



3 1761 06187336 0



Library
ONTARIO COLLEGE
OF
PHARMACY

No.  354

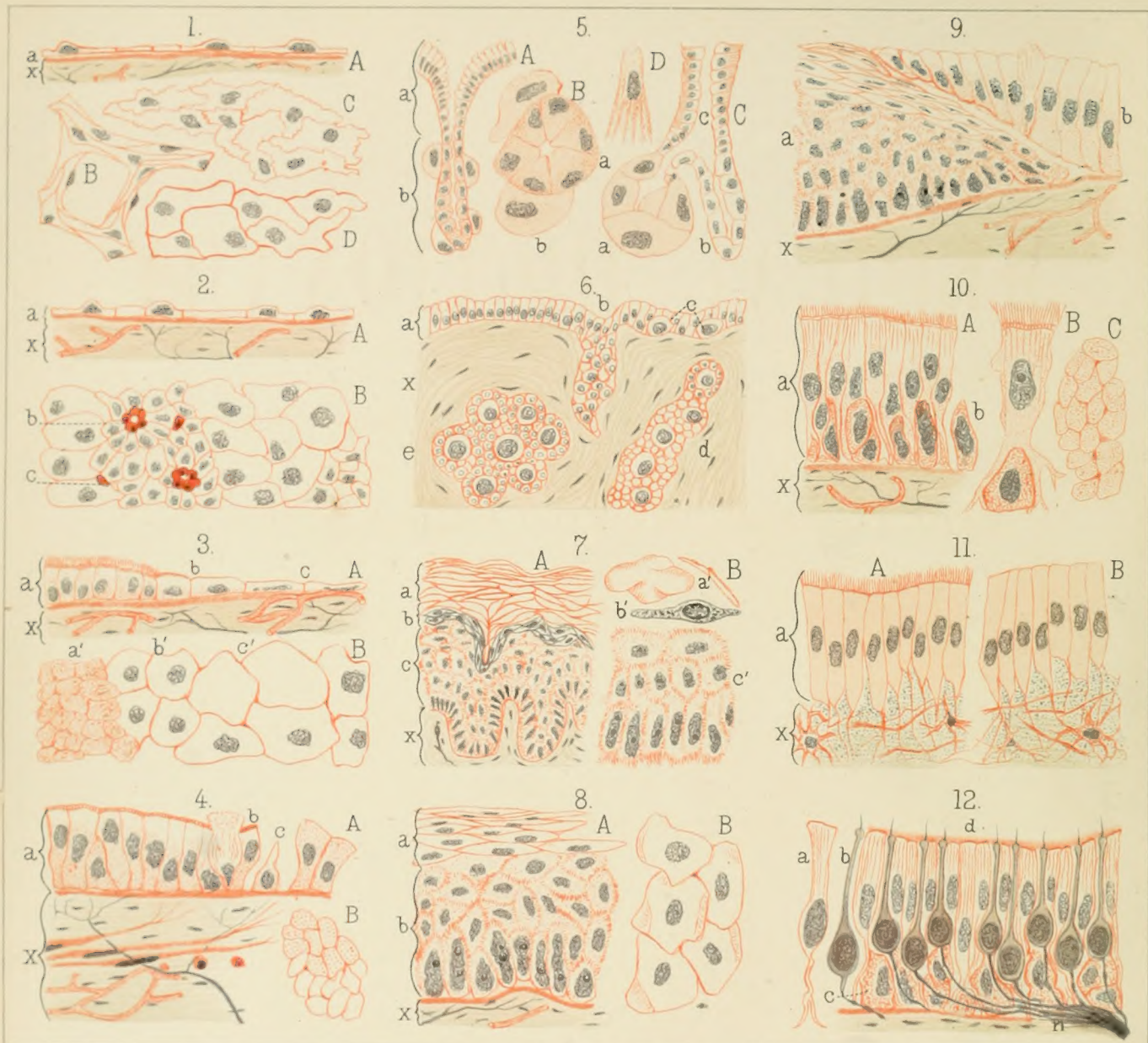
RULES REGARDING BOOKS.

Each student on taking a book from the Library becomes responsible for the loss or damage of the same.

The Librarian shall examine every book returned, and if the same be found marked, or spotted with ink, with leaves turned down, or in any way injured, the borrower shall have the loss deducted from his deposit.

Through the day, books must be returned on leaving the reading room.

From 3.30 to 4 p.m. a book may be obtained for home reading, but must be returned by 10 a.m. the following morning. For longer detention a fine of 5 cents per hour will be imposed.



S.P. Gage, del.

PLATE II. VARIOUS FORMS OF EPITHELIUM, BASED UPON THE FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF KLEIN, KÖLLIKER, KRAUSE, PRUDDEN, RANVIER, SCHAEFER, AND WALDEYER, AND UPON PERSONAL OBSERVATION. (Drawn by Mrs. S. H. Gage.)

All the examples are represented as stained with hematoxylin and eosin; the basement membrane is the red band on which the cells rest; nuclei of connective-tissue corpuscles are shown as purple spots in the supporting membranes, and in most of the membranes are loops of capillaries in red, and branches of nerve-fibres in purple.

Fig. 1.—VASCULAR EPITHELIUM OR ENDOTHELIUM: (A) Vertical section showing (a) the cells in profile with projecting nuclei in the cells cut at the proper level; (x) supporting membrane. (B) Capillary loop with walls of a single layer of elongated, flattened, nucleated cells. (C) Face view of sinusoid cells lining a lymphatic capillary. (D) Face view of the cells lining one of the larger blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels.

Fig. 2.—EPITHELIUM OR ENDOTHELIUM OF SEROUS MEMBRANES: (A) Vertical section showing (a) the cells in profile, and (x) the supporting membrane. (B) Face view of the epithelium, showing the outline and difference in size of the cells with (b) true stomates and (c) pseudo-stomates.

Fig. 3.—RESPIRATORY EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section of a lobular bronchiole and an alveolus, showing (a, b, and c) the gradual transition of the cubical, ciliated cells of the lobular bronchiole to the scaly, non-ciliated cells of the alveolus. A capillary is represented as coming nearly in contact with the alveolar cells. (x) Supporting membrane. (B) Face view of the cells shown in (A). Nuclei do not appear in all the alveolar cells.

Fig. 4.—SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section showing (a) columnar cells with a striated or porous free border at the left, unstriated at the right; (b) beaker cell (letter just at the right of the cell); (c) basilar or replacement cell; (x) supporting membrane, showing at the left unstriated muscular tissue (muscularis mucosae as seen in the stomach and intestines). (B) Cells seen on end, part of them showing pores or ends of the striae.

Fig. 5.—GLANDULAR EPITHELIUM: (A) Longitudinal section of a gastric tubule, showing (a) the mouth and neck with columnar and cubical epithelium merging into (b) the more rounded or proper glandular epithelium of the base or fundus. (B) Transverse section near the fundus, showing (a) the central and (b) the parietal cells. (C) Section of a racemose or alveolar and a tubular gland, at (a) the true glandular part in the form of an alveolus (submaxillary gland), and at (b) in the form of a tube (pancreas); (c) duct or outlet with first cubical, then columnar, bacillated or striated cells. (Bacillated cells also in parts of urinary tubules.) (D) Striated, bacillated, or fibrillated cell, base down.

Fig. 6.—GERMINAL EPITHELIUM (SLIGHTLY MODIFIED FROM WALDEYER): (A) Profile of the columnar germinal epithelium covering the ovary. At (b) the beginning of an ovarian tube; at (c) primordial ova between the columnar cells; (d) an older egg tube in the ovarian stroma; (e) ovarian nest with primordial ova, surrounded by young follicular cells; (x) ovarian stroma.

Fig. 7.—EPIDERMIS OR EPITHELIUM OF THE SKIN: (A) Vertical section of the skin showing (a) the stratum corneum; (b) the stratum granulosum or eleidine layer; (c) stratum mucosum; (x) corium. (B) (a') Profile and face view of cells of the stratum corneum; (b') enlarged profile view of a cell of the stratum granulosum, showing granules of eleidine; (c') enlarged cells of the stratum mucosum, showing spines or intercellular bridges.

Fig. 8.—STRATIFIED PAVEMENT EPITHELIUM AS SEEN IN THE OESOPHAGUS: (A) Vertical section showing (a) profiles of the flattened, nucleated scales or cells on the free surface; (b) deeper cells connected by intercellular bridges and somewhat elongated next the basement membrane; (x) supporting membrane or corium. (B) Face view of some of the flattened surface cells.

Fig. 9.—TRANSITIONAL EPITHELIUM BETWEEN THE OESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH: (A) Vertical section of the stratified epithelium of the oesophagus; (b) vertical section of the columnar epithelium of the stomach; (x) supporting membrane.

Fig. 10.—CILATED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section showing (a) the ciliated cells in profile; (b) a basilar or replacement cell. There are frequently two or three rows of these, giving the appearance of stratification. (x) Supporting membrane. (B) Profile of a ciliated cell, showing striae and a branched base, including a basilar cell between the branches. (C) Face or end view of ciliated cells. The cilia shown as dots.

Fig. 11.—ENDYMAL EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section of the endyma and its epithelium in a child, showing (a) profile view of the columnar ciliated cells with delicate processes extending from the base into the underlying neuroglia; (x) neuroglia or endyma next the epithelium, showing fibres, granules, and neuroglia cells. (B) Same as (A), but showing the absence of cilia in the adult.

Fig. 12.—TYPE OF SENSORY EPITHELIUM OR NEURO-EPITHELIUM (MERKEL AND RANVIER), SENSORY CELLS, AND CONNECTING NERVE FIBRE: CUTICULA (d) AT FREE BORDER PINK: (a) Supporting cell; (b) sensory cell connected with a nerve fibril; (c) basilar cell; (n) nerve-fibre dividing into varicose fibrils which join the sensory cells. [J.]

AN
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS

USED BY WRITERS ON

MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

BY

FRANK P. FOSTER, M. D.,

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL,

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

WILLIAM C. AYRES, M. D., NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD B. BRONSON, M. D., NEW YORK.

CHARLES STEDMAN BULL, M. D., NEW YORK.

HENRY C. COE, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.,

NEW YORK.

ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D., NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER DUANE, M. D., NEW YORK.

SIMON H. GAGE, ITHACA, N. Y.

HENRY J. GARRIGUES, M. D., NEW YORK.

CHARLES B. KELSEY, M. D., NEW YORK.

RUSSELL H. NEVINS, M. D., NEW YORK.

BURT G. WILDER, M. D., ITHACA, N. Y.

VOL. II.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND STREET.
1892.



COPYRIGHT, 1890,
By D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

All rights reserved.

FOSTER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

CACOTHANASIA CADABA

CACOTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tha²n-tha²n-az-a²s²-a²*. From *κακός*, bad, and *θάνατος*, death. Fr., *cacothanasie*. Ger., *Kakothanasie*. A miserable, painful death, as used by Heinemann, the injudicious persistence in the use of therapeutic measures when there is no hope of benefit, thus rendering death more painful. [A, 322.]

CACOTHANATOS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tha²n-tha²n-a²-ta²t²-u²s²-u²s²*. Gr., *κακοθανάτος*. Dying miserably, causing a painful death. [A, 387; L, 41, 119.]

CACOTHELIN (Lat.), n. *Ka²k-o²-thel²-on*. Fr., *cacothelin*. An alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{12}NO_{10}$, obtained by Laurent by the action of nitric acid on brucine. [A, 391, 385; L, 11, 108.]

CACOTHESES (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-th²-e²s²-i²s²*. Gen., *cacotheseos*. *altesis*. From *κακός*, bad, and *θεσις*, position. An abnormal attitude of a part or of the whole body. [A, 322.]

CACOTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-th²-et²-i²k²-u²s²*. (u²s²). Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacothesis. [A, 322.]

CACOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-th²-im²-th²-u²m²-i²-a²*. Gr., *κακοθυμία* (from *κακός*, evil, and *θύμος*, the mind). Fr., *cacothymie*. Ger., *Kakothymia*. Moroseness, mental depression with malignity. [A, 322, 387.]

CACOTHYMUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-th²-im²-th²-u²m²-i²-k²-u²s²-u²s²*. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacothymia. [A, 322.]

CACOTRIBULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tr²-i²b²-u²l²-u²*. (u²l²-u²s²). From *κακός*, evil, and *τρίβλος*, the *Tripterygium*. Of Cassianus, the *Cassianula calceolaria*. [A, 387; B, 121; L, 105.]

CACOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tr²-i²ch²-i²-a²*. (a²). From *κακός*, evil, and *τριχίς*, the hair. Fr., *cacotrichie*. Ger., *Kakotrichia*. Any disease of the hair. [A, 322.]

CACOTRICHICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tr²-i²ch²-i²-a²-i²-k²-u²s²-u²s²*. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacotrichia. [A, 322.]

CACOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tr²-o²-tr²-o²-ph²-i²-a²*. Gr., *κακοτροφία* (from *κακός*, bad, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *cacotrophie*. Ger., *Kakotrophie*. Defective or disordered nutrition. [A, 322; Galen A, 350; C, folliculorum (T. Fox). See LICHEN pilaris.]

CACOTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²k(ka²k)-o²-tr²-o²-tr²-o²-ph²-i²-k²-u²s²-u²s²*. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacotrophia. [A, 322.]

CACOTROPHY, n. *Ka²k-o²-tr²-o²-ph²*. See CACOTROPHIA.

CACO-TUMBA, n. An East Indian name for the *Nepeta malabarica*. [B, 121.]

CACOUCHUA, n. The *Polyodonum hypopodioides*. [B, 121.]

CACOUCIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-u²-s²-i²(ki²)-a²*. Fr., *cacoucie*. Of Aublet, a genus of combrétaceous plants of the tribe *Combrèteæ*, having emetic properties. [A, 385; B, 42.]

CACRI (Bengal), n. The *Cucumis utillissimus*. [B, 172.]

CACTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-ta²-ta²/se²(ke²)-e²(a²-e²)*. Fr., *cactacées*. See CACTEÆ (1st def.).

CACTACEOUS, adj. *Ka²k-ta²-shu²s²*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cactaceæ*. [B.]

CACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-ta²-ta²-e²*. See CACTEÆ.

CACTAL, adj. *Ka²k-ta²l²*. Lat., *cactalis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a *Cactus*. [B.] *C. alliance*. See CACTALES.

CACTALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-ta²-ta²/le²(z²)-s²*. The cactal alliance; of Lindley, an alliance of epigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cactaceæ*, *Lousaceæ*, and *Homaliaceæ*. [B, 12, 170.]

CACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-te²-e²(a²-e²)*. Fr., *cactées*. Ger., *Cacteen*. Syn., *Cactaceæ* [Lindley]. *Cacti*. 1. An order of calyciflorous dicotyledons, established by De Candolle, who subdivided it into the tribes *Opuntia* and *Rhipsalidæ*, to which Reichenbach made the *C.* subdivision of the order *Ribesceæ* added the *Pereskia*. Lindley divided it into the tribes *Melocactales*, *Echinocactales*, *Cereales*, *Phylanthales*, *Rhipsalidæ*, *Opuntiales*, and *Pereskiales*; and Bentham and Hooker made of it two tribes, the *Echinocactæ* and the *Opuntia*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1827), a family of the *Corniculatæ*, comprising the divisions *Grossulariæ*, *Escalloniæ*, and *C. genuina*, the latter being the same as the *C.* of De Candolle. [B, 42, 170.]

CACTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-ti²te²*. 1. Of Jussieu, an order of plants equivalent to the *Grossulariæ* and *Cactææ* together.

See CACTEÆ 2d def. 2. Of De Candolle and Lindley, see CACTEÆ (1st def.). [B.]

CACTIER (Fr.), n. *Ka²k-ti²-a²*. The genus *Cactus*. [B, 173.]

CACTIFLORE (Fr.), adj. *Ka²k-ti²-flor²*. Having flowers like those of a *Cactus*. [L, 41.]

CACTIFORME (Fr.), adj. *Ka²k-ti²-f²orm²*. Resembling a *Cactus*. [L, 41.]

CACTIN, n. *Ka²k-ti²n²*. A red coloring matter obtained by Vogel from the flowers of *Cereus* (*Cactus*) *speciosus*. [B, 121.]

CACTINÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-ti²n²-e²(a²-e²)*. See CACTEÆ (1st def.).

CACTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²k(ka²k)-to²-to²-i²d²(ed²)-e²-e²(a²-e²)*. Of Ventenat, the *Cactææ* (1st def.); of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*, comprising the families *Mesembryanthaceæ* and *Cactææ* (1st def.). [B.] Cf. FICOIDALES.

CACTOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-to²s²*. See CACTUS (1st def.).

CACTUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-tu²s²(tu²s²)*. Gr., *κάκτος*. Fr., *cactier*. Ger., *Fackeldistel*. 1. Of the ancients, the artichoke. 2. A Linnean genus of plants, corresponding to the whole order *Cactææ* (1st def.), including species now distributed among various genera of that order. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—*C. cereus*. See *CEREUS*.—*C. coccinillifer*, *C. cochiniifer*. See *OPUNTIA cochiniifera*.—*C. divaricatus* [Lamarck]. The *Cereus divaricatus*. [B, 180.]—*C. family*. The *Cactææ*. [B, 75.]—*C. fimbriatus* [Lamarck]. The *Cereus fimbriatus*. [B, 180.]—*C. flagelliformis* [Linnaeus]. The *Cereus flagelliformis*. [B, 180.]—*C. grandiflorus* [Linnaeus]. The *Cereus grandiflorus*. [B, 180.]—*C. mammillaria* [Linnaeus]. The *Mammillaria simplex*. [B, 180.]—*C. melocactus* [Linnaeus]. The *Melocactus communis*. [B, 180.]—*C. moniliformis* [Linnaeus]. The *Cereus moniliformis*. [B, 180.]—*C. opuntia* [Linnaeus]. The *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 81.]—*C. paniculatus* [Lamarck]. The *Cereus paniculatus*. [B, 180.]—*C. pereskia* [Linnaeus]. The *Pereskia aculeata*. [B, 180.]—*C. pitajaya* [Jacquin]. The *Cereus variabilis*. [B, 180.]—*C. sepium* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *Cereus sepium*. [B, 180.]—*C. speciosus*. The *Cereus speciosus*. [B, 121.]—*C. triangularis* [Linnaeus]. *C. triangularis* *aphyllus* [Jacquin]. The *Cereus triangularis*. [B, 180.]—*C. triangularis foliosus* [Jacquin]. The *Cereus trigonus*. [B, 180.]—*C. tuna*. The *Opuntia tuna*. [B, 275.]—*Cochineal c.* The *Opuntia cochiniifera* and the *Opuntia tuna*. [B, 275.]—*Common hardy c.* The *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 275.]—*Elephant's-tooth c.* The *Mammillaria elephantinus*. [B, 275.]—*Erect c.* The *Mammillaria erecta*. [B, 275.]—*Hardy dwarf-c.* The *Opuntia humilis*. [B, 275.]—*Hedgehog-c.* The *Echinocactus*. [B, 19.]—*Houllett's woolly c.* The *Cereus (Pilocereus) Houlletii*. [B, 275.]—*Leaf-c.* *Leaf-flowering c.* The genus *Epiphyllum*. [B, 19, 275.]—*Many-headed hedgehog-c.* The *Echinocactus polycephalus*. [B, 275.]—*Melon-c.* *Melon-thistle c.* The genus *Melocactus*. [B, 19, 275.]—*Mistletoe-c.* The genus *Rhipsalis*. [B, 185.]—*Nipple-c.* The genus *Mammillaria*. [B, 275.]—*Old-man c.* The *Cereus (Pilocereus) senilis*. [B, 275.]—*Pin-pillow c.* The *Opuntia curasavica*. [B, 275.]—*Rat's-tail c.* The *Cereus flagelliformis*. [B, 275.]—*Silvery c.* The *Echinocactus myristigma*. [B, 275.]—*Simpson's hardy hedgehog-c.* The *Echinocactus Simpsoni*. [B, 275.]—*Turk's-cap c.* The genus *Melocactus*. [B, 275.]—*White-spined hardy c.* The *Opuntia missouriensis*, var. *leucospina*. [B, 275.]—*Winter-c.* The genus *Epiphyllum*. [B, 275.]

CACUBALON, CACUBALUM (Lat.), n's. *Ka²k(ka²k)-u²(u²)-ba²l² ba²l² o²n²*. (u²m²u²m²). Of Pliny, the *Solanum acutum*, the *Cucubalus baccifer*, and the *Withania somnifera*. [B, 121.]

CACULE (Ar.), n. Cardamoms. [L, 97.]

CACUMEN (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²k(ka²k)-u²(u²)/me²n²*. Gen., *cacum'-inis*. Gr., *ἀκρον*. In botany, the summit or apex of an organ or a plant; the mass of branches forming the top of a tree. [B, 1, 123.]

CACUR, n. The fruit of *Cucumis myriocarpus*. [Atkinson, "Edinburgh Med. Jour.," July, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 84.]

CACURGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²k(ka²k)-u²(u²)/r²(ji²/gi²)-a²*. Gr., *κακουργία* (from *κακουργειν*, to act badly). Functional disturbance. [A, 322.]

CACYBALON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²s²(ka²k)-i²b²(u²b²)/a²l²(a²l²)-o²n²*. See CACUBALON.

CAD, n. See CADE.

CADA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²ka²/da²*. See CADE.—*Oleum cadæ*. See *Oil of CADE*.

CADABA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²d²ka²d²/a²(a²)/ba²*. Of Forskål, a genus of caparideous plants of the tribe *Cappareæ*. [B, 42, 121.]—*C. farinosa* [Forskål]. A shrub of Arabia and tropical Africa, used

[illegible]

CÆSALPINIA (Lat.), n f. $\text{Se}^2/\text{ka}^3 \text{ } ^{o2}\text{sa}^2\text{l} \text{a}^1 \text{pi}^2\text{n pen}^1\text{i}^2 \text{a}^3$
Fr. *caulpinie*, *caulpinia*. Ger. *Kaspien*. A Linnean genu
of leguminous trees and climbing shrubs of the suborder *Cæsal*
pinieæ, tribe *Eucaesalpinieæ*, comprising ten sections, some o

A, ap; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, ah; Ch, cham; Ch, loch; Scottish, E, he; G, ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; S, m; S', tang.

CAFFEANIC ACID, n. Kaffeesäure. Fr. *acide caffeique*. An acid obtained from coffee, regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid. [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFEATE, n. Kaffeesäure. Fr. *cafféate*. Ger. *cafféinsäure*. Salt. A salt of caffeic acid.

CAFFEE (Ger.), n. Kaffee. Coffee. [B. C'baum. See COFFEE. C'gerbsäure. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID. C'säure. See CAFFEIC ACID. C'säure salt. See CAFFEATE. C'surrogat. A substitute for coffee. Lichele'. See AGEN COFFEE.]

CAFFEELIC ACID, n. Kaffeesäure. An acid derived from coffee; thought to be a product of oxidation. [B. 81.]

CAFFEIA (Lat., n. f. Kaffee. Lat. *café*. [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFEIC ACID, n. Kaffeesäure. Lat. *acidi caffeici*. Fr. *acide caffeique*. Ger. *Caffeinsäure*. 1. Of Manderlen and Muller, caffeotannic acid. 2. Of Hlasiwitz, a product $(C_8H_7O_4)_2$, occurring as straw-colored crystals, formed by boiling caffeotannic acid with potash and neutralizing with sulphuric acid. [B. 81.]

CAFFEIDINE, n. Kaffeesäure. Lat. *cafféidin*. Fr. *cafféidine*. Ger. *Caffeidin*. A non-crystallizable alkalioid, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, an oily liquid, readily soluble in water, obtained among other products by decomposing caffeine with potash or barium. Its sulphate and hydrochloride and a compound with ethyl are known. [B. 3, 81, 270.]

CAFFEILIC ACID, n. Kaffeesäure. An acid obtained from coffee; regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid. [B. 10.]

CAFFEINE, n. Kaffeein. Lat. *cafféine*. U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. *cafféine*. Dan. Ph. *cafféin*. Swed. Ph. *cafféin*. Ger. Ph. *cafféin*. Aust. Ph. *cafféin*. Hung. Ph. *cafféin*. Russ. Ph. *cafféin*. Fr. *cafféine*. Fr. *cafféine*. Ger. *cafféine*. It. *cafféine*. Sp. *cafféine*. [Sp. Ph.] Syn.: *theine* [Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *methyltheobromine* [Fr. Cod.]; for purposes of dispensing, *guaraine* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *theobromine*. Ger. Ph. An alkalioid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$, found in coffee, tea, mate, colamita, and guarana, forming colorless or white, silky, acicular or prismatic crystals, odorless, of a faint bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, somewhat more soluble in cold alcohol. Physiologically, it retards tissue-metamorphosis, contracts the blood vessels, and heightens the reflex activity of the spinal cord; used in the treatment of poisoning with alcohol and opium, in paralytic migraine, and as an antispasmodic, diuretic, antiperiodic, and gastrointestinal stimulant. [B. 81, 95.] **C. acetate**, Fr. *acétate de caféine*. Ger. *essigsäures Kafféin*. A salt, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$, or, according to Tanret, only a mechanical mixture, of c. and acetic acid, forming acicular crystals. ["Jour. de pharmac.", "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.", Oct., 1882, p. 156. B.] **C. and sodium benzoate**, Fr. *benzoate de caféine et de soude*. Ger. *cafféinbenzoesäures Natrium*. A double salt of benzoic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 48.5 per cent. of c. and dissolves in 5 parts of water. [Tanret (B. 270).] **C. and sodium cinnamate**, Fr. *cinnamate de caféine et de soude*. Ger. *cafféincinnaminsäures Natrium*. A double salt of cinnamic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 58.9 per cent. of c. and dissolves in 5 parts of water. [Tanret (B. 270).] **C. and sodium salicylate**, Fr. *salicylate de caféine et de soude*. Ger. *cafféinsalicylsäures Natrium*. A double salt of salicylic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 61 per cent. of c. and dissolves in 3 to 4 parts of water. [Tanret (B. 270).] **C. arsenate**, Fr. *arsénate de caféine*. Ger. *arsensäures Kafféin*. A salt of c. and arsenic acid; used as an antiperiodic. [B. 5.] **C. citrate**, Lat., *cafféine citras* [Br. Ph.], *cafféinum citricum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr. *citrate de caféine*. Ger. *Coffeincitrat*, *citroneisäures Kafféin*. It., *citrato di caffèina*. Sp. *citrato de cafeína*. Sp. Ph. *de cafeína*. A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and citric acid; used, especially in the form of effervescent granules, as a remedy for migraine. [B. 3, 14, 95.] **C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**, Fr. *chlorhydrate de caféine*. Ger. *salzsaures Kafféin*. A compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$, forming rhombic prisms. [B. 3.] **C. hydroxyl**, Fr. *hydroxyle de caféine*. A compound analogous to ethoxy-caffeine (q. v.). [C. Paul, "Progr. méd.", Apr. 24, 1886, p. 363.] **C. lactate**, Fr. *lactate de caféine*. Ger. *milchsäures Kafféin*. A mixture (not a true chemical compound) of c. and lactic acid. [Tanret, "Jour. de pharmac.", "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.", Oct., 1882, p. 156. B.] **C. nitrate**, Fr. *nitrate de caféine*. Ger. *salpêtresäures Kafféin*. A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot HNO_3 + H_2O$. Biedermann, "Chem. Ztg.", 1883, 30; "Ann. di chim. appl.", Aug. 1883, B. **C. platinichloride**, Small yellow crystals, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot PtCl_4$. [B. 3.] **C. sulphate**, Fr. *sulfate de caféine*. Ger. *Coffeinsulfat*, *schwefelsäures Kafféin*. Glistening acicular crystals, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$. [B. 3.] **C. valerianate**, Lat., *cafféine valerianas*, *cafféinum valerianicum*. Fr., *valérianate de caféine*. Ger., *Coffeinvalerianat*, *baldriansäures Kafféin*. A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and valerianic acid; said to be useful in hysterical vomiting and in whooping-cough. [B. 81.] **Gold and c. chloride**, Yellowish laminae, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot HCl + AuCl_3 + 2H_2O$. Biedermann, l. c. [B.]

CAFFEONE, n. Kaffeein. Fr., *cafféone*. Ger., *Coffeone*. The aromatic principle of roasted coffee, a brown oil, heavier than water, soluble in ether; said to increase the frequency of the cardiac pulsations in small doses, and to reduce it in large doses; also to cause drowsiness and sleep in mammals. [Boutroun, Fremy (A. 201; Faraday, quoted in "Chicago Med. Rev.", June 15, 1882, p. 287; H. A. Hare, J. Marshall, "Med. News", Mar. 31, 1888, p. 337, l. 120).]

CAFFEOTANNIC ACID, n. Kaffeesäure. Fr., *acide cafféotannique*. Ger., *Caffeegerbsäure*. An amorphous, gum-like substance, $C_{70}H_{38}O_{34}$, forming one of the chief constituents of coffee. On decomposition with potash, it produces protocatechuic acid. [B. 4, 81.]

CAFFEOTANNIN, **CAFFETANNIC ACID**, n's. Kaffeesäure. $C_{70}H_{38}O_{34}$. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAFFOLINE, n. Kaffeein. A substance, $C_8H_{12}N_2O_4$, HCl . [B. 10. 81.]

CAIANNE (Fr.), n. *Ka²en²ka²*. A variety of olive. [B, 19.]
CAIATICA, n. In Brazil, the *Euphorbia capitata*. [B, 88.]
CAIDBEJA (Forsk.), n. See FORSKALEA.
CAIEPUT (Fr.), n. *Ka²je²pu²*. See CAIEPUT.
CAIEU (Fr.), n. *Ka²je²ya²*. A bulbous. [B, 121.]
CAI-GANA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Panicum alba*. [B, 121.]
CAIGUA, n. In Peru, the *Momordica patata*. [B, 88.]
CAILEDRA, n. Fr. *cailedra*. The *Khaya senegalensis*. [B, 20.]
CAILEDRIIN, n. *Ka²je²se²ri²n*. Fr. *cailedrin*. A bitter resinous principle obtained from the *Khaya senegalensis*. [B, 20.]
CAILLÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ka²ly²*. Curled, coagulated; as a n., curled milk or a precipitate resembling it in consistence. [L, 49.]
CAILLEBOT (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²bo*. The *Fibrium opulus*. [L, 105.]
CAILLEBOTIER (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²bo²ti²a*. The *Fibrium opulus*, var. *roseum*. [B, 153.]
CAILLE-BOTTE (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²bo²ti²*. See CAILLEBOT.
CAILLEBOTTÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ka²ly²bo²ti²a*. See CAILLÉ.
CAILLE-LAIT (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²l²ai²*. The genus *Galium*. [B, 119.] *C.-l. blanc*. Fr. *Galium*. The *Galium mollugo*. [B, 119.] *C.-l. des marais*. The *Galium palustre*. [B, 121.] *C.-l. jaune*. The *Galium verum*. [B, 119.] *C.-l. roide*. The *Galium rigidum*. [B, 121.] *C.-l. uligineux*. The *Galium uliginosum*. [B, 121.] *C.-l. vrai*. See *C.-l. jaune*.
CAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²ma²n²*. Coagulation. [A, 385.] *C. du lait*. An inflamed state of the mammary gland in young women. [A, 385, L, 110.]
CAILLETTE (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²et*. See ABOMASUM.
CAILLI (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²e*. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 121, 174.]
CAILLOT (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²o*. A clot. [K.]
CAILLOU (Fr.), n. *Ka²ly²u*. Flat, pebble-stone. [A, 474.]—*Liquore des c²n*. Potassium water-glass, the *silicate de potasse dissous* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]
CAIMANS (Fr.), n. *Ka²je²ma²n²*. Of De Blainville, the alligators, a family of the *Emysauria*. [L, 41, 180.]
CAIMITE (Fr.), **CAIMITIER** (Fr.), n. *Ka²je²met², met²je²a*. The *Chrysophyllum cainito*. [B, 121, 173.]
CAINANA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²en²ka²*. From the Brazilian name: The *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca angustifolia*. [B, 81.] See also CAINCA. *Radix cainana*. The root of *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 81.]
CAIN-AND-ABEL, n. *Ka²en²ka²be²l*. The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*. [B, 275.]
CAINCA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²en²ka²*. From the South American name: The *Chiococca densifolia* and its root. [B, 275.] **Brazilian c.-root**. See *Radix cainca brasiliensis*. [C. bitter (Ger.), C. siure (Ger.), C. hunc (Ger.) [B, 275; L, 81.] *C. wurzel* (Ger.). See *Radix cainca brasiliensis*. *Extractum cainca*. See *Extract al. codicis de cainca*. *Radix cainca brasiliensis*. Fr. *racine de cainca*. (Ger.), *brasilianische C. wurzel*. (Schreb.) *racine de cainca*. The root of *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca angustifolia*. [B, 275.]
CAINCA (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. *Ka²en²ka²*. See CAINCA. *Extrait alcoolique de c.* (Fr. Cod., 1847). An extract made by digesting the root of *Chiococca angustifolia* with brandy and concentrating by distillation and evaporation. [B, 119.]—*Racine de c.* See *Radix cainca brasiliensis*.
CAINCATÉ, n. *Ka²en²ka²at*. Fr. *caincate*. A salt of caineine and. [L, 41.]
CAINCHETIN, n. *Ka²en²ka²et²n*. See CAINCHETIN.
CAINCHIC ACID, n. *Ka²en²ka²ic*. See CAINCHIC ACID.
CAINCHIGENIN, n. *Ka²en²ka²ic²en²*. See CAINCHIGENIN.
CAINCHIN, n. *Ka²en²ka²ic²n*. Fr. *cainchin*. See CAINCHIC ACID.
CAINITO, n. *Ka²en²ka²it²*. 1. The *Chrysophyllum c.* 2. Of De Candolle a section of the genus *Chrysophyllum*. [B, 12, 121.] *C. chrysophyllum* (Pissac). See *C. latifolia*.
CAIOUTOUTI, n. See CAIEPUT.
CAIOUTS, n. The *Cassia cum punicifera*. [B, 88.]
CAIPA-SCHORA (Malay), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 172.]
CAI-QUONG (Cham.), n. The *Aralia chinensis*. [Loureiro (B, 121.)]
CAIRATA (Tamil), n. The *Andropogon paniculata*. [B, 172.]
CAIRE (Fr.), n. *Ka²er*. The filamentous envelope of the cocoon. [B, 145, 174.]
CAIRINE (Fr.), n. *Ka²er²en*. See CAIRINE.
CAIRITAL, n. The *Alcea striata*. [B, 88.]
CAISSI (Fr.), n. *Ka²er²*. 1. A case box, or chest. 2. The tympanum of the ear. 3. The quadruped bone. [B, 7, 1, 13, 19.] *C. de l'allope*, *C. du tambour*, *C. du tympan*. See TYMPANUM.
CAISSON (Fr.), n. *Ka²er²on*. A cart or wagon for carrying surgical apparatus etc. in military practice. 1. *C. d'ambulant*. A cart wagon containing only a few articles, and those strictly surgical. [A, 385.] *C. de pharmacie*. A wagon for carrying drugs and medical instruments. [A, 385.] *C. de réserve*. See *C. d'ambulant*. 2. *C. léger*. See *C. d'ambulant*. 3. *C. d'ambulant*. A wagon provided with a store of surgical and pharmaceutical appliances

for distribution to the different divisions of an army. [A, 385.] **C. ordinaire**. A *c. d'ambulant* containing also a few medicaments. [A, 385.]

CAITON (Ar.), n. The *Olea europaea*. [B, 88.]

CAJA, n. In Tabiti, the *Spondias lutea*. [B, 121.]

CAJAN (Fr.), n. *Ka²je²an²*. See CAJANUS.

CAJANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²je²an²e²e²a²e²*. A subtribe of leguminous plants, tribe *Pisaceae*, comprising *Cajanus*, *Rhynchosia*, etc. [B, 12.]

CAJANUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²je²an²u²s*. From *cajam*, a native name. Fr. *cajan*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Cajano*. [B, 42.] **C. bicolor** [De Candolle]. See *C. indicus*. **C. flavus** [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. indicus*. [B, 172.] **C. indicus** [Sprengel]. The pigeon-pea (Hind., *toor*); a shrub indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated throughout the tropics. There are two varieties: 1. The *C. indicus* a the *C. flavus* of De Candolle, the *Cytisus cupa* of Linnaeus, or neeye pea, having a uniformly yellow vexillum. 2. The *C. indicus* both the *C. bicolor* of De Candolle, the *Cytisus pseudo-cajan* of Jacquin, or Congo pea, with the vexillum yellowish within, purplish and veined without. The seeds, pigeon-peas, especially those of the first variety, are much used as an article of food. [B, 19, 172, 173.]

CAJAPUT, n. See CAIEPUT.

CAJAROU, n. The *Ipomoea unbellata*. [B, 121.]

CAJASEIRA, n. The *Spondias venulosa*. [B.]

CAJEPUT, n. *Ka²je²pu²t*. See CAIEPUT. **Alcoolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus CAIEPUTI*. **C. Geist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus CAIEPUTI*. **C. Oil** (Ger.). See *Oil of CAIEPUT*. **Essence de c.** (Fr.). **Huile volatile de c.** (Fr.). [Fr. Cod.] **Oil of c.** See *Oil of CAIEPUT*.

CAJEPUTENE, n. *Ka²je²pu²t²en*. Fr. *cajeputène*. Ger., *Cajeputen*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of hyacinthine odor, boiling at from 160° to 165° C., obtained by distilling oil of cajuput over phosphoric anhydride. Two polymers are formed: *isocajeputene*, dense and boiling at 176° C.; and *paracajeputene*, a thick yellow oil showing a blue fluorescence. [B, 81, 270.] **C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de cajeputène*. Ger., *Cajeputenhydrat*. See CAIEPUTOL.

CAJEPUTOL, n. *Ka²je²pu²t²ol*. Syn.: *cajeputene hydrate*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = $C_{10}H_{14}O$, forming the chief part of oil of cajuput, and also found in the oils of *Melaleuca cratfolia*, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, and *Eucalyptus obesa*. It rotates the plane of polarization to the right. [B, 81, 270.]

CAJEPUTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²je²pu²t²um*. (n. m.) See CAIEPUT. **Fructus cajeputi**. Ger., *Cajeputsamen*. The ripe fruit of *Anomum grana paradisi*. [B, 180.] See *CARDAMOMUM madaagascariense*. **Oilum cajeputi** (Ger. Ph.). See *oil of CAIEPUT*. **Semen (seu Semina) cajeputi**. See *Fructus cajeputi*.

CAJEUNEAM (Malay), n. The *Eclipta erecta*. [B, 172.]

CAJOU (Malay), n. See CAJU and CACHOU.

CAJOUTOUT, n. See CAIEPUT.

CAJU (Malay), n. Wood, also a tree. [B, 121.] **C.-adjaran**. The *Dolichandrone Rhoeo*. [B, 121.] **C.-ager**. The *Aralia chinensis*. [B, 121.] **C.-api-apl**. A species of *Avicennia* growing in India. [B, 121.] **C.-areng**. Of Rumphius, the wood of several kinds of *Diospyros*. [B, 121.] **C.-baradan**. Lat., *arbor radulifera*. Fr., *arbre des râpes*. An undetermined tree. The fruit is so hispid that it is used to grate with; the wood often contains the edible larva of some insect. [B, 121.] **C.-bessi**. Iron wood, i. e., a species of *Metrosideros* and the genus *Baryxylum*. [B, 121.] **C.-boba** (Rumphius). A large tree of Amboyna. A decoction of the seeds is used for fomentations. [B, 121.] **C.-caloway**. The *arbor spicularum* (q. v.), also a species of *Terminalia*. [B, 121.] **C.-cambine**. A tree of the Moluccas. The bark is used for dysentery. [B, 88.] **C.-costuri**. Lat., musk-wood; a tree of Pegu, the root of which has a musk-like odor. [B, 121.] **C.-contekka**. In Java, the *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B, 121.] **C.-cuda**. 1. Of the Malays, the *Dolichandrone Rhoeo*. 2. The *Eccecaria apallocha*. [B, 121.] **C.-iati** (Rumphius). The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 121.] **C.-java**. The *Aschynomene agate grandiflora*. [B, 121.] **C.-klie** (Rumphius). The *Melaleuca minor*. [B, 121.] **C.-lapia**. The *lignum muscosum* of Rumphius; an undetermined tree of Amboyna. [B, 121.] **C.-lingoo** (Rumphius). The *Pterocarpus indicus*. [B, 121.] **C.-lobé**. The *arbor fucum major* of Rumphius; an East Indian tree, probably a species of *Erythroxylon*. [B, 121.] **C.-maria**. The genus *Calophyllum*. [B, 121.] **C.-matta-butta**. See *C. cuda*. **C.-mera**. The *arbor rubra* of Rumphius; three different trees with red wood, probably species of *Eugenia*. [B, 121.] **C.-mont**. A species of *Murraya*. [B, 121.] **C.-puti**. Lit., white wood; the cajuput (*Melaleuca leucadendron*). [B, 121.] **C.-radja**. Of Rumphius, the *arbor resq. v.*; also the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 121.] **C.-sanga**. The *arbor vernicis* of Rumphius (q. v.); according to Lamarek, a species of *Terminalia*. [B, 121.] **C.-sawo**. A species of *Mimusops*. [B, 121.] **C.-sommot**. See *C. radja*. **C.-soulamoc**. The genus *Soulamoc*. [B, 121.] **C.-sussa**. The *Cerbera manghas*. [B, 121.] **C.-tjammara** (Rumphius). Two species of *Cassipourea* growing in India. [B, 121.] **C.-ular**. The *lignum corallinum* of Rumphius; according to Linnaeus, the *Strychnos colubrina*; according to Jussieu, the *Strychnos potatorum*. [B, 121.]

CAJUPUT, n. *Ka²je²pu²t*. For deriv., see *CAJU-puti*. Lat., *cajuputum* (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.), *cajuputalum* (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeput*. It., *Sp. cajuput*. The *Melaleuca cajuputi* (seu *minor* or the *Melaleuca leucadendron*). [B, 81.] **C.-oil**. See *Oil of c.* **C.-tree**. The *Melaleuca leucadendron*, the *Melaleuca minor*, and the *Oreodaphne californica*. [B, 19.] **Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cajuputi* (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.) (seu *cajuputi* (Ger. Ph.)). Fr.,

essence de cajuput. Ger., *Cajuputol*. A volatile oil derived from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi* or *Melaleuca leucadendron*; a limpid, green or bluish-green, neutral liquid, of a penetrating aromatic odor and a bitterish, camphoraceous taste; a specific gravity 0.911 to 0.930. It consists chiefly of cajuputol tinged green with copper or chlorophyll, and may be obtained colorless by rectification. Used internally and topically as an antispasmodic, anodyne, and stimulant in colic, cholera, dysmenorrhoea, rheumatism, earache, toothache, neuralgia, dyspnoea, and nervous vomiting, also employed in chronic skin diseases. [B, 81.] —**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus CAJUPUTI*.

CAJUPUTENE, n. $Ka^2j u^2 p u^2 t e n$. See *CAJUPUTENE*.

CAJUPUTI, n. Of Adanson, the genus *Melaleuca*; of Rumphius, the *Melaleuca minor*. [B, 121.]

CAJUPUTOL, n. $Ka^2j u^2 p u^2 t o l$. See *CAJUPUTOL*.

CAJUPUTUM (Lat.), n. $Ka^2j u^2 p u^2 t u m$. See *CAJUPUTUM*. **Oleum cajuputi**. See *Oil of CAJUPUTUM*. **Spiritus cajuputi** Br Ph. Fr., *alcoolat de cajuput*. Ger., *Cajuputgeist*. A solution of 1 part by volume of oil of cajuput in 49 parts of rectified spirit. [B, 81.]

CAJUR (Hind.), n. The *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B, 172.]

CAK (Ar.), n. A disease allied to pellagra. [A, 35.]

CAKAY, n. A Calmuck name for the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88.]

CAKE, v. intr. Kak Fr., *cakker, se cakker*. To become "caked"; i. e., formed into a coherent mass (said of powders, exudations, etc.) or affected with lumpy induration (said of the mammary gland).

CAKE, n. Kak. Gr., $\pi\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. Lat., *placenta*. Fr., *gâteau*, *blac*. Ger., *Kuchen*. An agglomeration of matter rendered coherent by desiccation or pressure. —**C-meal**. Lat., *lini farina* [Br Ph.]. The meal obtained by grinding linseed-oil cakes (the *placenta seminis lini* of the Ger Ph.). [A, 247.] —**Embryonic c.** See *Fœtal PLACENTA*. —**Fruit-c.** See *ETHALUM* (2d def.). —**Maternal c.** See *UTERINE PLACENTA*. —**Oil-c.** A solid mass left after the expression of the oil from linseed, etc. —**Vascular c.** See *PLACENTA*.

CAKENAN, n. In Coromandel, the *Clitoria ternatea*. [B, 88.]

CAKILE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^2k) i^2(ely)^2 e(a^2 e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Lomentaceæ* (*Synclisteæ*), comprising *Cakile* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CAKILIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^2k) i^2(ely)^2 id e(a^2 e^2)$. See *CAKILINÆ*.

CAKILINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^2k) i^2(ely)^2 in^2 e(a^2 e^2)$. Fr., *cakilines*. Of De Candolle and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Cruciferae* (*Pleurorrhizæ*, *Lomentaceæ*, etc.), comprising *Cakile*, *Rapistrum*, and, according to De Candolle, *Chorispora*. According to Bentham and Hooker, who exclude *Chorispora*, it comprises also *Crambe*, *Eruca*, and seven other genera. [B, 42, 170.]

CAKODYLE, n. $Ka^2k o^2 d i^2 l$. See *CAKODYL*.

CAL, n. An alchemical name for orpiment and for vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson & A. 325.]

CAL (Fr.), n. $Ka^2 l$. See *CALLUS*. —**C. bilatéral**, **C. définitif**, **C. d'interposition**. See *PERMANENT CALLUS*, *C. mou*. See *PROVISIONAL CALLUS*.

CALA, n. The kernel of the nut of *Juglans regia*. [B, 88, 173.]

CALAB (Ar.), n. The *Lithospermum officinale*. [Dalechamps (B, 121).]

CALABA, n. The *Calophyllum c.* [B, 185.] —**C. balsam**, **C. resin**. See *Bourbon TACAMAHAC*.

CALABAR BEAN, n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 r b e n$. See *PHYSOSTIGMA* (2d def.).

CALABARINE, n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 r i n e$. Fr., *calabarine*. Ger., *Calabarin*. An alkaloid contained in small quantities in the *Physostigma venenosum*; not yet obtained pure. In its general physiological action it seems to agree with strychnine. Some writers apply the name to eserine. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CALABARISATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 r e z a^2 s i^2 o^2 n$. The procedure of bringing a person or an animal under the influence of eserine. [A, 385.]

CALABASH, n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 s h$. Fr., *calabasse*. A gourd, also the *Crescentaria euphr.* [A, 385; B, 185.] —**C. nutmeg**. The *Momordica myristica*. [B, 19.] —**C. tree**. Fr., *culebasser*. The *Crescentaria euphr.* [B, 75.] —**Sweet c.** The *Passiflora maliformis*. [B, 19.]

CALABAZA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 z a$. The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 88.] —**C. larga**. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 88.]

CALABAZILLA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 z i^2 l l a$. In California, the *Cucurbita peruviana*. [B, 66.]

CALABEJA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b a^2 j a$. See *C. CINCHONA BARK*.

CALABURE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2 l a^2 b u^2 r e$. The genus *Montania*. [B, 173.] —**C. soyeux**. The *Montania calabura*. [B, 173.]

CALABUR-TREE, n. The *Montania calabura*. [B, 185.]

CALAC, n. See *KALAPA*.

CALADANA (Hind.), n. The *Pharbitis nil*. [B, 172.]

CALADIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2 l a^2 d i e$. Fr., *caladie*. Of Schott, Lindheimer, Remondet, and Kuntz, a tribe of the *Araceæ* (*Caladiophylla*), comprising the subtribes *Chloasaceæ* and *Philodendraceæ*; of Lindley, nearly the same as the *Calamagrostis* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 139.]

CALADIUM (Lat.), n. $Ka^2 l a^2 d i u m$. Fr., *caladium*. Of Ventenat, a genus of graminaceous plants of the tribe *Calamagrostis*, of Engler and of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42; Engler (B, 245).] —**C. acre** [R Brown]. The *Caladium antipapuanum*, var. η acro. [B, 245.] —**C. aquatile** Rumphius. The *C. esculentum*. [B, 153.] —**C. arborescens** Ventenat. Probably the *Montechordia arborescens*. [B, 153, 180.] —**C. auritum** (Willdenow). The *Synpogon auritum*. [B, 153, 180.] —**C. bicolor** (Ventenat). Syn. *Arum bicolor* (Aiton). A Brazilian species having many varieties. The tuberous rhizome of one variety, the *C. parvifolium* of Ventenat (the *Arum parvifolium* of Schott), is edible; other varieties are said to be of thuritic and anethanthic. [B, 153, 180; Engler (B, 245).] —**C. cochinchinense** (Loureiro). The *Cassytha aphylla*. [B, 175.] —**C. colocasioides** (Bongniart). The *Calocasia antipapuanum*, var. *Fontanensis*. Engler (B, 245). —**C. edule** Meyer. The *Xanthosoma edule*. [B, 245.] —**C. esculentum**. Of Launius, the *Calocasia antipapuanum*, var. α ; of Ventenat, the *Calocasia antipapuanum*, var. *esculentum*. [Engler (B, 245).] —**C. giganteum** Blume. The *Calocasia indica*. [B, 245.] —**C. glycyrrhizum** (Sw.) Frazer. The *Calocasia macrorrhiza* (see Supplement). —**C. macrorrhizon** (Ventenat). The *banananga nargaya* of North Queensland. The rhizome, which is rich in starch, is cooked and eaten by the natives. [B, 121.] —**C. metallicum**. The *Calocasia indica*, var. β *metallica* (see Supplement). [B, 245.] —**C. nymphaeae-folium** (Ventenat). The *Calocasia antipapuanum*, var. ζ *nymphaeae-folium*. [B, 245.] —**C. odoratum**, **C. odorum**. The *Calocasia macrorrhiza* (see Supplement). [B, 245.] —**C. ovatum** (Ventenat). The *Lagenandra toricaria*. [B, 245.] —**C. pallidum** (Hooker). The *C. bicolor*, var. *pucille*. [B, 245.] —**C. petiolatum** (Hooker). More properly regarded as a species of *Anchomanes*. The tuberous rhizomes are said to be poisonous when raw. [B, 19; Engler (B, 245).] —**C. pœcile**. The *C. bicolor*, var. *pœcile*. [B, 245.] —**C. sagittifolium**. Of Sieber, one of the varieties of *C. bicolor*; of Sprengel and Ventenat, the *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. Engler (B, 245). —**C. seguinum** (Willdenow, Ventenat). The *Dieffenbachia seguine*. [B, 121.] —**C. utile**. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. [B, 245.] —**C. violaceum**. The *Calocasia antipapuanum*, var. γ *Fontanensis*. [B, 245.] —**C. virginicum** (Hooker). The *Peltandra undulata*. [B, 245.] —**C. xanthorrhizon** (Willdenow). The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. [B, 245.]

CALAE, **CALAE**, **CALAEUM**, n's. Alchemical names for a variety of Indian tin capable of transmutation by heat into a sort of cerussa, and by cementation into silver. [A, 325.]

CALAF, n. According to Prosper Alpinus, an Arabic name for the *Salix aegyptiaca* of Forskål, which is probably a species of *Eleagnus*. The flowers furnish a medicinal water called *naradhalaf*, esteemed as an aphrodisiac, antiseptic, and cordial, and used in the treatment of pestilential fevers. [B, 121; L, 49.]

CALAFUR (Pers.), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B, 88.]

CALAGANSA (Malay), n. The genus *Cecome*. [B, 121.]

CALAGERI, n. The *Vernonia anthelmintica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALAGIRAH, n. In India, the *Nigella indica*. [B.]

CALAGUALA (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2 l a^2 g u a^2 l a$. From the Peruvian name. The *Polypodium c. Ruiz*, the *Polypodium crassifolium* [Linnaeus], and certain other ferns; used as diuretics. [B, 119, 250.] —**Calaguale radix**, **Cwarzel** (Ger.), **Radix calaguale**. The rhizome of *Polypodium c.* [B, 92.]

CALAGUELLA, **CALAGULA**, **CALAHUALA**, **CALAHULA**, n's. See *CALAGUALA*.

CALAI-TCHERI, n. In Coromandel, the *Cæsalpinia bonduca*. [B, 88, 121.] Cf. *KALICHIKAI*.

CALALOS, n. The *Lactarius torminosus*. [B, 173.]

CALALU, n. In the West Indies, the genus *Phytolacca*. [B, 19.] —**Branches c.** The *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 19.] —**Green c.** The *Eurobus viridis*. [B, 19.] —**Prickly c.** The *Mayrathia spinosa*. [B, 19.] —**Small-leaved c.** The *Eurobus caudatus*. [B, 19.] —**Spanish c.** The *Phytolacca octandra*. [B, 19.]

CALAMAC, n. In Madagascar, the *Phaseolus lunatus*. [B, 121.] —**C. be**. A species of *Dolichos*. [B, 121.] —**C. helic**. The *Dolichos scarabaeoides*, now referred to *Cajanus*. [B, 121.]

CALAMAGROSTEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2 l a^2 m a^2 g r o^2 s t e e$. Of Koch, a division of grasses, *Loasanthæ*, comprising *Calamagrostis* and *Ballantyneæ*. [B, 159.]

CALAMAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2 l a^2 m a^2 g r o^2 s t i s$. Gen., *calamagrostis* (cos, is). From *kalagos*, a reed, and *agrostis*, grass. Fr., *calamagrostide*. Of Roth, a genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostæ* (*Agrostideæ*), subtribe *Eugrostideæ*. [B, 12; Hackel (B, 245).] —**C. arenaria** (Roth). The *Pennisetum arenaria*. [B, 188.] —**C. arundinacea** (Roth). The *Deutzia silvatica*. [B, 188.] —**C. colorata** Sibthorp. The *Phalaris arundinacea*. [B, 188.] —**C. epigeios** [Linnaeus, Roth, Syn.; *Arundo sativaria*]. A species growing in temperate regions throughout the world. [B, 188; Hackel (B, 245); B, 255.] —**C. lagurus** (Koeler). The *Imperata arundinacea*. [B, 173.] —**C. lanceolata**. Ger., *Wiesenrohr* (1st def.), *Rietgras* (1st def.). Syn.: *C. ramosa* (1st def.), *Arundo c. seu comensis* (1st def.). Of Roth, a species with several culms springing from a creeping rhizome, growing in swampy meadows in Europe; identified by some with *Stipa c.* The root stalks, leaves, and flowers: *radix, stipites, folia, et floris arundinis c.* were formerly used as a diuretic. 2. The *C. epigeios*. [B, 173, 180, 188, 250.] —**C. neglecta**. The *Bomarea neglecta*. [B, 188.] —**C. nigricans** Morit. A variety of *Pharbitis communis*. [B, 173.] —**C. pyramidalis**. The *Deutzia silvatica*. [B, 173.] —**C. ramosa**. The *C. lanceolata* (1st def.). [B, 188.] —**C. silvatica** Beau-

Cal det. regarded by Duchesne as comprising *C. rotang* and *C. Scipionum*. [B. 172.] *C. rotang* (Loureiro). *C. Roxburghii* (Lamour.) The rattan cane (the *Isperispa*) of Rhoebo, a species of *C. cal det.* growing in India. The young shoots and the pulp surrounding the seeds are eaten. [B. 172.] *C. rudentum* (Loureiro). The cable cane, a Molucca species of *C. cal det.* furnishing a variety of rattan. [B. 19, 172, 173, 180.] *C. Scipionum* (Loureiro). A species of *C. cal det.* indigenous to Sumatra and the neighboring East Indies, with a much thicker stem than *C. rotang*, furnishing the so-called Malacca cane. [B. 19, 172, 173.] *C. scriptorius*. Fr., *plume d'écureuil*. Ger., *Schreibfeder*.

The lower extremity of the fourth ventricle of the brain, terminating in a point resembling that of a pen; bounded laterally by the diverging posterior pyramids. [I, 6; K.] *C. strictus* (Blume). A species of *C. cal det.* furnishing a variety of rattan. [B. 270.] *C. verus*. 1. Of Loureiro, a species of *C. cal det.* growing in the Moluccas and in Cochinchina, used like *C. rotang*. 2. Of the pharmacopoeias, the *Acorus c.* also, according to some, the nard. [B. 38, 119, 172.] *C. viminalis* (Loureiro). A species of *C. cal det.* employed like *C. rotang*. [B. 19, 270.] *C. vulgaris*. The *Acorus c.* [B. 119.] *C. zalcacca* (Willdenow). See *ZALACCA*.

Confectio (seu Conserva) calami. Fr., *conservé de roseau aromatique*. A preparation, formerly official, made by mixing the pulp of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* with sugar and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [B. 119.] **Essentia calami seu calami aromatici**. See *Tinctura calami*.

Extractum calami (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *extract de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmus-Extrakt*. Ger. Ph., *Extrakt* of *c.*; made by exhausting the bruised rhizome of *Acorus c.* with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. [Ger. Ph. (A, 247).] **Extractum calami fluidum** (U. S. Ph.). Fr., *extract liquide d'acorus verus*. Ger., *flüssiges Kalmus-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of *c.*; made by packing 25 oz. av. of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in No. 60 powder firmly in a percolator, then adding enough alcohol to saturate it and leave a layer above it, macerating for forty-eight hours with the lower aperture closed, exhausting by percolation with the gradual addition of alcohol, reserving the first 24 fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, which is then dissolved in the reserved portion, and enough alcohol added to make 24 fl. oz. of the product. [U. S. Ph. (A, 247).] **Infusum calami**. Fr., *infusion ou hydrolé de roseau aromatique*. A strained infusion of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in boiling water; formerly official in several pharmacopoeias. [B. 119.] **Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum seu ætheraleum calami*, *oleum calami ætheraleum*. Fr., *huile (ou huile essentielle) de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *ätherisches Kalmusöl*. A volatile oil obtained from the rhizome of *Acorus c.*; formerly official in a number of pharmacopoeias. [B. 10, 119.] **Oleosaccharum calami**. Fr., *oleosaccharum de roseau aromatique*. A preparation, formerly official, made by triturating 24 drops of oil of *c.* with 1 oz. of sugar. [B. 119.] **Oleum calami**, *Oleum calami ætheraleum*. See *Oil of c.* **Radix calami seu calami aromatici**, *seu calami odorati*, *seu calami veri*, *seu calami vulgaris*. **Rhizoma calami** (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *racine (ou rhizome) de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmuswurzel*. The rhizome of *Acorus c.* [B. 119, 180, 205, 270.] **Spiritus calami**. Fr., *esprit ou alcoolat de roseau aromatique*. A preparation made by distilling the rhizome of *Acorus c.* with alcohol. [B. 119.] **Sweet c.** The *Acorus c.*; of Exodius, said to be a species of *Andropogon*. [B. 19.] **Syrup of c.** Fr., *sirup de roseau aromatique*. An old preparation made by infusing 6 oz. of citron-rind in 41 oz. of apple-juice, and adding a clarified decoction made by boiling down to one half a mixture of 18 oz. each of apple-juice and the rhizome of *Acorus c.* and 72 oz. of water, adding 2 handfuls of the flowers of *Tussilago farfara*, expressing, and adding 12 oz. of sugar and 36 oz. of honey. [Saur. Ph., 177; B. 119.] **Tinctura calami** (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *alcool ou teinture de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmustinktur*. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in 5 parts of dilute alcohol. Similar preparations were formerly official in several pharmacopoeias. [B. 119.] **Tinctura calami composita**. Fr., *teinture de roseau aromatique composée*. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the rhizome of *Acorus c.*, 1 part each of zedoary and ginger, and 2 parts of green oranges in 36 parts of alcohol, and filtering; official in several old pharmacopoeias. [B. 119.]

CALAMY, n. $Ka^2l(a^2m)^2$. See *CALAMINE*.

CALANDRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2n)^2(a^2n)^2(a^2n)^2$. Fr., *calandre*. A genus of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [A, 321.] *C. granaria* (Linnaeus). Fr., *calandre (ou charançon) du blé*. A species destructive to rice and grain. [L, 43.] *C. oryzae* (Linnaeus). A species which infests rice. [A, 321.] *C. palmarum*. Fr., *calandre des palmiers*. A species the larva of which (the palmer-worm of the tropics [Fr., *ver palmiste*]) is said to be eaten by the natives, and an oil that exudes from which on exposure to the sun is used for rheumatism and haemorrhoids. [A, 321; L, 43.]

CALANDRÉIDE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2dra-ed$. Pertaining to



THE CALAMUS ROTANG. [A, 327.]

c. resembling the *Calandria*, as a n. in the pl. See *CALANDRINIE*. [L, 41.]

CALANDRINIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2n)^2(a^2n)^2dri^n-i$. Fr., *calandrinie*. A tribe of *portulacaceae* plants, including the genus *Calandrinia*. [B, 38.]

CALANDRINE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2dri^n-i$. See *CALANDRINIE*.

CALANDRINIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2n)^2(a^2n)^2dri^n-i$. Fr., *calandrinie*. A subfamily of the *Portulacaceae*. [L, 321.]

CALANDRÉIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2n)^2dra-ed$. Fr., *calandréide*. A group of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [Schimper L, 180.]

CALANGÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2zh$. The *Acorus calamus*. [A, 385.]

CALANTHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2n)^2$. Gen., *calanthes*. Of R. Brown, a genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreae*, subtribe *Celloglossae*. [B, 12.] *C. veratrifolia* (R. Brown). Syn.: *Limodorum veratrifolium* (Willdenow). A species indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used topically for subcutaneous oedema and internally for chronic diarrhoea. [B, 180.]

CALANTHIDE (Lamour.), **CALANTHIDEE** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2n)^2thi^2d(a^2a^2)^2$, $a^2n(a^2n)^2thi^2d(a^2a^2)^2$. A tribe or section of orchids (*Vandee* [Lindley]), comprising *Calanthe*, etc. [B, 170.]

CALANTHIQUE (Fr.), **CALANTIQUE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2tek$. An agaric having a white pileus. [B, 38.]

CALAPITE, n. $Ka^2l(a^2p)^2$. See *Vegetable BEZOAR*.

CALAPITO, n. The *Teucrium iva*. [L, 105.]

CALAPNATH (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon paniculata*. [B, 152.]

CALAPPID-E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2p)^2(a^2p)^2pi^2d(a^2a^2)^2$. Fr., *calappes, calappiens*. A family of the *Brachyura*, including the genus *Calappa*. [L, 11, 210, 292.]

CALAPITE, n. $Ka^2l(a^2p)^2$. See *Vegetable BEZOAR*.

CALASAYA, n. $Ka^2l(a^2s)^2a^2ya^2$. See *CALISAYA*.

CALATHIANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2thi^2a^2th)^2(a^2a^2)^2na^2$. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 19, 38.]

CALATHIDE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(a^2th)^2$. See *CALATHIDIUM*.

CALATHIDIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2d(a^2a^2)^2flor^2u^2gu^2s$. From *calathidium* (q. v.), and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *calathidiflore*. Having flowers in calathidia (said of the involucre in the *Compositae*). [B, 1.]

CALATHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2d(a^2a^2)^2m(u^2m)$. From *kalathos*, a little basket. Fr., *calathide* [Mirbel]. Ger., *Körbchen, Blütenkorb*. The flower-head of the *Compositae*; a capitulum (q. v.). [B, 1, 123.]

CALATHIFORM, **CALATHINE**, adj's. $Ka^2l(a^2th)^2(a^2a^2)^2fo^2rm$, $ka^2l(a^2th)^2n$. Lat., *calathinus, calathinus, calathiformis* (from *calathus* [= *καλαθος*], a basket, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calathin*. Ger., *korbformig, napfförmig*. In botany, having the shape of a nearly hemispherical cup, also patelliform. [B, 19, 123; L, 116.]

CALATHIPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2fo^2ro^2$, $ru^2m(u^2m)$. From *καλαθος*, a basket, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *calathiphore*. Ger., *Blütenkorbräger*. Of a composite plant, the receptacle of the capitulum; a sort of receptacle bearing several calathidia. [Cassini (B, 1).]

CALATHIPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2fo^2ro^2$, $ru^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *calathiphore*. Ger., *blütenkorbragend*. Bearing calathidia. [L, 116.]

CALATHIS, **CALATHIUM**, **CALATHUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2s$, $ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2u^2m(u^2m)$, $ka^2l(ka^2l)^2(a^2a^2)^2thi^2u^2s$. Ger., *kalathis, kalathion, kalathos*. See *CALATHIDIUM*.

CALATULSI (Hind.), n. The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B, 172.]

CALBIANUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2bi^2(a^2a^2)^2nu^2min(u^2m)$. The name of a certain plaster mentioned by Myrpesus. [L, 94.]

CALBOA, n. See *QUAMOCUIT*.

CALCADINUM, **CALCADIS**, n's. Of the alchemists, zinc sulphate. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALCAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(a^2a^2)^2$. Calcareous; as a n. calcium carbonate; as a n. in the pl., c's, a group of the *Foraminifera* having a calcareous testa. [A, 301; B, L, 321.] **C. primitif**. Marble. [A, 301.]

CALCANEAL, **CALCANEAN**, adj's. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2ca^2a^2l$, a^2n . Lat., *calcaneus*. Fr., *calcaneën*. Pertaining to the calcaneum. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CALCANEO-ASTRAGALAR, adj. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2ca^2a^2l(a^2a^2)^2tra^2g(a^2a^2)^2$. Fr., *calcaneo-astragalien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the astragalus. [C.]

CALCANEO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2kan^2ka^2n^2(a^2a^2)^2o(a^2a^2)^2ka^2ka^2(a^2a^2)^2vu^2su^2u^2s$. A variety of club-foot in which the features of calcaneus and of cavus are combined.

CALCANEO-CUBOID, adj. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2ca^2a^2l(a^2a^2)^2ku^2b^2oid$. Fr., *calcaneo-cuboidien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the cuboid bone. [C.]

CALCANEO-SCAPHOID, adj. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2ca^2a^2l(a^2a^2)^2ska^2f^2oid$. Lat., *calcaneo-scaphoideus*. Fr., *calcaneo-scaphoidien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the scaphoid bone. [C.]

CALCANEO-SOUS-PHALANGETTEN COMMUN (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2a^2o^2su^2fa^2l(a^2a^2)^2zhe^2t^2(a^2a^2)^2ko^2m(u^2m)^2$. The flexor brevis digitorum pedis muscle. [C.]

CALCANEO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(a^2n)^2a^2o^2su^2fa^2l(a^2a^2)^2zhi^2(a^2a^2)^2$. See *Abductor hallucis* and *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*. **C.-s.-p. commun**. See *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*.

CALCANEAL-TALAR, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}kan\text{-}e^2\text{-}otal\text{-}a^2r$. See **CALCANEAL-ASTRAGALAR**.

CALCANEAL-VALGO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}kan\text{-}(ka^2n\text{-}e^2\text{-}oo^2\text{-}va^2l\text{-}wa^2l\text{-})^2\text{-}go^2go^2\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}vu^2s\text{-}wu^2s$. A variety of club-foot in which the features of calcaneus, valgus, and cavus are combined.

CALCANEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}kan\text{-}ka^2n\text{-}e^2\text{-}u^2mu^2m$. Fr., *calcaneum*, *os du talon*. Ger., *Fersenknochen*, *Fersanknochen*. It., *calcagno*. Sp., *calcaneo*. Syn.: *os calcis*. The heel bone; the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the posterior extremity of the tarsal arch, articulating with the astragalus above and the cuboid bone in front. [A. 70; C: L. 149, 150.]

CALCANEAL (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}kan\text{-}ka^2n\text{-}e^2\text{-}u^2s\text{-}u^2s$. See **CALCANEAL-TALAR**. *as-a-d* *apex* or *talipes* understood. [Fr., *ped* *but* *talus*; Ger., *Hackenfuß*], a form of club-foot in which the dorsum of the foot is drawn up toward the shin, and only the heel touches the ground. [E. R. Fisher (A. 277).]

CALCANTHE, **CALCANTHOS**, **CALCANTHUS** (Lat.), n's f., m., and n. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}ka^2n\text{-}th\text{-}(ka^2n\text{-}th\text{-})e(a)$, $-o^2s$, $-u^2m(u^2m)$. See **CHALCANTHUS**.

CALCAR (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r$. Gen., *calcaris*. Gr., *κάρπιον*. Fr., *peron*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. The calcaneum. 2. A spur or any spur-like structure; in botany, especially an appendage, usually hollow, cylindrical, club-shaped, or saccate, of a portion of a flower, such as a petal; in the *Rotifera*, a group of setose processes arising just below the trochal disc in the median dorsal line, thought to be sensory. [A. 322; B. 1, 123; L. 121.] See also **PRÆCALCULUS**.—**C. avis**, Ger., *Hahnensporn*. The hippocampus minor. [K: L. 115.]—**C. equestre**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B. 180.]

CALCARATE, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}at$. See **CALCARATUS** (1st def.).

CALCARATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}a\text{-}a^2\text{-}tu^2s(tu^2s)$. From *calcar*, a spur (1st def.), or *calx*, lime (2d def.). Fr., *calcarifère* (1st def.), *éperonné* (1st def.). Ger., *gespornt* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spur. [B. 1, 123.] 2. Combined with or containing lime. [B. 119.]

CALCAREA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}re^2\text{-}a^2$. See **CALCAREA** (2d def.).

CALCAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Of Bowerbank, see **CALCISPONGIÆ**.

CALCAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}re^2\text{-}ea^2\text{-}a^2$. Ger., *Calcarea*. Of Rostafinski, an order of *Myxomycetes*, distinguished by simple or compound sporangia often provided with a columella and containing violet or brownish spores. The whole fructification contains more or less calcium carbonate. [B. 75.]

CALCAREATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}re^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}tu^2s(tu^2s)$. See **CALCARATUS** (2d def.).

CALCAREO-CORNEOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *cornu*, a horn. Horny and containing calcareous matter. [L. 121.]

CALCAREO-FERRUGINOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}fo^2r\text{-}ru^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *ferrum*, iron. Fr., *calcaréo-ferrugineux*. Containing iron and calcareous matter. [L. 41.]

CALCAREO-MAGNESIAN, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}ma^2g\text{-}ne^2\text{-}zi^2\text{-}a^2n$. Fr., *calcaréo-magnésien*. Containing a magnesium compound and calcareous matter. [L. 41.]

CALCAREO-SABULOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}sa^2bu^2l\text{-}u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *sabula*, sand. Fr., *calcaréo-sableux*. Containing sand and calcareous matter. [L. 41.]

CALCAREO-SILICIOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}si^2li\text{-}i^2sh\text{-}u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *silex*, flint. Fr., *calcaréo-siliceux*. Containing calcareous and silicious matter. [L. 41, 56.]

CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}su^2l\text{-}fu^2r\text{-}u^2s$. Containing calcareous and sulphurous matter. [L. 73.]

CALCAREO-THORACIC, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}tho\text{-}ra^2ci\text{-}i^2k$. From *calx*, lime, and *thorax*. See **THORAX**. Calcareous and homologous with the gill-covers of fishes (applied by Oken to the shells of the *Lamellibranchiata*). [L. 396.]

CALCAREOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}e^2\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *calcareus*, *calcareus*. Fr., *calcaire*. Ger., *kalkig*, *kalkicht*, *kalkartig*. It., *calcareo*. Sp., *calcareo*. 1. Containing lime or chalk. 2. Chalky in consistency or appearance. 3. Growing in chalk or in chalky localities. [B. 19, 123.]

CALCAREUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}re^2\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. Calcareous; as a n., a calcareous numeral. [B.] **C. lactiformis**. See **LACTARIA**.

CALCARIA [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^2$. Ger., *Kalkstein*. 1. An old name for a sort of furnace used in making glass. [A. 325.] 2. Lime. [B.]—**Aqua calcaria** [Ger. Ph.]. See **LIQUOR CALCIS**.—**Aqua calcaria bicarbonica**. "Soda water" saturated with water. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]—**Aqua calcaria sulphurato-stibiata**. A solution of 1 part of calcium thioantimonate in 360 [Hannover Ph., 1833] or 200 [Pruss. Ph., 1839] parts of water, made by boiling; formerly employed for abdominal engorgements, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, chronic metallic poisoning, and glandular enlargements. [B. 119.]—**Aqua calcaria usta**. See **LIQUOR CALCIS**.—**C. acetica**. Calcium acetate. [B.]—**C. animalis**. A material consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate or phosphate, obtained from the skeleton or exo-skeleton of animals, from animal concretions, and from other calcareous animal matter. [B. 270.]—**C. arsenica**. Calcium arsenate. [B. 250.]—**C. carbonica**. Calcium carbonate. [B.]—**C. carbonica animalis**. Calcium carbonate obtained from the animal kingdom from oyster shells, etc. [B. 250.] See **CONCHÆ MARIÆ præparata**, **CONCHÆ ALBA**, **CONCHÆ RUBRA**, **ASTACOLITH**, **OS SILEP præparatum**, and **TESTA OYSTER præparata**.—**C. carbonica cruda**. Russ. Ph. Native calcium carbonate, chalk and marble. [B. 95.]—**C. carbonica præcipitata**. Russ. Ph. See **PRÆCIPITATED CALCIUM CARBONATE**.—**C. caustica**. Ger., *Ätzkalk*. Quicklime. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]—**C. caustica soluta**. [Russ. Ph.]. See **LIQUOR CALCIS**.—**C. chlorata** [Ger. Ph.]. **C. chlorica**, **C. chlorinica**, **Calcæria chlorum**. See **CALX chlorata**. **C. fluorica**. Calcium fluoride. [B. 180.]—**C. glycerino-phosphorica**. A compound of glycerin and calcium phosphate. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]—**C. hydrata**, **C. hydrica**. Ger., *Kalkhydrat*. Slaked lime. [B. 1, 65.]—**C. hydrochlorica**. See **CALCIUM chloride**. **C. hydroiodica**. See **CALCIUM iodide**. **C. hypochlorosa**. See **CALX chlorata**. **C. hypophosphorosa**. See **CALCIUM hypophosphate**. **C. muriatica**. Dried calcium chloride. [B. 270.]—**C. muriatica oxygenata**, **C. oxymuriatica**. See **CALX chlorata**. **C. phosphorica**. Calcium phosphate; of the Russ. Ph. monohydric calcium phosphate. [B. 95, 119.] **C. phosphorica acidula**. Acid calcium phosphate. [Bernatzik (A. 319).] **C. phosphorica ex ossibus**. See **CALCIUM phosphoricum crustum**. **C. phosphorico-hydro-chlorata**. See **CALCIUM chlorhydrophosphate**. **C. phosphorico-lactica**. See **CALCIUM lactophosphate**. **C. pura**. Quicklime. [B. 119.] **C. pura liquida**. See **LIQUOR CALCIS**. **C. saccharata**. See **Syrupus calcis**. **C. soluta**. See **LIQUOR CALCIS**.—**C. subsulfurosa**. See **CALCIUM thio-sulphate**. **C. sulfurata**. See **CALCIUM sulphide** and **CALX sulphurata**. **C. sulfurica usta**. Ger., *gubranntes schwefelsaures Calcium*. Burnt plaster of Paris. [B.]—**C. sulphurata**. See **C. sulfurata**. **C. sulphurata stibiata Hoffmanni**, **C. sulphurato-stibiata**. See **CALCIUM sulphate**. **C. usta** [Ger. Ph.]. Quicklime. [B.]—**Citras calcæria animalis**. Calcium citrate prepared by subjecting oyster-shells or crabs' eyes to the action of lemon-juice or lime-juice. [B. 119.]—**Hydras calcæria**. Slaked lime. [B. 119.]—**Linimentum calcæria sulphurata**. Fr., *liment de fou de soufre calcare*. Syn.: *acænum Archideti*. A mixture of 1 oz. of calcium sulphide (calx sulphurata), 2 drachms of oil of juniper, and 10 drops of Dippel's animal oil; used in gout. [B. 119.]—**Liquor calcæria muriatica**. See **LIQUOR CALCI chloridi**.—**Liquor calcæria phosphorico-hydrochlorate**. Calcium chlorhydrophosphate (q. v.) in solution.—**Liquor calcæria phosphorico-lactica**. Syrup of lactophosphate of calcium. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]—**Pilule calcæria sulphurato-stibiata**. Fr., *pillules de sulfure d'antimoine et de calcium*. Pills each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of calcium thioantimonate mixed with tragacanth mucilage. [Batav. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811; B. 119.]—**Pulvis calcæria sulphurata cum aconito**. Fr., *poudre antiphtisique*. A powder made up of 4 parts of calcium sulphide (calx sulphurata), 2 parts of licorice-juice, and 1 part of aconite leaves. [B. 119.]—**Solutio calcæria muriatica**. See **LIQUOR CALCI chloridi**.—**Solutio calcæria sulphurato-stibiata**. See **Aqua calcæria sulphurato-stibiata**.—**Subcarbonas calcæria eretæcus**. Chalk. [B. 119.]—**Sulphuretum calcæria et stibii**. Calcium thioantimonate. [B. 119.]—**Surphosphas calcæria**. Calcium superphosphate. [B. 119.]—**Syrupus calcæria**. See **Syrupus calcis**.

CALCARIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}i^2f\text{-}e^2r\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *calcariferus* (from *calx*, lime, or *calcar*, a spur, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcarifère*. See **CALCARATUS**.

CALCARIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}i^2f\text{-}o^2r\text{-}m$. Lat., *calcariformis* (from *calcar*, a spur, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calcariforme*. Spur-shaped. [B. 1, 19.]

CALCARINE, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *calcarin*. Pertaining to a spur or to the hippocampus minor. [A. 265; L. 142.]

CALCARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}ka^2ka^2\text{-}ri^2\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. See **CALCAREOUS** and **CALCARATUS**; as a n. m. *lapis* understood, limestone. [A. 325.]

CALCATAR, n. See **CALCADIUM**.

CALCATON, n. An old name for a troche containing arsenic. [L. 109.]

CALCATOR, n. See **CALCADIUM**.

CALCATREPPOLA (It.), n. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2\text{-}tr\text{-}e^2p\text{-}po\text{-}la^2$. The *Agaricus prunulus*. [L. 105.]

CALCATRIPA, **CALCATRIPPA** [Tournefort] (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}ka^2\text{-}tr\text{-}i^2p\text{-}pa^2$, $tr\text{-}i^2p\text{-}pa^2$. The genus *Delphinium*. [B.]—**Semen calcatripæ**. The seed of *Delphinium consolida*. [B. 270.]

CALCEARIA [Blume] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}se^2\text{-}ka^2\text{-}re^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^2$. Fr., *calcaire*. See **CORYSANTHUS**.

CALCEDON (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}se\text{-}ka^2\text{-}re^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^2$. See **CALCEIDON**.

CALCEIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}se^2\text{-}i^2f\text{-}o^2r\text{-}m$. Lat., *calceiformis*. Fr., *calceiforme*. See **CALCEOLARIE**.

CALCENA, **CALCENON**, **CALCENONTIA** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. $Ka^2l\text{-}(ka^2l\text{-})\text{-}se\text{-}ka^2\text{-}na^2\text{-}no^2n$, $se^2n\text{-}(ke^2n\text{-})\text{-}on\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. Terms applied by Paracelsus to a moribund calcareous matter. [A. 325.]

CALCENONUS, **CALCENOS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}se^2n\text{-}ke^2n\text{-}on\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}s$, $se\text{-}ka^2na^2\text{-}no^2s$. See **CALCETUS**.

CALCÉOLAIRE [Fr. n. m.] $Ka^2l\text{-}se^2\text{-}o\text{-}la^2r$. See **CALCEOLARIA**.

CALCEOLARIEÆ [Benthams] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}se^2\text{-}ke^2\text{-}o\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}a\text{-}la\text{-}ri^2\text{-}e^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}e^2$. See **CALCEOLARIEÆ** (1st def.).

CALCEOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l\text{-}ka^2l\text{-}se^2\text{-}ke^2\text{-}o\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}a\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^2$. From *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a slipper. Fr., *calceolaire*. The slipperwort (from the slipper-shaped lip of the corolla); of Linnaeus, a genus of serotularious herbs and shrubs constituting the tribe *Calceolarieæ*. [B. 19, 12.]—**C. corymbosa**. A species used as a diuretic. [L. 49.]—**C. inflata** (Ruiz and Pavón). A Peruvian species, used as a vulnerary. [B. 173.]—**C. pinnata** [Linnaeus]. A Peruvian species. The leaves are purgative and emetic. [B. 121, 123.]—**C. punctata** [Vahl]. Syn.: *Jochbana punctata* [Ruiz and Pavón]. A shrub of Peru and Chili, where the stalk and leaves are used as a purgative, especially in syphilis. [B. 180.]—**C.**

reseda (Rinz and Payson). A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antispasmodic. [B, 121.] *C. rugosa*. A species used as a vulnery. [L, 49.] *C. scabiosaefolia*. A species used as an emetic. [L, 49.] *C. serrata* [Lamarck]. See *C. calceolaria*. *C. trifida* [Rinz and Payson]. A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antispasmodic. [B, 173.]

CALCEOLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-se^2(ke^2)-o(o^2)-la^2-ri^2-e^2-ea^2-e^2$. 1. Of D. Don, G. Don, and Benthams, a tribe of the *Scrophulariaceae*, comprising *Calceolaria* and other genera since referred to that genus. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Verbasceae*, comprising the sections *Tricardaria*, *Panquehulla*, and *C. guianensis*, the latter being the same as the *C. dist. def.*. [B, 42, 170.]

CALCEOLATE, adj. $Ka^2l/se^2-o-lat$. Lat., *calceolatus*. Fr., *calceolé*. Ger., *schuhförmig*. Shaped like a shoe or slipper. [B, 49.]

CALCEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-se^2(ke^2)-o(o^2)-lu^2s-lu^2s$. Fr., *calceole*. See *CYPRIPEDIUM*.—*C. marianus* [Mösch]. The *Cypridium* c. [B, 174.]

CALCEOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-se^2(ke^2)-o(o^2)-to^2-to^2-ma^2$. Gen., *calceostomatous*. Of Van Beneden, a genus of the *Cephalopoda*, having the caudal sucker provided with a single horny structure taking the place of the hooks of the other *Gyrodactylidae*. [L, 16.]

CALCEOUS, adj. Ka^2l/se^2-u^2s . Lat., *calceus*. See *CALCAREOUS*. 1st def.

CALCÉPONES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2l-sa-po^2n-zh$. See *CALCISPONGIÆ*.

CALCETUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-se^2(ke^2)-u^2s-tu^2s$. Affected with calcaena (said by Paracelsus of the blood). [A, 325.]

CALCEUM EOTINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-se^2(ke^2)-u^2m-o(u^2m)-e^2-kw^2k-w^2e^2-u^2m-m^2m$. The *Tussilago farfata*. [L, 84.]

CALCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-ke^2(ch^2)a^2$. Gen., *calches*. Gr., *καλχη*. An ancient name for a shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, also for the *Callia palustris*. [A, 387.]

CALCHODES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-koo^2ch^2-o^2-de^2-zas$. From *καλχη*, see *CALCHE*, and *είδος*, resemblance. Ger., *schneckenförmig*. Snail-shaped. [A, 322.]

CALCIC, adj. Ka^2l-si^2k . Lat., *calcicus* (from *calx*, lime). Fr., *calcique*. Containing lime or calcium. [B.]

CALCICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2k(ki^2k)-o(o^2)-lu^2s-lu^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *calcicole*. See *CALCAREOUS* (3d def.).

CALCIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^2l-sed . A group of elements, including barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. [Ampère (A, 301, 385).]

CALCIDICUM, n. An alchemical name for a medicament made from arsenic. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALCIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2(e^2r-u^2s)$. Lat., *calciferus* (from *calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcifère*. Ger., *kalkführend*. Containing lime, calcium, or chalk. [A, 301, 322, 385; L, 81.]

CALCIFICATION, n. $Ka^2l-si^2-fi^2-ka^2-shu^2n$. From *calx*, lime, Fr., *calcification*. Ger., *Verkalkung*. The transition of a tissue or part into a chalky or bony state, due to the deposit of calcareous matter. [A, 301.]

CALCIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2fo^2rm$. From *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form. Chalky, calcareous. [L, 56.]

CALCIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2g(ki^2f)-ra^2-ga^2$. From *calx*, lime, and *frangere*, to break, because of a supposed lithontriptic power. Fr., *calcifrage*. Of Pliny, the *Globularia alpinum*; of Lobel, the *Cithium maritimum*; of Scribonius Largus, the *Scolopendrium*. [B, 121.] Cf. *SAXIFRAGA*.

CALCIFUGUE, **CALCIFUGOUS**, adj's. $Ka^2l-si^2-fu^2g, ka^2l-si^2-fu^2-gu^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *fugere*, to avoid. Having a repulsion for chalk (said of certain plants the development of which is hindered or arrested by growth in a chalky soil); not found on calcareous rocks (said of saxicole plants). [B, 121.]

CALCIGENOUS, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2-g^2n-u^2s$. Lat., *calcigenus* (from *calx*, lime, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr., *calcigène*. Ger., *kalkzeugend*. Formed from or of the nature of calcareous matter; also calciferous. [A, 322, 385; L, 41.]

CALCIGEROUS, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2-g^2r-u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *gerere*, to bear. See *CALCIFEROUS*.

CALCIGRADUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2g(ki^2g)-ra^2-du^2s$. (du's). From *calx*, the heel, and *gradus*, a step. Gr., *καλκιστάτης*. Stepping heavily on the heels in walking. [A, 325; L, 84, 108.]

CALCINATION, n. $Ka^2l-si^2n-a^2-shu^2n$. Gr., *καλκισμός*. Lat., *calcinatio*. Fr., *calcination*. Ger., *Calcinirung*, *Verkalkung*, *Einäscherung*. The process of subjecting an incombustible compound to great heat, in order to drive off its vaporizable constituents, such as water, carbonic acid, etc. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

CALCINATORY, n. $Ka^2l-si^2n-a^2-to^2-ri^2$. Fr., *calcinoire*. A vessel used in calcination. [L, 56.]

CALCINATUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2n(ki^2n)-a^2(a^2)-tu^2m$. (tu'm). A calcined substance. [L, 119.]—*C. majus*. A substance dulcified artificially, such as mercury, lead, etc. [L, 84.]—*C. majus Poterii*. Mercury dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated with salt-water; formerly used for the cure of ulcers. [L, 84.]—*C. minus*. A substance that is naturally sweet. [L, 84.]

CALCINÉ, adj. Ka^2l-si^2nd . Lat., *calcinatus*. Fr., *calciné*. Ger., *calciniert*, *verkalkt*. Having been subjected to calcination. [B, L, 43.]

CALCINONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2n(ki^2n)-on^2-i^2-a^2$. See *CALCENA*.

CALCINONIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2n(ki^2n)-on^2-i^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. See *CALCENUS*.

CALCIO-MONOHYDRIC, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2-o-mo^2n-o-bid^2ri^2k$. Containing calcium and one atom of hydrogen. [B.]

CALCIO-TETRAHYDRIC, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2-o-tet^2ra^2hid^2ri^2k$. Containing calcium and four atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

CALCIPAROUS, adj. $Ka^2l-si^2p-a^2r-u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *parere*, to yield. Fr., *calcipare*. See *CALCIFEROUS*.

CALCIPHYTE (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2f(ki^2f)-i^2t(u^2t)-a^2$. From *calx*, lime, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *calciphytes*. Ger., *Kalkpflanzen*. Of De Blainville, a class of the *Pseudozoa*, comprising those that are fibrous within and calcareous without. [L, 180.]

CALCIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2l-sek . See *CALCIC*.

CALCISPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2(ki^2)-spo^2n$. (spo^2n)/ji^2(gi^2)-e(a^2-e^2). Fr., *calcéponges*. Ger., *Kalkschwämme*. The calcisponges; an order of the *Spongia*, having the skeleton composed of calcium carbonate. [L, 147.]

CALCITRAPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2(ki^2)-ra^2-pa^2$. Fr., *calcitrape*. 1. Of Jussieu, a genus of composite plants, now regarded as a section of *Centaurea*. 2. Of Cassini, the *Centaurea c.* [B, 42.]—*C. lanuginosa* [Lamarck]. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 270.]—*C. officinalis*. See *C. (2d def.)*.—*C. solstitialis* [Lamarck]. The *Centaurea solstitialis*. [B, 180.]—*C. stellata* [Lamarck]. See *C. (2d def.)*.

CALCITRAPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2(ki^2)-tra^2p$. (tra^2p)/e^2-e(a^2-e^2). Of Cassini, a subdivision of composite plants (*Centaurea archetypæ*), comprising the *C. vera* including the genus *Calcis* and the genera *Mesocentron*, *Verutina*, *Triplaceton*, and *Calcitrapa*, which are all now referred to *Centaurea* and the *Seridiceæ*. [B, 170.]

CALCITRAPIC ACID, n. $Ka^2l-si^2-tra^2p-i^2k$. Fr., *acide calcitrapique*. Of Colignon, a bitter, non-crystallizable substance obtained from colonies of the genus *Centaurea*; probably not a pure principle. [A, 301.]

CALCITRIPPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2(ki^2)-tri^2p-pa^2$. See *CALCITRAPA*.

CALCIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)-si^2(ki^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$. From *calx*, lime. Fr., c. Ger., C. It., *Sp. calcio*. A metallic element occurring in lime, first isolated by Sir H. Davy, in 1808; yellowish; harder than lead; tough and malleable according to some authors, but very brittle according to others; of the sp. gr. of 1.5778; readily oxidized in moist air; decomposing water when brought in contact with it; bivalent; of the atomic weight 39.9; symbol, Ca. [B, 3.]—**Acid c. lactate**. Fr., *lactate acide de c.* Ger., *saures milchsäures C.* A compound of normal c. lactate with lactic acid, $Ca(C_3H_5O_2)_2 \cdot 2C_3H_5O_2 + 2H_2O$, forming fibrous crystalline masses. [B, 3.]—**Acid c. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate acide de c. (ou de chaux)*. Ger., *saures phosphorsaures C.* Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate*.—**Acid c. succinate**. Fr., *succinate acide de c.* Ger., *saures bernsteinsäures C.* A compound of c. succinate and succinic acid, $(C_4H_4O_4)_2CaH_2 = C_4H_4O_4 + C_4H_6O_4$, forming transparent prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**Acid c. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate acide de c.* Ger., *saures weinsäures C.* A compound, $(C_4H_4O_6)_2Ca = (C_4H_4O_6) - CO.OH - CO.OH - CH.OH$ forming rhombic crystals much more soluble in water than normal c. tartrate. It occurs in the fruit of *Rhus typhinum*, and is prepared artificially by dissolving normal c. tartrate in a solution of tartaric acid. [B, 3.]—**Aethylschwefelsäure-C-ester** (Ger.). **Aethylschwefelsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**Alcoholized solution of chloride of c.** A solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 5 parts of alcohol and 3 of water. [Ferrara Ph., 1832 (B, 119).]—**Ameisensäure-C-ester** (Ger.). **Ameisensäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. formate*.—**Anhydrous c. chloride**. Fused c. chloride. [B.]—**Antimonisäures C.** (Ger.). **Antimonite de c.** (Fr.). See *hypophosphite*.—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Azotite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrite*.—**Basic c. arsenite**. Fr., *arsénite basique de c.* Ger., *basisches arsenisäures C.* Watts's name for normal c. arsenite, also for certain other arsenites of c., one of which has the formula $Ca_3As_2O_8$. [B, 2.]—**Basic c. chloride**. See *C. oxychloride*.—**Basic c. hypochlorite**. See under *C. hypochlorite*.—**Basic c. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate basique de c.* Ger., *basisches phosphorsaures C.* Tribasic (normal) c. phosphate. [B.]—**Basic c. sulpharsenate**. See *C. thioarsenate*.—**Basic c. sulpharsenite** (Watts). Normal c. thioarsenite. [B, 2.]—**Bernsteinsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*.—**Bihydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Bioxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dioxide*.—**Biphosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Bisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. disulphide*.—**Biurate de c.** (Fr.). Acid c. urate. [B.]—**Brenztraubensäures C.** (Ger.). *C. pyroracemate*. [B.] See *C. pyruvate*.—**Bromuretum calcii**. *C. bromide*. [B, 119.]—**Burnt c. sulphate**. See *C. sulfuricum ustum*.—**Calcii acetates**. See *C. acetate*.—**Calcii arsenias**. See *C. arsenate*.—**Calcii binoxydum**. See *C. dioxide*.—**Calcii boras**. See *C. borate*.—**Calcii bromas**. See *C. bromate*.—**Calcii bromidum** (U. S. Ph.). **Calcii bromuretum**. See *C. bromide*.—**Calcii carbonas**. See *C. carbonate*.—**Calcii carbonas precipitata** (Br. Ph.). **Calcii carbonas precipitatus** (U. S. Ph.). See *Precipitated c. carbonate*.—**Calcii chloras**. See *C. chlorate*.—**Calcii chloridum** (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.). **Calcii chloruretum**. Of the U. S. Ph., fused c. chloride; of the Br. Ph., dried c. chloride. [B.]—**Calcii citras**. See *C. citrate*.—**Calcii cyanidum**, **Calcii cyanuretum**. See *C. cyanide*.—**Calcii ferrocyanidum**. See *C. ferrocyamide*.—**Calcii fluoridum**, **Calcii fluoruretum**. See *C. fluoride*.—**Calcii hydras**. See *C. hydroxide*.—**Calcii hypochloris**. See *C. hypochlorite*.—**Calcii hypophosphis** (U. S. Ph.). See *C. hypophosphite*.—**Calcii hyposulphis**. See *C. thiosulphate*.—**Calcii iotas**. See *C. iodate*.—**Calcii iodidum**, **Calcii ioduretum**. See *C. iodide*.—**Calcii monoxi-**

dum, *Calcii monooxydum*. See LIME. *Calcii nitras*. See *C. nitrate*. *Calcii oxalis*. See *C. oxalate*. *Calcii oxydum*. *Calcii oxydum*. See *C. oxide* and LIME. *Calcii oxysulphuretum*. Fr. *Sulfure de calcium*. See *Sulfur*. *Calcii peroxidum*. *Calcii peroxidum*. See *C. dioxide*. *Calcii phosphas*. Fr. Ph. See *C. phosphate*. *Calcii phosphas precipitatus*. [U. S. Ph.] See *Precipitated c. phosphate*. *Calcii sulphas*. Fr. Ph. See *C. sulphate*. *Calcii sulphidum*. See *C. sulphide*. *Calcii sulphocarbolas*. See *C. sulphocarbolate*. *Calcii sulphuretum*. See *C. sulphide* and *CALX sulphurata*. *Calcii tartras*. See *C. tartrate*. *C. acetate*. Lat. *calce acetat*, *c. aceticum*, *acetat calce*, *calc acetat*. Fr. *acetate calcique* (ou de c.), *ou de chaux*. Ger. *C. acetal*, *essigsäures C.* Syn. *calce acetat*, *acetat de lime*. A compound, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, of c. and acetic acid, forming prismatic acicular crystals or spongy white masses soluble in water; formerly prepared by the action of vinegar on coral, pearls, mother of pearl, etc., and hence called *sal corallinum* (see *mercurioductum*, seu *matris perlarum*, seu *oculorum matris*), said to be diuretic and resolvent, and used in scrofula. [B. 4, 119.] *C. acetum*. See *c. acetate*. *C. acetoglycollate*. Fr. *acetoglycollate de c.* Ger. *acetoglycolsaures C.* A substance, $CaH_{10}O_8 + 2H_2O = C_2O_2H_4O_6 + COO - Ca - COO - H_2$, occurring as small prismatic crystals. [B. 3.] *C. acetylde*. Fr. *acetylure de c.* Ger. *C. acetylur*. A body of the composition $CaC_4H_4O_6$. [B. 3.] *C. acetonate*. Fr. *acetonate de c.* Ger. *acetonatesäures C.* A compound of c. and acetic acid, *Normal acetonate* of c., $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Ca + 6H_2O$, found in large amount in extract of acetone, forms prismatic crystals soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 2, 4.] *C. acrylate*. Fr. *acrylate de c.* Ger. *acrylsäures C.* A compound of c. and acrylic acid, $CaC_4H_3O_6$, forming thick acicular crystals. [B. 3.] *C. adipate*. Fr. *adipate de c.* Ger. *adipinsäures C.* A compound of c. and adipic acid, $CaC_8H_{14}O_6 + H_2O$. [B. 2.] *C. amidosulphonate*. Fr. *amid. sulphonate de c.* Ger. *amidosulfonsäures C.* A compound, $(NH_2SO_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, forming laminar crystals very soluble in water. [E. Berghand, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 B.] *C. and ammonium arsenate*. A salt of the composition $CaNH_4AsO_4 + 6H_2O$. [B. 2.] *C. and ethyl sulphate*. See *C. ethylsulphate*. *C. and methyl sulphate*. See *C. methylsulphate*. *C. and potassium lactate*. Fr. *lactate de c. et de potassium*. Ger. *Kaliumlactat*. A salt of the composition $CaC_2H_3O_2 \cdot 2C_2H_3O_2 \cdot K_2O$. [B. 1.] *C. and potassium sulphate*. Fr. *sulfate de c. et de potassium*. A salt of the composition $CaSO_4 \cdot K_2SO_4 + H_2O$. Deprived of its water of crystallization by heating, it acquires the property of solidifying with water like plaster of Paris. [B. 3.] *C. and sodium sulphate*. Fr. *sulfate de c. et de sodium*. A salt of the composition $CaSO_4 \cdot Na_2SO_4$, occurring native as glauberite. [B. 3.] *C. angelate*. Fr. *angelate de c.* Ger. *angelatesäures C.* A salt of c. and angelic acid, $CaC_4H_3O_6 + 2H_2O$, forming shining prismatic crystals soluble in 4 parts of cold water; less soluble in hot water. [B. 3.] *C. antimonic*. Fr. *antimoniate de c.* Ger. *antimonsäures C.* A substance of the composition $CaSbO_4$. [B. 2.] *C. antimonicite*. Fr. *antimonite de c.* Ger. *antimonitesäures C.* See *C. hypophosphite*. *C. antimonio-sulphuratum*. See *C. sulfuratum*. *C. arabate*. Fr. *arabate de c.* Ger. *arabatesäures C.* Syn. *c. gummate*. A compound of c. and arabic acid constituting gum arabic. [B. 3.] See *ACACIA*. *C. arsenate*. Lat. *calce arsenat*, *c. arsenicum*. Fr. *arsenate de c.* Ger. *Arseensäure*, *arsensäures C.* A compound of c. and arsenic orthoarsenic acid. Three such compounds are known: 1. *Normal c. arsenate* (tricalcium arsenate), Ca_3AsO_4 , insoluble in water. 2. *Monohydrate c. arsenate*, $CaHAsO_4$, occurring native combined with water of crystallization as the minerals ludwigite and pharmacolite. 3. *Tetrahydrate c. arsenate*, $CaH_4AsO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$. [B. 2, 3.] *C. arsenite*. Lat. *calce arsenit*, *c. arsenicum* (seu *arseniosum*). Fr. *arsenite de c.* Ger. *Arseensäure*, *arsensäures C.* A compound of c. and arsenious acid. *Normal c. arsenite*, Ca_3AsO_3 , was formerly called basic c. arsenite, and the name arsenite of c. was applied to its metarsenite of c. [B. 2, 3.] *C. äthylsulphat* (Ger.). See *C. ethylsulphate*. *C. benzoate*. Lat. *calce benzoas*, *c. benzoicum*. Fr. *benzoate de c.* (ou de chaux) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Benzoesäure*, *c. benzoat*. A compound, $CaC_7H_5O_2 + H_2O$, forming white efflorescent crystalline grains, soluble in 20 parts of cold water. [B. 3.] *C. binoxide*. See *C. dioxide*. *C. biphosphate*. Fr. *biphosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). An old name for tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B. 3.] *C. bisulphide*. See *C. disulphide*. *C. bionate*. *Acide bionat*. Fr. See *C. urate*. *C. borate*. Lat. *calce borat*, *c. boricum*. Fr. *borate de c.* Ger. *Borat*, *borsäures C.* A white powder $CaB_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, prepared by adding neutral sodium borate to a solution of c. chloride. Other borates of c. of varying composition are obtained by decomposing c. chloride with borax and several compounds of c. with the acids of boron occur native as minerals. [B. 20.] *C. bromate*. Lat. *calce bromat*, *c. bromicum*. Fr. *bromate de c.* Ger. *Bromat*, *bromsäures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and bromic acid, $CaBrO_3$. [B. 3.] *C. bromatum*. See *C. bromate*. *C. bromide*. Lat. *calce bromidum*, *c. bromatum*. Fr. *bromure de c.* Ger. *Bromium* (Brom). *C. bromid*. A white deliquescent granular substance, $CaBr_2$, of a bitter, saline taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, used as a substitute for potassium bromide in epilepsy and insomnia. [B. 2, 3.] *C. butyrate*. Fr. *butyrate de c.* Ger. *Butyrat*, *buttersäures C.* A compound of c. and butyric acid, $C_4H_7O_2Ca + H_2O$, forming transparent crystals soluble in water. The isomeric *isobutyrate*, which contains one molecule of water of crystallization, forms monoclinic prismatic crystals and is less soluble. [B. 3.] *C. caprate*. Fr. *caprate de c.* Ger. *Caprat*, *caprinsäures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and capric acid, $C_{11}H_{21}O_2Ca$. [B. 3.] *C. capro-*

ate. Fr. *caproate de c.* Ger. *capronsäures C.* A compound of c. and caproic acid, $(C_{11}H_{21}O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, forming thin, shining laminar crystals. [B. 3.] *C. carbonate*. Lat. *calce carbonas*, *c. carbonicum*, *carbonas calcis*. Fr. *carbonate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger. *Carbonat*, *kohlensäures C.*, *kohlensäurer Kalk*. Syn. *carbonate of lime*. A compound of c. and carbonic acid, $CaCO_3$, occurring widely diffused in nature in the form of limestone, marble, chalk, calc-spar, and aragonite. It forms either hexagonal (usually hemihedral crystals (scale spars) of a sp. gr. of from 2.70 to 2.75, rhombic prisms (aragonite) of a sp. gr. of from 2.92 to 3.28, or an amorphous powder or mass (chalk). This form is official in several pharmacopoeias (see *Nature c. carbonate* and *CHALK*). It is also widely distributed in the animal kingdom, forming an important constituent of bones and of the exoskeleton of molluscs and other animals. Pharmaceutical preparations from these sources are numerous (see *Tetra prapicata*, etc.). *C. carbonate* is prepared artificially by precipitating a c. salt with an alkaline carbonate (see *Precipitated c. carbonate*) or by passing carbon dioxide through lime water; the precipitate occurring either as an amorphous powder or as crystals resembling those of calc-spar or of aragonite, according to the temperature and the proportion of the ingredients. *C. carbonate* is tasteless and odorless; it is insoluble in water and in alcohol, but dissolves in acids with decomposition. [B. 3, 5, 95.] *C. carbonicum*. *C. carbonate* of the Swiss Ph., precipitated c. carbonate. [B. 95.] *C. carbonium nativum* (Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.). Ger. *natürliches Carbonat*, *natürlicher kohlensäurer Kalk*. See *Nature c. carbonate*. *C. carbonium precipitatum* (Ger. Ph.). *C. carbonium purum*. See *Precipitated c. carbonate*. *C. chinovate*. See *C. quinate*. *C. chlorate*. Lat. *calce chloras*, *c. chloricum*. Fr. *chlorate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger. *Chlorat*, *chlorsäures C.* A deliquescent crystalline compound, $Ca(ClO_2)_2$, used in preparing potassium chlorate. [B. 3.] *C. chloratum*. *C. chloride* of the Swiss Ph., fused, or amorphous, c. chloride; of the Ger. Ph., a test-solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 9 parts of water. [B. 205.] *C. chloratum crystallinum*. Ger. *krystallisiertes Chlor*. Crystallized (hydrated) c. chloride. [B.] *C. chloratum fusum*. Ger. *geschmolzenes Chlor*. Fused (anhydrous) c. chloride. [B.] *C. chloratum sicum*. Ger. *trockenes Chlor*. Dried c. chloride. [B.] *C. chlorhydrophosphate*. Lat. *calcarius phosphoricohydrochlorat*. Fr. *chlorhydrophosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). The substance obtained in solution by treating c. phosphate (monohydric c. phosphate) with hydrochloric acid. It occurs in the *Sirup de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux* of the Fr. Codex. [B.] *C. chloricum*. See *C. chlorate*. *C. chloride*. Lat. *calce chloridum*, *c. chloratum*. Fr. *chlorure de c.* Ger., Lat. *calce chlorid*, *Chlor*. It, *chlorure de calcio*. Sp. *cloruro de calcio*. A compound of c. and chlorine, $CaCl_2$. When deposited from an aqueous solution, it forms colorless, deliquescent prismatic or pyramidal crystals, $CaCl_2 + 6H_2O$. This is the *hydrate* or *crystallized c. chloride* (the *c. chloratum crystallinum*, the *chloratum calcicum*, and the *chlorure de c. cristallisé* of the Fr. Cod.). It dissolves in about a quarter of its weight of water with marked absorption of heat. Combined with snow, it forms a freezing mixture. When heated to 200° C. it forms *dried c. chloride* (*calce chlorid* [Fr. Ph.], *c. chloratum sicum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloratum calcicum* [Netherl. Ph.], *chloratum calcicum sicum* [Finn. Ph.], *calcium maritima* [Gr. Ph.], *cloruro calcico* [Sp. Ph.]), a dry, white, crystalline-granular, porous substance, $CaCl_2 + 2H_2O$, having a strong affinity for water and used as a desiccating agent. By fusion this is converted into *fused c. chloride* (*calce chloridum* [U. S. Ph.], *c. chloratum* [Swiss Ph.], *c. chloratum fusum* [Austr. Ph.], *Russ. Ph.*, *Hung. Ph.*], *chloratum calcicum fusum* [Finn. Ph.], *chlorure de c. fondue* [Fr. Cod.]), $CaCl_2$, a colorless, feebly translucent, hard, friable mass or white powder, very deliquescent, devoid of odor, of an acid, saline taste, soluble in 1½ parts of cold water and in 8 parts of alcohol. *C. chloride* is employed as a source of other c. compounds, and has been used as a remedy in scrofulous affections. [B. 3, 5, 95.] *C. chloruret*. See *C. chloride*. *C. citrate*. Lat. *calce citras*, *c. citricum*. Fr. *citrate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger. *Citrat*, *citronensäures C.* It, *citrate de calcio*. Sp. *citrate de calcio*. A compound of c. and citric acid. *Normal c. citrate*, $C_6H_5O_7Ca + H_2O$, occurs as an amorphous white powder, which becomes crystalline on boiling, very sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in dilute acids. *Monohydrate c. citrate*, $C_6H_5O_7Ca + H_2O$, is crystalline. *Dried c. citrate*, $C_6H_5O_7Ca$, is a gummy mass very difficult to crystallize. A citrate of c. prepared by the action of lime juice on oyster shells or crabs' eyes (*concha citrata*, *lapides cancrorum citrate*), official in some of the old pharmacopoeias, was regarded as a diuretic and a remedy for nephritis and calculous affections. [B. 3, 1, 119.] See also *PRUNUS*, *mandus Stahl*. *C. cyanide*. Fr. *cyane de c.* Ger. *Cyanur*, *cyanuresäures C.* A compound of c. and cyanogen, $CaCN_2$. [B. 4.] *C. diglycollate*. Fr. *diglycollate de c.* Ger. *diglycolsäures C.* A compound of c. and diglycollic acid, $CaC_4H_6O_6$, forming crystals containing from 1 to 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3.] *C. dihydrophosphate*. Fr. *biphosphat de c.* (ou de chaux). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.] *C. dilactate*. Fr. *lactate de c.* A substance, $(CH_3CH_2O_2CO)_2Ca$, formed from normal c. lactate by the abstraction of the elements of a molecule of water. [B. 3.] *C. dimetaphosphate*. Fr. *dimetaphosphate de c.* Ger. *C. dimetaphosphat*. A crystalline body, $Ca_2P_2O_7 + H_2O$. [B. 16.] *C. dioxide*. Lat. *calce bioxidum*. Fr. *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde* de c.). Ger. *Dioxyd*. A substance, CaO_2 , forming microscopic crystals, obtained by saturating lime water with hydrogen dioxide. [B. 3.] *C. disulphide*. Fr. *bisulfure de c.* Ger. *C. disulfid*. A substance, $CaS_2 + 3H_2O$, forming white crystals soluble in water, said to be obtained by boiling milk of lime with an excess of sulphur. [B. 3.] *C. dihydrate*. See *C. hydrate*. Fr. *hydrat de c.* Ger. *C. hydrat*. *Acide urate*. [B. 3.] *C. ethylsulphate*. Fr. *ethylsulfate de c.* Ger. *Äthylsulfat*, *äthylsulfuric saures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and ethylsulphuric acid, $C_2H_5SO_3Ca + 2H_2O$, readily soluble in water and used in

Sp. *occulat de calciu*. Syn: *occulat de lime*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid, $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, usually occurring as a white amorphous precipitate insoluble in water. In the cells of plants and in the urine it occurs in the crystalline form, either as small, brilliant octahedra (envelope-shaped crystals) or in the dumb-bell shape or aggregated into rough, hard, dark masses, as in mulberry calculi. Its excretion in the urine in abnormal amount accompanies a derangement of nutrition termed *oxaluria* (q. v.). [A. 14; B. 1.] **C. oxide**. Lat. *calcia oxidum*, c. *oxidation*, *oxydum calciu*. Fr. *oxyde de c.* Ger. *Oxyd*. It, *ossido di calcio*. Sp. *óxido de calcio*. A compound of c. and oxygen. Ordinary c. oxide, c. monoxide, CaO , is lime (q. v.). [B. 1.] See also *C. dioxide*. **C. oxychloride**. **C. oxychloruret**. Fr. *oxychlorure de c.* Ger. *Oxychlorür*. A compound, $\text{ClCa} \cdot \text{O} = \text{CaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as long, white acicular crystals, obtained by boiling c. chloride with slaked lime. [B. 3.] **C. oxyd** (Ger.). **C. oxydatum**. See *C. oxide*. **C. oxydatum hydratum**. See *C. hydroxide*. **C. oxymuriate**. See *C. oxychloride*. **C. oxysulfuratum**. Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. A preparation made by slaking 3 parts of quick-lime with 2 of water and mixing with 6 of sublimed sulphur. [B. 35.] Cf. *Calcia oxysulphuratum* and *Calx sulphurata*.

C. oxysulphide. Lat. *calcia oxysulphidum*, c. *oxysulphidum*. Fr. *oxysulfure de c.* Ger. *Oxysulfür*. A compound of c. with oxygen and sulphur. Such a compound is supposed to exist in the preparation known as *calcia oxysulphuratum*. [B. 31.] See also *Calx sulphurata*. **C. paracalcate**. Fr. *paracalcate de c.* Ger. *Paracalcit*, *paramilchsäures C.* See *C. sarcocalcate*. **C. pentasulphide**. Fr. *pentasulfure (ou quintsulfure) de c.* Ger. *Pentasulfid*. A compound, CaS_5 , obtained by boiling milk of lime with sulphur. [B. 20.] **C. peroxide**. Lat. *calcia peroxidum*. Fr. *peroxyde de c.* Ger. *Superoxyd*. See *C. dioxide*. **C. phenolsulphonate**. **C. phenylsulphate**. Fr. *sulphocarbonate de c.* Ger. *phenylschwefelsäures C.* See *C. sulphocarbonate*. **C. phosphate**. Lat. *calcia phosphas*, c. *phosphorum*. Fr. *phosphat de c. (ou de chaux)*. Ger. *Phosphat*, *phosphorsäures C.*, *phosphorsaures Kalk*. It, *fosfato di calcio*. Sp. *fosfato de calcio*. Syn: *phosphate of lime*. A compound of c. and phosphoric orthophosphoric acid. Three such compounds are known: 1. *Normal c. phosphate*, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, *tricalcium phosphate*, *tribasic c. phosphate*, the *base c. phosphate* of the older writers, *calcia phosphas precipitatus* [C. S. Ph.], *calcia phosphas* [Br. Ph.], *phosphas calcicus* [Fr. Cod.], *Netherl. Ph.*, c. *phosphoricum basicum*, *phosphate tricalcique* [Fr. Cod.], a white substance, nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing salts of ammonium, sodium chloride, and other salts, also in all acids. It is extensively diffused through the mineral kingdom and also forms an important part of many vegetable and animal tissues, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of the tissue of bones (hence called bone phosphate), and from 66 to 90 per cent. of that of the teeth, and found in some quantity in every tissue and fluid of the human body, except the gastric juice, the sweat, and the urine. It is usually prepared for pharmaceutical purposes by precipitation (see *Precipitated c. phosphate*).

2. *Monohydrate c. phosphate*, $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, *dicalcium phosphate*, the *c. phosphate* or *neutral c. phosphate* of the older writers, c. *phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *calcaria phosphorea* [Russ. Ph.], *phosphas calcicus* [Finn. Ph.], *phosphate bicalcique* [Fr. Cod.], occurring native in the crystalline form in certain kinds of guano, in the wood and pith of *Tecoma grandis*, and in a certain form of urinary calculus, also sometimes forming a deposit of stellate crystals (stellar phosphate) in urine. It is prepared artificially by precipitating c. chloride with sodium phosphate, as directed by the different pharmacopoeias, or by the action of dilute phosphoric acid on c. carbonate. According to some of the older authorities, it has the double formula (adopted in the Fr. Cod.) $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{c} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$. 3. *Tetrahydrate c. phosphate*, $\text{CaH}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, c. *phosphate*, *monocalcium phosphate*, c. *phosphoricum acidum*, *biphosphas calcicus* [Fr. Cod.], *phosphate monocalcique* [Fr. Cod.], forming rhombic deliquescent laminar crystals readily soluble in cold water. It is found in the brain and in the urine and other acid animal fluids, and is produced artificially by dissolving the other c. phosphates in an acid. In the urine, it is retained in solution as long as the urine remains acid; when the urine becomes alkaline, the tetrahydrate phosphate is converted into the normal phosphate, and is thrown down as a dense white precipitate. Tetrahydrate c. phosphate is extensively used as a fertilizer, under the name of *superphosphate of lime*, being prepared extemporaneously by treating bone-phosphate with sulphuric acid. The c. phosphates are used medicinally in diseases supposed to be due to a deficiency of c. salts in the system, such as rickets. [B. 3, 5, 4, 16, 35, 2, 0.] See also *C. metaphosphate*, *C. dimetaphosphate*, and *C. pyrophosphate*. **C. phosphide**. Fr. *phosphure de c.* Ger. *Phosphure*. A compound formed by the union of c. and phosphorus under petroleum. [B. 3.] **C. phosphite**. Lat. *calcia phosphis*, c. *phosphoricum*. Fr. *phosphite de c.* Ger. *Phosphit*, *phosphorsäures C.* A compound of c. and phosphorous acid, $\text{CaHPO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming crystalline crusts. [B. 35.] **C. phospholactate**. See *C. lactophosphate*. **C. phosphoricum**. *C. phosphate* of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Swiss Ph., monohydrate phosphate. [B. 35.] **C. phosphoricum acidum**. Acid tetrahydrate c. phosphate. [B. 35.] **C. phosphoricum basicum**. Basic normal c. phosphate. [B. 35.] **C. phosphoricum erudum**. Ger. Ph., Ger. *reines C. phosphat*. Crude, or commercial, c. phosphate; probably powdered bone-ash. [B. 35.] **C. phosphoricum ex ossibus precipitatum**. Tetrahydrate c. phosphate prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on calcined bones. Bernatzik A. 319. **C. phosphoricum gelatinosum**. Freshly prepared and washed c. phosphoricum ex ossibus precipitatum (q. v.); a gelatinous mass containing about 66 per cent. of water. Bernatzik A. 319. **C. phosphorum**. See *C. phosphat*. **C. phosphuret**. See *C. phosphide* and *Calx phosphurata*. **C. protochloruret**. See *C. chloride*. **C. protoxide**. See *Lime*. **C. protoxychloruret**. See *C. oxychloride*. **C. pyrophosphate**. Fr. *pyrophosphate de c.* Ger. *Pyrophosphat*, *py-*

rophosphorsäures C. A substance, $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, formed by the incineration of monohydrate c. phosphate, also by mixing solutions of c. chloride and sodium pyrophosphate. Combined with 4 molecules of water of crystallization, it occurs crystalline. [B. 35.] **C. pyroacetate**. Fr. *pyroacétate de c.* Ger. *brenztraubensäures C.* See *C. pyruvate*. **C. pyrothioarsenate**. Fr. *pyrothioarsénate de c.* Ger. *C. pyrothioarsénit*. A salt, $\text{Ca}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$, called by Watts neutral sulpharsenate of c. [B. 2.] **C. pyrothioarsenite**. Fr. *pyrothioarsénite de c.* A compound, $\text{Ca}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_6$, called by Watts neutral sulpharsenite of c. [B. 2.] **C. pyrovanadate**. Fr. *pyrovanadate de c.* Ger. *pyrovanadinsäures C.* A white amorphous substance, $2\text{Ca}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.] **C. pyruvate**. Fr. *pyruvate de c.* A compound of c. and pyruvic acid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3)_2\text{Ca}$, forming crystals which are converted by slight warming into a gum-like mass. [B. 3.] **C. quinate**. Lat. *calci quininas, quinas calcis*. Fr. *quinat de c.* Ger. *chinasäures C.* A crystalline substance, $\text{CaC}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_6 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has been used as a source of the quinate of quinine and cinchonine. [B. 4.] **C. quinoate**. Fr. *quinoat de c.* Ger. *chinasäures C.* A compound of c. and quinoic acid. [B. 5.] **C. quintisulphuret**. Lat. *c. quinguesulphuratum*. Fr. *quintisulfure de c.* See *C. pentasulphide*. **C. racemate**. Fr. *racémate de c.* Ger. *traubensäures C.* A compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_6\text{Ca} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming small acicular crystals, isomeric with c. tartrate, but less soluble in water. [B. 3.] **C. saccharate**. Fr. *saccharat de c.* Ger. *zuckersäures C.* A name given to three compounds: 1. *Normal c. saccharate*, a salt of c. and dibasic saccharic acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming fine microscopic crystals. 2. A salt of c. and monobasic saccharic acid. See *Saccharate*. 3. See *C. succinate*. [B. 3, 1.] **C. saccharose**. See *C. sucrose*. **C. santonate**. Fr. *santonat de c.* Ger. *Santonit*. See *C. santonin*. **C. sarcocalcate**. Ger. *fleischmilchsäures C.* A compound of c. and sarcocollate acid, $2\text{Ca}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_5)_2 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, isomeric with c. lactate, forming acicular crystals. In solution, it rotates polarized light to the left. [B. 3.] **C. silicate**. Fr. *silicat de c.* Ger. *kieselsäures C.*, *kieselsäurer Kalk*. A compound of c. and silicic acid. A number of such compounds occur, often in combination with other metallic elements, in many minerals. [B. 3.] **C. subphosphorusum**. See *C. hypophosphate*. **C. subsulfuratum**. See *thio-sulphat*. **C. succinate**. Fr. *succinat de c.* Ger. *Succinat*, *bersteinsäures (oder succinsäures) C.* A compound of c. and succinic acid. $\text{Normal c. succinate}$, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{Ca} = \frac{(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{COO})_2}{(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot (\text{COO})_2} \text{Ca}$,

forms acicular crystals containing 1 or 2 molecules of water of crystallization. It occurs in the bark of *Morus alba*, and is prepared artificially by the action of c. chloride on sodium succinate. [B. 3.] See also *Acid c. succinate* and *C. isosuccinate*. **C. sucrate**. Fr. *sucrat de c. (ou de chaux)*. Syn: *saccharat de c. (or of lime)*, *c. saccharose*. A compound of c. and saccharose, produced when lime is dissolved in a solution of cane-sugar, hence occurring in syrups (calci syrup). Three such compounds are known: 1. *Monocalcium sucrate* (monobasic sucrate of lime), $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{CaOH}_2\text{O}_{11}$, a white, brittle amorphous substance readily soluble in water. 2. *Dicalcium sucrate*, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{Ca}_2\text{OH}_2\text{O}_{11}$, a white crystalline substance only moderately soluble in water. 3. *Tricalcium sucrate* (tribasic saccharate of lime), $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{Ca}_3\text{OH}_2\text{O}_{11}$, a hard, brittle substance or a granular mass soluble in water with great difficulty. [B. 3, 1.] **C. sulfarseniat** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenite*. **C. sulfarsenit** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenite*. **C. sulfocarbonate**. **C. sulfocarbonate**. **C. sulfophenylum**. See *C. sulphocarbonate*. **C. sulfuro-stibiatum**. Syn: *calcaria sulphurato-stibiata* [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation consisting essentially of c. thioantimonate, made by heating together 1 part each of antimony trisulphide and sulphur and 4 parts of slaked lime. [B. 35.] **C. sulfuratum**. See *C. sulphide* and *Calx sulphurata*. **C. sulfuret** (Ger.). **C. monosulphide**. [B. 270.] **C. sulfurium**. *C. sulphate* of the Ger. Ph., a saturated aqueous solution of c. sulphate, used as a test. [B. 25.] **C. sulfurium nativum**. Gypsum; the calcic sulphas of the Fr. Ph. [B. 95.] **C. sulfurium ustum** [Ger. Ph.], Ger. *gebranntes schwefelsäures C.*, *gebrannter Gyps*. Burnt c. sulphate; plaster of Paris. [B. 95.] **C. sulfurosium**. See *C. sulphide*. **C. sulphantimonate**. See *C. thioantimonate*. **C. sulpharsenate**. Fr. *sulfarsénate de c.* Ger. *C. sulfarsénit*, *schwefelsäures C.* See *C. thioarsenite* and *C. pyrothioarsenate*. **C. sulpharsenite**. Fr. *sulfarsénite de c.* Ger. *C. sulfarsénit*. See *C. thioarsenite*. **C. sulphate**. Lat. *calcia sulphas*, c. *sulfurium*. Fr. *sulfat de c. (ou de chaux)*. Ger. *Sulfat*, *schwefelsäures C.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, CaSO_4 . Combined with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, it forms native c. sulphate, or gypsum—*calcia sulphas* [Br. Ph.], *sulphas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *gypsum* [Gr. Ph.], *esso de gesso compacto*. Sp. Ph. This occurs in the form of monoclinic crystals (selenite), in the fibrous form (satin-spar), and as alabaster (q. v.). Uncombined with water of crystallization, it constitutes the mineral anhydrite, and is also produced artificially by heating gypsum, thus forming burnt gypsum, or plaster of Paris (c. *sulfurium ustum* [Ger. Ph.], *calcaria sulfurica usta* [Russ. Ph.], *sulphas calcicus ustus* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], a white, amorphous, tasteless, odorless substance which, when brought into contact with water, hardens into a tenacious solid mass. It is largely used in making casts and plaster splints and bandages. *C. sulphate* has a sp. gr. of from 2.2 to 2.4, and dissolves in from 400 to 500 parts of water. [B. 3, 95, 250.] See also *C. acid potassium sulphate* and *C. acid sodium sulphate*. **C. sulphide**. Lat. *calcia sulphidum* (see *sulphureum*), c. *sulfuratum*. Fr. *sulfure de c.* Ger. *C. sulfid*, *Schwefelc.* A compound of c. and sulphur. Ordinary c. sulphide, c. monosulphide, CaS , is a yellowish white earthy substance having the odor of hydrogen sulphide (q. v.), insoluble in water, constituting a large proportion of *calx sulphurata* (q. v.). [B. 3, 250.] See also *C. disulphide*, *C. trisulphide*, and *C. pentasulphide*. **C. sulphite**. Lat. *calcia sulphos*, c. *sulfurosium*. Fr. *sulfite de c.* Ger. *C. sulfid*, *schwefelsäures C.* A white powder,

CaSO_3 , nearly insoluble in water. Precipitated from a solution in sulphurous acid, it forms a regular crystalline containing 2 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3.] **C. sulphocarbonate.** Lat. *calcis sulphocarbonatus*. Fr. *sulfocarbonate de chaux*. Ger. *Schwefelcarbonat*, *phosphorschwefelcarbonat*. C. *Su*. *c. phosphocarbonate*, *c. phosphocarbonate*. A compound of c. and sulphurous acid, $\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$. C. *anthropomorphous*. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4\text{SO}_3$, O , CaO , SO_3 , OH . C. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$ occurs in the form of scaly crystals. [B. 81.] **C. sulphothylate.** Fr. *sulfathylate de c.* Ger. *Sulfathylat*. See *C. thylsulphate*. **C. sulphomethylate.** Fr. *sulfomethylate de c.* Ger. *Sulfomethylat*. See *C. methylsulphate*. **C. sulphosulphate.** See *C. thylsulphate*. **C. sulphurate.** See *C. sulphate*. **C. sulphhydrate.** See *C. thylsulphate*. **C. superoxide.** Ger. *See C. thylsulphate*. **C. superphosphate.** Lat. *superphosphorus calcis*. Fr. *superphosphate de chaux*. [B.] **C. tartrate.** Lat. *calcis tartarus*, *c. tartarus*. Fr. *tartrate de c. ou de chaux*. Ger. *Tartrat*, *weinsäure C.* It, *tartrato de calce*. Sp. *tartrato de calce*. A compound of c. and tartaric (dextrotartaric) acid. Normal c. tartrate, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$, occurs in grapes and in some leaves, and is prepared artificially by the action of c. chloride on a tartrate. It forms double salts with the tartrates of the alkali metals. [B. 3, 4, 95.] See also *C. mesotartarate*, *C. racemate*, and *acid c. tartrate*. **C. tetrasulphide.** Fr. *tétrarsulfure de c.* Ger. *C. tetrasulfid*. A compound, CaS_4 , obtained only in solution by heating c. monosulphide with water and sulphur. [B. 2, 9.] **C. thioantimonate.** Lat. *sulphostibius calcis*. Fr. *sulfantimonate de chaux*. Ger. *C. thioantimonat*, *Schwefelantimonat*. *Schwefelantimonat*. *Schwefelantimonat*. C. It, *sulfantimonato de calce*. A compound, CaSbS_4 , contained in various preparations formerly official, accorded into Hoffmann's original formula, by extending together asterisks or chalk, sulphur, and antimony trisulphide, *calce antimonii trisulphure*, and by heating a mixture of antimony trisulphide, sulphur, and slaked lime, *calce trisulphure*, *calce antimonii trisulphure*. A similar preparation, made by evaporating a mixture of quick-lime, antimony pentasulphide, and water, contained also c. thioantimonate. This crude c. thioantimonate was employed in rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and emaciations of the abdominal viscera. [B. 2, 114.] See also *Pulvis calcei antimonii trisulphure*, and *liquor calcis sulphantimonii*. **C. thioarsenate.** Fr. *sulfarsénate de chaux*. Ger. *C. thioarsenat*. An inextinguishable salt, CaAsS_2 , called by Watts basic sulpharsenate of c. [B. 2.] See also *C. pyrophosphosphate*. **C. thioarsenite.** Fr. *sulfarsénite de c.* Ger. *C. thioarsenit*. A compound called by Watts basic sulpharsenite of c., occurring as feathery crystals, Ca_2AsS_2 , or as a white precipitate, $\text{Ca}_2\text{AsS}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 2, 3.] See also *C. pyrophosphosphate*. **C. thiosulphate.** Lat. *calce hyposulphur*, *c. sulphurosam*. Fr. *hyposulfate de c.* Ger. *C. thiosulfat*, *hyposulfat*. A substance, CaS_2O_3 , + $6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming six sided prismatic crystals soluble in water; obtained as a by-product in the preparation of illuminating gas, and used in making sodium thiosulphate. [B. 3, 81.] **C. tigliate.** Fr. *tigliate de c.* A compound of c. and tiglic acid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_2$, $\text{Ca} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming white laminar crystals; is isomeric with c. angelate. [B. 3.] **C. tungstate.** Fr. *tungstate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger. *C. tungstat*, *wolframsäure C.* A white substance, CaWO_4 , found native as a mineral and obtainable artificially. [B. 3.] **C. urate.** Fr. *urate de c.* Ger. *harnsäure C.* A compound of c. and uric acid. *Acid c. urate*, or *c. diurate*, has the composition $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$, Ca . [B. 1.] **C. vanadate.** Fr. *vanadate de c.* Ger. *vanadinsäure C.* See *C. pyrophosphate*. **Caprinat** de c. (Fr.). **Caprinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. caprate*. **Caprinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. caprate*. **Chinasäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. quinate*. **Chinosäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. quinate*. **Chlor** de c. (Fr.). **Chlorure de c.** (Fr.). **Chlorure de c. cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Hydrated crystallized c. chloride. [B. 113.] **Chlorure de c. fondu** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Fused c. chloride. [B. 113.] **Chlorure de c. hydraté** (Fr.). See *Chlorure de c. cristallisé*. **Citronensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. citrate*. **Diacid c. phosphate.** Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.] **Diglycolsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. diglycolate*. **Dihydric c. phosphate.** A name applied to tetrahydric c. phosphate, also by some to monohydric c. phosphate on the supposition that its formula is $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$. [B.] **Dihydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.] **Dried c. chloride.** See *C. chloride*. **Einfach saures C. phosphat** (Ger.). Monohydric c. phosphate. [B. 270.] **Éléole de sulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *Liquor calcis calcis sulphuratus*. **Essigsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate*. **Fleischmilchsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*. **Fused c. chloride.** See *C. chloratum fustum*. **Gebranntes Schwefelsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulfuratumustum*. **Geschmolzenes Chlor** (Ger.). See *C. chloratum fustum*. **Gluconsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. gluconate*. **Glycolsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. glycolate*. **Glyoxylsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. glyoxylate*. **Gummate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. arabate*. **Harnsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. urate*. **Hippursäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. hippurate*. **Hydracrylsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. hyaluronate*. **Hydraté c. chloride.** Fr. *hydrate de c. hydraté*. Crystallized c. chloride. [B.] **Hydraté c. sulphate.** Native c. sulphate, gypsum. [B.] **Hydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrate*. **Hydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Monohydric c. phosphate. [B.] **Hyposulfite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate*. **Ioduretum calcii.** See *C. iodide*. **Isobernsteinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. isocaproate*. **Isobuttersäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. isobutyrate*. **Isovaleriansäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. isovalerate*. **Jode** (Fr.). See *C. iodide*. **Jodsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. iodate*. **Kieselsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. silicate*. **Kohlensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. carbonate*. **Lactonsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. lactonate*. **Lévilinate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. tartrate*. **Liquor calcii chloridi** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Fr. *solution de chlor*

de c. Ger. *Chloridwasser*. *Chlorwasser*. *Sol. liquor sol. solution* *calcis murialis* (seu *calcis murialis*), *c. chloratum* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of anhydrous c. chloride in 2 parts of water. [U. S. Ph., 1850.] The *test solution* of chloride of c. [U. S. Ph.] and the *solution* of chloride of c. [Fr. Ph.] contain 1 part of c. chloride in 10 parts of distilled water; the *c. chloratum* [Ger. Ph.] contains 1 part of c. chloride in 10 parts of water. Similar preparations, containing from 10 to 100 per cent. of c. chloride were found in several old pharmacopoeias, and were used both medicinally and as reagents. [B. 3, 113, 209.] **Liquor calcii oxydati** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor calcis*. **Malsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. malate*. **Mesowinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. mesoantimonate*. **Metantimonensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. metantimonate*. **Metaphosphorsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. metaphosphate*. **Metarsenigsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. metarsenate*. **Metawolframsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. metatungstate*. **Methylmalonate de c.** (Fr.). **Methylmalonsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*. **Methylschwefelsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. methanesulphate*. **Methylschwefelsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. methanesulphate*. **Milchsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. lactate*. **Monohydric c. arsenate.** See under *C. arsenate*. **Monohydric c. orthophosphate or phosphate.** See *C. phosphate*. **Monométhaphosphate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. metaphosphate*. **Monosulfure de c.** (Fr.). **C. monosulphide**. [B.] **Monoxyde de c.** (Fr.). **Limé**. [B.] **Native c. carbonate.** Lat. *c. carbonicum nativum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *carbonas calcis natus* [Finn. Ph.], *calcaria carbonica cruda* [Russ. Ph.], *Fr. carbonate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger. natürliches C. carbonat*. Of the Russ. Ph. and the Fr. Cod., chalk and marble; of the Austr. Ph., the Hung. Ph., and the Finn. Ph., chalk. [B. 95.] **Natürliches C. carbonat** [Ger.]. See *Natürliches C. carbonat*. **Neutral c. arsenite.** See *C. metarsenite*. **Neutral c. orthophosphate (or phosphate).** A name properly applied to normal c. phosphate (tricalcic phosphate), but formerly given to monohydric c. phosphate. [B. 2, 230.] **Neutral c. sulpharsenate.** See *C. pyrophosphosphate*. **Orthoarsensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. arsenate*. **Orthophenolsulfonsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphophenolate*. **Orthophosphate de c.** (Fr.). **Orthophosphorsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*. **Oxalsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. oxalate*. **Oxyde de c. anhydre** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Anhydrous c. oxide; quick-lime. [B. 113.] **Oxyde de c. impur** (Fr.). Ordinary, crude quick-lime. [B. 113.] **Oxydum calcii.** See *C. oxide*. **Paracalcate de c.** (Fr.). **Paramilchsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*. **Peroxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dioxide*. **Phénolsulfonate de c.** (Fr.). **Phenolsulfonsäure C.** (Ger.). **Phenylschwefelsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphophenolate*. **Phospholiate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hypophosphate*. **Phosphore** (Fr.). See *C. phosphate*. **Phosphorsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*. **Phosphorsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*. **Precipitated c. carbonate.** Lat. *calcii carbonas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis carbonas precipitata* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.], *c. carbonicum purum* [Aust. Ph.], *c. carbonicum præcipitatum* [Ger. Ph.], *carbonas calcis* [Netherl. Ph.], *carbonas calcis præcipitatus* [Swed. Ph.], *calcaria carbonica præcipitata* [Russ. Ph.], *Fr. carbonate de chaux précipité, craté précipité*. Ger. *präcipitirte* (oder *reines*) *kohlensäure C.*, *präcipitirter kohlensäure C.*, *Kalk*. It, *carbonato di calcio precipitato*. C. carbonate obtained as an impalpable, tasteless, odorless, white micro-crystalline powder by precipitating c. chloride with sodium carbonate or an temporarily prepared c. nitrate with ammonium carbonate. [B. 95.] **Precipitated c. phosphate.** Lat. *calcii phosphas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcii phosphas* [Br. Ph.], *Normal* (tricalcic c. orthophosphate; prepared, according to most pharmacopoeias, by dissolving bones in hydrochloric acid and precipitating with ammonia-water. It may also be made by precipitating c. chloride with tribasic sodium phosphate and in other ways. [B. 95.] **Protoxide ou Protoxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxide*. **Pyrophosphorsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. pyrophosphate*. **Pyrocarbonate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. pyrocarbonate*. **Pyroxaninsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. pyrocarbonate*. **Quintessence de c.** (Fr.). See *C. pentasulphide*. **Reines kohlensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. precipitated c. carbonate*. **Salpetersäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*. **Salpétrisäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*. **Säures bernsteinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. succinate*. **Säures milchsäure C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. lactate*. **Säures phosphorsäure C.** (Ger.). Tetrahydric c. orthophosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate*. **Säures weinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. tartrate*. **Schwefelantimonensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioantimonate*. **Schwefelarsenigsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenate*. **Schwefelarsensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenate*. **Schwefel** (Fr.). See *C. sulphur*. **Schwefelsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate*. **Schwefligsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphite*. **Solution de chlorure de c.** (Fr.). See *Liquor calcii chloridi*. **Solution de chlorure de c. alcoolisée** (Fr.). See *Alcoholized solution of chloride of c.* **Solution de c. sulphide.** Lat. *calce oxydum phosphatum*. Fr. *sulfure de c. ou de chaux*. *Sulfure de chaux*. A preparation made by treating c. sulphide with water, or by boiling sulphur and lime-water or sulphur and slaked lime; official in several old pharmacopoeias. It consists of a variable mixture of oxy- and sulphur compounds of c. [B. 81, 119.] **Solution of chloride of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See under *Liquor calcii chloridi*. **Succinsäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*. **Sulfantimonat** de c. (Fr.). **Sulfantimonensäure C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioantimonate*. **Sulfarséniate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thioarsenate*. **Sulfarsénite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thioarsenate*. **Sulfate de c. et de méthyle** (Fr.). See *C. methylsulphate*. **Sulfate de c. et d'éthyle** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate*. **Sulphydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrosulphide*. **Sulfoéthylate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate*. **Sulfométhylate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. methylsulphate*. **Sulfophénate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphocarbonate*. **Sulfosulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate*. **Sulfonate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate*. **Sulfure de c. liquide** (Fr.). See *Solution of c. sulphide*. **Sulphuretum calcii.** See *C. sulphur* and *CALX*

symplocaria. **Syrupus calcii hypophosphitis**. A mixture of two parts of *c.* hypophosphate, 19 parts of water, 24 parts of sugar, and 1 part of essence of vanilla. [Proctor (B. 8).] **Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *sirap de lactophosphate de chaux*. Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *C. phospholactalsyrup*. A preparation made by dissolving 25 parts of precipitated *c.* phosphate in hydrochloric acid, precipitating with ammonia, straining, dissolving the precipitate with 33 parts of lactic acid in 80 parts of orange-flower water and enough water to make 350 parts, filtering, and adding to the filtrate 500 parts of sugar and enough water to make 1,000 parts. The French preparation is made with 125 parts of *c.* phosphate dissolved in sufficient lactic acid, 630 parts of sugar, 10 parts of essence of lemon, and water to 1,000 parts. [B. 81.] Cf. *Sirap de chlorophosphate de chaux* and *Sirap de phosphate acide de chaux*. **Test-solution of chloride of *c.*** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *Liquor calcii chloridi*. **Test-solution of sulphate of *c.*** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat. *c. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. A saturated solution of powdered native crystallized *c.* sulphate in distilled water, digested for several days with repeated agitation, and decanted. [B. 5.]—**Tetrahydric *c.* arsenate**. See *C. arsenate*. **Tetrahydric *c.* orthophosphate (or phosphate)**. See *C. phosphate*. **Triglycidate of *c.*** (Fr.). See *C. triglycidate*. **Traubensaures *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. ruscinate*. **Tribasic *c.* phosphate**. Normal *c.* orthophosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate*. **Interchlorisaurates *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. hypochloride*. **Interphosphorisaurates *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphate*. **Interphosphorsaurates *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphate*. **Unterphosphorsaurates *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphate*. **Unterphosphorsaurates *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphate*. **Vanadinsaures *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. vanadate*. **Weinsaures *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. tartarate*. **Wolframsaures *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. tungstate*. **Zuckersaures *C.*** (Ger.). See *C. saccharate*. **Zweifachsaures *C.* phosphate** (Ger.). Tetrahydric *c.* phosphate. [B. 270.] See *C. phosphate*.

CALCIVOROUS, adj. *Ka²lsiv'or'us*. From *calc*, lime, and *vorare*, to eat. Fr. *calcivore*. Consuming limestone (said of certain lichens which absorb carbonic acid from the air and dissolve limestone, forming a cavity in the rock in which the apothecia of the lichen are imbedded). [B. 121.]

CALCOGLOBULIN [Harting], n. *Ka²l-kog'lob'u²l'in*. Fr. *calcooglobuline*. An albuminoid residue left after the calcareous matter of a calcospherite has been dissolved out. [A. 385; L. 182.]

CALCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²l-ko'id'eus* [*id'eus*]. From *calc*, the heel, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Fr. *calcoïdeus*. Pertaining to the heel. [A. 385.] See *Ossicula calcoidata*.

CALCOPHORE (Fr.), adj. *Ka²l-ko'for*. From *calc*, lime, and *phōrē*, to bear. See *CALCIPERUS*.

CALCOPHERITE [Harting], n. *Ka²l-ko'sfer'it*. From *calc*, lime, and *sphaira*, a sphere. Fr. *calcopherite*. A natural or artificial spheroidal crystalline having a calcareous basis. [A. 385.]

CALC-SPAR, n. *Ka²l'k'spa²r*. A native calcium carbonate occurring in crystals of the rhombohedral system. [B. 270.] Cf. *CALCIUM carbonate*.

CALCUL (Fr.), n. *Ka²l'ku²l*. See *CALCULUS*.—***C. biliaire cystique***. A biliary calculus formed within the gall-bladder. [K.] ***C. biliaire hépatique***. See *Hepatic calculus*.—***C. biliaire hémato-cystique***. See *Hepato-cystic calculus*.—***C. chatoané***. See *Encysted calculus*.—***C. crétacé***. See *Chalky calculus*.—***C. de la glande mammaire***. See *Lactal calculus*.—***C. de la glande pinéale***. See *ACERULEUS*.—***C. de la prostate***. See *Prostatic calculus*.—***C. de la vessie***. See *Vesical calculus*.—***C. de l'estomac***. See *Gastric calculus*.—***C. de l'oreille***. See *Otural calculus*.—***C. de l'utérus***. See *Uterine calculus*.—***C. des amygdales***. See *Tonsillar calculus*.—***C. des fosses nasales***. See *Nasal calculus* and *Rhinolith*.—***C. des intestins***. See *Intestinal calculus*, *ENTEROLITH*, and *BEZOAR*.—***C. des mamelles***. See *Lactal calculus*.—***C. des reins***. See *Renal calculus*.—***C. des veines***. See *PHLEBOLITH*.—***C. des vésicules séminales***. See *Spermatid calculus*.—***C. des voies lacrymales***. See *Lacrymal calculus*.—***C. du cœur***. See *Cardiac calculus*.—***C. du conduit auditif***. See *Otural calculus*.—***C. du pancréas***. See *Pancreatic calculus*.—***C. du poulmon***. See *Pulmonary calculus*.—***C. enchatoané***. See *Encysted calculus*.—***C. mural***. ***C. muriforme***. See *Mulberry calculus* and *Oxalate of lime calculus*.

CALCULEX (Fr.), adj. *Ka²l'ku²l'us*. See *CALCULUS* and *CALCULOSUS*.

CALCULIFRAGUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²l'ka²l'ku²l'ku²l' i²f'ra²g*. [*i²f'ra²g*]. From *calculus* (*q. v.*) and *frangere*, to break. Fr. *calculifrague*. Ger. *steinbrechend*. See *LITHOSTRATIC*.

CALCULOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²l'ka²l'ku²l'ku²l'us*. From *calculus* (*q. v.*) and *calculus*, a person affected with urinary calculus. [A. 301, 318.]

CALCULOUS, adj. *Ka²l'ku²l'us*. Lat. *calculosus*. Fr. *calculoux*. Ger. *steinig*, *steinicht*, *steinartig*, *steinarak*. It *calculo*. Sp. *calculoso*. Pertaining to, affected with, dependent on, or giving rise to, calculi. [A. 322.]—***C. acid***. See *URIC acid*.

CALCULUS (Lat.), n. *Ka²l'ku²l'ku²l'us*. Dim. of *calculus* (*q. v.*). Ger. *calcul*. Fr. *calcul*. Ger. *Kalkstein*, *Steinchen*, *Concrement*, *Steinigen Concrement*. It *calculo*. Sp. *calculo*. An aggregation (generally pathological) of matter forming a concretion, more or less resembling a pebble or a particle of gravel, in a canal or a hollow organ of the body. **Adherent *c.*** One that has become attached to the wall of the organ or canal in which it is situated. [L. 213.] **Alternating *c.*** One that is made up of alternate layers of the different materials that enter into its composition. [L. 213.] **Alvine *c.*** See *Intestinal *c.** **Ammonio-magnesian-phosphate *c.*** A *c.* composed of phosphate of ammonium and magnesium. **Ammonio-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime *c.*** A *c.* composed of phosphates of ammonium, magnesium, and calcium. In the bladder, they are gray or white, light, and large, and conform to the organ in shape

Their hardness depends on the proportion of calcium phosphate present. Preputial calculi are of this composition, with the addition of organic matter. [A. Post. A. 430; L. 307.] **Amorphous *c.*** A *c.* that shows no definite structure on section. [L. 213.]—**Arthritic (or Articular *c.*** Lat. *calculus arthriticus*. Fr. *calcul arthritique*. Ger. *Gelenkstein*. Syn. : gall stone. A concretion, usually consisting chiefly of cholesterin with bile-pigments, formed either in the gall-bladder, in the hepatic ducts, or in the ductus choledochus communis. [A. 301.]—**Blood *c.*** A fibrous *c.* containing the remains of blood-corpuscles. [L. 213.] **Bone-earth *c.*** See *Phosphate of lime *c.** **Breast *c.*** See *Lactal *c.** **Bronchial *c.*** A concretion formed in a bronchial tube, also a pulmonary *c.* (*q. v.*) that has found its way into a bronchial tube. [A. 316, 322.] ***C. bezoar*** [Linnaeus]. See *BEZOAR*. ***C. biliarius***. ***C. biliarius***. ***C. biliosus***. See *Biliary *c.** **Calculi cancerorum**. See *ASTACOLITH*.—***C. cysticus bovinus***. See *DEAGROPHILUS* and *German bezoar*. ***C. enterolithus***. See *ENTEROLITH*. ***C. fellus***. See *Biliary *c.** ***C. intestinali***. See *Intestinal *c.** **ENTEROLITH**, and *BEZOAR*.—**Calculus lacrimalis**. See *Lacrymal *c.** ***C. mammae***. See *Lactal *c.**—***C. margarita*** [Linnaeus]. A pearl. [B. 90.] See *MARGARITE præparata*.—***C. pancreatis***. See *Pancreatic *c.**—***C. podagricus***. See *Arthritic *c.** ***C. præputialis***. See *Preputial *c.** ***C. prostatic***. See *Prostatic *c.** ***C. pulmonalis***. ***C. pulmoneus***. See *Pulmonary *c.** and *PHTHISIS calculeosa*. **Calculus renum**. See *Renal *c.**—***C. salivaris***. See *Salivary *c.**—***C. sublingualis***. See *RASULA*. ***C. tonsillaris***. See *Tonsillar *c.**—***C. urethralis***. See *Urethral *c.** ***C. urinaris***. See *Urinary *c.**—***C. vesicae***. ***C. vesicae urinariae***. See *Vesical *c.**—**Carbonate-of-lime *c.*** A *c.* consisting wholly or largely of calcium carbonate; common in the *Herbivora*, rare in man. It is friable and light-colored, but sometimes resembles the mulberry *c.* [A. 475; L. 307.] **Cardiac *c.*** Fr. *calcul du cœur*. A calcified fibrous clot in the heart.—**Chalky *c.*** Fr. *calcul crétacé*. Ger. *Kalkconcrement*. A concretion consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and phosphate in varying proportions, with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, water, and organic matter, sometimes with a foreign body as a nucleus; found oftentimes in the tonsils, the vermiform process, the veins, dilated bronchi, and canals, and less frequently in the nose, larynx, uterus, and vagina, and under the prepuce. [D. 3.]—**Cutaneous *c.*** A hardened mass in the skin, usually composed of altered sebum, but sometimes containing calcium phosphate and carbonate. [A. Van Harlingen (A. 473).] Cf. *MILK*.—**Cystic *c.*** Fr. *calcul cystique*. 1. A vesical *c.* 2. A *c.* of the gall bladder. 3. A cystine *c.* [L. 13.] **Cystic-oxide *c.*** **Cystin *c.*** A rare form of urinary *c.* consisting largely of cystin (*q. v.*); yellow or fawn-colored when first removed, becoming greenish-gray and sometimes greenish-blue after having been kept long. It feels greasy, breaks readily, and has no decided concentric arrangement. [A. 475; E. 18; L. 307.]—**Dental *c.*** See *Salivary *c.** (2d def.). **Encysted *c.*** Fr. *calcul enchatoané*. A vesical *c.* that has become incarcerated in a sac like pouch springing from the bladder. [L. 44.]—**Fatty *c.*** A vesical *c.* having a fatty or saponaceous nucleus. It has been thought to be due to previous irrigation of the bladder with soap and water. [L. 213.] Cf. *UROSTEALITH*. **Fellous *c.*** See *Biliary *c.** **Fibrous *c.*** A urinary *c.* apparently consisting of dried coagulated albumen; said to resemble yellow wax and to have a vitreous lustre. [A. 475; E. 12.] **Fusible *c.*** **Fusible phosphate *c.*** See *Ammonio-magnesian-and-phosphate of lime *c.** **Gastric *c.*** Fr. *calcul gastrique* (ou de l'estomac). Ger. *Magenstein*. A concretion found in the stomach; usually consisting of material swallowed or brought up by antiperistalsis. [L. 43.]—**Hemp-seed *c.*** A rare variety of calcium-oxalate *c.* having a smooth surface; usually found in the kidney. [E. 18; L. 213.]—**Hepatic *c.*** Fr. *calcul hépatique*. A *c.* situated in a bile-duct in the liver. [A. 301; L. 43.]—**Hepato-cystic *c.*** Fr. *calcul hépato-cystique*. A *c.* situated in the ductus choledochus communis. [A. 301; L. 43.] **Impacted *c.*** A *c.* that has become arrested in its passage through a canal. [A. 295.]—**Incarcerated *c.*** See *Encysted *c.**—**Indigo *c.*** A *c.* containing indigo-blue. It has been found in the ureter. [A. 476; E. 18; L. 213.]—**Intestinal *c.*** Lat. *c. intestinali*. Fr. *calcul intestinal*. Ger. *Darmstein*. A concretion situated in the intestine, consisting usually of a gall-stone, but sometimes calcareous. [A. 301; L. 13.] Cf. *ENTEROLITH* and *BEZOAR*. **Joint *c.*** See *Arthritic *c.** **Lacrymal *c.*** Lat. *c. lacrymalis*. Fr. *calcul lacrymal* (ou des voies lacrymales). Ger. *Thränenconcrement*. Syn. : *dacryolith*. A concretion occasionally formed in the canaliculi, the sac, or the duct of the lacrymal apparatus. [F.]—**Lactal *c.*** Lat. *c. mammae*. Fr. *calcul des mamelles*. A yellowish white milk cast of a duct of the mammary gland; sometimes found in mammary abscesses. [L. 43.] **Laminated *c.*** A *c.* made up of layers of different material, showing an agate-like structure on section. [L. 213.] Cf. *Alternating *c.** **Lithate-of-ammonia *c.*** See *Urato-of-ammonium *c.** **Lithic acid *c.*** See *Uræacid *c.** **Mammary *c.*** See *Lactal *c.** **Meibomian *c.*** A concretion in a Meibomian duct. [F.] **Metamorphosed *c.*** [Ultzmann]. A supposititious variety of urinary *c.* which, originally composed of uric acid, has lain for a long time in purulent urine and has had its acid crystals replaced by alkaline phosphates. [L. 213.] **Mixed-phosphate *c.*** See *Ammonio-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime *c.**—**Mulberry *c.*** Fr. *calcul muriforme*. Ger. *Maulbeerstein*. The common form of the oxalate-of-lime *c.*; exceedingly hard and covered with rough, sharp tubercles. [E. 18.] **Nasal *c.*** Fr. *calcul des fosses nasales*. Ger. *Nasenstein*. Syn. : *rhinolith*. A calcareous concretion situated in any of the nasal passages; usually formed around a foreign body. [G. M. Lefferts (A. 277).] **Nephritic *c.*** See *Renal *c.** **Neutral phosphate-of-lime *c.*** A *c.* consisting of monohydric calcium

phosphate. [L. 307.] **Organic c.** A c. consisting of epithelium, blood, etc.; usually serving as the nucleus of some other variety of c. [L. 307.] **Oxalate-of-lime c.** A urinary c. consisting of calcium oxalate; usually formed in the kidney; commoner in children than in adults; light-colored and fairly smooth when small; dark brown occasionally white and rough when large. [L. 307.] Cf. *Malabarica* and *Hempseed c.*

Pancreatic c. Lat. *c. pancreatis*. Fr. *calcul du pancréas*. Ger. *Pankreasstein*. A calcareous concretion formed in the pancreatic duct; usually multiple and consisting of calcium carbonate or phosphate. [X. Sem. A. 155.] **Parotid c.** A c. formed in the substance of the parotid gland or in its duct. T. L. Stedman A. 53. L. 213. **Phosphate-of-lime c.** A rare urinary c. consisting wholly of calcium phosphate. When of renal origin, it is composed of monohydrate calcium phosphate; when formed in the bladder, as it more commonly is, it is called bone-earth c., and consists of normal calcium phosphate, constituting irregular, mortar-like infusible masses. [A. 476.]

Phosphatic c. See *Ammonio-magnesian-phosphate c.*, *Ammonio-magnesian phosphate of lime c.*, and *Phosphate of lime c.* **Pineal c.** Fr. *calcul de la glande pinéale*. See *ACHILLAS*. **Pisiform c.** A pea-shaped c.; usually of uric acid and multiple, often having facets. [L. 213.] **Podagric c.** Lat. *c. podagricos*. See *Bladder c.* **Preputial c.** Lat. *c. preputialis*. Fr. *calcul préputial*. Ger. *Vorhautstein*. Syn. *prothode c.* A c. formed between the prepuce and the glans penis; consisting of calcified smegma or of products of the ammoniacal decomposition of urine retained beneath the prepuce. [E. L. 44, 213.] **Primary c.** A urinary c. formed independently of disease of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract. [L. 213.] **Prostatic c.** Lat. *c. prostatica*. Fr. *calcul prostatique (ou de la prostate)*. Ger. *Prostatastein*. A c. formed in the follicles of the prostate gland; either a corpus amylaceum or a calcareous concretion. [L. 307.] **Prostato-vesical c.** See *Vesico-prostatic c.* **Pulmonary c.** Lat. *c. pulmonaris*. Fr. *calcul pulmonaire (ou du poulmon)*. Ger. *Lungenstein*. A calcareous mass formed in the lung or in a bronchial gland. [L. 41, B. 14.] Cf. *PHLEBIS-CALCULOSA*.

Renal c. Lat. *c. renalis*. See *RENALIA*. Fr. *calcul renal (ou du rein)*. Ger. *Nierenstein*. A c. formed in the tubuli uriniferi, the calices, or the pelvis of the kidney. [L. 43.] **Salivary c.** Lat. *c. salivaris*. Fr. *calcul salivaire*. Ger. *Speichelsstein*. 1. A c. formed in the substance or the duct of a salivary gland. [L. 41, 43.] 2. The calcareous deposit ("tartar") forming an incrustation on the teeth. [E. L. 307.] **Sanguineous c.** See *Blood c.* **Saponaceous c.** See *Fatty c.* **Scrotal c.** Fr. *calcul scrotal (ou des bourses)*. Ger. *Skrotalstein, Hodensackstein*. 1. A vesical or prostatic c. which has found its way into the scrotum. Grate records an instance of such a c. weighing 26 oz. (G. M. Humphry A. 279.) 2. A cutaneous c. of the scrotum. A remarkable case of such calculi was described by V. Mott in 1827 as one of "calculus degeneration of the scrotum." [D. M. Reese A. 298.]

Secondary c. A urinary c. formed as the result of a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract. [L. 213.] **Seminal c.** See *Spermatic c.* **Silicious c.** A silicious body (usually a pebble) found in the bladder into which it has been inserted. Occasionally, according to G. Bard, crystals of silicic acid form a small part of a true urinary c. [A. 476.] **Spermatic c.** Lat. *c. spermaticus*. Fr. *calcul spermatic (ou des vesicules séminales)*. Ger. *Samenstein*. A concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles. [L. 43, 44.] See *SYMPEXION*.

Stercoraceous c. Fr. *calcul stercoral*. Ger. *Kothstein*. A concretion consisting largely of hardened fecal matter. **Stomachic c.** See *Gastric c.* **Sublingual c.** A salivary c. of the sublingual gland. **Subpreputial c.** See *Preputial c.* **Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.* **Tonsillar c.** Fr. *calcul de l'amygdale*. A concretion formed in a tonsillar follicle. [L. 43.] **Triple c.** **Triple-phosphate c.** See *Ammonio-magnesian-phosphate c.* **Umbilical c.** A c. extracted or voided from the umbilicus. It may be a urinary c. escaping through or formed in a patulous urachus. [L. 213.] **Urate c.** A c. made up of waters, usually of sodium, ammonium, and calcium. [A. 475.] **Urate-of-ammonium c.** A finely laminated, slate-colored or clay-colored urinary c., small and almost peculiar to children; by some regarded as a uric-acid c. [A. 476, L. 213.] **Ureteric c.** Fr. *calcul de l'urètre*. A c. situated in the ureter. [L. 43.] **Urethral c.** Lat. *c. urethralis*. Fr. *calcul uréthral*. Ger. *Harnröhrenstein*. A c. situated in the urethra; usually of vesical or renal formation. [L. 41.] **Uric-acid c.** A common form of urinary c. consisting largely of uric acid, yellowish or light-brown. It constitutes the nucleus of most urinary calculi. [A. 476; L. 307.] **Uric-oxide c.** See *Xanthic-oxide c.* **Urinary c.** Lat. *c. urinarius*. Fr. *calcul urinaire*. Ger. *Harnstein*. A c. formed in any part of the urinary tract. [L. 43, 44.] **Uro-steatitic c.** See *URO-STEATITE*. **Uterine c.** Fr. *calcul de l'utérus*. Ger. *Uterusstein*. 1. A calcareous concretion situated in the uterine cavity; either a tumor which has undergone calcareous degeneration or a calcareous deposit upon an intra-uterine tumor or a retained product of conception. 2. A concretion formed in a follicle of the cervical canal of the uterus. [A. 182; L. 41.] **Venous c.** See *PHLEBOTIC*. **Vesical c.** Lat. *c. vesicæ*. Fr. *calcul vésical (ou de la vessie)*. Ger. *Blasenstein*. A c. situated in the urinary bladder. [L. 43.] **Vesico-prostatic c.** A c. situated partly in the urinary bladder and partly in the prostate. [L. 213.] **Xanthic c.** **Xanthic-oxide c.** **Xanthin c.** A very rare form of urinary c. composed of xanthin and hypoxanthin; smooth and greasy, varying from gray to brown. [E. 12; L. 307.]

CALDA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *calidus* (aqua understood). Kal' (ka'l) da³. Hot or warm water. [Pliny A. 318.]

CALDAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kal' (ka'l) da³ m' da³ m' o' a³ m' u' n' u' a³ m' o. A fomentation. [A. 318.]

CALDANE (It.), n. Kal' da³ na. A place in Corsica, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A. 319.]

CALDANELLE DI CAMPIGLIA (It.), n. Kal' da³ n' e³ la de ka³ m' p' i³ a³. A place in the valley of Comita, Italy, having a tepid spring containing calcium sulphate, sodium, calcium, and

magnesium chlorides, and magnesium and calcium carbonates. [B. 299.]

CALDANICIA (It.), n. Kal' da³ na³ t' ch' i³ a³. A place in Corsica where there is a hot sulphurous and ferrous spring. [A. 319; L. 8.]

CALDAR, n. An old name for tin. [L. 8.]

CALDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kal' ka³ l' da³ ri³ u³ m' a³ m' o. A hot bath; also the hot room of the ancient bath. [A. 318; H.]

CALDAS (Sp., Port.), n. Kal' das. Hot springs. [L. 41.] **C-da-Rainha** (Port.). A place in Portugal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L. 41.] **C-de-Besaya** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [A. 385; L. 49.] **C-de-Bohi** (Sp.). A place in the province of Lerida, Spain, where there are springs containing calcium sulphate, hot sulphurous springs, and a cold ferruginous spring. [A. 321.] **C-de-Cuntis** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are hot springs containing sodium sulphide. [L. 41.] **C-de-Estrac** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [L. 49.] **C-de-Geres** (Port.). A place in Portugal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L. 105.] **C-de-Malavella** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are warm springs containing calcium chloride. [A. 385; L. 49.] **C-de-Mombuy** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are hot saline springs. [A. 385; L. 41.] **C-de-Monsartinho** (Port.). See *PENAGARIA*. **C-de-Mombuy** Sp. See *C-de-Mombuy*.

C-de-Oviedo (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm spring containing various carbonates. [A. 385; L. 87.] **C-de-Reyes** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous and saline spring. [A. 385.] **C-de-Tuy** Sp. A place in Spain, where there is a hot saline spring. [A. 385; L. 49.] **C-de-Novas** (Port.). A place in Brazil, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CALDEIRA-DE-HEREDIA (Sp.), n. Kal' da³ e³ ra³ da a³ ra³ d' e³ a³. See *HEREDIA*.

CALDERA-BUSH, n. Kal' da³ ra³ butsh. The *Pradunus calatissimus*. [B. 172.]

CALDERE BAINE, **CALDERE ITALICE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kal' ka³ l' de³ da³ e³ ba³ i³ ne, kal' ka³ l' i³ ta³ l' i³ ce. Ancient names for certain warm baths near Ferrara, Italy. [A. 325; L. 105.]

CALDESIA (Lat.), n. f. Kal' ka³ l' dez³ da³ e³ a³. See *ALISMA*.

CALDIERO (It.), n. Kal' de³ a³ ro. A place in Italy, where there is a hot spring containing free carbon dioxide, lime, magnesia, alum, magnesium and sodium chlorides, magnesium carbonate, and silica. [A. 385; L. 105.]

CALDILLAS-DE-SAN-MIGUEL (Sp.), n. Kal' d' el³ ya³ da sa³ n' me³ g' e³ l' e³. A place in Salamanca, Spain, where there is a warm spring containing sodium chloride and free carbonic acid. [L. 49.]

CALDUS (Lat.), adj., contr. for *calidus*. Kal' ka³ l' d' us³ d' us³. Warm, hot; as a n., a sort of mulled wine; as a n., in the f., see *CALDA*.

CALE, n. Kal. See *CABBAGE*.

CALEA (Lat.), n. f. Kal' ka³ l' e³ a³. Fr. *calée*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of composite plants of the *Helianthoidæ*, indigenous to tropical America, comprising seven sections formerly regarded as distinct genera. 2. Of Gärtner, see *NEUROLENA*. [B. 42, 121.] **C-lobata**. See *NEUROLENA lobata*. **C. Zacatechichi** (Lessing), Sp. *simonillo* (Mex. Ph.). A Mexican species. The infusion is used in Mexico as a domestic tonic and antiperiodic, and has been employed for hepatic calculi. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122.]

CALEACTE (Lat.), n. f. Kal' (ka³) l' e³ a³ k' (a³) k' (e³) ta. Fr. *caléacte*. Of R. Brown, a section of the genus *Calea*, comprising species with radiate heads. [B. 42.]

CALEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kal' ka³ l' e³ e³ a³ e³. Of Lessing, a division of the *Heleniæ*, comprising *Calea*, etc. [B. 170.]

CALEBASSE (Fr.), n. Kal' ba³ s' e³. A gourd. [B. 121, L. 41.] **C-d'Europe**. Fr. *Col.* **C-d'herbe**. **C. douce**. The *Lycopersicon vulgare*. [B. 113, 121.] **C. du Sénégal**. The fruit of *Adansonia baobab*. [B. 121.] **Sirop de c.** A syrup made from the fruit of a *Crescentia*, especially the *Crescentia alata*; formerly much used in medicine. [B. 38, 121.]

CALEBASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Kal' ba³ s' a. Gourd-shaped. [A. 385.]

CALEBASSIER (Fr.), n. Kal' ba³ s' i³ e³. A plant, especially a *Crescentia*, furnishing a gourd. [B. 121.] **C. du Sénégal**. The *Adansonia digitata*. [B. 121.] **C. rampant**. The genus *Crescentia*. [B.]

CALEBRACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Kal' ka³ l' e³ b' ra³ k' i³ s' ch' e³ n' s' o. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, now referred to *Calea*, including *Calea Zacatechichi*. [B. 42.]

CALECTASIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kal' ka³ l' e³ k' ta³ z' i³ ta³ s' i³ e³ i³ e³. Fr. *caléctasies*. Of Fischel, a family of plants comprising the genus *Calectasia*, to which subsequent authors have added two other Australian genera; of Reichenbach, Meissner, and Benthams and Hooker, a suborder or tribe of the *Juncaceæ*; of Engler, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. [B. 12, 170; Engler B. 245.]

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, n. Kal' e³ d' o³ n' i³ a³. A place in Prescott County, Ontario, Canada, where there are three springs (the "Gas," the "Saline," and the "Intermittent") said to resemble those of Dürkheim, Bavaria. [A. 363.]

CALEE (Fr.), n. Kal' a. See *CALEA*.

CALEEKEE, n. In Sumatra, the *Correa papaya*. [B. 121.]

CALEE KUSTOOREE, n. In India, the *Abelmoschus moschatatus*. [B. 19.]

CALEFACIENT, adj. $Ka^2l(e^2fa)st^2st$ (Gr. θερμαίνω, δια-θερμαίνω Lat. *caufaciens* (from *caufacere*, to make warm). Fr. *caufacient*. Ger. *erwärmend*. Causing a sensation of heat. [A, 325.]

CALEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2fa)k^2k^2sh^2i^2t^2a$ (Gr. *cafactio*, *cafactio*). See **CALEFACTION**. — **C. virgæ**. See **Simple CHANCRE**.

CALEFACTION, n. $Ka^2l(e^2fa)k^2k^2shu^2n$. Gr. θερμαίνω Lat. *cafactio* Fr. *caufaction* Ger. *Erwärmung*. The act of heating or of producing a sensation of heat. [A, 301, 325.]

CALEIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2fa)k^2k^2a^2$. Calcium. [B, 180.]

CALEINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2fa)k^2k^2a^2e^2$. Fr. *caléines*. Of Cassini, a division of the *Compositæ Helianthæ*, including *Cuba* and related genera. [B, 121, 170.] Cf. **CALEX**.

CALEMBERA (Carib.), n. The seeds of *Entada scandens*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALENDAR, n. $Ka^2l(e^2n)da^2r$. Lat. *calendarium*. Fr. *calendrier*. Ger. *Kalender*. An almanac, a book of registration. [A, 318.] — **Floral c.**, *Flora's c.* Lat. *calendarium Flora* (seu *florum*). Fr. *calendrier de Flora* ou du *botaniste*. Ger. *Blumenkalender*. A table of plants arranged according to their time of flowering. [A, 322; B, 34, 121; L, 119.] — **Obstetric c.** Lat. *calendarium graviditatis*. Ger. *Schwangerschaftskalender*. A table of dates at which pregnancy may be expected to terminate, the date of conception being known or estimated. [A, 322.]

CALENDULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2n)du^2(du^2)la^2$. Said to be from *calende*, the first day of the month, from its being fabled to be capable of flowering on the first day of every month. Fr. *calendule*, *souci*. Ger. *Ringelblume*. It, *fiorencino*. Sp. *calendula* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *Caltha* (Mönch) (1st def.), *Caltha* (1st def.). 1. The marigold; of Linneus, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calenduleæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the flowering herb of *C. officinalis*. [A, 322; B, 5, 19, 42.] — **Acetum calendulae** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr. *vinaigre de souci*. Ger. *Ringelblumenessig*. A filtered infusion of 1 part of the flowers of *C. officinalis* in 4 parts of vinegar. [B, 119.] — **C. alpina**. Of the authors of the sixteenth century, the *Arnica montana*. [B, 121.] — **C. arvensis** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *souci des champs*. Ger. *Ackerringelblume*. A species indigenous to central Europe, much smaller than *C. officinalis*. Its herb (*herba calendula silvestris*) is used for the same purposes as the latter. [B, 270.] — **C. martialis**, *C. mineralis*. See *Flores calendulae mineralis*. — **C. officinalis** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *souci des jartins*, *fleur de tins mois*. Ger. *Ringelblume*, *Totenblume*, *Dotterblume*, *Goldblume*. Sp. *calendula* [Sp. Ph.]. The pot- (or garden-) marigold; an annual herb indigenous to southern Europe. The fresh plant has a heavy, disagreeable odor, which it loses on drying, and a salty, bitter taste. It contains calendulin. The fresh herb—the *c.* of the U. S. Ph., the *herba calendula* (seu *calthæ sativæ*, seu *verrucaria*—and the flowers—*flores calendulae*, the *calendula* of the Sp. Ph.—also the achænia, have been used in hepatic disorders, scrofula, and cancer, and as a vulnerary. The flowers have also been employed for coloring butter and cheese and in adulterating saffron. [B, 81, 119, 270.] — **C. palustris**. See *CALTHA palustris*. — **C. silvestris**. See *C. arvensis*. — **Conserva calendulae** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr. *conservé de souci*. A mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *C. officinalis* and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119.] — **Extractum calendulae**. Fr. *extrait de souci*. Ger. *Ringelblumenextract*. An extract made by evaporating the juice of *C. officinalis*. [Hess. Ph., 1827; Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119).] — **Flores calendulae**. The unexpanded flower-heads of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119.] — **Flores calendulae mineralis**. An old name for chloride of iron and ammonium. [B, L, 85.] — **Herba calendulae**. The herb of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119.] — **Tinctura calendulae** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de souci*. A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of the flowers of *C. officinalis*, in No. 20 powder, with 10 of diluted alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, then percolating, with the gradual addition of diluted alcohol, until 100 parts are obtained. [A, 477.]

CALENDULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2n)du^2(u^2)la^2(la^2)se^2(ke^2)e^2(a^2)e^2$. Fr. *calendulacées*. Of Cassini and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including *Calendula*, *Dimorphotheca*, and other genera with heterogamous radiate heads surrounded by an involucre of one or two rows of subequal narrow bracts, the receptacle naked, the anthers mucronate-subcaudate at the base, the styles with truncate branches or, in the sterile florets, unbranched, the achænia usually devoid of pappus, and the leaves alternate or radical [Bentham and Hooker]. By Reichenbach it was divided into the *C. genuinæ* (comprising *Calendula* and several genera since referred to *Dimorphotheca*) and the *Osteospermeæ*. Link, who called the *C.* an order, assigned to it *Calendula*, *Silphium*, and *Arctotis*, now placed in three different tribes. [B, 42, 170.]

CALENDULARIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2n)du^2(u^2)la^2(la^2)se^2(ke^2)e^2(a^2)e^2$. Fr. *calendulariées*. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Radiatæ*, comprising the divisions *Milleriæ*, *Flaveriæ*, *Metampodiæ*, *Silphiæ*, *Calendulæ*, and *Madicæ*. [B, 170.]

CALENDULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2n)du^2(u^2)la^2(e^2)a^2$. Of Cassini, Spach, and others, the *Calendulacæ* (q. v.). Cassini divided it into the *C. archetypæ* (comprising *Calendula* and several genera now referred to *Dimorphotheca*) and the *Osteospermeæ*. [B, 170.]

CALENDULIN, n. $Ka^2l(e^2n)du^2li^2n$ Lat. *calendulinum*, *calendulina*. Fr. *calenduline*. Ger. *Kalendulin*. An amorphous principle extracted by Geiger and Stolze from the leaves and flowers of *Calendula officinalis*; in water it swells into a gelatinous mass, and dissolves in aqueous solutions of potash and ammonia. [A, 322; B, 270.]

CALENTURA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l(e^2n)du^2ra^2$. Fr. *calenture*. Fever. The term was used by the old Spanish navigators to denote any form of fever with delirium observed in the tropics, and from them Sauvages adopted it as the name of a special disease

(which has been described as peculiar to mariners and characterized by a particular form of delirium in which the patient, unless prevented, will jump into the sea, thinking that he is walking into green fields); but its use in this sense has been discarded. [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 117; Le Roy de Mérocourt, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1857, ii, p. 129.] — **C. amarilla**. Yellow fever. [A, 301.]

CALENTURAS, n. A bitter wood of the Philippines, used as a remedy for fever (see **CALENTURA**). [L, 105, 109.] — **C. palo**. Lit., fever-wood; a name for cinchona and other febrifuge plants. [B, 121.]

CALENUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2a)nu^2m(nu^2m)$. An ancient name for a fine variety of wine produced in a town of the same name (now Calvi). [A, 318, 325.]

CALEPINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2p)in^2(e^2a^2)e^2$. Fr. *calépines*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of cruciferous plants (*Synclista* or *Nucamentaceæ*), comprising *Calepina*, *Zilla*, and *Murcaria*. [B, 170.]

CALESIAM, **CALESIUM**, **CALESJAM**, n's. In Malabar, the *china wood*. [B, 38, 121; L, 119.]

CALETIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2t)it^2(e^2e^2)a^2(e^2)e^2$. Fr. *caléties*. Of Müller, a tribe of the *Euphorbiacæ* (*Stenolobiæ*); of Baillon, a subseries of the *Phyllanthæ*, comprising *Caletia* and other genera of the *Stenolobiæ* [Bentham and Hooker] in which the cells of the ovary are bi-ovulate. [B, 42, 121.]

CALEYA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2a)ya^2$. Fr. *caléye*. Of Endlicher, the genus *Culeana*. [B.]

CALEYIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(e^2a)yi^2d(e^2a^2)e^2$. Of Lindley, a section of orchids (*Arethuseæ*), including *Caley* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

CALEZAN, n. See **CALESIAM**.

CALF, n. Ka^2f . O. Sax., *calf*. A.-S., *cealf*. Gr., *ἰταλός* (1st def.), *καλός* (2d def.). Lat., *vitulus* (1st def.), *sura* (2d def.). Fr., *veau* (1st def.), *mollet* (2d def.). Ger., *Kalb* (1st def.), *Wade* (2d def.). 1. The young of any animal of the genus *Bos*, especially *Bos taurus*; sometimes applied also to the young of other mammals. 2. The rounded posterior fleshy part of the leg in man. — **C's-foot**. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 275.] — **C's-snout**. 1. The *Antirrhinum orontium*. 2. The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 19, 121.]

CALI, n. See **KALI**.

CALI-APOCARO, n. According to Rumphius, a shrub of Malabar. [Bory (B, 121).]

CALIATURHOLZ (Ger.), n. $Ka^2l(i^2a^2)tur^2ho^2ltz$. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. [B, 270.]

CALIBRATION, n. $Ka^2l(i^2bra^2shu^2n)$. Ger., *Calibrirung*. The process of ascertaining the calibre of a tube (as of a burette) or of definite portions of it; usually by observing the length of a column of liquid of known volume in different parts of the tube. [B.]

CALICAL, adj. $Ka^2l(i^2k)a^2l$. For deriv., see **CALYX**. Lat., *calicis*. Fr., *c.* More properly written calycal. Of or pertaining to the calyx; of stamens, inserted on the calyx. [B, 1.]

CALICANTHACEÆ (Lat.), **CALICANTHÆÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2k)a^2n(a^2n)tha^2(tha^2)se^2(ke^2)e^2(a^2)e^2$, $a^2n(a^2n)the^2e^2(a^2)e^2$. See **CALYCANTHACEÆ** and **CALYCANTHÆÆ**.

CALICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2k)a^2n(a^2n)thu^2s$ (thu^2s). Fr., *calicanthe*. See **CALYCANTHUS**.

CALICARPIDE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(i^2ka^2rp)ed$. From *καλάρπιδες* (see **CALYX**), and *καρπός*, a fruit. A fruit composed of several hard, horny achænia inclosed in a calyx that has become enlarged and fleshy. [A, 301, 385.]

CALICATE, adj. $Ka^2l(i^2k)at$. Lat., *calicatus*. Fr., *calicé*. See **CALYCATÉ**.

CALICE, n. $Ka^2l(i^2s)$. For deriv., see **CALIX**. A cup-shaped depression at the upper end of a corallum, which lodges the gastric sac of the living animal. [L, 121.] Cf. **CALIX**.

CALICE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(es)$. See **CALIX** and **CALYX**. — **C. commun.** See **CALYX communis**. — **C. interne**. Of Magnol, the envelope of a seed. [B, 121.]

CALICÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(e)sa$. See **CALYCATÉ**.

CALICÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(e)sa$. See **CALYCATÉ**.

CALICERIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2s)i^2k(e^2r)i^2(e^2)e^2(a^2)e^2$. Fr., *calicériées*. See **CALYCERIÆÆ**.

CALICES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *calix* (q. v.). $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2s)i^2k(e^2r)i^2(e^2)e^2(a^2)e^2$.

CALICHE (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l(e)cha$. A commercial term in South America for crude sodium nitrate. [B, 270.]

CALICHIMATHEIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2k)i^2ch^2e^2i^2a^2$ ($a^2n(a^2n)tha^2(tha^2)i^2(e^2)i^2a^2$). Of C. Bauhin, the *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRI (Carib.), n. The *Hecastophyllum*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRICHIBOU (Carib.), n. The *Cornutia pyramidata*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRONE (Carib.), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria* and the *Datura sarmentosa*. [B, 121.]

CALICIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2s)i^2k(i^2k)i^2a^2$. Of Fries, a series of lichens, comprising *Calicium* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CALICIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2s)i^2k(i^2k)i^2a^2(a^2)a^2$ ($a^2n(a^2n)tha^2(tha^2)i^2(e^2)i^2a^2$). Fr., *caliciacées*. Of Arnold, a series of *Myceliaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Calicieæ*, *Coniocybeæ*, and *Acolicieæ*. [B, 170.]

CALICIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(i^2s)i^2k(i^2k)i^2a^2(a^2)a^2$ ($a^2n(a^2n)tha^2(tha^2)i^2(e^2)i^2a^2$). Of Tuckerman, a tribe of lichens distinguished by the turbinate-lentiform or globose, often stipitate apothecia surrounded by a proper exiple and breaking up into naked spores which unite into a compact mass. [B, 75.]

18. *C. alta*, *C. amarilla*. South American names for Varieties of the *Cinchona* group. B. 5. *C. carrollada*. In South America, quilled c. bark. B. 5. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *C. bark*. Ger. *Crinde*. The bark of the *Cinchona*; yellow cinchona bark. B. 5. *C. China*. Ger. See *C. bark*. *C. fibrosa*. See *Fibrous c. bark*. *C. fina*. See *C. amarilla*. *C. ledgeriana*. The *Cinchona* c. var. *ledgeriana*. B. 5. *C. morada*. In South America, a variety of yellow cinchona bark. B. 5. *C. of Santa Fé de Bogotá*. The bark of *Cinchona lanceolata*. B. 5. *C. plancha*. Sp. *C. plat*. Fr. See *Flat c. bark*. *Crinde* (Ger.). See *C. bark*. *C. tecta*, *C. tubulata*. Quilled c. bark. B. 5. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *C. verde*. See *C. alta*. *Falsche C.* (Ger.). See *Spurious c. bark*. *Fibrous c. bark*. Lat. Sp. *c. fibrosa*. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* and *Cinchona lancifolia*; so called on account of its fibrous structure. B. 5. *Flat c. bark*. Fr. *c. plat*. Sp. *c. plancha*. Yellow cinchona bark (the bark of *Cinchona* c. on flat pieces). B. 5. *Infusion of c. bark*. See *Infusum cinchonae*. *Light c.* The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. B. 23. *Peruvian c. bark*. A sort of c. bark derived from the *Cinchona scrobiculata*, var. *deltoidea*. B. 19. *Quill c.*, *Quilled c. bark*. Lat. *cortex china convolutus*. Sp. *c. arrollada*. Yellow cinchona bark in quills. B. 5. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *Reddish c.* or *C. bark*. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. B. 23. *Spurious c. bark*. See under *Cinchona*.

CALISAYINE, n. *Ka¹l¹sa¹ye¹*. Fr. *calisayine*, c. Ger. *Calisayin*. A name for several reddish amorphous bases derived from cinchona bark. They consist chiefly of quinine. [B. 270.]

CALISAYQUE (Fr.), adj. *Ka¹l¹sa¹ek*. Of or pertaining to calisayine. [B. 38.]

CALISPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹sp¹er¹mu¹m*. *Calispermum*. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants, by some referred to the *Reichenbachia*, by others to the *Phacelia*. B. 121.]

CALISTA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹sta*. A variety of fungus growing on the pumpkin tree. L. 11.

CALISTACHYA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹sta¹ka¹ya*. From *kalos*, beautiful, and *stachys*, an ear of corn. Of Rafinesque, see *LEPTANDRA*.

CALISTHENICS, n. *Ka¹l¹st¹he¹n¹iks*. See *CALLISTHENICS*.

CALISTOGA HOT SPRINGS, n. *Ka¹l¹st¹oga¹ho¹t¹sp¹ri¹ngz*. Hot springs in Napa County, California. They contain 1 pint:

Sodium carbonate	6.671 grains.
Ammonium carbonate	8.613 "
Sodium chloride	10.577 "
Magnesium iodide	0.011 "
Sodium pyroborate (anhydrous)	12.911 "equiv-
	alent to 24.47 grams of the hydrated
	salt or commercial borax).
Alumina	0.157 grains.
Silicic acid	1.029 "
Matters volatile at a red heat	8.221 "
Total solids	48.190 "
Gaseous carbon dioxide	9.60 cu. in.

These springs probably contain a higher percentage of ammonium salts than any other known. They are said to be very efficacious in gout, rheumatism, paralysis, dactylosis, affections of the skin, chronic head poisoning, and tertiary syphilis. [B. 15.]

CALIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹us*. From *calios*, the native name. Of Blanco, a genus of plants growing in the Philippines; doubtfully referred to the *Morea*, and by Bentham and Hooker regarded as akin to or identical with the genus *Pseudostrobilus*. B. 12, 121. *C. laetescens* Blanco. A tree of the Philippines with milky juice; the *calios* of the natives. [B. 121.]

CALIVALLI (Hind.), n. The *Convolvulus hastatus*. [B. 121.]

CALIX (Lat.), n. m. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ix*. Gen. *calix*, Gr. *καλίξ*. Fr. *calice*. Ger. *Kelch*. Also but improperly for the 1st and 2d def.s.) written *calyx*. 1. A cup. 2. A cup-shaped organ or depression; hence (a) the depression in the corallum which lodges the gastric sac; see *Calice*, (b) a c. of the kidney (c. *infer*), and (c) the cavity left on the surface of the ovary by the rupture of a Graafian vesicle. 3. A calyx (q. v.). [A. 66; B. 1. *Calices majores*, The larger, primary calices of the kidney, connecting directly with its pelvis. L. 31. *Calices minores*, The lesser, secondary calices of the kidney, receiving the papillae. L. 31. *Calices of the kidney*. Lat. *calices* (see *anatomical*) *renis*. Fr. *calices* (ou *entonnoirs*) *du rein*. Ger. *Nierenkelche*, *Nierenbecher*. The cup-like prolongations of the pelvis of the kidney which surround the papillae and receive the urine discharged from the orifices of the latter. [C.] *Calices vomitorii*. Ger. *Bruchbecher*. Syn.: *puella emetica*. Emetic cups; cups made of antimony, the latter imparting emetic properties to the contained liquid. [B. 98.]

CALIXENE (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ix¹ene*. See *CALIXENE*.

CALIX (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ix*. From *καλός*, beauty. Of Linnaeus a genus of aquatic araceous herbs of the tribe *Calla*. B. 12. Engler B. 215. *C. ethiopica*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Elephantopus*. 2. Of Gartner, the *C. palustris*. Engler B. 215. *C. aromatica* Roxburgh. The *Homalium aromatica*. B. 12. *C. des marais* Fr. The *C. palustris*. [B. 12. *C. d'Ethiopie* Fr. The *Richardia althopica africana*. [B. 19.] *C. draconium* Meyer. The *Monstera perfoliata*. B. 215. *C. filix*. The *Rosa damascena*. B. 12. *C. palustris* (Linnaeus) Fr. *chou-calle*. Ger. *Sumpf-Schlangenkraut*, *Drachenschwanz*. A species growing in swampy districts of central and northern Europe and of the western part of North America. The rhizome—*rhizoma calicis*, *rhizoma palustris*. has been used as a stimulating diaphoretic and contains an acrid volatile principle which is expelled by boiling the rhizome then becoming edible

and being actually used as a food-stuff in northern Europe in times of scarcity. [B. 42, 180, 245.]—*C. sagittifolia* [Michaux]. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (Engler) B. 216. *C. virginica* [Michaux]. The *Peltandra virginica*. B. 216. *C. Egyptian c.* The *Richardia africana*. [B. 34.]

CALLACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ace¹ae*. Fr. *callacées*. A division, order, suborder, family, or tribe of araceous plants comprising, according to Reichenbach, the subdivisions *Linnæa*, *Pistacæ*, *Callæ*, and *Pothuæ*, or, in a later classification, the subdivisions *Richardia*, *Callia*, and *Orontia*; according to Bartling, followed by Messner, the tribes *Cyathanthæ* (now usually referred elsewhere, the *Callæ*, and the *Pothuæ*; according to Schott, the genera *Calla*, *Monstera*, and *Scandapsus*; according to Endlicher, who regards it as characterized by the hermaphrodite flowers, the tribes *Callæ*, *Orontiacæ*, and *Acoroideæ*; according to Brongniart, the genera *Acorus*, *Symplocarpus*, *Dracontium*, *Anthurium*, *Monstera*, and *Calla*; and according to Spach, the tribes *Pistacæ*, *Cryptocorynæ*, *Dracontinæ*, *Thompsoniæ*, *Calladiæ*, *Anapureæ*, and *Calloræ*. [B. 121, 170.]

CALLALU, **CALLALUH**, n's. In Anihonyra, a species of *Amaranthus* according to Morat and De Lens, the *Amaranthus oleraceus* which is there eaten as spinach. [Rumphius B. 88, 121.]

CALLANDOULE (Fr.), n. *Ka¹l¹an¹du¹la*. The French form of a Coromandel name for the *Glycine monophylla*. [B. 121.]

CALLE (Fr.), n. *Ka¹l*. See *CALLA*.

CALLEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ee*. Fr. *callées*. 1. Of Reichenbach (1828) and Bartling, a subdivision of the *Callacæ*, comprising *Ambrosia*, *Cryptocoryne*, *Ascorum*, *Acorus*, *Symplocarpus*, *Calla*, *Richardia*, and *Calladium*. Afterward by Reichenbach divided into the *C. 2d* def. and the *Orontia*. 2. Of Endlicher, Spach, Kunth, Lindley, and others, a tribe of araceous plants (*Callacæ*, *Orontiacæ*), comprising *Calla*, *Monstera*, *Scandapsus*, and other genera characterized, according to Bentham and Hooker, by the inappetent spathe and by the hermaphrodite naked flowers with 4 or more stamens, which are distinct and have flattened linear filaments and terminal anthers, and with an obpyramidal or prismatic ovary upon whose dilated vertex is placed the depressed sub sessile sulcate stigma. Cf. *CALLACEE* [Schott]. By Schott it is divided into the subtribes *Callinæ* and *Monsternæ*. 3. Of Engler, a tribe of the *Aracæ* (suborder *Calloideæ*), consisting of the single genus *Calla*, distinguished by its naked flowers, albuminous seeds, and parallel-veined leaves. [B. 42, 121, 170; Engler B. 215.]

CALLE-CALLE, n. In Chili, the *Libertia isidioides*. [B. 121.]

CALLECAMENON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ek¹a¹ma¹me¹ne¹n*. Burnt copper. [L. 84.] See *ESUSA*.

CALLEIRION (Lat.), n. n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ir¹de¹re¹ne¹n*. Of Dioscorides, the *Lithium canadum*. [B. 121.]

CALLENA, **CALLERIA**, n's. A sort of saltpetre. [Ruland, Johnson (A. 325); L. 84.]

CALLERYA [Endlicher] (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹er¹ya*. See *MILLETTIA*.

CALLESES (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹es¹es*. Gen. *callescos* (*callescos*). Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to be the *Viburnum*. [B. 121.]

CALLEUX (Fr.), adj. *Ka¹l¹u¹s*. See *CALLOSE* and *CALLOS*.

CALLI, n. In Malabar, the milky juice of several plants. [B. 121.]

CALLIANTRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹an¹trid¹æ*. Fr. *callantrides*. A family of the *Stenostoma* (*Ciliograda*), having 2 wing-like lobes bearing the staphenophores and 2 lateral tentacles turned from the mouth. [L. 147, 296.]

CALLIANO (It.), n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹iano*. A cold mineral spring in a valley of Casale, Piedmont, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sulphur, gaseous hydrogen sulphide, and carbon dioxide. [L. 135.]

CALLIANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹an¹the¹mu¹m*. Fr. *callianthème*. Of C. Meyer, a genus of ranunculaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Anemoneæ*. [B. 42, 121.]

CALLIAN-TOUVERAI, n. See *CALLANDOULE*.

CALLIAS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹ias*. Gen. *calliados* (*ciados*). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Anthemium cubula*. 2. Of Cassini, a genus of plants now referred to *Heliopsis*. [B. 42, 121.]

CALLIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹astru¹m*. Fr. *calliastre*. Of Torrey and Gray, a section of the genus *Aster*, now comprised in the section *Aster* proper. [B. 42, 215.]

CALLIBLEPHARON (Lat.), **CALLIBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹le¹phar¹on*, *phar¹on*. Gr. *καλλίβλεφαρον* (from *καλός*, beauty, and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid). An ancient application for beautifying the eye by darkening the edges of the lids and the lashes. [A. 357; Pliny (A. 518); F. L. 84.]

CALLIBOTRYS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹botrys*. Gen. *callibotrys* (*is*). From *καλός*, beauty, and *βοτρυς*, a bunch of grapes. A section of the genus *Erica*. [B. 121.] See *SYRINGODEA*.

CALIBRACHOA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹bra¹ch¹oa*. See *CALIBRACHOA*.

CALLICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹an¹thu¹s*. (thūs). See *CALICANTHUS*.

CALLICARPA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka¹l¹ka¹l¹car¹pa*. From *καλός*, beauty, and *καρπος*, a fruit. Fr. *calliearp*. Ger. *Winkelberr*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Vitææ*. B. 12, 215. *C. acuminata* [Kunth]. See *C. bonplandiana*. *C. americana* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Eurechorda americana* [DuRoi]. French mulberry; a low shrub of the southern United States and the West Indies, with stellate branching scurfy pubescence, ovate-oblong, acuminate, serrate leaves,

many flowered vines of small blue flowers, and violet berries. The leaves of *Callicarpa* have been used as a remedy for dropsy. [B. 180, 215.] — *C. bouplandiana* [Schultes]. A species growing in the United States of Colombia, where the leaves are employed as a diaphoretic and purgative. [B. 173, 180.] — *C. cana* [Lamour]. Syn. *Tonca tomentosa* Lamour. An East Indian species by some identified with *C. lanata*. The leaves are diuretic and diaphoretic and are used in cutaneous affections. [B. 172, 180.] — *C. lanata* [Kahl]. A shrub or small tree of India having ovate leaves and purple flowers. The bark, which is somewhat bitter and aromatic, is used in Ceylon as a masticatory instead of the betel and from the inner bark a fibre *ayonsha fibre* is obtained. [B. 172.] The leaves are said to be employed by the Malays as a diuretic and emollient [B. 180], and the root as a remedy in skin-diseases. [B. 172.] — *C. Rheedii* [Kostel]. A Malabar species. The acrid root together with the bark is used in decoction for fevers, hepatic disorders, and skin-diseases. The leaves are employed in aphthae. [B. 180.] — *C. tomentosa*. 1. Of Lamour, the *C. cana*. 2. Of Murray, the *C. lanata*. *C. tomes* [Poir]. The *C. cana*. [B. 173.] — *Folia callicarpe*. The leaves of *C. americana*. [B. 180.]

CALLICARPOUS, adj. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-kro^2p(u)^2s$. Gr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, a fruit). Lat., *callicarpus*. Producing fine fruit. [A. 322.]

CALLICARPUS, Lat., n. m. and adj. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-kar^2p(u)^2s$. (pn²s). See **CALLICARPOUS**; as a n. see **CALLICARPA**.

CALLICEPHALUS, C. A. Meyer [Lat., n. m. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-se^2l-kro^2l-li^2-li^2-p(u)^2s$]. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, the head. Fr., *callicephalus*. See **CENTALBREA**.

CALLICHOLOE [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-klo-cho^2l(u)^2s$. See **ANDROPOGON**.

CALLICHROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-kro^2ch^2ro^2ma^2$. Gen., *callichromatus*, (s). From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\chi\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$, color. Fr., *callichrome*. 1. Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Castilleja*. 2. Of Latreille, a genus of coleopterous insects. [B. 121, 180.] — *C. moschata* Latreille, The *Cecanthe moschatus*. [B. 180.]

CALLICHROMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-kro^2ch^2ro^2mi$ (mo). Fr., *callichromes*. Of Savi, a tribe of the *Passerines*, so named on account of their brilliant plumage. [L. 180.]

CALLICOCCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-ko^2k\ ka^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a grain. Fr., *callicocce*. Of Schreber and Brotero, De Candolle, and Gamelin, different genera of rubiaceous plants, now all referred to *Cephaelis*. [B. 42, 121.] — *C. eveas* [Brotero], *C. iperacuanha* [Brotero]. The *Cephaelis iperacuanha*. [B. 42, 173, 180.]

CALLICORE [Link] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-k(o)^2r(e)-a$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\kappa\omicron\rho\eta$, a virgin, the pupil of the eye. See **AMARYLLIS**.

CALLICOSTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-ko^2st^2e^2-a(e)^2$. From *Callicosta*, the single genus. A family of mosses made by C. Mueller. [B. 121.]

CALLICREAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-k(re)^2-a^2s(a)^2s$. Gen., *callicreatus*, (s). Gr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, flesh). The pancreas. [Galen (B. 115).]

CALLICYSTHUS [Endlicher] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-si^2s$ (ku²s)/thu²(stu²s). Fr., *callicysthe*. See **VIGNA**.

CALLIELEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-e^2le^2-a^2-e^2-u^2s(u)^2s$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, oil). Producing fine oil; as a n., the cultivated olive-tree. [A. 322, 327.]

CALLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-f(e)^2-r(u)^2s(u)^2s$. From *callis*, *q. v.*, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *callifère*. Ger., *schwarzen-tragend*. Bearing a callosity or firm coriaceous thickening upon the surface. [B. 121, 123.]

CALLIFLORÉES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2l-li^2-flor-a$. Of Dumortier, a division of gramineous plants in which the flowers are inserted along with the glumes so that there is no proper spikelet nor secondary rachis (rachilla). [B. 121.]

CALLIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-for^2m(u)^2s$. From *callus* and *forma*, a shape. Fr., *calliforme*. Ger., *schwarzenartig*. Having the form or aspect of a callous prominence. [B. 123.]

CALLIGEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-je(ga)^2-u^2m(u)^2m$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *Geum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *calligée*. Of Fischer and Meyer, a section of the genus *Geum*. [B. 121.]

CALLIGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-gon(go^2n)^2e^2-e$ (a²e²). Fr., *calligonees*. Of C. A. Meyer, a subtribe of the *Polygonaceæ* (tribe *Pterygocarpeæ*), comprising 3 genera (all now referred to *Calligonum*), distinguished by the tetragonal ovary with 4 capitate stigmas and the tetraquetrous achænia with variously prolonged or appendaged angles. [B. 121.]

CALLIGONON [Plin.] (Lat.), **CALLIGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-g(o^2n)-o^2n$, -u²(mu²m). Fr., *calligone*. 1. Of Pliny, probably the *Polygonum*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of polygonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Eupolygoneæ*. It includes the genera *Pterococcus* [Pallas], *Pallasia* [Linnaeus], and *Calliphora* Fischer and Meyer, formerly regarded as distinct. 3. Of Pursh, see **OBIONE**. [B. 42, 121.] — *C. canescens* [Pursh]. The *Atriplex Nuttallii*. [B. 228.] — *C. pallasia* [L. Hérnér], *C. polygonoides* [Pallas] Syn.: *Pallasia caspica* [Linnaeus] (seu *pterocarpus* [Pallas]), *Pterocarpus apyllus* [Pallas]. A species of C. (2d def.) indigenous to northern Asia. The wood is used by the Calmucks to make a fumigation used in diseases of the eyes. The acid fruit is used to quench thirst, and the root, which contains a sweetish gummy material, is eaten. [B. 121, 173.]

CALLIGORGIADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-go^2r-gi(gi^2)-a^2l-a^2l-a^2a^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *Gorgopda* *q. v.* A family of the *Lithophyta*. [L. 245.]

CALLIMERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-m(e)^2-r(u)^2s$. See **CALLIMERIS**.

CALLIMORPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-mo^2r-fi^2d-e(a)^2-e^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and $\mu\acute{o\rho\phi\eta$, form. A family of the *Leptodermata* *Heterocera*. [B. 218.]

CALLINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-n(e)^2-e(a)^2-e^2$. Fr., *callinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Callia*, comprising the single genus *Callia*. [B. 121.] Cf. **CALLINÆÆ** *del.*

CALLINUX [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-nu^2x(nu^2x)$. Gen., *callinuxis*. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *nux*, a nut. See **PYRULARIA**.

CALLIOMARCUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-o(o)^2-ma^2r^2ku^2s$ (ku²s). A Gaulish name for coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). [L. 84.]

CALLION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-o^2n$. Of Pliny, the *Physalis alkekengi*. [Bory (B. 121).]

CALLIONYMIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), **CALLIONYMINA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-o^2n-i^2m(u)^2m$ /i²d-e(a²e²), -i²m(u²m)-ie/ea². From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *ὄνομα*, name. A family of the *Asanthopterygia*. [L. 303.]

CALLIONYMOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-o^2n-i^2m(u)^2m-o^2s$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *ὄνομα*, name. Also wrongly written *callionimus*. An old name for the *Convallaria maialis*. [B. 88, 121.]

CALLIPEDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-pe^2(pa^2e^2d)-i^2-a^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *παις*, child. Fr., *callipédie*. The art of begetting beautiful children. [L. 41, 119.]

CALLIPÉDIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l-li^2-pa-dek$. Of or pertaining to callipædia. [L. 41.]

CALLIPERS, n. $Ka^2l-li^2-p(u)^2rz$. See **CALIPERS**.

CALLIPETALON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-pe^2t^2a^2l-a^2l-o^2n$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *πέταλον*, a petal. Of Dioscorides, an herb, probably a species of *Potentilla* or of *Geum*. [B. 121.]

CALLIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-f(o)^2-o^2a^2$. A genus of the *Muscicor carabula*. [L. 304.] *C. anthrophaga*. A South American species. It deposits its larvæ in the nasal fossæ and on wounds. [L. 320.]

CALLIPHYLLON (Lat.), **CALLIPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-li^2-fu^2l-o^2n$, -u²(u²m). Gr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Adiantum*. 2. Of Gaudichaud, a group of plants, regarded as a section of the genus *Saxifraga*. [B. 115, 121.]

CALLIPHYSA [Fischer and Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-f(u)^2s(u)^2s-a^2$. Fr., *calliphyse*. See **CALLIGONUM**.

CALLIPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-p^2t(u)^2r(te)^2r-i^2s$. Gen., *callipteridos* (-is). From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *πτερίς* (*q. v.*). Fr., *calliptéride*. Of J. Smith, a genus of ferns, by Hooker referred to *Asplenium*. [B. 19, 242.]

CALLIPYGOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-pi^2(pu^2g)^2o^2s$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\pi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *πυγή*, the buttock. Having beautiful buttocks (said of a mollusc with a white stellate spot at its base). [L. 41.]

CALLIRHOE [Nuttall] (Lat.), **CALLIROE** [Link] (Lat.), **CALLIRHOE** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2l-li^2-r(o)^2-o^2e(a)$, -ro(ro²e(a)). Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\rho\acute{o}\eta$, the name of a fountain, from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *ρῆις*, to flow. Fr., *callirhoe*. 1. Of Link, a section of the genus *Amaryllis*, comprising the *Amaryllis belladonna*. 2. Of Nuttall, a genus of North American malvaceous plants (the *Nuttallia* of Barton), differing from *Malva*, to which it is sometimes referred, in the frequent suppression of some or all of the 3 bracteoles and in its rostrate appendiculate carpels. [B. 19, 42, 121.]

CALLISACE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-s(a)^2s(a)^2k(e)^2a$. Gen., *callisaces*. Of Fischer, a genus of umbelliferous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Angelica*. [B. 42, 121.] — *C. cantabrigiensis* [Hoffmann]. The *Selinum silvestre*. [Duchesne (B. 173).]

CALLISEMÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-sem(sam)^2-e(a)^2e^2-a^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *σημαία*, a banner. Fr., *callisémée*. Of Bentham, see **PLATYPODIUM**.

CALLISPERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-spu^2r(spe^2r)^2-mu^2m(mu^2m)$. See **CALISPERMIUM**.

CALLISTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-s(a)^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$, very beautiful. Fr., *calliste*. 1. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants now referred to *Dendrobium*. 2. Of Don, a genus of plants now referred to *Erica*. [B. 42.] 3. A genus of molluscs. [L. 41.]

CALLISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Of Poli, a family of the *Phyllopora*. [L. 30.]

CALLISTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-s(a)^2k(ta^2ch^2)-i^2s(u)^2s$. Gen., *callistachyos* (-yis, -ydis). From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *callistachyde*. 1. Of Heuffel, see **CAREX**. 2. Of Ventenat, see **OXYLOBUM**.

CALLISTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-ste^2m^2ma^2$. Gen., *callistemmatos* (-tis). From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *στέμμα*, a garland. Fr., *callistemme*. Of Cassini, see **CALLISTEPHUS**. 2. Of Mertens and Koch, see **SCABIOSA**. 3. Of Reichenbach, see **METROSIDEROS**. — *C. hortense* [Cassini]. The *Callistephus chinensis*. [B. 214.]

CALLISTEMON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-s(a)^2-te^2ta^2-mo^2n$ (mo²n). Gen., *callistemonos* (-nis). From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beauty, and *στέμον*, a column (stamen). Fr., *callistémon*. Of R. Brown, a genus of myrtaceous shrubs or small trees of New Caledonia and Australia. [B. 42.]

CALLISTEMONELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k)a^3l-li^2-s(a)^2-te^2m(tam)-on(e)^2-e(a)^2-e^2$. Fr., *callistemonées*. Of Schauer, a subtribe of myrtaceous plants (tribe *Leptospermeæ*), comprising the genera *Callistemon*, *Kunzea*, *Eucalyptus*, and *Symphomyrtus* (the last being now comprised in the genus *Eucalyptus*). [B. 121.]

CALLISTEMUM (Lat., n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}e\text{-}t\text{-}a\text{-}m\text{-}u\text{-}m$ (u²m). See **BOLTONIA**. **C. indicum** (G. Don.). The *Boltonia indica*. [B. 12, 214.]

CALLISTEPIUS (Lat., n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}e\text{-}f\text{-}u\text{-}s\text{-}u\text{-}s$). From *καλός*, beauty, and *στέφος*, a crown. Fr., *callistephe*. Of Cassini, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Asteraceae*, subtribe *Heterostemoninae*. [B. 34, 12.] **C. chinensis** (Nees). **C. hortensis** (Cassini). Fr., *rose-marguerite*. Syn.: *Aster chinensis* [Linnaeus], *Callistemma hortense* (Cassini), *Diplopappus chinensis* [Lessing]. The China aster; an erect annual herb indigenous to Asia and much cultivated in gardens. The leaves are said to be vulnerary and resolvent. [B. 34, 12, 173, 214.]

CALLISTHENICS, n. sing. $Ka^2l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}h\text{-}e\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}s$. Lat., *callisthenia* (from *καλός*, beauty, of great strength. Fr., *callisthénie*. *Callisthénie*. A system of light gymnastics, designed more particularly for the use of young women, to prevent or correct deviations of the vertebral column. [Chas. A. 300.]

CALLISTITE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}e\text{-}t$. Resembling the *Callista* (3d def.). As an n. pl., *cs*, a section of the *Carabida* including the genus *Callista*. [L. 4.]

CALLISTODERMA (Lat., n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}d\text{-}e\text{-}r\text{-}m\text{-}a$). Of Poli, a family of the *Phyllopora*. [L. 30.]

CALLITHAMNE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}h\text{-}a\text{-}m\text{-}n\text{-}e$ (u²m). Fr., *callithamnées*. Of Hassall, a family of *Algae*. [B. 121, 170.]

CALLITHAMNIET (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}h\text{-}a\text{-}m\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}e\text{-}t$ (u²m). Fr., *callithamnietes*. Of Harvey, a tribe of *Alga* (*Ceramium*), comprising genera in which the tetraspores (formed by the metamorphosis of an entire branch or article) are external and either sessile or pedicellate. According to Kützinger, who makes it a family of the *Floridaceae*, it is characterized by the confervaceous frond, naked, coriaceous, or furnished with ramusculi, and by its quadrigenous exerted tetrachocarp. [B. 121.]

CALLITHAUMA (Herbert) (Lat., n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}h\text{-}a\text{-}u\text{-}m$ (u²m). Gen., *callithaumas* (*cs*). See **STENOMESON**.

CALLITHRIC (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k$. See **CALLITRICH**.

CALLITRICH (Lat., n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k$. Gen., *callitriches*. Gr., *καλλιτριχίς* (from *καλός*, beauty, and *τριχίς*, hair). Of Pliny, a plant with colored hair. [B.] See **CALLITRICHON**.

CALLITRICHACEAE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}a\text{-}e$ (u²m). Of Lindley, an order of the euphorbiaceae. [B. 170.] See **CALLITRICHINE**.

CALLITRICHAL, adj. $Ka^2l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}a\text{-}l$. Lat., *callitrichalis*. Of or resembling *Callitriche*. [B.] **C. alliance**. Lat., *unus callitrichatus*. See **CALLITRICHAELES**.

CALLITRICHAELES (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}a\text{-}e$ (u²m). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Achlamydeae*, comprising the single order *Callitrichinae*. [B. 170.]

CALLITRICHÉ (Lat., n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). Gen., *callitriches*. From *καλός*, beauty, and *τριχίς*, hair, from its cosmetic properties. 1. Of Pliny, see **CALLITRICHON**. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of slender terrestrial or aquatic plants having opposite linear leaves and minute unisexual solitary axillary flowers without calyx or corolla, the male flowers consisting of a single stamen usually supported by 2 bracts (by some regarded as a perianth), the female flowers composed of a naked or bracteolate, short-stipitate or sessile, 4-lobed and 4-celled ovary with 2 subulate filiform styles and a single pendulous ovule in each cell. The fruit is coriaceous, indehiscent, 4-lobed and 4-seeded. By Bentham and Hooker the genus is referred to the *Haloragaceae*, by Baillon to the *Euphorbiaceae*, and by others it is made the type of a special order, the *Callitrichaceae* (*q. v.*). The species of *C.* secrete a mucilaginous material which is used in hair-dressing, and they are said to be employed in the preparation of cataplasms to promote suppuration and as emollients. [B. 19, 12, 121.] **C. aquatica** [Lindl.]. A species frequent in fresh-water ponds, very variable in its structural characters. [B. 19, 121.] **C. heterophylla** [Pursh]. An aquatic species common in the southern United States, with broad spatulate, stalked leaves. Used like *C. vernia*. [B. 81.] **C. vernia** [Linnaeus]. Water fennel, water starwort. A species found in ponds and sluggish streams in Europe and the northern United States. Used as a diuretic in dropsy. [B. 81.]

CALLITRICHÉE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). Fr., *callitrichées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amegaceae*; of Bartling and Spach, a tribe or division of the *Haloragaceae*; of Baillon, a series of the *Euphorbiaceae*, comprising the single genus *Callitriche*. [B. 170.] See **CALLITRICHINE**.

CALLITRICHIDEAE Baillon (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). See **CALLITRICHINE**.

CALLITRICHINA (Lat., n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). Of Gray, a tribe of the *Cebitae*. [L. 272.]

CALLITRICHINE Link. Lindley (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). DeCandolle, Koch, Lindley (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). Fr., *callitrichines*. See **CALLITRICHACEAE**. Lindley, *Callitrichaceae*. Reichenbach, Baillon, and others, *Callitrichineae*. Baillon. An order of acclimaculous plants, *Epiphytaceae*. Lindley, Endlicher (of the *Calyptrata* Koch), comprising the single genus *Callitriche* (*q. v.*). By DeCandolle (followed by Bartling, Spach, and Bentham and Hooker) this genus was referred to the *Haloragaceae*, the *C.* being regarded as a tribe of that order. By Reichenbach followed by Baillon, it is regarded as forming a section in a series of the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Epiphytaceae* (*baillonii*) [Baillon]. According to the last-named author, this series comprises aquatic plants with unisexual, or rarely polygamous, flowers having a single dimorphic perianth (the bracteoles of Bentham and

Hooker), 1 or 2 stamens, and a 2-carpelled ovary each carpel of which divides into 2 one-ovuled cells, and with a 4-celled fruit, each cell containing a single albuminous seed. [B. 42, 121, 170.] See also **CALLITRICHACEAE**, **CALLITRICHÉE**, and **CALLITRICHÉ**.

CALLITRICHON (Lat., **CALLITRICHUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}e\text{-}h\text{-}e$ (u²m). Gr., *καλλιτριχων*. [Dioscorides (B. 115).] Syn.: *Callithria*, *Callitriche* (1st def.). Of Pliny, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*; so called because used to dye the hair. Bory (B. 121). **Herba callitrichi**. The herb of *Salvia sclarea*. [B. 180.]

CALLITRIS (Lat., n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}s$ (res). Gen., *callitris*. From *καλός*, beauty, and *τρις*, three, on account of the ternately whorled leaves of the original species. [B. 42.] Of Ventenat, a genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressineae* and the subtribe *Actinostrobinæ*. Under *C.* are now included several sections such as *Octoclinus*, *Hexactinus* (Frenkel), and *Pachylepis*, which were formerly regarded as distinct genera. [B. 42; Eichler (B. 245).]—**C. articulata**. See *C. quadrivalvis*.—**C. juniperoides** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Cupressus juniperoides* (Linnaeus), *Juniperus cupressus* [Lamarck]. The Cedarwood of the Boers; a south African tree 30 to 40 feet high. [B. 245.] **C. quadrivalvis** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Thuja articulata* [Vahl]. A shrub or tree growing in the mountains of northwestern Africa. It is said to be the *Θύον* of the Greeks, used in their sacrifices, and the *arbor citri* of Pliny. Its dried resinous secretion is *sandurac* (*q. v.*). [B. 19, 180, 245.]

CALLIXENE [Commerson] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}x\text{-}e\text{-}n\text{-}e$ (a). Gen., *callixenes*. Fr., *callixène*. The genus *Enargea*. [B. 42, 121.]

CALL-ME-TO-YOU, n. $Ka^2l\text{-}m\text{-}e\text{-}t\text{-}u\text{-}y\text{-}u$. The *Viola tricolor*. [B. 275.]

CALLOIDEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}i\text{-}d\text{-}e\text{-}a\text{-}e$ (a²e²). A suborder of the *Araceae*. [Engler (B. 245).]

CALLOPHYLOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}f\text{-}i\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}s$ (a²s). A name proposed by Beckmann for *Calophyllum*. [B. 121.]

CALLOSAL, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}a\text{-}l$. Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum (said of a cerebral convolution). [L. 14.]

CALLOSE, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}o\text{-}s$. See **CALLOUS**.

CALLOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}s$ (los) $i\text{-}t\text{-}a\text{-}s$ (a²s). Gen., *callositas*. See **CALLOSITY**.—**C. palpebrarum**. Fr., *callosité des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidschwiele*. An old term for a hardened condition of the eyelids. [F.]

CALLOSITY, n. $Ka^2l\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}i\text{-}t\text{-}y$. Gr., *τὸ κάλλος* (1st def.), *τὸ κάλλος* (2d def.). Lat., *callositas*. Fr., *callosité*, *durillon* (2d def.). Ger., *Verhartung*, *Schwiele*, *Schwielschwiele* (1st def.). *Callositas*. It., *callosità*. Sp., *callosidad*. 1. The state of being indurated. 2. A callous lump or excrescence. [B. 121; L. 81.]

CALLOSKÖRPER (Ger.), n. $Ka^2l\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}k\text{-}u\text{-}e\text{-}r\text{-}p\text{-}e\text{-}r$. See **CORPUS CALLOSUM**.

CALLOSO-MARGINAL, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}a\text{-}r\text{-}j\text{-}i\text{-}n\text{-}a\text{-}l$. Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions of the cerebrum (said of a sulcus that separates them). [L. 142.]

CALLOSO-SERRATE, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}e\text{-}r\text{-}r\text{-}a\text{-}t$. Having serrations consisting of callous protuberances. [B. 19.]

CALLOSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}s$ (u²s). See **CALLOUS**.

CALLOTROPIS (G. Don) (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}p\text{-}i\text{-}s$. See **GALEGA**.

CALLOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}l\text{-}o\text{-}s$. Gr., *τὸ κάλλος*. Lat., *callosus*. Fr., *calleux*. Ger., *callos*, *schwielig*. It., Sp., *calloso*. 1. Hard and tough. 2. Covered with hard protuberances or rugosities. [B. 121, 123.]

CALLOU (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l\text{-}l\text{-}u$. See **CALLU**.

CALLU, n. The juice exuding from incisions into the inflorescence of *Crocos nucifera*, forming a variety of toddy. [B. 121.]

CALLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}u\text{-}m$ (u²m). See **CALLUS**.

CALLUMPOTTIE (Tamil), n. The *Melastoma malabaricum*. [B. 172.]

CALLUNA (Lat., n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}u\text{-}n\text{-}a$). From *καλύνειν*, to sweep, because brooms are made of it. A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Ericaceae*. [B. 215.]—**C. atlantica** [Seemann]. **C. erica** [DeCandolle]. **C. vulgaris** [Salisbury]. Fr., *bruyère commune*, *grosse bruyère*, *bruyère*, *pitrolle*. Ger., *gemeine Heidekraut*, *Heidegras*, *Immerschönkraut*. Syn.: *Erica vulgaris* (Linnaeus). The common heather, ling; the only species. The leafy branches (*herba erica*, seu *erica vulgaris*) were formerly thought to have solvent properties and were used as a lithontriptic; a decoction of the flowers was used to relieve abdominal pain, and the juice of the leaves as a remedy for weak eyes. Tonic properties have been assigned to the plant, which is also astringent and has been used in tanning, in dyeing, and as a substitute for hops in making beer. [B. 173, 180, 215.]

CALLUNAE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2)l(2)s\text{-}l\text{-}u\text{-}n\text{-}a\text{-}e$ (u²m). Of Reichenbach (1827), a division of the *Ericaceae*, comprising *Blarina*, *Calluna*, *Frica*, *Menyanthes*, *Asclepias*, *Androsacme*, *Epigaea*, *Archostaphylos*, and *Draba*; afterward made by him a subsection comprising only *Calluna*. [B. 170.]



THE CALLUNA VULGARIS (AFTER BAILLON.)

CALLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)lu^2s$ (Gr., $\tau\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ Fr., *cal*, Ger., *Schwiele*, *Knochenmark* [3d def.], It., Sp., *callo*). 1. A callosity [2d def.], especially one due to thickening of the epidermis from friction. 2. In botany, any part of a plant that has become hard and tough; a hard protuberance (verruca); in certain *Fungi*, the hymenium. 3. The plastic material which is exuded between and about the ends of a fractured bone in the process of repair. [A. 301, 322; B. 19, 121, 124; C; E.] **Acusserer C.** (Ger.). See *Provisional c.* **Cbildung** (Ger.). The formation of c. [L. B.] **Cwucherung** (Ger.). An overproduction of c. [L. 80.] **Definitive c.** See *Permanent c.* **Ensheathing c.** [Paget]. **External c.** See *Provisional c.* **Interior c.**, **Internal c.** Fr., *cal interne*, Ger., *innerer C.* **Provisional c.**, deposited in the medullary canal of a fractured bone. [Paget (L.).] **Interposed c.**, **Knochen-C.** (Ger.). Fr., *cal d'interposition*. See *Permanent c.* **Mark-C.** (Ger.). See *Internal c.* **Mittlerer C.** (Ger.). **Permanent c.** Fr., *cal définitif*, Ger., *definitiver C.* The c. which is deposited between the ends of a broken bone and is ultimately converted into new bone serving for the permanent repair of the fracture. [A. 385; E.] **Provisional c.**, **Temporary c.** Fr., *cal provisoire* [Dupuytren, *ou mou*], Ger., *provisorischer C.* The c. deposited around a fracture and within the medullary canal, serving the temporary purpose of holding the fragments in position until union has taken place, after which it is absorbed. Little if any such c. is formed when the fragments are kept steadily in apposition. [A. 301, 385; E.]

CALLUTANNIC ACID, n. $Ka^2l-u^2ta^2n^2ik$ Fr., *acide callutannique*, Ger., *Callutannure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_9$, obtained from *Calluna vulgaris*. [A. 385.]

CALLUXANTHIN, n. $Ka^2l-u^2za^2n^2thi^n$. Lat., *calluxanthinum*. Fr., *calluxanthine*, Ger., *Calluxanthin*. A yellowish-red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{14}O_9$, obtained by the decomposition of callutannic acid. [A. 385; L. 41, 81.]

CALYMMIDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)li^2m^2lu^2m^2id^2e$ (a²-e²). A family of the *Stenotomata*. [L. 147.]

CALMATIVE, adj. $Ka^2m^2a^2t^2iv$. Lat., *calmans*. Fr., *calmant*. See *SEDATIVE*.

CALMET, n. See *COSMET*.

CALMIE (Ger.), n. Ka^2l^2mi . See *CALAMINE*.

CALMONTANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)mo^2nt^2a(a^3)^2na^3$. The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B. 119.]

CALMUS (Ger.), n. Ka^2l^2mus . The *Acorus calamus*. [B.]—**Cextract**. See *Extractum CALAMI*. **Cgersten**. The rhizome of *Carex arenaria*. [B. 180.] **Cgl**. See *Oil of CALAMUS*.—**Ctinctur**. See *Tinctura CALAMI*.—**Cwein**. See *ACORITES*.—**Cwurzel**. The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*. [B.]

CALO-APOCARO, n. The *Uvaria zeylanica*. [B. 121.]

CALOCATANUS (Lat.), **CALOCATANUS** Lat., n. s. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2ta^2ka^2t^2a^2na^2n^2oo^2s$, -u²susa. The wild poppy. [L. 84, 102.]

CALOCEDRUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2e^2d^2ke^2d^2ru^2s$ (ru²s). See *LIBOCEDRUS*.

CALOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2e^2se^2f^2ke^2f^2a^2l$ (a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *calocéphale*. Having a beautiful head, top-knot, or calathidium; as a n., a genus of Australian composite plants of the tribe *Indoudeae*. [B. 12; L. 41, 180.]

CALOCERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2s(o^2k)^2e^2r^2a^3$. Fr., *calocère*. Of Fries, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*. [B. 121.]

CALODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2di^2u^2m^2u^2m^2$. Gr., *καλώδιον*. See *CASSYTHA*. **C. cochinchinense** [Loureiro]. The *Cassytha filiformis*. [B. 172.]

CALO-DOTIRO (Hind.), n. A species of *Stramonium*, differing from *Datura metel* in its smooth fruit. [B. 121.]

CALOMBA, **CALOMBO**, n's. See *CALAMBA*.

CALOMECON (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2me^2ma^2ko^2n^2(kon)$. Gen., *calomecon* (o²s). Fr., *calomécon*. See *PAPAVER*.

CALOMEL, n. $Ka^2l^2o^2me^2l$. Lat., *calomelas* (from *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλας*, black, because of the black color which it gives when treated with an alkali, or in honor of a young negro who assisted Turquet de Mayerne, or because it was good (*καλός*) for black (*μέλας*) bile; or from *καλός*, beautiful, and *mel*, honey = *mercurius dulcis*), *hydrargyri chloridum mite*. Fr., c., *calomelas*, Ger., *C. Kalomel*, It., *calomelano*, Sp., *calomelanos*. Mercurous chloride, Hg_2Cl_2 . [B.] See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**C. à la vapeur** (Fr.). C. by vaporization; the *protochlorure de mercure par vaporisation* of the Fr. Cod. [B. 113.] **Collyre** see *au c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *collyrium cum chlorureto hydrargyroso*. An impalpable powder made by triturating together equal parts of c. and powdered sugar. [B. 113.]—**Compound c. pill**. Lat., *pilula calomelanos composita* [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Pilule ANTIMONII compositæ*.—**Jewell's c.** C. prepared by volatilization in a current of steam; finer and whiter than c. prepared by the simple elutriation or levigation of sublimed c., corresponding nearly to the *protochlorure de mercure pur vaporisation* of the Fr. Cod. [B. 5.] **Ointment of c.**, **Pommade de c.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI subchloridi*. **Precipitated c.**, **Sublimed c.** See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**Tablettes de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *tabellæ cum chlorureto hydrargyroso*. Tablets each containing 5 centigrammes of c. prepared by vaporization, 90 of powdered sugar, 10 of mucilage of tragacanth, and a very small amount of carmine. [B. 113.]—**Vegetable c.** See *Resina PODOPHYLLI*.

CALOMELANOS (Lat.), **CALOMELAINOS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2me^2l^2e^2(a^3e^2)no^2s$, -a²(a³)²no²s. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *μελαίνω*, to blacken. Of J. Hartmann, the discoverer of calomel, a variety of calomel made by him, called also *mercurius zoticus*. [A. 301, 322.]

CALOMELANOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2me^2l^2a^2e^2a^2n^2oo^2s$. Properly, the gen. of *calomelas* (q. v.). 1. Calomel. 2. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Gymnogramma*. [B. 121.]—**C. Torqueti**. See *CALOMELAS Torqueti*.

CALOMELAS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2me^2l^2a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *calomel'anos*. See *CALOMEL*.—**C. Torqueti**. In some of Sydenham's formulæ, calomel. [B. 90.]—**C. præcipitatum**, **C. sublimatum**. See under *MERCURY chloride*. **C. vapore paratum**, **C. vaporosum**. Calomel prepared by vaporization (sublimation in a current of air). [B.]—**C. via humida**. Precipitated calomel. [B.] See under *MERCURY chloride*. **Collyrium calomelanos**. See *Collyre*.—**See au CALOMEL**. **Pilula calomelanos composita** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Pilule ANTIMONII compositæ*.—**Unguentum calomelanos** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI subchloridi*.

CALOMELI, **CALOMELIS**, n's. See *CALOMEL*.

CALOMELISSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2me^2l^2is^2s(a^2s)$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλισσα* (see *MELISSA*). Of Benthams, a section of the genus *Melissa*, comprising *Melissa caroliniana* (*Calamandra grandiflora*). [B. 121.]

CALOMYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2mu^2rt^2(mu^2rt)^2u^2s$ (u²s). Of Blume, a genus of myrtaceous plants made for two species of *Myrtus*. [B. 121.]

CALONEME (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2ne^2m^2e^2e(a^2e^2e)$. Of Rostafinski, an order of the *Myromycetes*. [B. 75.]

CALONETRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2nu^2r^2a^2$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *νεύρον*, a nerve, from the well-marked regular nervures of the leaves. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Myristica*. [B. 121.]

CALONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2a^2$. Gr., *καλωνία*. Myrrh. [Hippocrates (A. 325); L. 84, 105.]

CALONYCTON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2ni^2k^2(nu^2k)^2ti^2o^2n$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *νύξ*, night. Of Choisy, a genus of convolvulaceous plants, now made a section of *Ipomæa*. [B. 42, 215.]—**C. speciosum** [Choisy]. The *Ipomœa bonii* noc. [B. 215.]

CALOOT-TREE, n. The *Sterculia quadrifida*. [B. 275.]

CALOONE, n. In Sumatra, the *Urtica tenacissima* and the *Bahmeria nivea*. [B. 19.]

CALOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2pa^2p^2(pa^2p)^2pu^2s$ (pu²s). See *NASSAUVIA*.

CALOPE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2l^2op . See *CALOPUS*.

CALOPETALON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2pe^2t^2a^2l(a^3l)^2o^2n$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *calopétalon*. The genus *Marianthus*. [B. 121.]

CALOPHACA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2f^2a^2ka^2$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *φακή*, the lentil. Of Fischer, a genus of Asiatic leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*. [B. 42, 121.]

CALOPHANES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2f^2a^2n^2(a^2n^2)ez^2(as)$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *φαεισθαί*, to appear. Fr., *calophane*. Of Don, a genus of North American acanthaceous herbs of the tribe *Kuelteæ*. [B. 42, 121, 215.]

CALOPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l^2o^2fel$. See *CALOPHYLLOUS*; as a n., see *CALOPHYLLUM*.

CALOPHYLLE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2fi^2l^2fu^2l^2le^2e(a^2e^2e)$. Fr., *calophyllées*. A tribe of the *Guttiferæ*, comprising *Calophyllum*, *Mammea*, *Mesua*, etc. [B. 42, 170.]

CALOPHYLLIE E [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2fi^2l^2fu^2l^2le^2e^2e(a^2e^2e)$. See *CALOPHYLLE E*.

CALOPHYLLODENDRON [Vaillant] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2fi^2l^2fu^2l^2le^2e^2e(a^2e^2e)de^2n^2dro^2n$. From *καλός*, beautiful, *φύλλον*, foliage, and *δένδρον*, a tree. See *CALOPHYLLUM*.

CALOPHYLLOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2fi^2l^2fu^2l^2le^2e^2e(a^2e^2e)$. From *καλός*, beautiful, *φύλλον*, foliage, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Calophyllum*; a botanical species-name. [B. 121.]

CALOPHYLLOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2fi^2l^2fu^2l^2lo^2s$. See *CALOPHYLLUM*.

CALOPHYLLOUS, adj. $Ka^2l^2o^2fi^2l^2u^2s$. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *schönblättrig*. Having beautiful foliage. [B. 38, 121; L. 41.]

CALOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)oo^2fi^2l^2fu^2l^2lu^2m^2$ (lu²m). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *φύλλον*, foliage. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *Schönblatt*. A Linnæan genus of guttiferous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Calophylleæ*. [B. 42.]—**C. bintagor** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species resembling *C. inophyllum* (according to some, identical with it) and having the same uses. [B. 172, 180.]—**C. calaba** [Jacquin]. Fr., *bois-Marie*, Ger., *vestindischer Schinbaum*. A West Indian tree from 20 to 60 feet high. A dark-green, aromatic resinous balsam (*baume-Marie*) obtained by incising the bark has been used as a substitute for copaiba and balsam of Peru, as a stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic, and as a remedy for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The seeds furnish an illuminating oil. In Mexico the resin (*ocuje de la Habana*) is popularly believed to cure hernia. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B. 180, 185.]—**C. edule** [Seemann]. A species now referred to *Rhœdia*. [B. 42.]—**C. elatum** [Beddome]. The poonpar, a large tree of British India. [B. 172.]—**C. inophyllum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois-canon*. Ger., *grosstes Schönblatt*. The Alexandrian laurel; a tree of British India and the Pacific islands, 100 feet high. A resinous substance resembling myrrh, thought to be a variety of taca-mahac, exudes from incisions into the bark, and is used as an application to indolent ulcers and for other medicinal purposes. A dark-green oil, of a disagreeable odor (*pinnay oil*, or *bitter oil*; the *dilo* of the Fiji Islands; the *tanann* of Tahiti), obtained from the kernels of the fresh seeds, is much used medicinally, especially in rheumatism, and for illumination. The bark is said to be diuretic.

[B. 172, 180, 185.] *C. magassaricum* Rumphius. The *Mexia ferrea* [B. 173.] *C. spurius* Choisy. A tree of India. The fruit is edible and furnishes an illuminating oil. [B. 172.] *C. tadamahaca* Willdenow. A tree of Madagascar and the Mauritius, resembling *C. moplonum* and furnishing Bourbon tadamahac [B. 173, 180.] *C. thuriferum*. A Peruvian species furnishing incense. [B. 121.]

CALOPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2f \cdot i^2ta^2t \cdot o^2a^2a^2$. From *καλός* beautiful, and *φυτόν* a plant. Of Bartholomew, a class of the *Gymnoblaster*, comprising the orders *Pomaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Dryadeæ*, *Spiracaceæ*, *Amgdalacæ*, and *Chrysobalanacæ* all now comprised in the *Rosaceæ* and the *Populaceæ*. *Swartz*, *var. Caloplyneæ*, and *Mimosa* now included under the *Leguminosæ*. [B. 170.]

CALOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2a^2a^2 \cdot po^2di \cdot po^2di \cdot i^2a^2n$. Gr. *καλοποδιον*. Fr. *calopodi*. Ger. *Kolbenhülle*. Lat. a shoemaker's last; of Rumphius, the spathe of the *Araceæ*. [B. 1, 121.]

CALOPS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2psops$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Having large, brilliant eyes. [L. 180.]

CALOPTERUS, adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2p \cdot te^2r \cdot u^2s$. Lat. *calopterus* (from *καλός*, beautiful, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr. *caloptère*. Having beautiful wings. [L. 1, 180.]

CALOPTERYGINA (Lat.), **CALOPTERYGINE** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2p \cdot te^2r \cdot i^2a^2n \cdot i^2ge^2na^2$, *-neua^2e^2*. A sub-family of the *Agtronidæ*. [L. 121, 250.]

CALOPTILUM (Lagasen) (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2p \cdot ti^2l \cdot i^2a^2n$. Fr. *caloptilum*. See *NASSAUUM*.

CALOPUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2(p) \cdot pu^2s(pus)$. Gr. *καλόπους* (from *καλός*, beautiful, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr. *calope*. Ger. *schönfüssig*. Having a beautiful stipes or foot. [L. 180.]

CALOPYXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2a^2a^2 \cdot pi^2x \cdot pu^2x \cdot i^2s$. See *COMBRETUM*.

CALOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r$. Gen. *caloris*. Gr. *θερμός*. Fr. *chaleur*. Ger. *Hitze*, *Wärme*. Heat. [D.]—*C. animalis*. Animal heat. [L. 135.]—*C. fervens*. Boiling heat (212° F.). [L. 107.] *C. innatus*. See *CALIDUM innatum*. *C. lenis*. A gentle heat (from 90° to 100° F.). [L. 107.] *C. mordax*. *C. mordicans*. Lit., a biting heat; a pungent heat of the skin. [L. 107.] *C. natus*. See *CALIDUM innatum*.

CALORESCENCE, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot a^2s \cdot e^2ns$. Fr. *calorescence*. Ger. *Caloreszenz*. The process of transformation of rays of low refrangibility (non-luminous rays) into those of higher refrangibility (luminous rays) by the interposition of a body to be heated, such as a piece of platinum or carbon. [B. 21.]

CALORHABDOS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot a^2b(a^2b) \cdot do^2s$. See *CALORHABDOS*.

CALORIC, adj. and n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2k$. Lat. *caloricus* (adj.), *caloricum* (n.). Fr. *calorique*. Ger. *calorisch* (adj.). *Wärmestoff* (n.). It., *calorico*. Sp. *calórico*. Pertaining to or dependent on heat; as a n., heat (as formerly used, the supposititious imponderable substance supposed to be contained in all warm bodies and by its emission from them to produce the phenomena of heat). [B.]

CALORICITY, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2t \cdot i^2t$. Lat. *caloricitas*. Fr. *caloricité*. Ger. *Caloricität*. It. *caloricità*. Sp. *caloricità*. The heat-producing faculty of living organisms. [Dana (B. 116); L. 41.]

CALORIDUCT, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot du^2kt$. From *calor*, heat, and *ductus*, to lead. A passage through which heat is conducted. [B. 116.]

CALORIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot e$. Ger. *Kalorie*. The French unit of heat; the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water 1° C. [B. 21.]

CALORIFICACIENT, adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s \cdot i^2a^2nt$. Lat. *calorificatus* (from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make). Fr. *calorificacient*. Ger. *wärmehauchend*. Heat-producing (said of certain non-nitrogenous foods). K.

CALORIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fe^2r$. From *calor*, heat, and *ferre*, to heat. Having the property of conducting heat; as a n., an apparatus for the conduction and distribution of heat, especially a system of hot-water pipes. [Ure (B. 116); L. 41.]

CALORIFIANT, adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s \cdot i^2a^2nt$. Lat. *calorifiatus*. See *CALORIFICACIENT*.

CALORIFIC, adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s$. Lat. *calorificus* (from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make). Fr. *calorifique*. Ger. *wärmend*. Heating, generating heat. [B. 116.] See also *C. RAYS*. *C. capacity*. See *SPECIFIC HEAT*.

CALORIFICATION, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s \cdot i^2a^2nt$. Lat. *calorificatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. The production of heat, especially of vital heat. [B. 116.]

CALORIFICACIENT, adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s \cdot i^2a^2nt$. See *CALORIFICACIENT*.

CALORIFICS, n. sing. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s$. Fr. *calorifique*. The physics of heat. [L. 73.]

CALORIFIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot fa^2s$. See *CALORIFICACIENT*.

CALORIMETER, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2tr$. Lat. *calorimetrum* (from *calor*, heat, and *metron*, a measure). Fr. *calorimètre*. Ger. *Wärmemesser*. It., *calorimetro*. A n. Sp. *calorimetro*. An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, or for determining the specific heat of bodies. [B. 21.] *Ice-c.* A c. which measures the heat that a body loses in cooling by the quantity of ice which it melts. [A. 376.]

CALORIMETRIC, **CALORIMETRICAL**, adj's $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2tr \cdot i^2k$, *-i^2k-a^2l*. Fr. *calorimétrique*. Ger. *kalorimetrisch*. Of or pertaining to calorimetry. [B. 116.]

CALORIMETRY, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2tr \cdot i^2$. Lat. *calorimetria*. Fr. *calorimétrie*. Ger. *Calorimetrie*, *Wärmemesserkunst*. The determination of quantities of heat or of specific heat, especially by the use of a calorimeter. [B. 21.]—*Direct c.* A method of ascertaining the relation of the production and loss of heat in an animal placed in a closed ventilated box surrounded on all sides by a compartment containing water or air. The amount of heat discharged is determined by the amount imparted to the water or air. [W. H. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 7, 1888, p. 365.]—*Indirect c.* A method of computing the heat produced in an animal from the known quantity and heat-producing value of the substances ingested by it during a given time. [W. H. Welch, l. c.]

CALORIMOTOR [Hare], n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot mo^2to^2r$. From *calor*, heat, and *move*, to set in motion. Fr. *calorimoteur*. Ger. *Calorimotor*. See *Hare's BATTERY*.

CALORINÈSES [Batmes] (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot ne^2s$. A class of diseases characterized by morbid increase or diminution of animal heat. [A. 301, 385; L. 41.]

CALORIPUNCTURE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot pu^2n \cdot k \cdot tu^2r$. Puncture with a red-hot needle. [Fr. 88.]

CALORIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot ek$. See *CALORIC*.

CALORITION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o^2n$. The faculty of perceiving changes of temperature, considered as a special sense; the temperature sense. [De Blainville (A. 301; L. 49).]

CALORRHABDOS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot a^2b(a^2b) \cdot do^2s$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *ῥαβδος*, a rod. Fr. *calorrrhabdos*. Of Benthams, a genus of Asiatic scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Digitalæ*. [B. 42, 121.]

CALORY, n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2$. See *CALORIE*.

CALOSACME [Wallich] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2s \cdot a^2k(a^2k) \cdot me^2ma$. See *CHIRITA*.

CALOSANTHES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2s \cdot a^2n(a^2n) \cdot thez(thas)$. Fr. *calosanthé*. 1. See *OXYLYM*. 2. Of Haworth, see *CRASSULA*.

CALOSANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2s \cdot a^2n(a^2n) \cdot thu^2s$. (thurs). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. See *OXYLYM*.—*C. indicum* [Blume]. See *OXYLYM indicum*.

CALOSCILLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot si^2l(ski^2l) \cdot la^2$. See *SCILLA*.

CALOSCORDUM [Salisbury] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot o^2r \cdot sko^2rd \cdot u^2m$. See *NOTHOSCORDUM*.

CALOSMA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2s \cdot ma^2$. From *καλός*, fine, and *ὄσμη*, an odor. Fr. *calosme*. Of Presl, the genus *Benzoin*. [B. 121.]

CALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot so^2ma^2$. Gen. *calosomatos* (-is). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr. *calosome*. A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ*. [L. 43, 105.]—*C. sycophanta*. See *BUPRESTIS*.

CALOSPHEACE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2s \cdot fa^2s(fa^2s) \cdot e(a)$. Of Benthams, a section of the genus *Salvia*. [B. 121.]

CALOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2s \cdot ta^2k(ta^2ch^2) \cdot i^2s$. (us). Gen. *calostachys* (-us). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *στάχυς*, a spike. Of Benthams, a section of the genus *Stachys*. [B. 121.]

CALOSTELMA [Don] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot ste^2l \cdot ma^2$. Gen. *calostelmatos* (-is). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *στέλμα*, a girde. See *LIATRIS*.

CALOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot ste^2m \cdot ma^2$. Gen. *calostemmatos* (-is). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *στέμμα*, a crown. Fr. *calostemme*. Of R. Brown, a genus of Australian amaryllidaceous plants of the tribe *Amaryllidæ*, subtribe *Cyathifera*, of Benthams and Hooker, or the tribe *Narcissæ*, subtribe *Eucharidina* of Pax. [B. 42; Pax (B. 245).]

CALOSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot sti^2g \cdot ma^2$. Gen. *calostigmatos* (-is). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *στίγμα*, a mark. 1. Of De Caisne, a genus of Brazilian asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynanchæ*. 2. Of Schott, a section of the genus *Philodendron*. [B. 42, 121.]

CALOTHAMNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot tha^2m$ (tha^2m) *-neæ* (-æ). Of Schauer, a division of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Leptospermeæ*. [B. 121.]

CALOTHAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot tha^2m$ (tha^2m) *-us*. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *θαμνος*, a bush. Of Labillardière, the Australian net-bush; a genus of myrtaceous shrubs of the tribe *Leptospermeæ*. [B. 42, 275.]

CALOTHRICEÆ [Hassall] (Lat.), **CALOTHRICEÆ** [Kützing] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot thi^2r \cdot i^2s$ (thi^2r) *-eæ* (-æ). *-thi^2r* (thi^2r) *-eæ* (-æ). See *CALOTHRICEÆ*.

CALOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot thi^2r \cdot x$. Gen. *calotrichos* (-is). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *θρίξ*, hair. Of Agardh, a genus of *Algae* (*Oscillariaceæ* [Harvey] or *Scytonemaceæ* [Rabenhorst]). [B. 20, 121.]

CALOTHYRSUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot thi^2r$ (thi^2r) *-us*. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *θύρσος*, a young shoot. See *ESCHTUS*.

CALOTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot i^2s$. Gen. *calotilos* (-is). Of R. Brown, a genus of Australian composite shrubs of the tribe *Asteridæ*. [B. 19, 121.]

CALOTRICHÆÆ [Kützing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot thi^2r$ (thi^2r) *-eæ* (-æ). A section or family of *Algae*, including *Calothrix* (c. for deriv. etc.). [B. 121, 170.]

CALOTROPE (Fr.), **CALOTROPIDE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot tro^2p$. See *CALOTROPIS*.

CALOTROPIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l) \cdot o^2r \cdot tro^2p$ (tro^2p) *-eæ* (-æ). Of Endlicher and Reichenbach, a section of *As-*

elepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynanchæa*, comprising *Calotropis*, etc. [B. 121, 150.]

CALOTROPIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)tho^2e^2a^2e^2$. Gen., *calotropis* (L., 180). *calotropis* (Ind. Ph.). From *καλός*, beautiful, and *τροπή*, a keel. Fr., *calotrope*, *calotropide*. Ger., *Kalktron*. Of R. Brown, a genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees of the tribe *Cynanchæa*. [B. 42.] **C. cortex** (Ind. Ph.). The bark of *C. gigantea* or the root bark of *C. procera*. [B. 8.] **C. gigantea**. Ger., *astudische Kalktrone*. Syn.: *Asclepias gigantea* (Lamæus). The gigantic swallow-wort (Hind., *mudar*, or *mudar*; Tamil, *gacum*), the *cricin* of Rheede, the *vegetable mercury* of the Hindoos; an arborescent shrub from 6 to 10 feet high, growing throughout southern India, having rose-colored and purple flowers. The variety *alba* (Tamil, *vella green*; Malay, *belacan*) has white flowers. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milky juice which has been used as a remedy for epilepsy, many cutaneous diseases, especially leprosy, the bites of venomous animals, syphilis, dropsy, and typhus, hectic, and intermittent fevers, and as an anthelmintic, also topically for paralyzed limbs and for toothache and earache. The inspissated juice, the bark, and the root are reputed alterative and purgative, the root (*mudar*, *vella mudar*) being also used in making an ointment for chronic ulcers. The leaves are employed as a fomentation for abdominal pain and as a rubefacient. The plant also yields a kind of manna (*mudar sugar*), and the inspissated juice is said to have many of the properties of caoutchouc. The medicinal virtues of the plant have been attributed to a principle called *mudar*. [Indian Med. Gaz., Dec. 1885, p. 387. B. 172, 180, 212.] **C. Hamiltoni** (Wallich), **C. heterophylla** (Wallich). See *C. procera*. **C. madarii indico-orientalis**, **C. mudarii** (Buchanan). A species thought by Duncan to be the source of *mudar*; probably the *C. gigantea*. [B. 180.] **C. procera** (R. Brown). A shrub growing in northern India and along the Dead Sea; similar in properties and uses to *C. gigantea*, the root-bark being diaphoretic and expectorant, and used as a substitute for ipecac as an emetic and in dysentery, and the juice as an epispastic and counter-irritant. The leaves are considered a cure for the Guinea-worm. The comose follicle is sometimes called apple of Sodom [B. 172, 185.] **C. pulvis**. See *Pulvis c. Wallichii* (Wright). See *C. procera*.—**Pulvis c.** (Ind. Ph.). Powder of *mudar* (see under *C. gigantea*) [L. 120.]

CALOTTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l(ot)$. Lat., *pileolus*, Ger., *Käppchen*, *Plattnutze*. It., *calotta*, Sp., *calota*. 1. An adhesive plaster formerly used in France for rapid epilation in the treatment of favus. The head was first shaved, and then the plaster (in the form of a cap) was pressed on to the head until it adhered firmly, when it was torn off forcibly, dragging with it the crusts and the hair-bulbs. The operation was known as *pilicinium*. [G. 2.] The calvaria. [I. 28.] 3. In cerebral anatomy, see **TEGMENTUM**.—**C. aponevrotique**. The tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle. [L. 41.] **C. céphalique**. See **CEPHEA**. **C. d'assurance**. See **CONDOM**.—**C. du crâne**. The vault of the skull. [A. 383.]

CALOU (Fr.), n. Ka^2lu . See **CALLU**.

CALOUBOU (Carib.), n. The genus *Banisteria*. [B. 121.]

CALPA (Necker) (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)pa^2$. From *καλπῆ*, an urn. The urn of a genus of mosses [B. 1.]

CALPANDRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)pa^2a^2n^2a^2n^2$. dria. $e^2a^2e^2$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Trochilææ*, comprising *Calpantria* (Camellia) and *Stenmatosiphon* (now referred to *Symplocos*). [B. 42, 170.]

CALPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)pi^2d-e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *calpides*. A family of the *Varietate*. [L. 248.]

CALSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)sa^2$. A word (for which some read *calla*) found in Pliny's MSS.; regarded as a synonym of the *Anisum vulgare*. [B. 121.]

CALTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)tha^2$. Fr., *calthé*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the marsh-marigold; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs of the tribe *Helloboreæ*. 2. Of Mönch and Vaillant, the genus *Calendula*. 3. Of Endlicher, the genus *Celastrus*. [B. 42, 121.]—**C. alpina**. In pharmacy, the *Arnica montana*. [B. 180.] **C. arvensis** (Mönch). The *Calendula arvensis*. [B. 180.]—**C. bishna**, **C. bisma** (Hamilton). A perennial species of *C.* (1st. def.) indigenous to the mountains of northern India, where the root is used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 180.]—**C. cadua**, **C. codua** (Hamilton). A perennial Nepal species of *C.* (1st. def.). The root, a variety of *bish*, is very poisonous, the acid juice being used as an arrow-poison. [B. 173, 180.]—**C. Inteola**. Of Vergil, the *Calendula officinalis*. [B. 49.]—**C. major** (Miller). See *C. palustris*.—**C. montana**. The *Arnica montana*. [B. 180.]—**C. nirbisha** (Hamilton). A species of *C.* (1st. def.) growing in the mountains of northern India; used like *C. bishna*. [B. 180.]—**C. officinalis** (Mönch). The *Calendula officinalis*. [B. 173.]—**C. palustris** (Linnaeus). Fr., *populage*, since l'eau ou des marais, gâté, gâté, gâté, gâté. Ger., *Sumpfbluthe*, *Kühdane*, *Wasserdane*, *Moschblume*, *grosse Butterblume*, *Sumpfschmigel*. Syn.: *populago*. The marsh-marigold, meadow-bright, golds, water-buttercup, yellow (or water-) gowan; a perennial species of *C.* (1st. def.) growing in swamps and damp meadows in Europe, central Asia, and North America. The whole plant is acrid and probably poisonous. The herb, flowers, and buds *herba, flores, et gemmae calthæ palustris seu populaginis*—were formerly official. The young flower-buds are used as capers; the flowers yield a yellow pigment used in painting and for coloring butter. [B.]—**C. sativa**, **C. vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B. 180.]

CALTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)tha^2(tha^2)se^2(ke^2)e^2$. (a²e²) Of Presl, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, including the single genus *Caltha*. [B. 170.]

CALTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)the^2(tha^2)e^2$. Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Caltha* (*Calendula*), etc. [B. 170.]

CALTHE (Fr.), n. Ka^2l . See **CALTHA**.

CALTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)the^2e^2a^2e^2$. Fr., *calthææ*. 1. Of Reichenbach (1825), a subdivision of the *Helloboreæ*, comprising *Adonis*, *Kienboia*, *Hydrastis*, *Trochilus*, *Caltha*, *Limnæus*, and *Helloborus*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1825-1841), a subsection of the *Ranunculaceæ* (*Asoppeæ* or *Helloboreæ*), comprising *Caltha*, *Psychorhiza*, now included under *Caltha*, and *Nitissa*, now referred to *Leontium*. [B. 42, 150.]

CALTHINEÆ (Spach) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)tha^2n^2e^2$. $e^2a^2e^2$. A section of the *Helloboreæ*, comprising *Caltha* and *Trochilus*. [B. 170.]

CALTHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)tho^2(tha^2)(e^2/de^2z/das)$. Fr., *calthoide*. Of the ancients, the *Othonna cherifolia*; of Jusieu, see *OTHOSNA*. [B. 121.]

CALTHULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)tha^2l(tha^2)u^2a^2$. See **CALTHA**.

CALTRAP, **CALTRAPS**, **CALTROPS**, n's. $Ka^2l(tra^2p)$. tro^2ps . A. S. *caltrappa*. Fr., *chasse-trappe*. The *Caturra caltrapa* and the *Tribulus terrestris*. [B. 19, 121. L. 56.] **Water-c.** The *Potamogeton densus*, *Potamogeton crispus*, and *Trapa natans*. [B. 275.]

CALUCU, n. In Macassar, the *Cocos nucifera*. [L. 195.]

CALUMBA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)u^2m^2u^2m^2$. From *kalumb*, the African name. Fr., *colombo*. Ger., *Kolombo*, *Eukumarzel*. It., *colombo*. Sp., *colombo*. The root of *Jateorrhiza palmata* (*Jateorrhiza c.* [U. S. Ph.]). It occurs in discs from 1 in. to 2½ in. in diameter and from ½ to 1 in. thick, light-yellowish internally, brownish yellow toward the periphery, of a feeble odor and a slightly aromatic, very bitter taste. It contains calumbin, berberine, calumbic acid, starch, pectin, gum, and resin. Used in medicine as a bitter tonic. [A. 286; B. 8.] **American c.** The *Frasera Walteri* (see *carolinensis*). [B. 81, 97.]—**Calumbæ radix** (Fr. Ph.). See *C. c. wood*. The wood of *Coccoloba frutescens*. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145. B.]—**Extractum c.** (Netherl. Ph.). **Extractum calumbæ** (Fr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.). Fr., *extrait de colombo* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolomboextract*. An extract made by exhausting c. with alcohol [most pharmacopœias], or with alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], or with water [Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Fr. Ph.], or to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.] or of a thick extract, or to dryness [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B. 10, 81, 113.]—**Extractum calumbæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de colombo*. Ger., *flüssiges Kolomboextract*. A preparation made by exhausting 1 part (by weight) of c. with dilute alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and dissolving in enough dilute alcohol to make 1 part by volume. [B. 81.] **False c.** See *American c.* **Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum calumbæ fluidum*.—**Infusum calumbæ** (Fr. Ph.). Fr., *infusion ou tisane de colombo*. Ger., *Kolomboinfusion*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of c. in 20 parts of cold distilled water. Similar preparations made by treating 1 drachm of c. with 4 pint of boiling water were official in several old formularies. [B. 5, 97.]—**Marietta c.** Fr., *racine de colombo de Mariette*. See *American c.*—**Tinctura calumbæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de colombo* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolombotinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting 10 parts of c. with 100 of a 2-to-3 mixture of alcohol and water [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting 2½ oz. av. of c. with enough alcohol to make 1 imp. pint [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of c. with 5 parts of alcohol of 60 per cent. by volume [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 81, 113.]

CALUMBÆ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2lu^2n^2ba$. An old name for *calumba*. [L. 41.]

CALUMBIC ACID, n. Ka^2l-u^2mb/i^2k . A straw-colored bitter principle, $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$, found in *calumba*. [B. 81.]

CALUMBIN, n. Ka^2l-u^2mb/i^2n . A substance, $C_{42}H_{44}O_{11}$, obtained from *calumba*; very bitter, odorless, colorless prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, moderately soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B. 81.]

CALUMBO, **CALUMBRE**, n's. Ka^2l-u^2mb/o , u^2mb/r . See **CALUMBA**.

CALUMBUK (Ar.), n. See **CALAMBUK**.

CALUMET (Fr.), n. Ka^2l-u^2ma . A provincial name for certain *Graminææ*. [B. 38.] **C. de Cayenne**. The *Maba pauci*. [B. 121.]—**Petit c.** The *Ophioglossum scandens*. [B. 121.]

CALUNGA, n. In Brazil, the wood and root of *Samaba columbo*. [B. 121.]

CALUNGEN (Ar.), **CALUNGIA** (Ar.), n's. The *Maranta galanga*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CALURANA (Cingalese), n. The *Helloborus niger*. [L. 105.]

CALUS (Fr.), n. Ka^2lu^2 . See **CALLUS** and **CALLOSITY**.

CALVA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)va^2wa^2$. See **CALVARIA**.

CALVANELLA DI MOSI (It.), n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)va^2n^2e^2la^2de\ mo^2se$. A place in Corsica, where there is a warm spring containing sodium sulphate. [A. 285; L. 87.]

CALVARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)va^2(wa^2)ri^2a^2$. Fr., *calotte du crâne*. Ger., *Käppchen der Schödel*. The vault of the cranium. [L. 115.]

CALVATA (Lat.), n. f. sing and n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)va^2wa^2ta^2$. 1. (Sing.) See **CALVITIES**. 2. (Pl.) an old name for blunt-pointed instruments—*q.*, probes. Hippocrates, Galen & A. 325; L. 102, 119.]

CALVEGIA, **CALVEGIAM**, n's. See **CALUNGIA**.

CALVITIES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)va^2sh\ w^2i^2t^2e^2z\ a^2$. Gen., *calvitie*. Gr., *φαλᾶκρα*, *φαλακρότης*. Fr., *calvitie*, *chauvreté*. Ger., *Kahlheit*. Baldness. [G. 49.]—**C. adnata**. Congenital baldness. **C. febrisequa**. Fr., *alopecie de convalescence*. Baldness following acute fevers. [G. 11.]—**C. juvenilis**. See **ALOPECIA præ-**

sondis. *C. palpebrarum*. Fr. *calotte des paupières*. Ger. *Kaltheit der Augenlider*. Absence of the eyelashes. [F. See *Madarosis*.] *C. praematura*. See *Atrophia praematura*. *C. senilis*. *C. senum*. The baldness of old persons. [G. 11.]

CALVITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2lka^2l i^2u^2shw $i^2u^2mu^2m$. See **CALVITIES**.

CALVITY, n. Ka^2l i^2v i^2t . See **CALVITIES**.

CALVOUS, adj. Ka^2l v u^2s . Gr. $\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\rho\varsigma$. Lat. *calvus*. Fr. *chauve*. Ger. *kahl*, *kahlköpfig*, *schoplos*. Bald, also having the hair shaven off; in botany, very smooth and devoid of hair, having no papillae or other hairy process. [A. 318; B. 19, 121, 123.]

CALX (Lat.), n. f. (sometimes m.). Ka^2l x ka^2lx . Gen. *calcis*. Gr. $\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ 1st def., $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\alpha$ 3rd def.; Fr. *chaux* (1st def.); Ger. *Kalk* 1st def., *Ferse* 3rd def.; Syn.: *calcaria* (1st def.). 1. Lime; of the U. S. Ph., purified quick lime (calcium monoxide) obtained by calcining calcium carbonate. In chemical nomenclature the word was formerly used in combination to denote the salts of calcium. 2. Of the old chemists, an incombustible residue obtained by burning a substance in contact with the air (applied to several metallic oxides). [B. 3 The heel. [A. 318.] See **CALCANEUM**.]

Acetas calcis. Calcium acetate. [B. 119.] **Aqua calcis** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **Liquor calcis**. **Aqua calcis cerata**. Fr. *eau de chaux à la cire*. A preparation made by gently heating 1 part of yellow wax with 48 parts of lime-water and straining; used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned and sluggish ulcers. Wurtzb. Ph. 1796 (B. 119). **Aqua calcis viva**. See **Liquor calcis**. **Balneum cum calce**. A bath to which 3 lbs. of slaked lime are added at the time of using; employed in gout, the itch, etc. [B. 191.] **Benzoas calcis**. See **CALCIUM benzoate**.

Calcis carbonas praecipitata [Br. Ph., 1867]. Precipitated calcium carbonate. **Calcis chloridum**. See **C. chlorata**. **Calcis hydras**. Slaked lime. [B.]—**Calcis phosphas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Normal (tribasic) calcium phosphate. [B. 95.]—**C. acetata**. Calcium acetate. [B. 119.]—**C. antimonii**, **C. antimonii Anglorum**, etc. See under **ANTIMONIUM**.—**C. arsenici alba**. See under **ARSENICUM**. **C. bismuthi**. Bismuth subnitrate. [B. 88, 97.]—**C. caustica**. Quick-lime. [B.]—**C. chlorata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1867]. **C. chlorinata** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. Fr. *chlorure de chaux* (see Fr. Cod.). Ger. *Chlorkalk*. Syn.: *calcaria chlorata* [Ger. Ph.], *hypochloris calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Chlorinated lime, chloride of lime; a compound resulting from the action of chlorine on calcium hydrate. According to the U. S. Ph., it should contain at least 25 per cent. of chlorine available for bleaching purposes. It is a damp whitish powder or lumpy mass, giving off chlorine and becoming more moist on exposure to the air. Used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. [B.]—**C. cinereus mercurii**. See under **MERCURIUS**. **C. citrata**. Calcium citrate. [B. 119.]—**C. cum calci soli kali puro**. See **POTASSA cum calce**. **C. cupri viridis**. See under **CUPRUM**. **C. extincta**. Fr. *chaux éteinte*. Ger. *gelöschter Kalk*. Slaked lime. [B. 119.]—**C. ferri nigra**. See under **FERRUM**. **C. fluorata**, **C. fluoricata**. Calcium fluoride, fluor-spar. [B. 180.]—**C. hydrargyri alba**, **C. hydrargyri rubra**. See under **HYDRARGYRUM**. **C. Jovis**. Melted tin stirred till it is calcined. [L. 119.] **C. lota**. See **C. extincta**. **C. mercurii**, **C. mercurii cinerea**, etc. See under **MERCURIUS**. **C. oxymuriatica**. See **C. chlorata**. **C. preparata**. See **C. extincta**. **C. pura**, **C. recens**. Quick-lime. [L. 45.]—**C. saccharata**. 1. Scheele's name for calcium oxalate occurring in rhubarb and other plants. [B. 3.] 2. See **Syrupus calcis**. **C. salita**. Calcium chloride. [B. 119.]—**C. stibii cum sulphure**. See under **STIBIUM**. **C. sulphurata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr. *fon de soufre calcaire*, *sulfure de calcium*. Ger. *Kalkschiefele*, *Schwefelcalcium*. Syn.: *hepar sulphuris calcareum*, *calcaria sulphurata*. Gr. Ph.], *sulphuretum calcium*. Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph. (see *calce*). Belg. Ph.], *calcium sulfuratum* [Russ. Ph.]. Sulphurated lime, consisting largely of calcium monosulphide (hence often improperly called calcium sulphide), made by calcining 10 parts of lime with 9 of sulphur, or gypsum with charcoal [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; a grayish or yellowish-white powder smelling like hydrogen sulphide and of a repulsive alkaline taste, sparingly soluble in water; used to prevent or limit suppuration. [B. 5, 81, 95, 119.] **C. sulphurica**. Calcium sulphate. [B. 119.]—**C. usta**, **C. venalis**. Quick-lime. [B. 119.]—**C. Veneris**. Verdigris. [L. 119.]—**C. vismuthi**. Bismuth subnitrate. [B. 88, 97.]—**C. vitriolata**. Calcium sulphate. [B. 180.]—**C. viva**. Quick-lime. [B. 119.] **C. viva philosophorum**. See **C. HYDRARGYRI**.

C. zinci, **C. zinci praecipitata**. See under **ZINCUM**. **Carbonas calcis**. Calcium carbonate. [B. 119.] **Carbonas calcis deputatus** [Belg. Ph.]. See **CRETA preparata**. **Carbonas calcis nativus pulverulentus**. Chalk. [B. 119.]—**Chloruretum calcis**. See **C. chlorata**. **Citras calcis**. Calcium citrate. [B.] **Decoctum sulphureti calcis Hoffmanni**. See **Aqua calcareae sulphurata Schubar**. **Hepar calcis**. See **C. sulphurata**. **Linctus calcis chlorata**. Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of chlorinated lime, 4 parts of distilled water, and 5 of purified honey. [B. 95.]—**Linimentum calcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Linimentum ex aqua calcis**. Fr. *liniment au savon calcaire*. Ger. *Kalkliniment*. Syn.: **linimentum calcium** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *calcarium* [Russ. Ph.]). Lime liniment, calcium soap, caron-oil; a preparation consisting of equal parts by weight of lime-water and cotton-seed oil [U. S. Ph.], or equal parts by volume of lime-water and olive-oil [Br. Ph.], or equal parts by weight of lime-water and sweet-almond oil [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or 2 parts of lime-water and 1 part of almond-oil [Sp. Ph.]; or equal parts of lime-water and linseed-oil, as in the original caron-oil [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The oil is saponified, forming a curdy mass which separates on standing.

[B. 119.] **Liquor calcis**. Fr. *eau de chaux*. Ger. *Kalkwasser*. Syn.: **aqua calcaria** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], **aqua calcis** [Fr. Cod.], **liquor calcis** [Russ. Ph.], **solutio calcis chlorata** [Russ. Ph.], **solutio hydratis calcis** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Lime-water; a saturated solution of lime in water, prepared by

treating lime with water, rejecting the first washing, to remove dissolved alkalis and other impurities [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., etc.], and then treating with from 16 to 300 parts of water; a clear, colorless, odorless liquid containing 1 part of calcium oxide in 800 parts. [B. 81, 95.]—**Liquor calcis chlorate** [Br. Ph., 1867, Swed. Ph.]. (see *chlorinata* [Br. Ph.]). Fr. *chlorure de chaux liquide*, *soluté d'hypochlorite de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Chlorkalklösung*. Syn.: **hypochloris calcicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.], *hypochloris calcis liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], **solutio calcis chlorata** [Norweg. Ph.], **solutio hypochloridis calcis** [Netherl. Ph.], *calcaria hypochlorosa soluta* [Russ. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 lb. av. of chlorinated lime in 1 gallon of distilled water. The French preparation is made by triturating 1 part of chlorinated lime with 45 parts of distilled water. The Netherl. Ph. orders 30 parts, the Sp. and Swed. Ph.'s 40, the Belg. Ph. 45-45, and the Norweg. Ph. 49-5 of water. The preparation of the Russ. Ph. is of about the same strength as that of the Br. Ph., but the former orders also a dilute solution (*calcaria hypochlorosa soluta diluta*), made by diluting 1 part of the strong solution with 4 parts of water. [B. 81, 95.]—**Liquor calcis muria-**

tis. See **Liquor CALCI chloridi**.—**Liquor calcis saccharatus**. See **Syrupus calcis**.—**Murias calcis**. Calcium chloride. [B. 119.]—**oleum calcis**. The thick, oily liquid produced by the deliquescence of crystals of calcium chloride. [B. 3.]—**Phosphas calcis**. Calcium phosphate. [B. 119.]—**Phosphas calcis stibiatum**. See **PRUVIS antimoniatis**. [B. 119.] **Potassa cum calce**. See under **POTASSA**. **Potio carbonatis calcis**. See **Mistura CRETAE**.

Quinas calcis. Calcium quinate. [B. 119.] **Solutio calcis chlorata**. See **Liquor calcis chlorata**. **Solutio calcis muria-**
tis. See **Liquor CALCI chloridi**.—**Sulphas calcis**. Calcium sulphate. [B. 119.]—**Sulphis calcis**. Calcium sulphite. [B. 119.]—**Sulphuretum calcis stibiatum**, **Sulphuretum stibii cum calce**. Calcium thioantimonate. [B. 119.]—**Syrupus calcis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *sirup de chaux*. Ger. *Kalksyrup*. Syn.: **liquor calcis saccharatus** [Br. Ph.]. Syrup (or saccharated solution) of lime; made by triturating 1 part of slaked lime with 6 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 2 parts [Br. Ph.] of sugar and dissolving in enough water to make 30 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 23 parts [Br. Ph.]; a thin, colorless syrup, of a sweetish-bitter taste and alkaline reaction, containing the sacrates of calcium. [B. 5, 81.]

CALY, n. In India, the *Euphorbia tirucalli*. [L. 105.]

CALYBIO (Lat.), n. f. and n. Ka^2l bi o . Gen. *calybio*. Gr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\beta\iota\omicron\nu$ i^2m , of $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\beta\eta$, a pavilion [from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, to envelop]. Fr. *calybio*. [Mittel]. Ger. *Becherfrucht*. A cupulate fruit; a one-celled dry fruit immersed in a cupula (e. g., an acorn). [B. 1, 121, 123.]

CALYCANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2l ka^2l $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n dri^2a^2 . From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ (see **CALYX**), and $\alpha\nu\acute{\rho}\eta\varsigma$, a man. Fr. *calycandrie*. Ger. *Kalycanthie*. A name suggested by Richard for members of the Linnaean classes *hecadendria* and *dodecadendria*, comprising genera with more than ten stamens, which are inserted on the perigynous calyx, and with the ovary free or parietal. [B. 1.]

CALYCANT (Fr.), n. Ka^2l i^2 ka^2n . See **CALYCANTHUS**.

CALYCANTHACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2l ka^2l $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n th a^2 $se^2ke^2a^2e^2a^2$. See **CALYCANTHÆ** (1st def.).

CALYCANTHÆ (Fr.), n. Ka^2l i^2 ka^2n . See **CALYCANTHUS**.

CALYCANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2l ka^2l $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n th a^2 $se^2ke^2a^2e^2a^2$. 1. Of Lindley, De Candolle, and others, an order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising *Calycanthus* and *Chimonanthus*. Benthams and Hooker, who place it in the cohort *Ranales*, series *Thalamifloræ*, subclass *Polypetalæ*, between the *Dileniaceæ* and the *Magnoliaceæ*, define it as including shrubs having opposite, undivided, exstipulate leaves; solitary, axillary, hermaphrodite flowers with the sepals and petals, each in several rows, an indefinite number of stamens, of which the interior ones are sterile, inserted on the apex of the tubular torus, and an ovary of several distinct carpels, each bearing a single filiform style and containing either one or two anatropous ascending ovules; and a fruit consisting of one or more achenia, each containing a single erect exalbuminous seed with convolute cotyledons, and all included within the torus, which bears the remains of the petals and stamens and is surrounded and closed in by the remains of the stamens. By other authors the *C.* have been placed among the *Rosales*. Reichenbach, who made them a division of the *Nyctagineæ*, included with them the genus *Atherosperma*, dividing the *C.* into the *Atherospermeæ* and the *Chimonanthææ* (the *C.* of Lindley). Baillon makes them a series of the *Monimiaceæ*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1827), a class of plants (*Phylloblasti*), comprising the orders *Varifloræ*, *Coniferae*, and *Concinnae*. [B. 42, 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHÆÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2l ka^2l $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n th a^2 $se^2ke^2a^2e^2a^2$. 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising *Epidendrum*, *Genathora*, *Ammania*, *Frankenia*, *Lithrum*, *Melastoma*, and other genera now referred to the *Onagariaceæ*, *Lythraceæ*, *Melastomaceæ*, *Frankeniaceæ*, and *Loasaceæ*. 2. Of Ventenat, the *Lythraceæ*. [B. 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHÆMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^2l ka^2l $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n th a^2 $se^2ke^2a^2e^2a^2$. Of Linnaeus, see **CALYCANTHÆÆ** (1st def.).

CALYCANTHÆMUM (Klotzsch) (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2l (ka^2l) $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n th a^2 $se^2ke^2a^2e^2a^2$. A section of the genus *Ipomoea*. [B. 121.]

CALYCANTHIN, n. Ka^2l i^2 ka^2n th i^2n . Fr. *calycanthine*. A glucoside, $C_{60}H_{128}O_{22}$, found in certain of the *Calycanthææ*. [A. 95.]

CALYCANTHINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2l ka^2l $i^2u^2ka^2n$ ka^2n th a^2 $se^2ke^2a^2e^2a^2$. 1. Of Link, see **CALYCANTHÆÆ** (1st def.). 2. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasiæ*, comprising the orders *Grana-*
tea and *Calycanthææ*. [B. 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHINE [R. G. Eccles], n. Ka^2l i^2 ka^2n th i^2n . See under **CALYCANTHUS floridus**.

A. apc.; A², at; A³, au; A⁴, al; Ch, chim; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

CALYMPEROIDEÆ (Lat. n f pl Ka²l ka³l-i²m u⁶m)
pe²r-o²i²-i²di²ed / e²-e³-e². See CALYMPERACEÆ.

CALYPHYOMY, n. $Ka^2l^2i^2fo^2mi^2$. From $καλυξ$ (see CALYX), and $φύω$, to be formed. Abnormal adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. [L. 73.]

CALYPTER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2pu^2p^2tu^2tar^2$. Gen. *calypterus* (s). Gr. $καλυπτήρ$. A covering of Hippocrates, the fleshy covering of a haemorrhoidal vein constituting a pile. [A. 322, 325; L. 41, 84.]

CALYPTERATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)te^2r^2a^2$. Fr. *calyptères* (Robineau Desvoidy). A family of the *Liptera*. [L. 180.]

CALYPTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)te^2ta^2ri^2a^2$. Gr. $καλυπτήρια$ (from $καλυπτει$, to cover). Fr. *calyptères*. Ger. *Schwarzendecken*. The tail-coverts of a bird. [L. 14, 180.]

CALYPTROBLASTEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)to^2to^2$ blast blast e^2a^2 . From $καλυπτει$, to cover, and $βλαστος$, a bud. A suborder of the *Hydrochari*, in which the nutritive or generative buds are contained within a hydrotheca or gonangium. [L. 123.]

CALYPTROSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)to^2to^2$ $se^2ud^2mo^2r^2ph^2o^2si^2s$. Gen. *calyptrosseudomorphosis* (s). From $καλυπτει$, to cover, $ψευδής$, false, and $μορφοσις$, formation. Ger. *Calyptrosseudomorphose*. *Umfaltungs- atterbildung*. The enlargement of a crystal by mensuration. [A. 322.]

CALYPTRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$. Gen. *calyptras* (træ). Gr. $καλύπτρα$. Fr. *calyptræ*, coiffe. Ger. *Mooshaube*. 1st def.). *Mut.* (1st def.). 1 The dry membranous covering which, in mosses, covers the sporangium from above, and in liver-mosses incloses it at the base. 2 Of Tournefort, an aril. [B. 1, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) se^2a^2 . Fr. *calyptræces*, *calyptræces*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L. 41.]

CALYPTRÆACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) e^2a^2 (a) se^2a^2 (e) a^2 . Fr. *calyptræcés*. Of Menke, a suborder of the *Gasteropoda*. [L. 180.]

CALYPTREFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) e^2a^2 $fo^2r^2mi^2s$. From *calyptra* (q. v.) and *forma*, form. Fr. *calyptriforme*. Ger. *mooshaubenförmig*. Resembling the calyptra of a moss; shaped like a hood or an extinguisher. [B. 1, 123.]

CALYPTREIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) e^2a^2 $i^2d^2e^2a^2$ (e) a^2 . A family of the *Podophthalma*. [L. 282.]

CALYPTRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) i^2e^2 a^2 . A subfamily of the *Calyptreidae*. [L. 282.]

CALYPTRAL (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^2l^2$. Pertaining to a calyptra. [A. 301.]

CALYPTRANOLENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) $n^2o^2l^2e^2n^2a^2$. Fr. *calyptranolènes*. Of Ranzani, an order of the *Mollusca*. [L. 180.]

CALYPTRANTHES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) $n^2th^2e^2s$. From $καλύπτρα$ (see CALYPTRA), and $άνθος$, a flower. Fr. *calyptranthé*. 1 Of Swartz, a genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Myrtæ*, indigenous to tropical America. 2 Of Willdenow, a genus now referred to *Syzygium*. [B. 42, 121.] *C. aromatica* [A. St. Hilaire]. Fr. *myrte de camaroné*. A Brazilian shrub; the flower-buds or fruit are highly aromatic and are used instead of cloves. [B. 173, 180.]—*C. caryophyllata* [Persoon]. The *Syzygium caryophyllaceum*. [B. 180.]—*C. caryophyllifolia* [Blume]. *C. cumini* [Swartz]. The *Syzygium caryophyllifolium*. [B. 173, 180.]—*C. guineensis* [Willdenow]. The *Syzygium guineense*. [B. 173.]—*C. jambolana* [Willdenow]. The *Syzygium jambolanum*. [B. 180.]—*C. paniculata* [Rufz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used like *C. aromatica*. [B. 121.]—*C. schlechtendahlia* [Berg]. A Mexican species, used like *C. aromatica*. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) a^2 . Of Hoffmann, a group of cryptogamous plants. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRATE, adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^2$. Lat. *calyptratus*. Fr. *calyptré*, coiffe. Ger. *behaubt*, *gehaubt*. Provided with a calyptra. [B. 121, 123.]

CALYPTRATELY, adv. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^2$ i^2e^2 . Lat. *calyptratim*. Ger. *haubenartig*. In the form, or after the manner, of a hood (calyptra); e. g., c. deciduous. [B. 42, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tra^2$ (træ) i^2 . Fr. *calyptrés*. Mosses. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^2$. Calyptrate; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CALYPTRATI. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tri^2fo^2r^2m$. See CALYPTRÆFORMIS.

CALYPTROBOTRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tro^2$ (træ) $bo^2t^2ri^2$ (ru) a^2 . Of Reichenbach, the *Bryaceæ* of Endlicher. [B. 121.]

CALYPTROGAMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2p(u^2p^2)tro^2$ (træ) $ga^2m^2i^2a^2$. Of Bridel, a class of plants, comprising the divisions *Mosses* and *Hepatica*. [B. 170.] Cf. *Βρυογμία*.

CALYPTROGEN, n. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tro^2je^2n$. From $καλύπτρα$, a hood, and $γεννάν$, to beget. The tissue which develops into the root-cup of the root in the angiosperms. [B. 270.]

CALYPTROPHORIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)tro^2$ (træ) $fo^2r^2i^2d^2e^2a^2$ (e) a^2 . A family of the *Lithophyta*. [L. 245.]

CALYSACTION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)sa^2k^2i^2o^2n^2$. Of Wight, a genus of clusiaceous plants, now referred to *Calyptranthes*. [B. 121.]—*C. longitolum* [Wight]. The *Calyptranthes longitolum*. [B. 121.]

CALYSAIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2p(u^2p^2)sa^2i^2a^2$. See CALYSAIA.

CALYSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l^2(ka^2l^2)i^2s(u^2s)te^2je^2$ (te) $g^2i^2a^2$. Fr. *calystégie*. A genus of convolvulaceous plants, separated by R. Brown from *Convolvulus*, of which it is made a section by Gray. [B. 12, 121, 215.] *C. reniformis* [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B. 215.] *C. sepium* [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B. 215.]—*C. soldanella* [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B. 215.]

CALYX (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l^2ka^2l^2i^2x$ (lu) x . Gen. *calycis*. Gr. $καλῦξ$. Fr. *calice*. Ger. *Kelch*, *Blumenkelch* (1st def.). It., *calice*. Sp. *caliz*. 1 The outermost of the whorls of leaflets forming a flower. It is composed of one or more series of metamorphosed leaves (sepals), either united into a tube (monosepalous c., gamosepalous c.) or separate (polysepalous c., dialysepalous c.). When the corolla is present, the c. usually differs from it in color and texture, being more or less green and herbaceous, sometimes membranaceous or scarious. In apetalous plants the c. is frequently colored and of a delicate texture, like a corolla. In relation to the ovary, the c. is either inferior (hypogynous), half-inferior (perigynous), or superior (epigynous); in shape it is regular or irregular; and in duration it is either caducous (falling in the beginning of anthesis), deciduous (falling at the completion of anthesis), or persistent (remaining attached to the fruit), in which latter case it is sometimes accrescent (increasing in size after the anthesis is completed). 2 In certain *Fungi*, the receptacle. 3 In renal anatomy, see CALIX. 4 See OVISC. [B. 19, 28; L. 221.]—*C. communis*. Fr. *calice commun*. Of Linnaeus, the involucre of the flower-head in composite plants, which, however, is bracteate and not calycine in character. [B. 121.] *Calyces renales*. See CALICES of the kidney (under CALIX).—*Calyces vomitorii*. See CALICES vomitorii (under CALIX).

CALZONES DE ZORRA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l^2th^2o^2n^2as^2da^2th^2o^2r^2a^2$. See DIGITALIS.

CAMACARI, n. An unclassified Brazilian tree. The glutinous juice is rubbed upon the skin to keep insects away. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2m^2a^2sa^2$. See CHAMACEA.

CAMACHIE-PILLOO (Tamil), **CAMACHIE-PILOO** (Tamil), n's. The *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B. 88, 172.]

CAMACOAN, n. Of Rumphius, the *Canarium silvestre*. [B. 121.]

CAMADJARA, n. In Java, the *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMELEONA (Lat.), **CAMELEONIDÆ** (Lat.), **CAMELEONIDEI** (Lat.), **CAMELEONII** (Lat.), **CAMELEONIDEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. f. pl. m. pl. m. pl. and n. pl. $Ka^2m^2e^2l^2e^2o^2n^2a^2$ (e) $e^2l^2e^2o^2n^2a^2$ (e) a^2 , $e^2l^2e^2o^2n^2i^2d^2e^2a^2$ (e) a^2 , $e^2l^2e^2o^2n^2i^2d^2e^2i^2a^2$ (e) a^2 , $e^2l^2e^2o^2n^2i^2d^2e^2a^2$ (e) a^2 . See CHAMÆLEONIDÆ.

CAMAGNOC, n. The *Jatropha manihot*. [B. 121.]

CAMAGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Diospyros kaki*. [B. 121.]

CAMAH (Ar.), n. The *Triticum sativum*. [B. 121.]

CAMAJONDURO, n. In Carthage, the *Helicteres apetalæ*. [B. 121.]

CAMAL (Hind.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B. 172.]

CAMALANGA, n. A Sumatra cucurbitaceous plant, from which a kind of sweet-meat is made. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMALEON (Sp.), n. $Ka^2m^2a^2la^2o^2n$. The *Lacerta chamæleon*, also the genus *Carolina*. [A. 361.]—*C. blanco*. The *Carolina aculeata*. [A. 361.] *C. negro*. The *Carolina corymbosa*. [A. 361.]—*C. rojo*. Potassium permanganate. [A. 447.]

CAMAMBAYA, n. In Brazil, the *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMAMILA (Lat.), **CAMAMILLE** (Lat.), **CAMAMILINA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2m^2(ka^2m^2)a^2mi^2la^2$, mi^2la^2 (le) a^2 , mi^2la^2 (le) a^2 . Old names for the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMAMINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m^2a^2men$. The *Camelina sativa*. [B. 121.]

CAMANBAYA, n. See CAMAMBAYA.

CAMANDAG, **CAMANDANG**, n's. An undetermined tree of the Philippines. The juice (*taguc*) is a very fatal arrow-poison. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMANIOC, n. See CAMAGNOC.

CAMANTOURAY, n. In Comandel, the *Pharmaceum distichum*. [B. 121.]

CAMANU, n. A variety of *Psidium*. The bark is febrifuge. [L. 105.]

CAMARA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m^2(ka^2m^2)a^2ra^2$. Gr. $καμάρα$. Fr. *camare* (4th def.). Ger. *Kammer* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). *Wölbung* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). 1 In general, an arched or vaulted chamber (see CAMERA). [A. 318, 387.] 2 The fornix of the brain. [Galen (A. 325); L. 84.] 3 The hollow of the external ear, surrounding the external auditory meatus. [A. 325; L. 84.] 4 A carpal; also a more or less membranous dry fruit consisting of two united valves with one or more seeds attached to the inner angle. If one-seeded, the c. is usually indehiscent, and then corresponds to the carpopsis or achæmium; if several-seeded, it is generally dehiscent, and then forms a variety of the follicle. It is rarely solitary, several being usually aggregated to form a compound fruit. [B. 1, 19, 123.] 5 Of Plumier, the genus *Lantana*; of Chamisso, a section of that genus. [B. 121.]

CAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Acrodicticum c.*, also the wood of *Dipteryx odorata*. [B. 19, 121.]

CAMARANBAYA, n. A Brazilian species of *Jussiaea* or *Ludwigia*. [B. 121.]

- CAMARATED**, adj. $Ka^2m a^2r a^2t e d$. From *camara* *q. v.* Dome-shaped. [E.]
- CAMARATIO** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2r a^2a^2 shi^2 ti^2 o$. Gen. *camaratibus*. See CAMAROSIS.
- CAMARD** (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m a^2r$. Having a flat nose. [L. 180.]
- CAMARE** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m a^2r$. See CAMARA (11 def.).
- CAMAREA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2a^2 re^2 a^2$. Of A. St.-Hilaire, a genus of Brazilian malpighiaceae plants of the tribe *Gaudichaudiae*. [B. 12, 121.]
- CAMARÈS** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m a^2r e^2 z$. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A. 385; L. 105.]
- CAMARIEN** (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m a^2r i^2 a^2 n^2$. See CAMARIUS.
- CAMARIGNE** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m a^2r e n$. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [B. 88, 121.]
- CAMARILLA** (Sp.), n. $Ka^2m a^2r e^2 l^2 y a^2$. The *Tuerium poleum*. [B. 121.]
- CAMARINE** (Fr.), **CAMARINHEIRA** (Port.), n's. $Ka^2m a^2r e n$, $e n^2 y a^2 r e^2$. See CAMARIGNE.
- CAMARIUM** (Lat.), **CAMARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2r i^2 a^2 n^2$. Gr. $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\iota\upsilon\omicron$ dim. of $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\alpha$. See CAMARA (2d def.).
- CAMARIUS** (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) a^2 (a^2) r i^2 u^2 s (u^2) s$. Fr., *camarien*. Resembling or analogous to a *camara* (4th def.); of Mirbel, having an external longitudinal sulcus corresponding to a lateral placenta inside (said of a berry). [B. 1.]
- CAMARROCH** (Rumphius) (Pers.), n. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B. 88, 121.]
- CAMAROMA** (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2r o m a^2$. Gen. *camaromatos* (Gr. $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\omega\mu\alpha$ from $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\omega\upsilon\varsigma$, to arch). Ger. *Gewölbbrech*. An old term for a fracture of the vault of the cranium in which the fragments are displaced outward in the form of a vault. [A. 322, 325; E.; L. H.]
- CAMAROSIS** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2r o s i^2 s$. Gen. *camarosis-sis*. Gr. $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\omega\varsigma$. Fr., *camuros*. Ger., *Verwölbung*. The formation of a *camaroma* (*q. v.*). [A. 322; L. H.]
- CAMARU**, n. In Brazil, the *Physalis pubescens* and *Physalis angulata*. [B. 121.]
- CAMARUNA**, n. The tonka bean. [B. 121.]
- CAMASS**, n. Of the Nez Percés Indians, the *Camassia esculenta*. [B. 121.]—**C-root**. 1. See C. 2. In southern Africa, the root of *Gonioma kamassi*. [B. 121.]
- CAMASSIA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2s a^2s a^2 i^2 a^2$. 1. Of Lindley, a genus of liliaceous plants of the *Cymodites* of Rafinesque, the *Sileneoideum* of Salisbary of the tribe *Scilleae*, distinguished from *Scilla* by its several-nerved perianth. 2. See *Gonioma*. [B. 42, 121; Engler (B. 245); C. *esculenta* (Lindley). The *quinnish*, or *camass*; a species of C. (1st def.) growing in the western United States. [B. 121, 245.]—**C. Fraseri** (Torrey). Syn.: *Scilla esculenta* (Ker.). A species of C. (1st def.) growing in the United States east of the Mississippi, having an edible bulb about as large as an onion. [B. 34, 245.]
- CAMATA**, n. The unripe acorns of *Quercus œilops*. [B. 275.]
- CAMATCHILI**, n. In Manila, the *Inga c.* [L. 105.]
- CAMATENA**, n. See CAMATA.
- CAMATODES** (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) a^2 t (a^2 t) o^2 d e z (d a s)$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\tau\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\tau\omega\varsigma$, weariness, exhaustion, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Causing or affected with debility. [A. 322, 367.]
- CAMATOS** (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m ka^2m a^2 t o^2 s$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\tau\omega\varsigma$. Fatigue, exhaustion, disease. [A. 322, 367.]
- CAMAX** [Schreber] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) a^2 x (m a^2 x)$. Gen., *camaxos* (Gr. $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\chi$). See *Roupourea*.—**C. fraxinea** (Willdenow). **C. guianensis** (Gmelin). The *Roupourea guianensis*. [B. 173.]
- CAMAYAN**, n. In Sumatra, benzoin. [B. 88, 121.]
- CAMAZA**, n. In the Philippines, the *Croton c.* [L. 105.]
- CAMBAIBA**, n. In Brazil, the *Curatella c.* [L. 105.]
- CAMBAIBINHA** (Port.), n. $Ka^2m b a^2 i^2 e b e n^2 y a^2$. Probably a corruption of *Campanula* (*q. v.*). [a. 14.]
- CAMBANG-CUNING** (Malay), n. A species of *Cassia* the leaves of which are edible. [B. 88, 121.]
- CAMBANG-TSINLANG**, n. In Ceylon, a species of *Aglaia*. [B. 121.]
- CAMBAR**, n. 1. A spagyric term of unknown meaning. [A. 325.] 2. The *Dioscorea sativa*. [B. 121.]
- CAMBARE** (Malay), n. The *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B. 121.]—**C. maron**. The *Cyathea excelsa*. [B. 88.]
- CAMBÉ** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m b a$. In Gascony, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 88, 121.]
- CAMBEA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b e^2 a^2$. Fr., *campée*. See CAREYA.
- CAMBERY**, n. In Brazil, the *Myrtus pimenta*. [Pison (B. 88, 121).]
- CAMBI**, n. See C-RESIN PLANT.
- CAMBIAL**, adj. $Ka^2m b i^2 a^2 l$. Lat., *cambialis*. Fr., *cambial*. Of or pertaining to cambium. [B. 121.]
- CAMBIE-LEAF**, n. $Ka^2m b i^2$. The *Nymphaea alba* and the *Nymphal lutea*. [B. 275.]
- CAMBIFORM**, adj. $Ka^2m b i^2 f o^2 r m$. Fr., *cambiforme*. Resembling cambium (applied by Nägeli to elongated, thin-walled cells containing a clear liquid found in the liber of plants, now generally called cribrose or sieve-cells, restricted by De Bary to those cells of the sieve-tissue that are smaller and more sharply prismatic than ordinary sieve-cells). [B. 75, 121, 229.]
- CAMBIL**, n. Of the alchemists, terra rubra. [Ruland (A. 325).]
- CAMBING**, n. In the Moluccas, an unclassified tree the bark of which contains a gum-resinous juice and is used as a remedy for dysentery. [B. 121; L. 49, 97.]
- CAMBIREA** [Paracelsus], n. A venereal bubo. [L. 84, 102.]
- CAMBI-RESIN PLANT**, n. $Ka^2m b i^2 r e^2 z^2 i^2 n$. The *Gardenia lucida*. [B. 275.]
- CAMBIUM** (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b i^2 u^2 m (u^2 m)$. From *cambire*, to change. Fr., *cambium*. Ger., *Nahrungsaft, Bildungsaft*. It., *cambio*. 1. Of the old writers, a nutritive substance serving for the growth of the organs of the body. [H. 12.] Cf. PROTOPLASM. 2. In botany, of Grew, a clear, viscid liquid found beneath the bark of a growing tree, supposed to be the elaborated sap on the point of transformation into cellular tissue. The c. was afterward ascertained to be itself a tissue, and the term has since been applied to the special form of vegetable tissue (meristem-tissue) constituting this liquid substance, made up of a mass of narrow, thin-walled cells united into a mass which forms one of the layers of the fibro-vascular bundle. The c. layer contains an abundance of protoplasm and other materials necessary for the growth of the plant, and constitutes the generative layer, or portion capable of further differentiation. [B. 1, 75, 121, 229.] 3. Of Billroth, the osteogenetic layer of periosteum, the layer lying next the bone. [“Arch. f. klin. Chir.” vi, p. 723 (J); J. 26, 35.]—**Fascicular c.** The layer of c. found in a fibro-vascular bundle. [B. 229.]—**Interfascicular c.** The layer of c. formed between the fibro-vascular bundles; serving, with the fascicular c., to complete the c. ring. [B. 75, 229.]
- CAMBO**, n. $Ka^2m b o$. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there is a sulphurous and also a chalybeate spring. [A. 385; B. 270; L. 105.]
- CAMBO**, n. A sort of tea, highly perfumed, of the odor of violets. [B. 121.]
- CAMBOC**, n. Aloes-wood. [L. 49.]
- CAMBODIA** (Lat.), **CAMBODIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b o d i^2 a^2$, $u^2 m (u^2 m)$. Gamboge. [B. 119, 180.]
- CAMBOGE**, n. $Ka^2m b o j$. See GAMBAGE.
- CAMBOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b o j i^2 (g i^2) a^2$. 1. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, gamboge. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of trees producing gamboge, now referred to *Garcinia*. [B. 5, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. gutta** (Linnaeus). The *Garcinia c.* and *Garcinia morella*. [B. 121, 172, 180.]—**C'harz** (Ger.). **C'säure** (Ger.). See CAMBOGIC ACID.—**C. siamensis**. Siam gamboge. [L. 130.]—**C. zeylanica**. Ceylon or Cingalese gamboge. [L. 130.]—**Gummi cambogie**. Gamboge. [B. 180.]—**Pilula cambogie composita** (Br. Ph.). A pill mass of 1 part each of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound powder of cinnamon, 2 parts of hard soap, and enough syrup to give the proper consistence. [B. 81.]
- CAMBOGIC ACID**, n. $Ka^2m b o j i^2 k$ Fr., *acide cambogique*. Ger., *Cambogiasäure*. *Cambogiaharz*. The orange-yellow acid resin derived from gamboge; soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in dilute solutions of the alkalies, from which it is precipitated by acids. Its solution is intensely red. [B. 10, 270.]
- CAMBOGIEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b o j i^2 (g i^2) e^2 e$ ($a^2 e^2$). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Mangostaneae*, comprising *Garcinia*, *Stalagmites*, and *Pentadesma*. [B. 170.]
- CAMBOGIER** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m b o z h i^2 a$. See GARCINIA.
- CAMBOGIUM** (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b o j i^2 (g i^2) u^2 m (u^2 m)$. Gamboge. [B. 180.]
- CAMBOH**, n. The *Holcus spicatus*. [Leschenault (B. 121).]
- CAMBON** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m b o^2 n^2$. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [A. 385; L. 105.]
- CAMBON**, n. The *Holcus spicatus*. [B. 19.]
- CAMBONG-SANTAL**, n. The *Pavetta indica* or a related species of *Pavetta*. [B. 121.]
- CAMBOU**, n. See CAMBOH.
- CAMBOUIS** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m b u e$. 1. An old ointment of rancid lard and oxide of iron, sometimes used by charlatans for resolving indolent swellings and hastening the maturation of abscesses. [L. 105.] 2. Sebaceous matter accumulated in a horse's sheath. [A. 301.]
- CAMBRIC-GRASS PLANT**, n. $Ka^2m b r i^2 k g r a^2 s$. The *Rhynchospora nivalis*. [B. 275.]
- CAMBRURE** (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m b r u^2 r$. An arch-like or vault-like formation. [A. 301.]
- CAMBUATA**, n. In Brazil, a species of *Cupania*. [B. 121.]
- CAMBUC**, n. See CAMBOC.
- CAMBUCA** (Lat.), **CAMBUCCA** [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2m (ka^2m) b u^2 k a^2$, $b u^2 k b u^2 k a^2$. A venereal ulcer on the genitals or in the groin, also a suppurating bubo. [Proksch, “Med. chir. Centr.-Bl.,” June 9, 1882, p. 265; G; H; L. 37, 102, 104.]—**C. membranata**, **C. membrata**. See C.
- CAMBUI**, n. See CAMBU (2d def.).
- CAMBURA**, n. See CHAMBURU.
- CAMBURI**, n. Of Rumphius, the *Musa regina*. [A. 385.]
- CAMBUY**, n. 1. See CAMBO. 2. The name of several Brazilian species of *Eugenia*. [Pison (B. 121, 180).]

CAM-CHAIN, n. The fruit of a Tonquin tree, apparently a variety of orange. [B. 121; L. 41.]

CAMEA, n. In Malabar, cinnamon. [L. 105.]

CAMEACTIS (Ar.), n. The *Sambucus obtusa*. [L. 105.]

CAMÉCERISIER (Fr.), n. *Ka'ma-se'-es-ti'-a*. See CAMÉRISIER.

CAMELLING, n. A Sumatra fruit the kernel of which is eaten. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CAMELMIA, n. See MEMPHITES.

CAMEL, n. *Ka'm-e-l*. Gr. *καμηλος* Lat. *camelus* Fr. *chameau* Ger. *Kameel* It. *camello* Sp. *camello* An animal of the genus *Camelus*, especially the *Camelus bactrianus*. Its brain, dried and steeped in vinegar, was said by Galen to cure epilepsy; its bile, drank with honey, was said to have the same virtue; its dried tail was reputed aperient; and its knotted tail was worn on the left arm as a cure for quartan ague. [A. 301, 325.] — **C's-hay**, Ger. *Kameelstroh* The *Andropogon schenanthus*. [B. 19, 275.] — **C's-thorn**, The *Alhagi camelorum*. [B. 19.] — **C-tree**, The *Acacia quaffa*. [B. 275.]

CAMELANNE, CAMELAUN, n's. In the Moluccas, the *Piper malinira*. [B. 121.]

CAMELÉE (Fr.), n. *Ka'm-a-la*. The genus *Cheorum*. [B. 121.] **C. à trois coques**, The *Cheorum tricaucum*. [B. 121.] — **C. noire**, The *Daphne genkwa*. [B. 121.]

CAMELÉON (Fr.), n. *Ka'm-a-la-o'n*. See CHAMELEON. **C. blanc**, The *Atractylis gummifera*. [B. 121.] **C. minéral**, Potassium permanganate. [L. 32.] **C. végétal**, The genus *Atractylis*. [A. 301.] **C. violet**, See *C. minéral*.

CAMELÉONTIDES (Fr.), **CAMELÉONTIENS** (Fr.), **CAMELÉONIDES** (Fr.), n's. *Ka'm-a-la-on-ed*, -i²-a²n², -o-ed. See CHAMELEONTIDES.

CAMELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-a-l'i²-a²*. See CAMELLIA.

CAMELIACE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-a²-k'e²-e²-a²-e²*. See CAMELIACEÆ.

CAMELIDA (Lat.), n. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²*. A family of the *Tylopoda*, including only the true camels. [L. 173.]

CAMELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-a²-e²*. Fr., *camélidées, caméliens*. A group of the *Ruminantia*, including the camels and llamas. [L. 147.]

CAMELIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-e²-a²-e²-e²*. See CAMELIACE.

CAMELIH (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-e²*. See CAMELIDE.

CAMELINA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²*. Fr. *cameline*. Of Crantz, a genus of cruciferous plants indigenous to central Europe and the temperate regions of Asia. [B. 121.] **C. dentata** [Persoon]. A species closely allied to *C. sativa*, differing from it chiefly in its sinuately or pinnatifidly dentate, narrower leaves. [B. 180.] **C. microcarpa**. A European species, regarded by Koch as a variety of *C. sativa*, having the same properties as the latter. [B. 180.] **C. sativa** [Crantz]. Fr. *cameline, camomille, roupe bé, sesame bûlard* (ou d'Allemagne), Ger. *Flachsölter, Leinölter, Dattelkraut, Flachsensame* Syn.: *Alissum* Scopoli (sic) *Myagrum* [Linnaeus] *sativum*, *Manchia sativa* [Roth]. A species growing wild in Europe and northern Asia. The herb (*herba sesami vulgaris*) was formerly used in ophthalmia; the leaves have been substituted for those of the mulberry in silk-worm culture; the seeds (*semen camelina* [sic] *myagrum*, *seu sesami vulgaris*) contain a bland oil used for illumination and in making soap, and have been employed as food for geese and sometimes for men, also as an emollient and protective, especially in skin diseases. [B. 173, 180, 270.] — **C. sylvestris** Walpole. See *C. microcarpa*. **Semen camelina**. The seeds of *C. sativa*. [B. 270.]

CAMELINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-e²-a²*. Fr. *camelines*. Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Cruceatae* — *Notofragaria*, comprising *Camelina*, etc. [B. 121, 170.]

CAMELINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-e²-a²*. See CAMELINEÆ.

CAMELLIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-a²*. From *Camelli*, a Jesuit traveler and botanist. Ger., *Camellie*. Of Linnaeus, the tea-rose; a genus of ternstroemiaceous trees or shrubs closely related to *Thea*, of which some botanists make it a section; indigenous to southern and eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. [B. 19, 121.] — **C. anemoneflora**, **C. anemoniflora** [Sims]. The anemone-flowered c.; an Asiatic species. The seeds yield an oil used by the Japanese, and the leaves are substituted for those of tea. [B. 173.] — **C. drupifera** [Loureiro]. A small Cochinchina tree. The seeds yield a fixed oil used like that of *C. japonica*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. japonica** [Linnaeus]. The Japan rose; a branching shrub or tree indigenous to China and Japan. The seeds are considered poisonous in Japan, and contain camellin (q. v.) and a fixed oil which is used for many purposes in China. [B. 31, 173, 180, 270.]

C. kishi [Wallich], **C. oleifera** [Wallich]. See *C. drupifera*. **C. sasangua** [Thunberg], **C. sesangua [Thunberg]. Ger., *stumpfblütiger Camellie*. A China and Japan tree. The fragrant leaves are used for scent tea and as a substitute for it. The seeds yield an oil resembling olive oil. [B. 180.] **C. thea**, **C. theifera** [Griffith]. Syn.: *Thea chinensis* [Linnaeus] *seu assamica* [Masters], *Eurya angustifolia* [Miquel]. The tea-plant; an evergreen shrub or small tree growing wild and also extensively cultivated in China and Japan. Several varieties (the *Thea viridis* [Linnaeus], *Thea* [?], *Thea* [?], and *Thea* [?]) are described. The dried leaves constitute tea. [B. 180, 185, 212.] See TEA and THEA. Lady Banks's. See *C. sasangua*.**

CAMELLIACEÆ [Bartling, Link] (Lat.), **CAMELLIDÆ** [Dumortier] (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-e²-a²-e²-a²-e²*. Fr., *camelliacees*. See CAMELLIACE.

CAMELLIE (Ger.), n. *Ka'm-e-l'i²*. See CAMELLIA. — **Stumpfblütiger C.** The *Camellia sasangua*. [L. 80.]



CAMELLIA JAPONICA. [A. 327.]

CAMELLIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-e²-a²-e²*. Fr., *camelliées*. The tea-worts: of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamiflorae*, comprising *Camellia* and *Thea*. By more recent authors the *C.* are regarded as a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceae*, and by some as identical with the latter. [B. 34, 121, 170.]

CAMELLIN, n. *Ka'm-e-l'i²*. Fr., *camelline*. A substance, $C_{23}H_{45}O_{19}$, having properties like those of a glucoside, obtained from the seeds of *Camellia japonica*. [B. 270.]

CAMELOPARDALIDÆ (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDALINA** (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDIDÆ** (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDINE** (Lat.), n's f. pl., n. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-e²-a²-e²*. Fr., *camélopardalidés, camélopardalins*. A family of ruminants, including only the giraffe.

CAMELOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-e²-a²-e²*. Fr., *camélopodum*. Of Dioscorides, the *Marrubium creticum* or *Marrubium peregrinum*. [B. 121.]

CAMELORNITHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-ab-i²-a²-e²-a²-e²*. Fr., *caméornithes*. The ostriches, and *ôrnès*, a bird. Fr., *caméornithes*. The ostriches. [L. 180.]

CAMELUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-l'i²-a²*. Gr., *κάμηλος*. Fr., *chameau*. Ger., *Kameel*. A genus of the *Camelida* and of the *Camelidæ*. [B. 180.] — **C. bactrianus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chameau bactrien* (ou à deux bosses). The Bactrian, or double-humped, camel. [A. 301; B. 180.] **C. dromedarius** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chameau arabe* (ou à une bosse), *dromadaire*. The dromedary, or one-humped camel. [A. 301.] **C. llama**. See *AUCHENIA llama*. — **C. vicugna**, **C. vicunna**. See *AUCHENIA vicunna*.

CAMENINE (Fr.), n. *Ka'm-e-n-en*. The *Camelina sativa*. [L. 41.]

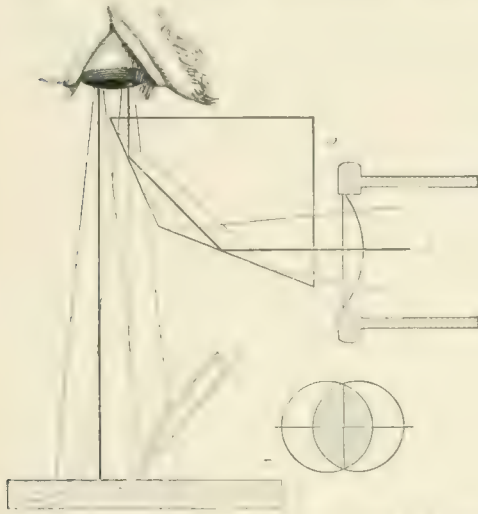
CÂMENT (Ger.), n. *Tsa-m'e-n't*. See CEMENT.

CÂMENTIREN (Ger.), n. *Tsa-m'e-n't-e-n*. See CEMENTATIO.

CAMEPITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-p'i²-a²*. See CAMEPITIS and TEVERIUM.

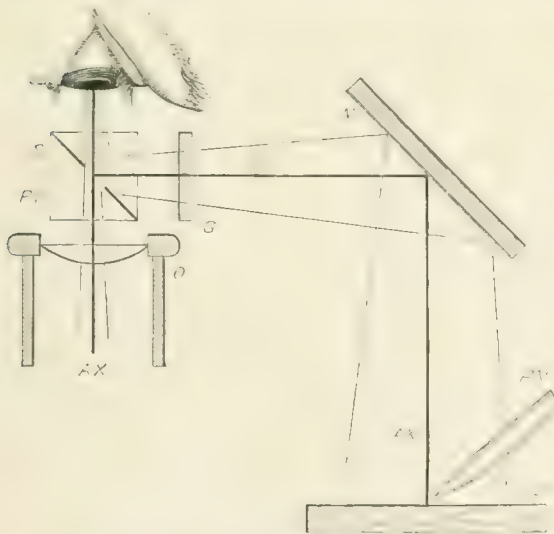
CAMERA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'm-ka'm-e-r-a²*. For deriv., see CAMARA. Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. A chamber. [B. 180.] See also CAMARA. — **C. anterior ventriculorum**. See *Anterior ventriculus*. — **C. arteriosa**. The right ventricle of the heart exclusive of the conus arteriosus. [C. C. Wolff (L. 31).] — **C. lucida**. Fr., *chambre claire*. Ger., *helle Kammer*. An apparatus for drawing microscopic objects by projecting their image upon a sheet of paper and tracing the outlines thus depicted with a pencil. It was invented by Wollaston in 1804, and consists of a four-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection and thus reaching the observer's eye. The image is thus projected upon the table, *T*, where it is traced with the pencil, *S*. A lens is interposed in order to make the rays from the object and from the point of the pencil have the same divergence and hence appear as if coming from the same point. Anici's c. lucida consists of a right-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection at the base of the prism, and as it emerges strikes a plate of glass, *M*, and is thence reflected to the observer's eye so that the image of *O* is projected on the table, *T*, at the point *K*, where it can be traced with the pencil, *S*. Abbé's c. lucida consists of a cubical prism and a plane mirror. The prism is composed of two equal rectangular prisms, one of which is silvered on the diagonal surface except at a small circular spot in the centre. The prism is placed over the ocular of the microscope, and the rays pass directly through the opening in the silvered surface to the eye. The mirror is placed at a considerable distance from the prism, with its centre opposite the circular opening in the silvered surface of the prism. The mirror

reflects the rays from the drawing surface to the prism, whence they are reflected by the silvered diagonal surface to the eye in connection with the rays from the microscope. Drawing with



WOLLASTON'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

high powers is facilitated by placing a piece of tinted glass in the path of the rays from the drawing surface. This form of camera lucida is designed for use with a vertical microscope, and is very efficient and easily employed in drawing with both low and high powers. [B, 21; J.] *C. medullaris* [Winslow]. See *CENTRUM ovale*. *C. obscura*, Fr., *chambre noire*. Ger., *dunkle Kamm*. An apparatus invented by Porta for obtaining pictures of objects. It consists essentially of a box with a small opening closed by a convex lens. The rays from the object, striking upon the lens, are brought to a focus on a plate of ground glass, either directly or after reflection from a mirror. Here the image can either be traced by hand or, if a sensitive plate is introduced, photographed (see *Photographic c.*). The eye is essentially a *c. obscura*. [B.] *Camera oculi*. See *Anterior chamber of the eye* and *Posterior chamber of the eye*. *C. oculi tertia*. See *CANAL of Petit*. *C. septi lucidi*. The fifth ventricle of the brain. [I.]

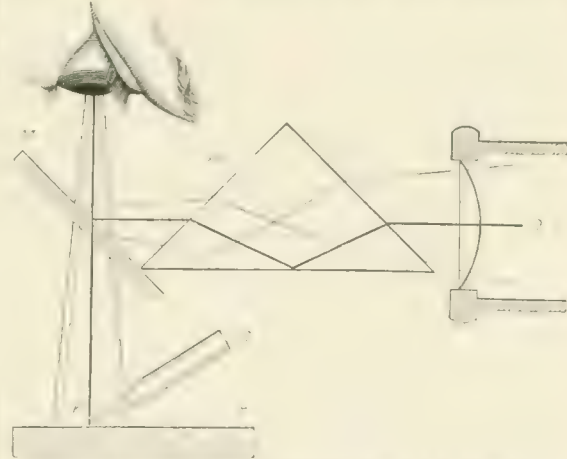


ABBÉ'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

AX, the axial or central ray from the microscope and the drawing surface; P, the drawing surface; AX', a piece of tinted glass in the course of the rays from the drawing surface; M, the mirror reflecting the rays from the drawing surface to the prism; P', the center of the microscope; P'', the drawing pencil; P'', the external prism over the ocular; S, the silvered diagonal surface of the cubical prism serving to reflect the rays from the mirror to the eye.

61; K.]—**Photographic c.** A *c. obscura* specially adapted to photographing: consisting of a box fitted for the introduction of a sensitive plate designed to receive the image, and provided with a telescopic slide for bringing the rays passing through the lens to a focus on the plate. Special precautions are taken against the admission of light, except through the lens, during the operation of

photographing; and, in order to cut off the light when the process is finished, the lens is covered with a cap or (in instantaneous photography) by an automatic drop or shutter which reduces the



AMICI'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

period of exposure to a small fraction of a second. Diaphragms of various sizes are also used to regulate the amount of light admitted. [B.]

CAMERARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ka²m)-e²r-a(a²)ri²-a². From *camerarius*, climbing over arbors. Fr., *cameraire*, *camerier*. Of Plumier, a genus of apocynaceous shrubs of the tribe *Plumierieae*. [B, 121.]—*C. latifolia* [Jacquin]. A West Indian species. The milky juice is used as an arrow-poison by the aborigines of the West Indies and South America, and is said to furnish a sort of caoutchouc. [B, 121, 173.]—*C. lucida* [Jacquin]. A West Indian species. The juice is said to furnish caoutchouc. [B, 121.]

CAMERARIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²m-ka²m-e²r-a-a²-ri²-e-a²-a². A group of the *Araneidae*. [L, 150.]

CAMERATED, adj. Ka²m'e²r-at-e²d. See *POLYTHALAMOUS* and *CAMARATED*.

CAMERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m-ka²m-e²r-a-a²-shi²-ti²-o-o. Gen., *cameratio-nis*. See *CAMAROSIS*.

CAMERI (Jap.), n. The genus *Aleurites*, or, according to Bailon, an undetermined euphorbiaceous plant of the East Indies. [B, 121; L, 87.]

CAMÉRIER (Fr.), n. Ka²m-a-ri²-a. See *CAMERARIA*.

CAMÉRINE (Fr.), n. Ka²m-a-ri²-a. See *CAMÉRIER*.

CAMÉRISTIER (Fr.), n. Ka²m-a-ri²-a. The genus *Lonicera*. [L, 11.] *C. des bois*, *C. des buissons*. The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 121.]

CAMERITELLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²m-ka²m-e²r-i²-telle²-le-la²-e². From *camera*, a chamber, and *tela*, a web. Fr., *caméritèles*, *caméritèles*. See *CAMERARIE*.

CAMEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²m-ka²m-e²r-ost-o²-ma². Gen., *camerostomatos*. From *kaúpa*, see *CAMARA*, and *σῶμα*, a mouth. Fr., *camérostome*. Of Latreille, a cavity of the anterior portion of the cephalo-thorax in the *Arachnidae*, from its forming a sort of roof over the manducatory organs. [L, 180.]

CAMERULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m-ka²m-e²r-u²-la². Dim. of *camera* (q. v.). Fr., *camérule*. A loculus, or small cavity, in any vegetable organ. [B, 38.]

CAMERY, n. Ka²m'e²r-i². See *FRONCE*.

CAMES, CAMET, n's. Of the alchemists, silver. [Ruland, Johnson A. 325.]

CAMETTI (Malay), n. See *CAMMETTI*.

CAMFE (Fr.), n. Ka²n²f. In Auvergne, the *Aira*, also probably several other species of grasses. [B, 121.]

CAMFORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m-ka²m-for-a². See *CAMPHORA*.

CAMFORATA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m-ka²m-for-a²-ta². The *Polygonum arvense*. Tabernaemontanus [B, 121.]

CAMFORELEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²m-ka²m-for-for-e²-le-a²-e²-a². See *CAMFORELEA*.

CAMFOROSMA (C. A. Meyer) (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m-ka²m-for-for-e²-le-a²-e²-a². See *CAMFOROSMA*.

CAMHA (Af.), n. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMIAS, n. In the Philippines, the *Averrhoa bilimbi*. [B, 121.]

CAMIFITIUS, CAMIFITUS, n's. In Barbary, the *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMILLE (Ger.), n. Ka²m-el²-le². The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 121.]—*C'nöl*. Oil of chamomile. [B.]

CAMINET (Fr.), n. Ka²m-i²-na. The *Eruca tetralix*. [B, 121.]

CAMINGA, n. The *Cassia alba*. [L, 84.]

CAMINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)i(e)nu^2snu^2s$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$. An oven, furnace, or forge; of the alchemists, a bell. [A. 318, 387; Ruland (A. 325); L. 119.]

CAMINYAN, n. In Sumatra, benzoin. [B. 121.]

CAMION, n. $Ka^2m i^2 o^2 n$. An unglazed earthen vessel used in the preparation of magnesia. [L. 117.]

CAMIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)i^2 rery(i^2 u^2 mu^2 m)$. From *camiri*, the Javaese name of *Aleurites moluccana*. Fr., *camirion*. See *ALEURITES*. **C. cordifolium** (Gürtner). See *ALEURITES moluccana*.

CAMISIA FÆTUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)i^2 s i^2 a^2$. Lit., the shirt of the fœtus; the chorion. [A. 325; L. 84.]

CAMISOLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m i^2 sol$ (as an Eng. word, $ka^2m i^2 s ol$). Ger., *Kamisol*, *Zwangsjacke*. A strait-jacket; a garment having sleeves much longer than the arms, used for restraining insane and delirious persons, the arms being crossed in front and the sleeves fast together behind. [A. 301, 385.]—**C. de force**. See **C**.

CAMISSONIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)i^2 s so^2 n i(i^2 i^2 e^2 e a^2 e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Epilobieæ*. [B. 170.]

CAMIUM (Ar.), n. The *Camium gymmum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMLIN, n. $Ka^2m i^2 n$. The *Camelina sativa*. [L. 73.]

CAMMARON [Pliny] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)ma^2 r o^2 n$. See **CAMMARUM**.

CAMMAROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)ma^2 r o^2 s$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$. See *ASTACUS fluvialis*.

CAMMARUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)ma^2 r u^2 m$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha\rho\acute{o}\nu$. Fr., *cammarre*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Delphinium* or perhaps the *Mandragora*. 2. Of Pliny, probably the *Aranea scorpioides*; according to some, the *Aconitum*. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Aconitum*. [B. 121.]

CAMMAS, n. See **CAMASSIA esculenta**.

CAMMETTI (Malay), n. Of Rheede, a Malabar tree of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The leaves are used externally for chronic ulcers, baths prepared from the bark are employed in gout, and the milky juice is given internally in dropsy. According to Drury, it is the *Eccovetia cammetia*. [B. 88, 121, 172.]

CAMMOCK, n. $Ka^2m o^2 k$. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 121.]

CAMION (Heb.), n. See **CAMMUM**.

CAMMORUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)mo^2 r u^2 m$. See **CAMMARUM**.

CAMOCHAYOTE, n. In Mexico, the *Sechium edule*. [A. 447.]

CAMOENS (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m wa^2 n^2$. A place in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring, also a bathing establishment. [A. 319, 385.]

CAMOLANGA, CAMOLENGA, n's. The *Benicusa cerifera*. [Rumphius (B. 121).]

CAMOMELE, n. In southern Europe, the *Matricaria chamomilla* and the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 121.]

CAMOMEN, n. In Flanders, the *Camelina sativa*. [B. 121.]

CAMOMILE, n. $Ka^2m o^2 mil$. See **CAMOMILE**.

CAMOMILLA (It.), n. $Ka^2m o^2 mel la^2$. Chamomile; the genus *Anthemis*. [B.]

CAMOMILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m o^2 mel$. Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) and related species of plants, especially *Anthemis nobilis* and *Camelina sativa*; of the Fr. Cod., *Matricaria chamomilla* and *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 121, 173.]—**Alcoolé de c.** See **Tinctura CHAMÆMELI**.—**C. bâtarde**. The *Anthemis Maritima* cotula. [B. 93.]—**C. bicolore**. The *Ornemis mixta*. [B. 93.]—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 113, 121.]—**C. d'Allemagne** [Fr. Cod.]. German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*). [B. 121.]—**C. de Paris**. A double-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis*, regarded as superior for pharmaceutical purposes. [B. 92.]—**C. de Perse**. The *Purethrum (Chrysanthemum) roseum*. [B. 81.]—**C. de Picardie**. The *Camelina sativa*. [B. 121.]—**C. des Allemands**. See **C. d'Allemagne**.—**C. des champs**. The *Anthemis arvensis*. [B. 121.]—**C. des chiens**. See **C. bâtarde**.—**C. des teinturiers**. The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B. 95; L. 87.]—**C. du Nord**. A single-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis* growing in Belgium and the adjacent parts of France. [B. 92.]—**C. jaune**. See **C. des teinturiers**.—**C. noble**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 121.]—**C. ordinaire**. See **C. commune**.—**C. puante**. See **C. bâtarde**.—**C. pyréthre**. See **Grande c.**—**C. romaine** [Fr. Cod.]. Roman chamomile; the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 121.]—**C. tinctoriale**. See **C. des teinturiers**.—**Conserve de c.** See **CAMMERA CHAMÆMELI**.—**Décoction de c.** See **Decoction of CHAMOMILE**.—**Eau de c.** See **Eau distillée de c.**—**Eau de c. anisée**. See **Aqua CHAMÆMELI anisata**.—**Eau de c. vineuse**. See **Aqua florum CHAMOMILLE rimosa**.—**Eau distillée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of chamomile flowers with water until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. A similar preparation *aqua chamomilla* [see *chamomilla*], in which 2 parts of the distillate represented 1 part of the flowers, was formerly official in many formularies. [B. 113, 119.]—**Essence de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B.]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** An alcoholic extract made by evaporating a tincture of chamomile flowers; official in several old formularies. [B. 119.]—**Extrait aqueux de c.**—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous extract made from chamomile flowers. [B. 113.] See **Extractum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Fausse c.** See **C. des chiens**.—**Grande c.** The *Purethrum (Matricaria) parthenium*. [B. 93.]—**Huile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oleum anthemidis*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers in 10 parts of olive oil on a water bath, and filtering. Similar preparations *oil of chamomile by coction*, *oleum chamomelinum* were formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B. 113, 119.]—**Huile de c. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oleum an-*

themidis camphoratum. A solution of 1 part of finely divided camphor in 9 parts of *huile de c.* [B. 113.]—**Huile de c. par coction**. See *Huile de c.*—**Huile de c. pétrolée**. See *Oleum caruleum CHAMÆMELI compositum*.—**Huile essentielle de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B. 119.]—**Huile essentielle de c. citronnée**. See *Oleum CHAMÆMELI citratum*.—**Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Volatile oil of chamomile. [B. 113.]—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua CHAMÆMELI*.—**Hydrolé de c.** See *Tisane de c.*—**Infusion de c.** See *Tisane de c.* and *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Infusion de c. composée**. See *Compound infusion of CHAMOMILE*.—**Oléocrème de c.** See *Elavosaccharum CHAMÆMELI*.—**Oléole de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B. 119.]—**Petite c.** See **C. commune**.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried chamomile leaves powdered in an iron mortar and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (Fr.). [B. 113.]—**Sirop d'eau distillée de c.** A solution of 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of aqua chamomeli. [Antw. Ph., 1812 (B. 119).]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Sirop d'infusion de c.** A syrup made by infusing 100 parts of chamomile flowers in 1,500 of boiling distilled water, straining, decanting, adding 18 of sugar to 10 of the infusion, and boiling. Similar preparations (*syrupus chamomeli*, etc.) were formerly official in several formularies. [B. 113, 119.]—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura CHAMÆMELI*.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 5 parts of chamomile flowers in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [B. 113.] See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*.

CAMOMILLENE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m o^2 mi^2 l e^2 n$. An oxidation product of volatile oil of chamomile. [A. 301, 385.]

CAMON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(ka^2)mo^2 n(mon)$. Gen., *camon'os (-is)*. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega\acute{o}\nu$. Scammony. [A. 322.]

CAMONA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2m o^2 na^2$. In Peru, the *Iriarta deltoidea*. [B. 121.]

CAMOYNE, n. The *Anthemis nobilis* and *Anthemis cotula*. [B. 275.]

CAMOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $Ka^2m o^2 ta$. The *Ipomœa batatas*. [B. 19, 88.] See **AMOTES**.

CAMOUBOULOE (Carib), n. The *Convolvulus brasiliensis*. [B. 121.]

CAMOYNE, CAMOWYNE, n's. See **CAMOYNE**.

CAMPAGNE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m pa^2 n$. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are hot saline and chalybeate springs. [A. 319; L. 105.]

CAMPAGNOUL (Fr.), **CAMPAGNOULE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2m pa^2 n yul$. In the south of France, several species of *Agaricus*. [B. 121.]

CAMPAINHA (Port.), n. $Ka^2m pa^2 en ya^2$. The *Convallaria maialis*. [B. 121.]—**C. amarella**. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [a. 14.]

CAMPAIROLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m pa^2 r ol$. The *Agaricus caesareus*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa(p a^2)na^2$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega\nu$. Fr., *cloche*. Ger., *Glocke*. 1. A bell-glass; a bell-shaped vessel, especially one used in making sulphuric acid. [A. 325; L. 107, 119.] 2. A name applied to various plants with bell-shaped flowers (e. g., the *Campanulæ*, certain *Solanaceæ*, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and *Impatiens*). [B. 121.]

CAMPANACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2 n(pa^2 n)a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)e(a^3 e^2)$. 1. Of Linneus, a natural order of plants, comprising *Evolvulus*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomœa*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Viola*, and other genera now referred to several different orders. 2. Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Campanulaceæ*, comprising *Campanula* and other genera now referred to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B. 170.]

CAMPANACEI [Linneus] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2 n(pa^2 n)a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)e(a^3 e^2)$. See **CAMPANACEÆ** (1st def.).

CAMPANACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2m pa^2 n a^2 shu^2 s$. Lat., *campanaceus*. See **CAMPANULATE**.

CAMPANAL, adj. $Ka^2m pa^2 n a^2 l$. Lat., *campanalis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Campanula*. [B.]—**C. alliancia**. Lat., *nixus campanalis*. See **CAMPANALES** (2d and 3d def's).

CAMPANALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2 n(pa^2 n)a(a^3)le^2 z e^2 s$. 1. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising the families *Hyacinthaceæ*, *Aloideæ*, *Bromeliæ*, *Dracacæ*, and *Tulipacæ*. 2. Of Lindley, (1833), an alliance of the *Phagnalæ*, comprising the orders *Lobeliaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Belvisiæ*, and *Columelliaceæ*. 3. Of Lindley (1847), an alliance of epigynous exogens, including the orders *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Stylidiaceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, *Dipsacaceæ*, *Calyceaceæ*, and *Asclepiaceæ*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Gamopetalæ*, comprising the orders *Stylidiæ*, *Goodeniæ*, and *Campanulaceæ* (including the *Lobeliæ*). [B. 42, 170.]

CAMPANATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2 n(pa^2 n)a(a^3)le^2 ta^2 e^2$. Of Necker, a group of plants, comprising *Jasione* and *Campanula*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m pa^2 n$. 1. The genus *Campanula*. 2. A rounded tumor of the hock in horses. [A. 301, 385.]

CAMPANELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m pa^2 n e^2 l$. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANELLATE, adj. $Ka^2m pa^2 n e^2 l at$. Fr., *campanellé*. See **CAMPANULATE**.

CAMPANÉLO, n. A Languedoc name for several species of *Campanula*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANETO, n. A Languedoc name for several species of *Convolvulus* and for other plants with bell-shaped flowers. [B. 121.]

CAMPANETTA (It.), **CAMPANETTI** (It.), n's. $Ka^2m pa^2 n e^2 ta^2 te$. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANG-SAPPADOE, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ ea^2 ea^2 . Of G. Don, a tribe of the *trochiloides*, comprising only *Pentaphragma*. [B. 121, 170.]

CAMPANIFLOREOUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-i^2-flor-u^2s$. Lat., *campaniflorus* (from *campana*, a bell, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *campaniflore*. Ger., *glockenblüthig*. Having bell-shaped flowers. [L. 41.]

CAMPANIFORM, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-i^2-form$. Lat., *campaniformis* from *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form. Fr., *campaniforme*. Ger., *glockenformig*. Having a regular bell-shape (said especially of a calyx or corolla). [B. 121.]

CAMPANIFORME (Lat.), **CAMPANIFORMES** (Linnaeus) (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-i^2-form-ea^2$ ea^2 . The first class of plants in Tournefort's classification, comprising *Atriplex*, *Mandragora*, etc. [B. 1, 170.]

CAMPANILE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m-pa^2n-il . See **CAMPANULA**.

CAMPANILIFORM, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-i^2-form$. See **CAMPANIFORM**.

CAMPANILLA (Sp.), n. Ka^2m-pa^2n-il . The genus *Campanilla*; applied also in the Spanish colonies to several convolvulaceous plants. [B. 121.]

CAMPANIOLA, n. In Languedoc, the *Agaricus finitarius*. [B. 121.]

CAMPANULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ la^2 . Dim. of *campana*, a bell. Fr., *campanule*, *clochette*. Ger., *glockenblume*. 1. A name applied by the older botanists to various plants with bell-shaped flowers, including *C. (ed. det.)*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the blue bell; a genus of campanulaceous plants of the tribe *Campanulæ*, having blue or white flowers. [B. 121, 215.] 3. In zoology, a bell-shaped structure. [L.] See *C. Halleri*. **C. aggregata** (Reichenbach). A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B. 214.] **C. alba**. Of the older botanists, the *Convolvulus sepium*. [B. 121.]

C. alpina linifolia cerulea (Bauhin). The *C. rotundifolia*. [B. 211.] **C. angustifolia cerulea** (Bauhin). The *C. persica folia*. [B. 211.] **C. arvensis** (Persoon). The *C. speculum*. [B. 173.] **C. autumnalis**. Of the older botanists, the *Gentiana pannonica*. [B. 121.] **C. bononiensis** (Linnaeus). A perennial species occurring in eastern Europe and western Asia, of which several varieties are described. The leaves were formerly applied like those of *C. trachelium*, and were sometimes called *folia cervicariae majoris*. [B. 180, 214.] **C. canariensis** (Linnaeus). Ger., *Mittels Halskraut*, *hirsige Glock*, *albane*, *hirschtant*. A perennial species growing in temperate and northern Europe and in Siberia. The leaves *folia cervicariae minoris* were formerly employed in inflammations of the throat. [B. 180, 214.] **C. cervicarioides** (Römer and Schultes). A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B. 214.] **C. chilensis** (Presl and Mohl). The *Wahlenbergia linearis*. [B. 180, 214.] **C. collina** (Bieber). A Caucasian species, by some identified with *C. glomerata*. [B. 173, 214.] **C. cordata** (Vis). The *Specularia speculum*. [B. 214.] **C. decurrens** (Linnaeus). The *C. persica folia*. [B. 214.] **C. elliptica** (Kitabel). A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B. 214.] **C. exotica** (Ald.). The *Convolvulus tricolor*. [B. 214.] **C. filiformis** (Ruiz and Pavón). The *Wahlenbergia linearis*. [B. 180, 214.] **C. flore conglomerata**. The *C. glomerata*. [B. 211.] **C. glauca** (Thunberg). An imperfectly known Japanese species. The milky root is eaten and employed like ginseng. [B. 180, 214.] **C. glomerata** (Linnaeus). A species indigenous to Europe and Asia and sparingly naturalized in the United States, of which several varieties are described. The leaves *folia cervicariae minoris* were formerly used in inflammations of the throat, and the Russians considered the plant a remedy for rabies. [B. 173, 180, 214, 215.] **C. graminifolia** (Linnaeus). The *Wahlenbergia graminifolia*. [B. 180, 214.] **C. Halleri**. A pyriform enlargement, against the posterior surface of the lens, of the processus falciformis in certain fishes. [L. 300.] **C. hirta** (Römer and Schultes). A variety of the *Specularia speculum*. [B. 215.] **C. hortensis** (Meerburgh). The *C. rapunculoides*. [Duchesse (B. 173).] **C. hortensis folio et flore oblongo** (Bauhin). The *C. medium*. [B. 211.] **C. hortensis rapunculi radice** (Bauhin). See *C. hortensis*—*C. indica* (Bauhin). The *Convolvulus purpureus*. [B. 211.] **C. latifolia** (Linnaeus). A perennial species growing in Europe, Persia, and Nepal, having an edible root. [B. 180, 214.] **C. bifolia** (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Wahlenbergia latifolia* (Sprengel). A Siberian species with an edible root, properly referred to *Adenophora*. [B. 42, 173, 214.] **C. linearis** (Lamarck). The *Wahlenbergia linearis*. [B. 180, 214.] **C. lutea**. Of the older botanists, the *Linum campanulatum*. [B. 121.] **C. major vulgaris**, etc. (Morison). The *C. trachelium*. [B. 211.] **C. medium. Fr., *carillon*, *viollette de Moricon*, *marne*. Syn.: *Viola mariana*. Canterbury bells; a biennial species growing in mountainous places in Europe, having an edible root. [B. 121, 180, 214.] **C. minima flore cerulea** (Rudl.). **C. minor** (Lamarck). **C. minor rotundifolia alpina** (Bauhin). **C. minuta** (Sav.). The *C. rotundifolia*. [B. 173, 211, 214.] **C. nutans**. 1. Of Lamarck, according to Duchesse, the *C. rapunculoides*. 2. Of Sieber, a species now referred to *Symphylanthus*. [B. 173, 214.] **C. pentagonia** (Linnaeus). **C. pentagonia flore amplissimo tharacea** (Tournefort). The *Specularia pentagonia*. [B. 173, 214.] **C. persica folia** (Linnaeus). **C. persicifolia** (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Rapunculus persicifolius* may no flore (Bauhin). A European species, considered edible. [B. 121, 173, 214.] **C. pratensis flore conglomerata** (Bauhin). The *C. glomerata*. [B. 211.] **C. pyramidalis** (Linnaeus). A perennial species indigenous to Syria and growing in Austria. [B. 121, 214.] **C. radice esculenta, flore cerulea** (Herm.). The *C. rapunculus*. [B. 211.] **C. rapunculoides** (Linnaeus). Fr., *fausse raponce*, *raponce de*. A perennial species indigenous to Europe and naturalized in the United States. Several varieties are described. The root is edible. [B. 173, 180, 214, 215.] **C. rapunculus** (Linnaeus). Fr., *raponce*, *petite raponce de carême*, *bâton de***

Jacob, *cheveux d'époque*, *piéd de saint-pierre*. *Campana*, *campana*. Syn.: *Rapunculus esculentus*. Bauhin. *sen. cat. rap. campanulatus* (Bauhin). Rampion; a biennial species growing about the Mediterranean, having a white, fleshy, turnip-like root, which, with the young stalks, is eaten as a salad. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. rotundifolia** (Linnaeus). Fr., *clochette des mers*. The large bell, Scotch blue-bell; a species growing along streams in the northern



THE CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. [A. 327.]

and western United States and in British America, Europe, and northern Asia. The flowers furnish a blue coloring matter used as an ink and a pigment. [B. 173, 180, 215.] **C. secunda** (Schmidt). The *C. rapunculoides*. [B. 173.] **C. serpyllifolia**. 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Linnaea borealis*. 2. Of recent authors, a species now referred to *Edraianthus* (Wahlenbergia). [B. 214.] **C. silvestris**. Of the older botanists, the genus *Digitalis*. [B. 121.] **C. silvestris minima** (Dodonæus). The *C. rotundifolia*. [B. 211.] **C. speculum** (Linnaeus). The *Specularia speculum*. [B. 42, 215.] **C. trachelium**. Fr., *gant de Notre-Dame*, *gantetelet*, *gantetele*, *gantellor*, *herbe aux trachees* (ou de Notre-Dame), *orte blanc*. A perennial European species. The whole plant is astringent and was formerly used as a detersive and vulnerary, the leaves (*folia cervicariae majoris*) being especially employed in inflammations of the throat; the root and young shoots are sometimes eaten. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. urticae foliis oblongis**, etc. (Bauhin). The *C. rapunculoides*. [B. 211.] **C. urticifolia** (Schmidt). The *C. trachelium*. [B. 214.] **C. vulgaris minor** (Morison). The *C. rotundifolia*. [B. 211.] **C. vulgaris foliis urticae**, etc. (Bauhin). The *C. trachelium*. [B. 211.]

CAMPANULACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ la^2 ea^2 ea^2 . Fr., *campanulacees*. Ger., *Campanulaceen*. The bell-worts; of Jussieu and succeeding authors, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, comprising *Campanula* and related genera. According to De Candolle, it comprises the *C. vera* (*C. Campanuleae*), with a regular corolla, including the tribes *Wahlenbergieae*, *Campanuleae*, and *Mercierieae*; and the *Lobelia-ceae* (*C. Lobelieae*), with an irregular corolla, including the tribes *Delissieae*, *Antonieae*, *Lysiphantheae*, and *Lobeliae*. Bentham and Hooker divide the *C.* into the *Lobelieae*, with an irregular corolla and adherent anthers; the *Cypheae*, with an irregular corolla and free anthers; and the *Campanuleae*, with a regular corolla. According to Gray, who limits them to the *C. vera* of De Candolle and the *Campanuleae* of Bentham and Hooker, they comprise herbs with a bland, milky juice; with alternate, exstipulate, simple leaves; with regular pentamerous flowers having a gamosepalous calyx adnate to the ovary; a valvate, induplicate, or rarely imbricate gamopetalous corolla; five stamens, usually free and alternate with the corolla-lobes and each bearing a two-celled introrse anther; one style with from two to five introrse stigmas; and a two-to-five-celled ovary containing numerous anatropous ovules on axile placentae; and with a capsular fruit containing numerous small albuminous seeds with a straight axile embryo. [B. 121, 170, 215.]

CAMPANULACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-la^2shu^2s$. Lat., *campanulaceus*. Fr., *campanulacé*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Campanula*; of or belonging to the *Campanulaceae*. [B. 1.]

CAMPANULE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ le^2 ea^2 . Of B. Jussieu and Adanson, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Campanulaceae*; of A. Richard, a section of that order. [B. 170.]

CAMPANULARIADEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ la^2 ea^2 ea^2 ea^2 . See **CAMPANULARIÆ**.

CAMPANULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ la^2 ea^2 ea^2 . Fr., *campanulaires*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Campanulaceae*, comprising the subdivisions *Cypheae* and *Campanuleae*. [B. 170.] 2. See **CALYPTOBLASTEÆ**.

CAMPANULARIDA (Lat.), **CAMPANULARIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ la^2 ea^2 ea^2 . A family of the *Calyptoblasteae*. [L. 121, 292.]

CAMPANULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^2m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2$ la^2 ea^2 ea^2 . See **CAMPANULARIÆ**.

CAMPANULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2m(k a^2m)-pa^2n(p a^2n)-u^2$ la^2 ea^2 ea^2 . Fr., *campaniformes* [Latreille]. A family of the *Polyp.* [L. 180.]

CAMPANULATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^3m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2-$
 $cu^4-la^2-te^2a^2-e^2$. 1. Of Scopol, a tribe of plants, comprising
the gentes *Campanulaceæ* and *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. Of Batsch, a
family corresponding generally to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B. 121, 170.]

CAMPANULATE, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-lat$. Lat., *campanula-*
tus. Fr., *campanulé*. Ger., *glockenartig*, *glockenformig*. Bell-
shaped, cup-shaped. [B. 19, 121; L. 147.]

CAMPANULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-l$. See CAMPANULA.

CAMPANULÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-la$. See CAMPANULATE;
as a n., in the f. pl., *C'es*, see CAMPANULE.

CAMPANULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^3m-pa^2n(pa^2n)-u^2-$
 $cu^4-la^2-ea^2-e^2$. Fr., *campanulées*. 1. Of J. St. Hilaire, the *Cam-*
panulaceæ (in the widest sense). 2. Of Sprengel and others, an
order of plants, comprising *Campanula* and other genera of the
Campanulaceæ (in the restricted sense), also *Cyprip*. 3. Of other
authors, a tribe or division of the *Campanulaceæ*. As defined by
Bentham and Hooker, it corresponds to the whole of the order in
the restricted sense adopted by A. Gray and the continental au-
thors; as defined by Gray, it comprises those genera of the *Cam-*
panulaceæ (in the restricted sense) which have usually a centripe-
tal inflorescence, a corolla valvate or induplicate in the bud, sta-
mens either free or adnate to the very base of the corolla, and a
hairy style. [B. 42, 170, 215.]

CAMPANULIFLOUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-l^2-flor-u^2s$. Lat.,
campanuliflorus (from *campanula*, a little bell, and *flor*, a flower).
Fr., *campanuliflore*. Having bell-shaped flowers. [L. 42.]

CAMPANULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^3m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2-$
 $(u^2-l)^2-le^2-ne^2a^2-e^2$. Fr., *campanulinées*. Of Bartling, a class of
the *Gymnobiata*, comprising the orders *Goodeniaceæ*, *Stylidæ*,
Lobeliaceæ, and *Campanulaceæ*. Endlicher, who made it a class
of the *Acramphibrya gamopetalæ*, and Meissner, who made it a
class of the *Diploclamydeæ*, divided it into the orders *Brunonia-*
ceæ, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Pongatiæ*, and
Stylidæ. [B. 170.]

CAMPANULINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-le-na$. *Campanu-*
late, as a n., in the f. pl., *C'es*, the *Campanulinate* or the *Campanu-*
lineæ. [B. 88.]

CAMPANULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mka^3m-pa^2n-pa^2n-u^2-$
 $u^2n^2-l^2n^2-e^2a^2-e^2$. Fr., *campanulinées*. Ger., *Glockenbluthige*.
Of Spach, a class of monopetalous dicotyledons, comprising the
families *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Stylidæ*, and *Goodeniaceæ*
(*Goodeniaceæ*). Cf. CAMPANULINÉ. Brongniart divided it into
the same families with the addition of the *Calyceræ* and *Brunonia-*
ceæ, and Sachs, in a recent classification, includes under it the four fam-
ilies of Spach and the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B. 170, 279.]

CAMPARELLE (Fr.), **CAMPAROLE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^2m-pa^2r-
 e^2l , -ol. The *Agaricus campestris*. [B. 121.]

CAMPE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2mka^3m-pepa$. Gen., *cam'pes*. Gr.,
 $\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\eta$. Flexion, a flexure. [A. 325, 387; L. 84.]

CAMPEACHY-WOOD, n. $Ka^2m-pe^2chi^2$. See CAMPECHE-
WOOD.

CAMPECHEHOLZ (Ger.), n. $Ka^2m-pa^2ch^2a-ho^2ltz$. See CAM-
PECHE WOOD. **C'baum**, **Gemeiner C'**, **Gemeiner C'baum**.
The *Hematoxylon campechianum*. [B. 190.]

CAMPECHE-WOOD, n. Ka^2m-pe^2che . Fr., *bois de Cam-*
peche. Ger., *Campecheholz*. It., *campeggio*. Sp., *campeche*. Log-
wood; the wood of *Hematoxylon campechianum*. [B. 19, 121, 180.]

CAMPECIHA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pe(pa)^2ki^2-$
 $(ch^2)^2a^2$. The *Hematoxylon campechianum*. [B. 121.]

CAMPECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2mka^3m-pepa^2ki^2(ch^2)^2-$
 $u^2m^2u^2m$. An old name for hematoxylin. [B. 88.]

CAMPECIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pe(pa)^2si^2ki^2a^2$. Fr.,
campecie. Of Adanson, the *Hematoxylon campechianum*; applied
also to several species of *Cassalpinia*. [B. 121.]

CAMPELIA [L. C. Richard] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pe(pa)^2-$
 li^2a^2 . Fr., *campelle*. See COMELINA.

CAMPELLA [Link] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2mka^3m-pe^2li^2a^2$. Fr.,
campelle. See DESCHAMPSIA.

CAMPEPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), **CAMPEPHAGINÆ** (Lat.), n's f.
pl and n. pl. $Ka^2mka^3m-pe^2pa^2fa^2pa^2fa^2(ea^2)^2$, $-fa^2pa^2fa^2-$
 $(e)^2na^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\eta$, a caterpillar, and $\phi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to eat. The cater-
pillar-eaters; a family or group of the *Dentirostrata*. [L. 121, 180.]

CAMPERNELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-pe^2r-ne^2l$. The *Narcissus*
oturus. [B. 275.]

CAMPESTER (Lat.), **CAMPESTRIS** (Lat.), adj's. From *cam-*
pus, a field or plain. Fr., *champêtre*. Lit., of or pertaining to a
field; in botany, growing wild in uncultivated ground (opposed to
arvensis). [B. 121.]

CAMPAMIDE, n. $Ka^2m-fa^2m-i^2d-id$. See CAMPHORAMIDE.

CAMPAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2m-fa^2m-en-zo^2r-e^2$. See
CAMPHORAMIC ACID.

CAMPANIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m-fa^2n-i^2k$. Fr., *acide cam-*
panique. An acid first prepared by Wroden. On distillation it is
converted into carbon dioxide, campholactone, and lauronic acid.
(1. Wurmiger "Annalen" 25, 1; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.,"
March, 1885, p. 82 (B).)

CAMPATHE, n. Ka^2m-fat . A salt of camphic acid. [B. 46.]

CAMPHENE, n. Ka^2m-fen . Lat., *camphenum*. Fr., *cam-*
phène. Ger., *Camphen*, *Kamphen*. A name applied to a series of
solid hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by heating with
caustic potash and alcohol the addition products of oil of turpen-
tine with hydrochloric acid. Four varieties are known: 1. *Lävoren-*
tine c. (terecamphe) derived from lävorentary oil of turpentine.
2. *Dextrorotary c.* (austercamphe) derived from American oil of

turpentine. 3. *Optically inactive c.*, of which there are two varie-
ties, designated α and β , formed by the action of sodium benzoate
on the hydrochloride compound of oil of turpentine. The name is
also sometimes applied generically to the terebines, which are then
divided into several orders, the *c's* of the second order, or *camphene-*
reneæ, being derived from the natural *c's* (or those of the first or-
der), with which they are isomeric, by the action of acids; and the
c's of the third order, or *camphileneæ*, being formed from the hydro-
chlorides of other *c's* by the action of lime or baryta. [B. 4, 38, 270.]

CAMPHENIC, adj. $Ka^2m-fe^2n-i^2k$. Fr., *camphenique*. Of or
pertaining to camphene; according to De Chambre, a term applied
to the series of alcohols of the general formula $C_{11}H_{20}-2$, of which
Borneo camphor is a member. [B. 93.]

CAMPHER (Ger.), n. Ka^2m-fe^2r . Camphor. [B.]—**Alante'**.
See under ALANT. **Anemonene'**. See ANEMONIN. **Borneoc'**.
See BORNEO CAMPHOR.—**C'ammioniumliniment**. The linimen-
tum ammoniato-camphoratum. [B.] See *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ*
compositum. **C'baum**. The *Cammonium camphora*. [B. 48.]
C'cymol. See CAMPHORENE. **C'eis**. See CAMPHOR. **C'essig**.
See ACETUM CAMPHORATUM.—**C'geist**. See *Spiritus*
CAMPHORÆ. **C'liniment**. See *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ*. **C'lor-**
beer, **C'lorbeerbaum**. The *Cammonium camphora*. [B. 49.]
C'methylsäure. Methylcamphoric acid. [B.] **C'mitch**. See
Emulso CAMPHORÆ. **C'natrium**. Sodium camphor. [B. 207.]

C'öl. See CAMPHOR OIL and *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ*. **C'ölbaum**.
The *Dryobalanops*. [B. 49.] **C'phoron**. See CAMPHOR-PHORON.

C'quecksilbersalbe. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI composi-*
tum. [B. 81, p. 157.] **C'salbe**. See *Ceratium CAMPHORÆ*. **C'salz**.

See CAMPHATE.—**C'sauer**. Of or pertaining to camphoric acid;
with the name of a base, the camphorate of that base. [B.]—

C'säure. Camphoric acid. [B. 4.] **C'säureanhydrid**. Cam-
phoric anhydride. [B.]—**C'seife**. A solution of camphor in a cau-
stic alkali or in ammonia-water. [B. 48.]—**C'seifenliniment**. See

Linimentum SAPONIS. **C'spiritus** (Ger. Ph.). The spiritus campho-
ratus of the Ger. Ph. [B. 205.] See *Spiritus CAMPHORÆ*.—**C'wasser**
(Ger.). See *Aqua CAMPHORÆ*. **C'wein** (Ger. Ph.). See *Vinum cam-*
phoratum. **C'weinsäure**. See *Methylcamphoric acid*. **Eth-**

achlombromiter C'. See CAMPHORA monobromata. **F'üchtiges**
C'öl. See CAMPHOR OIL. **Japan'**. See JAPAN CAMPHOR. **Kis-**

tene'. Chinese camphor; so called because exported in chests. [B.
270.]—**Künstlicher C'**. See *Artificial CAMPHOR*.—**Laurine'**. See

Laural CAMPHOR. **Links-drehende C'säure**. LAEOCAMPHORIC
acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC acid. **Links-drehender C'**. *Matricaria*
camphor (from the *Matricaria parthenium*). [B. 48.]—**Optisch-**

inactive C'säure, **Optisch-unwirksame C'säure**. Optically
inactive camphoric (paracamphoric) acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC
acid. **Rechts-drehende C'säure**. Dextrocamphoric acid. [B.]

See CAMPHORIC acid. **Rohe'**. See *Crude CAMPHOR*. **Röhrene'**.
Japanese camphor which is exported packed in bamboos. [B.
270.] **Salicylirter C'**. See CAMPHORA salicylata.—**Wasserfreie**
C'säure. See CAMPHORIC anhydride.

CAMPHERENE, n. Ka^2m-fe^2r-en . Fr., *camphérène*. A cam-
phene of the second order. [B. 38.] See under CAMPHENE.

CAMPHEROL, n. Ka^2m-fe^2r-ol . A dextrorotary derivative
of camphoglycuronic acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_4$. [A. 385.]

CAMPHERONE, n. Ka^2m-fe^2r-on . Ger., *Campherone*. See
CAMPHOR-PHORONE.

CAMPHERYL, n. Ka^2m-fe^2r-il . Fr., *camphéryle* [Laurent].
See CAMPHOR-PHORONE.

CAMPHIC ACID, n. Ka^2m-f^2k . Fr., *acide camphique*. Ger.,
Camphinsäure. According to Berthelot and Montgolfier, an acid
of the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, formed by the action of an alcoholic
solution of soda on camphor. According to other authors, proba-
bly no such acid is formed, but a substitution compound of cam-
phor and sodium. [B. 4, 38, 207.]

CAMPHIDE, n. Ka^2m-f^2d-id . Of Laurent, a nucleus in
which combustible hydrogen is replaced by oxygen. [B. 38; L. 41.]

CAMPHILENE, n. Ka^2m-f^2l-en . Fr., *camphilène*. Ger.,
Camphilen. It., *canfilene*. An optically inactive liquid terpene,
 $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by the decomposition of optically inactive cam-
phor with lime at 200° C. The name is also applied generically to
any terpene similarly formed, e. g., to the camphenes of the third
order. See CAMPHENE. It forms with hydrochloric acid a solid
compound, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, like artificial camphor (q. v.). [B. 4, 38.]

CAMPIMIDE, n. $Ka^2m-f^2m-i^2d-id$. See CAMPHORIMIDE.

CAMPIN, n. Ka^2m-f^2n . Lat., *campinum*. Fr., *camphine*.
Ger., *Camphin*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by distilling
camphor with iodine. It forms substitution products with the halo-
gens. [B. 38, 270.] **C'bad** (Ger.). See CAMPHISE BATH. **C'sauer**
(Ger.). Of or pertaining to camphic acid; with the name of a base,
the camphate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Camphic acid.
[B. 207.]

CAMPINE, n. Ka^2m-fen . A commercial term for French
oil of turpentine, formerly used as an illuminating agent. [B. 38,
270.]—**C' bath**. Ger., *Camphinbad*. A bath used in Sweden,
formed by the addition of 500 grammes of soda and 4 to 10 grammes
of oil of turpentine to a common bath. [B. 270.]

CAMPHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2m-fek . See CAMPHIC ACID.

CAMPIRE, n. Ka^2m-fr . 1. The *Citharus narditum*. 2.
Of Scripture, probably the *Laesonia alba*. 3. An obsolete form of
camphor. [B. 117, 185, 275.]

CAMPHOCARBONATE, n. $Ka^2m-fa^2r-b^2o^2n-at$. A salt
of camphocarbonic acid. [B.]

CAMPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m-fa^2r-b^2o^2n-i^2k$. Fr.,
acide camphocarbonique. Ger., *Camphocarbonsäure*. A mono-
basic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$, or $C_{10}H_{16}O - CO OH$, formed by
the decomposition of sodium camphocarbonate. [B. 4.]

CAMPHOCREOSOTE (Fr.), n. *Kä'm fo'kre'o'sot*. A body formed, along with camphur, by decomposing camphor with iodine; according to Schweizer, probably identical with carvacrol. [B. 38.]

CAMPHOGEN, n. *Kä'm fo'je'n*. Lat., *camphogenum*. Fr., *camphogène*. Ger., *Camphogen*. *Camphogen*. Cymene formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on camphor. [B. 38.]

CAMPHOLACTONIC ACID, n. *Kä'm fo'lek'to'n-ä'sä*. Fr., *acide campholactonique*. Ger., *Campholactonsäure*. An act. $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$ discovered by Semmler and Meyer in the urine after the ingestion of camphor. There are two isomeric varieties α and β c. a., the former of which is levorotary. On treatment with dilute acids, they are converted into camphol and glyconic acid. [Ann. d. chim., July, 1883, p. 29 [B. 13, 29].]

CAMPHOKREOSOT (Ger.), n. *Kä'm fo'kre'o'sot*. See CAMPHOCREOSOTE.

CAMPOL, n. *Kä'm fo'l*. According to some, ordinary camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$; according to Watts, borneol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$. [B. 2, 30.] (Csaier, Ger.). Of or pertaining to camphoric acid, with the name of a base, the campholate of that base. [B.]—*C'säure* (Ger.). Camphoric acid. [B. 1.]

CAMPOLACTONE, n. *Kä'm fo'lek'ton*. A lactone, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, produced, along with lauronic acid, by the distillation of camphoric acid, a solid melting at $50^\circ C$. [L. Woringer, "Annalen," 325, 1; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82 [B. 13, 1].]

CAMPOLATE, n. *Kä'm fo'l-ät*. A salt of camphoric acid. [B.]

CAMPOLENE, n. *Kä'm fo'l-en*. Lat., *campholenum*. Fr., *campholène*. Ger., *Campholen*. An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by the action of phosphoric anhydride on camphoric acid. [B. 4.]

CAMPOLÉULE (Béral) (Fr.), n. *Kä'm fo-la-ul*. A mixture of 1 part of camphor and 3 parts of an essential oil. [B. 119.]

CAMPOLIC, adj. *Kä'm fo'lik*. Fr., *campholique*. Of or pertaining to camphol. [B.]—*C. acid*. Fr., *acide campholique*. Ger., *Campholsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, isomeric with borneol, and formed with the latter when camphor is boiled with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. [B. 4.]—*C. alcohol*. Fr., *alcool campholique*. Borneo camphor. [B. 93.]—*C. aldehyde*. Fr., *aldéhyde campholique*. Ordinary camphor regarded as the aldehyde of campholic alcohol. [B. 93.]

CAMPOLONE, n. *Kä'm fo'l-on*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, analogous to the ketones in structure, produced by the dry distillation of calcium campholate. [B. 46, 93.]

CAMPOLURETHANE, n. *Kä'm fo'l-ü'th-än*. Fr., *campholuréthane*. Ger., *Campholurethan*. A name applied to two crystalline bodies of the composition of urethanes, physically isomeric, one of which is levorotary and the other dextrorotary, derived from Ngu camphor. [Balles, "Bull. de la Soc. chim.," xli, 337; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," May, 1884, p. 163 [B. 13, 1].]

CAMPOMETHYLIC ACID, n. *Kä'm fo'm-éth-ä'sä*. Fr., *acide camphométhylque*. Ger., *Camphomethylsäure*. See METHYL-CAMPHORIC ACID.

CAMPONE, n. *Kä'm fon*. Cymene. [B. 2.]

CAMPOR, n. *Kä'm fo'r*. From old Lat., *capura*, from Ar., *Käfar*, and this probably from Sansc. *karpura*, white. [B. 18.] Lat., *camphora*, *camphora depurata*. Finn. Ph. Fr., *camphre*, *camphre du Japon* [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *Camphor*, *Kampher*. It., *cafora*. Sp., *alecanfor*. Syn.: *haruol*, *Chinese c.* 1. A concrete volatile oil (stearoptene), $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from the wood of the *Cinnamomum camphora* by distillation with water. That exported from Formosa (Formosa or Chinese c.) comes usually in chests lined with lead foil; Japan c., which is more valued and contains fewer impurities, comes packed in bamboos. The crude c. is purified by sublimation, forming flowers of c. (*camphora depurata*), the process being performed either in glass jars, when the c. is obtained in the form of cakes, or in iron retorts, when the c. is procured in flat discs. It forms tough, white, lustrous masses, composed of tubular or prismatic doubly refracting crystals, having a peculiar, well-marked odor and taste, imparting to the mouth a sensation of warmth, followed by that of coolness. It is volatile at ordinary temperatures and burns readily with a bright, smoky flame. Thrown into water, it exhibits peculiar gyratory movements. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed and volatile oils; nearly insoluble in water. Its solution is highly levorotary. It is thought to possess stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne properties. Taken in excess, it acts as an irritant narcotic poison, producing epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, maniacal delirium, and convulsions. Its structural formula, according to Kekulé, is $C_6(H_2, H(C_2H_5), H_2, H, CH_3, O)$. Other structural formulae have been deduced: by Kähler, $(CH_2, C_2H_5, H_2) - CO - CH_2, CH_2, CH_2$; by Armstrong, $CH_2, C_2H_5, CH = CH - O - CH = C_2H_5, C_2H_5, CH_2, CH_2$. 2. A name applied to a series of solid volatile principles obtained by distillation from vegetable substances, having the constitution of oxygenated hydrocarbons and in many ways acting as alcohols. They comprise four classes: (a) Substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$, such as menthol; (b) substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{18}O$ (Borneo c., Ngai c., oil of valerian, oil of cajuput, and numerous other oils, together with the homologous oil of angustura, $C_{13}H_{24}O$); (c) substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (patchouli c., etc.); (d) substances of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (ordinary c., Matricaria c., alant c., oil of eucalyptus, oil of wormwood, etc.). [B. 4, 5, 172, 270.]—*Acid of c.* An old name for camphoric acid. [B. 86.]—*Acidulated mixture of c.* See *Methua c. camphora cum aceto*.—*Alyxia c.* See under *ALYXIA*.—*Anise c.* See *ANISE c.* and *ANETHOL*.—*Artificial c.* Fr., *camphre artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher Campher*. A terpene hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of turpentine; a solid closely resembling ordinary c. [B. 1, 370.] See also *Liquid artificial c.*—*Asarabacca c.*, *Asa-*

rum c. See *ASARONE*.—*Baerosma c.* Diosphenol; a stearoptene, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, of a somewhat aromatic odor and peculiar taste. [B. 5, 81, 30.]—*Barus c.* See *BORNEO c.*—*Bergamot c.* See *BERGAMOT c.*—*Birch c.* See *BETULIN*.—*Blumica c.* See *NIPI c.*—*Borneo c.*, *Borneo c.* Fr., *camphre de Bornéo*. Ger., *Borneocampher*. Syn.: *borneol*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, of the structural formula $C_6(H_2, H(C_2H_5), H_2, H, CH_3, H, OH)$, derived from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* and obtained from ordinary c. by heating with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash; brittle, white, transparent crystalline masses, less volatile and harder and more solid than ordinary c.; readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water; dextrorotary. By oxidation with nitric acid it is converted into ordinary c., which stands to it in the relation of a ketone to an alcohol. An isomeric compound distinguished from Borneo c. by being levorotary (levorotary borneol) is contained in the spirit distilled from madder-root. Borneo c. is much more costly than ordinary c., and is rarely exported. It is used in Japan, China, and the East Indies as a medicine and in embalming. [B. 4, 172, 270.] See also *C. oil of Borneo*.—*Bromated c.*, *Brominated c.*, *Brominized c.*, *Bromized c.* See *CAMPORA monobromata*.—*C. balls*. See *C. cakes*.—*C. bibromide*. See *C. dibromide*.—*C. bromide*. See *CAMPORA monobromata*.—*C. cakes*. Balls of spermaceti, white wax, and olive-oil mixed with small pieces of camphor and melted together. [L. 120.]—*C. cerate*. See *Ceratum CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. chloral*. See under *CHLORAL*.—*C. cymene*. Ger., *Camphercymol*. Cymene obtained from camphor. [Ziegler, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharmacol.," 1873 (B. 1).]—*C. dibromide*. Fr., *bibromure de camphre*. Ger., *Campherdibromür*. An addition product, $C_{10}H_{16}OBr_2$, of c. and bromine, formed by the interaction of these two substances, and hence prepared in the manufacture of monobromated c. [B. 81.]—*C. dihydrochloride*. A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{14}HCl_2$, of c. and hydrochloric acid, formed by the action of phosphoric chloride on c. [B. 4.]—*C. emulsion*. See *Emulsio CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. gland*. See under *GLAND*.—*C. hydrochlorate*, *C. hydrochloride*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{10}H_{14}HCl$, formed by the action of phosphoric chloride on c. [B. 4.]—*C. ice*. Ger., *Campheris*. A cosmetic preparation made by melting together 16 parts of white wax and 48 of benzoated suet, and adding 8 parts of c. and 1 part of oil of lavender. [B. 81.]—*C. julep*. See *Mixture CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. laurel*. Ger., *Campherlorbeerbaum*. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B. 81.]—*C. liniment* (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.). See *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. mixture*. See *Mixture CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. monobromide*. See *CAMPORA monobromata*.—*C. monohydrochloride*, *C. muriate*. See *C. hydrochloride*.—*C. nitrate*. Fr., *azotate de camphre*. See *Oleum CAMPHORÆ nitratum*.—*C. oil*. Lat., *oilum camphoræ* (U. S. Ph., 1870). Ger., *Campheröl*. It., *olio di camphora*. Syn.: *acete de alcanfor*. A dense, dark-yellow or brownish oil of camphoraceous odor and taste, of the sp. gr. of 0.945, found in all parts of the c. tree, and also formed during the refining of c., having, according to Martius, the constitution $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$, according to Mulder, consisting of a mixture of ordinary c. and a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is employed externally and internally for the same purposes as c. Lallemand discovered in the c. tree a thin dextrorotary oil which on distillation furnishes a hydrocarbon and ordinary c. [B. 5, 207.]—*C. oil of Borneo*. A volatile, viscid, brownish or reddish, dextrorotary oil obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* along with Borneo c., and employed for similar purposes. It is composed of resin and, according to some, of Borneo c. dissolved in a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, called *borneene* or *valerene*. [B. 81, 172.]—*C. oil of Formosa*. See *C. oil*.—*C. ointment*. See *UNGUENTUM camphoratum*.—*C. phorone*. See under *PHORONE*.—*C. resin*. The tough, golden-yellow, resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, formed by heating c. with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. [B. 2.]—*C. tea*. A preparation made by pouring boiling water upon camphor. [L. 61.]—*C. tree*. The *Cinnamomum camphora* and the *Dryobalanops aromatica* [B. 275.]—*C. water*. See *Aqua CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. wood*. The *Callitris Venteratii*. [B. 275.]—*Carbolated c.* See *CAMPORA carbolisata*.—*China c.*, *Chinese c.* Fr., *camphre de la Chine*. Ger., *chinesischer Campher*. See *C.* (1st def.).—*Chlorated c.*, *Chlorinated c.* See *MONOCHLORCAMPHOR*.—*Common c.* See *C.* (1st def.).—*Compound liniment of c.* [Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ compositum*.—*Compound tincture of c.* See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—*Crude c.* Lat., *camphora cruda* (seu *rudis*). C. which has not been refined. [B. 1, 130.]—*Dextro-c.* Ordinary c. [B. 2.]—*Dibromated c.* See *DIBROMCAMPHOR*.—*Dryobalanops c.* See *BORNEO c.*—*Dutch c.* See *JAPAN c.*—*Elecampane c.* See *ALANTCAMPHOR*.—*Emulsion of c.* See *Emulsio CAMPHORÆ*.—*Ethereal tincture of c.* See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ ætherea*.—*Factitious c.* See *Artificial c.*—*Feverfew c.* See *Matricaria c.*—*Flowers of c.* Lat., *camphoræ flores*. Pulverized c. obtained by the condensation of sublimed c. It is readily preserved in the powdered state. [B. 81.]—*Formosa c.* See *Chinese c.*—*Hard c.* See *BORNEO c.*—*Inactive c.* Any c., such as those derived from the essential oils of the labiates, having no action on the plane of polarization. [B. 2.]—*Inula c.* See *ALANTCAMPHOR*.—*Iodized c.* A preparation proposed by Barrère, made by causing 100 parts of powdered camphor to unite with 1 part of iodine; used by inhalation. [B. 5.]—*Japan c.* Fr., *camphre du Japon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Japan-Kampher*. Ordinary c. [B. 8, 81.]—*Levo-c.*, *Levoogyre c.*, *Levorotary c.* Ger., *Linksampher*. See *Matricaria c.*—*Laurel c.* See *C.* (1st def.).—*Ledum c.* A stearoptene, probably $5C_{10}H_{16}.3H_2O$, forming silky, acicular crystals, obtained from the oil of *Ledum palustre*. [B. 81.]—*Left c.* See *Matricaria c.*—*Liquid artificial c.* A liquid of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, isomeric with solid artificial c., obtained when oil of turpentine is treated with gaseous hydrochloric acid at high temperatures. [B. 4, 5.]—*Liquid c.* See *C. oil*.—*Malayan c.* See *BORNEO c.*—*Matricaria c.* Ger., *Matricaria-Campher*. A c. isomeric with ordinary c. and resembling the latter in all respects, except that it is levorotary; derived from the oil of *Matricaria parthenium*. [B. 4, 7.]—*Mineral c.* of coal-tar. See *CAMPRE minéral des goudrons*.—*Mint c.*

See MENTHOL.—Mixture of c. See *Mixtura CAMPHORÆ*. Mixture of c. and magnesia. See *Mixtura CAMPHORÆ cum magnesia*. Monobromated c. [U. S. Ph. Monobromc]. See CAMPHORA monobromata. Monochlorated c. Monochlorc. [Lat. *camphora monochlorata*. Fr. *camphre monochloré*. Ger. *Monochlorcampher*. See CHLORAMPHOR. B. 1, 664. Neroli c. A crystalline substance devoid of taste and odor, obtained from oil of neroli, oil of orange-flowers, etc. [B.] Ngai c. Fr. *camphre de Ngai*. Ger. *Ngai-campher*. Syn.: *Blumen c.* A c. derived from the *Blumea balsamifera*, having the same constitution as Borneo c. but rotating the plane of polarization to the left, and, when treated with nitric acid, forming a lachryatory c. isomeric with ordinary c. It is used in making India ink. [B. 81, 122.] Nitric oil of c. See *Oleum CAMPHORÆ nitricum*. Oil of c. See *C. oil*. Patchouli-c. Ger. *Patschuli-Campher*. The crystalline stearoptone, $C_{15}H_{22}O$, homologous with Borneo c., contained in oil of patchouli. [B. 2, 4.] Peppermint c. See MENTHOL. Phenol-c. See CAMPHORA carbolisata. Refined c. Lat. *camphora raffinata* (syn. *elaborata*). C. purified by sublimation and occurring in the form of large concave cakes or flat discs. [B. 18.] Right c. See *Dactro-c.* Salicylated c. See CAMPHORA salicylata. Solid artificial c. See Artificial c. Spirit (or Spirits) of c. [U. S. Ph.] See *Spiritus CAMPHORÆ*. Spirit of c. with saffron. See *Aqua pistilantibus*. Sublimed c. See *Flowers of c.* Sumatra c. See Borneo c. Tincture of c. [U. S. Ph. 1850.] See *Spiritus CAMPHORÆ*. Turpentine c. Terpin. A compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, obtained by treating oil of turpentine with alcohol and nitric acid. [B. 81.] Wine of c. See *Vinum camphoratum*.

CAMPBOR (Lat. n. f. $Ka^2mka^2mfo^2ra^2$. 1. Camphor; the official term for Chinese camphor in the U. S. Ph., the Br. Ph., and most of the continental pharmacopœias. [B. 95.] 2. In botany a genus of plants, made by Nees, equivalent to *Cinnamomum*; of Meissner, a section of that genus. [B. 121.]—**Acetum camphoræ**. See *Acetum camphoratum*. **Acidum aceticum camphoratum**, and *Mixtura c. cum aceto*. **Alcohol camphoræ saponaceum**. The linimentum saponato camphoratum. [B.] See *Linimentum SAPONIS*.—**Aqua camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr. *eau camphrée*. Ger. *Campherwasser*. It. *acqua di camfora*. Sp. *agua de alcanfor*. Syn.: *agua camphorata* Fr. Cod.]. Camphor-water; a solution of camphor in water. In the U. S. Ph. preparation, 8 parts of camphor are dissolved in 1,000 of water, the camphor being first finely subdivided by solution in alcohol and diffusion through cotton; in the Br. Ph. preparation, a little over 3 parts of powdered camphor are treated with 1,000 of water; in the Fr. Cod. preparation, 2 parts of camphor are powdered and washed with 1,000 of water. [B. 5, 113.] **C. bromata** [Russ. Ph.] See *C. monobromata*. **C. capensis**. Of the pharmacists, the *Osmiles camphorata*. [B. 121.] **C. carbolisata**. Fr. *camphre phénolée*. Ger. *Phenol campher*. An oily, colorless liquid, miscible with oils, but not with water or alcohol, obtained by rubbing up 100 parts of camphor with a solution of 36 of carbolic acid in 1 of alcohol; used instead of carbolic acid as an antiseptic, both locally and internally. It has been particularly applied in diphtheria. [B. 81, 107.]—**C. de Baros, C. de Borneo**. See *Borneo CAMPHOR*. **C. chinensis**. See *Chinese CAMPHOR*. **C. cruda**. See *Crua CAMPHOR*. **C. depurata** [Finn. Ph.]. Camphor purified for medicinal use. [B. 95.]—**Camphoræ hydrochloras**. See *CAMPHOR hydrochlorata*. **C. elaborata**. See *Refined CAMPHOR*. **Camphoræ elixir**. See *Aqua pistilantibus*. **Camphoræ flores**. See *Flowers of CAMPHOR*. **Camphoræ flores compositi**. Camphor sublimed with benzoin. [L. 119.]—**Camphora glandulifera** (Nees and Wallich). The *Cinnamomum glandulifera*. [B. 211.] **C. inuncta** (Nees). The *Cinnamomum inunctum*. [B. 211.] **C. japonica**. See *Japanese CAMPHOR*. **C. monobromata** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *camphre monobromée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Monobromcampher*, *einfach bromirter Campher*. It. *camfora monobromata*. Sp. *alcanfor monobromado*. Syn.: *c. bromata* [Russ. Ph.], *monobromated camphor*, *monobrom camphor*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, formed by the action of bromine on camphor heated upon the water-bath; a colorless, crystalline substance of camphoraceous odor and taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed oils; used as a sedative in delirium tremens and related conditions. [B. 1, 250.] **C. officinarum**. 1. Of *C. Baobin*, the *Cinnamomum c.* 2. Of the Fr. Cod., ordinary c. [B. 113, 214.]—**C. parthenoxylon** [Nees]. The *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*. [B. 214.]—**C. phenolata**. See *C. carbolisata*. **C. pseudo-sassafras** [Miquel]. The variety β glucose of the *Cinnamomum c.* and the *Cinnamomum pseudo-sassafras*. [B. 211.] **C. purificata**. See *Magisterium camphoræ* and *C. depurata*. **C. radicata**. See *Refined CAMPHOR*.—**C. rudis**. See *Crua CAMPHOR*.—**C. salicylata**. Fr. *camphre salicylée*. Ger. *salicylirter Campher*. Salicylated camphor; a colorless, oily liquid made by heating together on a water-bath 84 parts of camphor and 65 of salicylic acid, or made up of equal parts of salicylic acid and camphor mixed with a little alcohol and some vaseline, used as an application for weak and phagedenic ulcers. [B. 81.]—**C. sumatrana** [Miquel]. The *Cinnamomum sumatrana*. [B. 211.] **C. sumatrensis**. See *Borneo CAMPHOR*. **Ceratum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *cerat camphré*. Ger. *Campherbutter*. It. *cerato camphorato*. Syn. *ceratum camphoratum* [Belg. Ph.]. Camphor cerate; a mixture of 3 parts of camphor dissolved in 12 of olive oil, and 80 of cerate. [U. S. Ph.] or of 10 of camphor and 90 of simple cerate [Belg. Ph., 1854]. [B. 10, 81.] Cf. *Unguentum camphoratum*. **Elixir camphoræ**. See *Aqua pistilantibus*. **Emulsio camphoræ** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr. *émulsion camphrée*. Ger. *Camphermilch*. Syn.: *emulsio camphorata* [Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made of 1 part of camphor and 12 parts each of blanched almonds and sugar, official in the Ed. Ph. 1829. Similar preparations made with camphor, mulleage, and simple emulsion, or with camphor mixed with water, were official in a number of the older formulæ, and the preparation of the Finn. Ph. and the Swed. Ph. is in like manner made

of camphor, gum arabic, and simple emulsion, that of the Sp. Ph. being made of camphor, sweet almonds, sugar, and water. [B. 95, 97, 119.] **Gummi c.** See CAMPHOR (st. def.). **Jalapum c. c.** See *Mixtura camphoræ*. **Jalapum c. c. cum aceto**. See *Mixtura c. cum aceto*. **Linimentum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Camphor liniment; camphorated oil; a preparation consisting of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 4 parts of cotton-seed oil [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 oz. (av.) of camphor dissolved in 14 oz. of olive oil [Br. Ph.]. The German and French preparations are composed of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 9 parts of olive oil. Similar preparations in which 1 part of camphor was dissolved in from 1 to 16 parts of olive, linseed, or rape-seed oil were formerly official. Employed as a stimulant and anodyne application to bruises and sprains and in rheumatism and other painful affections. One variety, official in the Disp. fuldens., 1791, made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 8 parts of oil of ben, was also used internally in doses of from 3 to 6 drops. [B. 5, 97, 113, 119, 205.] **Linimentum camphoræ ammoniatum**, **Linimentum camphoræ compositum** [Br. Ph.]. Compound liniment of camphor; made by dissolving 24 oz. (av.) of camphor and 1 fluidrachm of oil of lavender in 15 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, and adding 5 fl. oz. of strong solution of ammonia [Br. Ph.]. It contains about 1 part in 8 of camphor. The corresponding German preparation, the *linimentum ammoniato-camphoratum*, is made up of 1 part of caustic solution of ammonia, 1 part of oil of poppies, and 3 parts of camphorated oil (containing 0.3 part of camphor). It contains about 1 part in 17 of camphor. The French preparation, *liniment ammoniacal camphré*, is made up of 1 part of concentrated ammonia solution and 9 parts of camphorated oil, and contains about 1 part in 11 of camphor. [B. 5, 113, 205.]—**Magisterium camphoræ**. Fr. *magistère de camphre*. Camphor purified by washing with water and drying. [B. 119.] Cf. *C. depurata*. **Mixtura camphoræ**. Fr. *julep camphré*. Syn.: *jalapum camphoratum*, *mixture camphorata*. A mixture made by rubbing up 4 drachm of camphor with 10 minims of rectified spirit, and adding a pint of water [Lond. Ph., 1824]; or by rubbing 30 grains of camphor with 10 drops of the spirit, and adding 4 oz. of sugar and 1 pint of water [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dubl. Ph., 1830]. Similar preparations, in which the camphor, with or without the addition of the water to pulverize it, was triturated with mulleage, elder honey, or gum arabic and sugar, were formerly official in a number of formulæ. [B. 97, 119.]—**Mixtura camphoræ cum magnesia** [Dubl. Ph., 1830]. A preparation made by triturating 12 grains of camphor with 30 of magnesium carbonate and adding 6 oz. of water. [B. 97.]—**Mixtura c. c. cum aceto**. Syn.: *jalapum c. c. cum aceto*. A preparation made by pulverizing 1 part of camphor with a little alcohol and adding 2 parts each of gum arabic and water and 128 of vinegar [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Oldenb. Ph., 1801], or by adding to the camphor, pulverized with alcohol, 4 parts of gum arabic, 6 of sugar, 8 of vinegar, and 96 of water [Mil. Ph. of Copenh., 1818]. [B. 97.]—**Oleum camphoræ**. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1820, see CAMPHOR oil. 2. See *Oleum camphoræ nitricum*. **Oleum camphoræ factitium**, **Oleum camphoræ nitricum**. Fr. *nitrate de camphre*. The oily liquid obtained by saturating camphor with nitric acid; formerly employed internally in chronic pleurisy and locally as a stimulant application in rheumatism and paralysis. [B. 119.]—**Pulvis camphoræ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de CAMPHRE*. **Solutio camphoræ aetherea**. Fr. *teinture éthérée de camphre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ether camphré. Syn.: *tinctura aetherea camphorata* [Fr. Cod.], *liqueur nervine Baugii*, *spiritus sulphureo-aethereus camphoratus*, *napha vitrioli camphorata*. A solution of 1 part of camphor in from 2 to 9 parts of ether (the Fr. Cod. prescribing 9 parts); official in several formulæ. Similar preparations, in which a mixture of alcohol and ether or the compound spirit of ether formed the excipient, were formerly official. [B. 97, 113, 119.] See also *Aqua camphorata aetherea*.—**Solutio camphoræ aquosa**. See *Aqua camphoræ*. **Solutio camphoræ oleosa**. See *Linimentum camphoræ*.—**Spiritus camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr. *alcool (ou teinture) de camphre*, *alcool camphré*, *eau-de-vie camphrée*. Ger. *Camphergeist*, *Campherspiritus* (Ger. Ph.). It. *spirito canforato*, Sp. *espíritu alcanforado*. Syn.: *tinctura camphoræ*, *spiritus camphoratus* [Ger. Ph.], *alcohol camphoratum*, *alcohol camphoratus* [Fr. Cod.]. Spirit of camphor; made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 7 parts of alcohol, and adding 2 of water [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or by dissolving 1 oz. of camphor in 9 fl. oz. of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs two preparations: The *teinture de camphre concentrée*, in which 9 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and the *teinture de camphre faible*, in which 39 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol are employed, to dissolve 1 part of camphor. The preparations of the Austr. Ph. (1869) and the Dan. Ph. (1868, 1876) contain 1 part of camphor to 9 parts of alcohol, and that of the Russ. Ph. (1880) contains 1 part of camphor to 9 parts of alcohol and 3 parts of water. Similar preparations, containing 1 part of camphor in from 6 to 50 parts of alcohol or brandy, were official in most of the older formulæ. [B. 10, 81, 97, 113, 119, 205.]—**Tinctura camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., 1850; Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Spiritus camphoræ*. **Tinctura camphoræ composita** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.

CAMPBORACEA (Lat. n. f. $Ka^2mka^2mfo^2ra^2a^2se^2$, $kæ^2a^2$. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [L. 130.]

CAMPBORACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2mfo^2ra^2shu^2s$. Lat. *camphoraceus*, *camphoreus*. Fr., *camphoré*. Ger., *campherartig*. Of the nature of, containing, or resembling, camphor. [A. 301.]

CAMPBORALE (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2mka^2mfo^2ra^2for(a^2)a^2le(la)$. The *Camphorosma arvensis*. [A. 322.]

CAMPBORAMIC ACID, n. $Ka^2mfo^2ra^2m^2ik$. Fr. *acide camphoramique*. Ger., *Camphoramäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$ or $C_8H_{14}CO.OH.CO.NH_2$, or camphoric acid in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by amidogen. [B. 98.]

CAMPBORAMIDE, n. $Ka^2mfo^2ra^2m^2idid$. The amide of camphoric acid, $C_{10}H_{13}N_2O_2$ or $C_8H_{14}CO.NH_2$; a syrupy substance. [B. 38.]

isomeric with artificial camphor, obtained by heating Borneo camphor in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. [B, 2.] **Csiure** (Ger.) Camphoric acid. [B, 207.]

CAMPHYLENE, n. *Ka'm fi-l'en*. See **CAMPHYLENE**.

CAMPHYMIDE, n. *Ka'm fi-m'i-dal*. See **CAMPHYMIDE**.

CAMPICOLOROUS, adj. *Ka'mp'i-k'o-l'us*. From *campus*, a field, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *campicole*. In zoology, living in open fields or plains. [L, 42.]

CAMPIMETER, n. *Ka'mp-i-m'e-t'r*. From *campus*, a field, and *metron*, a measure. Fr., *campimetre*. Ger., *Campimeter*. An apparatus for measuring the field of vision; similar to the Utrecht perimetre, but in the form of a blackboard graduated on one side like the projection of a part of a hemisphere, and on the other simply in a rectangular system of co-ordinates. [F.]

CAMPIMETRIC, adj. *Ka'mp-i-m'e-t'r'i-k*. Fr., *campimétrique*. Ger., *campimetrisch*. Pertaining to campimetry.

CAMPION, n. *Ka'm pi-o'n*. A popular name for various plants, especially of the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*. [B, 275.] **Berry-bearing c.** The *Cuscutula baccifera*. [B, 275.] **Bladder-c.** The *Silene inflata*. [B, 19, 275.] **C. of Constantinople.** The *Lychnis chalcidonica*. [B, 19, 275.] **Corn-c.** The *Agrostemma githago*. [B, 19.] **Double red c.** The *Lychnis daica*. [B, 275.] **Meadow-c.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [B, 19.] **Moss-c.** The *Silene acaulis*. [B, 19, 275.] **Red c.** The *Lychnis diurna*. [B, 19, 275.] **Rose-c.** The *Lychnis (Agrostemma) coronaria*. [B, 19.] **Senna-c.** The *Lychnis senna*. [B, 275.] **Spanish c.** The *Silene otites*. [B, 275.] **Starry c.** The *Silene stellata*. [B, 275.] **White c.** The *Lychnis viscaria*. [B, 19, 275.]

CAMPKIT, n. In Cochin-China, a certain cultivated species of orange-tree. [B, 121.]

CAMPODEIDE [Meinert] (Lat.), **CAMPODEIDE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Ka'm ka'm-pod'e-i-d'e*, *e-e'* (pl. *ea'*). A family of the *Thysanura*. [L, 196.]

CAMPOMANESIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'm ka'm-po-ma-n'e-si-a*. (ma'n)-e(a)'zi'zi'a. Fr., *campomanésie*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of myrtaceous plants indigenous to tropical America. [A, 385; B, 121.] **C. linearifolia** (Ruiz and Pavón). Syn.: *Psidium linearifolium* (Persoon). A Peruvian species with an edible fruit about as large as an apple. [B, 88, 123.]

CAMPOMORPHE (Fr.), adj. *Ka'm po-mo'r-fe*. From *κάμψη*, a caterpillar, and *μορφή*, shape. Shaped like a caterpillar. [A, 385.]

CAMPONTIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm po'n-ti-a'd'e* (pl. *ea'*). Fr., *campontiadæ*. See **TRICOLA**.

CAMPONY, n. A kind of black tea. [L, 105.]

CAMPOPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm(ka'm)-po-po'a-gi-d'e* (pl. *ea'*). A family of the *Cichlorophytæ*. [Sundevall, L.]

CAMPANANEMA, n. An old name for rosemary. [B, 121.]

CAMPISIDE (Fr.), n. *Ka'mp'i-sid*. See **CAMPISIDE** (2d def.).

CAMPISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'mp'i-sis*. Gen., *campisus* (ss). Gr., *κάμψις*. Fr., *campisis* (1st def.), *campide* (2d def.). Ger., *Biegung* (1st def.), *Verbeugung* (1st def.). 1. An abnormal curvature of a limb or other part of the body. [A, 322; E; L, 41.] 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of bignonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. [B, 121.] **C. radicans** (Seemann). The *Tecoma radicans*. [B, 121.]

CAMPISURUS, n. The *Scarus vulgaris*. [L, 105.]

CAMPTEREPHAS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'mp'e-r'e-fas* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *camptepharos* (ss). From *καμπτός*, flexible, and *ἄεθας*, ivory. Ger., *Biegames Elfenbein*. Flexible (decalcified) ivory. [A, 322.]

CAMPTER (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'mp'e-r* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *campteros* (ss). Gr., *κάμπτω*. A flexible, flexible. [A, 325.]

CAMPTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'mp'i-cus* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπτός*, to crook. Pertaining to, dependent on, causing, or affected with, flexion. [A, 322.]

CAMPTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'mp'i-s*. See **CAMPIS** (2d def.).

CAMPYLOCARPUS [Decaisne] (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'mp'i-lo-kar-pus* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, to crook, and *καρπός*, a fruit, from the areolate fruit. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs of the tribe *Periploceæ*, growing in the Mascarene Islands. [B, 42, 121, 212.] **C. mauritanicus** [Decaisne]. Fr., *laune a café*. A climbing shrub of the Island of Bourbon. [B, 214.]

CAMPTOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'mp'i-lo-lo-ma* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *camptolomatos* (ss). Of Benthams, a genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Digitalis*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMPTOPUS Hooker, (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'mp'i-po* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *camptopodis* (ss). From *καμπτός*, flexible, and *πους*, the foot. See **CAMPALLES**.

CAMPTOTHECIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'mp'i-to-the-ciæ* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπτός*, bent, and *θήκη*, an urn. Of Schimper, a family of mosses of the tribe *Hypnaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CAMPTOTROPAL, **CAMPTOTROPUS**, adj. *Ka'mp-to-tro-pal*, *-pus*. Lat., *camptotropus* (from *καμπτός*, bent, and *τρέπειν*, to turn). Fr., *camptotrope*. In botany, curved abruptly into the shape of a horse shoe said by Schleiden of very elongated orthotrope ovals. [B, 19, 121.]

CAMPY, n. A variety of tea. [B, 180.]

CAMPULITROPUS, adj. *Ka'mp'u-l'i-tro-pus*. Fr., *campulitrope*. See **CAMPULITROPUS**.

CAMPYLANTHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'mp'i-an-the* (pl. *ea'*). From *Campylanthus*, the only genus. Fr., *campylanthus*. Of Webb, a tribe or subtribe of scrophulariaceous plants of the *Salpiglossideæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLE (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'mp'i-le* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *campyles*. Gr., *καμπύλη*. A curvature. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'mp'i-lo-kar-pus* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *campylocarpe*. See **ARABIS**.

CAMPYLOCARYUM [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'mp'i-lo-kar-yum* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *καρπov*, a nut. Fr., *campylocarye*. See **ALKANNA** and **ANCRUSA**.

CAMPYLOCHEIRUS (Lat.), **CAMPYLOCHIRUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Ka'mp'i-lo-kheirus* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *χείρ*, the hand. Having distorted hands or upper limbs. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOCLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'mp'i-lo-clin-ium* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *κλίμα*, a slope. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants, referred by Benthams and Hooker to *Eupatorium*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMPYLOMELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'mp'i-lo-me-le* (pl. *ea'*). See **MELOCAMPYLE**.

CAMPYLON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'mp'i-lo-n* (pl. *ea'*). See **CAMPYLOTES**.

CAMPYLOPHYTE (Fr.), adj. *Ka'm-pi-l'o-f'e-t*. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *φύτον*, a plant. Having the superior part of the corolla curved obliquely. [B, 38.]

CAMPYLOPODES [Bridel] (Lat.), **CAMPYLOPODIA** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. *Ka'mp'i-lo-po-d'e* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *πῶς*, a foot. A family or section of mosses, including *Campylopus*. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. *Ka'm-pi-l'o-p'e-t'r*. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *πτερόν*, a pinion. Having the shafts of the flying feathers curved; as a n. f., the botanical genus *Campyloptera*. [B; L, 41, 42.]

CAMPYLORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'mp'i-lo-rhach-is* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *campylorrhachidos* (ss). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ῥάχis*, the backbone. A fetus deformed by a curvature of the spine. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLORRHINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'mp'i-lo-rh-in-us* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ῥίς*, the nose. A fetus deformed by crookedness of the nose. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLORRHYNCHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'mp'i-lo-rh-in-chin-e* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ῥύγχος*, the snout. A subfamily of the *Troglodytidae*. [L, 211.]

CAMPYLOSCELUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'mp'i-lo-scel-us* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σκελος*, the leg. Having crooked legs. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOSOME (Fr.), adj. *Ka'm-pi-l'o-som*. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σῶμα*, the body. Having a flexible body; as a n., in the pl., c's, an order of the ciliopodes. [L, 41.]

CAMPYLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'm(ka'm)-pi-l'o-sp'e-r'm-e* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *campylospermes*. Ger., *Krummsamig*. Of De Candolle *et al.*, a suborder of umbelliferous plants, comprising the tribes *Elaeagnaceæ*, *Caulaceæ*, *Scandiacæ*, and *Smirniceæ*, having the edge of the fruit turned inward so as to form a longitudinal furrow on the commissural face. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPYLOSPERMATÆ, **CAMPYLOSPERMUS**, adj's. *Ka'm-pi-l'o-sp'u-r'm-at*, *-us*. Lat., *campylospermus*. Fr., *campylosperme*. Ger., *Krummsamig*. Having a gutter along the edge, formed by the rolling in of the latter (said of seeds and seed-like fruits). [B, 19, 38; L, 73.] Cf. **CAMPYLOSPERMÆ**.

CAMPYLOSTELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'mp'i-lo-steli-aceæ* (pl. *ea'*). From *Campylostelia*, the only genus. Of Bruch, Schimper, and Gumbert, a family of mosses. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLOTES (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'mp'i-lo-t'es* (pl. *ea'*). Gen., *campylothes* (ss). Gr., *καμπυλότης*. Crookedness, distortion, particularly of the eyelids (*καμπυλότης βλεφαρίδων*). [A, 325.]

CAMPYLOTROPAL, **CAMPYLOTROPUS**, adj's. *Ka'm-pi-l'o-tro-pal*, *-pus*. Lat., *campyloptropus* (from *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *τρέπειν*, to turn). Fr., *campyloptrope*. Ger., *Krummsamig*. In botany, having a reniform shape by the greater development of one side (said of an ovule when the micropyle is almost in contact with the hilum). [B, 19, 34, 121.]

CAMPYLOTROPIE (Fr.), n. *Ka'm-pi-l'o-tro-pie*. The state of being campyloptropous. [B, 121.]

CAMPYLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'mp'i-lo-n* (pl. *ea'*). See **CAMPYLOTES**.

CAMPYNEMACEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), **CAMPYNEMATOIDEÆ** [Pax] (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Ka'mp'i-ne-ma-toi-deæ* (pl. *ea'*). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *νήμα*, a thread. Of Dumortier, an order of plants (of Pax, a suborder of the *Amoryllidaceæ*), consisting of the single genus *Campynema*. [B, 170; Pax 15, 245.]

CAMRACH [Hind], **CAMRUC**, **CAM-RUNGA**, n's. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 19, 121, 172.]

CAM-SANH, n. In Cochin-China, a cultivated species of orange. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMSA (Chinese), **CAMTIA** (Chinese), n's. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [L, 105.]

CAMUL, n. The *Rottlera tinctoria*. [B, 172.]

CAMUL, n. The *Cinnamomum camul*. [L, 105.]

CAMUNIM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'mp'i-m* (pl. *ea'*). See **MURRAYA**—**C. japonense** [Rumphius]. The *Murraya coccinea*. [B, 173.]

CAMURIEN, n. In the Philippines, a large vine said to act medicinally like guaiacum. [B. 88.]

CAMWOOD, n. Kasin wald. The *Baphia nitida* and its wood. [B. 19, 185.]

CAM-NA, n. See CAM-SAMH.

CANA (Chinese), n. The *Punica alata*. [B. 121.]

CANA (Sp.), n. Kan'ya. The *Arundo donax*. [B. 121.] **C. de la viora**. In South America, the *Kudzu montana*. [B. 19, 88.] **C. fistula**. The *Cissia fistula*. [B. 121.]

CANAB (Ar.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 121.]

CANABA, n. In Bolivia and Peru, a species of *Chenopodium*, resembling the *Chenopodium quinoa*, having an edible seed. [B. 121.]

CANABÉ (Fr.), n. Ka'n-a²-ba. In Provence, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 121.]

CANABERGE (Port.), n. Ka'n-a²-be'rjé. The *Vaccinium angustifolium*. [B. 88.]

CANABIER (Fr.), n. Ka'n-a²-bi'a. See CANABÉ.

CANABIL (Ar.), n. See ERITRIA.

CANABINASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka'naka'n-a²-bi'nast. *Canabinastum*. The *Galeopsis galathea*. [B. 121.]

CANABINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka'naka'n-a²-bi'nus. See CANABINUS.

CANABIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka'n-ka'n-a²-bi's. See CANNABIS.

CANABON, n. In Langnesoe, the hemp or hemp seed. [B. 38, 121.]

CANABRAZ (Port.), n. Ka'n-a²-bra²th'. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B. 121.]

CANADA, n. A French provincial name for the *Helathus tuberosus*. [B. 121.]

CANADO DE PARYA, n. The *Rauwolfia canescens*. [B. 121.]

CANADOL, n. Ka'n-a²-ol. One of the more volatile products of the fractional distillation of petroleum; it boils at 60° C. has a sp. gr. of 0.650 to 0.700, and consists chiefly of hexane. It has been used with success as a local anæsthetic in the form of spray. [J. P. Planchon, "Vratch." 1887, No. 38, p. 544; "Med. Chron." May, 1888, p. 16; "Am. Jour. of Pharm." Feb., 1888, p. 163; B. 2, 250.]

CANAHEIA (Sp.), n. Ka'n-a²-a². A provincial name for several *Undulifera*, especially *Thapsia* and *Ferula*. [B. 121.]

CANAHA, n. See KANAHA.

CANAL, n. Ka'n-a². Gr. *σωλήν*. Lat. *canalis*. Fr. *c.*, *conduct*. Ger. *C.*, *Gang*, *Schlauch*. It. *canale*. Sp. *c.* A channel, tube, or duct; a long, narrow passage. In veterinary language, see *Lampul* c. [A. 35; L. Cf. FORAMEN. Abdominal c. See *Inguinal* c.—*Abital* c. See *Aphodal* c. *Abzugse* (Ger.) See under *Abzug*. Accessory posterior palatine c's. One or two small c's often found in the horizontal plate of the palate bone near the groove entering into the formation of the posterior palatine c. [A. 68.] *Adital* c. See *Prosothal* c. Aerial c. See *Aire* c. *Afferent* c. See *Incurrent* c. *Air* c. Lat. *canalis aeriferus*. Fr. *c. aërière*. An intercommunicating cavity such as exists in most vegetable organs, containing air; formed by a lacuna between the cells, an intercellular c. or by an arrest of development or a destruction of some of the anatomical elements. [B. 121.] Cf. *Aëriels*. Alimentary c. Lat. *canalis alimentarius*. Fr. *canal alimentaire*. Ger. *Verdauungskanal*. The whole digestive tube, from the mouth to the anus. [L. 11, 142.] Alisphenoid c. In comparative anatomy, a c. in the alisphenoid bone, opening anteriorly into the foramen rotundum, for the passage of the external carotid artery. [L. 153.] Alveolo-dental c's. See *Dental* c's. Ambulacral c's. In the *Echinochorda*, branches of the circular c. which run outward along the middle of the inner surface of the ambulacral plates. [L. 11, 121, 145.] Anal c. Fr. *c. de l'anus*. The c. leading from the rectum to the external opening of the anus, corresponding in length to the thickness of the pelvic floor.—Anterior dental c. Fr. *c. dentaire antérieure*. A c. of the superior maxilla which runs down into the facial portion of the bone and conveys the anterior dental vessels and nerves. [C.]—Anterior ethmoidal c., Anterior internal orbital c. Lat. *canalis ethmoidalis anterior*. A c. formed between the ethmoid and frontal bones, transmitting the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels. [L. 31, 142.] Anterior palatine c. See *Incurrent* FORAMEN and *APERTURA anterior canalis incisivi*. Anterior semicircular c., Anterior vertical semicircular c. See *Superior semicircular c.*—Aphodal c. In certain sponges, a c. connecting a chamber with an excurrent c. [L. 121.]—Apical c's. In the *Ctenophora*, two c's given off from the funnel and terminating in the apical pores near the apical pole. [L. 147.]—Aquiferous c's. Fr. *canaux aquifères*. Simple or branched c's which, in many molluscs, traverse the substance of the foot, opening externally by pores, or, in many instances, internally into the blood-sinuses; in the *Etozoa*, a series of ramifying excretory c's with blind extremities, converging to a common c. that opens externally. [L. 11, 116.]—Arachnoid c. Lat. *canalis arachnoideus*. Fr. *c. arachnoïdienne* or *de Bichat*. A space formed beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain, as it crosses the transverse and longitudinal fissures; it lodges the *venæ magnæ* (Galen). [L. 3; K.] Arterial c. See *Ductus arteriosus*. Auditory c's. See *External auditory c.* and *Internal auditory c.* Auricular c. See *External auditory c.*—Avant-c. Fr. The anterior portion of the male urethra. [L. 88.] *Avenc* der *Gehirnschnecke* (Ger.). See *Central c. of the modiolus*. *Avenc* des *Rückenmarks* (Ger.). See *Central c. of the spinal cord*. Axial c. In certain *Echinodermata*, the central canal of a brachium, opening into the alimentary c. [L. 121.]—Bartholin's

c. See *Duct of Bartholin*. Becken's c. See *Petiole* c. *Betrachtungse* (Ger.). See *Bartholin's c.* See *Arachnoid* c. Bilex c. Fr. *c. bilé*. See *Interapical canal*. Biliary c's. See *Hepatic c's*. *Bogiggegewundene* (Stücken) (Ger.). See *Coiled* c. Bone-c's. See *CANAL* c. *de Bichat*. See *Breschet's c's*. See *CANALS* *de Bichat*. *Bruche* (Ger.). See *Bruch's c.* Bullular c. of Petit. See *c. of Petit*. Calcareous c's. See *CANALICULI calciferi*.—C. aërien (Fr.). The trachea, a bronchus, or a bronchial tube. [L. 41.] Cf. *Pneumatic duct*.—C. aërière (Fr.). See *Air* c. C. albuminifère (Fr.). See *Albuminiferous duct*.—C. albuminigène (Fr.). See *Vitellarian duct*.—C. alimentaire (Fr.). See *Alimentary c.* C. annulaire (Fr.). See *Circular c.* C. arachnoïdien (Fr.). C. arachnoïdien de Bichat (Fr.). See *Arachnoid c.* C. artériel (Fr.). See *Ductus arteriosus*. C. azigos pancréatique (Fr.). See *Ductus pancreaticus minor*. Canaux branchiaux afférents (Fr.). In the *Crustacea*, the afferent branchial vessels. [L. 321.]—Canaux branchiaux efférents (Fr.). In the *Crustacea*, the efferent branchial vessels. [L. 321.]—C. carotidien (Fr.). See *Carotid c.*—C. central de la moëlle épinière (Fr.). See *Central c. of the spinal cord*. C. central de l'axe du limaçon (Fr.). See *Central c. of the modiolus*.—C. central du bulbe (Fr.). The embryonic central c. of the medulla oblongata. [L. 36; K.] C. cholédoque (Fr.). See *Ductus cholechicus*. C. ciliaire (Fr.). See *c. of Fontana*.—C. circumpédonculaire [Sappey] (Fr.). The lateral ventricles of the brain. [L. 36; K.] C. collecteur (Fr.). The duct of the organ of Rosenmüller. [A. 385.]—C. condylien antérieur (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*. C. creusé (Vieq. d'Azay) (Fr.). The aqueduct of SALIVIS. [L. 18; K.] C. crural (Fr.). See *Emmal c.* 1st def. C. cystique (Fr.). See *Cystic duct*. C. d'Arantius (Fr.). See *Ductus venosus*.—C. de Bartholin (Fr.). See *Duct of Bartholin*. C. de Bichat (Fr.). See *Arachnoid c.*—Canaux de communication (Fr.). See *C's of communication*. C. de Cuvier (Fr.). See *Ductus venosus*. Canaux de dérivation [Le Dentu] (Fr.). Anastomotic venous branches, especially those running from deep to superficial veins. [A. 385.] C. déterent Cuvier (Fr.). See *Vas deferens*. C. de Ferrein (Fr.). See *C. of Ferrein*.—C. de Fontana (Fr.). See *C. of Fontana*. Canaux de Havers (Fr.). See *Haversian c's*. C. de l'accouchement (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—C. de la mesure antérieure (Fr.). See *FORAMEN of Meura*. C. de la moëlle épinière (Fr.). The central c. of the spinal cord. [L. 39; K.] C. de l'anus (Fr.). See *Anus* c. C. de la trompe de Fallope (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—C. de l'hypoglosse (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—Canaux de Malpighi blancs (Fr.). Two white convoluted urinary tubules opening into the large intestine in insects; formerly regarded as hepatic. [L. 321.]—Canaux de Malpighi jaunes (Fr.). Two yellowish convoluted tubes opening at the junction of the stomach and intestine in insects; formerly regarded as hepatic, now as urinary. [L. 321.]—Canaux demi-circulaires (Fr.). See *Semicircular c's*.—Canaux dentaires (Fr.). See *Dental c's*.—C. der Scheidenhaut (Ger.). See *Inguinal c.* C. der Viskhügel (Ger.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [L. 3; K.]—C. des Glaskörpers (Ger.). See *Hyaloid c.*—C. des Rückenmarks (Ger.). The central c. of the spinal cord. [L. 35; K.]—C. de Sténon (Fr.). See *Stenson's duct*. Canaux de sûreté Verneuil (Fr.). Communicating branches running from one part to another of the same vein, passing one or more valves in their course, thus forming supplementary channels guarding against obstruction. [P. Poirier (review of Jarjavay), "Progr. méd." May 10, 1884, p. 382.] C. de Wharton (Fr.). See *Wharton's duct*.—C. de Würsig (Fr.). See *Pancreatic duct*.—C. digestif (Fr.). See *Alimentary c.*—C. du limaçon (Fr.). See *Cochlear c.*—C. du nerf grand hypoglossal (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—C. d'union (Fr.). See *Connecting c.*—Canaux du suc (Fr.). See *Serous CANALICULI*. C. éjaculateur (Fr.). See *Ejaculatory duct*. Canaux en anse de Henle (Fr.). See *Henle's loop-tubes* and *Uriniferous tubules*.—Canaux en lacet (Fr.). See *Segmental organs*.—C. excréteur (Fr.). An excretory duct. [L.]—Canaux galactophores (Fr.). See *Galactophorous c's*. C. gynécophore (Fr.). See *Gynæphorous c.* C. for Arnold's nerve. See *CANALIS nistandens*. C. for the chorda tympani. See *CANALIS chorda tympani*. C'gas (Ger.). Sewer gas. [L.]—C. godronné [F. Petit] (Fr.). See *C. of Petit*. C. hépatique (Fr.). See *Hepatic duct*.—C. hyaloïdien (Fr.). See *Hyaloid c.*—C. inflexe du temporal (Fr.). See *Carotid c.*—C. intermédiaire des ventricules (Fr.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [L.]—C'luft (Ger.). The air contained in sewers. [B. 270.]—Canaux maxillaires (Fr.). Canaux maxillo-dentaires (Fr.). See *Dental c's*. Canaux médullaires (Fr.). See *Haversian c's*.—C. nasal (Fr.). See *Nasal duct*.—C. naso-branchial (Fr.). In the *Myxini*, a c. connecting the nasal capsule and the branchial chamber. [L. 321.]—Canaux nourriciers (Fr.). See *Haversian c's*. C. of Arantius. See *Ductus venosus*. C. of Bichat. See *Arachnoid c.*—C's of Breschet. See *CANALS* *de Bichat*.—C. of Cloquet. See *Hyaloid c.* C's of communication. Fr. *canaux de communication*. C's which, in the embryo of the fowl, run from the cavity of each protovertebra to the pleuro-peritoneal space, constituting the rudiments of the secretory system. [Rensou, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." xxi 1; "Rev. des sci. méd." Jan., 1885, p. 3.] C. of Cuvier. See *Ductus venosus*.—C's of Cuvier. See *Cardinal veins*.—C. of Ferrein. A triangular channel supposed by Ferrein to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the puncta lacrimalia during sleep. [F.]—C. of Fontana. Syn. *c. ciliare*. A series of passages or spaces (very small in man, but of great size in some of the lower animals) formed by the interlacing of the connective-tissue fibres forming the framework of the peripheral processes, or roots, of the iris; situated in the angle of the anterior chamber and serving as the medium of transudation of the aqueous humor from the interior to the exterior of the eye. [F.]—C. of Gartner (not Gartner). See *Gartner's c.*—C's of Havers. See *Haversian c's*.—C. of Huguier. See *CANALIS chorda tympani*. C. of Jacobson. See *Tympanic c.* and *Jacobson's organ*.—C. of Laurer. In cer-

tain worms, a c. by which the oviduct opens externally on the dorsal surface; according to some, the vitelline duct. [L, 121, 322.]—**C. of Müller**. See *Müllerian duct*.—**C. of Nuck**. A pouch of peritoneum which, in the female fetus, descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus into the inguinal c.; the analogue of the processus vaginalis in the male. It sometimes persists after birth. [A, 301; C.]—**C. of Petit**. Fr., *c. godronné* [F. Petit]. A supposed c. (properly a space intersected by numerous fine interlacing fibres) existing between the anterior and posterior laminae of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens, or zonule of Zinn; extending from the periphery of the lens nearly to the apices of the ciliary processes. [F.]—**C. of Reissner**. See *Membranous c. of the cochlea*.—**C. of Rivinus**. The duct of the sublingual gland. [A, 301.]—**C. of Rosenthal**. See *Spiral c. of the modiolus*.—**C. of Schlemm**. Syn.: *sinus ciliaris*. An irregular space or plexiform series of spaces occupying the sclero-corneal region of the eye; regarded by some as a venous sinus, by others as a lymph-channel. On section, it is sometimes circular, sometimes irregularly ovoid, and in places consists of several channels. [F.] See illustration under *Ciliary muscle*.—**C. of Stenson** (not Stenon or Steno). See *Stenson's duct*.—**C. of Stiegl**. See *C. of Laver*.—**C. of Stilling**. See *Hyaloid c. and Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. of the anus**. See *Anal c.*—**C. of the cervix uteri**. Lat., *canalis cervicis (seu colli) uteri*. Fr., *c. cervical (ou du col) de l'utérus*. That portion of the uterine c. which extends from the os externum to the os internum.—**C. of the cochlea**. See *Cochlear c.*—**C. of the epididymis**. Lat., *canalis epididymidis*. Fr., *c. de l'épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhodencanal*. A convoluted tube, about 20 feet long when straightened, constituting the epididymis and being continued as the vas deferens. [C; L, 142.]—**C. of the spinal cord (or marrow)**. See *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. of Wharton**. See *Wharton's duct*.—**C. of Wirsung**. See *Pancreatic duct*.—**C. of Wolff**. See *Wolffian duct*.—**C. olfactorius** (Fr.). The nasal fossae at an early stage of development. [L, 49.]—**C. oviductus** (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—**C. pancréatique** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic duct*.—**C. pancréatique azygos** (Fr.). See *Ductus pancreaticus minor*.—**C. pancréatique récurrent** [Bernard] (Fr.). The accessory pancreatic duct, regarded by Bernard as constant in man. [K, 30.]—**C. péritonéo-vaginal** (Fr.). See *Inguinal c.*—**C. pierreux** (Fr.). See *Madrepore c.*—**Canaux plasmiques** (Fr.). See *Serous canaliculi*.—**C. pneumatique** (Fr.). See *Pneumatic ducts*.—**Canaux ponctués** (Fr.). See *Pore c's*.—**Canaux poreux** (Fr.). See *Intercellular channels* and *Pore c's*.—**C. préputial** (Fr.). In the lower animals, the sheath of the penis. [L, 321.]—**Canaux rayonnants**. See *Radial c's*.—**C. rhachidien** (Fr.). See *Vertebral c.*—**C. sacré** (Fr.). See *Sacral c.*—**C. sécréteur** (Fr.). See *Secretory c.*—**C. spiral du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Spiral c. of the cochlea*.—**C. spirale du temporal** (Fr.). See *Aqueduct of Falloppius*.—**C. thoracique** (Fr.). See *Thoracic duct*.—**C. tubaire** (Fr.). **C. tubo-ovarien** (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—**C. utéro-vagino-vulvaire** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**C. vaginopérionéal** (Fr.). See *Inguinal c.*—**Canaux vasculaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's*.—**C. vecteur** (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—**C. veineux** (Fr.). See *Ductus venosus*.—**C. vertébral** (Fr.). See *Vertebral c.*—**C. vestibulaire** (Fr.). See *Urogenital sinus*.—**C. vitellin** (Fr.). A supposed c. leading from the central cavity of the vitellus, in birds' eggs, to that part of the surface of the vitellus at which the cicatricula is situated. [A, 4.]—**C. vulvaire** (Dolbeau) (Fr.). The vestibule of the vagina. [L, 31.]—**C. vulvo-utérin** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**Carinal c.** An air-c. in the *Equiseta*, situated on the inner side of the xylem and opposite a ridge on the surface of the stem. [B, 279.]—**Carotic c.**, **Carotid c.** Lat., *canalis carotidis*. Fr., *c. carotidien*. Ger., *carotischer Canal*. *Koppulsadercanal*. The c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the transmission of the internal carotid artery. [C; L, 31.]—**Cartilage c's**. Ger., *Knorpelcanäle*. Syn.: *cartilage-channels*. The c's, or channels, formed in ossifying cartilage during its vascularization, to receive prolongations of the osteogenic layer of the periosteum. They radiate in all directions from the centre of ossification. [J, 32, 35.]—**Centrale' des Glaskörpers** (Ger.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**Central c. of the modiolus**. Lat., *canalis centralis modi di*. Fr., *c. central de l'axe du limaçon*. Ger., *Axencanal der hörschnecke*. A c. running from the base to the apex of the modiolus of the cochlea. [L, 142.]—**Central c. of the spinal cord**. Lat., *canalis centralis medullae spinalis*. Fr., *c. central de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Axencanal des Rückenmarks*. Syn.: *myelocoele* [B. G. Wilder], *c. of Stilling*, *ventricle of the cord*. The small c. which extends through the centre of the spinal cord from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle, where it expands at the calamus scriptorius. It represents the embryonic ectodermal c. [I, 68; "Med. News," Dec. 15, 1883 (I); K.]—**Cervical c.** See *C. of the cervix uteri*.—**Cervico-uterine c.** See *Uterine c.*—**Chyle aqueous c's**. In certain invertebrates, a system of c's containing water and digestive products. [L, 147.]—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *c. ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliencanal*. See *C. of Fontana*.—**Circular c.** Fr., *c. circulaire*. Syn.: *ambulacral ring*. In the *Echinodermata*, a vessel surrounding the oesophagus, connected with the exterior by the madreporic c. and giving off the ambulacral c's. [L, 147.]—**Cloacal c's**. See *Excurent c's*.—**Cloquet's c.** See *Hyaloid c.*—**Cochlear c.** Lat., *canalis cochlear (seu cochlearis)*. Fr., *c. du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecken c.* The spiral cavity or c. of the cochlea, 28 to 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward the upper end, making two turns and a half, showing on cross-section the form of a garden snail. The base is turned inward toward the internal auditory meatus, and the apex outward toward the tympanum. [F.]—**Coiled c's**. See *Segmental organs*.—**Connecting c.** Fr., *c. d'union*, *tubo-connéctif*. Ger., *geschwängene Uebergangs canälchen*, *Schaltstück*, *Schaltverbindung*, *Verbindungsanal*. It connects two medullary processes. Syn.: *intercalated portion*, *functional tubule*. The arched, often coiled, part of a uriniferous tubule joining with a collecting tubule. [J.]—**Convoluted c's**. See *Convoluted tubules*.—**Corti's c.** The triangular c. or tunnel formed by the pillars or arches of Corti, the base of which corre-

sponds to the membrana basilaris. It extends over the entire length of the lamina spiralis. [F.]—**Cotunnus's c.** See *Aqueduct of the vestibule*.—**Crural c.** Lat., *canalis cruralis*. See *Femoral c.* (ist def.).—**Ctenophoral c's**. Fr., *canaux cténophoriques*. In the *Ctenophora*, eight c's connected at right angles with the tertiary radial c's, corresponding in their course with the eight locomotive bands. [L, 117.]—**Cuvier's c.** See *Ductus venosus*.—**Cystic c.** See *Cystic duct*.—**Darme'** (Ger.). See *Intestinal c.*—**Deferent c.** Lat., *canalis deferens*. Fr., *c. déférent*. The vas deferens or any c. representing it. [L, 321.]—**Demicircular c's**. See *Semicircular c's*.—**Dental c's**. See *Anterior dental c.*, *Inferior dental c.* (to which the term is sometimes restricted), and *Posterior dental c's*.—**Dentinal c's**. Lat., *canaliculi dentium*. Fr., *canalicules dentaires* (ou de l'ivoire). Ger., *Zahncanälchen*, *Zahnrohrchen*. Syn.: *dentinal channels* (or tubules, or tubes), *dental canaliculi* (or tubuli), *calcigerous tubes*. The minute c's, or tubules, in dentine, extending approximately at right angles to the surface of a tooth from the pulp cavity, into which they open, to the cementum and enamel. They anastomose by fine lateral branches and divide toward the periphery, becoming finer and more numerous. Some of these peripheral branches unite; others seem to end blindly. [J, 21, 35.]—**Descending palatine c.** See *Palato-mandibular c.*—**Digestive c.** Fr., *c. digestif*. See *Alimentary c.*—**Efferent c's**. Fr., *canaux éférents*. 1. See *Excurent c's*. 2. In the *Cestoda*, c's connecting the testicles with the deferent c. [L, 321.]—**Ejaculatory c.** See *Ejaculatory duct*.—**Ernährungsanäle** (Ger.). See *Haversian c's*.—**Eschricht's yellow c's**. In certain of the *Cestoda*, a branching system of c's opening into the fertilizing c. and terminating in round or oval sacs lying between the subcuticula and the longitudinal muscles. [L, 182.]—**Ethmoidal c's**. See *Anterior ethmoidal c.* and *Posterior ethmoidal c.*—**Eustachian c.** A c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing a portion of the Eustachian tube. [C; L, 142.]—**Excurent c's**. The c's which, in sponges, carry water from the ciliated chambers to the exterior. [L, 121, 147.]—**External auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius externus*, *alveolus*. Fr., *conduit auditif externe*. Ger., *äusserer Gehörgang*. Syn.: *external auditory meatus*. The passage leading from the auricle to the drum membrane of the ear. [F.]—**External semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis externus*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer Bogen-gang*. That one of the semicircular c's of the labyrinth which has its plane horizontal and its convexity directed backward. [F, 32.]—**External small palatine c.** A small c. in the pyramidal process of the palate bone, close to its connection with the horizontal plate, transmitting the external palatine nerve. [C; L, 142.]—**Facial c.** Lat., *canalis facialis*. See *Aqueduct of Falloppius*.—**Falloppian c.** See *Aqueduct of Falloppius* and *Oviduct*.—**Fat-c.** See *Fat-column*.—**Femoral c.** Lat., *canalis femoralis* (seu *cruralis*). Fr., *c. femoral* (ou *crural*). Ger., *Schenkelcanal*. 1. The inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels, behind Poupert's ligament, into which a femoral hernia descends. [L, 142.] 2. See *Hunter's c.*—**Ferrin's c.** See *C. of Ferrin*.—**Fertilizing c.** Ger., *Befruchtungsanal*. A c. connecting the vagina and the uterus in most of the *Cestoda*. [L, 182.]—**Fibro-adipose c.** A c. filled with adipose tissue, on the dorsal side of the neural c. in certain fishes, included between some of the neuropophyses of the neural arch. [L, 14.]—**Fontana's c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Frontal semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Galactophorous c's**. Fr., *canaux galactophores*. The lactiferous tubules of the mammary gland. [L, 49.]—**Gartner's** (not Gärner's) **c.** In the female, a relic of the main or middle portion of the Wolffian duct of the uterus to be incorporated with the wall of the uterus and vagina and to be lost on the latter. In some of the lower animals its orifice remains patulous in adult life. [A. Thomson, A, 51.]—**Gastro-vascular c's**. Fr., *canaux gastro-vasculaires*. In the *Hydrozoa*, c's extending from the stomach into the substance of the disc of the umbrella, opening externally. [L, 210.]—**Gaumene' (Ger.)**. See *Pterygo-palatine c.*—**Geburtsc.** (Ger.). See *Parturient c.*—**Genital c.** Lat., *canalis genitalis*. In comparative anatomy, any channel or c. designed for copulation or for the discharge of ova. [L, 121.]—**Germigene c.** Fr., *germiducte*. In comparative anatomy, the true oviduct, i. e., the c. leading to the ovary, as distinguished from the vitelline c's. [L, 16.]—**Gewundener C.** (Ger.). See *Convoluted tubule*.—**Gonocalycine c's**. A system of c's found in the gonocalyx of the *Hydrozoa*. [L, 147.]—**Groin c.** See *Inguinal c.*—**Guidi's c.** See *Uterine c.*—**Gynacophoric c.** Fr., *vitelloducte*. In *Bilharzia*, a crease or slit extending from a little below the ventral sucker to the end of the tail. It lodges the female during copulation. [L, 16.]—**Hamal c.** A c. on the ventral surface of the vertebral column, inclosed by the hamal arches; incomplete in certain portions. [L, 14.]—**Halbzirkelförmige Canäle** (Ger.). See *Semicircular c's*.—**Hautiger Schnecken-enge** (Ger.). See *Membranous c. of the cochlea*.—**Haversian c's**. Lat., *canaliculi haversiani* (seu *medullares*, seu *vasculosi*), *ductus nutritivi*. Fr., *canaux ou canalicules de Havers*, *canaux* (ou *conduits*) *vasculaires* ou *medullaires*, *Markcanälchen*. Ger., *Havers'sche Canälchen*, *Gefässcanälchen*, or *vascular*) *c's*. C's in the compact substance of bone which form a wide-meshed network and establish communication between the medullary cavity and the surface of the bone, giving passage to the blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves supplying the bone. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{100}$ inch, and they are lined by a continuation of the endosteum. They are wanting in very thin, paper-like bones. [A, 70; J, 30, 42; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1870, p. 182 (J.).]—**Hentle's c's**. See *Hentle's loop* and *Utricularian tubules*.—**Hepatic c.** The excretory duct of the liver or its analogue. [L, 321.]—**Hepatic c's**. Fr., *canaux hépatiques*. The radicles of the hepatic duct. [A, 385.]—**Hernial c.** Ger., *Bruchc.* A c. through which a hernia passes. See *Inguinal c.* and *Femoral c.*—**Horizontal semicircular c.** See *Inguinal c.* and *Femoral c.*—**Hovius's c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Hugnier's c.** See *Inter chorda arterius*.—**Hunter's c.** A tri-

angular c. running through the adductor magnus muscle of the thigh, giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve. [A. 5; C. L. 142.] See *under* *Arteria* and *Vein* of the thigh. **Hyaloid c.** *Fr.* *c. hyaloïde*. *Ger.* *t. oder Glaskörper*. *Syn.* *c. of Stilling*. *c. of Cloquet*. An irregularly cylindrical c. running antero-posteriorly through the vitreous body, through which, in the testis, the hyaloid artery passes to ramify on the posterior surface of the crystalline lens. [F.] **Hyapophysal c.** In birds, a c. formed by the interior spinous processes of the upper cervical vertebrae, transmitting the carotid artery. [L. 11.] **Hygrophthalmic c's.** See *under* *Lacrimal c.* **Incisive c., Incisor c.** *Lat.* *canalis incisivus*. *Ger.* *Nasenramme* (1st def.). 1. A c. which opens by the aperture inferior canalis incisivi into the mouth, just behind the incisor tooth of the upper jaw; formed by a groove incisura incisiva on the adjoining surfaces of the superior maxilla and having two branches which open into the nasal fossae. 2. In the pl. the lateral branches mentioned above. 3. See *Incisor FORAMEN*. [L. 31, 142.] **Incurrent c's.** In sponges, the c's that convey water from the exterior to the ciliated chambers. [L. 121, 147.] **Interior-dental c.** *Lat.* *canalis alveolaris interior*. *Fr.* *c. dentaire interne*. *Ger.* *Interdentar*. The dental c. of the inferior maxilla, which lodges the dental nerve and vessels. [A. 5; C.] **Inferior semicircular c.** *Lat.* *canalis semicircularis inferior*. *Fr.* *c. demi-circulaire inferieur*. *Ger.* *unterer Bogengang*. See *Posterior semicircular c.* **Intra-orbital c.** *Lat.* *canalis infraorbitalis*. *Fr.* *c. ou conduit infra-orbitaire ou sous-orbitaire*. *Ger.* *Infraorbital*. *Unterorbital*. A small c. running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit. It begins behind as a groove, and divides anteriorly into two branches, one of which descends into the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus, while the other terminates in the infra-orbital foramen. It transmits the infra-orbital artery and nerve. [F.; L. 31, 142.] **Inguinal c.** *Lat.* *canalis inguinalis*. *Fr.* *c. inguinal*. *Ger.* *Lachbein*. *c. der Scheidenhaut*. A c. about 14 inch long, running obliquely downward and inward from the internal abdominal ring to the external abdominal ring, transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the uterus in the female, and constituting the channel by which an inguinal hernia descends; covered in front by the skin, the superficial abdominal fascia, the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and in its outer third by the internal oblique and transversalis muscles, the triangular ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the peritoneum. [C.; L. 142, 177.] **Inner semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.* **Inter-c's.** See *Interlobular c's.* **Interlobular c's.** 1. See *Interlobular CANALS*. 2. In botany, c's formed of the interspaces between the vegetable cells. [B. 5.] **Of Splanchnic c.** **Interlobular biliary c's.** C's situated between the acini of the liver, containing small branches of the portal vein, etc. [L. 315.] **Internal auditory c.** *Lat.* *canalis auditivus internus*. *Fr.* *canal auditif interne*. *Ger.* *innerer Gehörgang*. *Syn.* *internal auditory meatus*. A c. beginning by a large orifice of varying size on the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and running outward and backward for a distance of about 4 lines, transmitting the auditory and facial nerves and the auditory artery. [F.] **Internal semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.* **Intestinal c.** *Lat.* *canalis intestinalis*. *Fr.* *c. intestinal*. *Ger.* *Darm*. That portion of the alimentary c. which is included between the pylorus and the anus. [L. 113.] **Intrafascicular c.** A c. formed in a fibro-vascular bundle by the destruction of the vascular tissue and parenchyma of the latter. [B. 75.] **Intralobular biliary c's.** *Ger.* *Gallen-canalchen, Gallencapillaren*. *Syn.* *capillary bile ducts*. The radicles of the bile ducts, forming a fine network in and around the hepatic cells and communicating with vacuoles in the cells. [L. 142, 318.] **Jacobson's c.** See *Utricular c.* and *Jacobson's organ*. **Juier c's.** See *Serous CANALICULI*. **Knoorpeladere** (*Ger.*) See *Cartilage c's*. **Koppfalsadere** (*Ger.*) See *Canal c's*. **Kidney c's.** *Ger.* *Nieren-canal*. In the *Platelmintes*, tubes which take up excrementitious matter from the tissues and discharge it externally. [L. 146.] **Kreuzbeine** (*Ger.*) See *Sacral c.* **Lacrimal c.** *Lat.* *canalis lacrimalis*. *Fr.* *c. lacrymal*. *Ger.* *Thränen*. The bony c. (see *Lacrimal groove*) which lodges the nasal duct; in the pl. see *CANALICULI lacrymales*. [L. 13, 31, 142, 172.] **Lateral c's.** *Fr.* *canalis lateralis*. Two c's, one on each side, which, in most fishes, communicate with cavities in the head and with the exterior by apertures in each overlying scale; probably sensory in function. [L. 11, 147, 321.] **Lateral semicircular c.** See *Posterior semicircular c.* **Laurer-Stiege c.** See *C. of Laurer*. **Leberblase** (*Ger.*) See *Ductus cholecholis communis*. **Leisten** (*Ger.*) See *Inguinal c.* **Lingual c.** *Fr.* *auge*. *Ger.* *Kehlgaugengend*. In the horse, etc., the floor of the mouth, from its lodging the tongue. [L. 13, 32, 44.] **Loewenberg's c.** That portion of the cochlear c. which is situated above the membrane of Corti. [F. *Gaz. hebdomadaire*, de méd. et de chir., 1864, p. 691 (F).] **Longitudinal c's.** In the *Cestoda*, c's one on each side of a joint; of uncertain function. [L. 321.] **Looped c's.** In the *Annelata*, the segmental organs. [L. 176.] **Macro-myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [L. 14; K.] **Madrepore c.** *Fr.* *c. madrepore* ou *porrière*. In the *Echinodermata*, a c. opening by one end at the madreporite, either exteriorly or into the circumvisceral cavity, and by the other into the circular c. [L. 147.] **Malar c.** *Lat.* *canalis zygomatico-facialis*. *Fr.* *c. malaire*. A c. in the malar bone transmitting the malar division of the temporo-malar branch of the superior maxillary nerve. [C.; L. 142.] **Maxillary c's.** See *Palatal c's*. **Median c.** *Lat.* *canalis medianus*. 1. The central c. of the spinal cord. 2. The aqueduct of Sylvius. [L. 3, 62; K.] **Marrow c's.** See *Cartilage c's*. **Medullary c.** *Lat.* *canalis medullaris* (1st def.). *Fr.* *c. médullaire*. *Ger.* *Markhöhle* (1st def.). 1. The hollow of a long bone, containing the marrow. [C.] 2. See *Vertebral c.* 3. The central c. of the spinal cord. [L. 2; K.] 4. An Haversian c. [L. 5.] **Of De Candolle**, the c. inclosing the pith in the stem of plants. [B. 121.] 6. In embryology, see *Medullary tube*. **Medullary cerebro-spinal c.** The

central c. of the spinal cord. [L. 25; K.] **Membranous c. of the cochlea.** *Lat.* *canalis cochlearis membranaceus* ou *ductus cochlearis*. *Ger.* *hantige Schneckenhaut*. A c. in the cochlea which follows the turns of the lamina spiralis. It is bounded by the basilar membrane, the membrane of Reussner, and the wall of the cochlea, and communicates with the cavity of the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. [L. 142.] **Membranous semicircular c's.** *Lat.* *canalis semicircularis membranaceus*. *Fr.* *canaux demi-circulaires membranaceux*. *Ger.* *hantige halbkreisförmige Canäle* oder *halbkreisförmige Canäle*. See *under* *Semicircular c's*. **Muciparous c's.** *Fr.* *canalis muciparus*. In zoology, c's found beneath the scales of fishes and other scaly animals, furnishing the mucus which lubricates the surface. [L. 14, 147.] **Müller's c.** See *Müllerian duct*. **Myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [L. 14; K.] **Nasal c.** *Lat.* *canalis nasalis*. An occasional c. (usually a groove) found in the posterior portion of the nasal bone, transmitting the nasal nerve. [L. 142, 146, 172.] See also *Nasal nerve*. **Nasogaumen c.** (*Ger.*) See *Incisor c.* (1st def.). **Naso-lacrimal c.** See *Lacrimal c.* **Naso-palatine c.** See *Incisor c.* (1st def.). **Nebenhodene** (*Ger.*) See *C. of the epididymis*. **Neural c.** See *Vertebral c.* and *Medullary tube*. **Neurenteric c.** *Lat.* *canalis neurentericus*. In the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron. [L. 15; K.; L.] **Neuro-central c.** See *Vertebral c.* **Nuck's c.** See *C. of Nuck*. **Nutritive c's.** See *Haversian c's* and *Utricular FORAMINA*. **Obstetric c.** See *Parturient c.* **Obturator c.** *Lat.* *canalis obturatorius*. A c. in the ilium, transmitting the obturator nerve and vein. [L. 31.] **Ohre** (*Ger.*) See *CANALIS auricularis*. **Olfactory c.** *Fr.* *c. olfactif*. In the embryo, the nasal fossae at an early period of development. [A. 355.] **Omphalo-mesenteric c.** *Fr.* *c. omphalo-mésentérique*. In the embryo, a c. which connects the cavity of the intestine with the umbilical vesicle. [L. 19.] **Optic c.** See *Optic FORAMEN*. **Ossous semicircular c's.** *Lat.* *canalis semicircularis ossus*. *Fr.* *canaux demi-circulaires osseux*. *Ger.* *Knochen halbkreisförmige Canäle* oder *halbkreisförmige Canäle*. See *under* *Semicircular c's*. **Palato-maxillary c.** *Lat.* *canalis palatomaaxillaris*. A c. formed by the outer surface of the palate bone and the adjoining surface of the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. [L. 142.] **Paragastric c.** In the *Ctenophora*, a c. which branches off on each side of the funnel, runs parallel with the digestive sac, and terminates near the oral extremity. [L. 147.] **Parturient c.** *Fr.* *c. de l'accouchement ou délivrance*. *Ger.* *Geburts*. *Syn.* *obstetric*. The channel through which the fetus passes in parturition, including the pelvic c. and the uterus and vagina considered as a single c. **Pelvic c.** *Fr.* *c. pelvique*. *Ger.* *Beckenc*. The c. of the pelvis, from the superior to the inferior strait. **Pericardio-peritoneal c's.** C's which, in some of the lower vertebrates, connect the pericardium and the peritoneal cavity. [L. 200.] **Perigastric c's.** *Fr.* *canaux pérogastriques*. In the *Hydrotent*, two c's running parallel to the stomach from the infundibulum, terminating in cul-de-sac near the mouth. [L. 321.] **Peritoneal c's.** *Fr.* *canaux péritonéaux*. In the *Plagiostomata*, etc., two c's leading from the peritoneal cavity, one to each side of the cloaca. [A. 385.] **Petiovascular c's.** The circumvascular lymph-spaces. [L. 13.] **Petit's c.** See *C. of Petit*. **Petro-mastoid c.** A small c., not always present, at the angle of union between the mastoid and petrous bones, transmitting a small vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. [F.] **Plasmatic c's.** *Fr.* *canaux plasmatiques*. *Ger.* *plasmatische Canäle*. 1. See *Serous CANALICULI*. 2. See *Haversian c's*. 3. In the *Diadema*, vessels given off from the longitudinal vessels, containing a homogeneous plasmatic fluid and supposed to serve for the nutrition of the animal. [L. 14, 182, 210.] **Poison c.** In snakes, the c. in the poison-fang, serving for the ejaculation of the venom. [L. 14.] **Pore c's, Porous c's.** *Fr.* *canaux poreux*. *Ger.* *Poren-canal*. Fine c's in the ovule, supposed to serve for the entrance of the spermatozooids in fecundation. Similar c's exist also in many other cells. [L. 146.] **Portal c's.** See *Interlobular biliary c's*. **Posterior dental c's.** *Lat.* *canales alveolares posteriores*. Two c's in the superior maxilla which transmit the superior posterior dental vessels and nerves. [L. 31.] **Posterior ethmoidal c.** *Posterior internal orbital c.* *Lat.* *canalis ethmoidalis posterior*. The posterior of two c's formed by the ethmoid bone and the orbital plate of the frontal, transmitting the posterior ethmoidal vessels. [A. 478; L. 31, 142.] **Posterior palatine c.** *Lat.* *canalis palatinus posterior*. See *Palato-maxillary c.* **Posterior semicircular c.** **Posterior vertical semicircular c.** That one of the semicircular c's (q. v.) which has its convexity directed backward and its plane nearly parallel to the posterior wall of the pyramid. [F. 32.] **Primitive c.** A rudimentary c., especially the neural c. of the embryo. [L.] **Primitive kidney c's.** *Ger.* *Urniere-canal*. C's which, in some of the lower animals, appear to replace the kidneys. [L. 146.] **Prosodal c.** In sponges, a c. connecting the chamber with the prosopyle. [L. 121.] **Pseudostomatous c's** [Klein]. The processes of branched cells which extend from a subepithelial or endothelial layer to the free surface, their free ends forming the pseudostomata. [J. 73.] **Pterygoid c.** *Lat.* *canalis pterygoideus*. *Fr.* *conduit pterygoïdien*. See *Vidian c.* **Pterygo-palatine c.** *Lat.* *canalis pterygo-palatinus*. *Fr.* *c. pterygo-palatin*. *Ger.* *Gaumenc*. A c. formed by the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, transmitting the pterygo-palatine artery. [C.; L. 31, 142.] **Pulmo-aortic c.** See *Ductus arteriosus*. **Radial c's.** *Fr.* *canaux radiaires ou rayonnants*. In the *Ctenophora*, two c's which branch off laterally from the funnel. Each divides into two (the *secondary radial c's*), which themselves divide into two (the *tertiary radial c's*), which open into the ctenophoral c's. [L. 147.] **Recklinghausen's c's.** See *Serous CANALICULI* (1st def.). **Reissner's c.** See *Membranous c. of the*

cochlea—**Resin-c.** **Resiniferous c.** Fr. *c. resinifera*. A secretory c. in which resin is secreted. [B. 75.]—**Rhachidian c.** Fr. *c. rhachidian*. See **Vertebral c.**—**Rosenthal's c.** See **Spiral c. of the modiolus**.—**Rivini's c's.** See **Ducts of Rivini**.—**Rückenmark's c.** (Ger.). **Rückgrat's c.** (Ger.). See **Vertebral c.**—**Sacculo-cochlear c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the cochlea. [L. 294.]—**Sacculo-utricular c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the utricle. [L. 294.]—**Sacral c.** Lat. *canalis sacralis*. Fr. *c. sacré*. Ger., *Kreuzbein's c.* The continuation of the vertebral c. in the sacrum. [L. 112.]—**Sagittal semicircular c.** See **Posterior semicircular c.**—**Sand-c.** See **Madreporic c.**—**Schenkele' c.** (Ger.). See **Femoral c.**—**Schlemm's c.** See *C. of Schlemm*.—**Schnecken-c.** (Ger.). See **Cochlear c.**—**Secondary radial c's.** See under **Radial c's.**—**Secretary c.** Fr. *c. sécrétaire*. A passage or interspace between the cells of vegetable tissue, not provided with a proper wall, but lined with special cells secreting various products such as oils, balsams, gum-resins, etc. [B. 121.]—**Semicircular c's.** Lat. *canales semicirculares*. Fr. *canaux demi-circulaires*. Ger., *Bögen-gänge*, *halb-kreis-förmige Canäle*, *halbkreis-förmige Gänge*. The osseous semicircular c's form the second division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear lying in the petrous bone, behind the vestibule. They are three in number, known as the *external*, the *superior*, and the *posterior* (q. v.). Each begins by an ellipsoidal dilatation, the so-called osseous ampulla. They open into the vestibule by two orifices, the superior and the posterior c's having become united before reaching that point. The membranous semicircular c's are contained within the osseous c's and are of about one fifth the diameter of the latter. Each ampullary dilatation has a sharply defined macula acustica with otoconia, like the utricle, and on its inner side an elevation (crista acustica) covered with ciliated auditory cells, connected with the auditory nerve. [F. 32.]—**Seminal c's.** See **CANALIS SEMINALIS**.—**Serous c's.** See **Serous CANALICULI**.—**Side c's.** Ger., *Seiten-candile*. Blind c's in two parallel folds of the ventral skin of *Amphioxus*, which have been supposed to have a urinary function. [L. 146.]—**Smaller palatine c.** See **Posterior palatine c.**—**Spermatic c.** Fr. *conduit spermatique*. 1. The vas deferens. [A. 301.] 2. The inguinal c. in the male, from its transmitting the spermatic cord. [A. 478.]—**Spinal c.** See **Vertebral c.**—**Spiral c. of the cochlea.** Lat. *canalis spiralis cochleæ*. Fr., *c. spirale du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecken-c.*, *Schnecken-gang*. A c. which runs spirally around the modiolus (from left to right in the right ear, from right to left in the left ear, the cochlea being viewed from its base), taking two turns and a half, diminishing in size from the base to the apex, where it terminates in the cupola. The lowermost coil forms the promontory. [L. 142, 172.]—**Spiral c. of the modiolus.** Lat. *canalis spiralis modiolus*. A small c. winding around the modiolus in the base of lamina spiralis. [L. 142.]—**Spiroid c. of the temporal bone.** Fr., *c. spiroïde du temporal*. See **Aqueduct of Fallopius**.—**Stenson's c.** (not Stenson's or Steno's). See **Stenson's duct**.—**Sternal c.** Fr., *c. sternal*. In the *Crustacea*, a c. formed by the union of the mesophragm of the endosternites. [L. 11.]—**Stiebel's c.** The embryonic renal organ in certain *Mollusca*. [L. 121.]—**Stilling's c.** See **Hyaloid c.** and **Central c. of the spinal cord**.—**Stone-c.** See **Madreporic c.**—**Suborbital c.** See **Infra-orbital c.**—**Superior-palatine c.** A c. formed by the palate bone and the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. [C.]—**Superior semicircular c.** Lat. *canalis semicircularis superior*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Bögen-gang*. That one of the semicircular c's which has its convexity turned toward the upper surface of the pyramid. [F. 32.]—**Supra-orbital c.** Lat. *canalis supraorbitalis*. A c. at the upper margin of the orbit, transmitting the supra-orbital artery and nerve. [L. 31, 142.] Cf. **Supra-orbital notch**.—**Temporal c.** See **CANALIS ZYGOMATICO-TEMPORALIS**.—**Temporo-malar c's.** See **Zygomatic c's.**—**Tertiary radial c's.** See under **Radial c's.**—**Thrinene' c.** (Ger.). See **Lacrimal c.**—**Thoracic c.** Fr., *c. thoracique*. See **Thoracic duct**.—**Turpentine-c.** A secretory c. in which turpentine is secreted. [B. 75.]—**Tympanic c.** Lat. *canalis tympanicus*. Fr., *c. tympanique*. Syn.: *Jacobson's c.* A c. which opens on the lower surface of the petrous bone, between the carotid c. and the groove for the internal jugular vein; containing Jacobson's nerve. [F.]—**Unter-Augenhöhle' c.** (Ger.). See **Infra-orbital c.**—**Unterkiefer' c.** (Ger.). See **Inferior dental c.**—**Urethro-sexual c.** The vagina when, as in some mammals, the urethra opens into it. [L. 14.]—**Urinary c.** The urethra. [L. 14.]—**Uro-genital c.** Lat. *canalis urogenitalis*. Fr., *c. (ou sinus) uro-génital*. See **Uro-genital sinus**.—**Uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérine*. The c. of the uterus, including that of its body and that of its neck.—**Utero-cervical c.** (Sims). Fr., *c. utéro-cervical*. The cavity of the cervix uteri at the time of labor. [A. 301.]—**Utero-vaginal c.** The common c. formed by the uterus and vagina (see **Parturient c.**); in embryology, see **Müllerian duct**.—**Vaginal c.** The c. of the vagina.—**Vascular c's.** See **Haversian c's** and **Canaliculi c's**.—**Vector-c.** See **Oviduct**.—**Venous c.** See **Ductus venosus**.—**Verbindungse' c.** (Ger.). See **Connecting c.**—**Vertebral c.** Lat. *canalis vertebralis*. Fr., *c. vertébral*. Ger., *Wirbel-c.*, *Rückenmark's c.* Syn.: *rhachidian c.* The c. which lodges the spinal cord, formed by the vertebrae. [C.]—**Vertebral-arterial c.** The osseous c. through which the vertebral artery runs. [L. 14, 153.]—**Vestibular c's.** See **Inferior c's**.—**Vidian c.** Lat. *canalis vidianus*. Fr., *conduit vidien*. Ger., *Vid'scher C.*, *Flügelner-gang*. A c. of the sphenoid bone, at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum, transmitting the Vidian nerve and vessels. [L. 117.]—**Vitelligene c's.** In comparative anatomy, c's leading to the vitelligene glands. [L. 16.]—**Vulvar c.** Fr., *c. vulvaire* (Dolbeau). The vestibule of the vagina. [L. 31.]—**Vulvo-uterine c.** Fr., *c. vulvo-utérine*. The vagina. [A. 301.]—**Vulvo-vaginal c.** 1. The vagina and the vulva considered as a single c. 2. The orifice of the hymen. [A. 301.]—**Water-vascular c's.** See **Apophyseal c's**.—**Wharton's c.** See **Wharton's duct**.—**Wirbel-c.** (Ger.). See **Vertebral c.**—**Wirsung's c.** See **Pancreatic duct**.

DUCT.—**Zygomatic c's.** See **CANALIS zygomatico-facialis** and **CANALIS zygomatico-temporalis**.—**Zygomatico-facial c.** Lat. *canalis zygomatico-facialis*. See **Malar c.**—**Zygomatico-temporal c.** See **CANALIS zygomatico-temporalis**.

CANALA [Pohl] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)a(a^3)la^3$. See **SPIGELIA**.—**CANÄLCHEN** (Ger.), n. $Ka^2n-a^1ch^2en$. A little canal. [L. 304.] See **CANALICULUS**.—**Helle C.** The intercalated convolutions of a uriniferous tubule. [L. 31.]—**Kälke'.** See **CANALICULI calciferi**.—**Knochen-c.** See **CANALICULI of bone**.—**Saffe'.** See **Serous CANALICULI**.—**Sammelle'.** A collecting tubule of the kidney. [L. 31.]—**Schleifenförmige C.** (oder *Harne' c.*). See **Henle's loops**.—**TUBES and Uriniferous TUBULES**.—**Verbindunge'.** A junctional tubule of the kidney. [L. 31.]

CANALICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)a^2(a^3)la^3i^2k'u^2lu^2a^3$. See **CANALICULUS**.

CANALICULAR, adj. $Ka^2n-a^2l-i^2k'u^2a^3$. Lat., *canalicularis*. Fr., *canaliculaire*. Permeated with channels. [A. 385.]

CANALICULATE, adj. $Ka^2n-a^2l-i^2k'u^2a^3$. Lat., *canaliculatus*. Fr., *canaliculé*, *cannelé*. Ger., *gerinnt*, *gerinnet*. Channelled or furrowed, having a longitudinal furrow. [A. 301, 385; B. 34, 121.]

CANALICULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2nka^2n-a^2(a^3)la^3i^2k'u^2lu^2a^3(u^4)a^3ti^2te$. A subsection of the *Gastrocoeli*. [L. 227.]

CANALICULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2l-i^2ku^4$. See **CANALICULUS**.—**C's biliaires.** See **Bile-CANALICULI**.—**C's calcifères.** See **CANALICULI calciferi**.—**C's contournés.** See **Convolute TUBULES**.—**C's de Bellini.** See **TUBES of Bellini**.—**C's de Havers.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**C's de l'ivoire.** **C's dentaires.** See **Dental CANALS**.—**C's de Rosenmüller.** The canals of the organ of Rosenmüller.—**C. droit.** See **Collecting TUBULE**.—**C's médullaires.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**C's osseux.** The canaliculi of bone. [J.]—**C's poreux.** See **Porous CANALS**.—**C's primitifs.** The canaliculi of bone. [J.]—**C's récurrents** [Ranvier]. Those canaliculi of bone which extend nearly to an Haversian canal, but, instead of opening into it, curve sharply and communicate with the other canaliculi. [J. 31.]—**C's urinaires.** **C's urifères.** See **Uriniferous TUBULES**.—**C's vasculaires.** See **Haversian CANALS**.

CANALICULÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2n-a^2l-i^2k'u^4$. See **CANALICULATE**. As a n., in the pl., c's, a family of the *Calcaria*. [L. 321.]

CANALICULIZATION, n. $Ka^2n-a^2l-i^2k'u^4i^2a^3shu^2n$. The formation in calcified cartilage of the canals into which the peristotal processes extend. [J.]

CANALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-a^2l(a^3)la^3i^2k'u^2lu^2a^3(u^4)u^2su^4s$. Dim. of *canalis*, a canal. Fr., *canalicule*. Ger., *Canälchen*. A small channel.—**Bile-canaliculi.** **Biliary canaliculi.** Fr., *canalicules biliaires*. See **Intralobular biliary CANALS**.—**Canaliculi accessorii.** Inconstant canals for the transmission of veins at the outer edge of the canalis condyloideus anterior. [L. 31.]—**C. arteriosus.** See **Ductus arteriosus**.—**Canaliculi biliferi.** See **Intralobular biliary CANALS**.—**Canaliculi calciferi.** Fr., *canalicules calcifères*. Ger., *Kalkcanälchen*. An old term for the canaliculi of bone (from the mistaken notion that they were filled with lime). [J. 35.]—**C. carotico-tympanicus.** See **CANALIS carotico-tympanicus**.—**Canaliculi chalicophori.** See **Canaliculi calciferi**.—**C. chordæ tympani.** See **CANALIS chordæ tympani**.—**C. communicantis** [Verga]. Syn.: *aqueductus communicationis*. A small canal at the margin of the temporal bone, at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions, which transmits a vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. [L. 30.]—**Canaliculi dentium.** See **Dental CANALS**.—**Canaliculi haversiani.** See **Haversian CANAL**.—**C. innominatus.** See **CANALIS innominatus**.—**Canaliculi lacrimales.** Fr., *canalicules lacrymaux*. Ger., *Thränenwege*, *Thränenröhrchen*. Two small excretory channels for the tears, one in the inner third of each lid, running from the puncta lacrimalia to the lacrymal sac, which they enter by a double or a single opening. [F.]—**C. lacrimales.** See **Lacrimal CANAL**.—**C. laqueiformis.** See **Henle's LOOP-TUBULE**.—**C. mastoideus.** See **CANALIS mastoideus**.—**Canaliculi medullares.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**Canaliculi of bone.** Lat., *canaliculi ossei* (see *ossium*). Fr., *canalicules osseux* (ou *primitifs*). Ger., *Knochen-candälchen*. Minute canals in bone connecting the lacunæ with one another and with the Haversian canals. [J. 30, 32.]—**C. pharyngeus** [Arnold]. A canal formed between the body of the sphenoid bone, the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, and the ala vomeris. [L. 31.]—**Canaliculi pterygoidei.** Certain canals in front of the lingula of the sphenoid bone. [L. 115.]—**C. pterygo-palatinus.** See **Pterygo-palatine CANAL**.—**Canaliculi semicirculares.** See **Semicircular CANALS**.—**Canaliculi seminales.** See **Seminiferous TUBULES**.—**Canaliculi seminales recti.** The straight tubules of the testicle. [L.]—**Canaliculi seminiferi.** See **Seminiferous TUBULES**.—**Canaliculi sphenoidales.** See **Canaliculi pterygoidei**.

C. sphenopalatinus [Hyrtl]. **C. sphenopharyngeus.** See **Pterygo-palatine CANAL**.—**C. tympanicus.** See **Tympanic CANAL**.—**Canaliculi vasculosi.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**Canaliculi vomero-sphenoidales laterales.** See **CANALIS vomero-sphenoidales**.—**C. vomero-sphenoidales medianus.** See **CANALIS vomerosphenoidales**.—**Collecting c.** A collecting tube of the kidney. [L. 31.]—**Dental canaliculi.** See **Dental CANALS**.—**Interlobular canaliculi.** See **Interlobular CHANNELS**.—**Juice-canaliculi.** **Lymphatic-canaliculi.** See **Serous canaliculi**.—**Porous canaliculi.** See **Porous CANALS**.—**Sapcanaliculi.** See **Serous canaliculi**.—**Serous canaliculi.** Lat., *canal. serosa*. Fr., *canaux (ou tubes) plasmatiques (ou du suc)*. Ger., *plasmatische Canäle*, *Saftcanälchen*. See **Thromb.**, **Saftbahnen**. Syn.: *cell-spaces*, *juice canals* (or *canaliculi*), *lymphatic channels* (or *canaliculi*), *plasmatic canals* (or *channels*, or *vessels*), *sap-canals* (or *canaliculi*), *serous canals*. 1. Of von Recklinghausen (1862), minute channels supposed to exist in all connective tissue, which are directly continuous with lymphatic vessels and hence may be said to form their origin. 2. Any minute channels supposed to be filled with lymph and connected with the lymph-vessels (e. g., the serous canals supposed to be connected with the cell

CANARIENBAUM (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n ba'u'm*. See **CANARIUM**. Gemeiner C. See **CANARIUM commune**.

CANARIENGRASS (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n gra's*. See **CANARY-GRASS**.

CANARIENHARZ (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n ha'r'tz*. The gum-resin obtained from *Canarium canariense*. [B. 121.]

CANARIENPFLASTER (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n pfla'st-e'r*. See **EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS eburum**.

CANARIENSAMEN (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n za'm-e'n*. See **CANARY-SEED**.

CANARIENVOGEL (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n vog-e'l*. The *Fringilla canaria*. [B. 180.]

CANARIENZUCKER (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n zu'k-e'r*. The *Saccharum canariense*, also a popular term for any finely powdered white-sugar. [B. 180, 270.]

CANARI-LAUT (Malay), n. The *Terminalia catappa*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANARINA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'n-ka-na-a-na-r'i-na*. Fr., *canarina*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of campanulaceous herbs of the tribe *Campanula*. [B. 12, 121.] *C. campanulata* (Linnaeus). A lactescent herb of the Canary Islands, where the buds are eaten. [B. 88, 173, 211.]

CANARINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'n(ka'n)-a-r(a'r)-i-n'e-e*. (a²e²). Of Reichenbach and Webb, a subdivision or tribe of the *Campanula*, comprising *Canarina*, etc. [B. 170.]

CANARION (Fr.), **CANARIS** (Fr.), n's. *Ka'n-a-r-i-o-n*, *a-r-i-s*. See **CANARIUM**.

CANARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'n(ka'n)-a(a's)-ri-u-m(u'm)*. Fr., *canarion*, *canari*, *canaris*. Ger., *Canarienbaum*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical burseraceous plants. [B. 121.] *C. album* (Rauschell). Syn.: *Pinela alba* (Loureiro). A shrub of China, Cochinchina, and the Philippine Islands, furnishing árbol-a-brea resin. [B. 2, 214.] *C. balsamiferum*. Of Willdenow, the *Boswellia thibetica* of Moore, the *C. zeylanicum*. [B. 212, 214.] *C. bengalense* (Roxburgh). A tree of Sikkim, furnishing a clear amber-colored resin which, on hardening, becomes brittle and resembles copal, for which it is said to be used in Calcutta. [B. 172, 180.] *C. commune* (Linnaeus). Ger., *gemeiner Canarienbaum*. The Java almond-tree, elemi-tree, growing throughout the East Indies. A yellowish-white fragrant gum (Manila elemi) exudes from the stem and is used as an application to sluggish ulcers. The bark yields a limpid oil of a terebinthaceous odor which, on standing, congeals into a buttery substance resembling camphor and having properties like those of copaiba balsam. The 3-sided nut (Chinese almond) contains a single edible seed of almond-like taste, from which bread is made in the Celebes, although too free indulgence in the nut is said to cause diarrhoea. An oil expressed from the kernels is used for illumination and, when fresh, as a condiment. [B. 12, 185.] *C. decumanum* (Gartner). A Molucca tree. [B. 214.] *C. mauritanicum*. Syn.: *Colophonia mauritanica* [De Candolle], *Bursaria orientalis* Lamarek; *resin pinnatifida* [Lamarek]. A tree of the Mauritius. The wood yields a resinous juice, smelling like camphor and turpentine, used by the natives like colophony. [B. 42, 93, 153.] *C. melanethenicum* (Gartner). The *C. commune*. [B. 214.] *C. microcarpum* (Willdenow). See *MYRIS oleosa*. *C. pincha* (Komig). Syn.: *Pincha nigra* [Loureiro]. A tree of China and Cochinchina. [B. 214.] *C. silvestre* (Gartner). The camacora tree of Ambova; said to furnish *C. rugosa* gum. [B. 121, 211.] *C. sinense* (Rumphius). See *C. album*. *C. strictum* (Roxburgh). The black-dammar-tree; a large Malabar tree furnishing black dammar. [B. 172.] *C. vulgare*. See *C. commune*. *C. zephyrinum* (Rumphius). The *Canary bark* of Rumphius; a variety of *C. commune*. [B. 214.] *C. zeylanicum* (Blume). A Cingalese species closely related to and perhaps identical with *C. commune*. [B. 212.]

CANARY ARCHIL, n. *Ka'n-a-r'i-e-n ark'i'l*. See **ROCCELLA tinctoria**.

CANARY BARAT, n. See **CANARIUM zephyrinum**.

CANARY-CREEPER, n. The *Tropaeolum aduncum canariense*. [B. 34, 275.]

CANARY-FLOWER, n. The *Tropaeolum peregrinum*. [B. 185.]

CANARY-GRASS, n. Ger., *Canariengras*. The *Phalaris canariensis*. [B. 34.]

CANARY-SEED, n. Ger., *Canariensamen*. The hulled seeds of *Phalaris canariensis*. [B. 370, 275.]

CANARY-WEED, n. A Canary Island species of *Roccella*. [B.]

CANARY WINE, n. See under **WINE**.

CANARY-WOOD, n. The *Persea indica (canariensis)*. [B. 19, 185, 235.]

CANATTE-CORONDE, n. A Ceylon tree producing a bitter variety of cinnamon. [Bory (B. 121).]

CANAVALI, n. 1. In India, the *Canavalia ensiformis*. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Canavalia*. 3. Of Commerson, an undetermined species of *Canavalia*. [B. 12, 88, 121.]

CANAVALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'n-a-a-v'a-l'i-a*. From *canavali* (v.), Fr., *canavali*. Of Adanson, a genus of tropical papilionaceous prostrate or twining herbs of the tribe *Phaseola*. [B. 12, 121.] *C. cathartica* (Dupetit-Thouars). Syn.: *Canavali cathartica*. An East Indian species, purgative. [B. 121, 173.] *C. ensiformis* (De Candolle). *C. gladiata* (De Candolle). *C. inermis* (De Candolle). Syn.: *Dolichos canavialis* (Linnaeus), *resin in unguis formis* (Jacquin), *seu gladiatus* (Jacquin). The horse bean or sword bean, the "overlook" of the West Indies, said to act as a watchman; a perennial twining species growing in India, the West Indies, and South

America. Several varieties are cultivated for their edible pods. The seeds are said to be poisonous. The plant has been used for various cachexiae. [B. 172, 180, 212.] *C. lineata* (De Candolle). See *C. obtusifolia*. *C. Loureirii* (G. Don). See *C. ensiformis*.

C. maritima (Dupetit-Thouars). Syn.: *Canavali maritima*. An East Indian purgative species. The leaves are applied to glandular swellings. [B. 121, 173.] *C. obtusifolia* (De Candolle). *C. rosea* (De Candolle). *C. rutilans* (De Candolle). Syn.: *Rhynchosia rosea* (De Candolle). *Dolichos obtusifolius* (Roxburgh) (*seu rotundifolius* [Roxburgh]). The seaside bean; a species found on tropical sea-shores. [B. 172, 180, 212.] *C. virosa* (Wight and Arnott). Syn.: *Dolichos virosus* (Roxburgh). A wild variety of *C. ensiformis*, distinguished by its bitter seeds. [B. 180, 212.]

CANAVEILLES (Fr.), n. *Ka'n-a-v'e-i'l-y'*. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a spring containing sodium sulphide. [A, 385; L. 49.]

CANCALE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n²-ka²*. A maritime health-resort in the department of Ile-et-Vilaine, France. [A, 385; L. 49.]

CANCAMON (Lat.), **CANCAMUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Ka'n²-ka²n²-ka²m(k'a²m)-o²n, -u²m(u'm)*. Gr., *καγκάμον*. Fr., *cancame*. Syn.: *balsamum c.* 1. Of Dioscorides, a resinous gum of Arabia; supposed to have been derived from *Balsamodendron Kataf*, 2. Gum anime. [B. 88, 119, 121, 180.] Cf. **BALSAMUM c.**—**C. Graecorum**. See **COURBAILL**.

CANCANON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'n²(ka²n²)/ka²n(k'a²n)-o²n*. See **CACALIA**.

CANCAVI, n. The *Jatropha manihot*. [B. 88.]

CANCELLARIA [Lamarek] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka'n(k'a²n²)-se²l-(ke²l)-la(la's)-ri²-a²*. A family of the *Siphonochlamyda*. [L. 121.]

CANCELLARIADÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'n(k'a²n²)-se²l-ke²l-l'a²l'a²-ri²-a²-da²-d'e-a²-c²*. A family of the *Protoscutifera*. [L. 282.]

CANCELLARIDÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'n(k'a²n²)-se²l-ke²l-l'a²l'a²-ri²-a²-e-a²-e²*. A family of the *Toxiglossa*. [L. 121.]

CANCELLATE, CANCELLED, CANCELLOUS, adj's. *Ka'n²-se²l-at, -at-e²d, -se²l-u²s*. Lat., *cancelatus*. Fr., *cancelle, crébri, ride*. Ger., *gitterig, gitterartig, gitterförmig*. Having a lattice-like structure. [A, 318; B, 19, 121.] See **CANCELLUS**.

CANCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'n(k'a²n²)-se²l-(ke²l)/lu²s(lu²s)*. Dim. of *cancer* (q. v.). Gr., *κινκλῆς*. Fr., *cancelle*. Ger., *Gitter*. An individual element of a lattice-like structure. The cancelli of bone are the columns or plates making up the framework of its spongy substance, so arranged in arches as to combine great strength with lightness and elasticity. [A, 70.]

CANCER (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'n(k'a²n²)/su²r(ke²r)*. Gen., *can'eri, can'ceris*. Gr., *καρκίος, καρκίνωμα* (3d def.). Heb., *deest* (1st def.), *ikil* (3d def.). Ar., *acrab* (1st def.), *ikila* (3d def.). Fr., *c, crabe* (1st def.), *écrevisse* (1st def.), *cancere* (1st def.). Ger., *Krebs* (1st and 3d def's). It., *cancro* (1st and 3d def's). Sp., *cangrejo* (1st def.), *c* (3d def.). 1. A crab, including the zodiacal sign so called. [A, 325.] 2. A cancellus (q. v.). [Apuleius (A. 318).] 3. A general term for malignant tumors, infiltrations, and ulcers (perhaps from the fancied resemblance of the enlarged veins often surrounding the lesion to a crab's claws, or from an ancient belief that an animal was devouring the diseased part); restricted by Virchow to those that are partly or wholly of epithelial origin. 4. An old name for a certain bandage for the head from its having been cut into a number of tails resembling a crab's legs. [A, 301, 322, 325, 335; L. 313.]—Cf. **CARCINOMA**.—**Acinous c.**, **Adenoid c.**. See **ADENOSARCOMA** and **MEDULLARY SARCOMA**.—**Alveolar c.**. See **ALVEOLARIS**. Fr., *c. alvéolaire*. Any c. of an alveolar structure; one in which the cells of epithelial origin are packed in regular alveoli bounded by trabeculae of fibrous tissue. The term has been improperly restricted to colloid c. [E, L. 44, 314.]—**Apinoid c.**. A variety of scirrhus resembling an unripe pear in section. [L. 317.]—**Aqueatic c.**. See *C. aquaticus*.—**Atrophic c.**, **Atrophying c.**. See *C. canaliculatus*.—**Calcareous c.**. See *C. calcareum*.—**Black c.**. See *Melanotic c.*.—**Bunoid c.**. Fr., *c. bunioide*. An old term for which calcareous matter has been deposited. [L. 314.]—**Calci c.**. A c. in which calcareous matter has been deposited. [L. 314.]—**Calci cancerum**. See **ASTACOLITH**.—**C. albus**. See *C. aquaticus*.—**C. a myeloplaxer** (Fr.). See **OSTEOSARCOMA**.—**C. anthracinus**. A c. which begins as a blackish speck and develops into a mulberry-like excrescence. [L. 135.]—**C. apertus**. Gr., *καρκίνος ἀκρωτής*. Fr., *c. ouvert*. Ger., *offener Krebs, Krebsgeschwür*. An open c.; one in a state of ulceration. [L. 44, 135.]—**C. aquaticus**. Fr., *c. aqueatic*, *c. aqueux*. Ger., *Wasserkrebs*. Water-c. (or cancer); an old term for various gangrenous affections of the mouth, perhaps from the profuse flow of saliva. [D, 75; E, L. 41, 44.]—**C. areolaire** (Crucveilhier) (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*.—**C. areolaire pul-tace (Crucveilhier) (Fr.). A variety of colloid c. in which the areolae contain an opaque, yellowish, tallow-like material resembling casein. [L. 316.]—**C. astacus** (Linnaeus). See **ASTACUS fluvialilis**.—**C. atrophique** (Fr.). See *Cicatrizing c.*—**C. Bassii**. An eight-cent-tailed bandage. [L. 135.]—**C. bätard** (Ecker) (Fr.). See **EPITHELIOMA**.—**C. Bombarthus** (Linnaeus). See **FUCCUS Bombarthus**.—**C. blastema**. A supposititious structureless fluid from which c. has been supposed to be developed. [L. 317.]—**C. caninariorum** (Londinensis). See *Chimney sweepers' c.*—**C. cartilagineux** (Fr.). See *Chondroid c.*.—**C. cell**. See under **CELL**.—**C. cécébriforme** (Fr.). See *Medullary sarcoma*.—**C. chondro-fibreux** (Fr.). See *Chondroid c.*.—**C. cysticus**. See *Colloid c.* and *Cystic sarcoma*.—**C. de Galien** (Fr.). See *C. lith* (def.).—**C. dendritique** (Fr.). See *Papilloma*.—**C. des fumeurs** (Fr.). See *Smokers' c.*.—**C. des ramoneurs** (Fr.). See *Chimney sweepers' c.*.—**C. dur** (Fr.). See *Sarcomus c.*.—**C. e fuligine**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.*.—**C. encéphaloïde** (Fr.). See *Medullary sarcoma*.—**C. en enrase** (Fr.). See *Squidre en enrase*.—**C.****

en nappe (Fr.). A c. which extends in the form of a layer, as on a mucous surface, without penetrating to any considerable depth. [A. 24.] **C. en plaque** (Fr.). See *Squamous carcinoma*. **C. ex-ulceratus**. See *C. apertus*. **C. fibreux** (Fr.). **C. fibroïde** (Fr.). **C. fibro-plastique** (Fr.). See *Fibrous c.* and *Scirrhus c.* **C. fluvialis**. See *Asciurus fluvialis*. **C. fragile** (Fr.). See *Epithelioma*. **C. fungoides** (Fr.). **C. fungoides**, **C. fungosus**. See *Fungus haematodes* and *Scirrhus c.* **C. Galeni**. See *C. thideli*. **C. gammarus**. See *Homarus vulgaris*. **C. gelatiniforme** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). See *Colloid c.* **C. genuinus occultus**. See *C. occultus*. **C. glaucoide** (Fr.). See *Chloroma*. **C. globosus**. A c. of a globular shape. [L. 15.] **C. gommeux** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.* **C. hématoïde** (Fr.). See *Fungus haematodes*. **C. juice**. Fr., *suc cancéreux*. Ger., *Krebsmilch*. A thick, glairy, or oily liquid, of a creamy, yellow, or pink color, contained in the cavities of a c. or infiltrated into the tissue, holding the c. cells in suspension. [A. 2.] **C. kystique** (Fr.). See *Cystic c.* **C. latens**. See *C. occultus*. **C. latio** (Linnæus). See *Bursera latia*. **C. lenticularis** (Schulz). See *Squamous carcinoma*. **C. leuce**. Medullary sarcoma. [G. 15.] **C. lupus**. Lupine carcinoma (v.). [G. 15.] **C. macula** (Linnæus). The common crab. [L. 303.] **C. manifestus**. See *C. apertus*. **C. marinus**. See *Homarus vulgaris*. **C. médullaire** (Fr.). **C. medullaris**. See *Medullary carcinoma* and *Medullary sarcoma*. **C. melanæus**, **C. melanæ** (Fr.). **C. mélanique** (Fr.). **C. melanodes**, **C. mélanotique** (Fr.). **C. mélanotique** (Fr.). See *Melanotic c.* and *Keloid c.* **C. mollis**, **C. mou** (Fr.). See *Medullary carcinoma* and *Medullary sarcoma*. **C. mundatorum**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.* **C. myrmecia**. See *C. verrucosus*. **C. napiforme** (Fr.). See *Bunoid c.* **C. nobilis** (Schrank). See *Asciurus fluvialis*. **C. noir** (Fr.). See *Melanotic c.* **C. occultus**. Ger., *κρυπτός καρκίνος*. An old term for a c. that had not yet assumed the gross characteristic features, especially a scirrhus c. of the mamma in which the veins about the nipple had not yet become enlarged; also, for a c. that had not ulcerated. [A. 301; L. 135.] **C. of alacrities**. A variety of epithelioma growing in or upon scars. [Paget, l. 1.] **C. of the blood**. Leucæthæmia. [Rand, "Lancet" 1888, No. 7; "Lancet," Mar. 3, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 21, 1888, p. 326.] **C. oris**. See *C. apertus*. **C. ossis**. See *Fungus ossificus*. **C. ouvert** (Fr.). See *C. apertus*. **C. pagurus** (Linnæus). A Mediterranean variety of *C.* (1st def.), turning into chela cancerorum. [B. 119; L. 105.] **C. par infection** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.* **C. phagedæna**. A c. that begins as a pustule which suddenly ulcerates and progresses rapidly. [G. 1.] **C. primitif** (Fr.). See *Primary c.* **C. pul-tace** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.* **C. purgatoris infimiculi**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.* **C. root**. A popular name for various plants that are applied to cancerous ulcers, including *Compholobis* (*Orobanchæ americana*), *Epiphegus* (*Orobanchæ virginiana*), and *Lophylion uniflorum*. [B. 19.] **C. ruficaria**. A species of *C.* (1st def.) from which, when exposed to heat, an oil exudes that is used for rheumatism by the negroes in the French colonies. [L. 105.] **C. scirrhus**. See *Scirrhus c.* **C. seroti**. See *Chimney sweepers' c.* **C. serum**. See *C. juice*. **C. sous-cutané** (Fr.). See *Carcinoma tuberosum* and *Keloid c.* **C. spongiosus**. See *Fungus haematodes*. **C. squilla**. See *Palæmon squilla*. **C. squirrhæux** (Fr.). See *Scirrhus c.* **C. terebrans**. See *Epithelioma*. **C. tuberosus**. See *Carcinoma tuberosum* and *Keloid c.* **C. verrucosus**. Fr., *carcine verruqueuse*. Epithelioma with warty hypertrophy of the epidermis. [G.] **C. vulgaris**. See *Scirrhus c.* **C. wort**. The *Lupinus spæcia* and *Lupinus albus*; also the genus *Veronica*. [B. 275.] **C. xanthosus**. See *Chloroma*. **Cancerom chela**. See *Chela cancerorum*. **Cancerom concremen-tosa lapides**, **sen lapilli**, **sen oculi**. See *ASTACOLITH*. **Cauliflower c.** A form of ulcerated epithelioma in which the surface is deeply fissured, so as to look like a cauliflower. [A. 365.] **Cavernous c.** A c. containing one or more cavities formed by fatty metamorphosis or simple atrophy. [A. 291.] **Cellular c.**, **Cerebriform c.**. See *Medullary carcinoma* and *Medullary sarcoma*. **Chela cancerorum**. Crabs' claws; the ends of the claws of *C. pagurus*; formerly official. [B. 119.] **Chimney-sweepers' (or sweepers') c.** Lat., *c. canicularium*, *c. fuligine*, *c. caniculari-asthæticum*. Fr., *c. des ramoneurs*. Ger., *Schornsteinfegerkrebs*, *Hofensackerkrebs*, *Russkrebs*, *Chimneykrebs*. Syn.: *oschese carcinoma*. A form of epithelioma of the scrotum, so called from its having been generally observed in the chimney-sweepers of London, in whom it was attributed to the irritant action of soot. It begins as a tubercle, generally at the lower and fore part of the scrotum, which becomes covered with a crust, ulcerates, and spreads so as to expose the testicles, which are said to undergo destruction occasionally, but not until after the inguinal glands have become involved. In some cases a verrucous condition takes place with hardly any ulceration. It is commonly met with in middle life, but has been observed in childhood. [A. 336; G. M. Humphry (A. 279).] **Chondroid c.** Fr., *c. chondroïde* [Récamier]. A variety of scirrhus c. which, on section, presents a shining, bluish-white look. [L. 317.] See also *Chondroma*. **Chronic c.**. See *Scirrhus c.* **Cicatrical pavement-cell c.** A variety of superficial epithelioma, of slow growth, occurring mostly on the face in old persons, characterized by gradual retrogression and resorption of a great portion of the cells and cicatrical contraction of the stroma, so that superficial infiltrated cicatrices are formed at the periphery without previous ulceration. [A. 291.] **Cicatrizing c.** A variety of c., especially scirrhus, in which atrophy and shrinking are prominent phenomena. [L. 311.] **Clay-pipe c.** See *Smokers' c.* **Colloid c.** Lat., *c. alveolaris*, *carcinoma alveolare*. Fr., *c. colloïde*, *ou colloïdiforme*, *ou gommeux*, *ou ardoir*, *ou indurée*. Ger., *Gallertkrebs*. A form of c. in which the alveoli contain colloid material (see *Colloid*) regarded as arising from a transformation of the epithelial cells; commonly found in the viscera. [E.] **Connective-tissue c.** See *Scirrhus c.* **Cylinder-cell c.**, **Cylindroid epithelial c.** See *Cylindrical epithelioma*. **Cystic**

c. Lat., *c. cysticus*. Fr., *c. cystique*. See *Colloid c.* and *Cystic carcinoma*. **Dendritic c.** Fr., *c. dendritique*. See *Patchy c.* **Duct c.** A subvariety of cylindrical epithelioma. **E. Iuburnous c.** Lat., *carcinoma iuburnum*. See *Scirrhus c.* **Embolic c.** Ger., *embolischer Krebs*. A secondary c. due to embolic infection. [Birch Hirschfeld (A. 319).] **Encephaloid c.** Latine, *encephalomatous c.* See *Medullary sarcoma*. **Endothelial c.** See *Endothelioma*. **Epithelial c.** See *Epithelioma*. **Epithelial c. with cylindrical cells**. See *Cylindrical epithelioma*. **Fasciculated c.** See *Spindle-celled sarcoma*. **Faux c.** (Fr.). See *Epithelioma*. **Fibrous c.** Fr., *c. fibreuse*, *c. fibroide*. Ger., *Faserkrebs*. 1. See *Scirrhus c.* 2. Of Paget, a recurrent ligament tumor. [L. 58.] **Flat epithelial c.** [Thiersch]. Ger., *Plattenepithelkrebs*, *Oberhautcarcinom*, *Hautkrebs*. A superficial cutaneous epithelioma with flat cells. [L. 14, 309, 310, 311.] **Fungous c.** See *Fungus haematodes*. **Gelatiniform c.**, **Gelatinous c.** See *Colloid c.* **Gland c.**, **Glandular c.**, **Glandular-cell c.** See *Adenocarcinoma* and *Cylindrical epithelioma*. **Green c.** Fr., *c. glaucoide*. See *Chloroma*. **Gum c.**, **Gummos c.** See *Colloid c.* **Hæmatoïd c.** See *Fungus haematodes*. **Hard c.** See *Scirrhus c.* **Hidden c.** See *C. occultus*. **Lapides cancri** [Dan. Ph.] (see *canerorum*). See *ASTACOLITH*. **Lapides canerorum acetati**. Calcium acetate formed by the action of vinegar on astacolites. [B. 119.] **Lapides canerorum citrati**. Calcium citrate formed by the action of lime-juice on astacolites. [B. 119.] **Lapides canerorum preparati** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A fine whitish powder prepared by treating crabs' eyes after the method used for testa preparata. [B. 95.] **Lapilli** (see *Lapis* [Netherl. Ph.] *canerorum*). See *ASTACOLITH*. **Lardiform c.**, **Larinoïd c.** Fr., *c. lardiforme*, *c. larinoïde*. A variety of scirrhus c. resembling lard. [A. 301.] **Latent c.** See *C. occultus*. **Lenticular c.** Lat., *c. lenticularis* (Schulz). Fr., *squille pustuleux ou dissimulé*. See *Squamous carcinoma*. **Lipomatous c.** A c. with an abundance of fat-cells in the stroma. [L. 311.] **Lupous c.** See *Lupia canerosa*. **Magisterium oculorum cancri**. Calcium carbonate made by washing astacolites with water and pulverizing. [B. 119.] See *CRETA pæcipitata*. **Mammary c.** 1. C. of the mammary gland. 2. See *Mastoid c.* [L. 317.] **Mastoid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma which, on section, looks like the boiled udder of a cow. [L. 316.] **Medullary c.** See *Medullary sarcoma* and *Medullary carcinoma*. **Melanoid c.**, **Melanotic c.** Lat., *c. melanodes*. Fr., *c. mélanique*. Ger., *melanotischer Krebs*, *Pigmentkrebs*. Black c.; a malignant growth (carcinomatous or sarcomatous) in which there is a deposit of melanin. [L. 311.] **Metastatic c.** See *Secondary c.* **Milt-like c.** See *Medullary sarcoma*. **Mucous c.** Ger., *Schleimgewüchskrebs*. See *Colloid c.* **Multicellular c.** See *Medullary carcinoma* and *Medullary sarcoma*. **Myxomatous c.** A c. in which the stroma has undergone myxoid transformation. [L. 314.] **Napiform c.** Fr., *c. napiforme*. See *Bunoid c.* **Nephroid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling a kidney in section. [L. 316.] **Obsolescent c.** See *Cicatrizing c.* **Occult c.** See *C. occultus*. **Oculi canerorum**. See *ASTACOLITH*. **Open c.** See *C. apertus*. **Osteoid c.** Fr., *c. osteoïde*. Ger., *Osteoidkrebs*. 1. A variety of c. in which there is a deposit of osseous matter. 2. Osteoid chondroma. 3. Osteosarcoma. [L. 311, 315, 317.] **Osteolytic c.** Cancerous infiltration of bone without the formation of a distinct tumor, resembling a local osteomalacia. [L. 315.] **Pancreatic c.** A variety of scirrhus resembling the pancreas in structure. [L. 317.] **Papillary c.**, **Papillary epithelial c.** See *Papillary epithelioma*. **Pavement-cell c.** See *Carcinoid c.* **Pigmentary c.**, **Pigment c.** See *Melanotic c.* **Placental c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling the placenta in structure. [L. 312.] **Primary c.** Fr., *c. primitif*. Ger., *primärer Krebs*. A c. occurring as the original manifestation of cancerous disease; one that is not due to infection from a preceding c. **Pulpy c.**, **Pultaceous c.** Fr., *c. pultacé*. See *Colloid c.* **Pulvis c. chelis cancerorum compositus**. Fr., *poudre de pinces de canere*. An old preparation consisting of 1 part each of prepared mother of pearl, prepared crabs' eyes, prepared red coral, white amber, and hartshorn prepared without fire (impure calcium phosphate) and 5 parts of crabs' claws (Würtemb. Ph., 1798); or of 1 part each of oriental bezoar, oriental pearls, red coral, white amber, calcined hartshorn, and crabs' eyes and 6 parts of crabs' claws [Palat. Disp., 1764]; frequently mentioned by Sydenham. [B. 90, 119.] **Ramose c.** A branching variety of scirrhus. [L. 312.] **Rapiform c.** Fr., *c. rapiforme*. See *Bunoid c.* **Re-tractile c.** Fr., *c. rétractile*, *c. avec rétraction du mamelon*. A c. of the mamma with retraction of the nipple. [A. 301.] **Rodent c.** See *Epithelioma*. **Sal oculorum cancri**. See *Lapides canerorum acetati*. **Sarcomatous c.** Lat., *carcinoma sarcomatodes*. Ger., *sarkomatöses Carcinom*. An adenocarcinoma with sarcomatous degeneration of the interstitial connective tissue. [Rindfleisch (A. 326); G.] **Scirrhus c.**, **Scirrhus c.** Fr., *c. dur*, *squille*. Ger., *Skirrhus*. Hard c., scirrhus; a form of carcinoma in which induration is a prominent feature, forming a tumor of a stony feel which creaks under the knife on section and presents a bluish-white or grayish-white appearance. Its characteristics are those of texture, not of essential structure, being due to an abundance of fibrous tissue in the stroma. [A. 385; L.] Cf. *Scirrhus*. **Secondary c.** Fr., *c. par infection*. Ger., *secundärer Krebs*. Syn.: *metastatic c.* A c. formed as the result of infection from a preceding c. in another situation. **Shrinking c.** See *Scirrhus*. **Simple c.** See *Scirrhus c.* **Smokers' c.** Fr., *c. des fumeurs*. Epithelioma of the lips or mouth attributed to the action of tobacco smoke or the mechanical irritation of a pipe. [L. 49.] **Soft c.** Lat., *c. mollis*. Fr., *c. mou*. See *Medullary carcinoma* and *Medullary sarcoma*. **Solanoid c.** A c. resembling a potato in section. [L. 316.] **Soot c.** Lat., *c. e fuligine*. Epithelioma due to the irritant action of soot on the skin; most common in the form of chimney-sweepers' c. [L. 312.] **Squamous-celled c.**, **Squamous epithelial c.** See *Carcinoid c.* **Stone c.** See *Scirrhus*. **Telangiectatic c.** Ger., *teleangiectatischer Krebs*. Fungus haematodes (q. v.). [A. 326.] **Tinctura oculorum canerorum**. See *Tinctura coral-*

LIORUM.—**Tuberous c.** See **CARCINOMA** *tuberosum* and **KELOID**.
Tabular epithelial c. See **CYLINDROMA**. **Ungulae cancerorum.** See *Ungulae cancerorum*. **Villous c.** Fr. *c. villosa*, *c. dendrolique*. Ger. *Zottenkrebs* [Rokitansky]. See **PAPILLOMA**. **Wart-like c.** See **PAPILLOMA**. **Water c.** See *C. aquaticus*. **Withering c.** See *C. atrophicans*.

CANCÉREUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}ru^2$. See **CANCEROUS**.

CANCERHEMIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}a^{2n}me$. The supposed presence of cancer elements in the blood. [A. 385.]

CANCERIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}se^{2n}ke^{2n}ri^{2n}de$ ($a^{2n}e^{2n}$). Fr. *cancerides*, *cancerules*. A family of the *Cyclometopidae*. [L. 303.]

CANCERIDEOUS, adj. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}ri^{2n}de^{2n}us$. Lat. *cancerideus*. Fr. *canceride*. Resembling a crab. [L. 180.]

CANCERIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}se^{2n}ke^{2n}ri^{2n}de^{2n}ez$ ($a^{2n}s$). Fr. *cancerides*. See **BRACHYURA**. **C. littorales**, [Duméril]. See **DROMIAE**. **C. pelagii** [Latreille]. See **PORTUNIDE**. **C. vigiles** [Latreille]. See **PINOTHEIDAE**.

CANCERIENS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}re^{2n}a^{2n}$. See **CANCERIDÆ**.

CANCERIFORME (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}fo^{2n}rm$. See **CANCERIFORM**; as a n. in the pl., of Duméril, see **CATOMETOPITA**.

CANCÉRILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}re^{2n}y$. The *Daphne mezereum*. [B. 121.]

CANCERILLO (Sp.), n. $Ka^{2n}the^{2n}re^{2n}yo$. The *Asclepias curassavica*. [A. 417.]

CANCÉRISME (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}re^{2n}zm$. The cancerous state. [A. 301; L.]

CANCEROMA (C.-Isus) (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}se^{2n}ke^{2n}ri^{2n}o^{2n}ma^{2n}$. Gen. *canceromatosus* (-tis). See **CARCINOMA**.

CANCEROUS, adj. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}ru^2$. Lat. *cancerosus*, *cancerinus*. Fr. *cancerous*. Ger. *krebsartig*, *krebsig*. It. *canceroso*, *cancrigino*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, cancer. [A. 385; E.]

CANCÉRILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}sa^{2n}re^{2n}y$. See **CANCÉRILLE**.

CANCHALAGUA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}cha^{2n}a^{2n}g^{2n}wa^{2n}$. From the Colombian name, *cancha-lagua* or *cachen-lahuen*. Sp., c. Of the Sp. Ph. the *Erythraea chilensis*; of the Mex. Ph. the *Erythraea chilensis*, *Erythraea stricta*, and *Erythraea jorullensis*; also the *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. [A. 417; B. 88, 95, 121.] **Herba canchalaguae**. The herb of *Erythraea chilensis*. [B. 95.]

CANCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}za^{2n}ch^{2n}a^{2n}s^{2n}mu^{2n}s$ ($mu^{2n}s$). Gr. *καγχασμος*. Immoderate or hysterical laughter. [A. 322.]

CANCHE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}sh$. See **AIRA** ($ch^{2n}d^{2n}f$). **C. à feuilles d'aillet**. See **AIRA** *carophylla*. **C. aquatique**. See **AIRA** *aquatica*. **C. blanchâtre**. See **AIRA** *caneva*. **C. des gazons**, **C. élevée**. See **AIRA** *caespitosa*. **C. flexible**. See **AIRA** *flexuosa*.

CANCHE (Chin.), n. The *Saccharum afflicturn*. [B. 121.]

CANCICA (Sansk.), n. Vinegar or acetic acid. [L. 105.]

CANCHILAGUA (Sp.), n. $Ka^{2n}che^{2n}la^{2n}g^{2n}wa^{2n}$. In Aragon, the *Linum catharticum*. [B. 121.]

CANCORHYE (Tamil), n. The *Tragia involucrata*. [B. 172.]

CANCHRYIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}ch^{2n}ru^{2n}s$. Gr. *καγχρυς*. See **CACHRYIS**.

CANCINPERICON, n. An old name for hot horse-dung. [Ruland (A. 325); L. 94.]

CANCONG (Malay), n. The *Convolvulus reptans* and *Convolvulus medeolae*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANCRA (Hind.), n. The *Pavetta indica*. [B. 172.]

CANCRASTACOIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}kra^{2n}sa^{2n}ta^{2n}k^{2n}ta^{2n}k^{2n}o^{2n}fo^{2n}de^{2n}z$ ($de^{2n}z$). For deriv., see **CANCER**. **As-tacus**, and **-oid**.^{*} Fr. *cancrastacoides* [De Blainville]. A family of decapods. [L. 180.]

CANCRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}kr$. 1. A popular name for various crustaceans, particularly the common crab. 2. A chancre. 3. Cancer. [A. 385; L. 105, 199.] **Pînces de c.** See *Chela cancerorum* under **CANCER**. **Poudre de pînces de c.** See *Palus c. chela cancerorum* under **CANCER**.

CANCRELAT (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}kr^{2n}la^{2n}$. The *Blatta orientalis*. [A. 385.]

CANCRENA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kra^{2n}na^{2n}$. See **CANCERINE**.

CANCRIDE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2n}kre^{2n}de$. Pertaining to or resembling a crab; as a n. in the pl., see **CANCRIDES**. [A. 385.]

CANCRIFORM, adj. $Ka^{2n}kre^{2n}fo^{2n}rm$. Lat. *cancriformis* (from *cancer*, a crab, and *forma*, form). Fr. *cancriforme*. See **CANCRIFORMES**.

CANCRIFORMES (Lat.), **CANCRIFORMIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}sa^{2n}kre^{2n}fo^{2n}rm$ ($ez^{2n}s$), $i^{2n}a^{2n}$. Of Duméril, a family of the *Decapoda*; of Latreille, a family of the *Trichostemata*. [L. 180.]

CANCRIE, adj. $Ka^{2n}kre^{2n}$. Lat. *cancrinius*. Ger. *cancrisch*. See **CANCRIUS**.

CANCRIVORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}vo^{2n}ro^{2n}$ ($ru^{2n}s$). From *cancer*, a crab, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr. *cancrivore*. Ger. *Krebsfresser*. Feeding on crabs and other *Crustacea*. [L. 180.]

CANCRODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}de^{2n}ez$ (ez). From *cancer*, a crab, and *des*, resembling. See **CANCROID**.

CANCROID, adj. and n. $Ka^{2n}kre^{2n}de^{2n}$. Gr. *καρκινώδης* (adj.). Lat. *cancroides*. Fr. *cancroïdal* (adj.), *cancroïde* (n.). Ger.

krebsartig (adj.), *Warzenkrebs* (n.). Resembling a crab or a cancer; as a n. See **CANCROIDE**. **C-körper** (Ger.). Fr. *globes épidermiques*. Globules consisting of concentric layers of flattened epithelial cells found in cancer of the derma (the *Hornkrebs* carcinoma of Waldeyer). [Birch Hirschfeld (A. 319).]

CANCROÏDE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}kre^{2n}o^{2n}de$. Of Alibert, a variety of keloid (*q. v.*); of Lebert, epithelioma. [A. 301, 322, 326, 385; G. 7.] Cf. **CYLINDROMA**. **C. dermique**. Epithelioma affecting the whole thickness of the skin. [L. 88.] **C. folliculaire** [Lebert]. Epithelioma originating in the cutaneous glands or the hair follicles. [L. 88.] **C. papillaire**. Epithelioma affecting at first the papillary layer and afterward the other layers of the skin. [L. 88.]

CANCROIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}de^{2n}$ ($ied^{2n}y$), $ez^{2n}a^{2n}$. See **CATOMETOPITA** and **CORYSTIDÆ**.

CANCROIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}de^{2n}ez$ (ez). See **CANCROID**; as a n. pl., of De Blainville, a family of the *Decapoda*; of Degeer, a family of spiders. [A. 322; L. 180.]

CANCROIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}is$ (ez). Gen., *cancroides* (-is). See **CANCROÏDE**.

CANCROLOGY, n. $Ka^{2n}kre^{2n}lo^{2n}gy$. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cancerologie*. See **CARCINOLOGY**.

CANCROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}ma^{2n}$. Fr., *cancrome*. See **CARCINOMA**.

CANCROMIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}mi^{2n}de$ (ez). A family of the *Herodii*. [L. 221.]

CANCROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}fo^{2n}g^{2n}$ (us). From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *φάγειν*, to eat. Fr., *cancrophage*. See **CANCRIVORUS**.

CANCROSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}us$ (us). See **CANCEROUS** and **CANCROID**.

CANCNUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}kre^{2n}nu^{2n}$ (nu^{2n}). Fr., *chancre*. Canker; any spreading ulceration. [A. 385.] **C. oris**, **C. pudendi**. See under **NOMA**.

CANDALO (Hind.), n. The *Rhizophora*. [B. 121.]

CANDALOO (Telugu), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B. 172.]

CANDALU, n. In India, the *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANDA-PANI (Tamil), n. The *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B. 121.]

CANDAREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}da^{2n}da^{2n}re^{2n}e^{2n}$ (ez). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Dracunculinae*, comprising *Pythium* and *Candarum*. [B. 170.]

CANDÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}da$. 1. A small village in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, near which there is a spring containing iron and sulphate and chloride of calcium. 2. A cold mineral spring in the department of Vienne, France, containing sulphate of calcium, carbonate of iron, chloride of magnesium, and free carbonic acid; slightly aperient and diuretic. [L. 49, 105.]

CANDEL, n. See **CANDALO**.

CANDELA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}da^{2n}da^{2n}la^{2n}$. From *candere*, to glow. Gr. *λύχνος, κηρός*. A bougie, also a candle. [B.] **Candelaria**. See **VERBASCUM**. **Candele camphorata**. Candles for the administration of camphor by inhalation, containing 6 parts each of charcoal and camphor, and 3 of potassium nitrate. [B. 270.] **Candele carbolisate**. Candles for the administration of carbolic acid by inhalation, containing 7 parts of charcoal, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of carbolic acid. [B. 270.] **C. cerea**. A wax bougie. [A. 322.] **Candele contra subitanea**. An old preparation consisting of candles made of male and female frankincense, white and yellow amber, camphor, mastic, red myrrh, benzoin, hartshorn, angelica, burnet (*Polygonum sanguisorba*), and wax. [B. 200.] **Candele fumales** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *chandelles fumantes* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Räucherkerzen*. Fr., *troiscos balsmicos fumantes* [Sp. Ph.]. Pyramidal bodies consisting of powdered aromatic substances with sufficient mucilage of tragacanth to secure the proper consistence. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. contains 1 part each of balsam of Tolu and yellow sandal wood, 4 parts of benzoin, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 25 of wood charcoal. That of the Gr. Ph. contains 1 part of potassium nitrate, 15 part each of flowers of *Laurea cassia* and sugar, 3 parts of styrax calamita, 2 each of cubebs and cloves, 5 each of benzoin and cascarilla bark, 6 each of mastic and olibanum, and 96 of wood charcoal. The Sp. Ph. orders 4 parts each of styrax calamita, cascarilla bark, and potassium nitrate, 3 of gum tragacanth, 2 of ladanum, 8 each of olibanum and sugar, 32 of benzoin, and 96 of charcoal. [B. 95.] **Candele fumales Francofurtensium**. Candles made of benzoin, aloes-wood, rose-wood, yellow sandal wood, ladanum, olibanum, mastic, cloves, sugar, lime-tree charcoal, and mucilage of tragacanth, scented with several aromatics. [B. 200.] **Candele fumales medicinales**. Candles containing medicinal ingredients intended to be administered by inhalation. [B. 270.] See **Candela iodate**, **Candela camphorata**, **Candela carbolisate**, **Candela stramonii**, etc. **Candela iodate**. Candles for the administration of iodine by inhalation; made of 11 parts of charcoal, 6 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of iodine dissolved in ether. The candles, after drying, are painted with tincture of benzoin to prevent evaporation of the iodine. [B. 270.] **C. medicata**. See **MEDICATED BOUGIE**. **C. mercurialis**. See **MERCURIAL CANDLE**. **Candele odoriferae**. See **CANDELA FUMALES**. The preparation so called in the old Antw. Ph. contained, among other ingredients, musk and camphor. [B. 200.] **C. pro suffitu odorata**. See **Candela odorifera**. **Candele pro suffitu secundae**. Of the Ph. augustana, candles made of styrax calamita, willow charcoal, benzoin, cloves, ladanum, Cyprian turpentine, mucilage of tragacanth, and rose water. [B. 200.] **C. regis**. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B. 180.] **C. uterina**. A uterine bougie. [Scultetus (A. 325).]

CANDELARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'neka'n-de-l'a-re' a' re' z' a's*. Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Rheophora*, *Monosiph*, and *Ayssa*. [B. 150.]

CANDELARIA (Sp.), n. *Ka'n-de-la-ri-a'*. Any thick, woolly plant serviceable for making lamp wicks, e. g., *Pidmar* and *Verbasum*. [B. 121.]

CANDELETTE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n-de-le't*. A urethral bougie. [L. 105.]

CANDELILLA (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. *Ka'n-de-l-el'ya'*. See *PEDILANTHUS parvus*.

CANDELULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'neka'n-de-l' d'ab'u' a' la'*. Dim. of *candelus*. [B. 312.]

CANDENS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'neka'n-de'niz-de'nus*. From *candere*, to glow. Glowing, incandescence. See *FERRUGINEUS*.

CANDI, n. 1. See *CANDY*. 2. In Languedoc, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANDIANUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'neka'n-di-a' a' nu'ssu's*. Lat. of or pertaining to Candia (Crete), as in *m. the Athamula cretensis*. [B. 180.] **Semen candiani**. The fruit of *Athamula cretensis*. [B. 180.]

CANDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'neka'n-di-ka' a' shi' (ti) o*. Gen. *candicatus*. From *candere*, to be white. See *BLANCHIR*.

CANDIDULUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'neka'n-di-l'u's a' lu'ssu's*. Dim. of *candidus*, white. Fr. *blancetier*. Ger. *weisslich*. White, shining white. [A. 312.]

CANDIDUS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'neka'n-di-l'u's a' lu'ssu's*. Dim. of *candidus*. Anything white. C. *ovi*. Fr. *blanc d'œuf*. Ger. *Eiweiss*. White of egg. [B. 121.] See *ALBUMEN*.

CANDIDUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'neka'n-di-l'u's a' lu'ssu's*. Pure white, lily-white. [B. 121.]

CANDIFICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'neka'n-di-f'i'k'u's a' lu'ssu's*. From *candere*, to make dazzlingly white. Making white. [A. 312.] See *POLYESTERUS*.

CANDILERA (Sp.), n. *Ka'n-di-le-ra'*. See *CANDELARIA*.

CANDIN (Sp.), n. *Ka'n-den*. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 19.]

CANDIOL, n. *Ka'n-di-ol'*. The pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 180.]

CANDIREN (Ger.), **CANDISATION** (Fr.), n's. *Ka'n-de-re'n*, *de-re'si' a' n'*. The process of making sugar candy, also that of coating objects with sugar. [A. 385; B. 1, 80.]

CANDISSOIRE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n-des-wa'r*. A vessel for candising. [L. 32.]

CANDIZUCKER (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-de-tzuk-e'r*. Sugar candy; rock candy. [B.]

CANDLE, n. *Ka'ndl*. Lat., *candela*. Fr., *chandelle*. Ger., *Kerze*. See *BOUGIE* and *CANDELA*. **C-berry**, **C-berry-myrtle**. The *Myrica cerifera*. [B.] **C-berry-tree**. The *Myrica cerifera* and the *Alnus triloba*. [B. 19; L. 56.] **C-fish**. See *EULACHON*. **C-mas-bells**. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B. 275.] **C-nut**. The fruit of *Alnus triloba* and *Alnus mollissima*. [B. 75, 185; L. 56.] **C-nut-tree**. The *Alnus mollissima* and the *Alnus scabra*. [B. 275.] **C-plant**. The *Cordia coccinea*. [B. 275.] **C-rush**. The *Juncus communis*. [B. 275.] **C-tree**. The *Parmentaria cerifera*. [B. 19, 185.] **C-tree oil**. A solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Stillingia sebiferum* or the *Croton sebiferum*, used for making candles. [L. 107.] **C-wick**. The *Verbasum thapsus*. [B. 275.] **C-wood**. The *Fouquiera splendens* and the *Gomphia guianensis*. [B. 121, 275.] **Electric c**. Ger., *elektrische Kerze*. A rod of charcoal or other material used in producing an electric light. [B.] **Jablochhoff c**. Fr., *bougie Jablochhoff*. An electric lighting apparatus consisting of two parallel charcoal rods separated except at the top by a layer of gypsum or some other feeble conductor. A current passing through the carbons produces a luminous arc between their extremities, which are connected at first by a little piece of charcoal. The latter, which is used to establish the current, soon burns up, and in proportion as the carbons are consumed the non-conducting substance melts away. [B. 22.] **Mercurial c**. Lat., *candela mercurialis*. A c. containing cinabar mixed with melted wax, with a wick, to be burnt under a curved glass funnel in the administration of mercury by inhalation. [L. 130.] **Jamaica c-wood**. The *Gomphia guianensis*. [B. 19, 275.] **South American c-wood**. The *Scandaphyllum capitatum*. [B. 275.] **White c-wood**. The *Amegis balsamifera*. [B. 275.] **Yellow c-wood**. The *Amyris maritima*. [B.]

CANDOCK, n. *Ka'n-do'k*. The *Nuphar lutea* and the *Nymphaea alba*. [B. 275.]

CANDOLAY, n. In the Philippines, a plant thought to be the *Pæderia foetida*. A decoction of the leaves is used for urinary affections, vertigo, fevers, etc., also in baths. [L. 105.]

CANDOLLEE (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'n-dol' le'e' a' a' a'*. From the genus *Candollea*, named after De Candolle, the French botanist. Fr., *candollee*. Of Baillon, a series of the *Dilleniaceae*.

CANDUA, n. In Brazil, the *Cladonia sanguinea*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANDUM, n. See *CANDY*.

CANDY, n. *Ka'n-di'*. Ar., *kand*, *kandat*. Ger., *Candizucker*. *Candis*. A concrete mass consisting wholly or chiefly of sugar.—**Bitter c'tuft**. The *Iberis amara*. [B. 285.] **Broad-leaved c'tuft**. The *Iberis semperflorens*. [B. 275.] **C'tuft**. The genus *Iberis*. [B. 19, 75.] **Glaucous c'tuft**. **Lebanon c'tuft**. The *Iberis jucunda* (*Ethionema coridifolium*). [B. 275.] **Rock c**. An aggregation of crystals of cane-sugar constituting a translucent

hard mass. **Rock c'tuft**. The *Iberis saxatilis*. [B. 275.] **Wild c'tuft**. See *Bitter c'tuft*.

CANE, n. Kan. Heb., *kaneh*. Gr., *canna*. Lat., *canna*. Fr., *canna*. Ger., *Rohr*. It. *canna*. Sp. *cana*. A common commercial name for the stems of various grasses, palms, etc., especially the *Arundinaria*. [B. 19, 11, 185.] **Bamboo c**. The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B. 19.] **Cable c**. The *Calamus rotang*. [L. 73.]

C-apple. The *Arbutus unedo*. [B. 275; L. 73.] **C-brake**. The *Arundinaria*. [B. 19.] **C-juice**. The juice of the sugar-cane. [L. 73.] **C-piece**. The *Cassia glandulosa*. [B. 282.] **C-sugar**. See under *SUGAR*.—**Chair-bottom c**. The *Calamus rotang*, *Calamus rudentum*, *Calamus versus*, and *Calamus viminalis*. [B. 275.]

Chinese sugar-c. The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B. 275.] **Dragon c**. The *Calamus draco*. [B. 19.] **Dumb c**. The *Dactylis glomerata*. [B. 19, 275.] **Great rattan-c**. The *Calamus rotang*. [B. 19, 275.] **Ground rattan-c**. The *Calamus rotang*. [B. 19, 275.] **Imphee c**. The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B. 275.] **Indian c**. See *CANNA indica*. **Large American c**. The *Arundinaria macrospora*. [B. 275.] **Malacca c**. The stem of *Calamus scipionum*. [B. 19, 172.] **Rattan c**. The *Calamus draco*, *Calamus rotang*, *Calamus fasciculatus*, and their stems. [B. 19, 172.] **Small American c**. The *Arundinaria tecta*. [B. 275.] **Snake-c**. The *Kunthia montana*. [B. 275.] **Sugar-c**. The *Sorghum officinarum*. [B. 19.] **Sweet c**. The *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. [B. 19.] **Tobago c**. The stalk of *Bacris minor*. [B. 19.] **Wanghee** or **Whanghee c**. The *Phoradendron naja*. [B. 275.] **Wild c**. The *Arundo donax* and *Arundo saccharodes*. [B. 275.]

CANEBA (Fr.), n. *Ka'n-e-ba'*. In the central part of France, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 88, 121; L. 44.]

CANEBAS, n. In Provence, the *Althæa officinalis* and *Althæa cannabina*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANEBE (Fr.), **CANEBE** (Fr.), n's. *Ka'n-e-b*, *-e-b-a*. See *CANEEA*.

CANEBERGE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n-e-be'rzh*. See *CANNEBERGE*.

CANEEL (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-al'*. The bark of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B. 270.] **C-blüthen**. The flowers of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B. 270.] See also *Flores CASSIÆ*.—**C-rinde**. See *CANELLA alba*.—**C-syrup**. See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*.—**C-tinctur**. See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*.—**Weisser c**. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B. 270.]

CANÉFICE (Fr.), **CANÉFICIER** (Fr.), n's. *Ka'n-a-fes*, *-fes-i'a*. The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 38, 121, 173.] **Canéficiér bâlard**. The *Cassia bicapsularis*. [B. 88, 121.] **Canéficiér sauvage**. An American species of *Galega*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANÉFICT (Fr.), n. *Ka'n-a-fî'kt*. See *CANÉFICIER*.

CANEHL (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-al'*. See *CANEEL*.

CANELA (Sp.), n. *Ka'n-a-la'*. Cinnamon; in the tropics, the *Cascarilla Pavonii*. [B. 121.] **C. de emu**. The *Phragmites communis*. [B. 121.] **C. de Paramo**. The *Drimys granatensis*. [B. 121.]

CANELLILLA, n. In Brazil, the bark of *Mespidaphne pretiosa*. [Humboldt (B. 180).]

CANELL (Ger.), n. *Ka'n-e'l'*. See *CANEEL*.

CANELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'neka'n-e'l' a' la'*. Dim. of *canna*, a reed; more properly written *canella*. Fr., *cannelle*. Ger., *Kanneelbaum* (1st def.). It., *cannella*. Sp., *canela*. 1. Of P. Browne, a genus of shrubs or trees of the *Canelleæ*, indigenous to tropical America. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the bark of *C. alba*. 3. In Port., cinnamon; a name applied to several plants of Brazil. [B.]

C-alba. Fr., *cannelle blanche*. Ger., *weisser Caneel*. It., *cannella bianca*. Sp., *canela blanca*. 1. Of Murray, the *Winterana c*, white wood, wild cinnamon-tree; an evergreen tree about 40 feet high, indigenous to the West Indies and to southern Florida, with lanceolate leaves, pale-violet aromatic flowers, and dark-blue baccate fruit. The bark—*Canella cortex* [Br. Ph.], *canella alba cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. alba* [Gr. Ph.], *cortex canella alba* [Swed. Ph.], Fr., *cannelle blanche* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *weisser Zimmt*, *weisse Caneelrinde*; It., *corteccia di cannella bianca*; Sp., *corteza de canela blanca*—occurs in quills or half-quills yellowish-red without and white within, presenting a white, yellow-dotted surface on fracture, of an agreeable cinnamon-like odor and an aromatic, bitterish, somewhat biting taste. It contains a bitter principle, a volatile oil, and a resin, and is used as a tonic and stimulant, chiefly as an adjuvant to stomachic tonics and to purgatives. 2. Of Swartz, the *C. laurifolia*. 3. Of the Gr. Ph., the bark of *C. alba*. [B. 81, 95, 180.] **C-amara**. The bark of *Cinnamomum culavani*. [B. 180.] **C-amarella**. In Brazil, a variety of *Nectandra nitidula*. [B. 214.] **C-axillaris**. Of Nees and Martin, a Brazilian tree with oval leaves and nodding axillary flowers. The highly aromatic bark, Paratudo bark (*cortex paratudo*, *cortex paratodo*), occasionally comes into commerce. [B. 180.] **C-bark**. The bark of *C. alba*. [B.] **C-branca do Brejo**. In Brazil, the *Nectandra leucocorysus*. [B. 214.] **C-capitão**. In Brazil, a species of *Nectandra*. [B. 121.] **C-caryophyllata**. The *Pimenta acris*, *Syzygium caryophyllatum*, and *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. [B. 180.]

C-cheiro. See *C. de Cheiro*. **C-columnae**. Of Joust, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, var. *cassia*. [B. 180.] **C-cubana**. The bark of *Calyptranthes caryophyllata*. [B. 119.] **C-culabani**. The bark of *Cinnamomum culavani*. [B. 180.] **C-de Cheiro**. The *Oreodaphne capitata*. [B. 88, 121.] **C-de emu** [Port.]. Certain species of *Vellozia*. [B. 121.] **C-de folha munda** **Madeira de Rey**. The *Gouppertia cantagallana*. [B. 214.]

C-de veado. In Brazil, the *Eccecaria lanceolata* (*Actinostemon lanceolatum*). [B. 121.] **C-do mato**. The *Cinnamomum* (*Laurus*) *cassia*. [B. 121.] **C-dulcis**. The bark of *C. alba*. [B. 180.] **Canellæ alba cortex** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Canellæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. alba*.—**C-fœdorentis**. Of Reid, the *Nectandra myriantha*. [B. 214.] **C-jamaicensis**. The *C. alba*. [L. 104.] **C-laurifolia**. A tropical American tree very similar to *C. alba*,

with which, by some, it is identified. Its bark is employed like that of *C. alba*, and has the same names. [B. 180.] *C. magellanica*. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B. 180.] *C. malabarica*. [Piso.] The *Cinnamomum Laureus cassia*. [B. 180.] *C. marcanthyba* [Port.]. In Brazil, the *Cassia marcanthyba*. [B. 121.] *C. optima*. Cinnamon. [B. 180.] *C. preta* [Peckolt] [Port.]. The *Nectandra mara*. [B. 214.] *C. sassafras* [Schott]. The *Mespidophloeus rubescens*. [B. 214.] *C. silvestris*. A name for several East Indian species of *Cinnamomum*. [B. 180.] *C. tubis minoribus alba*, *C. winterana* [Gartner]. The *C. alba*. [B. 200, 210.] *C. Zeylanica*. 1. Of the pharmacists, cinnamon. [B. 119, 180.] 2. Of Hermann, the *Daphniphyllum myrrha*. [B. 214.] *Calyces canellae*. See *Flores canellae*. [B. 180.] *Cortex canellae albae* [Swed. Ph.]. The bark of *C. alba*. [B. 95, 180.] *Cortex canellae albae spurius*. A name applied to several barks also designated *costus*. [B. 180.] *Essentia canellae albae*. See *Tinctura canellae alba*. *Flores canellae*. See *Flores canellae*. [B. 180.] *Folia canellae silvestris*. The leaves of several species of cinnamon: *folia malabathri* (q. v.). [B. 180.] *Laurel-leaved c.* The *C. alba*, or rather, perhaps, the *C. laurifolia*. [B. 1, 102.] *Semen canellae*. See *Semen canellae*. [B. 180.] *Tinctura canellae albae*. Fr. *Tinctura canellae albae decanellae blanche*. A tincture made with 1 part of *C. alba* and 8 parts of alcohol. [Amsterd. Ph., 1792 (B. 119).] *White c. bark*. The bark of *C. alba*. [B.]

CANELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-la^2a^2/si^2(ka^2-e^2)a^2$. More properly written *Canellaceæ*. Fr., *canellacées*. Ger., *Canellaceen*. Of Martius, Endlicher, and succeeding authors, an order of plants comprising *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron*, to which some authors add *Cinnamomum*. The *C.* have been variously regarded as akin to the *Guttifera*, the *Mygdalaceæ* (by Baillon), and the *Biraceæ*. [B. 19, 121, 170.]

CANELLBAUM (Ger.), n. $Ka^2n-e^2l-ba^2-um$. The *Canella alba*. [B. 48.]

CANELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-e^2l . See CANELLA and CANNELLE.

CANNELLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-la^2a^2/a^2$. More properly written *Cannelleæ*. Fr., *cannellées*. Ger., *Canellenen*. See CANELLACEÆ.

CANNELLIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-e^2l-i^2-a$. See CANNELLIER.

CANNELLIFERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-li^2f^2-e^2r-a^2$. See CANELLA.

CANNELIN, n. $Ka^2n-e^2l-i^2n$. A principle found by Petroz and Robinet in the bark of *Canella alba*; according to Meyer and v. Reiche, identical with mannite. [B. 81.]

CANNELINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-li^2e^2-na^2$. More properly written *cannellina*. Cinnamon-bark. [B. 121.]

CANELO (Sp.), n. Ka^2n-a^2lo . In Chili, the *Drimys chilensis*. [B. 121.] *C's de quixos*. A South American tree having an aromatic bark of a biting taste. [B. 121.]

CANENA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2na^2$. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49.]

CANEON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2-o^2n$, $ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2a^2-o^2n$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\epsilon\omega\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\epsilon\omega\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\epsilon\omega\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\epsilon\omega\nu$. The lid of a vessel through which a reed was inserted for fumigating the uterus. [Hippocrates A. 311, 325.]

CANEPIN (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-pa^2n^2$. A very thin variety of sheepskin, used to test the sharpness of instruments. [L. 105.]

CANER (Hind.), n. The *Nerium odoratum*. [B. 172.]

CANESCENT, adj. $Ka^2n-e^2s-e^2nt$. Lat., *canescens*, *incanescens* (from *canescere* and *incanescere*, to grow white). Fr., *c.* Ger., *weissgraulich*. Whitish or hoary; grayish-white, from the presence of scattered hairs. [B. 19, 121.]

CANETE (Sp.), n. Ka^2n-ya^2ta . A variety of the *Allium sativum*. [D. 98.]

CANETILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-e^2-tel-y$. The *Marchantia polymorpha*. [B. 173.]

CANETLÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-a^2la . The *Cornus mascula*. [B. 173.]

CANFOE, n. $Ka^2n'fo^2r$. An old name for camphor (the *Sp. alba* for without the Ar. article *ab*). [B. 180.]

CANGAN (Hind.), n. The *Panicum italicum*. [B. 172.]

CANGAN-GOUPI (Hind.), n. The *Randia malabarica*. [B. 121.]

CANGERANE, n. In Brazil, the *Cabreala cangerana*. [B. 121.]

CANGNI, n. See CANGAX.

CANGULULU, n. In the Congo country, the *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B. 121.]

CANHAYAWL, n. A Gaulish name for the *Parietaria officinalis*. [L. 105.]

CANI, n. The sun-dried tubers of *Oxalis tuberosa*. [B. 19.]

CANIB (Ar.), n. The *Petroleum monococcum*. [B. 121.]

CANICA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-ek-a^2$. A tree of Cuba, apparently the *Myrtus pimenta*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANICACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2n-i^2-ka^2-shu^2s$. Lat., *canicæus* (from *canica* [q. v.]). Furfuraceous. [G.]

CANICÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-se^2ka^2-e^2a$. A kind of bran. [A. 312.]

CANICIDA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-si^2-ka^2-da^2$. From *canis*, a dog, and *cider*, to kill. Fr., *canicide*. An old name for acornite, from its being fatal to dogs. [L. 109.]

CANICIDUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-si^2-ka^2-dum$. For *canis*, see CANICIDA. Fr., *canicide*. The vivisection of dogs. [L. 109, 119.]

CANICULARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-ka^2-u^2(u^2)-la^2-la^2/ri^2s$. From *canicula*, the dog-star. Fr., *caniculaire*. Occurring during the dog-days; as a zoological species-name, common at the close of summer (said of insects). [L. 180.]

CANICULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-i^2-ku^2l$. A provincial name for the large-sized *Conj. rea*, which are supposed to produce fermentation in water during the dog-days. [B. 121.]

CANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-d-ea^2-e^2a$. From *canis*, a dog. Fr., *canins*. A family of the *Cynoidea* or of the *Digitigrada*, including the dog, fox, wolf, and jackal. [L. 121, 147.]

CANIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^2n-e^2-da . See CANINE.

CANIFIÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-i^2-fe-si^2-a$. See CANÉFICIER.

CANILLÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-e^2-ya . A provincial name for the *Lemna*. [B. 121; L. 41.]

CANILLEJAS (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-el-ya^2-ha^2s$. A place in Spain, near Madrid, where there is a saline spring. [L. 49.]

CANINA [J. E. Gray] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)^2-na^2$. See CANIDÆ.

CANINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)^2-ne^2-na^2-e^2a$. A group of the *Ursidae*. [L. 253.]

CANINANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-na^2(a^2)-na^2$. The *Chiococca racemosa*. [B. 121, 180.]

CANINE, adj. $Ka^2n-i^2-ni^2n$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *caninus* (from *canis*, a dog), *cynicus*. Fr., *canin*. Ger., *hündisch*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a dog; resembling some structure in a dog, particularly a dog's teeth. [C; L.]

CANINERO (It., Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-en-a^2-ro$. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B. 88.]

CANINIFORM, adj. $Ka^2n-i^2-ni^2-fa^2rm$. Lat., *caniniformis* (from *caninus*, canine, and *forma*, form). Resembling a canine tooth. [L. 121.]

CANINI-LABIALIS [E. Cuvier] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)^2-ni^2(ne)^2-la^2-la^2-bi^2-a^2/a^2$. The levator anguli oris. [L.]

CANINS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2n-a^2-ni^2s$. See CANIDÆ.

CANINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)^2-ni^2-snu^2s$. See CANINE; as a n. (*musculus* understood), the levator anguli oris. [L.]

CANION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-o^2n$. See CANEON.

CANIRAM, n. According to Rheede, a Malabar name for the *Strychnos nux vomica*; of Dupetit Thouars, the genus *Strychnos*. [B. 121.] *C. à crochet* (Fr.), *Modira c.* [Rheede]. The *Strychnos colubrina*. [L. 49.]

CANIRAMINE, n. $Ka^2n-i^2-ra^2m-en$. Lat., *caniramina*, *caniriminum*. An old name for brucine. [B. 270.]

CANIRI-UTAM, n. In Java, the *Rumphia amboinensis*. [B. 121.]

CANIRUBUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-ru^2-bu^2s$. From *canis*, a dog, and *rubus*, a bramble-bush. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-s$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$. Fr., *chien*. Ger., *Hund*. It., *canè*. Sp., *perro*. 1. The dog, various parts of which were formerly used in medicine. 2. A genus including the dog, wolf, and jackal. 3. An old name for the frenum præputii. 4. Of Suidas and Eustathius, the vulva ($\kappa\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$). [A. 325; L. 121.] *C. Aristoteli* (son *carcharias*). The *Spaulus carcharias*. [L. 105.] *C. familiaris* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chien*. Ger., *Haushund*. The common dog, the flesh, fat, and dung of which were formerly used medicinally. [B. 180; L. 105.] See also *Hepar c. rabidi*, *AXXOGIAE* and *ALBEMGRACUM*. *C. intersector*. A plant of the genus *Ceradilla*. [L. 97, 119.] *C. lupus* [Linnaeus]. The wolf. Its liver (*hepar lupi*) was once considered a remedy for rabies, and its fat (*axungia lupi*) was thought a very choice medicine in various affections. [B. 180.] *C. marinus*. An old name for the *Phoca vitulina*. [L. 105.] *C. ponticus*. The beaver. [L. 119.] See *Castor fiber*. *C. vulpes* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *renard*. Ger., *Fuchs*. The fox. Its flesh, its spine, and especially its dried lungs (*caro, spina et pulmones siccati*), were formerly much employed as a remedy for phthisis; and the fat (*axungia vulpis*) in erache. [B. 180.] *Hepar c. rabidi*. A mad dog's liver; formerly used for rabies. [B. 180.]

CANITIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-shi^2-ti^2-a^2$. See CANITIES.

CANITIES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-shi^2-ti^2-ez(e)^2s$. From *canis*, white. Gr., $\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, $\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}$. Fr., *canitie*, *blanchissure des cheveux*. Ger., *Ergrauen der Haare*. It., *canizie*, *canitezza*. Sp., *canicie*. Grayness, deficient pigmentation, of the hair. [G.] *C. prematura*. C. appearing at an earlier period of life than usual. [G.] *C. senilis*. The c. of aged persons. [G.]

CANITUDO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-tu^2-do$. Gen., *canitudo*. See CANITIES.

CANJALAT (Malay), **CANJULUT** (Malay), n's. A bitter plant of Amboyna, the *Urtica polypoides* of Rumphius; according to Loureiro, a species of *Stemona*. [B. 121.]

CANJAN-CORAI, n. In Coromandel, the *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 121.]

CANKER, n. $Ka^2n^2-ku^2r$. Lat., *cancreum*. Fr., *chancre*. 1. Any spreading, corroding, or virulent ulceration. 2. An obstinate and often incurable disease of the horse's foot. 3. A disease in the ears of dogs. 4. A caterpillar. 5. A toadstool. 6. A kind of wild rose. 7. In vegetable pathology, a name applied to a variety of diseases, some due to animal parasites, others to the decay of adventitious roots and consequent contamination of the adjacent tissues, and still others probably to vitiation of the juices of the plant by principles derived from an unsuitable soil. In the human subject several conditions have been included under this term. [B. 19; L. 56, 73.] See STOMATITIS, APHTHA, and CANCER *asquaticus*. *C. berry*. The fruit of the *Rosa canina* and of the *Solanum baba-*

rosea. [B. 375.] **C.-flower**. The *Rosa canina* [L. 74.] **C.-mail**. See HANG NAIL. **C.-rash**. A variety of scarlet fever with an ulcerated throat. **C.-root**. The common sorrel. [L. 74.] **C.-rose**. The *Papaver rhoeas* and the *Rosa canina*. [B. 121, 255.] **C.-weed**. A name given to various composite plants, including the *Senecio jacobina*, the *Senecio sibiricus*, and the *Senecio tenuifolius*. [B. 255.] **C.-wort**. The *Linaria spicata*, the *Linaria cathartica*, and the *Leonodon taraxacum*. [B. 255.] **C.-water**. See CANNABINE.

CANKRIENIA (De Vries) (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}kre^{2n}a^{2n}$. See PRIMULA.

CANNA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}ma^{2n}$. Heb. *kaneh*. Gr. *kánva*. Fr. *canna* (dist. def.), *batser* (3d. def.). Ger. *Kohlr* (dist. def.), *Bleumrohr* (3d. def.). It. *c.* Sp. *caña*. 1. Anciently, a cane or any hollow vegetable stalk; also the genus *Arundo*, the tibia, the fibula, and any tubular article. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of marantaceous plants of the tribe *Cannaceae*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., 1850, c. starch. [A. 325, B. 81, 121.] **Amylum cannae**. See *C. starch*. **C. achiras** (Gillies). The achiras; a Peruvian species said to furnish arrow-root, perhaps identical with *C. edulis*, which also is said to be termed achiras. [B. 5, 121, 250.] **C. angustifolia** Linnæus. A Brazilian species. The tubers are edible, and the plant is said to be used as a diaphoretic and excitant, especially in rheumatism. [B. 180.] **C. arrow-root**. See *C. starch*. **C. aurantiaca**. An ornamental species said to have properties like those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica*. [B. 121, 180.] **C. coccinea** Aubl. Roscoe. One of the species said to furnish c. starch. [B. 121, 250.] **C. dei giardini** (L.) The *Arundo donata*. [B. 180.] **C. discolor**. A cultivated species said to have properties like those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica*. [B. 121.] **C. domestica eruris**. **C. domestica major eruris**. See *C. major*. **C. edulis** (Ker). Fr. *batser* *canestable*. A species indigenous to Peru and Brazil and cultivated in the West Indies. The tuberous rhizomes, which are eaten like potatoes, are probably the source of c. starch. [B. 81, 121.] **C. fistula**. The *Cassia fistula*. [L. 81.] **C. glauca**. A cultivated species said to have properties resembling those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica*. [B. 121.] **C. guttata**. The trachea. *Cebus Aurichinus* (A. 318). **C. hispanica**. In pharmacy, the *Arundo donata*. [B. 180.] **C. indica** (Linnaeus). Fr. *canna* *Compagnon d'Indes*, *batser* *c. d. Indes*, *baux* *sacrier*, *gac-gembre* (ou *safou*) *marion*. Indian shot (from the hard and shin-



THE CANNA INDICA. [A. 327.]

ing seeds); a shrub growing throughout the tropics, having many varieties. The rhizome *radix canna indica* is said to be acrid and stimulant when raw. It is used in India in veterinary practice, and is said to be employed in the West Indies as a diuretic and diaphoretic, especially in skin diseases and gonorrhoea. Emollient cataplasms are also made from it. [B. 121, 172, 173, 180.] **C. lutea** (Roscoe). An East Indian species. The tubers are edible. [B. 121, 180.] **C. major**. The tibia. [A. 322; L. 31.] **C. minor**. The fibula. [A. 322; L. 31, 97, 115.] **C. odorifera**. The *Acorus calamus*. [B. 88, 121.] **C. orientalis** (Roxburgh). A species referred to *C. indica*. The juice of the fruit is used for carache and in the treatment of the after-effects of corrosive sublimate. [B. 172, 180.] **C. palustris**. The *Arundo phragmites* (Phragmites communis). [B. 88, 121.] **C. paniculata** Ruiz and Pavón. A Peruvian species with edible tubers. [B. 180.] **C. pulmonis**. The trachea. [L. 119.] **C. speciosa** (Roscoe). A species supposed to furnish the rhizome, resembling turmeric, used by the natives of the Sierra Leone as a yellow dye. [W. F. Daniell, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov., 1859, p. 258 (A. 308).] **C. starch**. Lat. *amyllum cannae*. Fr. *tous les mois*, *amidon de canne*. Ger. *C. starch*. Queensland arrow-root, tulema, tolaname; a starch derived from the tuberous rhizomes of some species of *C.*, probably *C. edulis* and perhaps also *C. achiras*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. indica*; a white, satiny powder composed of large, somewhat flattened, ovate or oblong granules with an inconspicuous hilum surrounded by a number of concentric rings. It contains 17 per cent. of water. Boiled with water, it forms a tenacious, jelly less transparent than that formed by ordinary arrow-root. [B. 81.] **C. variabilis** (Willdenow). The *C. indica*. [B. 173.] **Siroppo di c.** (It.). Of the Sard. Ph., a solution

of equal parts of c. starch and sugar in boiling water, evaporated to the proper consistence. [B.]

CANNAB (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}ba^{2n}$. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 121.]

CANNABACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}ba^{2n}ce^{2n}$. See CANNABINACEAE.

CANNABARE, n. In Malabar, the *Commelina bengalensis*. [B. 121.]

CANNABENE, n. $Ca^{2n}na^{2n}be^{2n}$. Fr. *cannabene*. Ger. *Cannaban*. A liquid, $C_{18}H_{20}$, found by Personne, along with c. hydride, in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*. [B. 81.] **C. hydride**. Fr. *hydride de cannaban*. Ger. *Cannabannasserstoff*. According to Stille and Maiesch, a solid, $C_{18}H_{20}$, found, along with c., in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*; according to Frommüller, a thin, golden-yellow liquid of repulsive odor, highly irritant and poisonous. [B. 81; "Memorabil.," xxvii, p. 257 (B.).]

CANNABIN, n. $Ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin$. Lat. *cannabinum*, *cannabina*. Fr. *cannabin*. Ger. *C.* 1. A brown, amorphous resinous substance obtained by T. and H. Smith from Indian hemp, containing the active principles. 2. A glucoside contained in the watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off. [B. 2, 81, 250.] **C. tannate**. Lat. *cannabinum tannatum*. Fr. *tannate de cannabine*. Ger. *C. tannat, gerbsaures C.* An improper name for a substance obtained by precipitating with tannic acid a watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off; a yellowish-brown, almost odorless powder, of a bitter, very astringent taste, nearly insoluble in water and in ether, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, burning almost without residue; said to be an efficient and safe narcotic and hypnotic in doses of from 7 to 15 grains. [B. 81, 270; Frommüller, "Memorabil.," xxvii, p. 257 (B.).]

CANNABIN (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin^{2n}$. See CANNABINUS.

CANNABINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin^{2n}a^{2n}$. 1. The *Datisca c.* 2. See CANNABIN and CANNABINE. [B. 121; L. 81.] **C. aquatica** J. Bauhin, C. Bauhin. 1. The *Babus tripartita*. 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B. 121, 250.] **Herba cannabina**. The herb of *Datisca c.* [B. 180.] **Herba cannabina aquatica**, **Radix cannabinae aquatica**. The herb and root of *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B. 180.]

CANNABINACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin^{2n}a^{2n}ce^{2n}$. The hempworts; of Lindley, an order of the urtical alliance, corresponding to the tribe *Cannabineae*. [B. 170.]

CANNABINE (Blume, Bartling) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin^{2n}e^{2n}$. See CANNABINEAE.

CANNABINÉ, n. $Ka^{2n}na^{2n}ben$. Lat. *cannabina*, *cannabinum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cannabin*. A clear, transparent, brown, syrupy alkaloid obtained from *Cannabis indica*; said to be a pure hypnotic "free from all deleterious accessory symptoms," given in doses of from 14 to 14 grains. ["Merk's Bulletin," June, 1888, p. 14.]

CANNABINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2n}na^{2n}ben$. See CANNABINUS; as a n. f. pl., c's, see CANNABINEAE.

CANNABINEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{2n})na^{2n}(na^{2n})bin^{2n}e^{2n}$. Fr., *cannabinees*. Of Gaudichaud et al., a tribe, division, or suborder of the *Urticaceae* (according to Baillon, of the *Urticaceae*, comprising *Cannabis* and *Hemulus*; made a distinct order by Endlicher and Brongniart (the *Cannabineae* of Lindley). [B. 19, 34, 121, 170.]

CANNABINEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin^{2n}e^{2n}us$ (u's). See CANNABINUS.

CANNABININE, n. $Ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin$. A volatile alkaloid found by Siebold and Bradbury in Indian hemp, having an odor like that of conium. [B. 81, 270.]

CANNABINONE, n. $Ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin$. Fr., c. Ger., *Cannabinon*. A substance of the consistence of a soft resin, obtained from Indian hemp; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed and volatile oils; said to be a hypnotic and, in doses of from 2 to 5 grains, to produce symptoms of poisoning like those due to *Cannabis indica*. [B. 250; "Pharm. Rundsch.," Feb., 1886, p. 45.]

CANNABINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}ka^{2n}na^{2n}bin^{2n}$. See CANNABIN and CANNABINE. **C. tannicum**. See CANNABIN tannate.

CANNABINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{2n})na^{2n}(na^{2n})bin^{2n}us$ (u's). Fr., *cannabin*, *cannabiné*. Hempen; resembling hemp or the genus *Cannabis*. [A. 318; B. 121.]

CANNABIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{2n})na^{2n}(na^{2n})is$. Gen., *cannabis*. Fr. *cannabis*. Gr. *kannabis*. Fr. *chanvre*. Ger. *Hanf*. It., *canapa*. Sp., *cañamo*. 1. Hemp; a genus of annual urticaceous herbs of the tribe *Cannabineae*, distinguished by the opposite or alternate digitate leaves and the axillary dioecious flowers, the male flowers being in cymose panicles and consisting of a 5-parted calyx and five stamens, and the female flowers being in sessile spikes and consisting of a single oblong-acuminate sepal investing the 2-styled, 1-ovuled ovary. The fruit is a bivalve caryopsis invested by the permanent calyx and containing a single exalbuminous seed with a curved embryo. [B. 34.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., the fruit of *C. sativa*. [B. 35.] **American c.** U. S. Ph., *C. americana* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chanvre* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre de l'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanischer Hanf*. It., *canapa americana*. Sp., *cañamo americano*. The American variety of *C. sativa*; of the U. S. Ph., the herb of this variety grown in the Southern States and collected while flowering. [A. 477; B. 5, 81, 113.] **C. indica** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *chanvre de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre indien*. Ger., *indischer Hanf*. It., *canapa indica*. Sp., *cañamo* [Sp. Ph.], *marihuana* [Mex. Ph.]. Of Lamarck, the East Indian variety of *C. sativa*; of the pharmacopoeias, the tops and leaves of the stalks of the female plant. [B. 95, 180.] See *C. sativa*. **C. lutea**. The *Datisca cannabina*. [B. 121.] **C. sativa** [Lin-

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, fall; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

A detailed botanical illustration of Cannabis sativa. The main drawing shows a branch with several palmately compound leaves, each with seven to nine serrated leaflets. At the top of the branch is a developing inflorescence (cyme). To the left, a separate branch shows a cluster of small, round, developing fruits (trichomes) on a pedicel. Above the main branch, a single flower is shown in detail, highlighting its tubular structure and five pointed lobes. Below the main branch, a single seed pod (capsule) is illustrated, showing its two-lobed structure and the persistent style.

americana (C. *americanum*), is less branching, has finer bast fibres, and contains less of the peculiar resinous principle than the Indian sort. The fruiting tops of the latter, agglutinated with resin, constitute the *gunjah*, or *guaza*, of the Hindoos, while the leaves or small stalks are the *bhung*, *sadda*, or *hushoo*. The impure resin, obtained by scraping the tops of the plant or the clothes of men who have run through hemp fields, is known as *charas* or *chauras*. The herb of the Indian plant has a peculiar heavy odor and a bitter, acrid taste, and contains a volatile oil composed, according to Perronne, of cannabene, cannabene hydride, several alkaloids (cannabine, tetano-cannabine, etc.), cannabione, and cannabin, the latter being the chief active ingredient. The European and American varieties are less active and contain less of the resinous constituent. The herb of Indian hemp is extensively used in the East as an intoxicant, producing peculiar delusions in which the perception of the proper relations of things in time and space is decidedly perverted. Anæsthesia and analgesia are observed, also, in cases of acute poisoning, stupor with collapse, a cataleptic condition, or convulsions. The plant is used medicinally as an antispasmodic, antipruritic, and analgesic and as a remedy in various nervous conditions (delirium tremens, the delirium of fever, insanity, tetanus, and migraine) and in uterine hæmorrhage. The fruit—hempseed, *fructus* c. [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Finn. Ph., c. [Netherl. Ph.], c. *semen* [Belg. Ph., 1854, Gr. Ph.], *charvatus* Fr Cod., *caneput* [Roum Ph.], *cannabinum* [Sp. Ph.]—is a broadly ovate, smooth, somewhat compressed caryopsis containing about 30 per cent. of a fixed oil of *hempseed*, *oleum* c., *oleum expressum* c., a greenish or brownish-yellow drying oil of peculiar odor, used in the preparation of emulsions, as an illuminating oil, and for varnishes. The seed itself is used as a food for birds and is sometimes eaten by men in northwestern Europe. [B. 34, 81, 95, 172, 270.]—**C. semen** [Belg. Ph., 1854, Gr. Ph.], *See Fructus*. **C. silvestris**, *C. silvestris*. The *Galeopsis tetrahiti* [B. 121, 180.]—**C. spuria**. A species of *Galeopsis*. [B. 121.]—**Emulsio** c. [Aust. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Emulsio seminis** c. [Belg. Ph., 1854]. Fr. *émulsion de charvatus* [Fr Cod.], Sp. *emulsion de semilla de cáñamo* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made with hempseed and water alone [Russ. Ph.], or a mixture of water and sugar [Fr Cod., Sp. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or simple syrup [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95.]—**Extractum c. americanæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Extract of American hemp, made by evaporating an alcoholic tincture of *C. americana*. [B. 81.]—**Extractum c. indicæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., 1854, Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr. *extract de chanvre de l'Inde*. [Fr. Cod.], It. *estratto di canapa indica* [Roum. *extratto de canepa indica* [Roum. Ph.]. An extract of pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.] made by exhausting the herb of *C. indica* with a strong alcohol by percolation and evaporating the tincture to a syrup. The Fr. Cod. directs dilute alcohol (sp. gr., 0.912). The Hung. Ph. directs that a thick extract be obtained, as directed in the other pharmacopœias, by maceration in alcohol, extraction by filtration, and subsequent evaporation, be converted into the dry extract (*extractum c. indicæ siccum*) by the addition of dextrin. [B. 95.]—**Extractum c. indicæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by exhausting 100 parts of the herb of *C. indica* in No. 20 powder with alcohol by percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to the consistence of a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to bring the whole up to 100 parts by volume. [B. 81.]—**Extractum c. indicæ siccum** [Swed. Ph.], Syn. *extractum c. indicæ* [Hung. Ph.]. Dry extract of Indian hemp; made by adding to extractum c. indicæ enough licorice [Swed. Ph.] or dextrin [Hung. Ph.] to double [Swed. Ph.] or triple [Hung. Ph.] its weight. [B. 95.]—**Fructus** c. Fr. *charvatus*. Ger. *Hanfbaum*, *Hanfbaum*. Hempseed; the fruit of *C. sativus* (q. v.). [A. 301, 319, B. 95.]—**Herba c. Indi-**

CANNELLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{n}^{\text{e}21}$. See CANELLA and CINNAMON.—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI*.—**Alcoolat de c. composé.** See *ELIXIR vite Matthioli*. **Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura*

lana CINNAMOMI Alcoolé de c. blanche. See *Tinctura cinnamomi alba*. Alcoolé de c. et de cardamome composée. See *Tinctura cardamomi composita*. Alcoolé de c. et de carvi composée. See *Tinctura cardamomi composita*. Alcoolé de c. lavandulé. See *Spiritus lavandule compositus*. Baume de c. See *Balsamum CINNAMOMI*. **C. batarde**. 1. The bark of *Cinnella alba*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium carapophyllum*. [B. 173.] **C. blanche** [Fr. Cod.] The bark of *Cinnella alba*. [B. 173.] **C. brûlante**. The bark of *Dryas octopetala*. [B. 121.] **C. de Cayenne**. Cinnamon bark obtained from the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* when grown in Guiana and the West Indies. [B. 121.] **C. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.] Ceylon cinnamon, the bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 113, 173.] **C. de Chine**. A bark derived, according to some, from *Cinnamomum cassia*, according to others from the older branches of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 121, 173.] See *CASSIA lignea* and *CHINESE CINNAMON*. **C. de Cochîn-Chine**, **C. de Coromandel**. The *Cinnamomum cassia* and its bark. [B. 88, 121, 173.] **C. de Java**. An aromatic bark, inferior to ordinary cinnamon, probably of a Java species of *Cinnamomum*. [B. 121.] **C. de Magellan**. The bark of *Dryas Wadleyi*. [B. 121.] **C. de Malabar**. See *C. de Cochîn-Chine*. **C. de Padang**. A variety of cinnamon resembling Chinese and Ceylon cinnamon. [B. 94.] **C. des Indes**. See *C. de Cochîn-Chine*. **C. de Sumatra**. An aromatic bark of Sumatra, inferior to ordinary cinnamon, probably that of a species of *Cinnamomum*. [B. 121.] **C. du Malabar**. See *C. de Cochîn-Chine*. **C. giroflée**. 1. The bark of *Pygopellum carapophyllum*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium carapophyllum*. 3. According to some, the bark of *Eugenia carapophylla*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. giroflée du Brésil**. Probably the c. giroflée (ist def.). [B.] **C. mate**. See *CASSIA lignea*. **C. noire**. 1. The *Eugenia carapophylla*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium carapophyllum*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. plate**. See *C. de Cochîn-Chine*. **C. poivrée**. The *Cinnella alba* and its bark. [B. 88, 121.] **C. sauvage**. The bark of a wild cinnamon-tree of Ceylon, perhaps the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 121.] **Chocolat à la c.** [Fr. Cod., 1847.] A preparation of 72 parts each of *pasta cacao caracensis* and *pasta cacao insularum*, 120 parts of sugar, and 1 part of cinnamon. [B. 119, a, 21.] **Cire de c.** A concrete wax like substance obtained by boiling the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; used for making sweet-scented candles. [B. 173.] **Eau de c.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*. **Eau de c. alcoolisée**. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI spiritusosa*. **Eau de c. buglossée**. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI buglossata*. **Eau de c. cordiale**. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI cordialis*. **Eau de c. cydoniée**. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI cydoniata*. **Eau de c. vinée**. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI vinosa*. **Eau distillée de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*. **Epyrèle de c.** Volatile oil of cinnamon. [B. 119.] **Espirit de c.** See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI*. **Essence de c.** Oil of cinnamon. [B.] **Essence de c. de Ceylan**. The oil of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 81.] **Essence de c. de Chine**. The oil of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B. 81.] **Fausse c.** The *Cinnamomum cassia*, the *Eugenia carapophylla*, the *Croton cascariella*, and the *Syzygium carapophyllum* and their barks. [B. 121, 173.] **Fleurs de c.** See *Flowers CASSIA*. **Grosse c.** See *C. de Cochîn-Chine*. **Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Oil of cinnamon. [B. 113.] **Hydralcoolat de c.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI spiritusosa*. **Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*. **Hydrolat de c. alcoolisé**. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI spiritusosa*. **(En)olature de c.** See *Vinum CINNAMOMI*. **Oléosaccharure de c.** **Oléosucre de c.** See *Elasosaccharum CINNAMOMI*. **Oléule de c.** Volatile oil of cinnamon. [B. 119.] **Poudre de c. composée**. See *Pulvis CINNAMOMI compositus*. **Poudre de c. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.] Cinnamon powdered, after drying in an oven at 40° C., and passed through a sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B. 113.] **Poudre de c. et de gingembre**. See *PULVIS aromaticus*. **Poudre de c. et de giroflée composée**. See *Cordial powder*. **Saccharolé oléulique de c.** See *Elasosaccharum CINNAMOMI*. **Sirop d'eau de c.** **Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*. **Sirop de c. vineux**. Vinous syrup of cinnamon. See under *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*. [B. 119.] **Sirop d'esprit de c.** See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*. **Sirop enolique de c.** See *Sirop de c. vineux*. **Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*. **Teinture de c. blanche**. See *Tinctura CANNELLE alba*. **Teinture de c. composée**. **Teinture de c. et de cardamome composée**. See *Tinctura cardamomi composita*. **Teinture de c. et de carvi**. See *Tinctura cardamomi composita*. **Teinture de c. et de gingembre composée**. See *Compound tincture of CINNAMON and ginger*. **Teinture de c. et de muscade composée**. See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI compositus*. **Teinture étherée de c.** See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI compositus*. **Vin de c. sucré**. See *Saccharated wine of CINNAMON and Vinum CINNAMOMI*.

CANNELIER (Fr.), n. Ka²n-e²-la. The cinnamon-tree. [B. 173.] **C. de Malabar**. The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B. 173.] **Essence de feuilles de c.** Oil of cinnamon leaves. [B. 81.] **Essence de racine de c.** Oil of cinnamon-root. [B. 81.]

CANNELINE (Fr.), n. Ka²n-e²-len. See *CANNELIN*.

CANNELIQUE (Fr.), a. l. Ka²n-e²-lek. See *CINNAMIC ACID*.

CANNELURE (Fr.), n. Ka²n-e²-lur. A groove or g. of a director. [A. 301, 385; L. 109.]

CANNES (Fr.), n. Ka²n. A seaside winter health resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CANNETTE (Fr.), n. Ka²n-e²t. The *Phragmites communis*. [B. 121.]

CANNIBAL-APPLE, n. Ka²n-e²-ba²-apl. The *Solanum anthrophagorum*. [B. 185.]

CANNIBERIA, n. An old name for the *Santalina chamaecyparissus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CANNON-BALL-TREE, n. Ka²n-e²-ba²-tro. The *Couroupita guianensis*. [B. 19, 183, 275.]

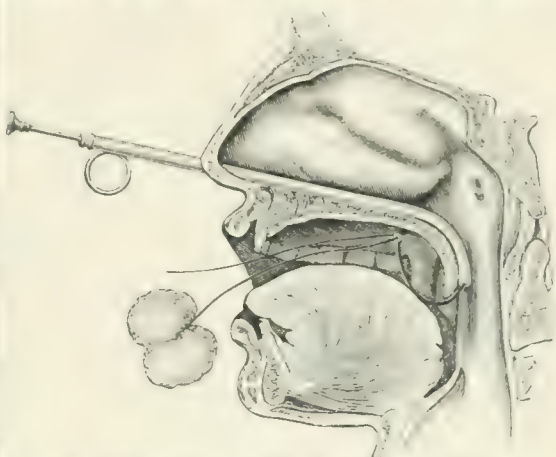
CANNON-BORE, n. Ka²n-e²-bo²n. See under *BORE*.

CANNOSTOMIE [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²n(ka²n)-no²s'-to-mo²m-ea²-e². An order of the *Cetomoridae*. [L. 121.]

CANNSTATT (Ger.), n. Ka²n-statt. A place in Württemberg, near Stuttgart, at a mild equable temperature, where there are saline springs, the more important of which are the *Wilhelmsbrunn* and formerly called the *S. Lorenzquelle* at Pöhlitz, the *Fräulein* and the *Maria* and the *Waldsee*. [A. 349; L. 49.]

CANNUCCIA (It.), n. Ka²n-nut-chia². The *Phragmites communis*. [B. 121.]

CANNULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²n-ka²n-bu-lu²-la². Dim. of *cannus* (q. v.). Gr., *αὐλίσκος*. Fr., *canule, cannule*. Ger., *Canüle, Röhrchen*. It., *c.* Sp., *cánula*. A tube or g. one that incloses a trocar or some other instrument for making a puncture, the latter to be withdrawn after the puncture is made, in order that any liquid that may be present may flow off through the c.; a tracheotomy tube, etc. [A. 385; E.] **Belloq's c.**, **Belloq's c.** (not *Belloq's*)



BELLOQ'S CANNULA. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LÉQUEST.)

Fr., *sonde de Belloq* (not *Belloq*). Syn.: *Belloq's* (or *Belloq's*) *sonde*. An instrument used for plugging the posterior nares. It consists of a tube somewhat curved at one end and having a ring attached at the other end, traversed by a stylus which is continuous with a piece of curved watch spring terminating in a button having an eye for carrying a thread. The stylus having been pulled back until the button closes the end of the tube, the instrument is passed along the floor of the nasal passage into the pharynx; the stylus is then pressed farther into the tube, and a finger passed in by the mouth guides the button, armed with the thread, past the soft palate; the thread is then brought out through the mouth, a piece of sponge or a wad of lint is secured to it, and the stylus is again withdrawn together with the tube, the sponge or lint being guided with the finger to its position against the posterior nares; the thread is then detached from the instrument and secured to another plug placed against the nostril for the purpose of counter-pressure. [A. 278.] **Bernard's c.** A short tube having a flange at each end; used in making gastric and other fistulae for experimental purposes. [L. 44.] **C. pulmonum**. The trachea. [A. 322.] **Durham's c.** A tracheotomy tube having a short tracheal arm joined to the horizontal arm by a sharp curve approaching a right angle, the inner tube being jointed. [A. 418.] **Fuller's c.** A tracheotomy tube in which the outer tube is split above and below, so that, on being compressed, the extremity is easily inserted. [A. 418.] **Gendron's c.** A tracheotomy tube similar to Fuller's c., the tracheal tube consisting of two segments, which are separated by means of a screw after the instrument has been introduced. [A. 418.] **Gooch's c.** A double c. formerly much used in the ligation of uterine polypi. It consists of two straight silver cannulae about 8 inches long, each adapted to pass through rings attached to a rod lying between the two. A strong ligature is passed through the two cannulae, and the loop is thrown around the pedicle of the tumor. The cannulae are then passed through the rings, and the ligature is tightened and tied to certain rings attached to the central rod. [A. 162.] **Hartmann's c.** A slender silver tube fitted with a piece of rubber tubing for adapting it to the nozzle of a syringe; used in washing out the tympanum through a perforation in the membrana tympani. [F. 32.] **Lacrymal c.** A small tube with an expanded upper end, to be worn in the lacrymal duct in cases of stenosis. [L. 44.] **Meissner's c.** A small c. with a needle for puncturing the fetal envelopes. **Reybard's c.** A c. with a trocar for the operation of paracentesis thoracis, opening into a small bag of goldbeater's skin. [A. 385.] **Right-angled c.** See *Durham's c.* **Trachea c.** A tracheotomy tube. [E.] **Trendelenburg's rubber tampon-c.** See *Trendelenburg's trachea TAMPON*.

CANNULAR, CANNULATE, CANNULATED, adj's. Ka²n-ula²-ar, -at, -at-e²d. Lat., *cannulatus*. Fr., *canellé*. Ger., *cannelirt*. Channeled, tubular. [L. 56, 81.]

CANNUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²n-ka²n-mu²-tu²m-tu²m. See *CANAMUS* and *CANNA*.

CANO-CANO (Malay), n. The *Alca arundinacea*. [B. 121.]

CANOE-WOOD, n. Ka²n-u²-wu²d. The *Leiodendron tulipifera*. [B. 19, 275.]

CANOKERSALA, n. A name supposed to have been applied by Dioscorides to the *Parrotia*. [Boiry (B, 121).]

CANON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(ka^3)no^2n(non)$. Gen., *canonis*. Gr., *κανων*. 1. A fundamental rule, a canon, *g.*, a rule of proportion, as that the head is of one-eighth the height of the body. [A, 322, 385.] 2. The beam of a balance. [A, 387.] 3. An old instrument for adjusting sutures. [A, 322].—**C-bone**. See *Cannon-bone*.

CANONIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-on(o^2n)i^2-a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *canonias*. Gr., *κανονιας*. A thin, lank person. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CANONICA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-o^2n-i^2k-a^2$. From *canonicus*, canonical, because cultivated in monasteries. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 121.]

CANONIGOS (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n-on-i^2-gos$. The *Valeriana tolicucana*. [A, 147.]

CANOPIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-op-i^2-a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Presl, an order of plants, consisting of the genus *Canopus*. [B, 170.]

CANOPICON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-o^2p(op)i^2k-o^2n$. Of Dioscorides, the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 121.]

CANOPITE, n. A sort of collyrium mentioned by Celsus. [L, 109.]

CANOPUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-op-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *κανωνιον*. The *Sambucus nigra*. [Paulus Ægineta (B, 121).]

CANOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(ka^3)no^2r$. Gen., *canoris*. From *canere*, to sing. A musical sound. [A, 318].—**C. stethoscopicus**. The auscultatory sound known as metallic tinkling. [A, 322.]

CANORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-o^2ru^2s(ru^2s)$. Sonorous. [A, 318, 322.]

CANOTA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n-o^2ta^3$. The *Panicum italicum*. [B, 121.]

CANOTTE (Fr.), n. Ka^3n-ot . A provincial name for the *Nephthar*. [B, 121.]

CANSCHENAPOU (Malay), n. The *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [Rheede (B, 121); B, 172.]

CANSCHI (Malay), n. The *Truvia nudiflora*. [B, 121, 172.]

CANSORA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-sko^2ra^3$. From *cansjan-coure*, the Malabar name. A genus of tropical gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CANSJAN-COURE, **CANSJAN-KERA**, n's. Malabar names for the *Cansora*. [B, 121.]

CANSJAVA (Malay), **CANSJAVAS** (Malay), n's. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANTABRICA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cantabricus*, pertaining to *Cantabria* (the ancient name of a region in Spain now called Biscaya). $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-ta^2bri^2a^3$. A name variously applied by the ancients to a species of *Convolvulus*, of *Dianthus*, and of *Campanula*; of Celsus, according to Milligan, the *Convolvulus c.* [B, 45, 121.]

CANTABRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-ta^2b(ta^2b)-ru^2m(ru^2m)$. Bran. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

CANTACON, n. Of the alchemists, garden-saffron. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CANTELEUP, **CANTALOUP**, **CANTALOUPE**, n's. Ka^3nta^2l-up . From the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy. Fr., *Cantaloupe*. A variety of the *Cucumis melo*. [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CANTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-ta^2me^2n$. Gen., *cantamenis*. From *cantare*, to sing. An incantation, a charm. [A, 318.]

CANTAPERDRIS, n. In Languedoc, the *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121.]

CANTARA, n. The *Strychnos ignatia*. [L, 84.]

CANTARELLA (It.), n. $Ka^2n-ta^2r-e^2i^2la^2$. Fr., *cantarelle*. A term variously applied to aqua Tofana, to a variety of that poison containing cantharides, and to a poison said to be made from the saliva of a rabid pig; also a popular name for the *Meloe proscarabæus*. [A, 322; L, 41.]

CANTARELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-ta^2r-e^2i^2lu^2s(lu^2s)$. See *CANTARELLUS* and *Meloe proscarabæus*.

CANTARIDA (Sp.), **CANTARIDO** (It.), n's. $Ka^2n-ta^2r-i^2d-a^2$. -o. The genus *Cantharis*; in the pl. (Sp., *cantáridas*; It., *cantaridi*), cantharides. [Sp. Ph. (B, 95).]

CANTARILLOS (Sp.), n. pl. $Ka^2n-ta^2r-el-yos$. The *Androsace maxima*. [B, 121.]

CANTARIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-ta^2r-i^2s$. Gen., *cantar'id-* (-is). Of Dioscorides, the *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CANTARO (Sp.), n. Ka^3n-ta^2-ro . The *Cordia gerascanthus*. [B, 121.]

CANTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-ta^2(ta^3)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *cantatio'nis*. See *CANTAMEN*.

CANTELEUP, **CANTALOUP**, **CANTELOUPE**, n's. See *CANTALOUP*.

CANTE-MORGARO, n. In the East Indies, the *Achyranthes prostrata*. [B, 121.]

CANTERBURY, n. $Ka^3ntu^2r-bu^2r-i^2$. A place in England, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 94].—**C-bell**. The *Campanula medium*, *Campanula trachelium*, and *Campanula pratensis*. [B, 275.]

CANTERINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-tu^2ntar-i^2o^2nu^2s(nu^2s)$. From *canterius*, a gelding. Pertaining to horses *g.*, *hordeum canterinus*. [A, 318.]

CANTERIUM (Lat.), **CANTERIUS** (Lat.), n's, n. and m. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-te^2e^2ri^2u^2m(u^2m)$, -u^2s(u^2s). Gr., *καντήριος*. A bar resting on two posts, used by Hippocrates in reducing dislocations of the humerus. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CANTHA-JATHI (Bengal.), n. The *Barleria prionitis*. [B, 172.]

CANTHAL, adj. $Ka^2n'tha^2l$. From *κανθός* (see *CANTHUS*). Pertaining to the angle of the eyelids.

CANTHARELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-tha^2r-e^2i^2lu^2s(lu^2s)$. Fr., *cantharelle*, *chanterelle*. Ger., *Faltenpilz*. Of Adanson, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* of the *Agaricini*. [B, 121, 270].—**C. aurantiacus** [Fries]. Fr., *fausse chanterelle*. Ger., *orangefarbener Faltenpilz*. SYN.: *Morulus aurantiacus* [Persoon], *Agaricus alectorolophoides* [Schäffer]. A species thought to be poisonous, resembling *C. cibarius*, but distinguished from it by its orange-red color, its colored flesh, and the absence of a fatty feel. [B, 180, 270].—**C. cibarius** [Fries]. Fr., *chanterelle*, *chanterelle comestible*, *cheville*, *chevette*, *gallinace*, *girandolle*, *giroule ordinaire*, *manne terrestre*, *moëlle de terre*, *oreille de lièvre jaune*, *rousseine*, *virolle*. Ger., *Eierschwamm*, *Pfefferling*, *gemeiner Faltenpilz*. The chanterelle; a European species distinguished by its bright-yellow color, its white flesh, its pleasant fruity odor, and its fatty feel; highly esteemed as an article of food. [B, 19, 121, 180].—**C. lacteus** [Fries]. A variety of *C. aurantiacus*. [B, 173].—**C. nigripes** [Duhamel]. See *C. aurantiacus*.

CANTHARATE, n. $Ka^2n'tha^2r-at$. A salt of cantharic acid. [A, 385.]

CANTHARIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-tha^2r-i^2-a(a^3)/si^2s$. Gen., *cantharias'eos* (-is). The state of being infected with the larvæ of coleopterous insects. [A, 385; "Lond. Med. Gaz.," xx, p. 94 (L).]

CANTHARIC ACID, n. $Ka^2n'tha^2r-i^2k$. Fr., *acide cantharique*. Ger., *Cantharsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4 = C_6H_7O_2 - CO_2OH$, isomeric with cantharidin acid, formed from cantharidin by the action of hydriodic acid. [B, 81, 270.]

CANTHARIDAL, adj. $Ka^2n'tha^2r-i^2d-a^2l$. Lat., *cantharidalis*. Fr., *cantharidien*. Pertaining to or containing cantharides. [B.] See *C. COLLODION*.

CANTHARIDATE, n. $Ka^2n'tha^2r-i^2d-at$. A salt of cantharidic acid. [B.]

CANTHARIDATED, adj. $Ka^2n'tha^2r-i^2d-at-e^2d$. Lat., *cantharidatus*. Fr., *cantharidé*. Combined with or containing cantharides. [B.]

CANTHARIDE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^3n-ta^2r-ed , $ka^3n-ta^2r-ed-e^2$. 1. (Fr., Ger.) the genus *Cantharis* and the drug cantharides. 2. (Fr.) of Paulet, the *Agaricus cyanus* or some related species of *Agaricus*. [B, 121].—**Acétolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Acetum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Aetherische C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDUM æthereæ*.—**Aetherisches C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDUM spirituosum*.—**Alcoolé de c. ou de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDIS*.—**Blaue C'n** (Ger.). See *LYTTA quas*.—**C. à bandes** (Fr.). See *LYTTA vittata*.—**C. à tête rouge** (Fr.). The *Cantharis (Lytta) ruficeps*. [B, 38].—**C. à vésicatoires** (Fr.). **C. des boutiques** (Fr.). The *Cantharis vesicatoria*. [B, 119].—**C. marginée** (Fr.). The *Cantharis (Lytta) marginata*. [B, 180].—**C'ncampher** (Ger.). Cantharidin. [B, 180].—**C'nessig** (Ger.). See *Acetum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nexttract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nexttract-Cerat** (Ger.). See *Ceratum extracti CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'npflaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nsalbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDIS*.—**C. officinale** (Fr.). **C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**C. tachetée** (Fr.). The *Cantharis vittata*. [B, 119].—**Cérat avec l'alcoolé de c's** (Fr.). Cerate of tincture of cantharides. [B, 119]. See under *Ceratum extracti CANTHARIDIS*.—**Cérat avec l'hydrolé de c's** (Fr.). Cantharidal cerate made with an aqueous decoction or infusion of cantharides. [B, 119]. See *Ceratum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Cérat d'extract de c's** (Fr.). See *Ceratum extracti CANTHARIDIS*.—**Chinesische C'n** (Ger.). See *MYLABRIS cichorii* and *MYLABRIS phalarata*.—**Éléolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Oleum CANTHARIDUM*.—**Emplâtre de c's** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Éthérolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDUM æthereæ*.—**Extrait acéto-alcoolique de c's** (Trousseau) (Fr.). A syrupy preparation made by digesting 4 parts of coarsely powdered cantharides, 1 part of concentrated pyroglutinous acid, and 16 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol over a water-bath at from 40° to 50° C., expressing, filtering, and evaporating at a gentle heat. Bibulous paper soaked in this preparation was recommended by Trousseau as a very convenient and certain application for drawing a blister. [A, 290].—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Extrait de c. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDIS spirituosum*.—**Géistiges C'nexttract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDUM spirituosum*.—**Huile de c's** (Fr.). See *Oleum CANTHARIDUM*.—**Huile de c's térébinthinée** (Fr.). See *Linimentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Hydrolé ou Infusion de c's** (Fr.). See *Infusum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Liparolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Oléole de c's** (Fr.). See *Linimentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Ostindische C'n** (Ger.). See *CANTHARIDES cæruleæ* (under *CANTHARIS*).—**Oxéolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Acetum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Papier à vésicatoire aux c's**. See *Charta CANTHARIDIS*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *pulvis cantharidis* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by pulverizing cantharides warmed in an oven to 50° C., and passing through a No. 1 or No. 3 hair sieve or a silk sieve of 80 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113].—**Schwarze C'n** (Ger.). A name for several species of *Meloe* used like cantharides. [B, 270].—**Spirituoses C'nexttract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDUM spirituosum*.—**Teinture de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDIS*.—**Teinture de c's camphrée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDUM camphorata*.—**Teinture de c's composée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura*

CANTHARIDUM composita. Teinture éthérée camphrée de c's (Fr.). See *Camphorated ethereal tincture of cantharides*.
Teinture éthérée de c's (Fr.). See *Tinctura cantharidum aetherea*.
Zusammengesetzte Cantinetur (Ger.). See *Tinctura cantharidum composita*.

CANTHARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kañ kañ tha²r tha²r i²d i²d e²s. The pl. of *cantharis* q. v. [L. 180.]

CANTHARIDE (Lat.), **CANTHARIDIANT** (Lat.), n. f. pl. and m. pl. Kañ kañ tha²r i²d i²d e²s, i²d i²d a²t m. n. s. Fr., *cantharides*, *cantharidians*. A tribe of the *Trochata* or a division of the *Coleoptera* having *Cantharis* as the type. [L. 180.]

CANTHARIDIC, adj. Kañ tha²r i²d i²k. Lat., *cantharidicus*. Fr., *cantharidique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cantharides. [B.] **Anhydrous c. acid**. Fr., *acide cantharidique anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Cantharidinsäure*. See **CANTHARIDIN**.

C. acid. Lat., *acidum cantharidicum*. Fr., *acide cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure*. It., *acido cantharidico*. Sp., *acido cantharidico*. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, $C_{10}H_{12}CO_2OH$, formed from cantharidin by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water. [B. 81, 250.] **C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäureanhydrid*. See **CANTHARIDIN**. **C. ether**. Fr., *ether cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure-Ester*. A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle. [B.]

CANTHARIDIEN (Fr.), adj. Kañ tha²r i²d i²n². Pertaining to the genus *Cantharis* or to cantharides; as a u., in the pl., see **CANTHARIDE**. [A. 301, 385.]

CANTHARIDIN, n. Kañ tha²r i²d i²n. Lat., *cantharidinum*, *cantharidina*. Fr., *cantharidine*. Ger., *Cantharidin*. It., *Sp. cantharidina*. Syn., *vesicatorium*. The active principle of cantharides, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, forming odorless and colorless scales or prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in acetic ether, in chloroform, in oil of turpentine, in the fats and fatty oils, in wax, and in resins; chemically, the anhydride, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, of cantharidic acid. [B. 81, 250.] **C. ammonia**. See **AMMONIUM cantharidate**. **C. sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cantharidic acid; with the name of a base, the cantharidate of that base. [B.] **C. Säure** (Ger.). Cantharidic acid. [B. 250.] **C. Säure-Anhydrid** (Ger.). See **C. Säure-Dimethyläther** (Ger.). **Methyl cantharidate**. [B. 250.] **C. Säure-Ester** (Ger.). See **CANTHARIDE ether**. **C. Säure-Methylester** (Ger.). **Methyl cantharidate**. [B.] **Wasserfreie C. Säure** (Ger.). See **C.**

CANTHARIDINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Kañ kañ tha²r i²d i²n². 1. f. sing. See **CANTHARIDIN**. 2. (N. pl.) a subfamily of the *Trochata*. [L. 282.]

CANTHARIDINIC ACID, n. Kañ tha²r i²d i²n i²k. See **CANTHARIDE acid**.

CANTHARIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kañ kañ tha²r i²d i²n². See **CANTHARIDIN**. **C. oleosum**. See **oleum cantharidis erule**.

CANTHARIDISM, n. Kañ tha²r i²d i²n²m. Lat., *cantharidismus*. Fr., *cantharidisme*. Poisoning with cantharides, either by their ingestion by the mouth or by absorption from a cantharidal blister. The chief symptoms are strangury, burning pain in the urethra, swelling or even gangrene of the genitals, and the passage of bloody and albuminous urine, together with the usual gastrointestinal signs of irritant poisoning if the drug has been taken by the mouth. The lesions are inflammatory conditions of the kidneys and bladder. Death may occur from the primary irritant effect upon the gastro-intestinal canal or from the subsequent renal and cystic inflammation. The treatment consists in the removal of the poison, the administration of water and mucilaginous drinks, and the use of opiates, the bromides, and hot sitz-baths for the relief of the pain. [B. 81, 270.]

CANTHARIDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kañ kañ tha²r i²d i²n²m. See **CANTHARIDISM**. **C. externus**. Cantharidism from absorption of cantharides applied to the skin. [B. 270.]

CANTHARIDITES, n. pl. Kañ tha²r i²d i²t. See **CANTHARIDE**.

CANTHARIN, n. Kañ tha²r i²n. Lat., *cantharinum*. Fr., *cantharinum*. Ger., *Cantharin*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{12}$, formed by the distillation of cantharic acid with lime. [B. 270.]

CANTHARINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kañ kañ tha²r i²d i²n². (e)-na². A group of the *Spizidae*. [L. 207.]

CANTHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Kañ kañ tha²r i²d i²s. Gen., *cantharidis*. Gr., *καὶ θάρης*. Fr., *cantharide*. Ger., *Cantharis*, *spanische Fliege* (2d def.). It., *cantàrida*. Sp., *cantàrida*. 1. A genus of coleopterous insects, now referred to *Lytta* (q. v. for species not here given). 2. The Spanish fly (see *LYTTA vesicatoria*). In English it is usually written in the pl., *cantharides*, which is also the official title in the German and some other pharmacopœias. Applied externally, the preparations act as rubefacients and vesicants; taken by the mouth, in ordinary medicinal doses, they stimulate the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts, and, given in minute doses, they have been used for the mitigation of strangury. For the poisonous effects, see **CANTHARIDISM**. [A. 322; B.] **Acetum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.]. **Acetum cantharidum**. **Acidum aceticum cantharidum**. Fr., *acide de cantharide*, *vinaigre cantharide*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure*. **Vinegar of cantharides**; made by digesting 2 oz. of cantharides with 2 fl. oz. of glacial acetic acid and 13 fl. oz. of acetic acid at a temperature of 300° C., percolating, expressing the residue with 5 fl. oz. of acetic acid, mixing the percolate and the expressed liquid, and adding acetic acid to 1 pint. A similar preparation, made with vinegar, was official in the old Lond. Ph., and the *vinaigre rubéfiant* of the Formulaire of the Paris Hospitals (1839) was also similar, containing, besides the cantharides and acetic acid, alcohol,

garlic, mustard, black pepper, and camphor. All these preparations are powerful vesicants. [Vogel, A. 149; B. 95, 149.] **Adeps cantharidibus medicatus**. See *Emplastrum cantharidis*. **Alcoholic extract of cantharides**. See *Extractum cantharidum spirituosum*. **Ash-colored c.** The *Lytta cinerea*. [B. 5.] **Camphorated cantharides plaster**. See *Emplastrum cantharidum camphoratum*. **Camphorated ethereal tincture of cantharides**. Fr., *teinture étherée camphrée de cantharides*. Of the Brunsw. Ph., 1777, a preparation made by triturating together 1 part each of camphor and cantharides, and digesting the mixture on a water-bath with 56 parts of alcohol and 4 of nitric acid; used internally in drops. [B. 119.] **Camphorated tincture of cantharides**. See *Tinctura cantharidum camphorata*.—**C. aurata**. A species used in the Decan. [Pharm. Jour and Trans., 1851, p. 124 (L.).] **C. aurulenta**. See *LYTTA Rousa*. **Cantharides caeruleæ**. Ger., *blaue Canthariden*. The purplish blue specimens of *Lytta gigas* occasionally found in commerce. [B. 180.]—**Cantharides camphor**. See *CANTHARIDIN*. **Cantharides cerate**. See *Ceratum cantharidis*. **C. erythrocephala**. A Chinese species. [Pharm. Jour and Trans., 1851, p. 124 (L.).] **C. hirtipes**. [Waterhouse. A species closely allied to *Lytta nigriceps*. [Pharm. Jour and Trans., 1851, p. 124 (L.).] **Cantharides lini-** ment. See *Liniamentum cantharidis*. **Cantharides paper**. See *Charta cantharidis*.—**C. pennsylvanica**. See *LYTTA atrata*.—**Cantharides plaster**. See *Emplastrum cantharidis*. **C. prima**. The *Lytta vesicatoria*. [B. 180.] **C. proscarabæus** [De Ger.]. The *Meloe proscarabæus* and the *Meloe violaceus*. [B. 180.] **C. syriaca**. Probably the *Lytta syriaca*; said to have been used formerly in southern Europe as a substitute for *Lytta vesicatoria*, and by Forskål to be employed in Arabia. [B. 270; L. 130.] Cf. *LYTTA segitum*. **C. trimaculata**. The *Lyttus trimaculatus*. [B. 180.] **C. vesicatoria** [Latreille]. Fr., *monche d'Espagne* (on vesicants), *cantharide*. Ger., *spanische Fliege*, *Blasenzycher*, *Laubkafer*, *Graskäfer*, *Golddäfer*. Syn.: *Lytta vesicatoria* Fabricius). *Meloe vesicatorius* (Linnaeus), *musca hispanica*. The Spanish fly, or blister-beetle, of southern and central Europe. It is from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch long; broad, flattened-cylindrical in shape; of a copper-green or shining brass-color above and below; with two lateral eyes; having filiform antennæ of eleven joints; the



THE CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. [A. 327.]

wing-cases covering the body; wings membranous and brownish; claws bifid. It constitutes the drug *c.* or *cantharides*. The insects are captured before sunrise by spreading cloths under the trees that they frequent; persons protected with gloves and masks shake the trees violently, and the beetles fall on to the cloths, after which they are killed with the vapor of vinegar and dried. Thus prepared, they have a peculiar, somewhat disagreeable odor. [A. 290; B. 180, 270; L. 65.]—**C. violacea**. Probably the *Lytta violacea*. [B.]—**C. viridi-aurata**. The *C. (Lytta) vesicatoria*. [B. 180.]—**Ceratum cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat cantharidè* (ou *vesicant*). Ger., *Cantharidencrat*. Cantharides (or blistering) cerate; made by melting together 20 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 25 of lard, and adding 35 of powdered cantharides. Similar preparations—made from cantharides and simple cerate; from an aqueous decoction or infusion of cantharides mixed with resin cerate or with lard, yellow wax, resin, and turpentine; or from an infusion of cantharides in olive-oil mixed with wax—were formerly official. [B. 81, 119.] See also *Emplastrum cantharidis*.—**Ceratum extracti cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat d'extract de cantharides*. Ger., *Cantharidenextract-Cerat*. Cerate of extract of cantharides; made by extracting 30 parts of cantharides with alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.820, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating the extract on a water-bath to 15 parts, and mixing it with 15 of resin and 35 each of yellow wax and lard. A similar preparation of the Bavarian Ph., 1822—a cerate with tincture of *cantharides*—*cerat avec alcool de cantharides*—was made by digesting 2 parts of cantharides with 4 of brandy, adding 8 of almond-oil, boiling until the alcohol was dissipated, straining, and adding 3 parts of white wax. [B. 81, 95, 119.]—**Charta cantharidis [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Papier*. It., *carta vesicatoria*. Sp., *papel epispástico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *charta epispastica* [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Cantharides (or blistering) paper; paper spread with a preparation of cantharides. The U. S. Ph. orders a mixture of 8 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, 4 of olive-oil, 1 part each of Canada balsam and cantharides, and 10 parts of water, boiled together and strained. The Br. Ph. orders 4 parts of powdered cantharides, 24 of distilled water, 16 of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 3 of rosin, and 74 of olive-oil, digested on a water-bath and, after removal of the watery liquid, melted and mixed with 1 part of Canada balsam. The Netherl. Ph. orders a mixture of 3 (in the *charta epispastica* No. 1) or 4 (in the *charta epispastica* No. 2) parts of cantharides, 30 of water, 24 of yellow wax, 9 of spermaceti, and 12 of olive-oil, to which, after heating, 3 of larch turpentine are added. The Fr. Cod. directs an ointment of 10 parts of cantharides, 24 of mutton**

tallow, and 36 of benzoated lard; of this ointment 26 parts for the *papier épispastique* No. 1, 45 for the *papier épispastique* No. 2, and 60 for the *papier épispastique* No. 3, are mixed with 6 of white wax, also, for the *papier épispastique* No. 1, with 15 of benzoated lard and 10 of mutton tallow, while, for the *papier épispastique* No. 2, 9 parts of benzoated lard and 6 of tallow are employed. The Belg. Ph. directs that 78 parts of cantharides for the *charta epispastica* No. 1, and 90 for the *charta epispastica* No. 2, be boiled three successive times with 10 times the quantity of water, and the strained decoctions mixed, evaporated to a sixth, and then mixed with 433 parts of yellow wax, 35 each of spermaceti and elemi, and 133 of larch turpentine. The Sp. Ph. orders cantharides to be heated with 16 parts of lard, and the filtered mixture melted with 9 of white wax and 4 of spermaceti, tartar emetic being added subsequently; the three preparations of the Sp. Ph. contain, respectively, 3, 45, and 1 parts of cantharides, and 1, 15, and 2 of tartar emetic. [B. 81, 95, 113.] Cf. *Extrait acético-alcoolique de cantharides* (under *CANTHARIS*). **Colloïdium cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *COLLOIDUM*. **Compound tincture of cantharides**. See *Tinctura cantharidum composita*. **Emplastrum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum cantharidum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *Fr., emplâtre vésicatoire* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger., Spanisch-Fliegen-Plaster, Blasenplaster*, *Sp., emplastro de cantharidas* [Sp. Ph.], *Roum., emplastru de cantharide* [Roum. Ph.], *Syn., emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *seu epispasticum, seu vesicatorium, seu vesicans*. Cantharides or blistering plaster; made by melting together 12 parts of lard, 15 each of yellow wax and suet, and 3 of resin with 12 of cantharides [Br. Ph.], or by melting together 20 parts of yellow wax, 5 of elemi, 2 of olive-oil, 15 of basilicon ointment, and 21 of cantharides [Fr. Cod.], or by digesting 4 parts of yellow wax with 1 part each of olive-oil and turpentine and 2 parts of cantharides [Ger. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Russ. Ph. substitute larch turpentine for common turpentine, and the Belg. Ph. and Netherl. Ph. add 3 per cent. of balsam of Peru. The percentages of cantharides are: 20 [Swiss Ph.], 25 [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], 26 [Russ. Ph.], 27-27 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 30 [Sp. Ph.], 33 [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 35-32 [Netherl. Ph.], and 36 [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum anglicum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 203 parts each of yellow wax and mutton tallow, 94 of purified pine resin, and 168 of lard, and adding 332 of cantharides. [B. 95.] Cf. **Emplastrum calfaciens**. **Emplastrum cantharidum camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.], *Fr., emplâtre vésicatoire camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 96 parts of emplastrum cantharidis with 4 of camphor [Belg. Ph.], or a plaster made by covering a cantharidal plaster with a thin layer of camphor [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations were the camphorated blistering cerate, made by mixing 1 part of camphor, 20 parts of cantharides, and 99 of yellow wax; and the camphorated blistering plaster, made of 11 parts of cantharides and 1 part of camphor mixed with 32 parts of plaster of melilotus, or with 7 parts each of oil of roses and turpentine and 37 of yellow wax. [B. 95, 119.] **Emplastrum cantharidum colatum** [Norweg. Ph., 1870, Swed. Ph., 1879]. A preparation made by melting together 5 parts of yellow wax, 8 of rosin, and 2 of suet, mixing with 8 parts of cantharides, and after heating, adding 1 part of common turpentine, straining, and pouring into paper molds. [B. 95.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio**. See **Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum**. **Emplastrum cantharidum extensum**. See *SPARADRAP vesicans*. **Emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium** [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See **Emplastrum cantharidis**.—**Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *Fr., emplâtre vésicant de Janin, vésicatoire perpetuel*, *Ger., unnerwunderendes Zugsplaster, ewiges Plaster*, *Sp., vespicatorio perpetuo*, *Roum., emplastru perpetu de cantharide*. *Syn.*: *emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*seu euphorbiu* [Gr. Ph.]). A plaster of 10 parts of yellow wax, 14 of rosin, 4 of suet, 7 of turpentine, 4 of cantharides, and 1 part of euphorbium [Ger. Ph.]. Other pharmacopœias replace the turpentine with larch turpentine, or direct lard instead of suet, or omit both these ingredients, or add mastic or sandarac. The percentages of cantharides are: 10 [Ger. Ph.], 12-9 [Belg. Ph.], 12-96 [Russ. Ph.], 13-2 [Roum. Ph.], 13-33 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 18-18 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], and 21-24 [Gr. Ph.]; those of euphorbium are: 2-5 [Ger. Ph.], 3-63 [Gr. Ph.], 5-55 [Russ. Ph.], 6-4 [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 6-67 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and 9-09 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. [B. 95, a 11.] **Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *PIX*. **Essentia cantharidum**. See *Tinctura cantharidis*. **Ethereal extract of cantharides**. See *Extractum cantharidum atherum*. **Ethereal tincture of cantharides**. See *Tinctura cantharidum athera*. **Extractum cantharidis**. *Fr., extrait de cantharide*. Of the Belg. Ph. see *Extractum cantharidum atherum*; of the older pharmacopœias, see *Extractum cantharidum spirituosum*. **Extractum cantharidum atherum**. *Fr., extrait de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger., ätherisches Cantharidenextract*. *Syn.*: *extractum cantharidis* [Belg. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting cantharides with ether and separating the latter by evaporation. [B. 95.] **Extractum cantharidum spirituosum**. *Fr., extrait de cantharide alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger., geistiges oder spirituosum Cantharidenextract*, *Sp., extracto alcoholico de cantharidas*. An extract made by macerating cantharides for ten days with 6 parts of 78-per-cent. alcohol, filtering with expression, macerating the residue with 2 parts of alcohol for three days, mixing the two tinctures, and evaporating [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. directs cantharides to be macerated for three days with 5 parts of 77-per-cent. alcohol, and the liquid filtered and evaporated. [B. 95, 113.] **Infusum cantharidis** [Hamb. Ph., 1825]. *Fr., infusio ou infusion de cantharides*. A strained infusion of cantharides in boiling water, 72 parts being made from 1 part of cantharides. [B. 119.] **Linimentum can-**

tharidis. *Fr., huile de cantharides térébinthine* (1st def.). *Ger., Spanisch-Fliegen-Liniment*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a strained infusion of 15 parts of cantharides in 85 of oil of turpentine; a powerful counter-irritant and vesicant. 2. Of the Br. Ph., 1864, see *Liquor epispasticus*. **Oil of cantharides**. See *Oilum cantharidis*.—**Ointment of cantharides**. See *Unguentum cantharidis*.—**Oilum cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.], **Oilum cantharidum**, **Oilum cantharidum infusum**. *Fr., huile de cantharides* (ou de cantharide [Fr. Cod.]). *Ger., Cantharidenöl*. *Sp., aceite de cantharidas*. *Syn.*: *oleum cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph.]. A filtered infusion of 1 part of cantharides in 10 parts of olive-oil [Fr. Cod.]. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. is made with 3 parts of cantharides and 10 of rapeseed-oil. [B. a, 14.] Cf. *Linimentum cantharidis*.—**Oilum cantharidum viride**. See *Extractum cantharidum atherum*. **Pomatum cum cantharide**, **Pomatum luteum de cantharide** [Fr. Cod.], **Pomatum viride cum cantharide** [Fr. Cod.]. *Fr., pommade épispastique jaune (et verte)*. See *Unguentum cantharidis*.—**Pulvis cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de cantharide*.—**Tinctura athera cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cantharidum athera*.—**Tinctura cantharidis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], **Tinctura cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.], *Fr., teinture (ou alcoolé) de cantharide*. *Ger., Cantharidentinctur*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Tinctur*. A tincture containing 5 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], rather less than 2 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 9 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 10 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of cantharides. Various old similar tinctures contained from 1 to 20 per cent. [B. 81, 119.]—**Tinctura cantharidum acetica**. A tincture of cantharides made with acetic acid and alcohol. [Vogel (A. 319).]—**Tinctura cantharidum athera**. *Fr., éthérée (ou teinture d'ether) de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger., ätherische Cantharidentinctur*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of cantharides in 10 of acetic ether [Fr. Cod.]; in various old formularies it was from four to eight times as strong. Used as an epispastic. [B. 113, 119.] Cf. *Liquor epispasticus*. **Tinctura cantharidum camphorata**. *Fr., teinture de cantharides camphrée*. An old preparation made by dissolving camphor in tincture of cantharides. [B. 119.]—**Tinctura cantharidum composita**. *Fr., teinture de cantharides compositae*. *Ger., zusammengesetzte Cantharidentinctur*. Compound tincture of cantharides; made with 10 parts of cantharides, 1 part of capsicum, and 120 parts of brandy [U. S. Ph., 1820]; or 8 parts of cantharides, 576 parts of alcohol, 1 part of ambergris, and 48 parts of tincture of cinnamon [Sp. Ph., 1798]. [B. 119.]—**Unguentum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Unguentum cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.], *Fr., pommade épispastique* [Fr. Cod.], *Ger., Cantharidenölbe*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Salbe*, *Sp., unguento de cantharidas*. An ointment made by mixing 1 oz. of yellow wax with a strained infusion of 1 oz. of cantharides in 6 fl. oz. of olive-oil [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders a similar procedure with 2 parts of cantharides, 8 of olive-oil, and 3 of yellow wax. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two preparations: the *pommade épispastique jaune*, made by mixing a filtered infusion of 4 parts of cantharides in 56 of lard (1 part of turmeric being added) with 30 parts of melted yellow wax, and scenting with 2 parts of oil of lemon; and the *pommade épispastique verte*, made with 1 part of cantharides, 28 parts of poplar ointment, and 4 of wax. Similar preparations were formerly known as *unguentum vesicatorium* (*seu irritans*), made with cantharides and basilicon ointment; and *green epispastic ointment*, made with cantharides, pitch, turpentine, yellow wax, mustard, and black pepper, or with cantharides and basilicon ointment, colored with verdigris. [B. 81, 119; a, 14.] Cf. *Unguentum acre*.—**Vinegar of cantharides**. See *Acetum cantharidis*.

CANTHAROPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)tha^2r(thar^2)u^2a^2n^2ga^2$. From *kantharos*, a beetle, and *phagēin*, to eat. *Ger., insectenfressende Beuteltiere*. An order of the *Marsupialia*. [L, 173.]

CANTHARSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3n'ta^2r-zoir-e^2$. Cantharic acid. [B. 270.]

CANTHARULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n'ka^2n'tha^2r(thar^2)u^2a^2n^2lu^2s$. See *CANTHARELLUS*.

CANTHARUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n'ka^2n'tha^2r(thar^2)u^2s(u^2s)$. *Gr., kantharos*. 1. A beetle. 2. A cup or other like vessel. [A, 387.]—**Canthari figulini**. Earthen cucurbits. [L, 84, 97.]

CANTHECTOMY, n. $Ka^2nth-e^2k-to-mi^2$. From *kanthos* (see *CANTHUS*), and *ἐκτομή*, a clipping. *Fr., canthectomie*. See *CANTHOTOXY*.

CANTHERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)the^2r(thar^2)u^2m(u^2m)$. The *Hordeum hexastichum*. [B, 121.]

CANTHERIUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n'ka^2n'the^2r(thar^2)u^2n^2s(u^2s)$. See *CANTHERUM*.

CANTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2nth(ka^2nth)ie^2(t)^2s$. *Gen., canthitidis*. *Fr., canthite*. *Ger., Augenwinkelentzündung*. Inflammation of the angle of the eyelids. [A, 301, 322; L, 107.]

CANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)thi^2u^2m(u^2m)$. *Fr., canti*. Of Lamarck, the genus *Plectronia*. [B, 121.]—**C. coronatiform** [Lamarck]. The *Gardonia dumetorum*. [B, 173.] **C. parviflorum** [Lamarck]. The *Webera tetrandra*. [B, 172, 173.]

CANTHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n'ka^2n'tho^2l(2su^2n^2s)^2is$. *Gen., cantholysis/eos (thol'ysis)*. From *kanthos* (see *CANTHUS*), and *λύειν*, to loosen. The operation of canthotomy combined with division of the external canthal ligament. [F.]

CANTHOPLASTIC, adj. $Ka^2n'tho-pla^2st'ik$. *Fr., canthoplastique*. *Ger., canthoplastisch*. Pertaining to canthoplasty.

CANTHOPLASTY, n. $Ka^2n'tho-pla^2st-i^2$. *Lat., canthoplastice* (from *kanthos* [see *CANTHUS*], and *πλάσσειν*, to form). *Fr., canthoplastie*. *Ger., Canthoplastik*. Any plastic operation in the vicinity of the canthus of the eye (almost always the outer canthus); strictly, the reconstruction or re-establishment of the canthus by a plastic operation that lengthens the palpebral fissure. Von Ammon simply divided the canthus, leaving a rhomboid wound to heal by

granulation. Pagenstecher's method consists of a combination of canthotomy and the use of Gaultier's ligature: the tissues are lifted with a forceps so as to form a fold parallel with the margin of the lid, through the base of which the ligatures are passed. [*Ztschr. f. Ophth.*, 1, 2, p. 533; Pagenstecher, l. c.]

CANTHORRHAPHY, n. *Ka'n tho'r'ra'phi*. Lat., *canthorraphia*, *canthorraphia* from *καθός* see *CANTHUS*, and *ραφή* a suture. Fr., *canthorraphie*. Ger., *Canthorraphie*. Suture of the canthus to restore the normal condition of the interpalpebral aperture. [F.]

CANTHOTOMY, n. *Ka'n tho'to'mi*. From *καθός* see *CANTHUS*, and *τομή* to cut. Fr., *canthotomie*. Ger., *Canthotomie*, *Augenwinkelschnitt*. The operation of simply dividing the canthus usually the external, without division of the tarsal ligament or any plastic operation. [F.]

CANTHROPE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n tro'p*. See *CANTHUS*.

CANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'n ka'n' tho'm' tho'm'*. See *CANTHUS*.

CANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'n ka'n' tho's' tho's'*. Gr., *καθός*. Fr., *angle oculaire*, *conté de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenwinkel*. It., *angolo dell'occhio*. Sp., *angulo del ojo*. The palpebral commissure, the angle formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids. [A, 301; F.] **Anterior c.** In birds, the inner c. [L, 221.] **C. externus**. See *Outer c.* **C. internus**, **C. major**. See *Inner c.* **C. minor**. See *Outer c.* **C. nasalis**. See *Inner c.* **C. temporalis**. External c. See *Outer c.* Greater c. Fr., *grand c.* See *Inner c.* Inner c. Internal c. Lat., *c. internus*. Fr., *grand c.* Ger., *innerer Augenwinkel*. The inner commissure of the lids. [F.] Lesser c. Fr., *petit c.* See *Outer c.* Nasal c. See *Inner c.* Outer c. Fr., *petit c.* Ger., *außerer Augenwinkel*. The outer commissure of the lids. [F.] Posterior c. In birds, the outer c. [L, 221.] Temporal c. See *Outer c.*

CANTIANUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'n ka'n'ti'a a' a' m's nu's*. From the name Kent. See *Lady Kent's POWDER*.

CANTILAGUA (Sp.), u. *Ka'n ti'la' a' g' wa'*. The *Linum catharticum*. [B, 121.]

CANTINE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n ton*. See *Sac d'AMBULANCE*.

CANTINOSA (Sp.), n. *Ka'n tin' o'sa'*. The *Lavandula stæchas*. [B, 121.]

CANTION (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'n ka'n'ti'o'n*. See *CANTUM*.

CANTIUM, n. *Ka'n ti' u'm*. See *CANTUM*.

CANTO (It.), n. *Ka'n to*. A plant of Guinea, a decoction of which is used in gonorrhoea. [L, 105.]

CANTONG, n. A plant of the Philippines, resembling the *Solanella*. A variety of it is said to be laxative, to be used for dropsy, and to be edible when young; another is employed as a remedy for wounds, burns, and scrofula. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CANTORBALSAM (Ger.), n. *Ka'n to'r ba'l' za'm*. See *UNGUENTUM ophthalmicum rubrum*.

CANTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ka'n (ka'n)-to'rez(re's)*. Pl. of cantor, a singer. Fr., *chanteurs*. See *PASSERES*.

CANTSANU, n. In India, the *Baniana tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CANTUA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'n ka'n' tu' tu' a'*. Of Jussieu, a genus of polemoniaceous plants, comprising several South American species. Certain North American species that have been included under it are referred by Gray to *Collomia* and *Gilia*. [B, 42, 121, 215.] **C. coccinea** [Poiret], **C. hoitzia** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Holzia coccinea* [Cavanilles], *seu mexicana* [Lamarek]. A Mexican species, used as a topical application for fluxions of the face. [B, 121, 173.] **C. pinnatifida** [Lamarek], **C. thyrsoides** [Jussieu]. The *Gilia coronopifolia*. [B, 215.]

CANTUELLO (It.), **CANTUESO** (Sp.), **CANTUESO** (It.), n's. *Ka'n tu'e'l' lo*, *-a' zo*, *-e's' so*. The *Lavandula stæchas*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CANTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'n ka'n' tu'm' tu'm'*. Med. Gr., *κάντων*, *κάντων*. An old name for crystallized sugar. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CANTURINON (Lat.), **CANTYRION** (Lat.), n's n. *Ka'n ka'n' tu' tu' ri'n' o'n*, *ti'r tu' ri' z' o'n*. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been a species of *Balloa*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CANULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'n (ka'n) u' u' la'*. See *CANNULA*.

CANULE (Fr.), n. *Ka'n u'l*. See *CANNULA*. **C. a chemise**. A metallic catheter incased in a linen sleeve to be stuffed with lint for the purpose of making pressure and preventing hæmorrhage from the urethra. [E.]

CANUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka' ka' m's nu's*. White, gray, hoary; in botany, white with appressed hairs. [B, 121.]

CANUTILLO (Sp.), n. *Ka'n u- tel' yo*. A shrub of the genus *Ephedra* (probably *Ephedra acanthopneustica* or *Ephedra tomentosa*), growing in Texas, where it is much used in gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, and kidney diseases, also as a styptic and vulnerary. [*New Comm. Plants and Drugs*, 1886, No. 9, p. 31 [B.]]

CANUTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'n (ka'n) u' u' tu'm' tu'm'*. See *CANNUTUM*.

CANYUM, n. An old name for the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CAN-XU, n. In Cochinchina, the orange-tree. [B, 121.]

CAOBA (Sp.), **CAOBO** (Sp.), n's. *Ka' o' ba'*. In Carthagena, the *Anacardium*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Srietenia mahagoni*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CAOCIA, n. A West Indian seed of unknown botanical origin, perhaps from a species of *Euphorbia*, used as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 121.]

CAO-KEN (Chin.), n. The cardamom. [L, 49.]

CAOL, n. In Ceylon, a sort of gravel made of the young shoots of a species of *Borassus*. [A, 385.]

CAO-LIANG-KUONG, n's. In China and Cochinchina, the genus *Galanga*. [B, 121.]

CAOPIA [Piso], **CAOPOIBA**, n's. See *VISMIA*.

CAOU, n. In Gascony, the cabbage. [B, 121.]

CAOUA (Ar.), n. Infusion of coffee. [B, 121.]

CAOUANIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka' u' a' n' i' de' a' e'*. A family of the *Oncofodis*. [L, 236.]

CAOUANINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka' u' a' n' i' (e) na'*. A tribe of the *Craoninidae*. [L, 236.]

CAOULE, **CAOULET**, n's. See *CAOU*.

CAULICAOU, n. In Languedoc, the *Cucubalus behen*. [B, 121.]

CAOURET, n. See *CAOU*.

CAOUROBALL, *Carib.* n. The *Hymenocaulum*. [B, 121.]

CAOUSSIDA, **CAOUSSIDON**, n's. In Provence and Languedoc, the genus *Cirsium*. [B, 121.]

CAOUTCHENE, n. *Ka' ut' chen*. Fr., *caoutchène*. According to Bouchardat, one of the constituents of caoutchouc; an oily liquid of the sp. gr. of 0.65, boiling at 145° C., probably isomeric with tetrylene (butylene), C_4H_8 . [B, 2.]

CAOUTCHIN, n. *Ka' ut' chi'n*. Fr., *cautchine*. According to Himly, one of the constituents of caoutchouc; a transparent, colorless, oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the sp. gr. of 0.842 at 0° C., boiling at 175° C., of an odor like that of orange-oil and an aromatic taste. [B, 2.]

CAOUTCHOUC, n. *Ka' ut' chuk*. Said to be from the South American words *cate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice. Lat., *resina elastica* (seu *cayennensis*), *gummi elasticum*. Fr., c. [Fr. Cod.], *gomme élastique*. Ger., *Kautschuk*, *elastisches Gummi*, *Ledergummi*, *Federharz*. It., *cautchuc*. Sp., *goma elástica*. India-rubber, rubber, gum elastic, gum; a substance obtained by drying the milky juice of various plants, particularly, according to the Fr. Cod., of the *Castilleja elastica* and other artocarpaceous trees, the *Hevea quinquensis* (*Siphonia elastica*), *Hevea lutea*, *Hevea (Siphonia) brasiliensis*, and *Hevea spumosa*, and of several species of *Apocynaceæ*, especially of the genera *Hancornia* and *Vahea*. Other trees furnishing c. are the *Ficus elastica* (*Urostigma elasticum*), *Ficus indica*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Urostigma Vogelii*, *Landolphia gumifera*, *Landolphia florida*, *Ureola elastica*, *Ureola esculenta*, *Willoughbeia edulis*, and various plants of the *Apocynaceæ*, *Asclepiadaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*. It forms variously shaped, tough, highly elastic, amorphous, somewhat porous masses, black or dark-brown externally and white or brownish within, of a sp. gr. varying from 0.92 to 0.96; insoluble in water, softened by treatment with hot alcohol; partially soluble in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, in oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide, the undissolved portion forming a soft, jelly-like mass, while that in solution is highly adhesive and ductile. The best solvents are chloroform, carbon disulphide, and caoutchouc. C. melts at 125° C., and is readily inflammable, burning with a smoky flame. Chemically, it is a hydrocarbon, or a mixture of hydrocarbons, of the empirical formula $C_{20}H_{32}$. It is used in surgery and in the arts wherever elasticity or protection from air or liquids is desired, as in elastic stockings, elastic bandages, protective coverings, etc. Combined with sulphur and other ingredients, it is used for making tubing and innumerable other articles. [A, 301; B, 2, 81, 95, 113.] See *Vulcanized c.* and *Hard RUBBER*.—**Borneo c.**, **Borneo c.** C. obtained from Borneo, from different species of *Ureola*. [B, 81, 275.]—**C. des Papayans** (Fr.). A variety derived from the *Lobelia (Siphocampylus) caoutchouc*. [B, 93.]—**C. dur** (Fr.), **C. durci** (Fr.). See *Hard RUBBER*.—**C. minéral** (Fr.). See *ELATERITE*.—**C. soufré** (Fr.), **C. vulcanisé** (Fr.), **C. vulcanisé** (Fr.). See *Vulcanized c.* and *Hard RUBBER*.—**Ceara c.** C. obtained from the *Manihot Glaziovii*. [B, 81.]—**Chittagong c.** C. derived from the *Willoughbeia edulis* and allied apocynaceous plants. [B, 81.]—**East Indian c.** C. derived from the *Ficus elastica*. [B, 275.]—**Empyreumatic oil of c.** See *CAOUTCHOUX*.—**Hardened c.** See *Hard RUBBER*.—**Indian c.-tree**. The *Ficus indica*. [B, 172.]—**Madras c.** C. derived from the *Euphorbia catimandoo*. [B, 275.]—**Mangabeira c.** C. derived from the *Hancornia speciosa*. [B, 81.]—**Mexican c.** See *MEXICAN CHICLE*.—**Mineral c.** See *ELATERITE*. **Oil of c.** See *CAOUTCHOUX*.—**Panama c.** C. derived from the *Castilleja elastica* and the *Castilleja markhamiana*. [B, 275.]—**Para c.** One of the best varieties, derived from the *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea guianensis*), a tree indigenous to Guiana and northern Brazil. [B, 81.]—**Penang c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Sulphured c.**, **Vulcanized c.** Fr., *c. vulcanisé* (ou *soufré*). Ger., *vulkanisirtes Kautschuk*. Vulcanized rubber; c. mixed intimately with sulphur and heated. It is not affected by the ordinary solvents of c., and does not, like the latter, lose its elasticity at low temperatures. When of good quality, it preserves its properties for a long time, but the poorer qualities soon become worthless. It is injured by contact with oil, but it is said that the injury may be repaired by washing with ammonia-water. It is largely used in the manufacture of most articles for which c. is suitable. By long-continued vulcanization at a high temperature, it is converted into hard rubber (q. v.). [B, 2, 81.]

CAOUTCHOUCIN, n. *Ka' ut' chu- si'n*. Oil (or empyreumatic oil) of caoutchouc; produced by the distillation of caoutchouc. According to Bouchardat, it consists of a very volatile oil, probably of the constitution of butylene, and of caoutchene and heveene; according to Himly, of faradayin, caoutchin, and a mixture of oils boiling at 96° C. Williams found in it also isoprene, a polymer of caoutchin. According to others, it is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the formula C_6H_8 , or polymers of this formula. It is a good solvent for caoutchouc and resins. [B, 2, 81.]

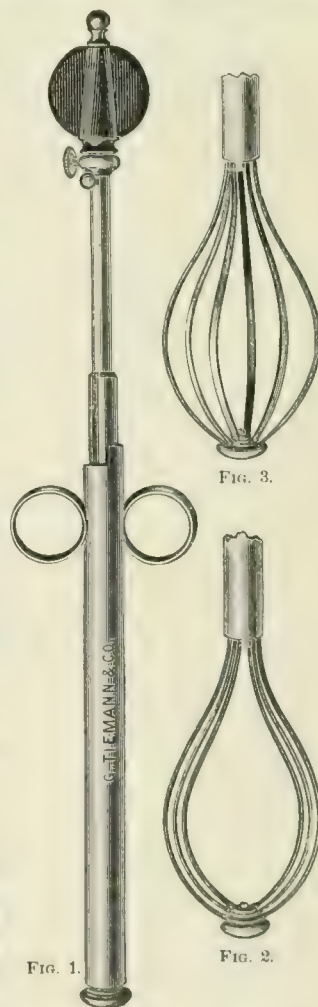
CAOUTCHOUK, CAUTSCHOUK, n's. See CAOUTCHOUC.**CAOVA**, n. An old name for coffee. [B, 121.]**CAP**, n. Ka^3p . A-S. *cappe*. 1. In botany, the pileus of the *Juncus* species, also the calyptra of mosses. [B, 19, 25, 259.] 2. Of a lymph follicle (cér., *Kuppe* cines *Follikels*), the bluntly conical end of the follicle, which projects toward or into the lumen of the part in which it is situated, or the epithelial and adenoid tissue covering the conical end. [J, 21, 35.] 3. Of the cerebral peduncle, see **TEGMENTUM**. **Friar's c.**, **Soldier's c.** The *Acrotium napellus*. [B, 255; L, 73.]**CAP** (Fr.), n. Ka^3p . In the north of France, an excrescence on birch-trees. [B, 38, 121.] **C. de Broca**, **C. de la troisième circonvolution frontale** [Broca]. The praepareculum (*q. v.*). [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 2d ser., i, 20 (1).]**CAPACITAS** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2pka^3p-a^2s(a^2k)^2t-a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *capacitatis*. See **CAPACITY**.**CAPACITÄT** (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p-a^3t-set-at'$. See **CAPACITY**.—**Vital c.** See **BREATHING capacity**.**CAPACITÉ** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-a^3s-e-ta$. See **CAPACITY**.—**C. absolue des poudrons**. The entire capacity of the lungs, represented by the sum of the breathing capacity (3,500 c. c.) and the residual air (1,800 c. c.). [J, 28.] **C. des aliénés**. The legally recognized capability of insane persons to dispose of property, etc., during lucid intervals. [A, 385.] **C. de saturation**. See **CAPACITY of saturation**. **C. globulaire**. See **Blood-corpuscle capacity**.—**C. inspiratrice extrême**. See **BREATHING capacity**.—**C. inspiratrice ordinaire**. See **Tidal air**.—**C. pulmonaire**. See **Stationary air**.—**C. respiratoire**, **C. vitale**. See **BREATHING capacity**.**CAPACITY**, n. $Ka^2p-a^2s-i^2t-i^2$. Gr., *χάπαις*. Lat., *capacitas*. Fr., *capacité*. Ger., *Capazität*, *Annehmungsvermögen*, *Aufnahmungsvermögen*, *Fasskraft*. It., *capacità*. Sp., *capacidad*. Capability, either functional or that of containing or combining with or absorbing another body. [A, 301.]—**Blood-corpuscle c.** Fr., *capacité globulaire* [Malassoz]. A condition expressed by the quotient obtained by dividing the entire number of red blood-corpuscles in an animal by the number of grammes that the animal weighs. [“Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.” 1877 (J).] **Breathing c.** See under **BREATHING**. **Caloric c.** See **Specific heat**. **C. of saturation**. Fr., *capacité de saturation*. Of a base, the degree of its capability of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. [A, 301, 385.] **Combining c.** See **ATOMICITY**.—**Electrical c.** The amount of electricity which a body can acquire when placed in contact with another body which charges it to a certain electric potential. [a, 17.] **Extreme breathing c.**, **Extreme differential c.**, **Lung c.**, **Pulmonary c.**, **Pulmonic c.**, **Respiratory c.** Fr., *capacité respiratoire*. Ger., *Athmungsapazität des Blutes*. The c. of the blood for absorbing oxygen in the respiratory organs and supplying it to the tissues, depending directly on the amount of haemoglobin present. The expression should also denote the c. of the blood for removing carbon dioxide from the tissues. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” xlviii (J); “Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.” 1888, 2 (J).] Cf. **BREATHING c.**—**Specific inductive capacity**. Inductive power; the degree of capability of transmitting electrical induction, air being taken as the standard. [a, 17.] **Testamentary c.** The degree of soundness of mind requisite for making a valid will.—**Thermal c.** Ger., *Wärmecapazität*. See **Specific heat**.—**Thoracic c.**, **Vital c.** See **BREATHING c.****CAPAIBA**, n. See **COPAIBA**.**CAPA-ISIAKKA**, n. See **CAPA-TSIACCA**.**CAPAIVA**, n. See **COPAIBA**.**CAPALAGA** (Malay), n. The cardamom. [B, 88, 125.]**CAPALOE** (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p-a^3l-o-e^2$. Cape aloes. [B, 81.]**CAPA-MOLAGA** (Malay), n. The *Capsicum frutescens*. [B, 172.]**CAPARAS** (Sp.), n. $Ka^3p-a^3r-a^2s$. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [B, 88, 121.]**CAPARROSA** (Sp.), n. $Ka^3p-a^3r-ro-sa^2$. Vitriol. [A, 447.] **C. azul**. Copper sulphate. [A, 447.] **C. blanca**. Zinc sulphate. [A, 447.] **C. verde**. Iron sulphate. [A, 447.]**CAPAS** (Malay), n. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 121.] **C. anti**. Literally, devil's cotton; a shrub, supposed to be a species of *Ketinia*, the root of which is used for the itch. Rumphius calls it the *Gossypium demonis*. [B, 88, 121.]**CAPA-TSIAKKA**, n. In Malabar, the *Ananassa*. [B, 121.]**CAPAUENSCHMALZ** (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p-a^3u-e^2n-shma^2ltz$. Capon's fat. [B, 88.]**CAPAVELLA**, n. The *Cleome pentaphylla*. [B, 121.]**CAPBERN** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-be^2rn^2$. See **CAPYERN**.**CAP-BRETTON** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-bre^2t-to^2n^2$. A sea-bathing station in the department of the Landes, France. [L, 87.]**CAP DE COBRA** (Port.), n. $Ka^3p-da-ko^2bra^2$. The *Croton aculeatus*. [B, 121.]**CAPEL-À-TEIGNEUX** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-e^2l-a^2-to^2n-yu^2$. The *Galeum aparine*. [B, 173.]**CAPELAN** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-e^2l-a^2n^2$. 1. A silk worm which dies before having completed or shed its cocoon. 2. A popular name in central France for the glow worm. 3. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 121; L, 41.]**CAPELET** (Fr.), n. Ka^3p-e^2l-a . Ger., *Stollbeule* (1st def.). It., *capelletto*. Sp., *caparavina*. 1. See **SPAVIN**. 2. The *Martus carapophylla*. [B, 88.] 3. A Languedoc name for the *Palurus australis*; in the pl. c's its fruit. [B, 121, 173.]**CAPELINE** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2pka^3p-e^2l-i^2e-na^2$. See **Capeline BANDAGE**.**CAPELINE**, adj. Ka^2p-e^2l-en . From *caput*, the head. See **C. BANDAGE**.**CAPELINE** (Fr.), n. Ka^3p-e^2l-en . A recurrent, cap-like bandage, especially one for the head. [A, 301.] See **C. BANDAGE**.—**C. de la clavicule**. An old form of bandage used for fractures of the acromion, the spine of the scapula, and the clavicle. [A, 301.]—**C. de la tête**, **C. d'Hippocrate**. See **C. BANDAGE**.—**C. des amputations**, **C. des membres amputés**, **C. des moignons**. A recurrent bandage for a stump after amputation. [A, 301; a, 18.]**CAPELLA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2pka^3p-e^2l-la^2$. See **C'PEL** and **ALEMbic**.**CAPELLACI**, n. The *Nymphaea lotus*. [B, 88, 121.]**CAPELLAN** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-e^2l-a^2n^2$. See **CAPELAN**.**CAPELLINA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2pka^3p-e^2l-li^2e-na^2$. See **Capeline BANDAGE**.**CAPER**, n. Ka^2pu^2r . Probably from *capparis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *capre*. Ger., *Kaper*. It., *cappero*. Sp., Port., *alcaparra*. The *Capparis spinosa* and related species of *Capparis*; also the flower-buds, used as a condiment. [B, 19, 75; a, 14.] **Bean c.** The *Zygophyllum fabago*; in the pl., the *Zygophyllaceae*. [B, 34.]—**C. bush**. The *Capparis spinosa*; also the *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 79, 275.]—**C. family**. The *Capparidaceae*. [B.]—**C. plant**. See **C. bush**.—**C. spurge**. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 19.]—**C. tree**. 1. The *Capparis*. 2. The *Busbeckia arborea*. [B, 19.]—**False c.**, **Wild c.**—bush. See **C. spurge**.**CAPER** (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2ka^3p-pu^2r(pe^2r)$. 1. A goat. 2. The goat-like odor of the armpits; bromidrosis. [G, 49.] Cf. *Hircus*, *Grasus*, and *Cinabra*.**CAPERON** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-e^2r-o^2n^2$. The fruit of *Fragaria moschata*. [A, 385.]**CAPERONIEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2pka^3p-e^2r-o^2n-i^2e^2-ea^2-e^2$. A subtribe of the *Acalyphaceae*. [B, 121, 214.]**CAPERONNIER** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p-e^2r-on-i^2-a$. The *Fragaria moschata*. [A, 385.]**CAPETUS** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2pka^3p-e^2t-u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *καπερος*. A pit, a small fossa. [A, 325.]**CAPE-WEED**, n. Kap' -wed. The *Rocella tectoria*. [B, 19.]—**Australian c.-w.** The *Hypochaeris radicata* and the *Cryptostemma calceolifolium*. [B, 275.] **New Zealand c.-w.** The *Hypochaeris radicata*. [B, 275.]**CAPEY** (Malay), n. The *Ophioglossum flexuosum*. [B, 121.]**CAPHOPICRIN**, **CAPHOPICRITE**, n's. $Ka^2f-o-pi^2k-ri^2n$. -rit. Fr., *caphopierine*, *caphopierite*. A substance found in rhubarb; a brown, opaque, bitter acid, having the odor of rhubarb; slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol, in acetic acid, and in alkalies; according to Caventou, a mixture of rhabarbarin and a peculiar yellow matter. [B, 121, 173; L, 105.]**CAPHORA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2fka^3f-o^2ra^2$. See **CAPHOR**.**CAPHUR** (Ar.), n. See **CAPHOR**.**CAPHURA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2fka^3f-u^2ra^2$. Gr., *καφουρά*. See **CAPHOR**.**CAPHYRIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2fka^3f-i^2ru^2r-i^2$ (*d e a^2 e^2*). A family of the *Brachyura*. [L, 210.]**CAPIA**, n. A name given to several Brazilian plants, particularly to one which seems to be the *Pharbitis hirsuta*. [B, 88, 121.]**CAPIAT**, n. $Kap(kap^3p)^2-a^2(a^2)$. Lit. let it take, or it may take (3d pers. pres. subj. of *caper*, to take). An instrument for removing placental remnants, etc., from the uterus. It consists of a number of concentric elliptical springs included in a cannula, which, after the instrument is introduced, are protruded

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

THE CAPIAT. (AFTER POYNOR.)

Fig. 1, the instrument closed for introduction. Fig. 2, the springs protruded. Fig. 3, the springs distributed by rotation of the handle, forming a basket.

and made to grasp the foreign body in a sort of basket formed by them on rotation of the handle. (J. S. Paynor, "N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 24, 1888, p. 586.)

CAPIBARA, *n.* In Brazil, the *Capra capibara*. [L. 195.]

CAPICATINGA, *n.* In Brazil, a plant, perhaps the *Acrocydium calamus*. [B. 121.]

CAPIC-COTAY (Tamil), *n.* The *Coffea arabica*. [B. 88.]

CAPILCOTUM (Lat.), *n.* *n.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2k^2la^2k^2u^2m$ (u²m). See **APHROGALLA**.

CAPILI-PODI, *n.* In India, a powder made from the fruit of *Rottlera tinctoria* (*Ekelinus philippinus*). [B. 121.]

CAPILLACEOUS, *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2shu^2s$. Lat., *capillaceus* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillaire*. Having long filaments; as a species name, hair-like, capillary. [B. 121.]

CAPILLAIRE (Fr.), *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r$. Capillary; as a *n.*, a capillary, also a name for several plants, especially the ferns with divided fronds. [B. 121.] **C. blanc**, 1. See **CAPILLICULE** (1st def.). 2. The *Aspidium rhacatum* and the *Asplenium ruta mariana*. [B. 88, 121.] **C. Polypodium alpestre**, **C. commun**, The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B. 121.] **C. de Canada**, See *C. du Canada*. **C's de la première variété**, The finer capillaries, from 0.007 to 0.030 mm. in diameter. [A. 385.] **C's de la seconde variété**, Capillaries from 0.030 to 0.070 mm. in diameter. [A. 385.] **C's de la troisième variété**, The larger capillaries, from 0.070 to 0.140 mm. in diameter. [A. 385.] **C. de Montpellier** (Fr. Cod.). Maiden hair, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B. 113, 173.] **C. d'Éthiopie**, The *Adiantum athopaeum*. [B. 121.] **C's de transition**, Blood-vessels intermediate in size between the capillaries and the arteries and veins. [L. 41.] **C. doré**, The *Polypodium commune*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. du Canada** (Fr. Cod.), The *Adiantum probatum*. [B. 19, 113, 121.] **C. du Mexique**, The *Adiantum tenax*. [B. 121.] **C. noir**, The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. rouge**, The *Asplenium trichomanes*. [B. 88, 173.] **C's sanguins**, Capillary blood vessels. [L. 49.] **C. sauve-vie**, See *C. blanc*. **C. vrai**, The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B. 121, 173.] **C's vrais**, The true capillaries, the walls of which consist of but a single layer of endothelial cells. [L. 49.]

Hydrofloc de c., **Infusion de c.**, See *Infusum capilli Veneris*. [B. 119.] **Sirap de c.** (Fr. Cod.), See *Syrupus capillorum Veneris*. **Sirap de c. du Canada** (Fr. Cod.), See *Syrupus ADIANTI canadensis*. **Tisane de c. du Canada** (Fr. Cod.), An infusion of 1 part of the herb of *Adiantum pedatum* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water. [B. 113.] **Vrai c.** See *C. vrai*.

CAPILLAMENTUM (Lat.), *n.* $n. $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2k^2me^2nt$ (u²m u²m). From *capillus*, to put forth hair. Fr., *capillament*. A slender and elongated hair-like fibril or, *g.*, the filament of a stamen. [B. 38, 121.]$

CAPILLAR (Ger.), *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r$. See **CAPILLARY**. **C'ad-ventitie**, See **PERITHELIUM**—**C'gefäss**. See **CAPILLARY**. **C'gefässkerne**, The nuclei of the endothelium of the capillaries. [J. 67.] **C'kreislauf**, See **CAPILLARY CIRCULATION**. **C'netz**, A capillary network. [L. 31, 115.] **C'puls**, See **CAPILLARY PULSE**. **C'schelde**, See **PERITHELIUM**.

CAPILLARIMETER, *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r^2i^2m^2e^2nt$ (u²r). From *capillus*, a hair, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *capillarimètre*. An instrument for measuring the diameter of capillary tubes. [A. 301, 385.]

CAPILLARIS (Lat.), *adj.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2ka^2r^2is$. See **CAPILLARY**.

CAPILLARITY, *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r^2i^2t$. Lat., *capillaritas*. Fr., *capillarité*. Ger., *Capillarität*, *Haarröhrenanziehung*. 1. The condition of being capillary. 2. Capillary attraction. [B. 1, 180.]

Coefficient of c., **Constant of c.** A number indicating the amount of capillary force exerted upon the unit of area of a solid or liquid; in the case of liquids it is the weight of the column of a liquid raised by capillary attraction in a tube of given calibre; in the case of solids their surface tenacity, *i. e.*, the weight which, applied to a unit of area of surface, will change its shape. [B. 2.]

Modulus of c. A number representing the change in the height of a capillary column consisting of a solution of a metallic salt, when either the basic or the acid radicle of the salt is replaced by another radicle. This modulus is constant for any given radicle. Thus, for a tube 5 mm. in diameter and at 15° C., the modulus of c. of sodium as compared with ammonium is 1.2 mm. *i. e.*, a column consisting of a solution of ammonium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, on being converted into a solution of sodium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, will show an alteration in height of 1.2 mm. [B. 2.]

CAPILLÄRKRAUT (Ger.), *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r^2kra^2ut$. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B. 270.]

CAPILLÄRSAFT (Ger.), *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r^2za^2ft$. See *Syrupus AURANTII florum*.

CAPILLARY, *adj.* and *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2r^2i^2$. Gr., $\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\alpha\rho\eta\varsigma$ (*adj.*). Lat., *capillaris* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillaire*. Ger., *capillar* (*adj.*), *haarförmig* (*adj.*), *haardünn* (*adj.*), *Haarfäss* (*n.*). Sp., *capilar*, 1 (*adj.*). Pertaining to the hair or to very thin hair-like filaments. [B. 2 (*adj.*)] Of hair-like fineness. [B. 3 (*n.*)] A minute vessel, especially a minute blood-vessel of the system connecting the terminations of the arteries with the radicles of the veins, ranging in diameter from 0.007 to 0.140 mm. [A. 385; C.]

Arterial capillaries, Ger., *arterielle Capillaren*, *kleinste Arterienreiser*. The capillaries immediately terminating the smallest arteries; from 30 to 60 μ in diameter. [J. 67.] **Biliary capillaries**, Fr., *capillaires biliaires*. See **INTRALOBULAR CANALS**. **Chorio-capillaries**, The capillaries of the chorion. [L. 313.] **Gall-capillaries**, See **INTRALOBULAR CANALS**. **Lymphatic capillaries**, Fr., *capillaires lymphatiques*, *capillules*. The radicles of the lymphatic ducts, 0.002 mm. in diameter. [A. 385; C.] **Pulmonary capillaries**, Fr., *capillaires pulmonaires*. The capil-

laries in the membranous lining of the air cells of the lungs, between the pulmonary arteries and veins. [C.] **Radial capillaries of the liver**, Branches of the central vein of an acinus of the liver, radiating toward the periphery of the acinus. [L. 318.]

Venous capillaries, Ger., *venöse Capillaren*, *kleinste Venen*, *venöse Adn.* The capillaries immediately preceding and forming the smallest veins; the venous radicles. [J. 67.]

CAPILLATE, *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2lat$. See **CAPILLATUS**.

CAPILLATIO (Lat.), *n.* *f.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2sh^2i^2(t^2)u^2o$. Gen., *capillatio'nis*. Fr., *capillation*. 1. Trichismus (*q. v.*). [A. 325.] 2. A covering with hair. [A. 318.] 3. An ancient term for a disensed condition in which hair-like masses were passed with the urine. (Celsus Aurelianus) [A. 318.]

CAPILLATURE (Fr.), *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2t^2u^2r$. See **CAPILLAMENTUM**.

CAPILLATUS (Lat.), *adj.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2sh^2i^2(t^2)u^2s$ (tu²s). Gr., $\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\omega\tau\acute{o}s$. Covered with hair-like filaments. [B. 121.]

CAPILLICULE (Fr.), *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2k^2u^2l$. 1. Of Sappey, a lymphatic capillary. Such vessels are supposed by Sappey to form minute channels, 1 to 4 μ in diameter, directly connecting the capillary blood-vessels with the lymphatic capillaries. ["Union méd.," 1874, p. 955 J.; L. 49.] 2. Of Hougery, a capillary blood-vessel which he believed conveyed serum only, since found to be a partially filled capillary. [L. 49.]

CAPILLICULTURE, *n.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2k^2u^2lt^2u^2r$. From *capillus*, a hair, and *cultura*, care. Fr., *c.* Manipulative or medicinal treatment for the purpose of improving the condition of the hair or promoting its growth. [L. 41.]

CAPILLICULUS (Lat.), *n.* *m.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2k^2u^2lt^2u^2s$ (lu²s). Dim. of *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillule*. An old term for certain vessels more minute than the capillary blood-vessels, supposed to form the ultimate elements of the organs. [L. 49, 107.] Cf. **CAPILLICULE**.

CAPILLIFOLIOLUS, *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2fol^2i^2u^2s$. Lat., *capillifolius* (from *capillus*, a hair, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *capillifolié*. Having hair-like leaves. [L. 41, 107.]

CAPILLIFORM, *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2la^2f^2o^2rm$. Lat., *capilliformis* (from *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form). Fr., *capilliforme*. Ger., *haarförmig*. Shaped like a hair. [B. 121; L. 41, 180.]

CAPILLIMENTUM (Lat.), *n.* *n.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2me^2nt$ (u²m). From *capillus*, a hair. 1. The hair (collectively). 2. Any villous or hairy covering. [G. 16.]

CAPILLITUM (Lat.), *n.* $n. $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2sh^2i^2(t^2)u^2m$ (u²m). From *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillitie*, *chevelure*. 1. The hair of the head (collectively). [G.] 2. That part of the scalp usually covered by hair. [G.] 3. (Ger., *Haargeflecht*). A filamentous tissue consisting of a network of thin capillary tubes, like that in the sporangia of many *Mycomycetes*. [B. 35, 75.] 4. In certain *Protozoa*, a sustentacular network in the meshes of which the spores are situated. [L. 121.] **C. distichia**, Distichiasis (*q. v.*). [L. 119.] **C. intricatum**, See *PLUCA polonica*.$

CAPILLOSE, *adj.* $Ka^2p^2i^2los$. Lat., *capillosus*. Hairy. [A. 318; L. 56.]

CAPILLUS (Lat.), *n.* *m.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2la^2sh^2u^2s$. Said to be contracted from *capitis pilus*, the hair of the head. Gr., $\theta\omicron\varsigma$, Fr., *cheveu*. Ger., *Kopfhaar*, *Haupthaar*. It., *capello*. Sp., *Port.*, *cabello*. 1. A hair or the hair, especially that of the head. [G. 49.] 2. A root-hair, a fine hair-like fibril on the root of a plant. [B. 123.] 3. A hair's breadth ($\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a line). [B. 123.] **Capilli Veneris herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. Veneris*. **Capillorum defluvium**, See *ALOPECIA*. **C. Veneris** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *capillaire de Montpellier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Capillärkraut*. Sp., *culantrillo*, *culantrillo de pozo* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb or leaves of *Adiantum c. Veneris*. [B. 95, 180.] **C. Veneris canadensis**, The *Adiantum pedatum* or *Adiantum canadense* and its herb. [B. 180.] **Folia capilli** [Swiss Ph.], **Folia capilli Veneris**, **Herba capilli Veneris**. See *C. Veneris*. **Infusum capilli Veneris**, Sp., *infusión de culantrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. A strained infusion of 1 part of the herb of *Adiantum c. Veneris* in 69 parts of boiling water. [B. 95.] **Syrupus capillorum Veneris** [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de capillaire*. Syn.: *syrupus adianti*. A syrup, official in a number of formularies, made of the herb of *Adiantum c. Veneris*, sugar, and boiling water, with or without the addition of orange-flower water. [B. 119.] Cf. *Syrupus ADIANTI canadensis*.

CAPIPLENUM [Schneider] (Lat.), *n.* *n.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2plen$ (plan)² (u²mu²m). More properly written *capitiplenum*. From *caput*, the head, and *plenus*, full. See **GRAVEDO**.

CAPIPROE-CORONDE, *n.* A sort of cinnamon-tree of Ceylon, the bark of which emits a camphoraceous odor. [B. 121.]

CAPIPUBA, *n.* In Brazil, a gramineous plant, probably the *Cynodon dactylon*, the bruised root of which is used as an alexipharmac. [B. 88.]

CAPIRI, *n.* Ger., *Capiribalsam*. Balsam of copaiba. [B. 121, 180.]

CAPISTRATE, *adj.* $Ka^2p^2is^2trat$. Lat., *capistratus* (from *capistrum* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *c.* Having a colored band about the mouth, like a muzzle (said of animals). [L. 41, 180.]

CAPISTRATIO (Lat.), *n.* *f.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2s^2tra^2sh^2i^2(t^2)u^2o$. Gen., *capistratio'nis*. From *capistrare*, to muzzle. Fr., *capistratio*. Ger., *Halfterung*, *Zaumung*. 1. Phimosia. 2. Trismus. [A. 322; L. 41.]

CAPISTRÉ (Fr.), *adj.* $Ka^2p^2is^2tra$. Affected with trismus. [L. 41.]

CAPISTRUM (Lat.), *n.* *n.* $Ka^2pka^2p^2i^2s^2tra^2m$ (ru²m ru²m). From *caput*, the head. Fr., *capistre*, *chevêtre* (2d def.). Ger., *Halfter* (1st def.), *Halfterbinde* (2d def.). It., *museruola* (1st def.). Sp., *ca-*

beak (1st def.). 1. The muzzle; that part of the head of a bird that surrounds the beak. [L. 180; a. 14.] 2. A name for several head bandages, particularly for the lower jaw. [A. 322.] 3. Trismus. [L. 30.] **C. auri.** Borax. [Ruhland (A. 325).] **C. duplex.** Fr. *chevêtre double.* Ger., *doppelter Halfter.* A double-headed roller bandage for the jaw. [A. 304.] **C. simplex.** Fr. *chevêtre simple.* Ger., *einfacher Halfter.* A single-headed roller bandage for the jaw. [A. 304.]

CAPITA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *caput* (q. v.). $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3$. **CAPITAL** (adj.). $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3$. Lat., *capitalis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Haupt.* Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the head; of surgical operations, important, serious (as opposed to minor operations).

CAPITALIA (Lat.), n., n., pl. of *capitalis* (q. v.). $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3a^3li^2a^3$.

CAPITALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3a^3li^2s$. From *caput*, the head. Capital; as a n. (*fascia* understood), see *Capeline BANDAGE*; as a n. in the n. pl., *capitalia* (*medicamenta* understood), remedies for affections of the head. [L. 97.]—**C. reflexa.** A recurrent bandage for a stump. [L. 97.]

CAPITAN (Sp.), n. $Ka^2p-i^2ta^3n$. In Carthage-na, the *Aristolochia maxima*. [B. 121.]

CAPITANEJA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $Ka^2p-i^2ta^3n-a^3ba^3$. In Mexico, the *Verbena gracilis*. [A. 447; B. 121.]

CAPITÃO DO MATO (Port.), n. $Ka^2p-i^2ta^3o^2n^2$ do *ma^3to*. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudothea*. [B. 19.]

CAPITATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3a^3te^3a^3e^2$. Fr., *capitætes*. 1. Of Haller, Gmelin, and Linnaeus, a tribe or division of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Onopordon*, *Lappa*, *Carduus*, *Atractylis*, etc., corresponding nearly to the *Cymarocephalæ* of Jussieu. 2. Of Link, a suborder of the *Umbellatæ*, consisting of *Eryngium*. [B. 121, 170.]

CAPITATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2ta^3$. Gr., *κεφαλῶτος*. Lat., *capitatus* (from *caput*, a head). Fr., *capité*. Ger., *kopfig*, *kopfförmig*, *kopffragend*. 1. Provided with a head; shaped like a head; shaped like a pin or nail (e. g., a stigma). 2. Growing in heads (said of flowers). 3. In zoology, having a large head or one different in color from the rest of the body; of the *Crustacea*, having a distinct head. [B. 19, 123; L. 41, 180.]

CAPITATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3a^3ti^2e$. 1. Of Linnaeus, a division of the *Compositæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Capitætes* of Haller. 2. Of Schöner, a class of lichens, comprising the orders *Cateneæ*, *Sphaerophoreæ*, and *Cladoniaceæ*. [B. 121, 170.] 3. In zoology, the *Arthrocephala*. [B.]

CAPITATUM (Lat.), n., n., of *capitatus* (os understood). $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3a^3tu^3m$. In comparative anatomy, the os magnum. [L. 153.]

CAPITATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3a^3tu^3s$. See *CAPITATE*.

CAPITELUM, n. An old name for soap-water or a lixivium of soap. [Johnson, Paré, Falloppio (A. 325).]

CAPITELLATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2ta^3e^2$. Lat., *capitellatus* (from *capitellum* [q. v.], Fr., *capitelle*. Ger., *kleinkopfig*). 1. In zoology, having a small head. 2. Topped by a small head or head-like process. [B. 121, 123; L. 56, 81, 180.]

CAPITELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}e^2li^2de^3a^3e^2$. A family of the *Annulata*. [L. 121.]

CAPITELLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}e^2li^2u^3m$. Dim. of *caput*, a head. 1. The seed-vessel of mosses. 2. A still. 3. An alembic. 4. Soapy water. 5. A lixivium. 6. A rounded eminence on the lower end of the humerus articulating with the radius. [B. 109; C. 3; L. 51, 119.]

CAPITÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2p-i^2ta^3$. See *AMPHIPODA*.

CAPITEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-i^2tu^3s$. Heady, rich in alcohol (said of wines). [A. 301.]

CAPITIBRANCHE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-i^2bra^3n^2sh$. See *CAPITOBRANCHIATE*.

CAPITIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}i^2du^3du^3k^3r$. Gen., *capitiductoris*. From *caput*, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. An obstetrical forceps. [A. 322.]

CAPITULIVUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}i^2lu^3lu^3v^3i^2$. (wi²)-u³m(u⁴m). From *caput*, the head, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *capitiluve*. Ger., *Kopfbad*. A bath or lotion for the head. [A. 301, 385.]

CAPITIPLENIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}i^2plen^3plani^3$. A more correct form of *capiphonium* (q. v.).

CAPITIPURGIIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}i^2pu^3pu^3ri^3$. From *caput*, the head, and *purgare*, to cleanse. A remedy for cleansing the nose (like snuff, etc.). [A. 322.]

CAPITISPLENIUM (E. cones), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}i^2splen^3$ (splani²)-u³s(u⁴s). See *SPLENIS CAPITIS*.

CAPITITRAHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}i^2tra^3ha^3$. See *CAPITRAHA*.

CAPITIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}shi^2ti^2u^3m$. Fr., *couvre-chef*. Ger., *Kopfmütze*. A handkerchief bandage for the head. [A. 301, 325.] **C. magnum.** Fr., *grand couvre-chef*, *serviette en carré*. Ger., *grosse oder viereckige Kopfmütze*. A four-cornered head bandage. [A. 326; L. 135.] **C. minus.** Fr., *petit couvre-chef*, *mouchoir en triangle*. Ger., *kleine oder dreieckige Kopfmütze*. A three-cornered head bandage. [A. 326; L. 135.] **C. quadrangulare.** **C. quadratum.** See *C. magnum*. **C. triangulare.** See *C. minus*.

CAPITO (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}o$. Gen., *capito-nis*. See *MACROCEPHALUS*.

CAPITO-BRANCHIATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-o-bra^3n^2ki^2at$. From *caput*, the head, and *branchia*, a gill. Fr., *capitibranche*. Having gills on the head. [A. 385; L. 121.]

CAPITONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}o^2ni^2de^3a^3e^2$. 1. A family of the *Cuculiformes*. [L. 221.] 2. A group of the *Desmognathæ*. [L. 121.]

CAPITOPEDAL, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-o-pe^3da^3l$. From *caput*, the head, and *pes*, the foot. Situated near the junction of the head and foot (said of certain orifices in some of the *Mollusca*). [L. 121.]

CAPITRAHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}ra^3ha^3$. From *caput*, the head, and *trahere*, to draw. Ger., *Kopfschlinge*. An old form of fillet for extracting the foetal head, especially after its separation from the trunk. [A. 112.]

CAPITULAR, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^3l-a^3r$. See *CAPITULATE*.

CAPITULARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}u^3l(u^4l)-a^3a^3-r^3i^2-a^3a^3se^2(ke^2)-e^3a^3e^2$. Of Reichenbach, a division of lichens (*Cladoniae*), comprising *Bacomycæ*, *Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon*. [B. 170.]

CAPITULATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^3l-at$. Lat., *capitulatus* (from *capitulum*, a little head). Fr., *capitulé*. Having a little knob or head on top; of flowers, disposed in capitula. [B. 107.]

CAPITULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^3l$. See *CAPITULUM*.

CAPITULÆ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^3l-a$. See *CAPITULATE*.

CAPITULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}u^3l(u^4l)-i^2fo^2rm^3is$. From *capitulum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *capituliforme*. Ger., *kopfförmig*. Shaped like a capitulum. [B. 198.]

CAPITULUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}u^3l(u^4l)-u^3m(u^4m)$. Dim. of *caput*, a head. Gr., *κεφαλή*, *κόρυμβος* (4th def.). Fr., *capitule*, *calathide* (1st def.). Ger., *Köpfchen*, *Blüthenkopf* (1st def.). 1. In phanerogamous plants, a flower-head; a variety of racemose inflorescence consisting of numerous crowded sessile flowers completely covering the abbreviated axis, which is flat, globular, concave or conical, and surrounded by a general involucre of bracts. The c. resembles in appearance a single flower, and hence was formerly called a compound flower, the involucre being designated as the *calyx communis*, and the separate flowers being called *flosculi*, or florets. The c. is the distinguishing form of inflorescence in the *Compositæ*. 2. In cryptogamous plants, any globular or head-shaped organ containing the spores or generative organs (e. g., the pileus of the *Hymenomycetes*); in the *Characeæ*, the head-cell. [B. 19, 123, 279.] 3. In zoology, the body of a barnacle, because placed upon a stalk or peduncle. [L. 31.] 4. In osteology, a little head; a small process or protuberance fitting into a depression in another bone; also the head of a rib, a metacarpal bone, etc. [A. 325; L. 31, 294.] Cf. CONDYLE. 5. An alembic. [L. 101.] **Capitula artemisideæ**, **Capitula cartilaginosa artemisideæ**. See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**C. Martii.** The *Eryngium camppestre*. [B. 180; L. 49.] **C. costæ.** The head of a rib. [L. 115.] **Capitula medullæ oblongatæ.** The optic thalami. [L. 7.]—**C. pili** (Malpighi). The bulb of a hair. [L. 31.]—**Capitula Santorini.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*.

CAPITULIFORME (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^3l-i^2fo^2rm$. From *capitulum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling a capitulum. [A. 385.]

CAPIVI, n. See *COPAIBA*.

CAPNANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}na^3n^2a^3n^2i^2-the^2m-e^3a^3e^2$. Of Batsch, an order of the *Cruciatæ*, comprising the families *Capparidæ*, *Rhoeadæ*, and *Guttiferæ*. [B. 170.]

CAPNELEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}e^2le^3u^3m$. (u⁴m). Gr., *καπνέλαιον* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *ἐλαιον*, fat). Fr., *capnelléon*. An ancient name for a very liquid resin of spontaneous gum, thought to have been turpentine; so called from the great amount of smoke produced by burning it. [A. 325; L. 41.]

CAPNIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3ni^2as$. Gr., *καπνίας* (from *καπνός*, smoke). An old name for certain smoky-looking minerals, also for a kind of vine bearing grapes of a smoky appearance. [Pliny (A. 318).]

CAPNION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3ni^2on$. From *καπνός*, a slight smoke. Of Dioscorides, the genus *Corydalis*. [B. 121.]

CAPNISIS (Lat.), **CAPNISMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3ni^2s$, $ni^2z(ni^2s)-ma^3$. Gen., *capnis/capnismis*, *-nis/matos* (-is). Fumigation. [A. 387.]

CAPNISTON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3ni^2st^2on$. Gr., *καπνιστόν* (*ἐλαιον* understood). Perfumed oil. [A. 387.]

CAPNITES (Lat.), **CAPNITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)-ni^2te$ (tas), *-ti^2s*. Gen., *capni/te*, *-ni^2tidis*. Gr., *καπνίτης*, *καπνίτις* (from *καπνός*, smoke). See *CAPNIAS*.

CAPNODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3no^2di^2u^3m$. A genus of *Fungi*. [B. 61.]—**C. citri.** A species attacking orange- and lemon-trees. [B. 61.]—**C. elongatum.** A species attacking the branches of pear-trees. [B. 61.]

CAPNOGORGION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3no^2go^2ri^2on$. (gi²)-o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Fumaria officinalis*. [B. 121.]

CAPNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3no^2i^2de^3s$. From *καπνός*, smoke, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Tournefort, the genus *Corydalis*; of Gärtner, a section of that genus. [B. 121.]

CAPNOMANCY, n. $Ka^2p-no^2ma^3ni^2s$. Lat., *capnomantia* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *μαντεία*, divination). Fr., *capnomancie*. Ger., *Kauchgraphie catag.* Divination by the direction of the ascent of smoke. [A. 322.]

CAPNOMOR [Reichenbach], n. Ka^2p-no^2mor . Lat., *capnomorum*, *capnomoræ* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *μορφα*, a portion). Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.* A peculiar light, oily constituent of smoke; obtained by the distillation of tar. [A. 301, 322, 385.]

CAPNON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^2p)^{i2t}a^3no^2n$. See *CAPNOS*.

CAPNORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²p-ka²p-no²r-ke²s-ch²²s*. Gen. *capnorchelidos* (Lat.). The *Funaria bulbosa*. [B. 121.]

CAPNUS (Lat.), **CAPNUS** (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²p-ka²p-no²s-nu²s*. Gen. *capnus*. Gr. *καπνός*. The *Funaria effluviatilis*. [B. 121.] **C. bulbosa**, *C. chelidonia*, *C. latifolia*, *C. phragmites*. Gr. *καπνός χελιδόνας*. The *Corydalis cava*. [B. 200.]

CAPPO (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²ka²-po*. Gen. *capo²nis*. Gr. *κάπων*. A capon. [A. 318.] **Aqua caponis**. Fr. *bouillon de poulet*. Fr. Col., 1837. Chicken bouillon; made from 4 oz. of lean chicken and 2 lbs. of water. [B. 119.]

CAPPOCK, n. In the Moluccas, the *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B. 121.]

CAPOLIN (Sp.), **CAPOLLIN** (Sp.), n. s. *Ka²p-o-len*, *o-len* of Hernandez, an undetermined tree, cultivated for its edible fruit, which resembles the cherry. A decoction of its root is used for dysentery. [B. 88, 121.] Of the Mex. Ph., the *Cerasus capollin*. [A. 117.]

CAPPO-MOLAGO, n. See **CAPA-MOLAGO**.

CAPON, n. *Ka²po²n*. Gr. *κάπων*. Lat. *capo*. Fr. *chapon*. Ger. *Kappon*. A cock chicken that has been gelded for the purpose of improving its flesh for the table. [L.]

CAPON SPRINGS, n. *Ka²po²n*. A place in Hampshire County, West Virginia, where there are two springs ("Main" and "Beauty"). The water contains sodium and magnesium carbonates, iodine, bromine, silicic acid, and much free carbonic acid. Used for dyspepsia, uric-acid lithiasis, and intestinal worms. There is also a chalybeate spring, together with plunge, shower, douche, and warm baths. [A. 361.]

CAPPOK KICHLIE (Tamil), n. The *Carenum Zerumbet*. [B. 121.]

CAPPOUR-BARROOS (Malay), n. An undetermined tree said to produce camphor; according to some, the ordinary camphor-tree. [B. 121.]

CAPPAR (Ar.), n. The *Capparis spinosa*. [B. 121.]

CAPPAREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²pa²-re²-ea²-e²*. 1. Of Necker, an order of plants comprising the genera *Reseda* and *Viola*. 2. Of De Candolle *et al.*, a tribe or suborder of the *Capparidaceae*, comprising *Capparis*, *Crotalaria*, etc. [B. 19, 121, 170.]

CAPPARI (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²r-pa²r-ice²*. See **CAPPARIS**.

CAPPARIDACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²r-pa²r-i²d-a²-s²-e²* (a²-s²-e²) (ke²)-e² (a²-e²). Fr., *capparidacées*. See **CAPPARIDEE** (1st def.).

CAPPARIDACEOUS, adj. *Ka²p-a²r-i²d-a²-shu²s*. Lat., *capparidaceus*. Fr., *capparidacé*. See **CAPPARIDEOUS**.

CAPPARIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²r-pa²r-i²d-e²* (a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Cruciflorae*, comprising the divisions *Cleomeae*, *Capparieae*, and *Flacourtiaceae*. [B. 170.]

CAPPARIDEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²r-pa²r-i²d-e²* (a²-e²). Fr., *capparidées*. Ger., *Capparideen*. 1. Of Ventenat, Batsch, Jussieu, and succeeding authors, an order of dicotyledonous plants, including the *Capparee* (with baccate fruit) and the *Cleomeae* (with dry, siliquiform fruit), also, according to Baillon, the *Moraceae*, *Rhopalocarpaceae*, and *Moraceae*; closely allied to the *Crucifere*, from which they are distinguished mainly by the stamens, which are either indefinitely numerous or, if definite, are not tetradynamous, and by their frequently stipulate and sometimes compound leaves. 2. Of Baillon, a series corresponding to the *Capparieae* of De Candolle. [B. 19, 121, 170.]

CAPPARIDEOUS, adj. *Ka²p-a²r-i²d-e²-u²s*. Lat., *capparideus*. Fr., *capparidé*. Resembling the capparids; of or belonging to the *Capparidaceae*. [B.]

CAPPARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²r-pa²r-i²d-e²-u²s*. Of Jussieu, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Capparidaceae* (1st def.), but including also *Viola*, *Tropaeolum*, *Reseda*, *Drosera*, *Marcaravia*, etc., now referred to distinct orders. [B. 170.]

CAPPARIS, n. pl. *Ka²p-a²r-i²dz*. See **CAPPARIDEE** (1st def.).

CAPPARIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²p-ka²p-pa²r-pa²r-i²d-e²-u²s*. Gen., *capparis*. Gr. *κάπρις*. Fr., *capparis*. Ger., *Kapparis*. A shrub of the West Indies and South America, where the root and fruit have been employed as an anodyne and laxative, the flowers as a remedy for jaundice and amenorrhoea, and the leaves in the form of a bath for hysteria and hypochondriasis. The species is perhaps to be identified with *C. breynia* or with *C. ferruginea*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. aphylla** (Roxburgh). A shrub of India. The buds and fruit are eaten, especially in the form of a pickle, and the plant is used for boils, eruptions, and diseases of the joints, and as an antidote to poisons. [B. 172.] **C. brevispina** (De Candolle). An East Indian species; the leaves and flowers are purgative, and the leaves are also used as a local application in arthritic pains. [B. 180.] **C. breynia** (Willdenow). Fr., *feve du diable*. A West Indian species; the root-bark is said to be diuretic, cathartic, and emmenagogue, and to be employed as a remedy in dropsy and hysteria and as a vesicant. The fruit is considered poisonous. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. carandas** (Gmelin). The *Carissa carandas*. [B. 173.] **C. coriacea**. A Peruvian species; the fruit (*simulo*) has been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy. [Larrea, "Bolet. Méd.," "Brit. Med. Jour.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1855, p.

126.] **C. cynophallophora** (Linnaeus). A West Indian species; the acid root-bark is used as a diuretic and cathartic in dropsy and abdominal engorgement, and the fruit as an antispasmodic and a remedy for hysteria. By some it is identified with *C. breynia*. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. Dahl** (Forsk.). An Egyptian species; the leaves are used as a local application to snake-bites. [B. 173.] **C. ferruginea** (Linnaeus). Fr., *bois-caca, bois de merde*. A West Indian species having properties and uses similar to those of *C. breynia*. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. Fontanesii** Lamarek. A Barbary species. The flower-buds are used like those of *C. spinosa*. [B. 93.] **C. frondosa** (Jacquin). A South American species, the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous. [B. 180.] **C. heyneana** (Wallich). An East Indian shrub, having properties and uses like those of *C. breynia*. [B. 180.] **C. jamaicensis** Jacquin. A West Indian species, employed like *C. breynia*. [B. 121, 180.] **C. mithridatica** (Forsk.). An imperfectly known Arabian species, said to be used as an alexipharmac, the leaves being especially employed as a local remedy for snake bites. The young branches are eaten as a vegetable. [B. 173, 180.] **C. morisonia** (Swartz). Fr., *arbre du diable*. Syn.: *Morisonia americana* Linnaeus. A South American species; the wood is reputed antispasmodic. [B. 121, 173.] **C. octandra** (Jacquin). The *C. ferruginea*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. ovata** (Desfontaines). A species growing in southern Europe and northern Africa. It closely resembles *C. spinosa* and has similar properties. [B. 173, 180.] **C. pulcherrima** (Jacquin). A West Indian species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous. [B. 121, 180.] **C. rupestris** (Sibthorp and Smith). A thornless variety of *C. spinosa*. [B. 180, 211.] **C. sativa** (Persoon). The *C. spinosa*. [B. 173.] **C. siliquosa** (Linnaeus). A West Indian species, by some identified with *C. amygdalina*, by others regarded as a variety of *C. breynia*. It has properties similar to those of the latter. [B. 173.] **C. sinaica** (Duhamel du Monceau). A species growing about Mt. Sinai, where the flower-buds, which are very large, are made into preserves. [B. 173.] **C. sodada** (R. Brown). Syn.: *Sodada decidua* (Forsk.). A small shrub of Arabia and Egypt; the pungent berries are employed as a remedy for sterility, and, when unripe, are cooked and eaten as a condiment. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. spinosa** (Linnaeus). Fr., *cappur, buvier des Français*. Ger., *gemüner Kappurstrauch*. The caper bush; a thorny



THE CAPPARIS SPINOSA. [A. 327.]

shrub growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, also frequently cultivated there. The flower-buds preserved in vinegar constitute capers (*gemmæ conditæ capparis*), which are now used only as a condiment, but were formerly regarded as a stimulant and antiscorbutic. The root-bark (*cortex radices capparis*, *cortex capparis*, *radix capparis*; Sp., *alcáparos* [Sp. Ph.], *corteza de la raíz* [Sp. Ph.]) has a bitter, biting taste, and was formerly used as a diuretic and cathartic in intestinal torpor and constipation, and as a depurative application to ulcers. An infusion or tincture of the young branches may be used as a test for alkalies and acids, being reddened by the latter and rendered green by the former. The flowers are official in the Sp. Ph. as *alcáparro*. [B. 121, 173, 180.] **C. yeo** (Eichler). A Brazilian species; all parts are said to be poisonous. [B. 121, 180.] **Cortex capparis**, **Cortex c.**, **Cortex radices capparis**. The root-bark of *C. spinosa*. [B. 95, 180.] **Flores capparis**. The flowers of *C. spinosa*. **Flores conditæ capparis**, **Gemmæ conditæ capparis**. Capers; the preserved flower-buds of *C. spinosa*. [B. 119, 180.] **Oleum capparium**, **Oleum de capparibus**. Fr., *huile de capier*. A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, made by boiling the root-bark of *C. spinosa* in olive-oil, with or without the addition of capers and either vinegar or wine; and in some cases of rue, ceterach, *Cyperus longus*, etc. [B. 119.] **Radix capparis**. The root-bark of *C. spinosa*. [B. 119.]

CAPPAROSA DO CAMPO. Part. i. n. *Ka²p-pa²r-o sa² do ka²mp'o*. In Brazil, the *Pisonia capparosa*. [B. 121.]

CAPPA-THYA, n. In Ceylon, the *Croton lacciferum*. [B. 121.]

CAPPERS SPRINGS, n. *Ka²p-pu²rz*. Mineral springs in Frederick County, Virginia. [A. 363.]

CAPPONE (It.), n. *Ka²p-pon'a*. A warm saline spring in the island of Ischia, near Naples. [L. 105.]

CAPRA (Lat., n. f. Gr., αἴς Fr., *chèvre* Ger., *Ziegen*). The goat, also the odor of the axilla [A, 318; L, 105] Cf. *Hircus*.
C. agagrus. A variety which furnishes the oriental bezoar. [L, 105]
C. alpina. The chamois. [L, 119]
C. bezoardica. See *C. agagrus*.
C. domestica. **C. hircus**. The domestic goat. [L, 105]
C. ibex. A variety, the blood of which, dried and powdered, was formerly recommended for pleurisy, dysentery, etc. [L, 105]
C. silvestris. See *C. agagrus*.

CAPRAGINA (Lat.), **CAPRAGO** [Cassalpinus] (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3)go$. Gen., *capraginæ*, *capraginis*. The *Galgula officinalis*. [B, 88, 121, 180]

CAPRAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^2p-ra^3r . See **CAPRARIA**.

CAPRAL, n. Ka^2p-ra^3l . 1. Capric aldehyde. 2. Caproic aldehyde. [B, 2]

CAPRALDEHYDE, n. Ka^2p-ra^3l-de -hid. See **CAPRIC aldehyde**.

CAPRAMIDE, n. Ka^2p-ra^3m [24hid]. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Capramid*. An amide of capric acid, formed when capric ether is agitated with concentrated aqueous ammonia, a substance, $C_{16}H_{33}N$, $NH_3 = C_8H_{17} - CO.NH_2$, occurring in colorless crystalline scales readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 2; L, 87]

CAPRARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ra^3)ri^2-a^3$. From *caprarius*, pertaining to a goat, perhaps because goats are fond of it. [B, 173] Fr., *capraire*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs or undershrubs indigenous to America; of Matthioli, the *Galgula officinalis*. [B, 121; Bentham (B, 214)] **C. biflora** (Linnaeus). Fr., *des Antilles*. Syn.: *Xylocarpus biflorus* (Ruiz and Pavón). A species growing in tropical America, where the leaves are employed, under various names, as a substitute for tea. [B, 121, 173]

CAPRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ra^3)ri^2-a^3(-se^3ka^2-ea^3-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising *Capraria*, etc. [B, 121]

CAPRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ra^3)ri^2-e^3(-a^3-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising the sections *Verbascaria* (*Verbascæ*), *Guttedæ*, and *Brunsfelsiæ*, also, in a later classification, the *Buchnerææ*. [B, 170]

CAPRATE, n. Ka^2p-ra^3t . Fr., *c*. A salt of capric acid. [B.]

CÂPRE (Fr.), n. Ka^2pr . See **CAPER**.

CAPRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-re^2-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. A subtribe of the ruminants, having recurved compressed horns and a concave forehead. The male is bearded. [L, 302]

CAPRELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-re^2-la^2-da^2-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. See **CAPRELLINI**.

CAPRELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-re^2-li^2-da^2-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprellinus*. A family of the *Caprellina*. [L, 303]

CAPRELLINA [Lamarek] (Lat.), **CAPRELLINI** (Lat.), n's n. and m. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-re^2-li^2-da^2-e^3-ni^2)$. Fr., *caprellinus*. An order of the *Etdiophthalmitæ*. [L, 303]

CAPREOLARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-re^2-o^3-la^2-da^2-e^3-ri^2)$. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capréolaire*. Spiral (said of the spermatophytes, a varix, etc.). [A, 325; L, 41, 43]

CAPREOLATE, adj. $Ka^2p-ra^3-re^2-o^3-lat$. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capréolé*. Provided with or resembling tendrils. [B; L, 41]

CAPREOLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-re^2-o^3-la^2-da^2-e^3-s)$. 1. The roebuck (*Cervus c.*). [L, 105] 2. A tendril. [B, 19, 121] 3. In the *Gastropoda*, the spermatophore. [A, 385] 4. The helix of the ear. [Bartholin (A, 325)]—**C. auris**. See **C.** (4th def.)

CAPRIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-a^3$. Of Dioscorides, the *Capparis spinosa*. [L, 105]

CAPRIALIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ri^2-a^3-la^2-da^2-e^3-s)$. Of Lindley, an alliance of *Epygææ*, consisting of the single order *Caprifoliaceæ*. [B, 170]

CAPRIC, adj. Ka^2p-ri^2-k . From *capra*, a goat. Fr., *caprique*. Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, a goat. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide caprique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. So called from its odor, or from its occurring in goats' milk or in the *Capparis* (*caprier*). Syn.: *decapic* (*capric*) acid. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{16}H_{33}O_2 = CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CO.OH$, occurring as a glyceride, in conjunction with caprylic and caproic acids, in cows' butter, cocoa nut oil, and other fats, and in the fused oil of Hungarian wines, and obtained abundantly by the oxidation of oil of ric. It forms acicular crystals having a faint odor like that of goats or of sweat. It melts at $20^\circ C$, and is almost insoluble in water. [B, 2, 4, 250]
C. aldehyde. Fr., *aldehyde caprique*. The aldehyde of *c. acid*, $C_{15}H_{31}O$; formerly supposed to exist in oil of ric. The isomeric isocaproic aldehyde is known—**C. ether**. A caprate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caprate. [B, 2]

CAPRICERVA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ri^2-sa^3-ri^2-va^3-wa^3)$. Fr., *capricervæ*, *capricervæ*. See **CAPRA agagrus**.

CAPRICORNE (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ri^2-ko^3-rm^3-a^3-sa^3)$. Fr., *capricorne*. A section of the genus *Antelope*, also a genus of the *Coleoptera*. [L, H, 105] See **CAPRICORIN**. [L, H, 105]
C. castigatus. In alchemy, lead. [B, 50]

CAPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-ra^3-ri^2-da^2-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *capridées*. A family of horned ruminants having the goat as the type. [L, 41, 107]

CAPRIER (Fr.), n. Ka^2p-ri^2-a . The genus *Capparis*. [B, 120, 151]
C. commun. The *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 153]
Huile de c. See **OLEUM CAPRICUM**, under **CAPRARIÆ**.

CAPRIFICATION, n. $Ka^2p-ri^2-fi^2-ka^3-shu^3n$. Gr., *ἐπιερασµα*. Lat., *caprificatio*. From *capricus*, *q. v.* Fr., *c*. The operation of hastening the ripening of cultivated figs by transferring to the latter the insects which infest the wild figs. In order to accomplish this,

wild figs were planted to the windward of the cultivated ones, and the insects (a species of *Cynips*) were carried by the wind from the former to the latter. These insects appear to produce ripening of the figs by the punctures which they make in the latter, causing an exudation of oil which seems to hinder the processes of exhalation and to produce an accumulation of the juices within the fruit. The same result is sometimes effected by punctures made with a needle. The term *c.* is also applied to the fertilization of flowers by insects. [B, 19, 121, 270]

CAPRIFICUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-fi^2-ku^3s(ku^3s)$. Fr., *caprificuer*. The wild fig-tree (the wild variety of *Ficus carica*) and its fruit; also a genus proposed for that tree. [B, 19, 121]

CAPRIFOLE, n. Ka^2p-ri^2-fol . Lat., *caprifolium*. The *Lonicera caprifolium*. [B, 275]

CAPRIFOLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-fol(fol^2)ri^2-a^3$. Of Adanson, a family of plants comprising the *Caprifoliaceæ* and genera referred to other orders (e. g., *Loasa*, *Cornus*, *Santalum*, etc.). [B, 170]

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-fol(fol^2)ri^2-a^3(-se^3ka^2-ea^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprifoliacées*. Syn.: *Lonicerææ* [De Candolle], *Caprifolia* [Adanson]. The honeysuckle family. Of Ventenat, Jussieu, and De Candolle, an order of dicotyledonous plants. As defined by Jussieu and Adanson, it included genera now separated into the distinct orders *Cornaceæ*, *Arabiaceæ*, and *Loranthaceæ*. Endlicher united the *C.* with the *Rubiaceæ*, with which they are closely related. As defined by Sachs, they are an order of the *Aggregateæ*, comprising the families *Rubiaceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, *Dipsacaceæ*, *Compositæ*, and *Cathartaceæ*. The *C.* are divided by De Candolle and Bentham and Hooker into the *Sambuceæ* with short style deeply cleft into from two to five divisions, and the *Lonicerææ* with elongated capitate style. As limited by these and most authors, they comprise herbs and shrubs differing from the *Rubiaceæ* in the absence of stipules, the frequently irregular flowers, and the fact that the stalk never becomes black in drying, and from the *Arabiaceæ* in the gamopetalous corolla. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180, 279]

CAPRIFOLLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-fol(fol^2)ri^2-e^3(-a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprifoliées*. Of Persoon, a family of plants comprising *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Tristeutium*, etc.; of Torrey and Gray, a subtribe of the *Lonicerææ*, comprising *Linnaea*, *Symphoricarpos*, *Lonicera*, and *Diervilla*. [B, 170]

CAPRIFOLIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-fol(fol^2)ri^2(-i^2-e^3-e^2-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprifoliées*. Of Mirbel, De Candolle, and Richard, the *Caprifoliaceæ* of Jussieu. [B, 170, 173]

CAPRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-fol(fol^2)ri^2-u^3m$ (um). Fr., *chèvrefeuille*. Of Tournefort, a genus of plants, now regarded as a section of *Lonicera*, especially the *Lonicera c.* [B, 19, 88, 121]—*Bacca caprifolia*, *Bacca caprifolii germanici*. The berries of *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180]—*Bacca caprifolii italici*. The berries of *Lonicera c.* [B, 180]—**C. alpinum** (Gärtner). **C. alpinum** [Lamarek]. The *Lonicera alpinæ*. [B, 173]—**C. caruleum** [Lamarek]. The *Lonicera caruleæ*. [B, 173]—**C. distinctum** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 170]—**C. dumetorum** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera xystostemum*. [B, 173]—**C. germanicum**. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180]—**C. hortense** [Lamarek]. **C. italicum** (Römer and Schultes). **C. perfoliatum** [Röbling]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173]—**C. periclymenum** [Römer and Schultes]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173]—**C. rotundifolium** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173]—**C. silvaticum** [Lamarek]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173]—**C. xystostemum** [Gärtner]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173]—**Flores, Folia et Stipites caprifolii** (seu *caprifolii germanici*). The flowers, leaves, and stalks of *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180]—**Flores, Folia et Stipites caprifolii italici**. The flowers, leaves, and stalks of *Lonicera c.* [B, 180]

CAPRILIDENE, n. $Ka^2p-ri^2-li^2-de$. A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}$, obtained by E. Rubien by continued boiling of bromated caprylic acid ($C_{16}H_{33}Br_2$) with alcoholic potash; a colorless oil of the odor of leek, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene, lighter than water, boiling between 133° and $134^\circ C$. With bromine it forms the compound $C_{16}H_{14}Br_4$, of a pleasant fruity odor. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi, p. 275 (B.)]

CAPRILLOQUIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-lok^2-lok^2-wi^2-u^3m(u^3m)$. From *capere*, *a. g.* at, and *loqui*, to speak. See **ÆGROPHOSY**.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-mu^3lmu^3(-i^2)ri^2(-i^2)li^2(-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. From *caprimulgus* (from *capere*, a goat, and *mulgere*, to milk), a viper that was fabled to milk goats. Fr., *caprimulgos*. A family of the *Cypseliformes*. [L, 221]

CAPRIMULGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-mu^3lmu^3(-i^2)ri^2(-i^2)li^2(-e^3-a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprimulgines*. A subfamily of the *Caprimulgidae*. [L, 221]

CAPRIN, n. Ka^2p-ri^2-n . Lat., *caprinum* (from *capere*, a goat). Fr., *caprine*. Ger., *C*. A saponifiable neutral substance found in goats' butter, transformed by saponification into capric acid and glycerin. [A, 301; L, 41]

CAPRINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2(-re^2)na^3$. From *capere*, a goat. Ger., *Ziegen*. See **CAPRINÆ**.

CAPRINAMIDE, n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)ri^2-na^3m$ [24hid]. See **CAPRAMIDE**.

CAPRINATE, n. $Ka^2p-ri^2-na^3t$. See **CAPRATE**.

CAPRINÆ, adj. Ka^2p-ri^2-n . Gr., αἰγίνος Lat., *caprinus* (from *capere*, a goat). Fr., *caprin*. Ger., *ziegenartig*. Goat-like. [L, 41]

CAPRINELLA (It.), n. $Ka^2p-ri^2-n-e^2-la^3$. The *Triticum repens*. [L, 105]

CAPRINIC, adj. Ka^2p-ri^2-n [2k]. Fr., *caprinique*. See **CAPRIC**. **C. acid**. Fr., *acide caprique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. See **CAPRIC acid**.

CAPRINLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kap'rin-li-ek. See CAPRIN.
CAPRINSAUER (Ger.), adj. Kap'rin-zä-u-er. Of or pertaining to capric acid, with the name of a base, the caprate of that base. [B.]

CAPRINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kap'rin-zöur-e². Capric acid. [B., 4.]

CAPRINYLINE (Fr.), n. Kap'rin-i-lén. See CAPRIN.

CAPRIOLA (Adanson), Lat., n. f. Kap'ri-ka-pri-ö-la². Lat., *capriola*. The genus *Cynodon*. [B., 121.]

CAPRIPED, adj. Kap'ri-ped. Lat., *capripes* from *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *capripède*. Having feet like those of a goat. [L., 41, 36.]

CAPRISANT (Fr.), adj. Kap'ri-zänt. See CAPRIZANT.

CAPRIUOLA (L.), n. Kap'ri-uö-la². The *Trapaolum majus*. [L., 105.]

CAPRIZANT, adj. Kap'ri-zänt. Gr., δῆκας ζῶν. Lat., *caprarius* from *caper*, a goat. Fr., *caprizant*. Ger., *springend*. Postponed and then accomplished precipitately (said of a pulse-beat); bounding. [A., 301, 322, 325.]

CAPROATE, n. Kap'ro-at. Fr., *c.* A salt of normal caproic acid. [B., 4.]

CAPROENE, n. Kap'ro-en. Fr., *caproene*. See HEXYLENE.

CAPROIC, adj. Kap'ro-ik. From *caper*, a goat. Fr., *caproïque*. See CAPRIN. **Anhydrous c. acid**. See *C. anhydride*. **C. acid**. Fr., *acide caproïque*. Ger., *Capronsäure*, *Capronsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$. Several isomeric bodies are known having this constitution. 1. *Normal c. acid* (myristic-carbonic acid), $CH_3-(CH_2)_4-COOH$, an oily liquid of an unpleasant sweat-like odor and sharp acid taste, boiling at 205° C. and occurring in the free state in sweat, among the products of oxidation of albuminoids, and under the form of caprates in butter and coconut oil. 2. *Isopropic acid* (isomyl-carbonic acid), $CH_3-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-COOH$, an oily liquid boiling at 200° C. 3. *Methylisopropylisocaproic acid*, an oily liquid of repulsive odor. 4. *Dihydroc. acid*, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$, an oily liquid. 5. *Dimethylsuccinic acid*, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$, a colorless liquid boiling at 187° C. [B., 4.] **C. alcohol**. See HEXYL alcohol. **C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldehyde caproïque*. Syn.: *oxide of lauric*, *caproyl hydride*. A body, $C_6H_{12}O$, bearing the same relation to caproic acid that acetic aldehyde has to acetic acid. Two isomeric forms are known, both liquids. [B., 8.] **C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride caproïque*. The anhydride, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, $C_6H_{11}O_2$, of normal c. acid; a neutral oily liquid of an odor like that of normal c. acid. [B., 2.] **C. ether**. A caproate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caproate. [B., 2.]

CAPROILENE, n. Kap'ro-i-lén. A light, colorless liquid of unpleasant odor; a product of the destructive distillation of fatty bodies. [L., 108.]

CAPROIN, n. Kap'ro-i-n. Fr., *caproïne*. Ger., *Caproïn*. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin. [L., 8.]

CAPROINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kap'ro-en-zöur-e². Caproic acid. [B.]

CAPRONE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kap'ka-pri-on'e-a²-e². The hair above the forehead. [A., 322.]

CAPRONATE, n. Kap'ron-at. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Capronat*. See CAPRINATE.

CAPRONE, n. Kap'ron. Lat., *capronium*, *capronum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Capron*. A liquid boiling at 230° C., having the formula $C_{11}H_{22}O_6$, and so isomeric with methylnonyl ketone; the chief constituent of oil of rue. It is probably diamyl ketone, $C_6H_{11}-CO-C_6H_{11}$. [B., 1.]

CAPRONEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kap'ka-pri-on'e-a²-e². See CAPRONE.

CAPRONIC, adj. Kap'ro-ni-k. Fr., *capronique*. See CAPRINIC.

CAPRONINE (Fr.), n. Kap'ron-en. See CAPROIN.

CAPRONITRILE, n. Kap'ro-ni-tri²l. A substance, $C_6H_{11}N$, the nitrile of caproic acid, $C_6H_{11}C\equiv N$, or amyl isocyanide. Its isomeride, amyl cyanide, is known. [B., 2.] See AMYL.

CAPRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kap'ka-pri-on'i²-u²m(u²m). See CAPRONE.

CAPRONOLE (Fr.), n. Kap'ron-o-el. See CAPRONOL.

CAPRONONE, n. Kap'ron-on. See DIAMYL ketone.

CAPRONOYL, n. Kap'ro-nö-i²l. Fr., *capronole*. Of Weltzien, the radicle C_6H_{11} , supposed to exist in the caproic compounds and in caprone. [B., 2.]

CAPRONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kap'ron-zöur-e². Caproic acid. [B., 270.]

CAPRONUM (Lat.), n. n. Kap'ka-pri-on'i²-u²m(u²m). See CAPRONE.

CAPRONYL, n. Kap'ron-i²l. Fr., *capronyle*. The hypothetical radicle, C_6H_{11} , of caproic acid. [A., 301.]

CAPRONYLINE (Fr.), n. Kap'ron-i-lén. See CAPROIN.

CAPRONYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kap'ron-i-ek. See CAPRINIC.

CAPROS (Lato.), n. m. Kap'ka-pri-ös. Gr., κάπρος. The penis. [A., 387.]

CAPROTINIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kap'ka-pri-ö-ti-ni²-d-e-a²-e². A family of the *Rudistes*. [L., 234.]

CAPROYLON (De Tussac), Lat., n. n. Kap'ka-pri-ö-n-i²-l(u²l)-ö²n. The genus *Hedwigia*. [B., 121.] **C. Hedwigii** (De Tussac). The *Hedwigia bulbifera*. [B., 180.]

CAPROYL, n. Kap'ro-i²l. Lat., *caproylium*. Fr., *caproyl*. 1. The radicle, C_6H_{11} , supposed to exist in caproic acid. 2. The

radicle, C_6H_7 , or hexyl. [B., 2.] **C. alcohol**. See HEXYL alcohol. **C. amine**. Hexylamine. [B., 2.] **C. hydrate**. 1. Caproic acid. 2. Hexyl alcohol. [B., 2.] **C. hydride**. Caproic aldehyde. [B., 2.] **Hydrated c. oxide**. Hexyl alcohol. [B., 2.]

CAPROYLATE, n. Kap'ro-i²-lat. A substitution compound of hexyl alcohol with a base; hexyl alcohol in which a base replaces hydrogen. [B.] See HYDROGEN.

CAPROYLENE, n. Kap'ro-i-lén. Fr., *caproylene*. Ger., *Caproylen*. Hexylene. [B., 2.]

CAPROYLIC, adj. Kap'ro-i-lik. Of or pertaining to caproyl. [B.] **C. alcohol**. See HEXYL alcohol.

CAPRYL, n. Kap'ri²l. Fr., *capryle*. Ger., *C.* 1. Rutil, the radicle $C_8H_{17}O$, found in capric acid. 2. Caprylyl, the radicle $C_8H_{15}O$, found in caprylic acid. 3. Octyl, the radicle C_8H_{17} , found in c. alcohol. [B., 2.]—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylalkohol*. Secondary octyl alcohol. [B., 4.] See OCTYL alcohol.—**C. amide**. Fr., *camide*. Ger., *Camid*. The amide of caprylic acid; a solid body, $C_8H_{17}NO$, $C_8H_{15}-CO-NH_2$, melting at 110° C. [B., 4.]—**C. amine**. Fr., *camine*. Ger., *Camin*. See OCTYLamine. **C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de capryle*. Ger., *Caprylhydrat*. **C. alcohol**. [B., 2.] **C. hydride**. See CAPRYL aldehyde and CAPRYLIC aldehyde.—**C. octylate**. Fr., *octylate de capryle*. Ger., *Caprylat*. A liquid, $C_8H_{17}O(C_8H_{15}O)$, $C_8H_{15}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid. [B., 4.] **C. sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to caprylic acid; with the name of a base, the caprylate of that base. [B., 20.] **C. saure** (Ger.). See CAPRYLIC acid. **C. saure-Aethylester** (Ger.). Ethyl caprylate. [B.]—**C. saureanhydride** (Ger.). Caprylic anhydride. [B., 4.]—**C. sulphuric acid**. Ger., *C. schwelelsäure*. Acid capryl (isocetyl) sulphate, $C_8H_{17}HSO_4$. [B.] See OCTYL sulphate.—**Hydrated c. oxide**. C. alcohol. [B., 2.]

CAPRYLATE, n. Kap'ri²l-at. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Caprylat*. 1. A compound formed by replacing the alcoholic hydrogen of capryl alcohol by a base; an octylate. The c's in this sense have the general formula $(C_8H_{17}O)_nR$, in which R is a radicle of the quantitative n. See HYDROGEN c. 2. A salt of caprylic acid. The c's in this sense have the general formula $(C_8H_{15}O_2)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantitative n. [B., 2, 4.]

CAPRYLENE, n. Kap'ri²l-en. Lat., *caprylenum*. Fr., *caprylène*. Ger., *Caprylen*. Syn.: *octylene*. A bivalent hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16} , derived from capryl (secondary octyl) alcohol. [B.]

CAPRYLIC, adj. Kap'ri²l-ik. Fr., *caprylique*. Derived from or containing capryl or octyl. [B., 2.]—**Anhydrous c. acid**. See C. anhydride. [B., 2.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylsäure*. Syn.: *heptylcarbonic acid*, *octylic acid*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, $CH_3-(CH_2)_6-COOH$, occurring under the form of acicular or laminar crystals of a faint disagreeable odor, melting at about 17°, and found in the fusel oil of wine, as a caprylate in butter and cocoa-nut oil, and in Limburger cheese. [B., 2, 4.]—**C. alcohol**. See CAPRYL alcohol.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldehyde caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylaldehyd*. Caprylyl hydride, the aldehyde of caprylic acid; a colorless, highly refractive, inflammable liquid, $C_8H_{16}O$, boiling at 178° C. or 171° C. (Bouis), having a caustic taste and an aromatic odor. [B., 2.]—**C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylsäureanhydrid*. A body, $C_8H_{14}O_2$, liquid at ordinary temperatures. [B., 4.]—**C. ether**. A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle, especially with ethyl. [B., 2.]

CAPRYLIN, n. Kap'ri²l-i-n. Fr., *capryline*. Ger., *C.* A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin. [L., 87.]

CAPRYLONE, n. Kap'ri²l-on. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Caprylon*. A substance supposed to have the composition $C_{13}H_{26}$, obtained as a white crystalline waxy substance, soluble in alcohol and in ether, by the destructive distillation of a salt of caprylic acid with an excess of lime. [B., 2.]

CAPRYLONITRILE, n. Kap'ri²l-o-ni²-tri²l. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Caprylonitril*. A liquid, $C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_7H_{13}CN$, boiling at 155° C. [B., 4.]

CAPRYLYL, n. Kap'ri²l-i²l. See CAPRYL (2d def.). [B., 2.]—**C. hydrate**. See CAPRYLIC acid.

CAPSA (Lat.), n. f. Kap'ka-pri-sä². Gr., κάψα. Fr., *boite*. Ger., *Kapsel*. A box, case, capsule. [A., 318.]

CAP-SAFRAN (Ger.), n. Kap'zä²f-ra²n. The flowers of *Lyperia crocea*. [B., 270.]

CAPSAICIN, n. Kap'p-sä²-i²-si²n. Fr., *capsaïcine*. Ger., *C.* The fiery principle of capsicum; a colorless crystallizable substance, $C_8H_{14}O_2$, melting at 59° C., soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the fixed oils. It volatilizes at 115° C. with the evolution of very acid vapors. [B., 81, 270.]

CAPSALIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kap'ka-pri-sä²-i²-sä²l-i²-d-e-a²-e². A family of the *Bdellomorpha*. [L., 261.]

CAPSARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *capsarium*. Kap'ka-pri-sä²-i²-sä²l-i²-a². A division of the *Capsina*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 461.]

CAPSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kap'ka-pri-sä²-i²-sä²l-i²-u²m(u²m). Dim. of *capsa*. See CAPSULE.

CAPSEL (Ger.), n. Kap'zä². See KAPSEL.

CAPSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kap'pika²-pi²-se²-lä². Dim. of *capsa*. Fr., *capselle*. Ger., *Harbottelschale*. 2d def., *Fischelkraut* (2d def.). 1. A small capsule. 2. A genus of cruciferous plants separated by Mönch from the genus *Thlaspi* of Linnæus. [B., 121, 180; L., 41.]—**C. bursa pastoris** (Mönch). Fr., *capselle, bourse de pasteur ou de berger, bourselle, mallette, mallette à berger, montardes-souffleur ou de Mithridate, tabouret*. Ger., *gemenes Harbottelschalekraut, Ganskreisse*. Syn.: *Thlaspi Linnæus, Iberis Crantz, Nasturtium Rodschied, Rodscheda*. "Fl. Wett.", *bursa pastoris*. The shepherd's purse, pickpocket; an annual herb growing wild in waste places throughout Europe, and naturalized in America. The



CAPSIQUE (Fr.), n. Ka²psek. See **CAPSIUM**. **Sparadrap de c.** See **Emplastrum CAPSICUM**. **Tissu de c.** See **Infusum of CAPSICUM**.

CAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²pka²p²sis. Gen. *cap²sis* (sis). Gr. *καψίς*. Rapid breathing or swallowing. [A. 322, 325.]

CAPSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²pka²p²stis. Gen. *cap²stis*. Gr. *καψίτις*. From *καψά*. See **CAPSA**. See also *stis*. Fr. *capsule*. Ger. *Kapselentzündung*. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [F.]

CAPSOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²pka²p²so²ka²t² (ka²p²so²ka²t²). For deriv., see **CAPSA** and **CATARACTA**. See **Capsular CATARACT**.

CAPSULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²pka²p²su²la. Dim. of *cap²sa* (q. v.). 1. See **CAPSULE**. 2. A pulmonary alveolus [Lereboullet (1, 31)]. **C. adiposa**. Fr. *capsule adipe*. Ger. *Nierenkapsel*. The layer of adipose and connective tissue surrounding the kidney. [L. 44.] **C. amylacea**. Fr. *cachet*. Fr. Cod.]. A capsule (3d def.) made of unleavened bread. [B. 95.] **C. aqua cartilaginosa**. The membrane of Descemet. [L. 7.] **C. articularis**. See **Capsular LIGAMENT**. **Capsula atrabiliaris** [Bartholin]. The suprarenal capsules. [A. 325.] **C. bulbi oculi**. See **Bovine's CAPSULE**. **C. cerebelli**. The cortex of the cerebellum. [L. 6.] **C. circumscissa** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *boite à sarrasin*. Ger. *Buchsenkapsel*. A pyxidium (q. v.). [B. 121.] **C. clausa**. Ger. *Schließkapsel*. See **CARICULUS**. **C. communis Glissonii**. See **Glisson's CAPSULE**. **C. cordis**. Fr. *capsule du cœur*. The pericardium. [Purkinje (A. 325), L. 4, 119.] **C. crystallina**. The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L. 43.] **C. dentis**. See **Dental CAPSULE**. **C. externa**. See **External CAPSULE**. **Capsula farinifera** [Wahleberg]. The microsporangium in the Isotria. [B. 121.] **C. fibrosa**. The sclerotic coat of the eye, also the fibrous capsule of the kidney. [L. 31.] **C. gelatinosa**. See **Gelatin CAPSULE**. **C. Glissonii**. See **Glisson's CAPSULE**. **Capsula granifera** [Wahleberg]. The microsporangium in the Isotria. [B. 121.] **C. hepatica**. See **Glisson's CAPSULE**. **C. humoris aequi**. See **MEMBRANE of Descemet**. **C. incudis tympanica** [Husek]. Fr. *capsule incudo-tympanique*. A capsule covering the union of the malleus with the membrana tympani. [L. 7, 31.] **C. interior**. **C. interna**. See **Internal CAPSULE**. **C. intima**. The innermost layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney. [L. 31.] **C. lateralis**. Of the older botanists, the naked fruit of certain *Alga*. [B. 121.] **C. lentis**. See **CAPSULE of the lens**. **C. lumbaris**. The receptaculum chyl. [L. 325.] **C. mallei et incudis**. Fr. *capsule malleo-incudienne*. The capsule of the articulation between the malleus and the incus. [L. 7.] **C. Müllerii**. See **Bowman's CAPSULE**. **C. nervorum**. See **PERINEURIUM**. **C. operculata**. A form of gelatin capsule, used for administering powdered or solid preparations, in which two cups, slightly differing in diameter, are joined into a spheroid by sliding one into the other. [B. 270.] **C. ovarii**. In comparative anatomy, the pouch of peritoneum covering the ovary. [L. 14.] **C. pericarpio membranaceo** [C. Agardh]. The cystocarp in some varieties of *Alga*. [B. 121.] **C. preaqueosa**. See **MEMBRANE of Descemet**. **Capsula renalis**. **Capsula renibis incubentes** [Eustachius]. See **Suprarenal CAPSULES**. **C. renis adiposa**. See **C. adiposa**. **Capsula Seebti**. The fruit of *Phytolacca abyssinica*. [Bernatzik (A. 319).] **Capsula seminales**. See **Seminal VESICLES**. **C. seminales**. See **CAPSULE** (4th def.). **C. sequestralis**. **C. sequestri**. Fr. *capsule du sequestre*. Ger. *Sequesterkapsel*. The portion of living bone surrounding a sequestrum. [L. 44.] **C. siliquiformis** [C. Agardh]. The lateral sporangia in certain *Alga*. [B. 121.] **C. stapédio-lenticularis**. Fr. *capsule stapédio-lenticulaire*. The capsule surrounding the articulation between the body of the incus and the lenticular process or bone. [L. 7.] **Capsula suprarenalis**. See **Suprarenal CAPSULES**. **C. synovialis**. See **Synovial MEMBRANE** and **Synovial ALGAE**. **C. tripartita** [C. Agardh]. The tetraspores in certain *Alga*. [B. 121.] **C. unguinosa**. See **Synovial MEMBRANE**. **C. vena portae**. See **Glisson's CAPSULE**.

CAPSULESCIC ACID, n. Ka²p²su²la² (q. v.). From *capsula* (q. v.) and *acidus* (q. v.). Fr. *acide capsulique*. Syn. *capsulic acid*. A crystallizable acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts. [B. 92.]

CAPSULAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ka²p²su²la²r. Capsular; as a n. any capsular structure. [L.] **C's inférieures**. The inferior capsular arteries. [L. 49.] **C's moyennes**. The middle capsular arteries. [L. 49.] **C's supérieures**. The superior capsular arteries. [L. 49.]

CAPSULAR, adj. Ka²p²su²la²r. Lat. *capsularis* (from *capsula* (q. v.)). Fr. *capsulaire*. Ger. *Kapselig*, *Kapselformig*, *Kapselartig*. Pertaining to or resembling a capsule. [B.]

CAPSULARES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *capsularis*. Ka²pka²p²su²la² (a²) (a²) (a²) (a²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Idiocarpica*, comprising the *Caryophylla*, *Tilacea*, and *Thaenea*; in a later classification, a division of the *Asperifolacea*, comprising the *Ellisica*, *Hydrophylla*, and *Nemophylla*. [B. 121.] (C. HYDROPHYLLACEAE.—**C. seminales**. Of Bartholin, dilatations of the vasa deferentia near the seminal vesicles; of others, the seminal vesicles. [L. 325.]

CAPSULARIS (Lat.), **CAPSULARY**, adj's. Ka²pka²p²su²la² (a²) (a²) (a²) (a²). See **CAPSULAR**. **CAPSULE**, n. Ka²p²su²la². Gr. *καψάκειον*. Lat. *capsula*. Fr. *c.* Ger. *Kapsel*. It., *capsula*. Sp., *capsula*. In general, any enveloping structure containing a body distinct from itself. Hence: 1. In anatomy, a membranous sac enveloping other structures. 2. In chemistry, a shallow dish for holding substances to be evaporated or melted. 3. In pharmacy, a hollow pill made of some medicinally inactive substance, such as gelatin, designed to inclose a nauseous drug. 4. In botany, any hollow organ containing bodies, such as seeds, which subsequently escape; espe-

cially (a), in *Alga*, the naked fruit of some genera, the cystocarp of others, and various other organs; (b) in *Fungi*, certain varieties of receptacle; (c) in ferns, the sporangia; (d) in mosses, the upper part of the sporocarp, containing the sporangium; (e) in the genus *Utricularia*, the utricle; (f) in most phanerogams, any dry fruit made up of several carpels and opening by dehiscence. [B. 19, 121, 250, 259.] **Accessory suprarenal c.** Ger. *Nebenmieren*. An additional suprarenal c., without a medullary portion, but frequently as large as a pea, sometimes seen attached to the main c. by connective tissue. [Duckworth (C).] **Acoustic c.** See **OTIC VESICLE**. **Aqueous c.** Lat. *capsula aqua cartilaginosa*. The membrane of Descemet. [L. 7.] **Articular c.** Lat. *capsula articularis*. Fr. *c. articulaire*. See **Capsular LIGAMENT**. **Atrabiliary c's**. See **Suprarenal c's**. **Auditory c.** See **OTIC VESICLE**.

Bonnet's c. Lat. *capsula bulbi oculi*. The posterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball up to the passage of the tendons of its muscles. [F.] **Bowman's c.** Lat. *capsula Mulleri*. Fr. *c. de Müller* (ou du glomérule). Ger. *Bowman'sche Kapsel*, *Kapsel des Nierenkorpus* (oder des Glomerulus, oder der malpighischen Kapsel). Syn. *c. of a glomerulus*, *Malpighian c.*, *Müller's capsule*. The hyaline membrana propria forming the wall of the spherical renal enlargement at the origin of the urinerous tubules. It is connected with the surrounding tissue by a limited amount of connective tissue and is lined by epithelium which is reflected over the contained glomerulus. The c. and its epithelium are continuous with the membrana propria and the epithelium of the renal tubules. [J. 32.] **Brain c.** The structures inclosing the brain. [L. 20.] **Brood-c's**. Ger. *Brutkapseln*. In the *Cestoda*, small sacs on the inner surface of the general sac, from which the echinococcus heads spring. [L. 182.] **C. cartilagineuse** (Fr.). See *c. of a cartilage-cell*. **C. cristalline** (Fr.). See *c. of the lens*. **C. de l'ovaire** (Fr.). See **Graafian VESICLE**. **C. de l'urne** (Fr.). The marginal portion of the urn of an embryo of the *Dicynidae*. [L. 11, 321.] **C. de Müller** (Fr.). See *Bonnet's c.* **C. du cœur** (Fr.). See **PERICARDIUM**. **C's du goût** (Fr.). A number of capsular organs in the mucous membrane of the palate of fishes, believed to be concerned in the function of taste. [L. 321.] **C. fibreuse** (Fr.). See **Capsular LIGAMENT**. **C. médicinale** (Fr.). See *c. of a cell*. **C. of a cell**. See **Cell-MEMBRANE**. **C. of a cartilage-cell**. Fr. *c. procartilagineuse* (ou de cartilage). Ger. *Kapselmembran*, *Knoorpelkapsel*. Syn. *cartilage-c.*, *capsular membrane*, *mother-cell*. The multiple or single concentric areas of chondrogenous substance surrounding a cartilage-cell or groups of such cells and forming part or all of the ground substance or matrix of the tissue. [J. 35.] They are classed as *primary* (those immediately surrounding the cells) and *secondary* (those outside the primary). **C. of a Malpighian body**. See *Lawson's c.* **C. of a nerve-cell**. Ger. *Hülle* (oder *Kapsel*) *der Ganglionzelle*. The transparent sheath inclosing the nerve-cells of the peripheral nervous system (the spinal ganglia and sympathetic system). They are continuous with the primitive sheath, or neurilemma, and, like it, have nuclei on their inner surface. [J. 30, 31, 35.] **C. of a glomerulus**. **C. of a urinerous tubule**. See *Bowman's c.* **C. of Glisson**. See *Glisson's c.* **C. of Tenon**. See *Tenon's c.* **C. of the aqueous humor**. Lat. *capsula humoris aequi*. See **MEMBRANE of Descemet**. **C. of the heart**. See **PERICARDIUM**. **C. of the kidney**. The connective tissue containing fat surrounding the kidney. [L. 31.] **C. of the lens**. Lat. *capsula lentis*. Ger. *Linsen-kapsel*. The transparent elastic envelope of the crystalline lens. [F.] **C. ovarienne** (Fr.). See **Graafian VESICLE**. **C. péricellulaire** (Fr.). See *c. of a cartilage-cell*. **C's polaires** (Fr.). Certain spores contained within a sporocyst when situated at or near the poles of the cyst. [L. 321.] **C. rénale** (Fr.). See **CAPSULA ADIPOSA**. **C. unguineuse** (Fr.). See **Synovial MEMBRANE**. **Cartilage c.** See *c. of a cartilage-cell*. **Cellular c. of the eye**. See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.). **Devorative c.** See *Folding c.* **Dental c.** A connective tissue capsule surrounding a rudimentary tooth of the foetus. [L. 201.] **Egg-c.** In the cuttle-fish, a sac containing one or more ova. [L. 121.] **Evaporating c.** Ger. *Abluftkapsel*. See *c.* (3d def.). **External c.** Lat. *capsula externa*. Fr. *c. externe*. Ger. *äussere Kapsel*. 1. See **CAPSULA ADIPOSA**. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a layer of white matter situated externally to the lenticular nucleus and separating that ganglion from the island of Reil; composed of association fibres which connect the posterior part of the frontal convolutions with the temporal, but next to the lenticular nucleus some of the fibres turn almost at a right angle and disappear in the outer segment (putamen) of the nucleus. [a. 18.] **Eye c.** See **Optic c.** **Fibrous c.** See **Capsular LIGAMENT**. **Folding c.** A very thin sheet of gelatin in which are infolded dry medicines which it is desired to make easy of administration. [B. 81.] **Fruit-c.** See *c.* (4th def.). **Gelatin c.** Lat. *capsula gelatinosa*. Fr. *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *c. gelatinose*. Ger. *Gelatin-kapsel*, *Gelbteckel*. A c. (3d def.) made of melted gelatin which is either cast upon a mold in the form of a sphere or spheroid in two parts which fit together after being filled, or is rolled into sheets from which pieces are cut to make the folding c. (q. v.). [B. 81, 250.] See also **CAPSULA OPERCULATA** and **Medicinal PEARLS**. **Glisson's c.** Lat. *capsula* (seu *ragina*) *Glissonii*. A strong sheath of connective tissue which loosely envelops the hepatic vessels, and accompanies their distribution in the substance of the liver, becoming an exceedingly delicate investment to their smaller branches. [C. L. 44.] **Gum-c.** See **CAPSULA DENTIS**. **Hæmorrhoidal c.** Of Jobert, a c-shaped instrument consisting of two crescentic pieces of metal for inclosing a hæmorrhoid. After being applied, it is filled with Vienna paste. [L. 121.] **Hyaloid c.** Lat. *capsula hyaloidea*. See **MEMBRANA LUMBRICIFORMIS**. **Inner c. of the eye**. In certain *Cephalopoda*, a layer of cartilage between the tapetum and the retina. [L. 11.] **Internal c.** Lat. *capsula interna*. Fr. *c. interne*. Ger. *innere Kapsel*. In cerebral anatomy, a broad, angular tract of white fibres passing through the ganglia at the base of the cerebrum. It is limited above by the upper border of the caudate nucleus; below, it ceases to be known by this name at the level of the optic tract;

its anterior limit is marked by the anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus; and it extends backward to the posterior extremity of the optic thalamus. The general direction of the fibres is from below upward and from behind forward and outward; they are continued upward as the *corona radiata* (Reil), and downward as the *crus cerebri*. [A, 18.] **Lens-c.** See *C.* of the lens. **Malpighian c.** Müller's c. See *Bowman's c.*—**Nasal c.** See *Olfactory c.*

The right is triangular, the left crescentic. They measure from 14 to 14 m. from above downward. [C.]—**Synovial c.** Lat., *capsula synovialis*. Fr., *c. synoviale*. Ger., *Synovialkapsel*. See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—**Tenon's c.** 1. The anterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball, in front of the situation where it is pierced by the muscles of the eyeball. [L, 326.] 2. Of some anatomists, the entire sheath of the eyeball. [L.]—**Terminal gland-c.** [Krause]. A simple kind of Pacinian corpuscle. [L, 318.]—**Urticating c.** See *NEMATOCYST*.

CAPSULEIC ACID, n. $Ka^2p-su^1-l-e^{12}k$. See *CAPSULESIC ACID*.

CAPSULIFER (Lat., adj. $Ka^2pcka^3p-su^1(su^4)/i^2f-u^2r(e^2r)$). From *capsula* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *capsulifère*. Bearing capsules; in inflorescence, producing flowers and then capsules. [B, 121.]

CAPSULIFERÆ ["Fl. Wett."] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2pcka^3p-su^1su^4-l-e^{12}f-u^2r-e^{12}a^2p^2$. Fr., *capsulifères*. An order of the *Didymia*, corresponding to the *Angiosperma*. [B, 121, 170.]

CAPSULIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2p-su^1-l-e^{12}f-u^2r-u^2s$. See *CAPSULIFER*.

CAPSULITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-su^1(su^4)-i^2e^{12}t)^2s$. Gen., *capsulitidis*. For deriv., see *CAPSULA* and *-itis*.² See *CAPSTITIS*.—**C. ocularis**. Fr., *capsulite oculaire*. Ger., *Entzündung der Augenkapsels*. Inflammation of the fibrous capsule of the eyeball. [F.]

CAPSULOGENOUS, adj. $Ka^2p-su^1-l-o^2j'e^{12}n-u^2s$. From *capsula* (q. v.), and *gignere*, to produce. Fr., *capsulogène*. Capsule-producing (said of glands, in the *Oligochaeta*, which are believed to secrete the egg-capsules). [L, 300, 321.]

CAPSULO-CILIARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(ka^3p-su^1(su^4)-o^2o^2-si^2(ki^2)-i^2-a^2j^2-r)^2s$. Relating to the crystalline lens and to the ciliary body. [L, 31.]

CAPSULO-LENTICULAR, adj. $Ka^2p-su^1-l-o^2le^2n-ti^2k'u^2l-a^2r$. Lat., *capsulo-lenticularis*. Relating to the crystalline lens and its capsule. [L.]

CAPSULO-PUPILLARY, adj. $Ka^2p-su^1-l-o^2pu^2-pi^2l-a^2r$. For deriv., see *CAPSULO* and *PUPIL*. Fr., *capsulo-pupillaire*. Pertaining to the capsule of the crystalline lens and to the iris. [A, 385; L, 44.]

CAPSULOTOMY, n. $Ka^2p-su^1-l-o^2t^2o-mi^2$. From *capsula* (q. v.), and *τομήναι*, to cut. Incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [F.]—**Grœning's peripheral c.** An operation similar to Knapp's but previously employed by Grœning for Morgagnian cataracts. ["Arch. of Ophthal.", vii, 1, p. 53 (F).]—**Knapp's peripheral c.** An operation in which the capsule is opened along the upper portion of the equator of the lens, parallel with and close to the section of the eyeball. ["Arch. of Ophthal.", vi, 4, p. 545 (F).]

CAPTAGE (Fr.), n. Ka^2p-ta^2zh . See *CAPTION*.

CAPTATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-ta^2o^2n^2$. 1. See *CAPTION*. 2. Of Descourtis, the first stage (fascination) of hypnotism. ["Encyclopédie", 1885, 1, p. 59 (a, 18).]

CAPTORIAL, adj. $Ka^2p-to^2ri^2-a^2l$. From *capere*, to seize. Fitted for catching prey (said of the appendage of the *Cirripedes*). [L, 121.]

CAPUCAYA, n. The Brazil nut (the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*). [B, 92.]

CAPUCE DE MOINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-u^2s d^1 mwa^2n$. Monk's hood (the *Aconitum napellus*). [B, 173.]

CAPUCHIN (Fr.), CAPUCHINE (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2p-u^2s-sha^2n$, -shen. The *Tropæolum aduncum*. [B, 34.]

CAPUCHON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-u^2s-sho^2n^2$. 1. A hood. See *CUCULLUS* and *GYNOSTEGIUM*. 2. The trapezius (cucullaris) muscle. 3. The *Arisarum vulgare*. 4. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 19, 121, 173; L, 41.]—**C. caudal de l'annios**. The caudal fold of the amnion.—**C. céphalique de l'annios**. The cephalic fold of the amnion.—**C. de moine**. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 38.]—**C's latéraux de l'annios**. The lateral folds of the amnion.

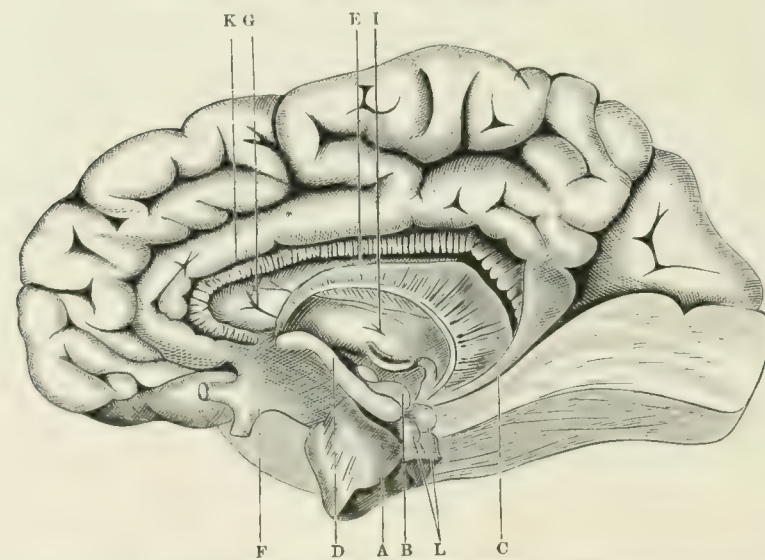
CAPUCHONNÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-u^2s-sho^2n^2-a$. See *CUCULLATUS*.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-u^2s-shen$. The genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à feuilles larges**. The *Tropæolum majus*. [A, 301; B, 173.]—**C. à petites feuilles**. The *Tropæolum minus*. [A, 301.]—**C. cultivée**. The *Tropæolum majus*. [B, 173.]—**C. tubéreuse**. The *Tropæolum tuberosum*. [A, 301.]—**Grande c.** The *Tropæolum majus*. [B, 93.]

CAPUCINERBLUME (Ger.), **CAPUCINERKRESSE** (Ger.), n's. $Kap u tsen'e^2r blum'e^2$. See *TROPÆOLUM*.



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, EXTERNAL FACE. [A, 394.]
A, radiating fibres; B, foot of the internal capsule; C, internal capsule—external face.)



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, INTERNAL FACE [A, 394.]
A, section of the protuberance; B, cerebral peduncle, fibres of the peduncle (passing directly into the optic thalamus); C, fibres from the optic thalamus going to the extra-ventricular nucleus, anterior cingulum of the corpus striatum and to the internal capsule; D, posterior external fasciculus, which, starting from the peduncle, passes around the posterior part of the optic thalamus and joins it superiorly; E, fibres going from the optic thalamus to the extra-ventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; F, chiasma of the optic nerves; G, intra-ventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; H, optic thalamus; K, convolutions of the corpus callosum; L, tubercula quadrigemina.

Notochordal c. The sheath of the notochord. [L, 14.]—**Ocular c.** See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Olfactory c.** In comparative anatomy, an osseous or cartilaginous structure containing the olfactory organs. [L, 14.]—**Optic c.** In comparative anatomy, a cartilaginous or osseous structure which represents the sclerotic coat of the human eye. [L, 14.]—**Ovic.** See the major list.—**Periotic c.** The structure inclosing the internal ear. [L, 210.]—**Persistent c.** See *CITICULADENTES*.—**Renal c's.** See *Suprarenal c's*.—**Seminal c's.** See *CAPSULARES SEMINALES*.—**Sense c's.** In comparative anatomy, the bony or cartilaginous cavities which lodge the higher organs of sense; the nose, eye, and ear. [C.]—**Spurious c.** A dry fruit resembling a true c. (14th def.), but indehiscent. [B, 19.]—**Suprarenal c's.** Lat., *capsula suprarenalis*. Fr., *c's surrénales*. Ger., *Nebennieren*. Two flattened bodies which rest upon the kidneys, the right and smaller one being in relation posteriorly with the diaphragm and above with the liver; the left one with the spleen above and the pancreas below. They are ductless glands, having a fibrous investment, and cortical and medullary portions.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

CAPULAGA (Malay), n. The *Anomum cardanum*. [B, 121.]

CAPULEA [Menke] (Lat.), n. pl. $Ka^2pka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. Fr., *capules*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]

CAPULI, n. In Peru, the *Physalis pubescens*. [B, 121; L, 49, 56.]

CAPULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2pka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2(e^2)a^2$. A family of the *Tentaculosa*. [L, 121.]

CAPULIN, n. See **CAPULEA**.

CAPULIO DE JEDA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. The *Bombay Mori*. [L, 105.]

CAPULOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2pka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2(e^2)a^2$. From *capulus*, a hilt, and *eidos*, resemblance. Fr., *capuloides*. Resembling the penis; as a n. in the n. pl., *Capuloides* (Fr., *capuloides* [Cuvier]), a family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 11, 180.]

CAPULUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2pka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. 1. A small vessel, like a spoon. 2. A spoon-shaped curvature (e. g., of the eyelid). [A, 322; L, 81.]

CAPULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2pka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. 1. A handle, haft, hilt. 2. The penis. [A, 318.]

CAPUR, n. An old name for euphorb. [L, 84, 95.]

CAPURA [Blanco] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2pka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. A genus of East Indian sapindaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 121.]

CAPURA-CATARI, n. In India, the *Kempferia galanga*. [B, 121.]

CAPUR-KICHLIE (Tamil), n. The *Anomum zerumbet*. [B, 88.]

CAPUSA-CATARI, n. See **CAPURA-CATARI**.

CAPUSILAN-KITSPII, n. In Java, an asclepiadaceous plant with edible leaves. [B, 121.]

CAPUSSI, n. The *Gossypium arboreum*. [B, 121.]

CAPUT (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2ka^2(pu^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. Gr., *κεφαλή*. Fr., *tête*. Ger., *Kopf*. It., *capo*. Sp., *cabesa*. 1. The head. 2. The peridium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 180.] Also, any rounded, head-like extremity of an organ or structure; in the pl., *capita*, the tops of plants (e. g., *capita papaveris*), also, of Albinus the vertebral origins of the diaphragm. [L, 31.]—**Bicipitis c. breve**. The short (middle) head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**Bicipitis c. longum**. The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. angulare**. See **ARGENBRAUENACH**.—**C. argutum**. A head shaped like a sugar loaf. [L, 119.]—**C. auriculare musculi styloglossi** [Gruber]. An accessory head of the styloglossus muscle arising from the auditory canal. [L, 31.]—**C. breve**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**C. cecum coli**. See **CECUM C. CAUDATI** [Wildier]. See **C. corporis striati**.—**C. claviculare**. The clavicular origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. coli**. See **CECUM**.—**C. conatus**. See under **CONATUS**.—**C. cordis**. The base of the heart. [Galen (A, 325).]—**C. cornu posterioris**. The broad anterior extremity of the gray columns of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—**C. corporis striati**. The anterior portion or base of the corpus striatum. [I, 17; K.]—**Capita corporum cavernosorum penis**. The crura of the corpora cavernosa. [L, 31.]—**C. dorsi cornu**. See **C. cornu posterioris**.—**C. epididymidis**. See **GLOBUS major**.—**C. externum**. The outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. facere**. To gather, come to a head (said of inflammatory swellings). [L, 119.]—**C. femoris**. The head of the femur. [L, 115.]—**C. florum**. See **CAPITULUM**.—**C. galeatum**. Ger., *Gluckshute*. The condition in which, during parturition, the child's head emerges still covered with the membranes (a caul). [A, 326.]—**C. galli**.—**C. gallinaceum**.—**C. gallinaginis**. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *Hahnenkopf*, *Schnepfenkopf*, *Samenhügel*. Syn.: *verumontanum*. An oblong eminence on the floor of the urethra of the male, in front of the prostate, flattened from side to side and tapering anteriorly; formed chiefly by a mass of muscular fibres from the posterior wall of the bladder and having at its summit the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts. [A, 301, 322; L, 115.]—**C. gelatinosum** [Spitzka]. The collection of gray matter seen on the posterior and inner edge of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord. [Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).] Cf. **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa**.—**C. inclavatum**, **C. incuneatum**. The condition in which the fetal head is impacted in the pelvis. [A, 85.]—**C. infra-orbitale**. See **LEVATOR labii superioris proprius**.—**C. internum**. The inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. lienis**. The upper end of the spleen. [L, 31.]—**C. longum**. The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.] See also **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**C. magni**. See **C. externum** and **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**C. magnum tricipitis brachii**. In the siliopeds, the scapulo-olecranium and scapulo-olecranium magnus muscles. [L.]—**C. majus**. See **GLOBUS major**.—**C. medullæ** [Bartholin]. Syn.: *medulla globosa*. The cerebrum as distinguished from the medulla oblongata. [I, 3.]—**Capita medullæ oblongatæ**. The optic thalami. [L, 7.]—**C. medullæ oblongatæ**. See *medulla*.—**C. Medusæ**. Ger., *Medusenhaupt*. A dilated state of the small cutaneous veins around the umbilicus in a new-born infant, due to stasis of blood in the portal vein; so called from the resemblance of the veins to the fabled head of Medusa. [A, 326; L, 57.]—**C. minus**. See **GLOBUS minor**.—**C. monachi**. The *Taraxacum dens leonis*. [L, 97, 119.]—**C. mortuum**. Fr., *tête morte*. Ger., *Todtenkopf*, *Rückstand*. Of the old chemists, a mass of impure iron oxide left after the expulsion of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate by heat. [A, 322; L, 81.] Cf. *C. mortuum vitrioli*.—**C. moventium secundum**. See **BIVENTER cervicis**.—**C. obliquum**. See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**C. obstipum**. See **TORTICOLLIS**.—**C. of the posterior horn**. The pointed extremity of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 1; K.]—**C. ossis**. The head of a bone. [Gorrieus (A, 325).]—**C. pancreatis**. The head of the pancreas. [L, 31.]—**C. parvum**. See *C. internum* and **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**C. penis**. See **GLANS penis**.—**C. primum**. See *C. longum*.—**C. progenasum**. A head with the lower incisor teeth in advance of the upper ones. [Benedict (A, 496).]—**C. purgum**. See **CAPITEBERGUM**.—**C. radiale**, **C. radialis**. The crown of a root; the summit of a subterranean stem (rhizome) from which the aerial stem springs. [B, 19, 123.]—**C. rosæ** [Avicenna]. The infundibulum or pituitary body of the brain. [I, 3; K; L, 7.]—**C. scapulae**. The head of the scapula; that portion which bears the articular surface. [L, 142.]—**C. secundum**. See *C. externum*.—**C. sternale**. The sternal origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. succedaneum**. Fr., *bosse saupiquée* ou *solo saupiquée*. Ger., *Geburtsgeschwulst*, *Kopfschwulst*, *Vorkopf*, *Nebenkopf*. Syn.: *scapulum*. A puffy, swollen condition of the presenting part of the foetus, usually the head, due to that part being free from pressure during labor, while the surrounding parts are subjected to pressure. To be distinguished from cephalo-matoma (q. v.).—**C. superius**. That portion of the peroneus longus muscle arising from the upper end of the tibia and the head of the fibula. [L, 31.]—**C. tali**. The head of the astragalus. [L, 31.]—**C. tertium**. See *C. internum*.—**C. testis**. The epididymis. [L, 325.]—**C. transversum**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**C. vituli**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 180.]—**C. zygomatium**. See **LEVATOR anguli oris**.—**Prævio capite**. Head first; the head presenting (in parturition). [A, 19.]—**Tertium c.** [Riolan]. The adductor femoris magnus. [L, 44.]—**Tertius movens c.** [Fallopianus]. See **COMPLEXUS minor**.

CAPU-UEBA, n. In Brazil, the *Andropogon bicornis*. [B, 121, 300.]

CAPVERN (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p(u^2)u^2(e^2)a^2$. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [B, 93.]

CAQUENLIT (Fr.), n. $Ka^2k-a^2n^2(e^2)a^2$. The *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAQUÉPIRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2k-a^2p(e^2)r(e^2)$. The genus *Gardenia*, especially the *Gardenia florida*. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Gardenia theibergii*. [B, 121.]

CAQUESANGUE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2k-a^2sa^2n^2g(e^2)$. It., *caca-sangue* (from *cacare*, to go to stool, and *sanguis*, blood). Dysentery. [A, 301, 385.]

CAQUILLIÉ (Fr.), **CAQUILLIER** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2k-a^2l(i^2)a^2$. The *Cakile maritima*. [B, 121.]

CAQUIPIRIA [Gmelin] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^2k)-wi^2-pi^2r(i^2)a^2$. The genus *Gardenia*. [B, 121.]

CARA (Lat.), n. n. and f., indecl. $Ka^2ka^2(r)a^2$. Gr., *κάρα*. The head or any rounded, head-like body. [A, 322.]

CARA (Sp.), n. Ka^2ra^2 . 1. The *Dioscorea alata*. 2. An apocynaceous plant of the East Indies. [Rumphius (B, 121).] 3. A sort of *Convolvulus* with an edible root, growing in Africa. [B, 38.]

CARABA, n. From Pers., *karubah*. Fr., *carabé*. 1. Amber. [A, 322.] 2. The *Swietenia mahagoni*. [B, 38.] 3. In Guiana, the oil obtained from the cashew-nut. [B, 121; L, 41.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). The oil of *Swietenia mahagoni*. [B, 173.]

CARABACCUM, n. An undetermined tree of India: according to some, the *Cassia coryphyllata*. The wood has an odor like that of cloves, and is used as a tonic and antiscorbutic. [B, 38, 121.]

CARABAYA, n. The bark of *Cinchona elliptica*. [A, 385.]

CARABE, n. See **CARABA** (1st def.).—**C. Arabum**, **C. fune-rum**, **C. of Sodom**, **C. Sodome**. Bitumen. [B, 180; L, 104.]

CARABE (Fr.), n. Ka^2ra^2b . See **CARABUS**.—**C. ferrugineus**. See **CARABUS ferrugineus**.

CARABÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-a^2ba . See **CARABA** (1st def.).

CARABICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-a^2b(a^2b)(i^2)-si^2ke$. Fr., *carabiques* [Cuvier et al.]. A tribe of the *Coleoptera*. [B, 180.]

CARABIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-a^2b(a^2b)(i^2)-e^2a^2(e^2)a^2$. Fr., *carabidées*. A family of the *Coleoptera* having *Carabus* as the type. [A, 385; L, 121.]

CARABIDÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-a^2bi^2d$. Resembling the genus *Carabus* or belonging to the *Carabidæ*. [A, 385.]

CARABIN (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-a^2ba^2n^2$. In Normandy, etc., the *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 138, 173.]

CARABIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2r-a^2bek . See **CARABIDÉ**; as a n. in the pl. c's, see **CARABICI**.

CARABO, n. See **CARABIN**.

CARABUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-a^2b(a^2b)(i^2)-u^2s(u^2)s$. Gr., *κάραβος*. Fr., *carabe*. Ger., *Laufkäfer*. Sp., *carabo*. The ground-beetle; a genus of coleopterous insects (family, *Carabidæ*). Several species have been considered to be vesicant. [A, 301, 322, 385.]—**C. crepitans**. See **BRACHINUS crepitans**.—**C. ferrugineus** [Linnaeus]. A species said to be employed like cochineal, also, in France, as a popular topical remedy for toothache. [A, 301; B, 180.]

CARACA, n. The *Dolichos bulbosa*. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

CARACALLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-a^2(a^2)-ka^2(ka^2)la^2$. Of G. Don, a section of the genus *Phaeolus*. [B, 121.]

CARACAN, n. An Indian name for the *Cynosurus coracanus* (*Eleusine coracana*). [B, 88.]

CARA-CANIRAM, n. In Malabar, the *Justicia* (*Andrographis*) *paniculata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARACARACAL, n. An undescribed form of tinea said to have been observed among the (aboriginal?) Americans. [A, 301.]

CARACHE (Sp.), n. Ka^2ra^2cha . In Peru, a pustular affection of the arms and the chest leaving white scars in negroes and dark ones in whites, who are far less commonly attacked. [A, 301.]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hilt; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

CARACHICHU (Port.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-she-shu'$. In Brazil, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B. 19.]

CARACHUNAY (Tamil), n. The *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B. 172.]

CARACK-NASSI, n. In Java, the *Pergularia glabra*. [B. 121.]

CARACOLL (Sp.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-kol' . In New Granada, the *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B. 19.]

CARACOLLE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-kol . The *Phaseolus caracalla*. [B. 121.]

CARACOSMOS, n. Sour mare's milk. [A. 325.]

CARACTÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-k-te'r$. See CHARACTER.

CARAF (Ar.), n. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [B. 88.]

CARAFÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-fa . The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B. 173.]

CARAGAHEEN, n. $Ka^3-ra^3-ga^3-hen$. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDRIUS (2d def.)

CARAGALE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-ga^3$. See CARAGATA.

CARAGAN (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-ga^3-n$. The *Caragana arborea* sens. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. de la Chine**. The *Caragana chamlagu*. [B. 19.]

CARAGANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-ga^3-ga^3-na^3$. Of Lamarek, a genus of papilionaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Galegae*, indigenous to Siberia and the Himalayas. [B. 19, 121.]—**C. altaiana**, **C. arborecens** [Lamarek]. Fr., *caragan, arbre aux pois*. Syn.: *Robur* c. [Linnaeus]. The Siberian pea-tree. The leaves contain a blue coloring matter like indigo. The seeds are eaten by men and are also fed to poultry, and the leaves and roots are eaten by swine. [B. 19, 173.]—**C. chamlagu** [Willdenow], **C. chanlagu**, Fr., *caragan de la Chine*. A species introduced from China. [B. 71.]—**C. flava**. A shrub the roots of which, said to have tonic, emollient, and arthritic properties, are thought by the Chinese to prolong life. [L. 75.]—**C. inermis**. See *C. arborecens*, **C. microphylla**. See *C. flava*. **C. pygmaea** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Robur pygmaea* [Linnaeus]. A species growing in Dahuria; the leaves are said to furnish a variety of indigo. [B. 173.]

CARAGATE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-ga^3-t$. The genus *Tillandsia*. [B. 121.] **C. musciforme**. The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B. 173.] **C. recourbée**. The *Tillandsia recurvata*. [B. 173.]

CARRAGEEN, n. Ka^3-ra^3-gen . See CARRAGEEN and CHONDRIUS (2d def.).

CARAGENIN, n. $Ka^3-ra^3-j'e^2-n-i^2-n$. See CARAGIN.

CARRAGEEN, CARRAGEEN-MOSS, n's. Ka^3-ra^3-g-en . See CARRAGEEN and CHONDRIUS (2d def.).

CARAGIN [Berzelius], n. $Ka^3-ra^3-j'i^2-n$. A mucilage which is not precipitated by tannin, contained in carrageen. [B. 270.] See also ALGINS.

CARAGNA, n. See CARAGANA, CARAÑA, CARAGNE, and ICICA c.

CARAGNATA, CARAGNATA-MALA, n's. In the West Indies, a species of *Fouquieria* or *Agave*. [B. 189.]

CARAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-n-y' . See CARANA.

CARAGUATE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-g-wa^3-t$. See TILLANDSIA.

CARAIBA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3-ra^3-a-ba^3$. See CAROBA. **Cortex caraiiba**. Ger., *C'rinde*. The bark of *Jacaranda procera* and other Brazilian bignonaceous trees. [B. 180.]

CARAICHE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-sh . The genus *Carex*. [B. 121.]

CARAI-CODI, n. In Coromandel, an undetermined species of *Bryonia*. [B. 121.]

CARAIPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3-ra^3-e^3-pa^3$. Fr., *caraipe*. Of Aublet, a genus of ternstroemiaceous trees of tropical America. [B. 121.]—**C. angustifolia** [Aublet]. A tree of Guiana, having astringent properties. [B. 121.]—**C. fasciculata**. A species from which is probably obtained the balsam of Tamacoari, a substance of the color of old port wine and of the consistence of olive-oil; said to be of use in the cure of itch. [B. 19.]

CARAJURA (Port.), **CARAJURU** (Port.), n's. $Ka^3-ra^3-ju^3-ra^3$, ru . In Brazil, the *Bignonia chaca* and the red coloring matter obtained from it. [B. 19, 121.]

CARAKATA (Telogoog), n. The *Terminalia chebula*. [B. 172.]

CARAKARANEI-KIJANGOU (Tamil), n. The *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. [B. 121.]

CARAK-NASSIA FELA-AROS (Malay), n. The *Rondeletia asiatica*. [B. 121.]

CARALINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-en . The *Ranunculus glacialis*. [B. 121.]

CARALLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-la^3-li^2-a^3$. Fr., *carallie*. Syn.: *Barralideu* [Duperit Thouars]. Of Roxburgh, a genus of rhizophoraceous plants. [B. 42, 121.]

CARRALINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-en . See CARALINE.

CARA-MANDYN, n. In Madagascar, the *Melastoma aspera*. [B. 121.]

CARA-MARDOO (Tamil), n. The *Terminalia glabra*. [B. 172.]

CARAMATA, CARAMATU, n's. See CORTIX *caramata*.

CARAMBA, n. See CARAMBOLA.

CARAMASSE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-m-ba^3-s$. A sort of millet or of sorghum. [B. 38; Bosc (B. 121).]

CARAMBOLA, n. Lat., *carambolus*. Fr., *carambolier*. [B. 173.] Syn.: *caramba*. In the Old Indies, the *Averrhoa c.* of Linnaeus; a tree of the East Indies bearing an acid fruit, which is recommended in bilious fevers and dysentery; hence, of Rheede, the genus *Averrhoa*, and, of Endlicher, a section of that genus. [B. 19, 121, 275.]

CARAMBOLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-m-bol$. The fruit of *Averrhoa carambola*. [B. 121.]

CARAMBOLE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-ma^3-m-bol-bo^2-li^2-e^2-a^3-e^2$. Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Oxalea genuinae*, comprising *Averrhoa*, etc. [B. 270.]

CARAMBOLIER (Fr.), n., **CARAMBOLOS** (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3-ra^3-m-bol-i^2-a$, $ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-ma^3-m-bol-bo^2-li^2-s$. See CARAMBOLA.

CARAMBU (Malay), n. The *Jussiaea caryophylloides* (*suffruticosa*). [Rheede (B. 88, 121, 172).]

CARAMEILE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-me^2-l$. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [B. 275.]

CARAMEL, n. $Ka^3-ra^3-me^2-l$. Lat., *saccharum percoctum*. Fr., c. Ger., *C.*, *braungekochter Zucker*. Sp., *caramelo*. Burnt sugar; a bitter, brownish, hygroscopic substance obtained by heating saccharose to 400° C.; chemically, a mixture of different substances, the chief constituent being caramelan. [B. 4, 173.]

CARAMELAN, n. $Ka^3-ra^3-ma^3-ma^3-l-a^3-n$. Fr., *caramélan, caramélane, caramélène, caramélite, acide caramélique*. A constituent of caramel, an amorphous deliquescent colorless substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$, of a bitter taste. [B. 3.]

CARAMÉLIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3-ra^3-ma^3-l-ek$. Pertaining to caramel. [A. 385.]—**Acide c.** See CARAMELAN.

CARANA, n. 1. Of the Ostiak Tartars, the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. [B. 121.] 2. The *Bromelia Karatas* (*Karatas Plumieri*). [B. 38.]—**C. resin**. See CARANA.

CARAÑA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-na^3$. Lat., *resina caragae*. Fr., *gomme caragane* (ou *caranne*, ou *caraigne*, ou *caranne*). Ger., *Carannaharz, Caranna-Gummi*. A medicinal resin furnished by a burseraceous plant of Mexico, either the *Iceia* (*Amirys*) *carana* (*caranna*), the *Bursera acuminata*, or the *Cedrota longifolia*. It was formerly exported from the West Indies and South America wrapped in the leaves of various plants. It presents several varieties, differing in melting point, and with or without a feeble guaiac-like odor. [A. 447; B. 180.]

CARANAIBA [Pison], **CARANA-IBA** [Maregraff], n's. $Ka^3-ra^3-na^3-e^3-ba^3$. The genus *Copernicia*. [B. 121.] Cf. CARNAUBA.

CARA-NASCI, n. A name applied to different plants in Ambaya. [B. 121.]—**Great c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. grand*. The *Ruellia antipodia*. [B. 121.]—**Narrow-leaved c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. à feuilles étroites*. The *Oldenlandia repens*. [B. 121.]—**Small c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. petit*. The *Capraria crustacea*. [B. 121.]

CARANDA, n. 1. In South America, wax made from the *Copernicia cerifera*. 2. The *Carissa carandas*. 3. Of Gärtner, a palm of Ceylon, little known. [B. 121; a. 17.]

CARANDAI, n. See CARANDA (1st def.).

CARANDAS, n. From Hind., *kurunda*. The *Carissa carandas*. [Rumphius (B. 121), B. 275.]

CARANDE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ra^3-nd . The fruit of the *Caranda* (3d def.). [B. 38.]

CARANDIE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-nd-a^3-nd-i^2-li^2-e^2-e^2$. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Apocynae*, comprising *Carissa*, etc. [B. 121, 170.]

CARANDIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^3-ra^3-nd-i^2-a$. See CARANDA (3d def.).

CARANG (Hind.), n. The *Dalbergia arborea*. [B. 172.]

CARANGA, n. See CARRANGA.

CARANGID.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-nd-a^3-nd-i^2-li^2-gi^2-d-e^2-a^3-a^3$. A family of the *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*. [L. 207.]

CARANGINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-nd-a^3-nd-i^2-li^2-gi^2-na^3$. A group of the *Carangidae*. [L. 280.]

CARANGOID, adj. $Ka^3-ra^3-ra^3-nd-i^2-goid$. Belonging to or of the nature of the *Carangidae*. [L. 14.]

CARANGUA, n. See CARANA.

CARANNA, n. See CARANA. **C.-gum**. Lat., *gummi carannae*. See CARANA. **C.-Balsambum** (Ger.). The tree furnishing *caranna*. [B. 1; L. 80.] **C.-Gummi** (Ger.), **C'-harz** (Ger.), **C.-resin**. See CARANA. **C.-palm**. In South America, the *Mauritia carana*. [B. 19.]—**Gum c.**, **Gummi caranna**, **Resina c.** See CARANA.

CARANOSI, n. In Malabar, the *Vitex trifolia*. [B. 121.]

CARANOTSCHI (Malay), n. The *Justicia gendarussa* (*Gendarussa vulgaris*). [B. 121.]

CARANTIA, n. In India, the *Euphorbia capitata*. [L. 105.]

CARAP, n. Fr., *huile de carapa*. Ger., *Carapail*. In Guiana, a very bitter concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Carapa guianensis*; used for illumination, in making soap, and rubbed on the hair and body, as a protection against insects. [B. 121, 173, 180; L. 73.]

CARAPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3-ra^3-pa^3$. Of Aublet, a genus of tropical maritime meliaceous trees of the tribe *Trichiliceae*. [B. 42, 121.]—**C'etti** (Ger.). See CARAP. **C. guianensis** [Aublet]. Fr., c. de la Guiane. Ger., *guianische C.* Syn.: *Persea guianensis* [Willdenow], *Xylocarpus c.* [Sprengel]. A tall tree of Guiana, having very bitter bark which has been used as an antispasmodic and is said to contain an alkaloid, *carapine*. The buds are anthelmintic and also protect against insects. [B. 121, 173, 180.] See CARAP. **C. guineensis** [Sweet]. Fr., c. du Sénégal. Ger., *guineische C.* A large tree of Senegal. From the seeds is obtained a butyrous concrete oil of rancid odor and very bitter taste (touloucoua oil), used as an illuminating oil, in making soap, and for other purposes. A decoction of the wood is said to be in use as a tonic, and a resin derived from the tree is used by fumigation in the treatment of chronic otorrhoea. [B. 121, 173, 180.]—**C. indica** [Jussieu], **C. moluccen-**

CARBAMIN (Ger.), n. Ka^2rb/a^2men . See **CARBAMINE**.—**C'siure**. Carbamic acid [B. 270.]

CARBAMINE, n. Ka^2rb/a^2men . For deriv., see **CARBON** and **AMINE**. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Carbamin*. See **CARBAMMONIUM**.

CARBAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rb/a^2men/a^2mion/i^2n/a^2m$. (u²m). For deriv., see **CARBON** and **AMMONIUM**. Isocyanogen, so called because it may be regarded as ammonium in which the quadrivalent carbon replaces 4 atoms of hydrogen; in composition, an isocyanide [B. 4.]

CARBANHYDRIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2n-hid/i^2d(rid)$. Carbon dioxide. [B. 2.]

CARBANIL, n. Ka^2rb/a^2n-i^2l . For deriv., see **CARBON** and **ANILINE**. Lat., *carbanilium*. Phenyl isocyanate, so called because it may be regarded as aniline in which carboxyl replaces hydrogen. [B. 158; L. 81.]

CARBANILAMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2n-i^2l/a^2m-i^2d(rid)$. For deriv., see **CARBON**, **ANILINE**, and **AMIDE**. Phenylurea, so called because it may be regarded as the amide of carbanilic acid. [B. 3.]

CARBANILATE, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2n-i^2l/at$. A salt of carbanilic acid, of the general formula $[N(C_6H_5)_2H-(CO-O)_2R]$, R being a radicle of the quantitative n. C's of the compound radicles (etheral c's, carbanilic ethers) are called also phenylurethanes. [B. 3.]

CARBANILETHANE, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2n-i^2l-e^2th/an$. For deriv., see **CARBANILIC acid** and **ETHANE**. Fr., *carbanilthane*. Ger., *Carbanilathan*. Ethyl phenylcarbamate (carbanilate), phenylurethane. [B. 2.]

CARBANILIC, adj. $Ka^2rb/a^2n-i^2l/i^2k$. Fr., *carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanil-*. Derived from carbon and aniline. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure*. Phenylcarbanilic (anthranilic) acid; a monobasic carbonic acid, $H_2(C_7N_2O_2) = N(C_6H_5)_2H-CO_2H$, derived from aniline by the substitution of carboxyl for hydrogen, known only by its salts. [B. 3.]—**C. ether**. Fr., *ether carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure-Ester*, *Carbanilsäure-Aether*. A salt compounded of c. acid and a compound radicle, a phenylurethane; used without qualification, ethyl carbanilate. [B.]

CARBANILIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2n-i^2l-i^2d(rid)$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Carbanilid*. The anilide of carbonic acid; diphenylurea. [B. 3.]

CARBANILIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rb/a^2m/a^2n-i^2l/i^2n/a^2m$. See **CARBANIL**.

CARBASA (Lat.), n., heterocl. n. pl. of *carbasus* (q. v.). $Ka^2rb/a^2s(a^2s)a^2$.

CARBASEUS (Lat.), **CARBASINEUS** (Lat.), **CARBASINUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2rb/a^2s/se^2u^2s(u^2s)$, $-a^2s(a^2s)-i^2n/e^2u^2s(u^2s)$, $-a^2s(a^2s)/i^2n-u^2s(u^2s)$. Made of flax or linen. [B.]

CARBASUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rb/a^2s(a^2s)-u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *κάρπασος* (from Sanscr. *karpāsa*, cotton). Anciently, a fine kind of flax grown in Spain, also picked lint, or charpie, and cotton or the cotton-plant; as now used, a fabric, especially linen cloth, sail-cloth, and surgical gauze. [A. 311, 312, 322; Scribonius Largus (A. 325); B. 121.] See *C. ACTI CARBOLICI*.

CARBAZOL, n. Ka^2rb/a^2z-o^2l . For deriv., see **CARBON** and **AZOTE**. Diphenylimide. [B. 158.]

CARBAZOLINE, n. Ka^2rb/a^2z-o^2l-en . A crystalline base, $C_{12}H_{10}N$, derived from carbazol by the action of hydriodic acid in the presence of amorphous phosphorus. [B. 2.]

CARBAZOTATE, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2z-ot-at$. See **PICRATE**.

CARBAZOTE, n. Ka^2rb/a^2z-ot . Ger., *Carbazot*. Of Thanlow, a gas of peculiar odor evolved from silver cyanide, thought by him to be isomeric, but not identical, with cyanogen; highly irritant to mucous surfaces. [B. 2.]

CARBAZOTIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb/a^2z-o^2t/i^2k$. Lat., *acidum carbazoticum*. Fr., *acide carbazotique*. Ger., *Kohlenstickstoff-säure* [Liebig], *Carbazotsäure*. Of Liebig, picric acid. [B. 3.]

CARBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2rb/a . The *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 173.]

CARBENGA, n. The *Zingiber zerumbet*. [B. 121.]

CARBENI (Adanson), n. See **CARBENIA**.

CARBENIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rb/en(an)/i^2a^2$. Of Adanson, a genus of composite plants, made by A. Gray a section of *Centaurea*. [B. 42, 215.] **C. benedicta**. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B.]

CARBERRY, n. $Ka^2rb/ber/i^2$. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B. 19, 275.]

CARBETHYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb/e^2th/i^2l/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbéthlique*. See **ETHYLEURIC acid**.

CARBHYDRAT (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rb-hu^2d-ra^2t$. See **CARBOHYDRATE**.

CARBI (Hind.), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B. 172.]

CARBIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/i^2d(rid)$. For deriv., see **CARBON** and **-ide**.* Lat., *carbadium*, *carbium*, *carburtum*. Fr., *carbur*. A compound formed by the union of carbon directly with an element or radicle. The name is usually restricted to such compounds formed with the metallic elements. The acetylides (*q. v.*) are c's of a peculiar constitution. [B.]

CARBIMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/i^2m-i^2d(rid)$. For deriv., see **CARBON** and **IMIDE**. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Carbimid*. Isocyanic acid, $CO-N-H$, regarded as an imide of carboxyl; also an isocyanate, which may be regarded as c in which a radicle replaces hydrogen. [B.]

CARBIMODIAMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/i^2m-i^2d-od/i^2a^2m-i^2d(rid)$. Guanidine, regarded as a combined imide and diamide of carbon. [B. 158.]

CARBINOL, n. Ka^2rb/i^2n-o^2l . For deriv., see **CARBON** and **-ol**.* Of Kolbe, any monatomic alcohol formed by the substitution of one or more hydrocarbon radicles for the radical hydrogen of

methyl alcohol, which is itself often called c., the other members of the series being designated by a prefix indicating the substituted radicle. Thus, methyle is $CH_3(CH_2)_3.OH$, methylethyle is $C(CH_3)_3.C_2H_5.OH$, etc. C's in which there is but one replacing radicle, having therefore the general constitution $CH_2(C_2H_5)_{20+1}.OH$, are primary alcohols (or primary c's), since the carbon atom belonging to the c. molecule $CH_2.OH$ is attached directly to but one other atom of carbon (the last one in the chain $C_2H_5)_{20+1}$). For a similar reason, c's containing 2 substituted radicles, having the general formula $CH(C_2H_5)_{20+1}(C_2H_5)_{20+1}.OH$, are secondary alcohols (secondary c's), and c's of the formula $C(C_2H_5)_{20+1}(C_2H_5)_{20+1}(C_2H_5)_{20+1}.OH$, containing 3 substituted radicles, are tertiary alcohols (tertiary c's). [B. 2, 3, 4.]

CARBINYL, n. Ka^2rb/i^2n-i^2l . The radicle of a carbinol; the univalent radicle formed from a carbinol by the suppression of the alcoholic hydroxyl. The term is used chiefly in composition (e. g., propylmethyl- = $(C_3H_7)(CH_3)H$). [B. 2.]

CARBO (Lat.), n. m. Ka^2rb/o . Gen., *carbo/nis*. 1. A coal, charcoal (dead or burning), also carbon. 2. See **ANTHRAX** (2d def.) [B.]—**C. animalis**. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., and Belg. Ph., animal charcoal prepared by burning bones. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), that made by burning flesh. [B. 35.]—**C. animalis depuratus** (see **PREPARATUS** (Gr. Ph.), seu **PURIFICATUS** (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.)). See **Purified animal charcoal**.—**C. carnis** (Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.). See **C. animalis** (3d def.).—**C. e ligno**. Wood charcoal. [B. 81.]—**C. fossilis**. Mineral coal. [L. 119.]—**C. fuci vesiculosi**. Syn.: *athrops vegetabilis*. Charcoal made from sea-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), containing a small amount of iodine and other inorganic substances; formerly used as an application to scrofulous swellings. [B. 46, 59, 78.]—**C. hirudinis**. Charcoal obtained by burning the swallow; used medicinally by the ancients. [B. 45.]—**C. lapideus**. Mineral coal. [B. 88.]—**C. ligni**. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., and Finn. Ph., see **Wood charcoal**; of the Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Fr. Cod., see **Pulverized wood charcoal**.—**C. ligni depuratus**. Of the Belg. Ph., see **Prepared wood charcoal**; of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see **Pulverized wood charcoal**.—**C. ligni preparatus**. Of the Norweg. Ph., see **Prepared wood charcoal**; of the Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Finn. Ph., see **Pulverized wood charcoal**.—**C. ligni pulveratus** (Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.). See **Pulverized wood charcoal**.—**C. mineralis**. See **C. lapideus**.

C. ossium (Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.). See **C. animalis** (1st def.).—**C. ossium acido depuratus** (Fr. Cod.). **C. ossium depuratus** (Belg. Ph.). See **Purified animal charcoal**.—**C. palpebre**. See **ANTHRACOSIS** (1st def.).—**C. petre**. See **C. lapideus**.—**C. pilae marinae**. Fr., *charbon de pelotes de mer*. Charcoal made by burning the *Ceramium agagopodium*; used like c. fuci vesiculosi. [B. 119.]—**C. preparatus** (Fruss. Ph. (6th ed.)). See **Prepared wood charcoal**.—**C. pulveratus**. See **Pulverized wood charcoal**.—**C. purificatus**. See **Purified animal charcoal**.—**C. spharæ marinae**. See **C. pilae marinae**.—**C. spongiae**. Fr., *charbon d'éponge*. Ger., *Schwammkohle*. Syn.: *spongia usta*. Charcoal made by burning sponges; a nearly odorless, brownish-black powder of a salty taste, containing more or less iodine according to the degree of heat employed in the process. [B. 119, 270.] Cf. **C. fuci vesiculosi**.—**C. suberis**. Ger., *Korkkohle*. Charcoal made by burning cork. [B. 180.]—**C. vegetabilis** (Gr. Ph.). See **Wood charcoal**.—**C. vegetabilis preparatus** (Gr. Ph.). See **Pulverized wood charcoal**.—**C. vegetalis**. See **Wood charcoal**.

Cataplasma carbonis (Br. Ph.). Charcoal poultice; made by soaking 2 oz. (av.) of bread-crumbs in 10 fl. oz. of warm water, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of wood charcoal and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of linseed meal, and stirring till the mass has the proper consistence; used as a deodorizing application. [B.] Cf. **CATAPLASMA carbonaceum**.—**Pulvis carbonis vegetalis** (Fr. Cod.). See **Poudre de charbon végétal**.—**Tabellæ cum carbone** (Fr. Cod.). See **Tablettes de charbon**.

CARBOAZOTIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb/o-a^2z-o^2t/i^2k$. See **CARBAZOTIC ACID**.

CARBENZIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/o-be^2nz/i^2d(rid)$. See **BENZOPHENONE**.

CARBENZOIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb/o-be^2nz-o^2t/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-benzoïque*. Myroxilic acid. [B. 2.]

CARBOCINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb/o-si^2n-ko-me^2r-o^2n/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-cinchoméronique*. Ger., *Carbocinchomeronsäure*. See **PYRIDINETRICARBONIC acid**.

CARBOCINCHONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb/o-si^2n-ko-n/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-cinchonique*. A crystallizable acid, $C_{15}H_{11}N_3O_4$, obtained by decomposing cinchonine with potassium permanganate. [A. 308.]

CARBODIAMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/o-di^2a^2m-i^2d(rid)$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Carbodiimid*. Urea regarded as a diamide of carboxyl. [B.]

CARBODIIMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/o-di^2m-i^2d(rid)$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Carbodiimid*. Syn.: *carbimide*. A double imide of carbon, $NH-C-NH$. [B. 158.] Cf. **CYANAMIDE**.

CARBODIPHENYLIMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb/o-di^2fe^2n-i^2l/i^2m-i^2d(rid)$. Fr., *carbo-diphénylimide*. Ger., *Carbodiphenylimid*. Syn.: *diphenylcyanamide*. A phenyl substitution derivative of carbodiimide, a syrupy liquid, $C_{15}H_{11}N_2 = C_6H_5-N-C_6H_5$, boiling at $330^\circ C$. [B. 4, 158.]

CARBODIPHENYLTETRAMINE, n. $Ka^2rb/o-di^2fe^2n-i^2l-tri^2a^2m-en$. Fr., *carbo-diphényltétramine*. Ger., *Carbodiphenyltetramin*. Diphenylguanidine. [B. 2.]

CARBOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rb/o(e^2)-hem^2(ha^2e^2m)-i^2a^2$. From *carbo*, carbon, and *hæma*, blood. More properly written *carbo-hæmia*. Fr., *carboneurie*, *carbohémie*. An excessive presence of carbon compounds in the blood. [B. C.]

CARBOHYDRATE, n. $Ka^2rb/o-hid^2rat$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Carbohydrat*, *Carbydrat*, *Kohlenhydrat*. It., *carbo-idrato*. Sp., *carbo-hidrato*. A compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, the

latter elements being in the same proportion in which they unite to form water. In all compounds of this class thus far investigated the number of carbon atoms in the molecule is 6 or a multiple of 6. The c's are divided into several groups, of which the more important are the sugar group, comprising the saccharoses and glucoses, and the starch group, or amyloses. The saccharoses have the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ and comprise ordinary saccharose, cane sugar, panaccharose, lactose (milk sugar), melizitose, melitose, trehalose, and maltose. These are all dextrorotatory, are apparently ethers of the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot nH_2O$, and are converted into glucooses by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. The glucoses, of the general formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, comprise ordinary glucose, dextrose, grapesugar, levulose, fruit sugar, galactose, arabinose, erythrin, sorbin, inositol, xylitol, and dambiose. They present some of the reactions of aldehydes, but are more probably combined ketones and alcohols of the constitution $COH \cdot H_2 \cdot (CHOH) \cdot (CH_2OH) \cdot (CH_2OH) \cdot CO \cdot CH_2OH$. The amyloses have the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, and comprise starch, dextrin, inulin, levulin, glycogen, the gums, cellulose, and tannin. They are converted into glucoses by treatment with acids. [B. 3.]

CARBOHYDRIC, adj. $Ka^2rb^0hd^1rk$. Fr. *carbohydrique*. Containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, said of acids. [L. 4.]

CARBOHYDROCHINONSAURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rb^0hd^1r$. *Carbhydrochinoncarbonsäure*. See CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID.

CARBOHYDROGEN, n. $Ka^2rb^0hd^1r^0ge^2n$. A hydrocarbon. [B. 2.]

CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb^0hd^1r^0kw^1n^0n^1rk$. Fr. *acide carbohydroquinonique*. Ger. *Carbhydrochinoncarbonsäure*. Hydroxyacetylic acid. [B. 2.]

CARIOKETONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb^0ke^1t^0n^1rk$. Fr. *acide carioketonique*. Ger. *Carboketoncarbonsäure*. An acid compound of a ketone and the carboxyl group $CO \cdot OH$ (e. g., acetoacetic acid, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$). Such acids may also be regarded as carbon acids in which an acid radicle replaces hydrogen. [B. 158.]

CARBOL (Ger.), n. Kar^1bol^1 . See PHENOL.—**Cgaze**. See CARBOLIZED GAUZE.—**C'harn**. The condition of the urine produced by poisoning with carbolic acid. [L. Lexm. A. 316.] See CARBOLISM.—**C'jute**. Carbolyzed jute. [B. 250.] **C'lint**. Carbolyzed lint. [B. 270.] **C'öl**. Carbolyzed oil. [B.] **C'siure**. Carbolic acid. [B.] **C'sureglycerit**. See GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. **C'säuresalbe**. See UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. **C'säurestühlzäpfchen**. See SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI. **C'säurewasser**. See AGUA CARBOLISATA. **C'seife**. Carbolyzed soap. [L. 57.] **C'vergiftung**. See CARBOLISM. **C'wasser**, **Gelöste C'säure**. See AGUA CARBOLISATA. **Geseifte C'säurestühlzäpfchen**. See SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI cum sapone. **Rohe C'säure**. See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM crubum. **Verflüssigte C'säure**. See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM liquidum.

CARBOLATE, n. $Ka^2rb^0l^1at$. Lat. *carbolicus, phenas*. Fr. *phénate*. Ger. *Carbolat*. Phenat. It. Sp. *carbolato, fenato*. A salt of so-called carbolic acid; a compound of phenol in which a base replaces the hydroxylic hydrogen, of the general formula $[C_6H_5O]_nR$, R being a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]

CARBOLIC, adj. $Ka^2rb^0l^1rk$. Lat. *carbolicus* (from *carbo* [q. v.], and *oleum*, oil), *phenicus, phenylicus*. Fr. *carbolicque, phénique*. Ger. *Carbol*. It. *carbolicco, fenico*. Sp. *carbólico, fénico*. Contained in or derived from coal-tar oil. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat. *acidum carbolicum* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. Ger. Ph. Austr. Ph. Hung. Ph.] *acidum carbolicum crystallisatum*. Russ. Ph. *acidum phenicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *phenicum* [Gr. Ph.], see *phenylicum* [Dan. Ph. Netherl. Ph. Norweg. Ph. Swiss Ph.], see *phenylicum depuratum* [Swed. Ph.]). Fr. *acide phénique ou carbolicus, phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Carbolsäure, Phenol, Kohlenwasserung*. It. *acido carbólico (o fenico), fenolo*. Sp. *acido carbólico (o fénico)*. Syn.: *phenic* (or *phenylic*) acid, *hydrogen phenate, phenyl hydrate* (or *alcohol, phenol, hydrophenylene*). A substance of the composition C_6H_5OH , that of benzene in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen, produced in the distillation of coal-tar. It was discovered in 1834 by Runge, who gave it its present name. When pure, it forms colorless prismatic crystals of a peculiar empyreumatic odor and burning taste, melting at 40° or 41° C. and dissolving in 20 parts of water. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, in chloroform, in glycerin, in carbon disulphide, and in the fixed and volatile oils. Applied locally, either pure or in strong solution, it acts as an irritant, causing a burning or tingling pain followed by anesthesia; on a mucous or an abraded cutaneous surface it acts as a superficial caustic. Introduced into the system, either by the mouth or through an open surface, it acts as a powerful poison (see CARBOLISM). It coagulates albumin and is very destructive to the lower forms of animal and vegetable life; hence it is much used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. It is properly an alcohol, and, like other alcohols, admits of the replacement of its hydroxylic hydrogen by basic radicles, producing carbolates. It is the starting point of the phenols, which are formed from it by the substitution of various hydrocarbons for the hydrogen of its phenyl radicle. [B. 3, 4, 5, 95.] **C.-acid plant**. The *Gaultheria Leschenaultii*. [B. 255.] **C.-acid poisoning**. See CARBOLISM.—**C.-acid water**. See AGUA CARBOLISATA. **Chlorinated c. acid**. Trichlorophenol. [B.]—**Crude c. acid**. See ACIDUM CARBOLICUM crubum.—**Glycerine of c. acid**. See GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. **Ointment of c. acid**. See UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Suppositories of c. acid**. See SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI. **Suppositories of c. acid with soap**. See SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI cum sapone. **Trichlorinated c. acid**. Trichlorophenol. [B.]

CARBOLINEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rb^0l^1i^2n^1e^2u^3m^4m$. Of Avenarius, a dark brown liquid, probably a mixture of the heavier oils obtained from coal-tar, used for the preservation of wood. [B. 270.]

CARBOLISATIO (Lat.), **CARBOLISATUS** (Lat.), **CARBOLISÉ** (Fr.), **CARBOLISIRT** (Ger.), n. f. adj. adj. adj. Ka^2rb^0

$l^1i^2s^3u^4d^5$ $sh^1t^1i^2e^3$, $th^1s^1t^1u^1s^1$, ph^1a^1 , ert . Ger. *carbolicatio, carbolicus*. See CARBOLIZATION and CARBOLIZED.

CARBOLISM, n. $Ka^2rb^0l^1i^2zm$. Lat. *carbolicismus*. Fr. *carbolicisme*. Ger. *Carbolicismus*. The state of being poisoned with carbolic acid. The chief symptoms are feebleness of the pulse, which may be either accelerated or retarded, faintness, sterorous breathing, muscular weakness, and finally collapse. Vomiting, diarrhea, vertigo, coma, general anesthesia, and convulsions are also observed in some cases. The urine becomes dark-colored and in some cases nearly black, and shows a marked diminution or almost complete absence of sulphates. C may be very acute, coming on immediately after the ingestion or application of carbolic acid and causing death within a very few hours, or it may be insidious in its onset, with symptoms lasting for several weeks. The latter form is due especially to the prolonged and continuous external application of the acid. The treatment consists in the removal of the acid and, in case it has been taken internally, the use of albuminous drinks, oil, saccharated lime-water, and a soluble sulphate. [B. 81.]

CARBOLIZATION, n. $Ka^2rb^0l^1i^2za$ sh^1u^1n . Lat. *carbolicatio*. Fr. *carbolicisation*. Ger. *Carbolicisation*. It. *carbolicizzazione*. Sp. *carbolicación*. The act or process of carbolyzing. [B.]

CARBOLIZE, v. tr. $Ka^2rb^0l^1iz$. Fr. *carbolyser, phéniquer*. Ger. *carbolicisieren*. It. *carbolicizzare*. Sp. *carbolicar*. To mix or bring into contact with carbolic acid; to treat a substance with carbolic acid in order to render it antiseptic. [B.]

CARBOLIZED, adj. $Ka^2rb^0l^1izd$. Lat. *carbolicatus*. Fr. *carbolyisé, phéniqué*. Ger. *carbolicirt*. It. *carbolicizzato, fenicato*. Sp. *carbolicado, fenicado*. 1. Containing or combined with carbolic acid. 2. Treated with carbolic acid so as to be rendered aseptic or antiseptic. [B.]

CARBOMETHYLIC, adj. $Ka^2rb^0m^1e^2th^1i^2rk$. Fr. *carbo-méthylque*. Carbonic and containing methyl. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr. *acide carbométhylque*. See METHYL-CARBONIC ACID. **C. ether**. Fr. *ether carbométhylque*. See ETHYL METHYLCARBONATE.

CARBOMETHYLTRIAMINE, n. $Ka^2rb^0m^1e^2th^1i^2tri^1zm$. Fr. *carbo-méthyltriamine*. Ger. *Carbomethyltriämin*. Methylyguanidine. [B. 2.]

CARBON, n. Ka^2rb^0n . Lat. *carbonem, carbonium, carbon, carbo*. Fr. *carbone*. Ger. *Kohlenstoff*. It. *carbonio*. Sp. *carbón*. A non-metallic element occurring in nature uncombined, in the form of the diamond and in that of graphite. Combined with oxygen, it occurs to a small extent in the atmosphere, and in the form of organic compounds it is found in all animal and vegetable tissues. It is also found as a relic of extinct animal and vegetable organisms in the form of carbonates (chalk, coral, limestone) and of coal, and its occurrence in petroleum is probably of like origin. It is also produced (in the form of lamp-black, gas-c., or charcoal) by the incomplete combustion of animal or vegetable tissue. All varieties of c. are combustible, but in very different degrees of readiness, and under the action of heat they all unite with oxygen to form c. dioxide. In its chemical relations c. exhibits great stability. It is not attacked by acids and is not soluble in any liquid; neither can it be fused nor volatilized. In combination it shows like stability, silicon being almost the only element that expels it from its compounds. It is distinguished from all other elements by its remarkable capacity for combining with itself, so that even several hundreds of atoms may be linked together in a single molecule. From the fact that such compounds are the characteristic components of organized tissues, the term organic has been applied to the whole class of c. compounds. C. combines directly with hydrogen, forming the various series of hydrocarbons, which are characterized by the facility with which the hydrogen is replaceable by other elements or by radicles, thus giving rise to the alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, organic acids, etc. In composition c. acts as a quadrivalent radicle, replacing or combining with 4 atoms of hydrogen; atomic weight, 11.97; symbol, C. The term c. is also popularly used to denote something made of c., such as the c. plate in a galvanic battery and the c. pole of an apparatus for electric lighting. [B. 3, 4.] See CHARCOAL, DIAMOND, GRAPHITE, LAMPBLACK, and Gas c.—**C. acid**. See ORGANIC ACID.—**C. bichloride**. Lat. *carbonum bichloratum*. Fr. *bichlorure de carbone*. See C. tetrachloride.—**C. binoxide**. Fr. *bioxyde de carbone*. See C. dioxide.—**C. bisulphide**. Fr. *bisulfure de carbone*. See C. disulphide.—**C. blut** (Ger.). Charcoal impregnated with blood; used in the clarification of sugar. [B. 270.]—**C. bromide**. Fr. *bromure de carbone*. Ger. *Bromkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and bromine. [B.] See C. tetrabromide, C. chlorobromide, and C. oxybromide.—**C. chloride**. Fr. *chlorure de carbone*. Ger. *Chlorkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and chlorine. [B.] See C. tetrachloride, C. dichloride, C. monochloride, C. chlorobromide, and C. oxychloride.—**C. chlorobromide**. Fr. *chlorobromure de carbone*. Ger. *Chlorbromkohlenstoff*. Tetrachlorodibromomethane. [B. 158.]—**C. dibromide**. Fr. *dibromure (ou bibromure) de carbone*. Tetrabromomethylene. [B. 2, 158.]—**C. dichloride**. Fr. *dichlorure (ou bichlorure) de carbone*. 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. C. tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane). [B. 2, 158.]—**C. dioxide**. Lat. *carbوني dioxideum, carbonum bioxydatum, acidum aereum seu no phiticum, gas mephiticum*. Fr. *bioxyde (ou dioxyde) de carbone*. Ger. *Kohlendioxid*. It. *diossido (o biossido) di carbonio*. Sp. *dióxido (o bioóxido) de carbono*. Syn.: *carbonic anhydride, aerial acid, mephitic or fixed air*. A colorless gas, CO_2 , of a rather pungent acid odor and acid taste, often erroneously called carbolic acid or carbonic-acid gas; found as a constant constituent of the atmosphere, of which it forms about 4 parts by volume (6 by weight) in 10,000. It also occurs dissolved in considerable quantities in certain mineral waters, giving them their effervescence; and in some volcanic districts it is given off from clefts in the ground, from caves, and from volcanic craters. Its presence in the atmosphere or elsewhere is due to its production by the combustion of organic matter (coal, wood, etc.), by the respiration of animals, or by the decay of dead organic matter in the soil. Its accumulation in the atmosphere is

prevented by the continual decomposition which it undergoes in the processes of vegetable assimilation. The chlorophyll of plants has the property of decomposing it, the oxygen being set free and the carbon taken up by the plant cells. Carbon dioxide is very stable, parting with its oxygen only at a very high temperature, so that it is unfit to support respiration or combustion, although it does not seem to be directly poisonous when inhaled. Its sp. gr. is 1.542. It can readily be liquefied, and even obtained solid, by the combined use of cold and pressure. It dissolves in its own volume of water at ordinary temperatures and under a pressure of 1 atmosphere; by increased pressure several volumes may be dissolved in 1 volume of water, constituting the so-called soda-water, or carbonic-acid water (see *Aqua Acidæ Carbonicæ*). Such an aqueous solution contains true carbonic acid. Carbon dioxide, by inhalation, has been recommended as a remedy for the dyspnoea and palpitation of phthisical subjects. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, May 5, 1888, p. 494; B. 3.]—**C. disulphide**. Lat., *carbonyl bisulphidum* (U. S. Ph.), *carbonyl sulfuratum* (Ger. Ph. 1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph. (see *sulphacetum* Gr. Ph.), *sulphuretum carbonis* (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *sulfure* (Fr. Cod.) or *bisulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*. It., *solfuro di carbonio*. Sp., *sulfuro de carbono* (Sp. Ph.). Syn.: *alcohol sulphureus*. A colorless, mobile liquid, (CS₂), having when pure a sweetish, ethereal odor, but usually containing adventitious sulphur compounds which give it a very repulsive odor. At 0° C. it has a sp. gr. of 1.263; at 15° C. a sp. gr. of about 1.27 (U. S. Ph.); it boils at 46° or 47° C., it is highly volatile and inflammable, and its vapor, mixed with air, is very explosive. The inhalation of its vapor is said to produce various nervous, gastric, and other toxic symptoms. At about -12° C. it solidifies into a snow-like caudilower mass. It dissolves sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, oils, fats, and caoutchouc; hence it is much used in the arts. Its vapor is said to have decided antiseptic properties, and the substance itself has been employed as a local anæsthetic and anodyne. [B. 2, 3, 5, 81, 95.]—**C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrat de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenhydrat*. See CARBOHYDRATE. **C. hydride**. Fr., *hydride de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenhydrat*. See HYDROCARBON. **C. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de carbone*. Ger., *Jodkohlenstoff*. A compound of carbon and iodine. [B.] See C. tetrachloride. **C. monochloride**. Fr., *monochlorure de carbone*. Syn.: *c. protochloride*, *Julin's chloride of c.* A chloride of c. supposed to have the composition C₂Cl₂ (being that of dichloroacetylene, obtained by passing the vapor of chloroform or of tetrachloroethylene through a red hot tube). The body so formed is now known to be hexachlorbenzene. [B. 3, 153.]—**C. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. It., *monossido di carbonio*. Sp., *monóxido de carbono*. Syn.: *carbonic oxide*. A substance, CO, produced by the incomplete combustion of charcoal and other carbonaceous matter; a colorless, tasteless gas of a peculiar odor, readily inflammable, burning with a bluish flame. It acts as an energetic respiratory poison when inhaled, combining with the hæmoglobin of the blood to form a compound which will no longer take up oxygen. [B. 3.]—**C. monosulphide**. Fr., *monosulfure de carbone*. A maroon-colored, odorless, tasteless powder, CS, formed by the action of sunlight or of iron on c. disulphide. The existence of a substance of this composition has been denied. [B. 2, 158.]—**C. nitride**. Fr., *azoture de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenstoffnitrür*. A compound of carbon and nitrogen. Only one such compound, cyanogen, is known. Mellone, C₂N₂, is not a direct compound of nitrogen with c., but of tricyanogen with c. [B.]—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de carbone*. A compound of carbon and oxygen. [B.] See C. dioxide, C. monoxide, and C. suboxide. **C. oxybromide**. Fr., *oxybromure de carbone*. See CARBONYL bromide. **C. oxychloride**. Fr., *oxychlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxychlorid*. See CARBONYL chloride. **C. oxysulphide**. Fr., *oxysulfure de carbone*. See CARBONYL sulphide. **C. perchloride**. Fr., *perchlorure de carbone*. Hexachloroethane. [B. 2.] **C. protochloride**. Fr., *protochlorure de carbone*. 1. Tetrachloroethylene. 2. C. monochloride (hexachlorbenzene). [B. 2, 3.] **C. protosulphide**. Fr., *protosulfure de carbone*. See C. monosulphide. **C. protoxide**. Fr., *protoxyde de carbone*. See C. monoxide. **C. sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to carbonic acid; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base. [B.]—**C. saure** (Ger.). Carbonic acid. [B.]—**C. sauren** (Ger.). A generic term for the group of organic acids formed after the model of carbonic acid by the substitution of the carboxyl group CO.OH for hydrogen in a hydrocarbon. [B. 20.]—**C. selenide**. Fr., *sélénure de carbone*. Ger., *Seleniur*. A compound of carbon and selenium; a liquid, (CSe), emitting very pungent, irritant vapors. It has not yet been obtained pure. [B. 2.] **C. sesquichloride**. Fr., *sesquichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Änderthalbschwefelkohlenstoff*. Hexachloroethane. [B. 2, 4.] **C. sesquioxide**. See Iodoform. **C. sesquisulphide**. Fr., *sesquisulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Änderthalbschwefelkohlenstoff*. An amorphous brownish substance, C₂S₃. [B. 2.]—**C. spar**. Any native carbonate of analogous constitution to calcium carbonate (or *q.* magnesium carbonate). [B. 56.] **C. subchloride**. Fr., *sous-chlorure de carbone*. See C. monochloride. **C. suboxide**. Fr., *sous-oxyde de carbone*. A substance, perhaps C₂O₃, obtained by reducing c. monoxide with the galvanic current. [B. 2.]—**C. sulfid** (Ger.). C. disulphide. [B. 20.] **C. sulphide**. Lat., *carbonyl sulphidum*, *carbonyl sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*, *Kohlenäufid*. A compound of carbon and sulphur. See C. disulphide, C. monosulphide, C. sesquisulphide, and C. oxysulphide. Other sulphides of c. have been described, especially one of the composition C₂S₂, a blackish or reddish-brown, amorphous substance produced by the action of sodium on c. disulphide (Raale [B. 2, 4], and another of the composition C₂S₂ (Loew, cited in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", xv, p. 25, [B. 3]). **C. sulphobromide**. Fr., *sulfobromure de carbone*. See THIOCARBONYL bromide. **C. sulphochloride**. Fr., *sulfochlorure de carbone*. See THIOCARBONYL chloride. **C. tetrabromide**. Fr., *tétrabromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrbromür*. Tetrabromomethane. [B. 4.]—**C. tetrachlorodibromide**. Fr., *tétrachloro-dibromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrachlorodibromür*. Tetrachlorodibromethane. [B. 2.] **C. tetrachloride**. Lat., *carbonyl tetrachloridum*. Fr., *tétrachlorure*

de carbone. Ger., *C'tetrachlorür*. Tetrachloromethane. [B.]—**C. tetraiodide**. Fr., *tétraiodure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrajodür*. Tetraiodomethane. [B.]—**C. tribromide**. Fr., *tribromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tribromür*. Hexabromomethane. [B. 158.]—**C. trichloride**. Fr., *trichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *C'trichlorür*. Hexachloroethane. [B. 158.] **Gas-c.** Ger., *Retortengraphit*. A form of c. deposited in the retorts of gas-works; a very hard, amorphous, iron-gray substance, of the sp. gr. of 2.356; a good conductor of heat and electricity, and therefore used for the c. plates in some forms of the galvanic battery and the c. points of the electric light. [B. 3.]—**Gaseous oxide of c.** See C. monoxide. **Julin's chloride of c.** See C. monochloride.

CARBON, n. The *Cordia decandra*. [B. 121.]

CARBONACEOUS, adj. Ka³rb-on-a³shu's. Lat., *carbonaceus*. Fr., *carbonacé*. Ger., *kohlig*. Of, pertaining to, or containing, coal or charcoal; in botany, resembling charcoal in hue or appearance. [B. 123.]—**C. acid**. See CARBON dioxide.

CARBONAJO (It.), n. Ka³rb-on-a³yo. A name for various edible black and brownish Agarici and Boleti. [Micheli (B. 88, 121).]

CARBONAL (Fr.), n. Ka³rb-on-a³l. The caries of wheat. [B. 121.]

CARBONAMIDE, n. Ka³rb-on-a³m-i-d'id. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbonamid*. Of Dumas, normal ammonium carbonate, (NH₄)₂CO₃, on the supposition that its formula was NH₂.CO.HO (old notation). [B. 98.]

CARBONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Ka³rb-o-na³f(nap)-tha³l'-i²k. Fr., *acide carbo-naphtalique*. Ger., *Carbonaphtalsäure*. Naphthylcarbonic (naphthoic) acid. [B. 2.]

CARBONAPHTHOLIC ACID, n. Ka³rb-o-na³f(na³p)-tho³l'-i²k. Fr., *acide carbonaphtolique*. Hydroxynaphthoic acid. [B. 2, 4.]

CARBONARIA (It.), n. Ka³rb-o-na³r'i²a³. An edible species of Boletus. [B. 121.]

CARBONAS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. Ka³rb-on-a³s(a³s). Gen., *carbonta's*. A carbonate. [B.]—**Balnearium carbonaceo-sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM alcalinum.—**C. ammoniacus**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B. 119.] See AMMONIUM carbonate.—**C. ammoniacus admixto oleo empyreumatico**. See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum.—**C. baryticus**. Barium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. bismuthicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. calcareus**. Calcium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. calcicum bituminatum**. See C. calcicus bituminatus.—**C. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Calcium carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. calcicus bituminatus**. Fr., *Pierre de porc*. Ger., *Schweinestein*, *Stinkspath*. Syn.: *lapis porcinus* (see *sullus*). A grayish or blackish mineral of compact texture, emitting when rubbed the odor of sulphureted hydrogen or of putrid urine, and consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate; official in the Swed. Ph. of 1817. [B. 119, 180.]—**C. calcicus cretaceus** (see *nativus*). Chalk. [B.]—**C. calcicus precipitatus**. Precipitated calcium carbonate. [B. 81.]—**C. cupri**, **C. cupricus**. Copper carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. et hydraz magnesi** [Netherl. Ph.]. Light magnesium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. et hydraz plumbicus**. Basic lead carbonate. [B.] See LEAD carbonate.—**C. ferrosus**. Ferrous carbonate. [B. 119.] See IRON carbonate.—**C. ferrosus saccharatus**. See FERRI c. saccharatus.—**C. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. kalicus crudus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See CRUDE POTASSIUM carbonate.—**C. kalicus depuratus** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. kalicus e cineribus clavellatis**. Normal potassium carbonate obtained by lixiviation. [B. 270.]—**C. kalicus e tartaro**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B. 270.]—**C. kalicus purus** [Norweg. Ph.]. See C. kalicus.—**C. lithicus** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Lithium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. lixivie alcalinus solutus**. An aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. lixivie purus**. Pure potassium carbonate. [B.]—**C. magnesi** [Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph.]. Heavy magnesium carbonate. [B. 95.] See MAGNESIUM carbonate.—**C. manganosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Manganous carbonate, manganese carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. natricus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. Sod. carbonate: either normal or acid sodium carbonate; of the Swed. Ph., the crude carbonate. [B. 95, 119.]—**C. natricus crudus** [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Crude sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. natricus depuratus** [Swed. Ph.]. Purified sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. natricus siccatus** [Dan. Ph.]. Dried (anhydrous) sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. natricus venalis** [Dan. Ph.]. Crude sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. plumbicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Basic lead carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. potassius** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassic carbonate, normal potassium carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sod. carbonate: either the normal carbonate [Fr. Cod.] or the bicarbonate. [B. 113, 119.]—**C. superammoniacus**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B. 88.] See AMMONIUM carbonate.—**C. superammoniacus aquosus**. See LIQUOR AMMONII carbonici.—**C. superammoniacus pyro-oleoso-aquosus**. See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum liquidum.—**C. superammoniacus pyro-oleosus**. See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum.—**C. superpotassius**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. superpotassius depuratus** (see *purus*). Purified potassium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. zincicus terrestris**. Calamine. [B. 180.]—**C. zincicus**. Zinc carbonate. [B. 81.] **Emulsio carbonatis calcici** [Swed. Ph.]. See MISTURA CRETE. **Liquor carbonatis ammonici pyrooleosi** [Finn. Ph.]. See LIQUOR AMMONII carbonici pyro-oleosi.—**Liquor carbonatis kalici** [Finn. Ph.]. See LIQUOR KALII carbonici.—**Pilule cum carbonate ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pillules de carbonate ferreux*. See MASSA FERRI carbonatis.—**Pomatum cum carbonate plumbico** [Fr. Cod.]. See UNGUENTUM PLUMBI carbonatis.—**Pulvis carbonatis magnesi** [Fr. Cod.]. See Poudre de carbonate de magnésie.—**Solutio carbonatis kalici** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See LIQUOR KALII carbonici.—**Tabellæ cum carbonate magnesico** [Fr.

Cod.] See *Tablettes de carbonate de magnésie*. **Unguentum carbonatis plumbici.** See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.

CARBONATE, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2at$ Lat. *carbonatus* Fr., *c.* Ger., *Carbonat*, *carbonato* Ital. It. Sp., *carbonato*. A salt of carbonic acid. The normal c's formerly called basic c's or subc's have the general formula R_2CO_3 , where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*, or $R(CO_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *2n*. The acid c's hydric c's, hydrogen c's, bic's, have the general formula $RHCO_3$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. In addition, various basic c's, formed by the substitution of a metallic oxide or hydrate for the hydrogen in carbonic acid, are known. According to some recent authors, these basic c's are to be regarded as the salts of an orthocarbonic acid, $H_4(CO_4)$, analogous to orthosilicic acid, the normal c's being regarded as the salts of metacarbonic acid, $H_2(CO_3O_2)$. [B. 2.] **Acid c.** Lat., *bi carbonatus* Fr., *c. acide* Ger., *saurer Carbonat* oder *carbon-saurer Salz* Ital., *carbonato acido* Sp., *carbonato acido* A bi carbonate; a substitution compound of carbonic acid in which only one of its hydrogen atoms is replaced by a base. [B.] See *C.*

Basic c. Fr., *c. basique* Ger., *basisches Carbonat* oder *carbon-saurer Salz* Ital., *carbonato basico* Sp., *carbonato basico*. Formerly a normal c.; as now used, a compound of a c. with the oxide or hydroxide of the same base. [B.] See *C.* **C. barytique** (Fr.) Barium c. [B. 119.] **C. calcaire** (Fr.) Calcium c. [B. 119.] **C. cuivrique** (Fr.) Cupric c. [B. 119.] See *Copper c.* **C. ferreux** (Fr.) Ferrous c. [B. 113, 119.] See *Iron c.* **C. ferro-potassique** (Fr.) Iron and potassium c. [B. 119.] **C. magnésique** (Fr.) Magnesium c. [B. 119.] **C. mercurique** (Fr.) Mercuric c. [B. 119.] See *Mercury c.* **C. plombique** (Fr.) Lead c. [B. 119.] **C. potassique** (Fr.) Potassium c. [B. 119.] **C. sodique** (Fr.) Sodium c. [B. 119.] **C. zincique** (Fr.) Zinc c. [B. 119.] **Hydric c.** See *Acid c.* **Hydrogen c.** 1. Carbonic acid. 2. See *Acid c.* **Neutral c.** Normal c. Fr., *c. normal ou neutre* Ger., *normales oder neutrale Carbonat* oder *carbon-saurer Salz* Ital., *carbonato normale* Sp., *carbonato normal*. A substitution compound of carbonic acid in which all its hydrogen is replaced by a base. [B.] See *C.* **Pilules de c. ferreux** (selon la formule de Vallet) [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.) See *Massa Ferri carbonatis*.

CARBONATED, adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2at$ Lat., *carbonatus* Fr., *carboné*. Combined with or containing carbonic acid; converted into a carbonate. [B.]

CARBONCLE (Fr.), *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2kl$. See *ANTHRAX* and *CARBUNCLE*.

CARBONCULAIRE (Fr.), **CARBONCULEUX** (Fr.), adj's. $Ka^2rb^0n^2kl^2a^2r^2n^2$. See *CARBUNCULAR*.

CARBONE, *n.* Ka^2rb^0n . 1. An old form of carbon (*q. v.*). 2. A carbuncle. [B. 59.]

CARBONE (Fr.), *n.* Ka^2rb^0n Carbon. [B.] **Azoture de c.** See *Carbon nitride*. **Bioxyde de c.** See *Carbon dioxide*. **Bisulfure de c.** See *Carbon disulphide*. **C. animale**. See *Animal charcoal*. **C. végétale**. Vegetable (wood) charcoal. [B.] **Hydrate de c.** See *Carbohydrate*. **Hydriure de c.** Iodoform. [A. 301.] **Oxysulfure de c.** See *CARBONYL sulphide*. **Sulfure de c.** (Fr. Cod.) See *Carbon disulphide*.

CARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2a$. See *CARBONATED*.

CARBONÉMIÉ (Fr.), *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2a^2me$. See *CARBOHEMIA*.

CARBONEOUS, adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2e^2u^2s$. See *CARBONOUS*.

CARBONEUM (Lat.), *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2e^2u^2m$. Carbon. [B.] **Carboni bisulphidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Carbon disulphide*. **Carboni tetrachloridum**. Carbon tetrachloride; tetrachloromethane. [B. 81.] **C. bichloratum**, **C. chloratum**. Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloromethane. [B. 81, 270.] **C. sulfuratum**, **C. sulphuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B. 95, 119.] **C. trichloratum**. Hexachloromethane. [B. 270.]

CARBONEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2u^2s$. See *CARBONOUS*.

CARBONGA, *n.* See *CARBENGA*.

CARBONHÉMIE (Fr.), *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2a^2me$. See *CARBOHEMIA*.

CARBONIC, adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2ik$ Lat., *carbonicus* Fr., *carbonique*. Containing carbon. [B.] **Anhydrous c. acid**. Carbon dioxide. [B.] **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum carbonicum* Fr., *acide carbonique* Ger., *Kohlensäure*, *Carbonsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2CO_3 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$, known only in aqueous solution; formed whenever carbon dioxide is dissolved in water. The name c. acid is often improperly given to carbon dioxide. Its aqueous solution is a colorless liquid of faintly acid reaction, which readily parts with any excess of dioxide and is hence effervescent. C. a. forms the series of salts called carbonates and bicarbonates. According to Watts, ordinary c. acid should be called metacarbonic acid, the basic carbonates being derived from an acid, H_2CO_4 , which he calls orthocarbonic acid. [B. 2, 3.] **C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride carbonique* Ger., *Kohlensäure-Anhydrid*. The anhydride of c. acid; carbon dioxide. [B.] **C. chloride**. Tetrachloromethane. [B. 2.] **C. dioxide**. See *Carbon dioxide*. **C. ether**. Fr., *ether carbonique* Ger., *Carbonsäure-Äther*, *Carbonsäure-Ester*. An ethereal salt of c. acid, especially ethyl carbonate. [B. 2.] **C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde carbonique* Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. Carbon monoxide. [B.] **Hydrated c. acid**. A compound of 1 molecule of c. acid and 8 molecules of water, which begins to dissociate unless kept below the freezing point of water and under a pressure of 12 atmospheres. [Wroblewski, "Lancet," Apr. 15, 1882.]

CARBONICUM (Lat.), *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2ik$ $u^2m^2u^2m$. Carbon. [B.] **C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B. 305.]

CARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2ik$ u^2s u^2s . Carbonic, containing carbon; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base. [B.]

CARBONIDE, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2id^2l$. 1. A carbide. 2. A mineral containing carbon, such as the carbides, the carbonates, etc. [B. 18, 138.] 3. Of Dulong, an oxide deprived of its hydrogen by heat. [A. 30.]

CARBONIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2f^2e^2r^2u^2s$. From *carbo*, carbon, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carbonifère*. Containing carbon; producing carbon or coal. [B.]

CARBONILIC ACID, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2l^2ik$. See *CARBANILIC ACID*.

CARBONISATIO (Lat.), *n. f.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2s$ $a(a^2s^2)shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Ger., *carbonisatio* Ital. See *CARBONIZATION*.

CARBONITE, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2it$. See *ONALATE*.

CARBONITRILE, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2it^2il$ (Cyanogen, —C≡N) so called because regarded as a nitrogen derivative (nitrile) of carbon. [B. 4.]

CARBONITROTOLUIC ACID, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2it^2ro$ t^2o l^2u^2ik . See *NITROBACYLIC ACID*.

CARBONIUM (Lat.), *n. n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2u^2m$ (u^2m). Carbon. [B. 81.] **Carbonii bisulphuretum**. Carbon disulphide. [B. 81.] **Carbonii tetrachloridum**. Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloromethane. [B. 81.]

CARBONIZATION, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2z$ a^2shu^2n . Lat., *carbonisatio* Fr., *carbonisation* Ger., *Carbonisierung*, *Verkohlung*. 1. A charring, a conversion into charcoal. 2. The process of covering with a layer of charcoal by the action of heat or of strong sulphuric acid. [B. 270.]

CARBONNEL (Fr.), *n.* Sha^2r bon e^2l . In the Cévennes, the *Trachoma terreus*. [B. 121.]

CARBONÖIDE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2rb^0n o e d . Resembling carbon; as a *n.* in the pl., *c's*, a family of metalloids, comprising carbon, boron, silicon, etc. [A. 385; L. 11.]

CARBONOMETER, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2m^2e^2t^2r$. From *carbo*, carbon, and *μετρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining amounts of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water. [B.]

CARBONOMETRY, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2m^2e^2t^2r$ i^2k . Fr., *carbonométrie*. The measurement of the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs. [Hervier and St.-Lager (A. 301, 385).]

CARBONOUS, adj. $Ka^2rb^0n^2u^2s$. Lat., *carbonosus* Fr., *carbonous*. Containing carbon. [B.] **C. acid**. Fr., *acide carbonous*. A name proposed for oxalic acid. [B.] **C. oxide**. Carbon monoxide. [B. 2.]

CARBONSPATH (Ger.), *n.* Ka^2rb^0n spa^2t . Calc spar. [B. 180.]

CARBONUM (Lat.), *n. n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2u^2m$ (u^2m). Carbon.—**C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B. 95.]

CARBONUSNIC ACID, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2u^2s$ ni^2k . Ger., *Carbonsäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, forming sulphur-colored crystals, derived from the *Usnea barbata* and other lichens. [Hesse (B. 2, 270).]

CARBONYL, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2l$. Fr., *carbonyle* Ger., *C*. 1. A bivalent radicle, (C = O), which appears in the free state as carbon monoxide. 2. Of Berthelot, any member of a class of compounds comprising camphor, allylene oxide, diphenylene ketone, and perhaps suberone. The c's are peculiar aldehydes distinguished by the following reactions: 1. They unite directly with hydrogen to form alcohols. 2. They are derived from unsaturated hydrocarbons by the substitution of 1 atom of oxygen for 2 atoms of hydrogen in a molecule. 3. They unite with the elements of water to form monobasic acids. 4. They unite with 3 atoms of oxygen to form dibasic acids. [B. 2.] **C. amyl and hydrogen sulphide**. See *Amylthiocarbonic acid*. **C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de carbonyle* Ger., *C. bromür*. Oxybromide of carbon; a gas of the composition $COBr_2$. [B. 3.] **C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de carbonyle* Ger., *C. chlorür*, *Chlorkohlensäure*. Phosgene gas, or oxychloride of carbon, $COCl_2$; of a peculiar, disagreeable, pungent odor, which at low temperatures condenses into a colorless liquid. [B. 3.] **C. chloroplatinite**. Fr., *chloroplatinite de carbonyle*. A compound of c. with platinum dichloride. Several such compounds are known, having the composition $PtCl_2 \cdot CO$, $PtCl_2 \cdot CO_2$, and $PtCl_2 \cdot CO_3$. [B. 3.] **C. diacetamide**. A substance, $C_8H_8N_2O_4 = (CH_3CO)_2HN \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CH_3 \cdot CO$, forming rhombic acicular crystals. [B. 2.] **C. diamide**. Urea. [B. 270.] **C. diuretic**. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_8N_4O_6 = NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$, formed by heating biuret with liquid phosgene. [B. 2.] **C. dicarbamide**, **C. harmstoff** (Ger.). See *C. urea*. **C. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de carbonyle* Ger., *C. sulfid*. Oxy sulphide of carbon; a colorless, inflammable gas, COS, probably contained in several sulphur waters. [B. 3.] **C. urea**. A microcrystalline powder, $C_6H_8N_4O_6 = NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$, formed by the action of liquid phosgene on urea. [B. 2.]

CARBOPHENYLAMIDE, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2l^2a^2m^2id^2id^2l$. See *DIPHENYLE CARBAMIDE*.

CARBOPYRROLAMIDE, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2l^2a^2m^2id^2id^2l$. Ger., *Carbopyrrolamid*. Syn., *dipyrromethan* Watts. A crystalline body having the constitution of an amide of carbopyrrollic acid, $C_8H_8N_2 \cdot CONH_2 = C_8H_8N_2O$. [B. 3.]

CARBOPYRROLIC ACID, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2l^2a^2m^2id^2id^2l$. Fr., *acide carbopyrrolique* Ger., *Carbopyrrolsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid having the constitution of carbonic acid in which the residue of pyrrol takes the place of hydroxyl, $(C_4H_4N) \cdot CO \cdot OH = C_4H_4NCO_2$. [B. 3.]

CARBOSTYRIL, *n.* $Ka^2rb^0n^2i^2l^2a^2m^2id^2id^2l$ Lat., *carbostyrilum* Ger., *Carbostyril*. A substance, $C_8H_8N_2 \cdot CO$, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocinnamic acid. [B. 2.]

CARBOSULFURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{su}^1\text{f}-\text{u}^2\text{r}$. Carbon disulphide. [B.]

CARBOSULPHIDE, CARBOSULPHURET, n's. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{su}^1\text{f}-\text{i}^2\text{d}-\text{id}$, $-\text{u}^2-\text{re}^2\text{t}$. A compound of carbon and sulphur with a radicle. [B.]

CARBOTHIALDINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{thi}-\text{a}^2\text{ld}'\text{en}$. From *carbo*, carbon, *thior*, sulphur, and *aldehyde* (q. v.). 1. A body, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}_2)$, consisting of a double molecule of an aldehyde radicle combined with 2 molecules of the radicle $(\text{NH})'$ and a molecule of carbon disulphide, (CS_2) . 2. Used without qualification, the body derived from the radicle of ordinary (acetic) aldehyde and having thus the composition $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}_2) = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{S}_2$. It forms colorless crystals which are soluble in hot alcohol. [B. 5.]

CARBOTRIAMINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{tri}'\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{en}$. Guanidine. [B. 158.]

CARBOTRIETHYLTRIAMINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{tri}-\text{e}^2\text{th}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{tri}'\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{en}$. Triethylguanidine. [B. 2.]

CARBOTRIPHENYLTRIAMINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{tri}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{tri}'\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{en}$. Triphenylguanidine. [B. 2.]

CARBOVINATE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{vin}'\text{at}$. An ethylcarbonate. [B. 2.]

CARBOVINIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{vin}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide carbovinique*. Ethylcarbonic acid. [B. 2.]

CARBOVINOMETHYLIDE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}-\text{vin}-\text{o}-\text{me}^2\text{th}'\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{i}^2\text{d}$ (id.). Ethyl methylcarbonate. [B. 2.]

CARBOXAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{a}^2\text{m}'\text{i}^2\text{d}-\text{o}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}-\text{o}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide carboxamidobenzoïque*. An acid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{NHO}_2 + \text{CO} + \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{NHO}_2$, produced by the decomposition of uramidobenzoic acid. An isomeric modification, *carboxamidobenzoïque*, forming minute white acicular crystals, is derived from uramidobenzoic acid. [B. 2.]

CARBOXYCINCHONIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2-\text{si}^2\text{n}^2-\text{ko}^2\text{n}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide carboxycinchonique* [Wilm]. A feeble acid formed by the oxidation of cinchonine. [A. 301.]

CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2-\text{he}^2\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{glo}^2\text{b}'\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *carboxy-hémoglobine*, *hémoglobine oxy-carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlenoxydhämoglobin*. A compound of haemoglobin with carbon monoxide. It gives the blood a bright cherry-red color, paralyzes the respiratory function of the red corpuscles, and causes suffocation. Under the spectroscopic it shows two absorption bands almost identical with those of oxyhaemoglobin, but their centres are several wave-lengths nearer the violet end of the spectrum. [J. 18, 99, 101.]

CARBOXYL, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *carboxyle*. Ger., C. 1. Carbonyl. The acid characteristic, CO.OH , of the organic acids. [B. 2.]—**Camine**. A suffix which, when preceded by the name of a radicle, is indicative of an amine, or substituted ammonia, in which the hydrogen is replaced by that radicle and by c, an isocyanate. The formula of the camines is $\text{R} - \text{N} = \text{C} = \text{O}$. [B.]—**Cphenylimide**. Ger., *Cphenylimid*. An imide of c, $(\text{O}) = \text{NH}$, in which the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl; phenyl pseudocyanate, $\text{CO.N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$. [B. 4.]—**Csäure** (Ger.). Carboxylic acid. [B. 4.]

CARBOXYLATE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{at}$. Ger., *Carboxylat*. A salt of carboxylic acid. [B. 3.]

CARBOXYLIC, adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{l}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *carboxylique*. Derived from or containing carboxyl. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carboxylique*. Ger., *Carboxylsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_8$, known only through its salts, the carboxylates. [B. 3.] See also DIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID and TRIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID.

CARBOXYLIMIDE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{x}-\text{i}^2\text{l}'\text{i}^2\text{m}-\text{i}^2\text{d}$ (id.). Pseudocyanic acid, $\text{H}-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$, which may be regarded as an imide of carboxyl; i. e., a molecule of ammonia (NH_3) in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the bivalent radicle CO' , carboxyl (carbonyl); or as the acid characteristic carboxyl, CO.OH , in which NH replaces OH .

CARBOY, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{o}^2\text{i}$. Turk., *karaboya*. A large globular bottle, inclosed in basket-work and usually protected by a wooden box; used especially for the storage and transportation of corrosive liquids. [A. 17.]

CARBUNCLE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'\text{l}$. Gr., *ἀνθραξ* (2d def.). Lat., *carbunculus*. Fr., *charboncle* (1st def.), *gros rubis* (2d def.), *escarboucle* (2d def.). Ger., *Kohlenbeule* (1st def.), *Carbunkel* (1st def.), *Gemmat* (2d def.), *Carfunkel* (2d def.). 1. See ANTHRAX (2d def.). 2. A precious stone, so called because deep red and looking in sunlight like a glowing coal, consisting chiefly of alumina (corundum) variously colored. Under this head were formerly included the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, and topaz. [B. 180.]—**Berry c.** See TERMINOTHUS. **Contagious c.** See Contagious ANTHRAX.

Facial c. A c. generally seated on the lip and attended by severe local and constitutional symptoms. It should not be confounded with malignant pustule. [Reverdin, "Arch. gén. de méd." 1870 (E).]—**Fungous c.** See CARBUNCULUS *fungoides*.—**Malignant c.** See Contagious ANTHRAX—**Malignant facial c.** An extremely fatal disease, appearing generally on the lip, running a very rapid course, and peculiarly prone to attack young adults. It is often confounded with malignant pustule, but differs from it in its rapidly progressive gangrene and purulent infiltration, in the greater liability to extensive venous thrombosis, and in the absence of inoculation from a known specific source. [E. 25.]

CARBUNCLED, adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'\text{ld}$. Affected with carbuncle.

CARBUNCULAR, CARBUNCULATE, adj's. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'$, $-\text{u}^2\text{l}-\text{a}^2\text{r}$, $-\text{at}$. Lat., *carbuncularis*, *carbunculator*, *carbunculosis*. Fr., *carbunculaire*, *carbunculair*, *carbunculair*. Ger., *Carbunkulös*, *milzbrandig*. 1. Resembling or of the nature of carbuncle, anthracoid. 2. Affected with rosacea. [L. 325.]

CARBUNCULATION, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{a}'\text{shu}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *ἀνθρακωσις*. Lat., *carbunculatio*. Ger., *Carbunkelbildung* (1st def.).

Brandigwerden (3d def.), *Augenlidbrand* (3d def.). 1. The formation of a carbuncle. 2. Gangrenescence. [A. 322.] 3. Of the eye (*carbunculatio oculi*), see BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS. 4. A blighting of the buds of plants produced by excessive heat or cold. [L. 56.]

CARBUNCULOID, adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{u}^2\text{l}-\text{oid}$. From *carbunculus*, a carbuncle, and *είδος*, resemblance. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULOSE PILZ (Ger.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{ul}-\text{oz}'\text{e}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{l}t\text{z}$. An undescribed fungus found in anthracosis. [A. 396.]

CARBUNCULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{u}^2\text{l}-\text{u}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}'\text{i}$, $-\text{o}'\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *carbunculosis* (1st def.). See ANTHRACOSIS.

CARBUNCULOUS, adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{u}^2\text{l}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *carbunculosus*. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{u}^2\text{l}-\text{u}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}'\text{i}$, $-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. (u's). Dim. of *carbo*, a live coal. See CARBUNCLE and ANTHRAX.—**C. alabandicus**. An old name for a certain blackish and yellow mineral. [A. 325.]—**C. anginosus**. See ANGINA *carbuncularis*.—**C. bulbi**. Carbuncular inflammation of the eye. [L. 135.]—**C. contagiosus**, **C. epidemicus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. epizooticus**. See Malignant PUSTULE.—**C. fungoides**. Fungous carbuncle; a chronic affection characterized by small inflammatory tumors on the head or the trunk, which break at the apex, forming openings from which fungous masses protrude, covered with a purulent discharge or with dirty-brown crusts, and slow to heal. [Struve (G. 33).]—**C. gallicus**. See ANTHRAX *gallicus*.—**C. hungaricus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX and PEMPHEGUS *Hungarica gangrenosa*.—**C. magnus**, **C. malignus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. oculi**. See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).—**C. palpebrarum**. See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**C. pestifentialis**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. rubinus**. A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, etc. [G. 16.]—**C. septentrionalis**. See ANTHRAX *malignus sibiricus*.—**C. septicus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. simplex**, **C. sporadicus**. Fr., *charbon sporadique*. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**C. symptomatiscus**. Fr., *charbon symptomatique*. 1. Anthrax observed during the plague, either as a symptom of the disease or as an epiphenomenon. [G. 7.] 2. Anthrax of the skin occurring as a symptom of febrile carbunculosa (q. v., under FERRIS).—**C. ulcusculosis**. See ANGINA *carbuncularis*.—**C. vulgaris**. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).

CARBUNKEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{e}^2\text{l}$. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.—**Augenc.** See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).

CARBURAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}'-\text{ra}^2\text{su}^2\text{ra}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *carburat'is*. A carbide. [B.]—**C. ferri**. Graphite. [B. 180.]

CARBURATION, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2-\text{ra}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carburiren*. An operation by which carbon is added to iron to change it into cast-iron; or to gases, to increase their illuminating power. [L. 41.]

CARBURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{r}$. A carbide. [B. 38.]

CARBURÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2\text{r}-\text{a}$. See CARBURETED.

CARBUREIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2-\text{re}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Allophanic acid. [B. 2.]

CARBURET, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2-\text{re}^2\text{t}$. Lat., *carburetum*. A carbide. [B.]

CARBURETED, adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2-\text{re}^2\text{t}-\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Combined with or containing carbon. [B.]

CARBURINE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2-\text{r}-\text{en}$. Commercial carbon disulphide. [B. 270.]

CARBURUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{u}^2-\text{ru}^2\text{ru}^2\text{ru}^2\text{m}$. A carbide. [B.]

CARBYL, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}'\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *carbyle*. 1. Matter as a principle of being. [L. 73.] 2. A name often applied to carbon regarded as a radicle, in compound chemical names. [B.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Ethionic acid. [B. 48.]—**C. sulphate**. Of Magnus, the sulphacetic acid of Regnault; ethionic anhydride. [B. 2, 3.]

CARBYLAMINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{i}^2\text{l}'\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{en}$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbylamin*. Hydrocyanic acid, HCN , on the supposition that its formula is $\text{HN}=\text{C}$, carbon in this case being conceived to be a diad. [B. 6.]—**C. hydrochloride**. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcarbylamin*. A substance having the composition $\text{HN} < \text{HC}'$. [B. 6.]

CARBYLIC, adj. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{i}^2\text{l}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Of or containing carbyl. [B.]

CARCA (Sp.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}'\text{k}'\text{a}^2$. The *Rubus casius*. [B. 121.]

CARCADANA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{k}'\text{a}^2\text{d}(\text{k}'\text{a}^2\text{d})-\text{a}(\text{a}')\text{na}^2$. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B. 121.]

CARCADET (Fr.), **CARCAILLOT** (Fr.), n's. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{k}'\text{a}^2-\text{da}$, $-\text{k}'\text{a}^2-\text{e}^2\text{-yo}$. The *Tetrao columba*. [L. 105.]

CARCANIÈRES (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}-\text{k}'\text{a}^2\text{n}-\text{i}^2-\text{e}^2\text{r}$. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there are sulphurous saline springs. [L. 49.]

CARCAPULI, CARCAPULLI, n's. In India, a tree (probably a *Garcinia*) producing gamboge. [B. 38, 121.]

CARCAROS (Lat.), **CARCARUS** (Lat.), n's m. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}'\text{k}'\text{a}^2\text{r}'\text{k}'\text{a}^2\text{r}'\text{o}^2\text{s}$, $-\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *κάρκαρος* (from *κάρκαρειν*, to tremble). See QUERQUERA and INTERMITTENT FEVER.

CARCAN, n. An old name for a sort of poppy having a very large head. [Hartmannus (A. 325).]

CARC-BOEUF (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}'\text{k}'\text{u}^2\text{f}$. See ARRESTA BOVIS.

CARCER (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}'\text{k}'\text{u}^2\text{r}'\text{k}'\text{e}^2\text{r}$. Gen., *carceris*. Lit., a prison; of Paracelsus, a remedy having a restraining effect on disordered muscular movements (as in chorea) or on deranged actions of the mind. [A. 325.]

CARCERULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ka}^2\text{rb}'\text{k}'\text{e}^2\text{r}'\text{k}'\text{e}^2\text{r}'\text{u}^2\text{a}^2-\text{la}^2$. See CARCERULUS.

CARCERULAR, adj. *Ka'r-se'r-ū' lā'r*. Lat., *carcerularis*. Fr., *carcerulaire*. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a carcerulus. [B, 1, 121.]

CARCERULE, n. *Ka'r-se'r-ū' l*. See **CARCERULUS**.

CARCERULOSE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'r-se'r-ū' lō'se* (a² ē²). Of Spach, a tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 121.]

CARCERULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'r-se'r-ū' l* (a² ē² ū' lō'se). Dim. of *carcer*, a prison. Fr., *carcerule*. Ger., *Schlüsselschlüssel*, *Samenzelle*. Syn.: *capsula clausa* (1st def.). 1. Of Mirel, a dry, indehiscent fruit containing two or more loculi and inclosing several seeds, especially one that ultimately breaks up into one-seeded achenium like parts not supported on a branched carpophore. Cf. **CATACTESUM**. 2. In certain *Fungi*, the spore case. [B, 19, 121, 123.]

CARCHARADONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka'r-ka'r-ich'a'r-a² a² dō'nt a²*. See **CARCHARODONTA**.

CARCHARIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'r-ka'r-ich'a'r-i' a² s'a² s*. Gen., *carchariodonta* (is). Gr., *καρχαριος*. The shark. *Squalus* c. [L, 105.]

CARCHARIIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'r-ka'r-ich'a'r-i' i' dē' e* (a² ē² ē²). From *καρχαριος*, a shark. A family of the *Sclerozoa*. [L, 207.]

CARCHARIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka'r-ka'r-ich'a'r-i' i' nēn'a²*. A group of the *Carcharidae*. [L, 280.]

CARCHARODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka'r-ka'r-ich'a'r-i' o' dō'nt a²*. Gr., *καρχαροδόντα* (from *καρχαρος*, sharp, and *δόντα*, a tooth). Fr., *carcharodontes*. Of Aristotle, a general term for animals having sharp teeth. [A, 322, 325; L, 121.]

CARCHEDONTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'r-ke' (ch'a) dō'ndō'nt a² s'a² s*. Gr., *καρχηδώντιος* (because brought from Carthage). An ancient name for a certain gem, perhaps the Oriental amethyst or garnet. [A, 318, 325.]

CARCHESIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'r-ke'ch'a'z-i' s'i' nēn'a² m'a² m*. Gr., *καρχήσιον*. Lit., the head of a mast, also a sort of machine like a crane, also a kind of goblet with two handles; of Galen, an appliance for the reduction of dislocations. [A, 318, 322, 325.] Cf. **LAQUEUS carchesi**.

CARCHESIUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'r-ke' (ch'a) z'i' (s'i²)-u's (u's)*. Gr., *καρχήσιος*. Fr., *carchésien*. Pertaining to a carchesium. [A, 301, 325.] See **LAQUEUS c.**

CARCHICHEC (Turk.), n. A variety of the *Primula veris*. [B, 121.]

CARCHOFA, **CARCHOFELA**, **CARCHOFETA**, **CARCHOFLE**, **CARCHOTLE**, **CARCHOUFLIER**, n's. In Provence, the *Cynara scolymus*, the *Carduus crispus*, and similar plants resembling the artichoke; also the *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 38, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CARCINE (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-sen*. See **CANCER** and **CARCINUS**.

CARCINELCOISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² kō'si's*. Gen., *carcineloceos* (is). From *καρκινος*, a cancer, and *ἐκείσιν*, ulceration. Ger., *Krebsgeschwür*, *Krebsige Verschärfung*. Cancerous ulceration. [A, 322; E, 4, 5.] **C. fungosa**. See **CANCER verrucosus**. **C. simplex**. A simple form of ulcerating cancer. [G, 5.]

CARCINÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² mē*. The cancerous cachexia. [A, 250.]

CARCINETHRON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' thēn'a² rō' n*. Gr., *καρκινῆθρον*. Of Pliny, a plant thought to have been the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 318; B, 88, 121.] Cf. **CARCINITRON**.

CARCINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² i' dē' a² ē²*. See **PORTUNIDÆ**.

CARCINIE (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a²*. Of Piorry, carcinosis; of Alibert, cancer of the skin. [A, 250, 301, 385.]

CARCINITRON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² i' dē' a² ē²*. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been the *Polygonum vulgare*, var. *multiflorum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARCINOCELIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² o-sa-lē*. A cancerous tumor. [A, 250.]

CARCINODES (Lat.), adj. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' dēz (das)*. See **CARCINOID**; as a n. the cancer of plants. [B.]

CARCINOHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² o-a-mē*. See **CARCINÉMIE**.

CARCINOID, adj. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō'id*. Gr., *καρκινώδης* (from *καρκινος*, a crab, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *carcinoides*, *carcinoides*. Fr., *carcinoide*, *carcinoïde*. Ger., *krebähnlich*, *carcinoidisch*. Resembling a crab or a cancer. [A, 385.]

CARCINOIDES (Lat.), adj. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō'idē' dēz (das)*. See **CARCINOID**; as a n. pl. (Fr., *carcinoïdes*). See **CATOMETOPITA**.

CARCINOLOGY, n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' lō' jī²*. From *καρκινος*, a crab, and *λογία*, understanding. Fr., *carcinologie*. The zoology of the *Crustacea*. [L, 41.]

CARCINOM (Ger.), n. *Ka'r-tzen-om'*. See **CARCINOMA**. **Bindegewebe**. See **SCIRRHUS** cancer. **Drüsen**. See **ADENOCARCINOMA**. **Epitheliale**. See **EPITHELIOMA**. **Gallerte**. See **COLLOID** cancer. **Hartes C.** See **SCIRRHUS** cancer. **Hornkürper**. [Waldeyer]. Cancer of the derma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

Kolloides C. See **COLLOID** cancer. **Medulläre**. See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA. **Melanoe**. See **MELANOTIC** CANCER. **Weiches C.** See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA.

CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō'ma²*. Gen., *carcinomatos* (is). Gr., *καρκινωμα*. Fr., *carcinome*. Ger., *Carcinom*, *Bauwerk* (3d def.). It., Sp., c. 1. A cancer (3d def.), especially of the forms that are composed of an alveolar network of fibroid tissue, the interspaces containing epithelioid cells, and that spread by the lymphatics instead of by the blood-vessels; of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata*. [E; L, 290, 311, 315.] 2. In trees, a disease in which the bark separates and an acrid sap exudes and causes the surrounding parts to ulcerate. [B, 19.]—**Acinous c.**

See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA. **Adeno-c.** See the next def. **C. adenodes**, **C. adenoides**. See **ADENOCARCINOMA**. **C. alveolare**. See **ALVEOLAR** CANCER. **C. arborum**. See C, 24 def. **C. asbolicum**. See **CHIMNEY** SWEEPERS' CANCER. **C. atrophicum**. See **ATROPHIC** CANCER. **C. caninariorum**, **C. caninus purgantium**. See **CHIMNEY** SWEEPERS' CANCER. **C. cicatricialis**, **C. cicatricialis**. See **CICATRIZING** CANCER. **C. colloidale**. See **COLLOID** CANCER. **C. cutaneum**, **C. cutis**. Cancer of the skin; including, according to Auspitz, soft, colloid, and melanotic cancer; according to Kaposi, c. lenticulare, c. tuberosum, and c. melanodes. [a, 18.]—**C. cysticum papillare psammiosum**. A cystic c. bearing papillomatous growths in which some or all of the cellular elements have been transformed into calcareous concretions. It has been observed in the region of the ovary, often between the folds of the broad ligament and pointing toward the vagina. [Flaschler, "Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn." vii, p. 461 (a, 18).]—**C. durum**. Fr., *carcinome dur*. Ger., *hartes Carcinom*. See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER. **C. epitheliodes**, **C. epitheliosum**. See **EPITHELIOMA**. **C. fasciculatum**. Muller. See **SPINDLE** CELLED SARCOMA. **C. fibrosum**. Ger., *Faserkrebs*. See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER. **C. glandulare**. See **ADENOCARCINOMA**. **C. hamatodes**. See **FUNGUS** hamatodes. **C. hyalinum**. See **COLLOID** CANCER. **C. lenticulare**. See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER. **C. medullare**, **C. medullosum**. Fr., *carcinome médullaire*. Ger., *Medullarkrebs*. See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA. **C. melanodes**, **C. melanoticum**. See **MELANOTIC** CANCER. **C. molle**. See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA. **C. muciparum**, **C. mucosum**. See **COLLOID** CANCER. **C. myxomatodes**. See **MYXOMATOUS** CANCER. **C. nigrum**. See **MELANOTIC** CANCER. **C. osteodes**, **C. osteoides**. See **OSTEOID** CANCER. **C. psammiosum**. Ger., *Psammocarcinom*, *psammioses Carcinom*. A c. in which the epithelial elements have been transformed into stratified calcareous concretions differing from those found in true psammomata. [Kolisko, "Ctbl. f. Gyn." Oct. 10, 1885 (a, 18).] **C. reticulare** [Müller], **C. reticulatum**. A c. which, after undergoing fatty metamorphosis, shows its reticulum (stroma) more distinctly. [Rokitansky (a, 18).]—**C. sarcomatodes**. See **SARCOMATOUS** CANCER. **C. scroti**, **C. scroti asbolicum**. See **CHIMNEY** SWEEPERS' CANCER. **C. simplex**. See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER. **C. spongiosum**. See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA. **C. teleangiectodes**. See **FUNGUS** hamatodes. **C. tuberosum**. Fr., *cancer tubéreux* (ou sous-cutané). Ger., *Knochenkrebs*, *Krebsknollen*. Syn.: *tumor carcinomatodes tela subcutanea*, *cancer tuberosus*, *mycosis fungoides*. A form of connective-tissue cancer occurring most commonly in elderly persons, in the shape of nodules on the face, hands, and other parts, which tend to early softening and deep ulceration, with similar growths in the internal organs. [G.]—**C. villosum**. See **PAPILLOMA**. **Colloid c.** See **COLLOID** CANCER. **Columnar-celled c.**, **Cylindrical-celled c.**, **Cylindrical epithelial c.** See **CYLINDRICAL** EPITHELIOMA. **Cystic c.**, **Cysto-c.**, **Cystoid c.** A c. containing one or more cysts or cyst-like spaces. [L, 311, 314.] **Epithelial c.** See **EPITHELIOMA**. **Fasciculated c.** [Müller]. See **SPINDLE** CELLED SARCOMA. **Fibroso-medullary c.** [Waldeyer]. A c. consisting of cells and stroma in about equal amount. [L, 314.] **Glandular-celled c.** See **ADENOCARCINOMA** and **CYLINDRICAL** EPITHELIOMA. **Hard c.** See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER. **Lipomatous c.** See **LIPOMATOUS** CANCER. **Medullary c.** Soft cancer; a variety in which the cells exceed the stroma in amount and do not resemble acini or columnar or squamous epithelia; so called from its resemblance to brain tissue. [L, 315.] **Melanoid c.**, **Melanotic c.** See **MELANOTIC** CANCER. **Multicellular c.** See **MEDULLARY** SARCOMA. **Obsolescent c.** See **CICATRIZING** CANCER. **Osteo-c.**, **Osteoid c.** See **OSTEOID** CANCER. **Pavement-cell epithelial c.** See **CANCEROID**. **Pigmented c.** See **MELANOTIC** CANCER. **Retracting c.** See **RETRACTILE** CANCER. **Sarcomatous c.** See **SARCOMATOUS** CANCER. **Scirrhous c.** See **SCIRRHUS** CANCER. **Soft c.** See **MEDULLARY** CANCER. **Spheroidal-celled c.** See **ADENOCARCINOMA** and **CYLINDRICAL** EPITHELIOMA. **Squamous-celled c.**, **Squamous epithelial c.** See **CANCEROID**. **Teleangiectatic c.** See **FUNGUS** hamatodes. **Tuberos c.** See **C. tuberosum**. **Tubular c.** See **CYLINDRICAL** CANCER. **Vilous c.** See **PAPILLOMA**. **Withering c.** See **CICATRIZING** CANCER.

CARCINOMATOUS, adj. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' m'a² ō' s*. Lat., *carcinomatosus*. Fr., *carcinomateux*. Ger., *carcinomatös*, *krebserartig*. It., Sp., *carcinomatoso*. Pertaining to or of the nature of carcinoma. [E.]

CARCINOMELCOISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' mē' cō'si's*. See **CARCINELCOISIS**.

CARCINOMINUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' mē' nū'm* (nū'm). Cancerous pus; used as a remedy by the isopathists. [B, 270.]

CARCINOPÉRITONIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² o-pa-ri² tō-ne*. Cancer of the peritonæum. [A, 250.]

CARCINOPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' f'a' g'a' g* (a² g). From *καρκινος*, a crab, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. See **CANCERIVORUS**.

CARCINOPLACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' (a²)-pla' s'i' dē' a² ē²*. A family of the *Catomelatra*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1879, p. 20 (L).]

CARCINOPLÉURIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² o-plu' ē-re*. Cancer of the pleura. [A, 250.]

CARCINOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' (a²)-pō' l' p' ū' s* (p' ū' s). For deriv., see **CARCINUS** and **POLYPUS**. Ger., *Krebsartiger Polyp*. A cancerous polypus. [A, 322.]

CARCINOS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō's*. Gr., *καρκινος*. See **CANCER**.

CARCINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'r-si' nēn'a² ō' s'i's*. Gen., *carcinoseos* (is). From *καρκινος*, a cancer (see also *-osis*). Fr., *carcinose*. Ger., *Carcinose*. It., *carcinosi*. Sp., c. Properly, the formation or production of cancer; the cancerous cachexia; cancer. In the pl., *carcinosis*, of Eisenmann, a group of diseases, including tuberculosis, scirrhous cancer, and medullary carcinoma; of Fuchs a

family of skin diseases, including the various forms of cancer [A. 301, 322; D. 2; G. 5]—*Acute miliary c.* Lat. *c. miliaris acuta*. Fr. *carcinome miliary aiguë* [Demme]. The rapid development of minute primary or secondary cancerous masses within an internal organ or on its surface. [A. 301; L. 49.]

CARCINOTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r-si²n-ki²n-o²tho²ro²n. Gr. *καρκινωθρον*. Of Pliny, the *Polygonum*. [A. 312.]

CARCINOUS, adj. Ka²r-si²n-u²s. Gr. *καρκινωδης*. Lat. *carcinosis*. Fr. *carciné*, *carcinoid*. Ger. *carcinus*. See **CANCEROUS**.

CARCINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²r-si²n-ki²n-u²sus. Gr. *καρκινος*. Fr. *carcine*. 1. A crab. [L.] 2. Cancer, especially of the skin. [G. 7.] *C. eburneus*. Fr. *carcine éburnée*. Sclerema adustum. [G. 7.] *C. globulosus*. Fr. *carcine globuleuse*. Carcinoma tuberosum of the skin. [G. 7.] *C. mienas* [Leach]. See **CANCER MENAS**.

C. medullaris. Fr. *carcine médullaire*. Medullary carcinoma of the skin. [G. 7.] *C. melaneus*. Fr. *carcine melanée*. Melanotic cancer of the skin. [G. 7.] *C. spongiosus*. Medullary carcinoma. [E.] *C. tuberculosus*. Fr. *carcine tuberculeuse*. Lenticular cancer. [G. 7.] See **SQUIRRE EN CUISSÉE**. *C. verrucosus*. Fr. *carcine verrucueuse*. Cancer verrucosus (q. v.). [G. 7.]

CARCINUSTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r-si²n-ki²n-u²sus (the-
(tha²-æ)). Gr. *καρκινωσθαί* (from *καρκινωύω*, to become tangled). An old term for plants having tangled roots. [A. 325.]

CARCIFFUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²r-si²ki²-i²fu²sifu²s. It. *carcioffo*, *carciofi*. The *Cynara scolymus*. [B. 121.]

CARCITHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r-si²thi²ki²(th)²-u²mu²m. Fr. *carcythe* [Necker]. The mycelium of certain *Fungi*. [B. 19.]

CARCUM (Heb.), n. The *Crocus sativus*. [B. 121.]

CARCONILLE (Fr.), n. Ka²r-kon-el-y'. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B. 121.]

CARCOS (Heb.), n. See **CARCUM**.

CARCYTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r-si²thi²ku²thi²-u²mu²m. Fr. *carcythium*. See **CARCITHIUM**.

CARDA, n. See **ALEURITES**.

CARDABELLE (Fr.), n. Ka²r-da²-be²l. The *Carlina acanthifolia*. [B. 93.]

CARDAMANTICA (Lat.), **CARDAMANTICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ka²r-da²m(da²m)-a²n(a²n)-ti-ka², -se(ka). Fr. *cardamantique*. See **CARDAMINE**.

CARDAMELEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r-da²m(da²m)-e²l(a²l)-e²ay²-u²mu²m. Gr. *καρδαμύλειον*. A certain medicine mentioned by Galen. [A. 325; L. 119.]

CARDAMINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r-da²m(da²m)-i²e²na². See **CARDAMANTICA**, **CARDAMINE**, and **CARDAMOM**.

CARDAMINEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r-da²m-da²m-i²nd'e²(a²-e²). An order of plants comprising the single genus *Tropæolum* (*Cardaminatum*). [B. 121.]

CARDAMINDUM [Tournefort] (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r-da²m(da²m)-i²nd'u²mu²m. Fr. *cardamine*. See **TROPÆOLUM**.

CARDAMINE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r-da²m-da²m-i²e²ne²na. Gen. *cardamin'es*. Gr. *καρδαμίνης* (said to be from *καρδία*, the stomach, and *δαμν*, to tame, to strengthen). Fr. *cardamine*. Ger. *Schammkraut*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants. [B. 3, 19, 34, 121.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 180.] *C. amara* [Linnaeus]. Ger. *bittere Schammkraut*, *bittere Kresse*. The bitter cress, a perennial European herb. Its herb (*herba cardamines amara* [seu *nasturtii majoris amari*]) tastes like that of *Nasturtium officinale*, but is more bitter. It is occasionally substituted

for the latter, and is regarded as an antiscorbutic. [B. 173, 180.] *C. asarifolia* [Linnaeus]. A species growing in northern Italy, said to have properties like those of *C. amara*. [B. 46, 211, 214.] *C. bulbifera* [R. Brown]. The *Dentaria bulbifera*. [B. 46.] *C. chelidonia* [Linnaeus]. A perennial herb of southern Europe. The aqueous extract has been extolled as an antiscorbutic. [B. 173.] *C. fontana* [Lamarck]. The water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*). [B. 173, 180.] *C. gilensis* [Willdenow]. The *C. impatiens*. [B. 46.] *C. hirsuta* [Linnaeus]. The small bitter cress; a European species resembling *C. pratensis* and of like properties; by some identified with *C. amara*. [B. 81, 180; L. 65.] *C. impatiens* [Linnaeus]. A species growing in England and France, said to have properties like those of *C. amara*. [H. Bailon. B. 46; B. 214.] *C. montana asarifolia* [Tournefort]. The *C. asarifolia*. [B. 211.] *C. nasturtium* [Thunberg]. The *C. amara*. [B. 173.] *C. nasturtioides*. A species used in Chili as an antiscorbutic. [L. 87.] *C. nasturtium* [Monch]. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 173.] *C. Opizil* [Presl]. See *C. amara*. *C. pentaphyllum* [Aiton]. The *Dentaria pentaphyllum*. [B. 173.] *C. pinnata* [Aiton]. The *Dentaria pinnata*. [B. 173.] *C. præcox* [Pallas]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B. 46.] *C. pratensis* [Linnaeus]. Fr. *cresson des prés* ou *deglant*, *pêti cresson aquatique*, *cressonnette*, *pêti d'oseau*. Ger. *Wasserkresse*, *Gänsekraut*. Syn. *Nasturtium pratense*. The cuckoo flower or lady's smock;



THE CARDAMINE PRATEN-
SIS—AFTER DE LAMÉ-
SAY

Fonseca. Ger. *Wasserkresse*, *Gänsekraut*. Syn. *Nasturtium pratense*. The cuckoo flower or lady's smock;

a perennial species growing in the meadows of Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and flowers (*herba et flores cardamines* [seu *nasturtii pratensis*, *floræ cressidis*) were formerly employed as antiscorbutics. [B. 19, 173, 180.] *C. umbrosa*. See *C. amara*. *Floræ c's*. The flowers of *C. pratensis*. [B. 180.] *Herba c's*. The herb of *C. pratensis*, also that of *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 180.] *Herba c's aquatica*. The herb of *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 180.]

CARDAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r-da²m(da²m)-i²en'e²-e²(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Cruciferae* (*Arabidæ genuinæ*), including *Cardamine*, *Dentaria*, and three other genera, and also, in a later classification, *Nasturtium*. [B. 173.]

CARDAMINOPSIS [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r-da²m-da²m-i²en'e²-o²p'si²s. A section of the genus *Arabia*. [B. 121.]

CARDAMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r-da²m(da²m)-i²e²nu²m. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Nasturtium*, including *Nasturtium officinale*; of others, a genus including that species. [B. 121.]

CARDAMOM, n. Ka²r-da²-mu²m. Gr. *καρδάμωμον*. Lat. *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr. *cardamome*. Ger. *C. It.*, *Sp.*, *Port.*, *cardamomo*. Of the pharmacopœias, the lesser c.; of the Fr. Cod., also the round c. and the long c. [B.] *Abyssinian c.* Fr. *cardamome d'Abyssinie*. A variety obtained from Abyssinia, said to be derived from *Anomum angustifolium*. [B. 121.] See also *Korarima c.* *Aetherisches C'enöl* (Ger.). See *Oil of c.* *Aleppo c.* A variety of lesser c. resembling Malabar c., derived from Aleppo. [B. 81.] *Bastard c.* See *Xanthoid c.* *Bengal c.* Ger. *bengalische C'en*. The fruit of *Anomum aromaticum*, or, according to some, of *Anomum subulatum*; oblong or oval, about 1 inch long, ending in a short nipple-like process, and having 9 wings near the apex. [B. 5, 81, 270.] *Black c.* Fr. *cardamome noir*. The fruit of *Zingiber nigrum*. [B. 121.] *C. Amome* (Ger.). The *Anomum cardamomum*. [B.] *C. Elettarie* (Ger.). The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B. 180.] *C. Centinur* (Ger.). See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI*. *C'en von Banda* (Ger.). See *Madagascar c.* *C. fruit*. See *C. C'öl* (Ger.). See *Oil of c.* *C. plant.* The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B. 172.] *C. seed*. See *C. Ceylon c.* See *Long c.* *Chinese c.* Fr. *cardamome rond de la Chine*. A spherical c. from China, probably the fruit of *Anomum globosum*. [B. 10, 81.] See also *Oroid China c.* *Chusius c.* The fruit of *Anomum Chusii*. [L. 130.] *Cluster c.* Lat. *cardamomum racemosum*. Fr. *cardamome (ou amome) [Fr. Cod.] en grappe*. Ger. *Traubenc'*. The round c.; so called because it occurs in commerce in bunches of fruit on a common stalk. [B. 49, 98.]

Common c. See *Malabar c.* *Compound tincture of c.* See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita*. *Gärtner's black c.* See *Black c.* *Greater c.*, *Greater Java c.* Lat. *cardamomum majus*, *cardamoma majora javanensis*. Fr. *grand cardamome*. Ger. *grössere C'en*, *Java-C.* The capsule of *Anomum maximum* (or, according to some old authors, of *Anomum angustifolium*); about 1 inch long, triangular, rounded above, having several very short longitudinal wings on each side; seldom seen in commerce. [B. 81, 180, 270.] *Grössere C'en* (Ger.). See *Greater Java c.* *Grösste C'en* (Ger.). See *Madagascar c.* *Java c.* Lat. *cardamomum javanicum*. See *Greater Java c.* and *Round c.* *Kleine C'en* (Ger.). See *Lesser c.* *Korarima c.* According to Flückiger and Hanbury, the true *cardamomum majus* from Abyssinia, said to be the fruit of *Anomum korarima*; conical, with angular, rounded seeds, of a taste like that of Malabar c. [B. 18, 98.] *Lange C'en* (Ger.). See *Long c.* *Large c.* See *Larger c.* *Large Java c.* See *Greater Java c.* *Larger c.* *Greater Java c.* and *long c.* [B. 5.] *Lesser c.* Lat. *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cardamomum minus* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr. *petit cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *kleine (oder malabarische) C'en*. It. *cardamomo minore (o corto)*. Sp. *cardamomo*, *cardamomo menor* [Sp. Ph.]. The c. of the pharmacopœias, the capsule of *Elettaria cardamomum*; of a pale-buff color, leathery, ovoid or oblong, triangular, rounded inferiorly, with a beak above, longitudinally striate, and divided into 3 cells, each containing 2 rows of brown, angular, rugose seeds disposed along central placente. It varies in length from 0.4 to 0.8 inch, being designated, according to its length, as long, short-long (medium), and short. The seeds, about 20 in number, should constitute about 75 per cent. of the c.; they are the important constituent, and have an aromatic, agreeable odor and a pungent taste. According to the Br. Ph. and some other pharmacopœias, they are the only part to be employed. Lesser c. is brought from the Malabar coast, Madras, Aleppo, and other East Indian ports. According to some pharmacopœias, only the Malabar variety is to be employed. Lesser c. is much used as a carminative, stomachic tonic, and stimulant. [B. 81, 95.] See also *Malabar c.*, *Aleppo c.*, *Madras c.*, and *Medicine*. *Long c.* Lat. *cardamomum longum* (seu *c. glaucum*), seu *cardamomi medium*, *cardamoma minor*, *cardamoma ceylanica*. Fr. *grande cardamome* [Fr. Cod.], *cardamome de Ceylan* [Fr. Cod.] Ger. *Langweder-grosse*, *oder ceylanische C'en*. It. *cardamomo lungo*. The fruit of *Elettaria major*, obtained from Ceylon, rarely found in commerce; an oblong-lanceolate, acutely triangular capsule about 1.5 inch long, with an attenuated apex, darker than the lesser c. and of a less agreeable aroma. [B. 81, 180.] *Madagascar c.* Lat. *cardamomum madagascariense* (seu *bradense*, seu *madagascariense*). Fr. *grand cardamome de Madagascar*. Ger. *Madagascar C.*, *C'en von Banda*, *grösste C'en*. A very large variety from Madagascar, rare in commerce; derived, according to some, from the *Anomum angustifolium*, but, according to the old authors, the completely ripe fruit of *Anomum grana Paradisi*. [B. 121, 180.] *Madras c.* A Madras variety of lesser c., more oblong and acuminate than Malabar c. [B. 81.] *Malabar c.* Lat. *cardamomum malabaricum*, *cardamoma minor*, *malabarensis*, *semen cardamomi minoris malabaricus*. Fr. *cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger.

Malabar C., *malabarische C'en*. The ordinary variety of lesser c. The capsules are generally ovoid and short beaked at the apex. [B. 81, 95, 180.] **Medium c.**, Lat. *cardamomum medium*. Fr. *cardamomum du Malabar moyen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *mittlere C'en*. 1. A variety derived from *Elettaria cardamomum medium*, identified by Martius with long c. 2. Short long c., a variety of lesser c. [B. 81, 113, 180.] **Mittlere C.**, *Elettaria Ger. The Elettaria cardamomum medium* [B. 180.] **Mittlere C'en** (Ger.). See *Medium c.* **Nepal c.**, A variety of uncertain origin, said by some to be identical with Bengal c., from which it differs in being tipped with the long, beak like calyx. [B. 81, 370.] **Official c.**, *Official c.*, See *Lesser c.* **Oil of c.**, Lat. *oleum cardamomi athericum*. Fr. *huile essentielle de cardamome*. Ger. *atherisches C'enöl*. A volatile oil contained in c. seeds, chiefly in the testa; colorless or yellowish, smelling and tasting like the seeds. [B. 81, 119.] **Ovoid China c.**, Fr. *cardamome ovoid de la Chine*. A variety furnished by *Anomum medium* (*Alpinia alba*). [B. 121.] **Puneer c.**, The fruit of *Wuthania complanata*. [M. Verghese, "Ind. Med. Gaz.", Dec., 1885, p. 103.] **Round c.**, Lat. *cardamomum rotundum*, *semen (seu fructus) cardamomi rotundi*. Fr. *anome en grappe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *runde oder fruchtige C'en*. The fruit of *Anomum cardamomum*, from Siam, Java, and the neighboring islands; rounded, with three convex sides, of about the size of a cherry, containing dark gray, angular seeds of a somewhat camphoraceous taste; not commonly met with. [B. 81, 180.] **Round China c.**, See *Chinese c.* **Runde C'en** (Ger.). See *Siam c.* See *Round c.* **Small c.**, See *Lesser c.* **Tincture of c.**, See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI*. **Traubene** (Ger.). See *Cluster c.* **Traubige C'en** (Ger.). See *Round c.* **True c.**, See *Lesser c.* **Wild c.**, Long c., xanthoid c., and *Xanthoxylon capense*. [B. 5, 18, 275.] **Winged Bengal c.**, See *Bengal c.* **Winged Java c.**, Fr. *cardamome aile de Java*. See *Greater Java c.* **Wynaad c.**, See *Malabar c.* **Xanthoid c.**, A Siam variety derived from *Anomum canthioides*, much resembling ordinary c. [B. 18.] **Zusammengesetzte C'entinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita*.

CARDAMOME (Fr.), n. *Ka'rda-mom*. See *CARDAMOM*. **Aleolé de c.**, See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI*. **C. ailé de Java**. See *Greater Java CARDAMOM*. **C. à semences polies de Clusius**. See *Clusius's CARDAMOM*. **C. de Banda**. See *Madagascar CARDAMOM*. **C. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **C. du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Malabar CARDAMOM* and *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **C. en grappe**. See *Cluster CARDAMOM*. **C. moyen**. See *Medium CARDAMOM* and *Round CARDAMOM*. **C. moyen du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Medium CARDAMOM*. **C. noir de Gärtner**. See *Black CARDAMOM*. **Essence de c.**, See *Oil of CARDAMOM*. **Grand c.**, *Greater Java cardamom*; of the Fr. Cod., long cardamom. [B.] **Grand c. de Madagascar**. See *Madagascar CARDAMOM*. **Huile essentielle de c.**, *Oiléole de c.* See *Oil of CARDAMOM*. **Petit c.**, *Petit c. du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *pulvis cardamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying cardamom-seeds in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., powdering, and passing through a silk sieve of 100 meshes to the French inch. [B. 113.] **Teinture de c.**, See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI*. **Teinture de c. composée**. See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita*.

CARDAMOMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'rda-ma-mi-on-um* (n. m.). Gr. *καρδάμων*. Fr. *cardamome*. Ger. *Cardamom*. It, Sp., Port., *cardamomo*. 1. Of Rumphius, see *AMOMUM*. 2. Cardamom; in the U. S. Ph. lesser cardamom the fruit of *Elettaria c.* **Etheroleum cardamomi**. See *Oil of CARDAMOM*. **Cardamomi genus maximum** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. maximum* or *grana Paradisi*. [B. 200.] **Cardamomi semina** [Br. Th.]. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **C. Arabum majus** [Ger.]. The *grana Paradisi*. [B. 300.] **C. bandaense**. Ger. *Banda-Kardamom*. See *Madagascar CARDAMOM*. **C. ceylanicum**. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **C. cum siliquis brevibus** [J. Bauhin]. Lesser cardamom. [B. 200.] **C. cum siliquis longis** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. majus*. [B. 200.] **C. cum thecis brevibus** [J. Bauhin]. Lesser cardamom. [B. 200.] **C. excorticatum**. Cardamom seed deprived of its envelope. [See B. 180.] **C. javanicum**. See *Round CARDAMOM*. **C. longum**. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **C. madagascariense**. See *Madagascar CARDAMOM*. **C. majus**. Ger. *grosse Cardamom*. 1. See *Java CARDAMOM*. 2. Of some authors, the *C. maximum* (*grana Paradisi*). [B. 200.] **C. majus officinarum** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. majus*. **C. majus vulgare**. Of Clusius, the *Elettaria major*; of Gerard, see *C. majus*. [B. 1, 120.] **C. malabarense**. *C. malabarium*. See *Malabar CARDAMOM*. **C. maximum**. Ger. *grösstes Cardamom*. The fruit, ripe and unripe, of *Anomum grana Paradisi*. [B. 180.] See *GRANA PARADISI* and *Madagascar CARDAMOM*. **C. medium**. See *Medium CARDAMOM* and *Round CARDAMOM*. **C. minus**. **C. minus vulgare**. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **C. piperatum**. See *GRANA PARADISI*. **C. racemosum**. See *Cluster CARDAMOM*. **C. rotundum**. See *Round CARDAMOM*. **C. siberiense**. See *ILLICUM* (2d def.). **C. zeylanicum**. Ceylon cardamom. [B.] See *Long CARDAMOM*. **Fructus cardamomi** [Ger. Ph.]. Cardamom fruit; cardamom. [B.] See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **Fructus cardamomi longi**. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **Fructus cardamomi majoris**. See *Greater Java CARDAMOM*. **Fructus cardamomi malabarici**. See *Malabar CARDAMOM*. [B. 119.] **Fructus cardamomi minoris** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **Oleum cardamomi athericum**. See *Oil of CARDAMOM*. **Pulvis cardamomi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de CARDAMOME*. **Semen cardamomi**. See *CARDAMOM*. **Semen cardamomi medii**. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **Semen cardamomi minoris**. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. **Semen cardamomi minoris ceylanici**. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **Semen cardamomi minoris malabarensis**. See *Malabar CARDAMOM*. **Semen cardamomi rotundi**. See *Round CARDAMOM*. **Semina cardamomi majoris**. See *GRANA PARADISI*. **Tinctura cardamomi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture ou alcool de cardamome*. Ger. *Cardamomtinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting 15 parts of lesser cardamom with

sufficient dilute alcohol to make 100 parts. [B. 81, 119.] **Tinctura cardamomi composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de cardamome composée*. Ger. *Zusammengesetzte Cardamomentinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting a mixture of 20 parts of lesser cardamom and 5 of cochineal with sufficient dilute alcohol to make 940, and adding 60 of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) each of cardamom seeds and caraway, 2 oz. of stoned raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of cinnamon, and 60 grains of cochineal with enough proof spirit to make a pint. [Br. Ph. (B. 81).]

CARDAMOMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'rda-ma-mi-on-um* (n. m.). Usually used in the pl., *cardamomi*. Cardamom. [B.] **Cardamomi majores javanici**. See *Greater Java CARDAMOM*. **Cardamomi minores ceylanici**. See *Long CARDAMOM*. **Cardamomi minores malabarenses**. See *Malabar CARDAMOM*.

CARDAMON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'rda-ma-mi-on-um* (Gr. *καρδάμων* (from *καρδία*, the heart). 1. Anciently, the cress (*Nasturtium*), on account of its digestive (heart-fortifying) properties. The C. of Theophrastus was probably the *Lepidium sativum*; that of some other authors, the *Lepidium latifolium*. 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Lepidium*. [B. 121.]

CARDAMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka'rda-ma-mi-on-um* (n. m.). See *CARDAMOM* and *CARDAMON*. **C. majus**. 1. The *Tropaeolum majus*. 2. Long cardamom, or perhaps the long variety of the lesser cardamom. [B. 88, 121.] **C. medium**. See *Medium CARDAMOM*. **C. minus**. 1. The *Tropaeolum minus*. 2. See *Lesser CARDAMOM*. [B. 88, 121, 180.] **Common c.**, Ordinary lesser cardamom. [B. 200.] **Herba cardami majoris**. The herb of *Tropaeolum majus*. [B. 119, 180.]

CARDÃO (Port.), **CARDASSE** (Fr.), n. s. *Ka'rda-on* (n. s.). *The Opuntia vulgaris*. [B. 88.]

CARDAVALLE (Fr.), n. *Ka'rda-a-val*. See *CARLINA*.

CARDAVELLE (Fr.), n. *Ka'rda-a-val*. See *CARDABELLE*.

CARDE (Fr., Ger.), n. *Ka'rda, ka'rde*. The *Cynara cardunculus*. [B. 121.] **C. poirée** (Fr.). The *Beta vulgaris*. [B. 121.] **C'benefict** (Ger.). The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L. 43.]

CARDEL (Moor., Ar.), n. The genus *Sinapis*. [B. 121.]

CARDELO, n. In Provence, the genus *Sonchus*. [B. 121.]

CARDEOLI, n. The *Agaricus eryngii*. [B.]

CARDÈRE (Fr.), n. *Ka'rde-e-r*. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 173.]

CARDERINA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'rde-e-r(i)e-na*. The *Senecio vulgaris*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARDE THISTLE, n. *Ka'rde thi'stl*. The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B. 275.]

CARDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'rde-i-a*. Gr., *καρδία*. Fr., c. Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *herze* (*Magenmund*) (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. As now generally used, the opening of the esophagus into the stomach. [A. 301, 322.]

CARDIAC, adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k*. Gr., *καρδιακός*. Lat. *cardiacus*. Fr., *cardiaque*. Pertaining to the heart or to the cardia (2d def.); as a n., a stimulant or tonic acting especially on the heart. [A. 322.]

CARDIACA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a*. See under *CARDIAC*.

CARDIACAL, adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k-a-l*. See *CARDIAC*.

CARDIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka'rde-i-a(a)-se(ke)-a*. See *CARDIACE* (1st def.).

CARDIACO-BRANCHIAL, adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k-o-bra-ni-a-k(a)-a-l*. Pertaining to the cardiac and branchial regions (said of a suture in the *Crustacea*). [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 300 (L.)]

CARDIACO-VASCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k-o-va-sa-k(a)-a-r*. Relating to the heart and the vascular system. [L. 88.]

CARDIACUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-k(a)-us* (n. s.). *Cardiac* (q. v.); of the old authors, *cardialgie*; as a n., in the fem., *cardiaca*, of the older authors, the *Leonurus cardiaca*; of Mönch, a section of the genus *Leonurus*, and, in pathology (Gr., *καρδιακή*), *cardialgia*; as a n., in the n., *cardiacum* (*remedium* understood), a remedy that acts as a stimulant or tonic to the heart. [A. 301, 322; B. 121; L.] **Cardiaca arvensis** [Lamarck]. The *Stachys arvensis*. [B. 121.] **Cardiaca crispa**, *Cardiaca lycopos*. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B.] **Cardiaca silvestris** [Lamarck]. The *Galeobdolon luteum*. [B. 173.] **Cardiaca trilobata** [Lamarck]. *Cordoba vulgaris* [Mönch]. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 121.] **Herba cardiaceae**. The herb of *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 180.] **Herbus c.**, *Passio cardiaca* [F. Plater]. *Cardialgia*. [A. 322, 325.]

CARDIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-k(a)-a*. 1. A numerous family of lamellibranchiate dimyary bivalve molluscs, including those in which the mantle is open anteriorly for the foot and has two distinct orifices, one for respiration, the other for excretion, as in the cockle. [L. 108.] 2. A family of the *Asiphonida*. [L. 227.]

CARDIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-k(a)-ra*. From *καρδία* (see *CARDIA*), and *αἶμα*, an attack. Fr., *cardiagie*. Ger., *Herzschmerz*. Pain in or gout of the heart; also *cardialgia*. [L. 81, 82.]

CARDIAGRAPHY, n. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-k(a)-ra*. See *CARDIOLOGY*. **CARDIAIRE** (Fr.), adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-r*. See *CARDIAC*; as a n., the *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 173.] See also *CARDIARIUS*.

CARDIAL, adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-l*. See *CARDIAC*.

CARDIALGES (Lat.), adj. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-k(a)-a*. Gr., *καρδιαλγής*. Affected with *cardialgia*. [A. 322, 367.]

CARDIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'rde-i-a-k(a)-a-k(a)-a*. Gr., *καρδιαλγία* (from *καρδία*, see *CARDIA*, and *αἶμα*, pain). Fr., *cardiagie*, *mal de cœur*. Ger., *Magenschmerz*, *Magen-*

krampf, *Kardialgie*. Properly, neuralgia of the stomach, but often applied to various forms of gastric pain and to pyrosis. [Rosenbach (A, 319); L, 325.] **C. icterica** [Schusterus]. Heartburn with jaundice. [L.]—**C. inflammatoria**. Gastritis. [L, 119.] **C. nerviosa** (Lat. and Sp.) C. of nervous origin. [D, 70.] **C. spasmodica**, **C. spastica**. Spasmodic c. [L.]—**C. sputatoria**. Pyrosis. [L, 119.]

CARDIALGIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-a²l²/ji²k. Gr., καρδιαλγικός. Lat., *cardialgicus*. Fr., *cardialgique*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, cardialgia. [A, 322.]

CARDIOLOGY, n. Ka³rd-i²-a²l²-o²-ji². See **CARDIOLOGY**.

CARDIOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a²mia²m²/o²r²/i²-a². From *καρδία*, the heart, a priv., and *μορφή*, shape. Malformation or deformity of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIAN. ESTHESIA (Lat.). **CARDIAN. ESTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka³rd-i²-a²n(a²n)-e²s(a²e²s)-thez(thas)/i²-a², -i²s. Gen., *cardianesthesia* or, -*estosis*. From *καρδία*, the heart, a priv., and *αἴσθησις*, perception. Ger., *Fühllosigkeit des Herzens*. Insensibility of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIANASTROPHE [Hoffmann] (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a²n a²s(a²s)-tro²/i²-e-a². Written also, incorrectly, *cardianastrophie*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀναστροφή* (see **ANASTROPHE**). Fr., c. Transposition of the heart to the right side. [A, 301, 322; L, 135.]

CARDIANASTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-a²n(a²n)-a²s(a²s)-tro²/i²-k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to cardianastrophe. [A, 322.]

CARDIANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a²n(a²n)-u²-ri²-a². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀνευρος*, relaxed, nerveless. A more correct form of *cardiomevria* (q. v.).

CARDIANEURISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-a²ma²n)-u²-ri²-a²-(u²s)/ma². Gen., *cardianeurysmatus* (-is). For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **ANEURYSM**. Dilatation of the heart or of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIANT [H. C. Wood], adj. Ka³rd-i²-a²nt. Affecting the heart (said of remedies). [a, 7.]

CARDIAORTIQUE [Piorry] (Fr.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-a²-ort-ek. Pertaining to the heart and aorta. [A, 250.]

CARDIAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a²-ple(pla)/ji²(gi²)-a². See **CARDIOPLEGIA**.

CARDIAQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-a²k. Cardiac (q. v.); as a n., a person affected with heart disease, also, in botany, the genus *Cardiaca*. [B, 121.] **C. officinale**. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B, 173.]

CARDIARCTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-a²rk-te. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *arcare*, to contract. See **CARDIOSTENOSIS**.

CARDIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-a(a²)/ri²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cardiaire*. Cardiac (q. v.); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cardiarii*, certain worms said to have been found in the heart and in the pericardium. [B, 121.]

CARDIASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-a²-ze. See **CARDIECTASIS**.

CARDIASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-a²sth(a²sth)/ma². Gen., *cardiasthmatus* (-is). See **CARDIA** and **ASTHMA**.

CARDIATELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a(a²)/te²-e²l²-i(e)/a². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τέλεια*, incompleteness. Fr., *cardiathelie*. Syn.: *atolocardia* [Crampton]. Incomplete development of the heart. [A, 301, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIATOMY, n. Ka³rd-i²-a²t²/o-mi². See **CARDIOTOMY**.

CARDIATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a²t²(a²t)-ro²/i²-f²-a². For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **ATROPHY**. Syn.: *acardiostrophia* [Piorry]. Atrophy of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-a²x²(a²u²x²)-e(a). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *αὐξή*, increase. Enlargement of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-e. Any disease of the heart. [A, 250.]

CARDIE (Ger.), n. Ka³rd-i²-e². See **CARDIA**.

CARDIECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-e²k(ach²)-e(a)/ma². Gen., *cardiechematus* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *χημα*, a sound. Ger., *Herzlaut*. A cardiac sound. [A, 322.]

CARDIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-e²k²(ta²s)(ta²s)-i²s. Gen., *cardiectasios* (-e²/tasis). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἐκτασις*, distension. Fr., *cardiectasie*. See **CARDIANEURISMA**.

CARDIELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-e²l²-se. See **CARDIELECTOSIS**.

CARDIELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-e²l²-ko²/si²s. Gen., *cardielcosis* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *cardielcose*, *cardielcose* [Piorry], *cardielcie* [Piorry]. Ulceration of the heart. [D, 44.]

CARDIELCTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-e²l²k²/ti²-k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to cardielcose. [A, 322.]

CARDIEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-a²n²-fra²x-e. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἐμφράξις*, obstruction. Inaction in the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIENCÉPHALOÏDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-a²n²-saf-a²l²-o-e-de. Encephaloid cancer of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-e²r. See **CARDÈRE**.

CARDIETHMOLIPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-e²th(ath)/mo²-(mo²)-li²p²-o-si²s. Gen., *cardiethmoliposeos* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, *ἔθωσις*, a sieve, and *λίπος*, fat. Fr., *cardiethmoliposie* [Piorry]. A fatty deposit in the connective tissue of the heart. [A, 250.]

CARDIEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-a²ri²-u²s(u²s)-ma². Gen., *cardiueurysmatus* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *εὐρύς*,

extended. Fr., *cardiueurysme*. Morbid dilatation of the heart. [A, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIEHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-he²l²-ko²/si²s. See **CARDIEHELICUS**.

CARDILEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-e²(a²e²)-a². See **CARDIALGIA**.

CARDIMELECH [Doleus], n. Ka³rd-i²m²-e²l²-e²k. From *καρδία*, the heart, and Heb., *melek*, a governor. A supposed vital principle situated in the heart. [A, 325; R, 4.]

CARDIMIDE [Mulder], n. Ka³rd-i²/mi²d(mid). For deriv., see **CARBON**, *di-*, and *MIDE*. Ger., *Cardimid*. See **CARBODIMIDE**.

CARDINAL, adj. Ka³rd-i²n-a²l. Lat., *cardinalis* (from *cardo*, a hinge). Fr., c. Ger., *kardinal*, *Haupt* (1st def.), *vornehmste* (1st def.), *hauptsächlichste* (1st def.). 1. Chief, predominant. 2. Pertaining to or serving as a hinge or joint. 3. As a Fr. n., the *Carduus nutans*. [A, 385; B, 100; Berry (B, 121).]—**Blue c. flower**. Fr., *cardinale bleue*. The *Lobelia syphilitica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C'blume** (Ger.), **C'flower**. The *Lobelia cardinalis* and the *Cleome cardinalis*. [B, 19, 48, 275.]

CARDINALE (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²n-a²l. The *Lobelia cardinalis*. [B, 173.]—**C. bleue**. The *Lobelia syphilitica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. rouge**. See **C**.

CARDINALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd-i²n-a²l(a²l)/i²d-e(a²e²). A family of the *Carinatae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 258 (L).]

CARDINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²n-a²a²/li²s. Cardinal (q. v.); as a n., the genus *Lobelia*. [Rivinus (B, 121).]

CARDINAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²n-a²m(a²m)-e²nt²/u²m(u²m). From *cardo*, a hinge. Gr., *γυγλυμοειδής* [Hippocrates]. The articular surface of the lower end of the humerus; so called from its hinge-like hollows and eminences. [Galen (A, 325).]

CARDINATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka³rd-i²n-a²(a²)/ta². An order of the *Brachiopoda*. [L, 121.]

CARDINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²n-a²(a²)/tu²s(tu²s). Hinged, hinge-like. [A, 318, 325.]

CARDINIFEROUS, adj. Ka³rd-i²n-i²f²-e²r-u²s. From *cardo*, a hinge, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cardinifere*. Articulated by a sort of hinge (said of bivalve shells). [L, 41.]

CARDIO-AORTIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o-a²-o²r²/i²k. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **AORTA**. Lat., *cardio-aorticus*. Fr., *cardio-aortique*. Ger., *cardio-aortisch*. Pertaining to the heart and to the aorta. [J.] Cf. **CARDIO-ARTERIAL** and **PRESPHYMIC**.

CARDIO-ARTERIAL, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o-a²-te²/ri²-a²l. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **ARTERY**. Pertaining to the heart and to the arteries (said especially of the interval between the beginning of the ventricular systole and the arterial pulse). ["Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," v, p. 268, vii, p. 103 (J).] "Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," i, p. 661 (J.). Cf. **PRESPHYMIC** and see under **INTERVAL**.

CARDIOBELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-be²l²/i²-u²m(u²m). The *Philodendron hederaceum*. [B, 121.]

CARDIOBOTANON (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-bo²t²/a²n(a²n)-o²n. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *βοτάνη*, a plant. Fr., *cardiobotane*. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARDIOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-o-ka³r-si²-e. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *καρκίνος*, an eating ulcer. Cancer of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-ka³rp-u²s(u²s). See **SOULAMEA**.—**C. amarus** [Reinw.]. See **SOULAMEA amara**.

CARDIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-se(ka²)/le(a); in Eng., ka³rd-i²-o-sel. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cardiocele*. Ger., *Herzbruch*. Hernia of the heart. [A, 326.]—**C. abdominalis**. Ger., *Bauchherbruch*. A hernial escape of the heart into the abdomen. [A, 322.]

CARDIOCELIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-o-sal-e. A tumor in the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-se²nt(ke²nt)-es(a²)/i²s. Gen., *cardiocentes* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κέντροσις*, puncture. Fr., *cardiocentese*. Puncture of the heart; aspiration of a chamber of the heart. [I. Bruhl, "Progr. méd.," "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Nov., 1888, p. 454.]

CARDIOCLASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-o-klā-si²-e. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Rupture of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOCRYSTALLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-kri²st²-(kru²st²)-a²l(a²l)/li²e. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κρύσταλλος*, a crystal. Fr., *cardio-cristaux*. Ger., *Herzkrystallen*. Whittish microscopic crystals found by Gluge in the heart substance. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1837, No. 57 (A, 322); L, 81.]

CARDIOEDEMA [Lohstein] (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-dem²(dam)/i²-a². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἕδος*, ground. Fr., *cardio-démie*. Fatty degeneration of the heart. [A, 301, 385.]

CARDIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-o-dez(das). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *εἶδος*, likeness. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped. [L, 81.]

CARDIODYNE (Lat.), **CARDIODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)/i²nu²m(e-a), o(a²)/i²nu²m²/i²-a². From *καρδία* (see **CARDIA**), and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *cardiodynie*. Ger., *Herzschmerz*. Pain in the heart or in its vicinity. [L, 44.] **C. spasmodica intermittens**. Angina pectoris. [A, 322.]

CARDIODYS. ESTHESIA (Lat.), **CARDIODYS. ESTHESIS** (Lat.), **CARDIODYSNEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka³rd-i²-o(a²)-di²z²(du²s)-e²s(a²e²s)-thez(thas)/i²-a², -i²s, -ni²/ri²-a². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *αἴσθησις*, perception, or *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also **Dys-**). Impaired innervation of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOGASTROSTERNUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²rd i²-o-o²-ga²s-tro²-stro²-sa²r²-ski²²-rus²²-nus²²*. From *καρδία*, see *CARDIA*, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *στένος* (see *STENOSIS*). Ger., *Magennardskirrhus*. Stricture of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIOGMOS (Lat.), **CARDIOMUS** (Lat.), n. s. m. *Ka²rd i²-o²-gog²-mos²², mu²²-sus²²*. Ger., *cardiomyos*. Fr., *cardiomye*. See *CARDIOMYIA* and *ANGINA PECTORIS*. C., *strumosis* (Hirsch). Exophthalmic goitre. [F.]

CARDIOGRADE (Fr., adj.), *Ka²rd i²-o-gra²d*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *γράφω*, to write. Fr., *cardiographie*. Ger., *C*. An instrument for registering the force and other features of the cardiac contractions. Marey's improved *c* consists of a tambour contained in a wooden cup that can be fastened in an air-tight manner over the situation of the apex beat, having attached to it a button that can be pressed upon the skin by a degree of force regulated with a screw. In Sanderson's *c* the button is borne on a spring, and is separated from the tambour by an aluminium plate. In each instrument there is a tube communicating with a registering tambour. In Galabin's *c*, the bar, *B*, carrying the knife edge, *A*, is made up

of two parts, one of which slides within the other and can be fixed with a screw, *C*. A second knife edge, *D*, which can be raised or lowered, is attached to the bar. The brass frame is swung free by means of two transverse steel rods, *E*, attached by joints, *F*, allowing of vertical and horizontal adjustment, to four vertical steel rods, *G*, each pair being inserted into a bar of wood covered with leather, by which the instrument rests on the chest. The button is pressed on the site of the impulse by a spring, the force being adjustable with a screw, *K*, which perforates the short arm of the spring-lever, *B*. There are also two small springs, *L*, of different strength, to depress the long lever and prevent its being jerked away from its knife-edge by a sudden movement. In experiments on the lower animals an intracardiac *c* is used, consisting of a tube, properly curved for insertion into the heart through the

junction vein, and furnished with two small elastic bags, one, *V*, at the extremity, to rest within the ventricle, and the other, *O*, at such a distance from the first as to rest within the auricle. The bags communicate with a registering apparatus by separate compartments of the tube, ending in separate tubes, *TO* and *TV*. There is also a third tube, *TC*, having a similar bag, *C*, at its free end, which is secured in an incision over the situation of the apex-beat; this, too, communicates with the registering apparatus. [A, 333, 429, 440; *Med. chir. Trans.*, LVIII, p. 350; A, 441; K. Cf. *PANSKYMOGRAPH* and *POLYGRAPH*.]

CARDIOGRAPHIC, adj. *Ka²rd i²-o-gra²f i²-k*. Fr., *cardiographique*. Ger., *cardiographisch*. Pertaining to cardiography or to the cardiograph. [A, 301.]

CARDIOGRAPHY, n. *Ka²rd i²-o²-gra²f i²*. Fr., *cardiographie*. Ger., *Cardiographie*. 1. See *CARDIOLOGY*. [L, 41.] 2. The use of the cardiograph.

CARDIOHYDATIDIE (Piörry) (Fr.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-e²-d a²²-te-de*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *υδαρίς*, a vesicle. Hydatid disease of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOID, adj. *Ka²rd i²-oid*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cardioides*. Heart like. [A, 301.]

CARDIO-INHIBITORY, adj. *Ka²rd i²-o-i²-n hi²²-bi²²-tö² ri²²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *inhibere*, to check. Fr., *cardio-inhibitoire*. Ger., *cardioinhibitorisch*. Having an inhibitory action on the heart. [a, 17.]

CARDIOLITH, n. *Ka²rd i²-o-li²th*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *cardiolithe*, *cardiolite*, *cardiolithe* [Piörry]. An incrustation of the heart with calcareous matter. [L, 82.]

CARDIOLOGY, n. *Ka²rd i²-o²-lo²-gi²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *λογία*, understanding. Fr., *cardiologie*. Ger., *Cardiologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the heart. [L, 41.]

CARDIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²rd i²-o-o²-ma²²-la²²-ma²² a²²* (a²²-si²²-ki²²)-a²². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *cardiomalacie*, *cardiomalacia*. Piörry, *cardiomyomalacie* [Piörry]. Ger., *Herzweichung*. Softening of the heart. [A, 322; Lobstein (A, 301); L, 82.]

CARDIOMÉGALIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-ma²²-ga²²-e*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *μέγας*, large. Enlargement of the heart. [A, 350.]

CARDIOMÉLANOSIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-ma²²-la²²-n-o²-e*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *μέλας*, black. Melanosis of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOMETER, n. *Ka²rd i²-o²-m²-e²-t²-u²-r*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *cardiomètre*. See *HEMODYNAMOMETER*.

CARDIOMETRY, n. *Ka²rd i²-o²-m²-e²-t²-ri²²*. The practice of measuring the area of the heart by percussion. [K.]

CARDIOMYOLIPOSIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-me²-o-li²-p-o²-ze*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *μύς*, a muscle, and *λίπος*, fat. Fatty degeneration of the heart muscle. [L, 82.]

CARDIOMYOMALAXIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-me²-o-ma²²-la²²-x²-e*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *μύς*, a muscle, and *μαλακία*, softness. See *CARDIOMALACIA*.

CARDIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²rd i²-o²-n²-k u²²-s²-us²²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *όγκος*, a tumor. An aneurysm of the heart or of the aorta near the heart. [L, 84.]

CARDIONÉCROSIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-na²²-kro²-ze*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *νέκρωσις*, death. Gangrene of the heart. [L, 82.]

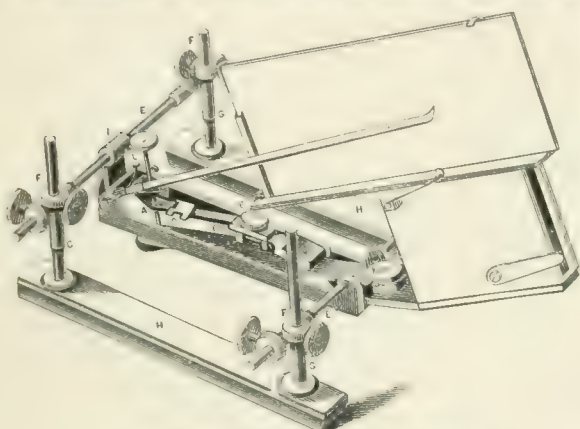
CARDIONOSOS (Lat.), **CARDIONOSUS** (Lat.), n. s. f. *Ka²rd i²-on²(n²)o²-s²-o²-s², -u²²-s²-us²²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *cardionose*. Ger., *Herzkrankheit*. Any disease of the heart. [A, 301, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIOPALMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²rd i²-o-o²-pa²²-l²(pa²²)-mu²²(mu²²)s²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *παλμος*, agitation. Fr., *cardiopalme*, *cardiopathie*. Ger., *Cardiopalme*, *Herzklopfen*. Palpitation of the heart. [A, 326.]

CARDIOPARAPLASIS (Lat.), **CARDIOPARAPLASMUS** (Lat.), n. s. f. and m. *Ka²rd i²-o-o²-pa²²-r²-pa²²-ro²-a²²-pa²²-la²²-s²is², -a²²-pa²²-ro²-la²²-z²-da²², mu²²(mu²²)s²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *παράπλᾶναι*, to lead astray. Malformation of the heart. [A, 322.]

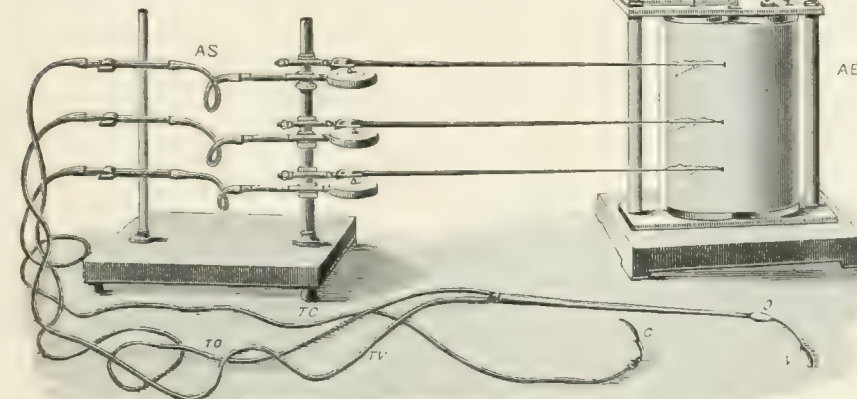
CARDIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²rd i²-o-o²-pa²²-th²-pa²²-th²-i²-a²²*. See *CARDIOPATHY*.

CARDIOPATHIE (Fr., Ger.), n. *Ka²rd i²-o-pa²²-th²-e, -e²*. See *CARDIOPATHY*. - C's *artérielles* [Huchard]. Certain affections of the heart which occur in the course of general sclerotic processes, especially arterio-ventricular and aortic valves, the coronary arteries and their branches, or the muscular interstices and the muscular fibre



GALABIN'S CARDIOGRAPH. (AFTER BRAMWELL.)

of two parts, one of which slides within the other and can be fixed with a screw, *C*. A second knife edge, *D*, which can be raised or lowered, is attached to the bar. The brass frame is swung free by means of two transverse steel rods, *E*, attached by joints, *F*, allowing of vertical and horizontal adjustment, to four vertical steel rods, *G*, each pair being inserted into a bar of wood covered with leather, by which the instrument rests on the chest. The button is pressed on the site of the impulse by a spring, the force being adjustable with a screw, *K*, which perforates the short arm of the spring-lever, *B*. There are also two small springs, *L*, of different strength, to depress the long lever and prevent its being jerked away from its knife-edge by a sudden movement. In experiments on the lower animals an intracardiac *c* is used, consisting of a tube, properly curved for insertion into the heart through the



THE INTRACARDIAC CARDIOGRAPH. (FROM FLINT, AFTER CHAUCHEAU AND MAREY.)

itself. They commonly reveal themselves suddenly by an attack of acute asystole brought on by some trifling cause. [Bull. gen. de therap., Oct. 15, 1886, p. 302 (a, 18).] **C. de la ménopause** [E. Clément]. Ger., *C. der Menopause*. A progressive functional disturbance of the heart associated with the menopause; characterized at first by attacks of palpitation and precordial distress at night, afterward by dyspnoea in addition, with syncopal seizures. [Lyon méd., Aug. 3, 1881, p. 433.] **C. scarlatineuse**. Disease of the heart due to scarlet fever. [Union méd., March 17, 1887, p. 426 (a, 18).]

CARDIOPATHY, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²p-a²th-i². Lat., *cardiopathia* (from *καρδία*, the heart, and *πάθος*, suffering). Fr., *cardiopathie*. Ger., *Cardiopathie*. Disease of or distress in the heart. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-pe²re-i²-ka³rd-i²-o²s. Gen., *cardiopericarditis*. For deriv., see *CARDIA*, *PERICARDIUM*, and *ITIS*. Fr., *cardiopericardite*. Inflammation of the heart and pericardium. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPETALAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-pe²te-a²l-(a³l)²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cardiopétales*. Of Reichenbach, a section of anaceous plants comprising *Cardiopetalum* (*Aberemoa*), etc. [B, 170.]

CARDIOPETALOUS, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²-pe²te-a²l-u²s. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πέταλον* (see *PETAL*). Fr., *cardiopétale*. Having heart-shaped petals. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHTHARISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²ph-tha³rd-i²s. Gen., *cardiophtharsis* (see *PH*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φθέρω*, to corrupt. A destructive affection (e. g., ulceration) of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPHTHARTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²ph-tha³rd-i²-i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to cardiophtharsis. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²fi²l-u²s. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *cardiophylle*. Having heart-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-o²fem-e. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φύμα*, a growth. Tuberculosis of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOPLECTIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²-ple²k-ti²k. Lat., *cardio-plecticus*. Fr., *cardiopectique*. Pertaining to cardioplegia. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²-ple²(pla)²i²gi²-a². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *cardioplegie*. Ger., *Cardioplegie*. *Herzschlag*, *Herzblutung*. 1. Paralysis or sudden failure of the heart. [L, 41, 81.] 2. Spasmodic contraction and relaxation of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPLEGICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²-ple²(pla)²i²gi²-i²k-(gi²ke²u²s(u²s)). See *CARDIOPLECTIC*.

CARDIOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²-ple²th-pla²th-o²ra². For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *PLETHORA*. Engorgement of the substance of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPNEUMATIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²-nu²ma²ti²k. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πνεῦμα*, a breath. Fr., *cardiopneumatique*. Ger., *cardiopneumatisch*. Relating to the heart and the lungs, especially to the action of the heart in producing or modifying respiratory movements. [J, 51, 55, 57; K, 16.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPH, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²-nu²mo²-gra²f. From *καρδία*, the heart, *πνεῦμα*, a breath, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument devised by Landois for estimating the cardiopneumatic effect of the systole and diastole of the heart. It consists essentially of a tambour which is connected with a tube that is held between the lips. The slightest movements of inspiration and expiration are communicated to the sensitive drum and to a lever-index which registers the curves of variation upon a revolving cylinder. [K, 19.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPHIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²-nu²mo²-gra²f-i²k. Ger., *cardiopneumographisch*. Pertaining to the cardiopneumograph or to a curve produced with it. [J, 57.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPHY, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²-nu²mo²-gra²f-i². The use of the cardiopneumograph. [A, 17.]

CARDIOPOLYEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²-po²li²z-i²u²m-i²a². From *καρδία*, the heart, *πολύς*, much, and *αἷμα*, blood. See *CARDIOLETHORA*.

CARDIOPTERIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd-i²-o²pt²er-i²de²o² (a³l²e²). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πτέρον*, a wing or fin. Of Blume and of H. Baillon, a family of plants related to the *Boraginaceae* and *Verbenaceae*, consisting of the single genus *Cardiopteris*. [B, 170, 214.]

CARDIOPTERIS [Wallich] (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²pt²er-i²s. A genus of plants of doubtful botanical affinities, but probably to be referred to the gamopetalous dicotyledons; so called from the heart-shaped winged fruit. [B, 121.] **C. Rumphii** [H. Baillon]. Fr., *caubier*, *igname blanche* (ou commun), *laine à vers*. A climbing herb with a milky juice and a root which is edible, though purgative to those unaccustomed to it. [B, 121, 173, 214.]

CARDIOPTEROUS, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²pt²er-i²u²s. Fr., *cardioptère*. Having heart-shaped wings or fins. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd-i²-o²ph-tha³rd-i²-mo²s. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. An old term for exophthalmic goitre. [F.]

CARDIO-PULMONARY, **CARDIO-PULMONIC**, adj's. Ka³rd-i²-o²pu²l-mo²na²i²-i²u²s, pu²l-mo²ni²i²k. For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *PULMO*. Fr., *cardio-pulmonaire*. Relating to the heart and lungs.

CARDIO-PUNCTURE, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²pu²nt²k-ti²u²r. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πunctura*, a puncture. Fr., *c. p.* An experimental puncture of the heart in an animal with the tip of a needle, the motions of the free end of which give a tracing of the cardiac movements. [L, 49.]

CARDIO-PYLORIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²pi²l-o²r-i²k. For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *PYLORUS*. Pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric regions. [B, 100.]

CARDIORRHECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²r-ek(rak)²-ti²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to cardiorrhexis. [A, 322.]

CARDIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-o²r-ru²m'a². Gen., *cardiorrheum'atos* (-is). For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *RHEUMATISM*. Rheumatism of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²r-re²x(rax)²-i²s. Gen., *cardiorrhex'eos* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ρήξις*, rupture. Fr., *cardiorrhéxie*, *déchirure du cœur*. Ger., *Zerreiβung des Herzens*. Rupture of the heart. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²r-ro²(ro²)-i²s(es). Gen., *cardiorrhoi'dos* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ρῆν*, to flow. Ger., *perverse Hämorrhoidal-Krankheit des Herzens*. A name said to have been applied to a hamorrhoidal affection of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOSCIRRHOSE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-o²si²r-ro²-ze. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σκιρρῶς*, a hard swelling. Scirrhus of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd-i²-o²(o²)-skle²risklar)-o²s(-is). Gen., *cardioscleros'eos* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σκληρῶν*, to harden. Fr., *cardiosclérose*, *cardiosclérose* [Piorry], *endureissement du cœur*. Ger., *Verhärtung des Herzens*. Induration of the heart. [Lobstein (L, 44); L, 82.]

CARDIOSCOPE, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²skop. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *c. Ger., Cardioskop*. An instrument for studying the cardiac movements. [Czermak (A, 385).]

CARDIOSPERMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd-i²-o²(o²)-spe²rm-(spe²rm)²e²-e(a³-e²). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Paullinieae*, comprising *Cardiospermum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDIOSPERMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-o²(o²)-spe²rm-(spe²rm)²o²n. 1. See *CARDIOSPERMUM*. 2. An old name for the *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CARDIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd-i²-o²(o²)-spe²rm-(spe²rm)²u²m(u²m). Fr., *cardiosperme*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of sapindaceous tropical climbing shrubs or herbs, named from the heart-shaped scars on the seeds. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. corindum** [Linnaeus]. A Brazilian species, but little known, resembling *C. halicacabum*. [B, 211, 214.]—**C. halicacabum** [Linnaeus]. Bengal, *nayaphataki*, *lataphatakar*. Sanscr., *ṇantishamati*. Fr., *pois de cœur*, *pois de merveille*, *cœur des Indes*. Ger., *gemeiner Herzsamen*, *Herzernsen*, *Wundererbsen*, *schwarze Schluten*. The common heart-seed, winter cherry, or heart-pea; a tropical species found in both hemispheres. The mucilaginous root is employed as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is used especially in diseases of the bladder. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable in the Moluccas, and are employed on the Malabar coast as a remedy in pulmonary diseases. Mixed with castor-oil, they are used internally for rheumatism and lumbago, and, boiled with oil and jaggery, are applied to sore eyes. The whole plant, boiled with oil, is used externally in bilious disorders; mixed with water, it is applied to stiff and rheumatic limbs; and, infused with milk, is employed to soften hard swellings. The seeds are said to be edible. [A, 479; B, 19, 121, 172.]

CARDIOSPHYMOGRAPH, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²sf²g²mo²-gra²f. From *καρδία*, the heart, *σφύγμός*, a throb, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *CARDIOGRAPH*.

CARDIOSTÉIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd-i²-o²stae. Calcification of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOSTENOMA (Lat.), **CARDIOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ka³rd-i²-o²(o²)-ste²n-o²ma²-si²s. Gen., *cardiostenom'atos* (-is), *-o'seos* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *στένωμα*, a strait, or *στένωσις*, constriction. Fr., *cardiosténome*, *cardiosténose*, *cardiosténie* [Piorry], *cardiostenose* [Piorry]. Ger., *Verengung der Herzmündungen*, *Herzverengung*. Constriction of the heart or of any of its cavities or orifices. (Properly, *cardiostenosis* means only the process of formation of a *cardiostenoma*.) [A, 301, 322; L, 81, 82.]

CARDIOTOMY, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²ti²o²m-i². Lat., *cardiotomia* (from *καρδία*, the heart, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *cardiotomie*. Dissection or the anatomy of the heart. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CARDIO-TOPOGRAPHY, n. Ka³rd-i²-o²to²p-o²g²ra²f-i². From *καρδία*, the heart, *τόπος*, a locality, and *γράφειν*, to describe. The topographical anatomy of the heart, also the art of ascertaining its situation, size, and shape during life. [A. F. Rasori, "Gazz. degli Ospit.", v, 1884, p. 315.]

CARDIO-TOXIC, adj. Ka³rd-i²-o²to²x-i²k. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τοξικόν*, a poison. Acting as a poison to the heart. [B.]

CARDIOTRAUMA (Lat.), **CARDIOTRAUSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ka³rd-i²-o²tra²(tra²ti²)-u²ma²-si²s. Gen., *cardiotraum'atos* (-is), *-o'seos* (-is). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τραῦμα*, a wound, or *τέρειν*, to wound. Fr., *cardiotraumatisme* [Piorry], *cardiotraumatisme* [Piorry]. Ger., *Herzverwundung*, *Verwundung des Herzens*, *Herztraumatismus*. Traumatism of the heart. [A, 250, 322.]

CARDIOTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd-i²-o²tro²(tro²ti²)-u²s(u²s). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τρόςμος*, a quivering. Ger., *Herz-zittern*. Fluttering of the heart. [L, 50.]

CARDIOTROPHE (Lat.), **CARDIOTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka³rd-i²-o²tro²(tro²ti²)-u²a². From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τροφή*, nutrition. The nutrition of the heart; of Piorry, its volume. [A, 322.]

CARDIOTROTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd-i²-o²tro²(tro²ti²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *καρδιότροπος* (from *καρδία*, the heart, and *τροπέω*, wounded). Fr., *cardiotrote*. A person wounded in the heart. [Galen (A, 325).]

ticus. The artichoke. [B. 200.] **C. eriocephalus** [Dod.] **C. eriophorus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. flavus**. The *Argemone mexicana*. [B. 270.] **C. fullonum**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 89.] **C. hemorrhoidalis**. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B. 173.] **C. helenioides** [Hudson]. The *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [B. 214.] **C. heterophyllus**. 1. Of Lightfoot, the *Cnicus pratensis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [B. 173.] **C. humilis gumifera**. The pineapple. [L. 119.] **C. lacteus**. The *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **C. lanceolatus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [B. 173, 215.] **C. leucantherus** [Schw.]. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 200.] **C. luteus erectus, reticulatus**, etc. [Morison]. The *Carthamus luteus*. [B. 200.] **C. lycophilus** [Villars]. The *Serratula heterophylla*. [B. 214.] **C. maculatus**. **C. Mariae**. **C. marianus** [Linnaeus]. The *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **C. marianus (semen)** [Netherl. Ph.]. The fruit (achania) of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 95.] **C. monspessulanus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus*. [B. 214.] **C. nutans** [Linnaeus]. The musk-thistle, a biennial European species with nodding heads of crimson-purple, highly odorous flowers; thought to render the milk of cows somewhat bitter. [B. 19, 121, 215.] **C. oleraceus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus oleraceus*. [B. 173.] **C. onopordon**. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 180.] **C. pinus**. See *CARINA acutis*. **C. polyacanthus** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus Casabonae*. **C. polymorphus** [Lapeyrouse]. The *C. helenioides*. [B. 173.] **C. pyrenaicus**. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus*. [B. 214.] **C. sanctus**. See *C. benedictus*. **C. sativus**. The *Cynara scolymus*. [B. 180.] **C. sativus carthamus (seu cnicus) dictus** [Pluk.]. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 200.] **C. serpens leviceaulis** [J. Baubin]. **C. serruloides** [Necker]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B. 173, 200.] **C. solstitialis**. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B.] **C. stellatus**. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B. 119.] **C. stellatus luteus**. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B.] **C. syriacus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus syriacus*. **C. tinctorius** [Scopoli]. The *Serratula tinctoria*. [B. 180.] **C. tomentosus**. **C. tomentosus, acanthi folio, vulgaris** [Tournefort]. **C. tomentosus, acanthi dictus, vulgaris** [Ray]. **C. tomentosus latifolius silvestris, spina alba dictus** [Herm.]. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 180, 200.] **C. Veneris**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 88.] **C. viarium et vinearum repens** [Parkinson]. **C. vinearum repens sonchi folio** [C. Baubin]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B. 200.] **C. virginianus**. Of Jacquin, the *Cnicus virginianus*; of Walton, perhaps the *Cnicus repandus*. [B. 214, 215.] **C. volutans**. **C. volutans aculeatus**. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 180.] **C. vulgaris** ["Merc. Bot."]. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B. 200.] **C. vulgarissimum viarium** [Ger.]. **C. vulgarissimum, radice repente, ceonothos Theophrasti** [Merc.]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B. 200.] **C. xeranthemos, flore albo ampliore, acaulis** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Carlina acaulis*. [B. 200.] **C. xeranthemos vulgaris annuus** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B. 200.] **Colschierni c.** A plant resembling the *Atractylis*. [L. 97.] **Conservae cardui benedicti**. Fr., *conservae de chardon bœnit*. A mixture of 1 part of the herb of *Centaurea benedicta* and 2 parts of sugar. [Palat. Disp., 1764, Sax. Ph. 1837 (B. 119.)] **Essentia cardui benedicti**. See *Tinctura cardui benedicti*. **Extractum cardui benedicti** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de chardon bœnit* [Fr. Cod.]. An extract from the herb or leaves of *Centaurea benedicta*, made by infusion or decoction or by inspersion of the juice. [B. 95, 119.] **Extractum cardui benedicti fluidum**. An extract made from the root of *Centaurea benedicta* by exhausting it with dilute alcohol (such a quantity of the menstruum being employed that a pint of the preparation corresponds to 16 oz. of the root) and adding 6 oz. of sugar to the pint. [G. Dohme, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 77 (B).] **Extractum cardui tomentosi**. Fr., *extrait de chardon aux ânes*. An extract made by inspissating the juice of the herb of *Onopordon acanthium*. [Disp. Fuldens, 1791, Disp. Ippiae, 1794 (B. 119.)] **Flores cardui benedicti**. Sp., *cardo santo* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 95.] **Folia cardui benedicti** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The leaves of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 95.] **Fructus cardui Mariae**. The fruit (achania) of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 95.] **Herba cardui benedicti** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 95, 180.] **Herba cardui eriocephali**. The herb of *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B. 180.] **Herba cardui hemorrhoidalis**. The herb of *Cnicus arvensis*. [B. 180.] **Herba cardui lactei (seu maculati, seu Mariae, seu mariani)**. The herb of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **Herba cardui sancti**. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 180.] **Herba cardui stellati**. The herb of *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B. 180.] **Herba cardui vulgaris**. The herb of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **Herba recens cardui onopordi (seu tomentosi)**. The fresh herb of *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 180.] **Infusum cardui benedicti**. See *Tisane de chardon bœnit*. **Radix cardui anglicani**. The root of *Carlina acaulis*. [B. 180.] **Radix cardui lactei (seu maculati)**. The root of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **Radix cardui onopordi**. The root of *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 180.] **Radix cardui stellati**. The root of *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B. 119.] **Radix cardui tomentosi**. See *Radix cardui onopordi*. **Radix cardui volutans (aculeati)**. The root of *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 180.] **Radix cardui vulgaris**. The root of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **Semen cardui benedicti**. The fruit of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 180.] **Semen cardui Mariae (seu mariani)**. The fruit of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **Semen cardui sativi**. The fruit of *Cynara scolymus*. [B. 180.] **Semen cardui vulgaris**. The fruit of *Silybum marianum*. [B. 180.] **Tinctura cardui benedicti**. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de chardon bœnit*. A preparation made by exhausting 1 part of *Centaurea benedicta* with 4 parts of alcohol. [Brunsw. Ph. 1777, Würtemb. Ph. 1798 (B. 119.)]

CARE, n. The *Ferns aucuparia*; in Caromandel, the *Wibera tetrandra* and the *Gmelina cordata*. [B. 121, 275.]

CARE (Lat.), n. n., indecl. *Karka*² re-rai. See *CARA*.

CAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Karka*² re²-a². Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbellatae*, comprising *Carum* (*Carum*), *Cleri*, *Tragose-lum*, *Podagratus*, and *Anisum*. [B. 170.]

CAREAR (Lat.), n. n. *Ka*²rka²r-e(a)²a². Gen., *care*²atos (-is). Gr., *κάρηα*. See *CARA*.

CAREBAREIS (Lat.), **CAREBARIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Ka*²r-(ka²r-e²a)²ba²rba²r-e(a)²si²s, -ba²rba²r-e(a)²a², -ha²ba²r²i²a². Gen., *carebari*²s (-is), -ba²r²a², -ba²r²a². Gr., *καρηβαρία*, *καρηβαρία* (from *καρηβαίω*, to have a heaviness of the head). Fr., *carébarie*. Ger., *drückender Kopfschmerz*. Pain in the head with a sense of heaviness. [A. 301, 322; Galen (A. 325); L. 128.]

CAREBARICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka*²rka²r-e²a²-ba²rba²r-i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *καρηβαρικός*. Pertaining to carebaria. [A. 322.]

CARE-BŒUF (Fr.), n. *Ka*²r-bu²f. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 173.]

CAREICHE (Fr.), n. *Ka*²r-e²sh. The genus *Carex*. [B. 173.]

CAREILLADA (Languedoc), **CAREILLADE** (Fr.), **CAREILLADO** (Languedoc), n's *Ka*²r-e²ya²d-a², -ya²d, -ya²d-o. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B. 121, 173.]

CARE-KANDEL, n. Of Rheede, an undetermined East Indian shrub belonging to the *Myrtaceae*. [B. 121.]

CARELA (Hind.), n. The *Morinda charantia*. [B. 172.]

CARELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka*²rka²r-e(a)²li²a². Fr., *carelie*. 1. Of Adanson, see *AGERATUM*. 2. Of Lessing, a genus of composite shrubs indigenous to Brazil. [B. 42, 121.]

CARELIADO, n. See *CAREILLADO*.

CARELLI, n. See *CARETTI*.

CARELLONA-CONDI, n. In the East Indies, the *Convolvulus (Ipomoea) pes-caprae*. [B. 121.]

CARELVE-VEGON (Malay), **CARELVE VENGOU** (Malay), n's. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B. 121, 172.]

CAREMIOTTI, n. In Malabar, the *Sapum aucuparium*. [B. 121.]

CARENA, n. An old name for the twenty-fourth part of a drop. [Ruland, Johnson (A. 325).]

CARENAL (Fr.), adj. *Ka*²r-an-a². See *CARINAL*.

CARENARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka*²rka²r-e²a²-na²a²-i²a². A vessel in which carenum was made. [A. 318.]

CARENDANG, n. In Java, the *Carissa edulis*. [B. 121.]

CARÈNE (Fr.), n. *Ka*²r-e²n. See *CARINA*. **C. à deux pieds**. See *CARINA biceps*. **C. de l'hyoide** [Cuvier]. See *Urohyal bone*. **C. dipétale**. See *CARINA dipetala*.

CARÈNE (Fr.), adj. *Ka*²r-an-a². See *CARINATE*.

CARENUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka*²rka²r-en(an)²u²m(u²m). Gr., *κάρνον* (1st def.), *κάρνον* (2d def.). 1. The head. [Galen (A. 325).] 2. New wine inspissated by boiling; used anciently for vesical calculus, renal disease, and sciatica. [A. 318; B. 200.]

CARET (Fr.), n. *Ka*²r-a². 1. The *Chelonis (Testudo) imbricata*. [A. 301; L. 105.] 2. The genus *Carex*. [B. 121.]

CARETELA, n. In the East Indies, the *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B. 121.]

CARETTA-TSJORI-VALLI, n. The *Cissus trilobata*. [Rheede (B. 121).]

CARETTI (Malay), n. The *Cassalpinia bonduc*. [B. 172.]

CARETTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka*²rka²r-e²a²-ti²e(na)². A tribe of the *Cheloniade*. [L. 256.]

CARETTOCHELYDIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka*²rka²r-e²a²-to²-to²-ke²ch²e²h²i²du²d²i²d²-e²a²-e². A family of the *Neurodina*. [L. 121.]

CARETTOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka*²rka²r-e²a²-to²-to²-i²d²e²d²e²-a². Fr., *carettoïdes* [Fitzinger]. A family of the *Cheloniade*. [L. 180.]

CAREUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka*²rka²r-e²a²-u²m(u²m). Of Pliny, the genus *Carum*. [Adanson (B. 121).] **C. vinum**. See *CARENUM* (2d def.).

CAREX (Lat.), n. f. *Ka*²rka²r-e²x(rax). Gen., *car*²icis. Fr., *laiche*. Ger., *Kiedgras*, *Segge*. The sedge; a genus of perennial cyperaceous grass-like herbs of the tribe *Cariceae* (*Caricaceae*). It comprises from 500 to 1,000 species growing in all parts of the globe and found especially in damp and marshy grounds. [B. 19, 34, 121; Pux (B. 245).] **C. approximata** [Hoffmann]. A European species identified by Duchesne with *C. leporina* or *C. lagopina*. [B. 173.] **C. arenaria**. Fr., *laiche des sables, salsapaille d'Allemagne*. Ger., *Sandriedgras*, *Sandsegge*, *rotte Quecke*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a European species, of which the rhizome *radix caricis* (seu *caricis arenariae*, seu *arenariae*, seu *arenariae*, seu *graminis rubri*, seu *graminis nigri*, seu *graminis majoris*, seu *sarsaparilla germanica*, seu *sarsaparilla germanica*, or German *sarsaparilla*) has, when fresh, a feebly balsamic odor and a sweetish pungent aromatic taste. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and in herpes, impetigo, and syphilis. 2. Of Lessing, a species identified with *C. disticha*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. disticha** [Hudson]. Fr., *laiche à deux rangs*. Ger., *mittleres Riedgras*. A species found in Europe and North America, very similar to *C. arenaria* (and also known as German *sarsaparilla*), of which the rhizome is said to be diaphoretic and emollient. It is employed like that of *C. arenaria*. [B. 34, 173, 180.] **C. hirta** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *laiche velu*. Ger., *stiefhaariges Riedgras, haarige Segge*. A European species resembling *C. arenaria* in physical characters. It is often substituted for the latter, but the rhizome is less aromatic, and probably has less medicinal value. [B. 173, 180.] **C. inflata** [Roth]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. vesicaria*. [B. 173.] **C. intermedia** [Good]. The *C. disticha*.

[B. 34, 173.] *C. Lachenalii* [Schkuhr]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. lagopina* or *C. leporina*; employed like the latter. [B. 173.] *C. lagopina* (Wahlberg), *C. leporina* [Lamoureux]. Two European species, said to be used by the Tartars in making bed coverings. [B. 173.] *C. lithospermia* [Lamoureux]. The *Scleria lagellum*. [Kunth; B. 173.] *C. multifloris* [Thunberg]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. disticha*. [B. 173.] *C. pseudo-arenaria* [Persoon]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. disticha*. [B. 173.] *C. spicata*. 1. Of Lamour, the *C. disticha*. 2. Of Thunberg, the *C. vulpina*. [B. 173.] *C. torrefacta* [Gmelin]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. vesicaria*. [B. 173.] *C. vesicaria* [Lamoureux]. Fr., *ciseau, rousche, rouschette*. A European species, the dry leaves of which are used like straw for making chairs; and for making garments which protect from cold and absorb sweat. [B. 173.] *C. vulpina* [Lamoureux]. A European species which affords good pasturage for goats and horses, and the culm of which is made into cords. [B. 173.] *Rhizoma caricis*, *Stolones caricis*. The rhizome of *C. arenaria*. [A. 319; B. 180, 270.]

CAREYA [Roxburgh] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r²e²a². Named after W. Carey, an English botanist. A genus of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Barringtonieae*, indigenous to the East Indies and tropical Australia. [B. 121.] *C. arborea* [Roxburgh]. A large tree of Coromandel and Malabar. [B. 172.]

CAREZZA (It.), n. Ka²r²e²z²a². The genus *Carex*. [B. 121.]

CARFUNKEL (Ger.), n. Ka²r²fun²ka². See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.

CARGILLIA [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r².ji²gi²li²a². See DIOSPYROS.

CARGOBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²r²go²br²an²chi²a². (bra²n²) ki²ch²i²ba²chi²ta². Fr., *cargobranches*. See NUCLEOBANCHIATA.

CARGUA-CARGUA, n. In Peru, the *Cascarilla carua* and the *Cascarilla bullata*. [B. 121.]

CARGADERO, n. In New Granada, the *Gnatteria caradéro*. [B. 121.]

CARHUMFET (Ar.), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARIUN-KAMMEN, n. In Finland, the *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARI, n. See CARY.

CARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r²a²ri²a². Of Pliny, the *Juglans regia*. [L. 105.]

CARIACO, n. A small variety of maize much esteemed in British Guiana. [B. 19.]

CARIACON, n. Fr., c. A fermented drink made in Cayenne from cassava, sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane. [L. 105.]

CARIAMIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²ika²ri²a²mi²a²m²i²d²e². (a²e²) 1. A family of the *Asteroides*. [L. 221.] 2. Of Sclater, a family of the *Carnivora*. [L. 121.]

CARIAMINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²ika²ri²a²mi²a²m²i²n²e². (e²a²e²) Fr., *caramines*. See CARIAMIDE.

CARIANGAY, n. See ABABANGAY.

CARIA-POETI (Hind.), n. The myrtle. [B. 88, 121.]

CARIARI (Hind.), n. The *Gloriosa superba*. [B. 172.]

CARIAROU, n. In the Antilles, a vine the leaves of which furnish a red pigment. The name is also applied to several species of *Convolvulus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CARIATED, adj. Ka²ri²a²t²e²d. Fr., *carie*. See CARIOUS.

CARICA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *caricus* (ficus understood). Ka²r². (ka²r²) i²ka². Fr., *figue* (1st def.), *papayer* (2d def.). Ger., *Feige* (1st def.). 1. A fig. (Cf. Ficus c.) in the pl., *carice*, the official title for figs in the Ger. (1st ed.), Austr., Belg., Swiss, and Gr. Ph's.



THE CARICA PAPAYA. [A. 327.]

[B. 95.] 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of plants, by some referred to the *Passifloraceae*, by Link and others made the type of a distinct

order, the *Papayaceae*; the *Papaya* of De Candolle. [B. 75, 121.] *C. citrifolia*. A species with edible fruit. [B. 19.] *C. digitata*. See *C. spinosa*. *C. papaya*. Lamoureux. Fr., *papayer commun*, *figuier des îles ou des nègres*. Ger., *Melancholium*. It., *papaya*. Sp., *papaya*. Mex Ph., Syn., *Papaya americana*, Lamoureux, seu *vulgaris* [De Candolle], seu c. [Gärtner]. The papaw, or melon-tree, indigenous to South America, and cultivated throughout the tropics. It is a small tree, bearing large palmate leaves, and an orange-colored, succulent, oblong fruit, with thick rind, and containing numerous black seeds. When ripe, the fruit is eaten, especially in the form of preserves or pickles. The leaves are used instead of soap. The juice of the unripe fruit contains an albuminoid substance, papain or papayotin, which gives it a peptonizing property. A similar property seems to reside in other parts of the plant, as



THE CARICA SPINOSA. [A. 327.]

meat wrapped in the leaves or suspended from the branches, and also the flesh of animals feeding upon the leaves and fruit, are rendered tender. The juice is also said to exert a solvent effect on the circulating blood. Taken internally undiluted, it is acrid and may cause severe gastro-enteritis, acting as a powerful cathartic. Together with the seeds and the milky juice of the tree, it is employed as an anthelmintic. The juice of the fruit-pulp is used to remove freckles. [B. 19, 81, 172, 173, 180; J. M. Maisch, "Ann. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886.] *C. pyriformis*. A species with edible fruit. [B. 19.] *C. spinosa*. The chambara; a species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana. The juice of the tree is very acrid, the fruit is insipid, and the flowers emit a stercoraceous odor. [L. 80, 86; B. 19.] *Fructus caricae*. The fig. [B. 180.]

CARICACEE [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²ika²ri²a²ka². (ka²) se²ke²e²a². The *Papayaceae*. [B. 121.]

CARICE (Lat.), n. f. pl. of *carica* (q. v.). Ka²r²ka²ri²se. (ka²e²). 1. Figs. See CARICA. 2. Of Link, the *Papayaceae*. [B. 95, 170.]

CARI-CAPUDI (Malay), **CARI-CAPUSI** (Malay), n's. The *Hibiscus (Paritium) tiliaceus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CARICATURE-PLANT, n. Ka²r²i²ka²t²u²r. The *Graptophyllum hortense*. [B. 185, 275.]

CARICEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²ika²ri²a²si²ke²re²a²e². From *Carex* (1st def.) or *Carica* (2d def.). 1. Of Kunth and others, a division of cyperaceous plants comprising *Carex*, etc., in which the flowers are completely dictynous and usually monœcious, and have no perianth, the latter being replaced in female flowers by a perigynium; the female spikelets are one-flowered, the male normally containing two or more flowers, and are terminal. [B. 42, 121, 170; Pax (B. 245).] 2. Of Turp., the *Papayaceae*. [B. 170.]

CARICIN, n. Ka²ri²si²n. Fr., *caricine*. A green amorphous substance obtained by precipitating the juice of *Carica papaya* with alcohol; thought by its discoverer, Moncorvo, to be the active digestive principle of the plant. [B. 108.]

CARICINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²ika²ri²a²si²ke²re²a²e². Of Kunth and others, a section of cyperaceous plants, including the genus *Carex*, and, according to Reichenbach, comprising the divisions *Elyneae*, *Elyneae*, *Carex*, *Chrysanthraceae* (*Chrysanthraceae*), and *Scleriaceae* (*Scleriaceae*). [B. 170.]

CARICINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²ika²ri²a²si²ke²re²a²e². See CARICEE.

CARICOGRAPHY, n. Ka²r²i²ka²o²g²ra²f²i². From *carica* (q. v.), and *γράφειν*, to delineate. Fr., *caricographie*. The botany of the sedges. [B. 121.]

CARICOIDEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r²(ka²)i²ka²o²(o²)i²d²(ed)²e². (e²a²e²). A suborder of cyperaceous plants, comprising the tribes *Rhynchosporaceae*, *Gahniaceae*, *Hoppeaceae* (with the subtribes *Chrysanthaceae* and *Hoppeaceae*, *Scleriaceae*, and *Carex*), in which the flowers are usually monœcious and disposed in unisexual or androgynous spikelets. [Pax (B. 245).]

CARICOLOGY, n. Ka²r²i²ka²o²l²o²gi². Lat., *caricologia* (from *carica* [q. v.], and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *caricologie*. See CARICOGRAPHY.

CARICOLUS (Lat., adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)os^2$ lu^2 su^2). From *carica* *q. v.*, and *colere*, to inhabit. Living upon sedges (said of insects). [L. 11, 180.]

CARICON (Lat., n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)on$ (Gr. $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\kappa\acute{o}\nu$, Ger., *karische Salbe*). Of Hippocrates, a medicine used as an escharotic for exuberant granulations, consisting of black hellebore, sandarac, copper scale-red oxide of copper, washed lead, sulphur, opium, and cantharides mixed with oil of cedar. [B. 200.]

CARICOUS, adj. $Ka^2r(ik)us^2$. Lat., *caricosus* (from *carica*, a fig.). Fr., *carriqueux*, *carricole*. Ger., *feigenartig*. Resembling a fig. [A. 18; L. 11.]

CARICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)u^2$ men^2 um . See **CARICON**.

CARIDE (Alibert) (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ed . A variety of cancerous disease of the skin. [A. 301.]

CARIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ e^2 a^2 . See **CARIDES**.

CARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ ez^2 e^2 s . Gr., $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$. Pl., c. Ger., *Cariden*, *Krebsläuse*. 1. Of Galen, shrimps. [B. 200.] 2. Of Haeckel, a class of the *Arthropoda*, including those having 2 pairs of antennae. [L. 121, 228.]

CARIDIODES [M. Edwards] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ oid^2 ez^2 e^2 s . Fr., *caridioides*. See **SCHIZOPODA**.

CARIDITA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ i e^2 ta^2 . See **CARIDES**.

CARIDOÏDES [Milne-Edwards] (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^2r-id^2 $o-ed$. A division of the *Stomatopoda*. [L. 11.]

CARIDOMORPHA [Huxley] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ om^2 or^2 fa^2 . A group of the *Phyllobranchiata*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 783 (L).]

CARIE (Fr., n. Ka^2r . See **CARIES**. **C. des céréales**. See **CARIES** of wheat and **CARIES** of Indian corn. **C. des dents**. See **Dental caries**. **C. des grains**. Vegetable caries affecting the seeds of plants. [L. 41.] **C. des végétaux**. See **CARIES** (2d def.). **C. du blé**. See **CARIES** of wheat. **C. du maïs**. See **CARIES** of Indian corn. **C. fungueuse**. See **CARIES fungosa**. **C. humide**. An old name for caries as distinguished from necrosis. [A. 301.] **C. névrotique**. See **CARIES névrotica**. **C. pénétrante**. Dental caries extending to the pulp. [A. 301.] **C. profonde**. Dental caries affecting the dentin. [A. 301.] **C. sèche**. An old name for necrosis. [A. 301.] **C. superficielle**. Dental caries affecting only the enamel. [A. 301.]

CARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^2r-i^2 a^2 . See **CARIOUS**.

CARIEIRO, n. In Languedoc, the *Ruta graveolens*. [B. 121.]

CARIES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ ez^2 e^2 s . Gen., *carie'i*. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$. Fr., *carie*. Ger., *Beinfress*, *Beinfäule*, *Knochenfress*. Pl., c. 1. Ulceration, especially of bone. [A. 325.] 2. A term for various morbid processes in vegetables, producing deformation and progressive destruction of the tissues, and usually caused by parasitic vegetable organisms. It comprises the various forms of smut, bunt, etc., in cereals. [B. 19, 121.] See **C. of wheat** and **C. of Indian corn**. **Atonic c.** Fr., *carie atonique*. Of Billroth, a variety of c. in which there is little swelling, the skin is red, thin, and often undermined, and the pus discharged is thin and often foetid and sanious. [A. 328 (a. 18).] **C. aperta** (obsolete). C. of bone with overlying ulceration of the soft parts. [L. 44.] **C. articulum**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**. **C. callosa**. See **SYPHILITIC CHANCER**. **C. carnosa**. C. fungosa with numerous large fleshy masses of granulations. [L. 44.] **C. centralis**. A circumscribed chronic osteomyelitis in the medullary cavity of a hollow bone, causing disease of the cortical substance from within. [E. 15.] **C. dentis**. **C. dentium**. Fr., *carie dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnaries*. C. of the teeth. [E.] **C. fungosa**. Ger., *fungöser Knochenfress*. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**. **C. gallica**. See **SYPHILITIC CHANCER**. **C. gangrenosa**. See **C.** (1st def.). **C. granulosa**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**. **C. interna**. See **C. centralis**. **C. mollis**. See **FUNGUS ARTHRITIS**. **C. necrotica**. A form in which fragments of bone are detached before being disintegrated. [A. 326.] **C. non gallica** (Falloppius). See **Simple chancre**. **C. occulta**. An old name for c. of bone with the overlying skin intact. [F. Busch (A. 319).] **C. of Indian corn**. Fr., *carie du maïs*. A form of c. (2d def.) due to the development of the *Ustilago maydis* (corn smut), the mycelium of which penetrates and destroys the tissues and reproductive organs of maize (*Zea maydis*), gradually replacing them with masses of dark colored spores enveloped in a gelatinous membrane. [B. 11, 81, 121.] **C. of wheat**. Fr., *carie du blé*. A form of c. (2d def.) produced by the *Tilletia c.*, the mycelium of which penetrates the seed-coat and causes the absorption of the seed, which it replaces by its own globose spores. The disease is sometimes also produced by the *Anguillula (Rhabditis) tritici*. [B. 19, 121.] **C. profunda**. See **C. centralis**. **C. pudendagra**. **C. pudendum**. See **CHANCER**. **C. rheumatica**. An improper name for ulceration of the articular ends of bones in purulent arthritis, by an extension of the process of ulceration from the articular cartilages to the subjacent bone. [L. 44.] **C. sicca**. C. in which there is as yet no external opening, or in which there is hardly any suppuration. [A. 326.] **C. sicca syphilitica** (Virchow). A form of c. sicca occurring by the formation of a gumma in the periosteum. [Grünh. (A. 319).] **C. superficialis**. Chronic suppurative, ulcerative osteitis. [A. 305.] **C. virgæ** (Lat.). Chancre (q. v.) of the penis. [G.] **Central c.** See **C. centralis**. **Lacunar c.** A form of c. in which the edge of the undermined portion of bone forms a line made up of arcs of small circles. [Moos, "Arch. of Otol." xiv, p. 14, a. 18.] **Secondary c.** C. developed in connection with injury or disease of adjacent structures. [L. 324.] **Strumous c.** A c. of constitutional origin or from slight local irritation, usually appearing in the tarsus, carpus, or vertebrae, or in the cancellous ends of long bones. [E.] **Symptomatic c.** See **Secondary c.** **Vegetable c.** See **C.** (2d def.).

CARIESIN, n. Ka^2r-id^2 es^2 i^2 n . In isopathic medication, carious bone used as a remedy. [B. 270.]

CARIEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^2r-id^2 u^2 . See **CARIOUS**.

CARILHA, CARILLA, n's. In Malabar, a species of *Vitex*, probably *Vitex trifoliata*. [B. 121.]

CARILLON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-el-yo^2$ n^2 . The *Campanula medium*. [B. 121, 173.]

CARIM-CORINI (Malay), **CARIM-CURINI** (Malay), n's. The *Justicia echolium*. [B. 121, 172.]

CARIMGALA (Malay), **CARIM-GOLA** (Malay), n's. The *Pontederia vaginalis*. [B. 121, 172.]

CARI-MOULLI (Tamil), n. The *Solanum indicum*. [B. 121.]

CARIM-PANA (Malay), n. The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [Rheede (B. 88, 172).]

CARIM-TUMBA (Malay), n. The *Anisomeles (Nepeta) malabarica*. [B. 172.]

CARINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)en^2$ na^2 . From $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\nu$, to cleave. Fr., *carène*. Ger., *Kiel*, *Schiffchen*. A ridge or keel-like process. Hence: 1. A process running like a keel along the dorsal surface of any elevated portion of a plant-structure, especially if the latter is hollow. 2. The ridge made by the union of the prominent lower edges of the two inferior petals of a papilionaceous flower. 3. The anterior petal in the flower of the *Polygalaceæ*. [B. 19, 121, 123.] 4. In conchology, a dorsal median piece in the shell of certain cirripeds. [L. 11, 221, 296.] 5. In anatomy, a median ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri, also the spinal column. [Wilder (K); L. 325.] **C. aqueductus Sylvii**. The keel-shaped lower edge of the aqueductus Sylvii. [a. 18.] **C. biceps**. Fr., *carène à deux pieds*. A c. (2d def.) where the two petals are free at the base and adherent along their edges above. [B. 121.] **C. dipetala**. Fr., *carène dipétale*. Ger., *zweiblättriges Schiffchen*. A c. (2d def.) in which the two petals are free through their entire length. [B. 121, 123.] **C. monopetala**. Ger., *eiblättriges Schiffchen*. See **C. biceps**. [B. 123.] **C. sterni**. In birds, the keel-like projection of the sternum. [L. 200.] **C. vaginæ** (Kohlrausch). See **COLUMNA vaginæ anterior**.

CARINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)en^2$ $a(a^2)se^2$ ke^2 e^2 . Fr., *carinacees* [De Blainville]. A family of the univalve molluscs. [L. 180.]

CARINAL, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 na^2 . Lat., *carinalis*. Fr., c. Ger., *kielförmig*. Having the form of a keel; in botany, pertaining to the carina. [B. 1, 77, 123.]

CARINARIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)en^2$ $a(a^2)ri^2$ $a(a^2)se^2$ ke^2 a^2 . A suborder of the *Natantia*. [L. 121.]

CARINATÆ [Huxley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)en^2$ $a(a^2)te^2$ ta^2 e^2 . Fr., *carinées*. Ger., *Kielvögel*. An order of birds having the sternum raised into a median ridge or keel. [L. 221.]

CARINATE, CARINATED, adj's. Ka^2r-id^2 na^2 at at e^2 d . Lat., *carinatus*. Fr., *cariné*, *caréné*. Ger., *kielförmig*, *gekielt*, *kielig*, *gefalt*. Shaped like a keel; also provided with a keel or carina (q. v.) or a keel-like process. [B. 19, 121, 123; L. 121.] Cf. **PECTUS carinatum**.

CARINATION, n. Ka^2r-id^2 na^2 shu^2 n . The state of being keel-shaped or the production of a keel shaped formation. [L.]

CARINATO-PPLICATE, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 na^2 to pli kat . From *carina*, a keel, and *plica*, a fold. Plicate with each fold forming a keel like process. [B. 19.]

CARINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-en-a$. See **CARINATE**.

CARINIFEROUS, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 fer^2 u^2 s . From *carina*, a keel, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carinifère*. Ger., *kieltragend*. Furnished with a keel-like process. [L. 41, 180.]

CARINIFORM, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 fo^2 rm . From *carina*, a keel, and *forma*, form. Keel-shaped.

CARINO-LATERAL, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 na^2 la^2 ter a^2 l . From *carina* (q. v.), and *latus*, the side. 1. Situated at the side of the carina. [B. 100.] 2. In the cirripeds, relating to the carina and to the lateral regions of the body. [L. 296.]

CARIN SIRAGUM (Tamil), n. The *Nigella sativa*. [B. 172.]

CARINTA-KALI, n. In Malabar, the *Psychotria herbacea*. [B. 121.]

CARINTI, n. In the East Indies, the *Uraria zojanica*, also an undetermined species of *Momordia*. [B. 121.]

CARINULATE, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 na^2 u^2 at . Lat., *carinulatus*. Fr., *carinulé*. Furnished with a small or not well-defined keel. [L. 180.]

CARIOCAR, n. See **CARYOCAR**.

CARIO-NÉCROSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2r-id^2 $o-na$ kro z ek . Carious and necrotic. [L. 88.]

CARIOUSITY, n. Ka^2r-id^2 u^2 i^2 . See **CARIES**.

CARIOSSO, n. See **ADY**.

CARIOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^2r-id^2 os^2 us^2 . See **CARIOUS**.

CARIOTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)r(ik)id^2$ o te ta^2 e^2 . Of Dioscorides, dry dates. [Bory (B. 121); L. 105.]

CARIOUS, adj. Ka^2r-id^2 us^2 . Lat., *cariosus*. Fr., *carie*, *carieux*. Ger., *carios*, *beinfressig*, *knochenfressig*. Pertaining to or affected with caries; in botany, having irregular depressions and perforations as if worm-eaten, so as to resemble a carious bone. [B. 123.]

CARIPA, n. The genus *Prigara*. [B. 121.]

CARIQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ek . In Provence, dry figs. [B. 121.]

CARIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^2r-e ku^2 . See **CARIOUS**.

CARIRAM (Malay), n. The *Strychnos nuxvomica*. [B. 172.]

CARISSA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²rkak² rissas². Fr. *carisse*. A genus of spiny shrubs of the tribe *Carissae*, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. [B. 12, 121.] *C. arduina* Lamarck. *C. hispida* (Linnaeus). A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, where the berries are eaten. [B. 153.] *C. carandas* (Linnaeus). Fr. *carle*. Malay. *karlay*. Tamil. *kalapala*. Hind. *karandha*. Sanscr. *karandharadaka*. A thorny shrub growing throughout India. The fruit is stomachic and used in biliousness. The unripe fruit is astringent. [A. 159; B. 19, 172.] *C. diffusa*. A thorny shrub of India, employed medicinally by the Hindus. It bears a small black edible fruit. [B. 172.] *C. edulis* (Vahl). An Egyptian species. The berries and young shoots are eaten. [B. 174.] *C. ferox*. A species which, with *C. arduina*, includes the Linnaean species *Arduina hispanica*. [B. 174.] *C. grandifolia*. An African species with a fleshy subacid fruit called *Natal plum* and *amantia-pala*. [B. 19.] *C. xylopericon* Dupetit-Thouars. Fr. *baucamer de Bourbon, bois d'absinthe*. A species growing in the Isle of Bourbon. The bark is used in diseases of the urinary organs, and the very bitter wood is made into bitter cups, which impart to wine or water a bitter taste and a tonic property. [B. 19, 174.]

CARISSÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²rkak² rissas² se² e² a² e². Fr. *carissées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Conductae*, comprising *Carissa*, *Ravennaria*, *Caribea*, *Altemandria*, *Alcyon*, *Ophocaulon*, *Strophos*, etc. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Conductae*, comprising nearly the same genera and subsequently subdivided into the *Jasminaceae*, *Ravennariaceae*, and *Caribeeae*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Apocynaceae* comprising *Carissa*, *Willichia*, *Adelium*, etc. [B. 121, 170.]

CARISTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²rkak² rissas² e² a² e². Dates. [B. 180.]

CARIUM TERRE, n. An old name for gluten. [Ruland (A. 325).]

CARIVE (Fr.), n. Ka²rkav. Formerly, the *Capsicum annuum*. [Pomet (B. 121).]

CARI-VILLANDI, n. The *Smilax indica*. [B. 121.]

CARLATE, n. Ka²rlat. Fr. c. A salt of carlic-acrylic acid. [A. 385.]

CARLIC, n. Ka²rlizk. See CHARLOCK.

CARLIC ACID, n. Ka²rlizk. Fr. *acide carlique*. See ATRACTYLIC ACID.

CARLINA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²rlina². Named, according to Linnaeus, after Charles I., of Germany; according to Olivier de Serres, after *Charlemagne*; both being said to have cured the plague in their armies with *C. acaulis*. Fr. *carline*. Ger. *Eberwur*; It. c. Sp. *carlina*. A genus of composite prickly herbs of the tribe *Cynaroideae*, subtribe *Carlinae*. [B. 19, 12, 121, 180.] *Ethereo-oilum carline*. See *Oleum carline aetherium*. *C. acanthifolia* (Albion). Fr. *caméleon blanc, carline blanche, chardoune, chardounette, cardelle*. Sw. *Chenarleon albus* (Dalechampi). A species growing on high mountains in southern and central Europe, closely related to *C. acaulis*. The root, somewhat less bitter than that of *C. acaulis*, is used for the same purposes and under the same names. [B. 121, 180.] *C. acarna* (Biebstein). The *Prenanthes acarna*. B. 180. *C. acaulis*. Fr. *carline noire ou des Alpes, caméleon noir, grande carline*. Ger. *stumpflohe Eberwur*; *Rosswurzel*, *Karts Distel*, *Wetterdistel, wilde Artischocke*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a perennial acaulescent species growing on the mountains of central Europe, and bearing lilac-red flowers on very large receptacles. The latter, which are fleshy and bitter, are used as a substitute for the artichoke. The root *radix carlinae* (sen *carlinae hirsutae*, sen *cardopatii*, sen *cardopatii*, sen *cardopatii*, sen *chamalontis albi*, sen *cardui anglicani*, sen *caballorum*, sen *apri*) has a resinous and aromatic, sometimes nauseous and irritant, odor and a sweetish, pungent, aromatic taste. It acts as a vascular and nervous stimulant, as a stomachic tonic, and as a diuretic of some power, and increases secretion from the various mucous membranes. 2. Of Lamarck, the *C. acanthifolia*. [B. 121, 173, 180.] *C. aggregata* (Walstein and Kitaibel). The branching variety of *C. acaulis*. [B. 180.] *C. alpina* (Jacquin). The *C. acaulis*. [B. 173.] *C. caulescens* (Lamarck). The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 173.] *C. caulifera* (L. Bauhin). The *C. acaulis*. [B. 200.] *C. chamæleon* (Villars). The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 173.] *C. chardoune* (Villars). The *C. acanthifolia*. [B. 173.] *C. grandiflora* (Mönch). The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 173.] *C. gumifera* (Lessing). The *Atractylis gummifera*. [B. 19; L. 84.] *C. humilis* (Parkinson). *C. major*. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 180, 200.] *C. scandens* (Wedelius). *C. silvestris* (Ray). *C. silvestris major* (Parkinson). *C. silvestris vulgaris*. The *C. vulgaris*. [B. 180, 200.] *C. simplex* (Walstein and Kitaibel). Fr. *carline acule*. Ger. *wilde Artischocke*. The non-branching variety of *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 180.] *C. subacaulis* (De Candolle). The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 173, 180.] *C. utzka* (Hauke). The *C. acanthifolia*. [B. 173.] *C. vulgaris* (Linnaeus). Fr. *carline*. Ger. *gemeine Eberwur*; *Sanddistel*. The carline thistle: a species growing in sandy places throughout continental Europe and in England. The herb and the root *radix carlinae silvestris* (sen *carlina vulgaris*, sen *hera anthar*) were formerly employed as a sudorific in pestilential diseases. [B. 19, 121, 180.] *Herba carlinae silvestris* (sen *vulgaris*). The

herb of *C. vulgaris*. [B. 180.] *Oleum carline aetherium*. Fr. *huile volatile essentielle de carline*. A volatile oil obtained by distilling the root of *C. acaulis*. [B. 119.] *Radix carline*, *Radix carline humilis* (sen *silvestris*, sen *vulgaris*) (Ger.). *Eberwurzel*. The root of *C. acaulis*. [B. 180.]

CARLINE, adj. Karlin. See C. THISTLE.

CARLINE (Fr.), n. Karlin. The genus *Carlina*, especially the *Carlina vulgaris*. [A. 301, B. 153.] *C. blanche*. The *Carlina acanthifolia*. [B. 88, 153.] *C. des Alpes*. The *Carlina acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 173.] *C. des anciens*. The *Carlina caucasica*. [L. 165.] *C. noire*, *Grande c.* The *Carlina acaulis* (1st def.). [B. 88, 173.]

CARLINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²rlina² e² a² e². 1. Of Cassini, a tribe of composite plants, comprising *Carlina*, *Cordopatum*, *Atractylis*, *Chuquiraga*, and other genera subsequently disposed by Cassini in 4 subdivisions, the *Xeranthemaceae*, *C. archetypa* (comprising *Atractylis*, *Carlina*, *Acaria*, and 6 other genera), *Barnadesia*, and *Stelidactylon*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cynaroideae*. [B. 121, 170.]

CARLINIC ACID, n. Ka²rlizk. Fr. *acide carlinique*. Ger. *Carlininsäure*. See ATRACTYLIC ACID. [B. 201.]

CARLIN-SPURS, n. Ka²rlin spurs. The *trouta anglica*. [B. 275.]

CARLISLE SPRINGS, n. Ka²rlil. 1. A place in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at the base of Blue Mountain, where there are mild sulphurous springs. 2. A place in Pueblo County, Colorado, where there are springs containing sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, silica, organic matter, and carbon dioxide. [A. 563.]

CARLOCK, n. Ka²rlizk. 1. The charlock. See *epis arvensis*. [B. 275.] 2. Russian isuglass made from the roe of the sturgeon. [L. 56.]

CARLO SANTO Sp. n. Ka²rlisanto. St. Charles's root: an undetermined plant of Mesoamerican. The bitter aromatic bark is said to have sudorific and stomachic properties and to strengthen the gums. [B. 121; L. 84.]

CARLSBAD (Ger.), n. Ka²rlisbad. A small village in Bohemia very celebrated for its saline and alkaline springs, the temperature of which is from 56 to 60° C. The accompanying table shows the constitution of the water of the principal springs:

1,000 PARTS CONTAIN.	Sprengel.	Martens.	Schloss.	Muhl.	New.	Thomsen.	Elisabeth.	Felsen.	Kaiser.
		gramm.	gramm.	gramm.	gramm.	gramm.	quede.	quede.	gramm.
Iron carbonate.....	0.003	0.006	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002
Manganese carbonate.....	0.0002	0.0002	traces	traces	traces	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Magnesium carbonate.....	0.166	0.166	0.161	0.161	0.159	0.157	0.164	0.161	0.160
Calcium carbonate.....	0.321	0.335	0.333	0.326	0.328	0.327	0.329	0.329	0.317
Strontium carbonate.....	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004
Lithium carbonate.....	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.012
Sodium carbonate.....	1.298	1.270	1.227	1.279	1.291	1.292	1.279	1.283	1.27
Potassium sulphate.....	0.186	0.181	0.193	0.188	0.183	0.190	0.184	0.180	0.179
Sodium sulphate.....	2.405	2.386	2.315	2.391	2.365	2.377	2.376	2.378	2.341
Sodium chloride.....	1.041	1.030	1.004	1.028	1.030	1.027	1.031	1.031	1.031
Sodium fluoride.....	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.005
Sodium borate.....	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Calcium phosphate.....	0.0007	0.0007	0.0004	0.0009	0.0004	0.0009	0.0007	0.0007	0.0005
Alumina.....	0.0004	0.0007	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0003	0.0004
Silicic acid.....	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.073	0.070	0.071	0.072	0.070	0.072
Carbon / Partially combined	0.976	0.768	0.743	0.767	0.762	0.758	0.769	0.770	0.758
dioxide / Free	0.189	0.555	0.582	0.516	0.437	0.510	0.608	0.465	0.504

According to Seegen the C waters diminish the excretion of urea and sulphuric acid. They have been used for venous stases, chronic affections of the stomach and liver, especially gall stones, diabetes, gout, urinary concretions, etc. [A. 319; C. F. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 2, 1887, p. 380.]

CARLSBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ka²rlsbrun. A place in Austrian Silesia, where there are feebly chalybeate springs. [A. 319.]

CARLSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Ka²rlsbrun-ne²n. One of the springs at Meliadia (q. v.). [A. 319.]

CARLSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ka²rls'kwe²-le². One of the springs at Gluehenberg (q. v.). [A. 319.]

CARL-THEODORQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ka²rl-theodor'kwe²-le². One of the springs at Reichenhall (q. v.). [A. 319.]

CARLUDOVICA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²rludovicka². Fr. *carludovique*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of evelanthaceae plants indigenous to tropical America. [B. 121; Drude (B. 245.)] *C. palmata* Ruiz and Pavón. A species growing in Peru and New Granada. A fixed oil is expressed from the seeds. [B. 121; Drude (B. 245.)]

CARLUDOVICÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²rludovické². Fr. *carludovicé*. A division of the *Cyberthaceae*, comprising *Carludovica*, etc. Drude (B. 245.)

CARMANTINE (Fr.), n. Ka²rmantine. The genus *Justicia*. [B. 172.] *C. pectoralis*. The *Justicia pectoralis*. [B. 173.]

CARMAS (Ar.), n. The *Quercus ilex*. [B. 121.]

CARMEDIE (Fr.), n. Ka²rmédie. A composite plant of the Cape of Good Hope, related to *Carduus* and *Antennaria*. [A. 385.]

CARMÉINE (Fr.), n. Ka²rméine. See CARMIS.

CARMEL (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum simplex*. [B. 19.]

CARMELIA [De Candelles] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r\text{-}meu^2a/li^2\text{-}a^2$. A section of the genus *Heracleum*. [B.]

CARMELITERGEIST (Ger.), **CARMELITWASSER** (Ger.), n's. $Ka^2rm\text{-}e^2l\text{-}et\text{-}g\text{-}ist$, et va^2sse^2r . Fr., *eau de mélisse des Carmes*. Carmelite water; the *spiritus melisse compositus* of the Ger. Ph. [a. 18; B. 205.]

CARMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}e^2n$. Gen., *carm'inis*. From *carere*, to miss. Gr., *ἔπος, ἐρωδῆ*. A charm, magical form, incantation, or enchantment used to prevent or cure disease. [A. 318, 325.]

CARMENTINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}a^2n\text{-}t\text{-}en$. The genus *Justicia*; especially the *Justicia pectoralis*. [B. 52, 93.]

CARMIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2k$. See **CARMINIC ACID**.

CARMIDINE, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2d\text{-}en$. A base (probably a mixture of pyrrol and vertidine) obtained by passing lutidine over hot lime. [B. 2.]

CARMIN, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2n$. Lat., *carminum*, *carmina*. Fr., c., *carmine*. Ger., C., *Karmün*. It., *carmino*. Sp., *carmin*. 1. The red coloring matter of cochineal, especially the red pigment produced by precipitating a decoction of cochineal with alum, cream of tartar, or acid potassium oxalate; a mixture of carminic acid, c. red, and other substances; used as a staining reagent in microscopy. 2. A brilliant shade of red like that of cochineal. [B.]—**AMMONIA C.** Ger., *Ammoniakc*, *C ammoniak*. A solution of c. in ammonia-water; used as a staining reagent in microscopy.—**Blue c.** Lat., *carminaerulea*. Fr., c. *bleu*, *carmine bleue*. Ger., *blauer C.* See **INDIGO carmin**.—**BORAX c.** A staining solution containing c. and borax.—**C ammoniak** (Ger.). See **AMMONIA C.**—**C beeren** (Ger.). Kermes. [B. 180.]—**C. bleu** (Fr.). See **INDIGO carmin**.—**C. de safranum** (Fr.). Impure carthame. [L. 49.]—**C. des confiseurs** (Fr.). A solution of c. in alcohol with a little ammonia; used by confectioners. [L. 49.]—**C. lake**. A compound of c. and alumina, made by treating cochineal with alum and an alkaline carbonate. [B. 2.]—**C. red**. Fr., *rouge de c.* Ger., *C. roth*. A purplish-red, lustrous substance, $C_{11}H_{12}O_7$, produced by the decomposition of carminic acid; probably a derivative of phthalic acid. [B. 2, 4, 5, 270.]—**C sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to carminic acid; with the name of a base, the carminate of that base. [B.]—**C saure** (Ger.). Carminic acid. [B. 4.]—**Indigo-c.** See **INDIGO**.—**Thiersch's c. reagent**. A staining solution containing c., oxalic acid, etc.

CARMINA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *carmen* (q. v.). $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2n\text{-}a^2$.

CARMINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i(e)\text{-}na^2$. See **CARMIN**.—**C. carulea**. See **INDIGO carmin**.

CARMINANS (Lat.), **CARMINANT**, adj's. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2n\text{-}a^2nz\text{-}(a^2ns)$, $-a^2nt$. See **CARMINATIVE**.

CARMINATE, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2n\text{-}at$. A salt of carminic acid. [B.]

CARMINATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}en\text{-}a^2\text{-}si^2\text{-}o^2n^2$. The coloring action of carmin, also its employment as a staining agent. [A. 385.]

CARMINATIVE, adj. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2n\text{-}a^2t\text{-}iv$. Gr., *ῥαρκωτικός, δια-ῥαρκωτικός*. Lat., *carminatus*, *carminativus* (from *carminare*, to card wool, to remove impurities). Fr., *carminatif*. Ger., *blähungtreibend*. It., Sp., *carminativo*. Having the power of expelling flatus and thus mitigating colicky pain. The c's are mostly aromatics. [L. 81.] Four greater c's. See *Quatuor semina calida majora*.

CARMINE, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}e^2n(in)$. See **CARMIN**.

CARMINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i^2n\text{-}i^2k$. Fr., *acide carminique*. Ger., *Carminsäure*. The red coloring matter of cochineal, a purplish, hygroscopic substance, probably $C_{17}H_{16}O_{10}$, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used as a diuretic. [B. 2, 4, 270.]

CARMINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}i(e)\text{-}nu^2m(nu^2m)$. See **CARMIN**.

CARMOT, n. Of the alchemists, the substance constituting the philosopher's stone. [B. 200.]

CARMUFELLIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rm\text{-}u^2\text{-}fe^2\text{-}i^2k$. Lat., *acidum carmufellum*. Fr., *acide carmufellique*. Ger., *Carmufellsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{16}O_{10}$, obtained by Muspratt and Dawson from cloves; regarded as an artificial product. [B. 18.]

CARNA (Hind.), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B. 172.]

CARNABADIUM [Myrepsus] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2\text{-}ba(ba^2)\text{-}di^2u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *καρναβαδιον*. The *Cuminum arthiopicum* (*Cuminum cyminum*); according to some, the *Carum æthiopicum*. [B. 88, 121, 200.]

CARNABIOOU, n. In Languedoc, the *Lathyrus aphaca*. [B. 121.]

CARNAGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Diospyros philosanthera*. [B. 121.]

CARNAHUBA, n. See **CARNAUBA**.

CARNAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2r$. See **CARNIVOROUS**.

CARNALITE, **CARNALLITE**, n's. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2l\text{-}it$. Ger., *Carnallit* (from its discoverer, von Carnall). A native double chloride of magnesium and potassium, associated with rock salt. [L. 61.]

CARNARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2r\text{-}ia^2$. From *caro*, flesh. Fr., *carnassiers* (1st def.). 1. Of Cuvier, an order of *Mammalia* including the *Carnivora*, *Insectivora*, *Cheiroptera*, and *Marsupialia*. 2. A family of *Coleoptera* that are carnivorous. 3. Of Haeckel, an order of the *Zonoplacentalia*. [L. 14, 173, 180.]

CARNARI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2r\text{-}ri^2$ (ie). See **CARNARIA**.

CARNASSIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2s\text{-}a^2s\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. Fr., *carnassiers*. Ger., *Fleischfresser*. Of Haeckel, a legion of the *Deciduata*. [L. 173, 228.]

CARNASSIAL, adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2s\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2l$. Fr., *carnassier*. Syn., *sectorial*. 1. Adapted to eating flesh (said of teeth which come to-

gether like the blades of scissors). 2. As a n., a large tooth (in the lower jaw a molar, in the upper a premolar) found in the *Carnivora*, sharper and more prominent than the others. [A. 385.]

CARNASSIER (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2s\text{-}i^2\text{-}a$. 1. Carnivorous. 2. See **CARNASSIAL**. As a n., in the pl., c's, see **CARNASSIA**. [B. 121.]

CARNASSIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2s\text{-}i^2\text{-}e^2r$. See **CARNASSIAL** (2d def.).

CARNATION, n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *carnatio*. Fr., c. 1. The natural color of flesh. 2. The *Dianthus carophyllus*. [B. 19, 275; L. 56.]—**C. grass**. The *Carex glauca* and *Carex panicea*. [B. 275.]—**C. tree**. The *Kleinia nerifolia*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [B. 19, 275.]

CARNAUBA, n. The *Copernicia cerifera* or its root; also the wax (c. wax) obtained from it. [B. 19, 121.]—**C. palm**. See **C. wax**. Fr., *cire de c.* Ger., *C'wachs*, *Cearawachs*. The yellow or greenish-yellow wax secreted upon the leaves of *Copernicia cerifera*; a mixture of fatty acids (especially cerotic acid) and alcohols (especially myricyl alcohol) with a small quantity of hydrocarbons; used for making candles and in the manufacture of petroleum soap. [B. 270.]

CARNÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a$. Flesh-colored. [A. 385.]

CARNELIAN, n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e\text{-}l\text{-}ya^2n$. Lat., *carneolus*, *corneolus*, *corniolus*, *corniola* (from *carneus*, fleshy). Fr., *carnalien*, *cornaline*. Ger., *Carneol*. It., *corniola*. Also written *cornelian*. A variety of chalcedony of a clear flesh-red color. [B. 200.]

CARNEO-APONEUROTIC, adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}a^2p\text{-}o\text{-}nu^2\text{-}ro^2\text{-}t\text{-}ik$. For deriv., see **CARO** and **APONEUROSIS**. Flethy and aponeurotic. [L. 14.]

CARNEOLUS (Lat.), **CARNEOLUS LAPIS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}lu^2s(lu^2s)$. See **CARNELIAN**.

CARNEO-PAPILLOSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}pa^2p\text{-}(pa^2p)\text{-}i^2l\text{-}lo^2su^2s(su^2s)$. For deriv., see **CARO** and **PAPILLA**. Consisting of fleshy papillae (said of the columns of the vagina). [B. 31.]

CARNEO-TENDINOUS, adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}o\text{-}te^2n\text{-}di^2n\text{-}u^2s$. For deriv., see **CARO** and **TENDO**. Partly muscular and partly tendinous (said of muscles). [L. 14.]

CARNEOUS, adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *carneus*, *carneus* (from *caro*, flesh). Fr., *carné*, *charnu*, *charné*. Ger., *fleischig*. It., Sp., *caroso*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, flesh, especially muscle. [J.]

CARNÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2rn\text{-}a$. The name of two flesh-colored *Agarici*. [Paulet (B. 121).]

CARNEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e^2\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. See **CARNEOUS** and **COLUMNÆ carneæ**.

CARNICULA [Fallopian] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2k\text{-}u^2l(u^2l)\text{-}a^2$. Dim. of *caro* (q. v.). The flesh of the gums. [L. 84, 94.]

CARNIFEX (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}fe^2x$. Gen., *carnificis*. From *caro*, flesh, and *facere*, to make. 1. Originally, a public torturer or executioner, and anciently, as an opprobrious epithet, a surgeon. [Laboulbène "Union méd.," Apr. 2, 1885.] 2. An alchemical term for the "spagyric Vulcan," or fire as used in the search for the philosopher's stone. [A. 325; B. 200.]

CARNIFICATION, n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}fi^2\text{-}ka^2shu^2n$. Gr., *σάρκωσις*. Lat., *carnificatio* (from *carnificare*, to make flesh, caruify). Fr., c. *Ger.*, *Verfleischen*, *Verfleischung*. It., *carnificazione*. Sp., *carnificación*. Conversion into flesh, or a flesh-like substance, by the action of some pathological process in a tissue; by Baron the term was applied to amyloid degeneration. [D.] Cf. **SPLENIZATION**.—**C. of bone**. Fr., *c. des os*. Ger., *Verfleischung der Knochen*. See **OSTEOSARCOSES**.—**C. of the lungs**, **Pulmonary c.** *Carnification pulmonum*. Fr., *c. des pommuns*. Ger., *Verfleischung der Lungen*. A conversion of the pulmonary parenchyma into a dusky-red material resembling muscle, as in atelectasis; also a consolidation of the lung by the products of an inflammation. [A. 319; D.]—**Congestive c. of the lung**. Brown induration of the lung. [L. 331.]

CARNIFIED, adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}fid$. Lat., *carnificatus*. Fr., *carnifié*. In a state of carnification (q. v.). [A. 301.]

CARNIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}fo^2rm\text{-}i^2s$. From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, form. Gr., *σάρκωδης*. Fr., *carniforme*. Ger., *fleischförmig*. Having the appearance of flesh. [L. 41.]—**C. abscessus**. See **ABSCESSUS c.**, in Supplement.

CARNILLET (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}e\text{-}ya$. The *Silene inflata* (*Cucubulus behen*). [B. 88, 121, 173; L. 41.]

CARNINE, n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}en$. From *caro*, flesh. Fr., c. Ger., *Carmin*. It., Sp., *carutina*. A colorless crystalline base, $C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$ (according to Weidel), obtained by Weidel from extract of meat and recently also found in the tissues of fresh-water fish and frog's spawn. [J. Munk (A. 319); B. 4; Krukenberg and Wagner, "Verhandl. d. wüzb. physiol. Gesellsch.," 1883 (B); "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," clviii (K).]

CARNIOLA (Lat.), **CARNIOLUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}la^2$, $-lu^2s(lu^2s)$. See **CARNELIAN**.

CARNISATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}si^2\text{-}o^2n^2$. See **CARNIFICATION**.

CARNIVORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2rn\text{-}i^2\text{-}vor(wo^2r)\text{-}a^2$. From *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *carnivores*. Ger., *Fleischthiere*, *Fleischfresser*. 1. An order of *Mammalia* comprising all flesh-eating mammals, both marine and terrestrial; of Cuvier and others, a family of *Carnaria*; as now used, an order embracing only the *Canidae*, *Felidae*, and *Ursidae*. [B. 28; L. 253.] 2. A division or group of the *Cetacea*. [L. 321.] 3. Of Lankester, an order of the *Typidentata*. [L. 121.]—**Amphibious c.** See *C. primipedia*.—**C. insectivora**. A proposed suborder of *C.* consisting of the *Insectivora*. [L. 353.]—**C. primigenia**. A suborder of fossil *C.* [L. 356.]—**C. primipedia**. A suborder of *C.* consisting of

marine carnivorous mammals. [L. 256.] **C. vera**, f.issiped c. The true *C.*, a suborder comprising terrestrial mammals only. [L. 256.]

CARNIVORACITY, CARNIVORITÉ (Fr.), n. *Ka²rn-iv-vo-ri-té*. The state of being carnivorous. [L. 1189.]

CARNIVOROUS, adj. *Ka²rn-iv-o-ri-us*. Gr. *σαρκόφαγος* Lat. *carnivorus* from *carn*, flesh, and *vore*, to eat. Fr. *carnivore*. Ger. *fleischfressend*. Subsisting on flesh, said of animals and of insect-eating plants, which have the power of absorbing and digesting animal substances; in surgery, eschiarotic. [B. 121, 175; L. 43, 56.]

CARNOSA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. of adj. *carnosus* (tunica or *animalis* understood). *Ka²rn-o-sa*. 1. A fleshy layer. [A. 325.] 2. Of Gray, an order of the *Polyzoa*. [L. 303.] **C. cutis**. See *PANICULUS CARINOSUS*.

CARNOSE, adj. *Ka²rn-o-s*. See *CARNEOUS*.

CARNOSITY, n. *Ka²rn-o-s-i-té*. Lat. *carnositas* (from *carn*, *os*, fleshy. Fr. *carnosité*. Ger. *Fleischheit*, *Fleischhaftigkeit*). A granular fleshy vegetation or excrescence on a mucous membrane or a wound. [A. 301.] **Urethral c.** See *URETHRAL CARUNCLE*. **Venerical c.** Fr. *carnosité vénérienne*. A condyloma. [A.]

CARNOSULUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²rn-o-s-ul-us* (u¹)-u²s(u³s). Fleshy (said of small parts or organs). [B. 123.] Cf. *CARNULOSUS*.

CARNOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²rn-o-s-us* (u¹)-u²s(u³s). From *carn*, flesh. Fleshy; pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling flesh; in botany, soft, succulent, and rather thick and firm. [B. 121.]

CARNOUS, adj. *Ka²rn-u²s*. See *CARNEOUS*.

CARNUB, n. In the East, the *Cerantonia siliqua*. [B. 121.]

CARNULENTUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²rn-u¹l-u¹o-ent-u²s-u³s*. See *CARNOSUS*.

CARNULOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²rn-u¹l-u¹o-s-u²s-u³s*. Dimin. of *carnosus* (q. v.). Moderately fleshy. [B. 121.] Cf. *CARNOSULUS*.

CARN-WOOD, n. *Ka²rn-wud*. See *CAMWOOD*.

CARO (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²ka²-ro*. Gen. *caro*. Gr. *σάρξ κρέας*. Fr. *chair*. Ger. *Fleisch*. Sp. *carne*. Flesh; the red part or belly of muscles; in botany, a fleshy part, a soft succulent substance forming part of a plant (e. g., the pulp of a fruit). [A. 325; B. 19, 121.] **-C. accessoria**. See *ACCESSORIUS* *deariorum* *digitorum* *pedis*. **C. adnata ad testem**. Sarcocoele. [L. 50.] **C. anserina**. See *CETUS ANSERINA*. **C. bovillus**, **C. bovis**, **C. bubula**. See *BEEF*. **-C. carcinodes**. A cancerous growth. [L. 119.] **C. cucumeris**. The pulp of *Cucumis sativus*. [B. 180.] **C. eminentis**, **C. excrescens**. A fleshy excrescence. [A. 325.] **C. glandulosa**. See *GLAND. C. linguae*. The fleshy portion of the tongue. [L. 175.] **C. luxurians**. Exuberant granulations. [B. 57.] **-C. musculosa**. See *MUSCLE*. **C. musculosa quadrata**. The palmaris brevis muscle. [L. 119.] **C. orbicularis**. The placenta. [L. 325.] **C. quadrata** *Sylvii*. See *FLEXOR ACCESSORIUS PEDIS*. **C. strigis**. Owl's flesh; the flesh of *Strix aluco*, formerly official. [B. 180.] **C. testudinis**. The flesh of the common tortoise, formerly used in decoction as a restorative in cases of phthisis or exhaustion. [B. 119.] **-C. viperæ**. The flesh of the common viper, which, with the heart and liver, was made into a powder constituting the *bezoardicum animale* (1st def.). [B. 119.] **-C. vulpis**. The flesh of the fox (*Canis vulpes*, formerly official. [B. 180.] **Extractum carnis**, **Extractum carnis bovine** (Gr. Ph.), **Extractum carnis Liebigii** (Ger. Ph. 1st ed.). See *BEEF-TRACT*. **Infusum carnis bubulae**. See *BEEF-TA*. **Infusum carnis frigide paratum** (Russ. Ph.). A sort of beef-extract made up of 2,280 parts of finely chopped beef, freed from fat, 7,680 of cold distilled water, 4 of hydrochloric acid, and 30 of pure salt, macerated for two hours with frequent stirring and strained. The filtrate should amount to 5,760 parts, and be a clear reddish brown fluid. [B. 95.] Cf. *BEEF-JUICE*. **Jusculum cum carne bovis**. See *BEEF-TEA*. **Succus carnis**. See *BEEF-JUICE*.

CARO, n. In India, the *Stychnos nuxvomica*. [B. 121.]

CAROB, n. *Ka²r-ob*. From Ar., *kharrâb*, a pod. Lat., *caroba*. Fr., *caroubier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Karoubenbaum*, *Johannisbrodbaum*. It., *carrubo*. Sp., *algarrobero*, *algarrobo*. The *Ceratonia siliqua*, or St. John's bread-tree; also its fruit. [B. 19, 113.] **-C.-beans**. Fr., *caroubes* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit (pods) of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 19, 119.] **-C.-tree**. See *C.*

CAROBA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r(ka²r)-ob-a*. Fr., *caroub*. Ger., *C. It.*, Port., c. 1. The carob, or fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. In Brazil, a name for several bignonaceous trees used medicinally, especially the *Jacaranda procera*; in this sense, often written *caroba*. [B. 180, 270.] "Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B. 270.] **C.-assu**. The *Jacaranda subcordata*. [B. 370.] **C.-bark**. See *CORTEX CAROBA*. **C. branca**. The *Sparattosperma lithocarpica*. [B. 270.] **C. de campo** (Port.). The *Bignonia nodosa*. [B. 270.] **C. de flor verde** (Port.). The *Cyrtax antisiphilitica*. [B. 270.] **C. de paulistas** (Port.). The *Jacaranda campbellii*. [B. 270.] **C. guyra**. The *Bignonia purpurea*. [B. 270.] **C. harz** (Ger.). See *C. resin*. **C.-leaves**. See *Folia caroba*. **-C. mirim**, **C. miunda**. The *Jacaranda procera*. [B. 270.] **C. preta**. See *C.-assu*. **C. resin**. Ger., *Charz*. Fr., *résine du caroub*. A resin found by Peckholt, to the amount of 1 part in 30, in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*. [B. 270.] **C. rinde** (Ger.). See *CORTEX CAROBA*. **-C. siure** (Ger.). Carobic acid. [B. 270.] **Cortex caroba**, **Folia carobæ**. The bark and leaves of *Jacaranda procera* and of other bignonaceous trees, especially of *Cyrtax antisiphilitica*; the former is emeto-cathartic and is employed in syphilis, diarrhoea, and dysentery; the latter are used in frambesia. [B. 180.]

CAROBÉ DI GIUDEA (It.), n. *Ka²r-oba-de-jú-da*. The galls which form on the branches of *Pistacia terebinthus*; so called from their resemblance to the pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*; very resinous and used as a fumigation in asthma. [B. 180, 270.]

CAROBARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r(ka²r)-ob-a-ri-a*. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 121.]

CAROBENBAUM (Ger.), n. *Ka²r-ob-en-ba²-um*. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 180.]

CAROBIC ACID, n. *Ka²r-ob-i²k*. Fr., *acide carobique*. Ger., *Carobsaure*. A crystallizable acid, soluble in water and in alcohol, found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera* in the proportion of 1 part in 2,000. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B. 270.]

CAROBINE, n. *Ka²r-ob-en*. A natural alkaloid found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*, in the proportion of 1 part in 600, crystallizing in silky needles, insoluble in ether, rapidly soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B. 270.]

CAROBINHA (Port.), n. *Ka²r-ob-en-ya²*. The *Jacaranda procera*. [B. 270.]

CAROBONE, n. *Ka²r-ob-on*. Fr., c. Ger., *Carobon*. A balsamic, acid resin found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera* in the proportion of 1 part in 38. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B. 270.]

CARONUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²r(ka²r)-en* (o²e²n)-u³m(u⁴m). See *CARENUM* (2d def.).

CAROLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ka²r-ka²r-ol-i*. An old name for venereal pustules upon the penis, chancre. [A. 325; G.]

CAROLINATHEE (Ger.), n. *Ka²r-ol-en-a²-ta*. The leaves of *Prinos glaber* and of related species of *Prinos*. [B. 270.]

CAROLINEA (Linnaeus fil.) (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r(ka²r)-ol-i²n-e²-a²*. From the princess *Sophia Caroline* of Baden. See *PACHIRA*. [B. 19, 121.] **-C. insignis** (Swartz). The *Pachira insignis*. [B. 173.] **-C. princeps** (Linnaeus). The *Pachira aquatica*. [B. 173.]

CAROLINENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. *Ka²r-ol-en-e²n-brun-ne²n*. See *MARIENBAD*.

CAROLINENQUELLE (Ger.), n. *Ka²r-ol-en-e²n-kwe²l-le²*. See *MEHADIA*.

CAROMEL, n. *Ka²r-o-m-e²l*. See *CARAMEL*.

CAROMP-ALLAGUM (Hind.), n. A *Fungus* (according to Berkeley, the *Mylitta lapidescens*), much used as a diuretic, especially in cases of turbid urine with copious white deposits. [B. 121.]

CARON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka(ka²)ro²n*. Gr., *κάρων*. Of Dioscorides, caraway-fruit. [B. 180.]

CARONCLE, n. *Ka²r-o²n²kl*. A soft retractile caruncle on each side, at the anterior angle of the prothorax of certain *Coleoptera*. [L. 158.]

CARON-COUACA, n. In Surinam, the *Clusia rosea*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARONCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. *Ka²r-on²k-u¹a²r*. See *CARUNCULAR*.

CARONCULE (Fr.), n. *Ka²r-on²k-u¹l*. See *CARUNCULE*. **-C's amniotiques**. The equivalent of Müller's term for certain elevations springing from the inner surface of the amnion, especially about the insertion of the umbilical cord. [A. 15.] **-C. de l'urètre**. See *CAPUT GALLINAGINIS*. **-C's papillaires**. See *PAPILLE RENALES*.

CARONCULE (Fr.), adj. *Ka²r-on²k-u¹l-a*. See *CARUNCULATE*.

CARONCULEUX (Fr.), adj. *Ka²r-on²k-u¹l-u²*. See *CARUNCULOS* and *CARUNCLOSE*.

CARO-NERVALON (Hind.), **CARONER-VOLVE** (Hind.), n's. The genus *Prenna*. [B. 121.]

CARONI, n. See *CARONY-BARK*.

CARONOSI, n. In India, a species of *Gratiola*. [B. 121.]

CARONY-BARK, n. *Ka²r-on-i²*. Ger., *Caronyrinde*. Sp., *quina-quina de Carony*. True Augustura bark; the bark of *Galipea officinalis*. [B. 121, 180.]

CARONYRINDE (Ger.), n. *Ka²r-on-i²*. See *CARONY-BARK*. **-C'nbaum**. The *Galipea officinalis*. [B. 180.]

CAROO-KOOVA (Tamil), n. The *Zizyphus trinervius*. [B. 172.] **-C.-k.-ellay**. See *C.-k.*

CAROO-NOOCHIE (Tamil), n. Also written *Caroo-nokie* and *Caroo-nokie*. The *Gendarussa vulgaris*. [B. 172.]

CAROPI (Camellii), n. *Ka²r-op-i²*. A term probably synonymous with *Amomum*. [B. 121.]

CAROS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²r(ka²r)-o²s*. Gen., *car'eos* (-eis). Gr., *κάρως*. 1. Of Dioscorides, caraway-fruit. [B. 180.] 2. See *CARUS* (3d def.).

CAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r(ka²r)-o²s-i²s*. Gen., *caros'eos* (-is). Gr., *κάρσις*. See *CARUS* (3d def.).

CAROTA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r(ka²r)-ot-a²*. Gr., *καρωτόν*. Fr., *carotte*. Ger., *Karotte*. 1. The carrot *Daucus*. 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Daucus*. [B. 119, 121, 214.] **-Pulpa** *radice carota*. Fr. Cod. See *PULPA DE CAROTE*. **Radix carote**. The root of *Daucus*. [B.]

CAROTE (Ger.), n. *Ka²r-ot-e²*. See *CAROTA*.

CAROTIC, adj. *Ka²r-o²t-i²k*. Gr., *καρωτικός* (from *καρωτόν*, to stupefy). Lat., *caroticus*. Fr., *carotique*. Ger., *einschläfernd* (1st def.), *schlafmachend* (1st def.). It., *carotico*. Sp., *carótico*. 1. Producing sleep, stupefying. 2. Relating to stupor (*carus*). 3. Relating to the carotids. See *CAROTID*. 4. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carota*. [B.] **-C. acid**. Fr., *acide carotique*. Carotin. [B.]

CAROTICO-CLINOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²r(ka²r)-ot-i²k-o²t-i²k-li²n-o²t-i²d-i²e²-u²s-u²s*. For deriv., see *CAROTIC*, and *CLINOID*. Relating to the carotid artery or region and the clinoïd processes. [L. 31.]

taining to the wrist and the lower part of the upper arm. [a, 18.] See CRAYATE *carpo-decimum*.

CARPOORA, n. A kind of very friable gypsum, used in powder, in India, on superficial wounds and ichorous ulcers. [L, 165.]

CARPOORUM (Tamil, n. The *Dryobalanops camphora*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARPOO-WOOLANDOO (Tamil, n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 72.]

CARPO-PEDAL, adj. Ka³rp'o-ped'a²l. From καρπός, the wrist, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *carpo-pedal*. Pertaining to the wrists and the feet, more particularly to the thumbs and the great toes. [A, 385.] See C-p. SPASM.

CARPOPHAGA (Lat., n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka³rp-o²f-a³g-a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and φάγεω, to eat. Fr., *carpophage* (1st def.). Ger., *fruchtessende Beuteltiere* (1st def.). 1. (Pl.) an order or section of the *Balanophagata*. 2. (Sing.) a genus of the *Columbidae*. [L, 14, 2, 1.]

CARPOPHAGIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. Ka³rp-o²f-a³g-i²d-ea²e²). Of Sclater, a family of the *Columbae*. [L, 121.]

CARPOPHAGOUS (Lat., adj. Ka³rp-o²f-a³g-u³s. Lat., *carpophagus*. Fr., *carpophage*. Ger., *fruchtessend*. Living upon fruits. [L, 14.]

CARPO-PHALANGEUS (Lat., adj. Ka³rp'o²fa³lfa³g-i²a³n-a³n²fa³lfa³g-i²a³n²u³s. Fr., *carpo-phalangeus*. Pertaining to the carpus and to a phalanx; as a n., a muscle extending from the carpus to a phalanx. [L, 7.] C-p. *minimi digiti*. Fr., *carpo-phalangeus du petit doigt*. See ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti minimi*. - C-p. *pollicis*. Fr., *carpo-phalangeus du pouce*. See FLEXOR *brevis pollicis manus*.

CARPO-PHALANGINUS (Lat., adj. Ka³rp'o²fa³lfa³g-i²a³n-a³n²jin²g-i²n²u³s. See CARPO-PHALANGEUS.

CARPOPHILOUS (Lat., adj. Ka³rp-o²f-i²l-u³s. From καρπός, a fruit, and φιλέω, to love. Fr., *carpophile*. Parasitic on fruits [L, 41.]

CARPOPHORE, n. Ka³rp'o-for. Lat., *carpophorum* (from καρπός, a fruit, and φέρω, to bear). Fr., c. Ger., *Fruchtträger*. 1. Of Link, an elongated portion of the receptacle which projects above the perianth and the androecium and supports the gynecium and subsequently the fruit. It was called *thecaphore* [Ehrenberg] or *basogynium* [Richard] when the gynecium was formed of united carpels, and *polyphore* [Richard] when the gynecium was formed of distinct carpels. The name is still retained for the slender forked axis which bears the twin fruit (mericarps) of the *Umbelliferae*. 2. In the cryptogams, a structure which bears the reproductive organs or the spores (e. g., the pedicel of the urn in mosses, or the spore-bearing body in *Fungi*). [B, 75, 121, 279.]

CARPOPHOROUS, adj. Ka³rp-o²f-o²r-u³s. Gr., *καρποφόρος*. Lat., *carpophorus*. Fr., *carpophore*. Ger., *fruchttragend*. Bearing or supporting a fruit or fruit-like body. [B, 7.]

CARPOPHORUM (Lat., n. n. Ka³rp-o²f-o²r-u³m-u³m). See CARPOPHORE.

CARPOPHYLL, n. Ka³rp'o-fil. See CARPEL.

CARPOPHYLLON (Lat., n. n. Ka³rp-o²fil-fu³l'o²n. From καρπός, a fruit, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Pliny, probably the *Ruscus hypophyllum* or *Ruscus hypoglottum*. [B, 121.]

CARPOPHYLLUM (Lat., n. n. Ka³rp-o²fil-fu³l'u³m. (lu³m). 1. See CARPOPHYLLON. 2. A carpel. [B, 19, 28, 121.]

CARPOPLEISE (Fr.), n. Ka³rp-o-ple³is. From καρπός, a fruit, and πλέω, contiguous. An aggregate fruit. [B, 121.]

CARPOPODE (Fr.), n. Ka³rp-o-pod. See CARPOPODITE.

CARPOPODITE, n. Ka³rp-o²p-o²d-it. From καρπός, the wrist, and πούς, the foot. The fifth segment, when present, of the maxillipedes of certain *Crustacea*. [L, 11, 168.]

CARPOPODIUM (Lat., n. n. Ka³rp-o²p-o²d-i²u³m-u³m). From καρπός, a fruit, and πούς, the foot. 1. The pedicel of a fruit. 2. Of De Candel, a section of the genus *Helophila*. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOPOGON (Lat., n. m. Ka³rp-o²p-o²gon. Gen., *carpopogon* (s. r. s.). From καρπός, a fruit, and πώγων, the beard. Of Roxburgh, a genus of plants now made a section of *Mucuna*. [B, 121.] C. *giganteus* [Roxburgh]. The *Mucuna gigantea*. [B, 172.] C. *pruriens* [Roxburgh]. The *Mucuna pruriens pruriens*. [B, 172.]

CARPOPTERYGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³rp-o-tar-ehz-i²a³n². From καρπός, the wrist, and πτερυγιον, a small wing. Having arms in the form of fins, or fins in the form of arms. [L, 41.]

CARPOPTOSIS (Lat., n. f. Ka³rp-o²p-tos-i²s. Gen., *carpoptosis* (s. r. s.). From καρπός, a fruit, and πτώσις, a falling. The falling of a fruit that is well developed but not entirely mature; due to defective conditions of nutrition. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOS (Lat., n. m. Ka³rp-o²s. Gr., *καρπός*. A seed or fruit. [L, 102.]

CARPOSPORE, n. Ka³rp'o-spor. From καρπός, a fruit, and σπόρον, a seed. A spore developed in the interior of a sporocarp, as in the *Carpaspora*. [B, 51, 75, 279.]

CARPOSPORÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Ka³rp-o²s-por(spo³rp'e²e²). Fr., *carposporées*. Ger., *Fruchtsporangien*. In Sachs's classification of the *Thallophytes*, a grand division of plants, comprising those which are destitute of vascular tissue and present no differentiation into axis, root, and leaves, and which multiply partly by non-sexual processes (non-sexual spore development), partly by the action of male organs (antheridia) upon female organs (carpogonia) which are distinct in form and character from the anthe-

ridia, and which by their fertilization produce sporocarps. The sporocarps consist partly of a fertilized portion, which subsequently develops into spores, and partly of an envelope composed of sterile cells and tissues. The C. comprise orders usually classed among the *Algae* and *Fungi*, the former being characterized by the presence and the latter by the absence of chlorophyll. Cf. ALGÆ. The chief classes of the C. are the *Coleochaetæ*, *Floridæ*, and *Characeæ*, which all contain chlorophyll, and the *Ascomycetes* (including the *Perisporiaceæ*, *Discomycetes*, *Pyrenomyces*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Uredineæ*, and *Lichens*) and *Basidiomycetes* (comprising the *Gasteromycetes*, *Hymenomycetes*, and *Tremellini*), which are devoid of chlorophyll. [B, 35, 75, 279.]

CARPOSTOMIUM (Lat., n. n. Ka³rp-o²stomisto²m'i²-u³m-u³m). From καρπός, a fruit, and στόμα, a mouth. Of Kützing, the orifice in the cystocarp of certain *Floridæ*. [B, 121.]

CARPO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³rp-o-su³fa³l-a³n²-zhi²-a³n². Pertaining to the carpus and to the dorsal part of a phalanx; as a n., a muscle extending between those parts. [L, 7, 43.] - C-s.-p. *du pouce*. See ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis*.

CARPOTHECA (Lat., n. f. Ka³rp-o²thek(thak)³a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and θέκη, a receptacle. Fr., *carpothèque*. The receptacle of certain *Algae*. [B, 198.]

CARPOTICA (Lat., n. n. pl. Ka³rp-o²t'ik-a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Ger., *genetische Krankheiten*. Diseases incidental to pregnancy and parturition. [M. Good (a, 17).]

CARPOTOCOS (Lat., n. f. Ka³rp-o²ok(o²k)-o²s, -u³s(u³s). From καρπός, a fruit, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Ger., *fruchtbringend*, *Früchte gebärend*. Bearing fruit. [L, 322.]

CARPOSE-INDOU, n. An undetermined species of *Acacia* of Coromandel. [B, 121.]

CARPOUS (Turk.), n. See CARPUS (Turk.).

CARPOZYMA (Lat., n. f. Ka³rp-o²zim(zu³m)³a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and ζύμα, leaven. A genus of *Fungi* separated by Engel from the genus *Saccharomyces*. [B, 31.] C. *apiculata* [Engel]. The *Saccharomyces apiculatus*. [B, 31, 73.]

CARPUS (Lat., adj. Ka³rp'u³s(u³s). Scraped (e. g., *Intestum carpinum*). [B, 7.]

CARPUNGE-PFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ka³rp-un²g'e²pfe²'fe²r. The *Piper carpinum*. [L, 80.]

CARPUNYA (Lat., n. f. Ka³rp-un²ya³. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Piper*; also the name of a species of that genus. [B, 121.]

CARPURUM (Tamil, n. Camphor. [B, 121.] - C. *sudum*. See C.

CARPUS (Lat., n. m. Ka³rp'u³s(u³s). Gr., *καρπός*. Fr., *carpe*, *poignet*. Ger., *Handwurzel*. It., *Sp. carpo*. 1. The wrist; that portion of the upper or anterior limb that lies between the forearm and the hand. In man the skeletal portion is composed of eight bones, the scaphoid, semilunar, pyramidal, pisiform, and ulnar bones, the trapezium, the trapezoid, and the os magnum, arranged in two transverse rows. [C, 142.] 2. In zoology, the first joint of the claw in the *Crustacea*, the thickened portion of the wing in insects. [L, 43.]

CARPUS (Turk.), n. Probably an erroneous spelling of *copus*. According to Kolbe, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 121.]

CARQUEJA (Sp.), **CARQUEJA** (Port.), n's. Ka³r-ka³ha³, -ka³esh-a³. The *Genista tridentata*. [B, 121.]

CARRA (Sp.), n. Ka³r-ra³. The *Mercurialis tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CARRAGAHEEN [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka³r-a³ga³e²-a³n², ka³r-ra³ga³-ha³e²n. See CARRAGEEN. C'moos (Ger.). See C.-Gelée de c. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN.-Saccharure de c. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Gelatina* CARRAGEEN *sicca*. -Tisane de c. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Decoctum* CARRAGEEN.

CARRAGAHEEN, n. The *Chondrus crispus*. [B, 121.]

CARRAGEEN [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], n. Ka³r-a³gen³. Fr., *mousse marine perlee*. Ger., *irlandisches Moos*, *Perlmoss*, *Knorpeltang*. Irish moss; the thallus of *Chondrus crispus* (q. v.). [B, 95, 113.] -Decoctum c. Fr., *tisane de carrageen* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *decoctum caragahen* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *plisana de fuco crispo* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of washed c. with water, so as to make 48 [Russ. Ph.], 50 [Belg. Ph.], or 200 [Fr. Cod.] parts. [B, 95.] -Gelatina c. [Ger. Ph.], *gelée de carrageen* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *C-Gallerte*. Syn.: *gelatina caragahen* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *caragahen* [Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). A preparation made by boiling c. with from 30 to 60 parts of water, and adding 1, 2, or 3 parts of sugar, and, according to the Fr. Cod., 1 part of orange-flower water. The resulting preparation represents in 100 parts, 6 [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 8.6 [Gr. Ph.], 10 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or 24 [Fr. Cod.] parts. The Belg. Ph. orders 32 parts of the *gelatina caragahen sicca* and 16 of water, flavored with a little spirit of lemon. It was formerly much used as a demulcent in chronic bronchitis, diarrhoea, and irritation of the urinary passages. [A, 247; B, 95.] -Gelatina c. *sicca*. Fr., *saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *gelatina caragahen sicca* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by washing 1 part of c. with cold water till all bitterness is removed, boiling with water, decanting, adding 1 part [Fr. Cod.] or 4 parts [Belg. Ph.] of sugar, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. [B, 95, 113.]

C-Gallerte (Ger.). See *Gelatina c.* -Saccharolatum c. See *Gelatina c. sicca*. -C-Schleim (Ger.). The mucilage contained in *Chondrus crispus*. [B, 270.] -C-Watte (Ger.). Cotton impregnated with a decoction of c., to be used as a poultice. [B, 270.]

CARRAGEENATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³r-ra³gen-at(a³t)³u³s(u³s). Containing carrageen. [B, 270.]

CARRAGEENIN, n. $Ka^2r^2a^2gen^{2n}$. Syn.: *carragin* Berzelius. Mucilage of carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); a translucent, horny, gelatinous mass, with difficulty freed from nitrogen and ash, and then having the formula $C_{12}H_{16}O_{12}$. While still containing nitrogen it has been called *gummi* [Blondeau]. By nitric acid it is converted into mucic acid. It is identical with pararrabin. [B. 5, 259]

CARRATRACA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2r^2ra^2tra^2ka^2$. A place in Andalusia, Spain, where there are slightly sulphurous mineral springs containing also free carbon dioxide, calcium chloride, and a little iron and arsenic; employed in skin affections especially pellagra, rheumatism, and nervous and cutaneous troubles. [L. 19.]

CARAWAY, n. See CARAWAY.

CARRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^2ra . Lat., *quadratus*. Ger., *vierreckig*. It., *quadrato*. Sp., *cuadrado*. Square. As a n., a square muscle, bone, bandage, etc. [A. 301.] **C. crural**, **C. de la cuisse**. See *QUADRATUS femoris*. **C. de la fèvre inférieure**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris*. **C. des lombes**. See *QUADRATUS lumborum*. **C. du menton**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris* and *MENTO-LABIAL*. **C. du pied**. See *EXTENSOR brevis digitorum pedis*. **C. lombaire**. See *QUADRATUS lumborum*. **C. pronateur**. See *PRONATOR radii quadratus*.

CARREAU (Fr.), n. Ka^2r^2ro . See *TABES mesenterica*.

CARREFOUR (Fr.), n. Ka^2r^2fur . See *DECUSSATION*. **C. sensitif** [Charcot]. The posterior third of the posterior segment of the internal capsule of the brain; a region through which sensory fibres from all parts of the body pass, as shown by the effects of lesions situated there. [a. 18; 1, 27; K.]

CARRELET (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r^2le^2$. Anawl. [A. 474]

CARRHAGEEN, n. See *CARRAGEEN*. **-Gelée de c.** (Fr.). See *Gelatina* *CARRAGEEN*. [A. 87.]

CARRI, n. See *CURRY*.

CARRIA, n. The *Gordonia speciosa*. [B. 19.]

CARRIABOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Aloe spicata*. [B. 88, 121.]

CARRICHERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^2ich^2er^2a^2$. From *Carrichter*, a German botanist. Fr., *carrichter*. Of Adanson, a genus of cruciferous plants. [B. 121.] **C. velhe** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Vella annua* [Linnaeus]. An annual herb indigenous to southern Europe; the leaves are said to be antiscorbutic. [B. 173.]

CARRIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r^2ri^2er^2$. See *CARPOLITE*.

CARRION-FLOWER, n. $Ka^2r^2i^2on$. Ger., *Aasblume*. The *Coprosma thymifolius*, the *Smilax herbacea*, and the genus *Staphylea*. [B. 19, 185.]

CARRIZO (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. $Ka^2r^2reth^2o$. The *Arundo donax*. [A. 447.]

CARRON-OIL, n. $Ka^2r^2o^2n$. See under *OIL*.

CARROT, n. $Ka^2r^2o^2t$. Lat., *carota* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *carotte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Karotte*, genuine *Mohrrabe*, *gelbe Rübe*. It., *carota*. Sp., *zanahoria*. The *Daucus carota* and its root. [B. 19, 185.] **Candia c.**, **Candy c.** The *Athamanta cretensis*. [B. 19, 275.] **C. family**, The *Umbelliferae*. [B. 185.] **C.-root**. See *Radix* *CAROTÆ*. **C.-tree**, The *Monizia edulis*. [B. 19.] **-Common c.** The cultivated variety of *Daucus carota*. [B. 275.] **-Deadly c.** The genus *Thapsia*. [B. 19, 185.] **-Native c.** The tubers of *Geranium parviflorum*. [B. 19.] **-Peruvian c.** The *Aracacia scabula*. [B. 185, 275.] **-Shining-leaved c.** The *Daucus gindidium*. [B. 275.] **-Spanish c.** The *Daucus visnaga*. [B. 275.] **-Stinking c.** See *Deadly c.* **-Tasmanian c.** See *Native c.* **-Wild c.** The wild variety of *Daucus carota*. [B. 275.]

CARRUBIA, n. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 121.] Cf. *CAROBA*.

CARRY-ELLOO (Tamil), n. The *Crizotia oleifera*. [B. 172.]

CARNAAMI, n. The *Calla orientalis*. [Rauwolf (B. 121)]

CARSKUTI, n. Pegu catechu. [B. 121.]

CARSUTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rs^2u^2t^2u^2t^2a^2$. The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B.]

CARTACÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rt^2as^2a$. See *CARTACEOUS*.

CARTAGENARINDE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rt^2a^2gan^2a^2ri^2nd^2e^2$. See *Carthageni BARK*.

CARTAME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rt^2a^2m$. See *CARTHAMUS*.

CARTAMO (Sp.), n. $Ka^2rt^2a^2m^2o$. The genus *Carthamus*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Carthamus tinctorius*. [A. 447; B.]

CARTAMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2rt^2a^2ma^2m^2u^2su^2s$. See *CARTHAMUS*.

CARTAN-YEH, n. The *Centrolobium robustum*. [B. 121.]

CARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rt^2e^2a^2ri^2a^2$. Fr., *carterie*. See *Coccus* and *Coccus laccæ*. **-C. laccæ** [Signoret]. See *Coccus laccæ*.

CARTHAGENA BARK, n. $Ka^2rt^2a^2han^2a^2$. See under *BARK*.

CARTHAGÈNE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rt^2a^2zhe^2n$. See *Carthagea BARK*. **-C. ligneux**. See *Cipuleto BARK*. **-C. spongieux**. See *Spongy Carthagea BARK*.

CARTHAME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rt^2a^2m$. The genus *Carthamus*, especially the *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 121.] **C. des teinturiers**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 173.] **-C. laineux**. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B. 173.] **-C. maculé**. The *Silybum marianum*. [B. 121.] **-Rouge de c.** *Carthamin*. [B. 173.]

CARTHAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2(a^2m^2e^2e^2a^2e^2a^2)$. Fr., *carthamées*. Of Cassini, De Candolle, and others, a subtribe of composite plants (*Carduaceæ* *Cynareæ*), comprising *Carthamus* and *Cardunculus*. [B. 121, 170.]

CARTHAMEIN, n. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2e^2in$. Fr., *carthamine*. An oxidation product of carthamin formed by the action of alkalis:

insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, which it colors red. [L. 19.]

CARTHAMIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2ik$. Fr., *acide carthamique*. Ger., *Carthaminsäure*. It., *acido carthaminico*. *Carthamin*. [B. 5, 81.]

CARTHAMIN, n. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2in$. Fr., *carthamine*, *rouge de carthame*. Ger., *Carthamin*, *Safflorroth*, *Safflorcarmin*. It., Sp., *carthamina*. A red coloring principle, $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$, obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*; a deep red bitter powder of greenish metallic iridescence, soluble with difficulty in water and readily soluble in alcohol. It has great tinctorial power, and is used in preparing rouge and in dyeing, but does not afford fast colors. [B. 2, 81.]

CARTHAMINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2in^2ik$. Fr., *acide carthaminique*. Ger., *Carthaminsäure*. See *CARTHAMIN*.

CARTHAMITE, n. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2it$. Lat., *carthamita*. Fr., c. See *CARTHAMIN*.

CARTHAMOIDES [Vaillant] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2a^2m^2o^2ides$. Ger., *carthamoids*. See *CARDINELLIS*.

CARTHAMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2rth^2a^2m^2a^2m^2u^2s$. From Ar., *gorthom*, to paint. Fr., *carthame*. Ger., *Safflor*, *It.*, *cartamo*. Sp., *cartamo*. Of Tournefort, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Carthameae*. [B. 31, 42, 121.] **C. aculeatus**, *carlina folio*, *flore multiplici veluti umbellato* [Tournefort]. The *Cardopodium corymbosum*. [B. 200.] **C. canescens** [Lamarck]. The *Palaemon canescens*. [B. 180.] **C. corymbosus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cardopodium corymbosum*. [B. 180.] **C. glaucus**. Syn.: *Onobroma glaucum* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Tauria and the Caucasus, with reddish flowers. It is one of the plants called *ἀτράκτυλος* by Dioscorides, and was formerly used as a remedy for the bites of scorpions. [B. 180.] **-C. gummiiferus** [Lamarck]. The *Atractylis gummifera*. [B. 173.] **-C. lanatus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *carthame laineux*, *chardon bœni des Parisiens*. Ger., *wollige Dornhülle*. Syn.: *Centaurea lanata* [De Candolle], *Kentrophyllum lanatum* [De Candolle] (seu *tuteum* [Cassini]), *Heracantha lanata* [Link], *Atractylis lanata* [Scopoli] (seu *fusus aprestis* [Gärtner], seu *pilosus* [Meyen], *Hohenwartha gymnosigma* [West]). A species growing wild in central and southern Europe and Asia Minor and at the Cape of Good Hope, having a more or less woolly stem and involucre and yellow flowers. The very bitter herb (*herba atractylis*) has been regarded as resolvent and tonic, and has been much employed in atony of the digestive organs. The root is said to be sudorific and febrifuge. [B. 42, 173, 180, 214.] **-C. leucocaulis** [Sibthorp]. Syn.: *Onobroma leucocaulum* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Greece, where it was employed like the *C. glaucus*, constituting with the latter one variety of the *ἀτράκτυλος* of Dioscorides. [B. 180.] **C. maculatus** [Lamarck]. The *Silybum marianum*. [B. 173.] **-C. officinarum**, *flore croceo* [Tournefort]. The *C. tinctorius*. [B. 200.] **C. persicus**. A species which is said to increase the secretion of milk. [L. 87.] **-C. sativus** [Parkinson]. The *C. tinctorius*. [B. 200.] **C. silvestris**. The *Centaurea jacea*. [B. 180.] **-C. tinctorius** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *carthame*, *carthame des teinturiers*, *fleur safran*, *fleur de safran*, *safran bâtard* (ou *d'Allemagne*), *safranon*. Ger., *Färbesafflor*, *gemeine Safflor*, *Saffran*. It., *cartamo*. Hind., *Kara*, *Kasumbā*. Ar., *Kiratumā*, *Kuratuma*. Pers., *Khasaka*, *Kāsirah*, *Kā-jirah*. Sanscr., *Kamalottara*, *Kusumbha*. Bastard or dyer's saffron; safflower. A species with saffron-yellow, afterward reddish flowers, indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in Europe and America. The achania—semen (seu *fructus* *carthami* (seu *cervi*, seu *cnici* *sativ*, seu *cnici* *turcici*, seu *croci* *hortensis*, seu *croci* *silvestris*); the *ανηκος* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides—were formerly employed as a purgative and contain carthamin (q. v.). They are employed to furnish a red dye and in the manufacture of rouge. The young shoots are said to be edible and to possess the power of curdling milk. [A. 319, 479; B. 81, 173, 180.] *Semen carthami*. The fruit *achania* of *C. tinctorius*. [B. 180.]



THE CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. [A. 227.]

CARTHÄUSERPULVER (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rt^2o^2is^2er^2pulf^2er^2$. See *PULVIS carthusianus*.

CARTHAXANTHIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rth^2a^2za^2n^2th^2ik$. Fr., *acide cartha-xanthique*. A yellow acid substance obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 14.]

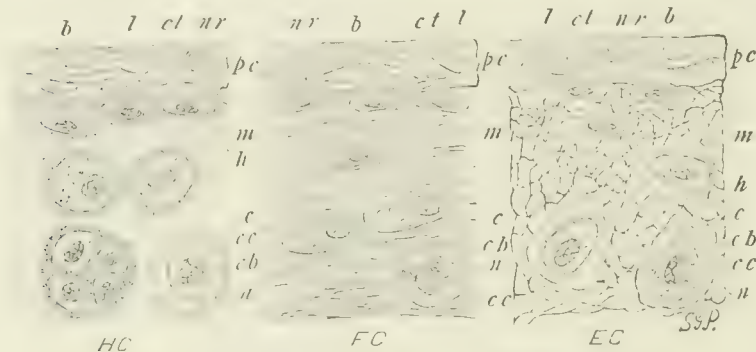
CARTHEGON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rth^2e^2go^2n$. Of Pliny, the seed of *Buxus sempervirens*. [B. 121.]

CARTHEUSERNELKE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rt^2o^2is^2er^2ne^2lk^2e^2$. The *Dianthus Carthusianorum*. [B. 180.]

CARTILAGE, n. $Ka^2rt^2il^2aj$. Gr., *χόνδρος*. Lat., *cartilago*, *tela cartilaginea*. Fr., c., *tissu cartilagineux*. Ger., *Knorpel*, *Knorpelgewebe*. It., *cartilagineo*, *tessuto cartilagineo*. Sp., *cartilago*. Syn.: *gristle*, *cartilaginous* or *chondrogenous* tissue. A

tough elastic tissue composed of characteristic cells and an abundant intercellular substance or matrix found in various parts of the body, and forming the primordial skeleton (*temporary c.*) or persisting throughout life (*permanent c.*). It presents three varieties, according to the matrix: 1. *Hyaline, or true, c.*, with a translucent, nearly or quite homogeneous matrix. 2. *White fibro-c.*, in which the matrix is composed mostly of white fibrous tissue. 3. *Elastic c.*, in which the matrix is made up of a dense network of

c supporting the base of the arms of the fore foot of *Sepia*. [L. 121.] **Basipterygial c.** In *Sepia*, a c. forming the base-line of each lateral fin of the mantle. [L. 121.] **Basitrabecular c.** See *Prenasal c.* **Bone c.** See OSSEIN. **Bronchial c's.** Semicircular cartilaginous plates found in the bronchial tubes; in the smallest tubes they are mere specks. [L. 318.] **Calcified c.** Fr., *c. incrustée* (ou osseuse) *calcifié*. Ger., *incrustierter* (oder verkalkter) *Knorpel*. Syn.: *calcified c.-matrix*, *crusted c.*, *c. bone*, *primary bone*. C. in which the matrix contains a deposit of calcareous salts. [J. 30, 32.] **Capito-pedal c.** An H-shaped portion of c. forming the axis of the siphon in the *Nautilus* and extending up into the head. [L. 121.] **Cariniform c.** The cervical cartilaginous prolongation of the sternum in some animals. [L. 13.] **C. accessoire postérieur** [Sappey] (Fr.). See *Vomer cartilagineux*. **C. anonyme** (Fr.). See *Cricoid c.* **C.-bone.** Fr., *os cartilagineux*. Ger., *primärer Knochen*. 1. See *Calcified c.* 2. See under *BONE*. **C. capsulaire du cœur** (Fr.). See *Pericardial c.* **C.-capsule.** The capsule of c.-cells. [J.] **C's carrés** (Fr.). See *Quadrated c's*. **C. conjonctif** (Fr.). *Fibro-c.* [J.] See under *C.-C. de conjugaison* (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.). **C. d'encroûtement** (Fr.). See *Articular c.* **C. dentaire** (Fr.). See *Gingival crest*. **C. de revêtement** (Fr.). See *Articular c.* **C's des côtes** (Fr.). See *Costal c's*. **C's des sutures.** See *Synarthrodial c's*. **C. d'incrustation** (Fr.). **C. diarthrodial** (Fr.). See *Articular c.* **C. d'ossification** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.). **C. d'ossification du fœtus** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.* **C. du cloison des fosses nasales** (Fr.). See *C. of the septum of the nose*. **C. éburné** (Fr.). *Articular c. incrustated* [E.] **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See *Parenchymatous c.* **C. fibreux** (Fr.). *Fibro-c.* [J.] See under *C.-C. figuré* (Fr.). See *CARTILAGO figurata*. **C. foetal** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.* **C. incrusté** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* **C's ligamenteux** (Fr.). See *CARTILAGINES ligamentose*. **C. mobile du nez** [Agassiz] (Fr.). In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous representative of the inferior turbinated bone. [L. 14.] **C. mucroné** (Fr.). See *Ensiiform c.* **C. of incrustation.** See *Articular c.* **C. of Meckel.** The c. of the mandibular arch of the embryo. Its proximal portion is converted into the malleus in mammals, and into the homologous quadrate bone in reptiles and birds, and its distal portion aids in forming the inferior maxilla. [A. 5; L.] **C. of ossification.** See *Temporary c.* **C's of Santorini.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*. **C. of the ear.** Lat., *cartilago auricularis*. Fr., *c. de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Ohrknorpel*. The cartilaginous framework of the auricle and the outer portion of the external auditory canal; of the yellow variety, covered with perichondrium. [F.] **C's of the nasal aperture.** See *Lower lateral c's of the nose*. **C. of the septum of the nose.** Lat., *cartilago septi narium*. Fr., *c. du cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *modieller Nasenknorpel*. A quadrilateral cartilaginous plate forming the anterior portion of the septum; attached to the nasal bones above, to the ethmoid bone behind, and to the vomer and the ridge between the palate plates of the superior maxilla below. [C.] **C. of the tongue.** In the solipeds, a cylindrical fibrous cord, from 2 to 3 inches long, on the dorsum of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane. [L. 13.] **C. of Weitbrecht.** Lat., *cartilago interarticularis acromioclavicularis*. The interarticular fibro-c. of the acromioclavicular articulation. [A. 301.] **C's of Wisberg.** See *Cuneiform c's*. **C. osseux** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* and *C.-bone*. **C. ossifiant** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.). **C. parfait** (Fr.). **C. périchondrique** (Fr.). See *Permanent c.* **C. réticulé** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.* **C. sertié** [Ranvier] (Fr.). That form of c. in ossifying c.-bones in which the c.-cells are arranged in series or short columns. [J. 31.] **C. spongieux** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.* **C. synchondral** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.). **C. vomérien** (Fr.). See *VOMER cartilagineus*. **C. vrai** (Fr.). See *Hyaline c.* **Cellular c.** See *Parenchymatous c.* **Cephalic c.** In the *Sepia*, a c. forming a complete ring around the oesophagus. [L. 121.] **Chiliary c.** See *Tarsal c.* **Circumferential c.** A c. surrounding the margin of an articular cavity. [L.] **Columnar c.** See *Stapedial c.* **Conchal c.** The c. that forms most of the framework of the external ear in many of the lower animals; somewhat trumpet-shaped, terminating above in a point. [L. 13.] **Connecting c's.** C's interposed between the bones in joints of but little mobility (e. g., the symphysis pubis). [Gray (L.).] **Connective-tissue c.** See *White fibro-c.* **Corniculate c's.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*. **Cornual c's.** Two small c's attached one to the proximal end of the posterior lateral process of each subocular arch in the *Petromyzonidae*. [L. 200.] **Costal c's.** Lat., *cartilagine costales*. Fr., *c's costaux*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. The c's that connect the ribs with the sternum. Their cells are large and collected into groups; the matrix is clear except where connective tissue has developed. They are prone to ossify. [C.] **Cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago cricoidea*. Fr., *c. cricoide*. Ger., *Ringknorpel*. A ring-shaped c. forming the lower portion of the cartilaginous framework of the larynx. It is narrow in front and broadened by an upward extension behind, and articulates with the thyroid c. above and is connected with the first ring of the trachea below. [B. F. Westbrook (A. 473); C.] **Crusted c.** See *Calcified c.* **Cuneiform c's.** Lat., *cartilagine cuneiformes*. Syn.: *c's of Wisberg*. Two small elastic c's, one on each side, in the folds of mucous membrane extending from the arytenoid c's to the epiglottis; said to be sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long in the negro, but often absent or hardly developed in the white race. [J. Leidy, "N. Y. Med. Jour." July 31, 1886, p. 113; C. L. 14.] **Dental c.** See



THE CHIEF FORMS OF CARTILAGE TISSUE.

HC, hyaline cartilage; FC, fibrocartilage; EC, elastic cartilage. The small letters indicate the same parts in all the figures. b, a blood vessel containing blood corpuscles; c, capsule of the cartilage; cl, cell-body; b, cartilage cavity; c, connective tissue corpuscle; h, hyaline substance; a, a hyaline; m, the matrix or intercellular substance; p, the perichondrium; n, a nerve; p, perichondrium. The cartilage-cells are somewhat flattened next the perichondrium, and have the long axis parallel with the surface.

elastic tissue. All forms possess more or less hyaline substance around the cells. In hyaline c. this is the entire matrix; in the elastic and fibrocartilage it is reduced to a narrow zone. All yield chondrin on boiling, and all, except articular c., are covered by a membrane, perichondrium, composed of white fibrous and elastic tissue containing an abundance of blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and connective-tissue corpuscles. The perichondrium merges insensibly but rapidly into the matrix, which, according to most histologists, contains neither blood-vessels nor nerves. Where the masses of c. are large, as in the cartilaginous fishes (*Torpedo*) and in the costal c's, blood-vessels in small numbers penetrate it. The nutrition of c. is by imbibition. This is greatly facilitated, according to many authors, by the presence of serous canaliculi connecting the c. cavities with one another and with the perichondrium. In the embryo, at different stages, all the c.-bones are represented by c's bearing the same names as the bones. [J. 30, 55, 81; L.] **Accessory c.** See *Sesamoid c.* **Accessory labial c's.** In the *Cyclostomata*, c's accessory to the labial c's in forming the groundwork of the oral aperture. [L. 200, 207.] **Accidental c.** Fr., *c. accidentel*. A name applied to many morbid products that are not really cartilaginous, but have the appearance of c., being dense, fibrous, and prone to calcification, such as old exudates on serous surfaces, parts of fibrous tumors, etc. [A. 301.] **Alar c's.** Lat., *cartilagine alares*. Fr., *c's alaires*. Ger., *untere Nasenflügelknorpel*. Two c's, one on each side, situated below the upper lateral c's of the nose, forming the anterior part of the framework of the nostril. [C.] **Ali-ethmoidal c's.** In the embryo, two cartilaginous processes, one on each side of the ethmoid bone, which aid in forming the roof of the nasal cavities. [L. 202.] **Alinatal c's.** 1. The c's which form the framework of the outer wall of the nostril. [L. 202.] 2. See *Alar c's*. **Aliseptal c's.** Two c's, one on each side of the nasal septum, which, in the higher vertebrates, lie in front of and below the nasal bones. [L. 202.] **Annular c.** 1. A ring-shaped c., especially one lying between the conchal c. and the external auditory meatus. [L. 13.] 2. See *Cricoid c.* **Anonymous c.** Fr., *c. anonyme*. See *Cricoid c.* **Anterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, a c. that forms the anterior and upper portion of the head. [L. 200.] **Anterior lateral c's.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, two c's, one on each side of the head, just behind the annular c. [L. 200.] **Antorbital c.** In the rays, a thick cartilaginous rod that curves outward and backward from the olfactory capsule to unite with the pectoral fin. [L. 200.] **Aortic c.** The right second costal c., from its situation in front of the arch of the aorta. [L. 142.] **Arthrodial c.** **Articular c.** Fr., *c. articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenknorpel*. A thin layer of permanent c. covering the articular surface of a bone. The matrix is finely granular or homogeneous, and the cell groups are small and arranged in rows mostly perpendicular to the articular surface. [C.] **Arytenoid c's.** Lat., *cartilagine arytenoideae*. Fr., *c's arytenoides*. Ger., *Griesheckknorpel*. Two three-sided pyramidal yellow elastic c's, one on each side, resting upon the thyroid c. [C.] **Asternal c's.** Those of the costal c's that are not attached to the sternum. [L. 13, 112.] **Auditory c.** See *Otic c.* **Auricular c.** The c. of the external ear. [L. 14.] **Basal c's.** The protopterygium, mesopterygium and metapterygium. [L. 121.] **Basibrachial c.** A 1 shaped



THE ARYTENOID CARTILAGES, FROM BEHIND. (AFTER VON MEYER.)

a, the anterior surface; b, the posterior surface; c, the lateral surface. The arytenoid cartilages are small, three-sided pyramidal structures, resting upon the thyroid cartilage, and forming part of the laryngeal framework.

external ear. [L. 14.] **Basal c's.** The protopterygium, mesopterygium and metapterygium. [L. 121.] **Basibrachial c.** A 1 shaped

with calcareous salts. [E.] **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See *Parenchymatous c.* **C. fibreux** (Fr.). *Fibro-c.* [J.] See under *C.-C. figuré* (Fr.). See *CARTILAGO figurata*. **C. foetal** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.* **C. incrusté** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* **C's ligamenteux** (Fr.). See *CARTILAGINES ligamentose*. **C. mobile du nez** [Agassiz] (Fr.). In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous representative of the inferior turbinated bone. [L. 14.] **C. mucroné** (Fr.). See *Ensiiform c.* **C. of incrustation.** See *Articular c.* **C. of Meckel.** The c. of the mandibular arch of the embryo. Its proximal portion is converted into the malleus in mammals, and into the homologous quadrate bone in reptiles and birds, and its distal portion aids in forming the inferior maxilla. [A. 5; L.] **C. of ossification.** See *Temporary c.* **C's of Santorini.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*. **C. of the ear.** Lat., *cartilago auricularis*. Fr., *c. de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Ohrknorpel*. The cartilaginous framework of the auricle and the outer portion of the external auditory canal; of the yellow variety, covered with perichondrium. [F.] **C's of the nasal aperture.** See *Lower lateral c's of the nose*. **C. of the septum of the nose.** Lat., *cartilago septi narium*. Fr., *c. du cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *modieller Nasenknorpel*. A quadrilateral cartilaginous plate forming the anterior portion of the septum; attached to the nasal bones above, to the ethmoid bone behind, and to the vomer and the ridge between the palate plates of the superior maxilla below. [C.] **C. of the tongue.** In the solipeds, a cylindrical fibrous cord, from 2 to 3 inches long, on the dorsum of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane. [L. 13.] **C. of Weitbrecht.** Lat., *cartilago interarticularis acromioclavicularis*. The interarticular fibro-c. of the acromioclavicular articulation. [A. 301.] **C's of Wisberg.** See *Cuneiform c's*. **C. osseux** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* and *C.-bone*. **C. ossifiant** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.). **C. parfait** (Fr.). **C. périchondrique** (Fr.). See *Permanent c.* **C. réticulé** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.* **C. sertié** [Ranvier] (Fr.). That form of c. in ossifying c.-bones in which the c.-cells are arranged in series or short columns. [J. 31.] **C. spongieux** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.* **C. synchondral** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.). **C. vomérien** (Fr.). See *VOMER cartilagineus*. **C. vrai** (Fr.). See *Hyaline c.* **Cellular c.** See *Parenchymatous c.* **Cephalic c.** In the *Sepia*, a c. forming a complete ring around the oesophagus. [L. 121.] **Chiliary c.** See *Tarsal c.* **Circumferential c.** A c. surrounding the margin of an articular cavity. [L.] **Columnar c.** See *Stapedial c.* **Conchal c.** The c. that forms most of the framework of the external ear in many of the lower animals; somewhat trumpet-shaped, terminating above in a point. [L. 13.] **Connecting c's.** C's interposed between the bones in joints of but little mobility (e. g., the symphysis pubis). [Gray (L.).] **Connective-tissue c.** See *White fibro-c.* **Corniculate c's.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*. **Cornual c's.** Two small c's attached one to the proximal end of the posterior lateral process of each subocular arch in the *Petromyzonidae*. [L. 200.] **Costal c's.** Lat., *cartilagine costales*. Fr., *c's costaux*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. The c's that connect the ribs with the sternum. Their cells are large and collected into groups; the matrix is clear except where connective tissue has developed. They are prone to ossify. [C.] **Cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago cricoidea*. Fr., *c. cricoide*. Ger., *Ringknorpel*. A ring-shaped c. forming the lower portion of the cartilaginous framework of the larynx. It is narrow in front and broadened by an upward extension behind, and articulates with the thyroid c. above and is connected with the first ring of the trachea below. [B. F. Westbrook (A. 473); C.] **Crusted c.** See *Calcified c.* **Cuneiform c's.** Lat., *cartilagine cuneiformes*. Syn.: *c's of Wisberg*. Two small elastic c's, one on each side, in the folds of mucous membrane extending from the arytenoid c's to the epiglottis; said to be sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long in the negro, but often absent or hardly developed in the white race. [J. Leidy, "N. Y. Med. Jour." July 31, 1886, p. 113; C. L. 14.] **Dental c.** See

Genopical crest. **Dentinal c.** See **OSSEIN**. **Diarthrodial c.** See **Articular c.** **Eare-c.** See **C of the ear** and **Ola c.** **Elastic c.** Lat., *cartilago elastica*. Fr., *c. élastique* (on *Articular*). Ger., *elastischer Knorpel*, *Faserknorpel*, *Artenknorpel*. C in which the matrix is mostly composed of a felt like mass of elastic fibres. The chondrin-yielding hyaline substance immediately surrounds the cells and is comparatively small in amount. [J., 31, 39, 35.] **Embryonal c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire*. See **Parachordal c.** **Ensisiform c.** Lat., *cartilago ensiformis* (see *manubrium*). Fr., *c. ensiforme* (on *manubrium*, appendice *xyphoide*). Ger., *Scharfzahn* *sch.*. An elongated cartilaginous appendage extending downward from the lower end of the sternum. [A., 301.] **Epactal c's.** Lat., *cartilagineae epactiles*. Small nodules on the upper margin of the alar c's. [L., 31.] **Epiglottic c.** Lat., *cartilago epiglottica*. Fr., *c. de l'épiglotte*. Ger., *Kehlkopfknorpel*. The elastic cartilaginous framework of the epiglottis; rounded at its free upper border, pointed below. [L., 31, 142.] **Epiphyseal c.** Fr., *c. épiphysaire*. Ger., *Epiphysenknorpel*. See **Intermediary c.** (3d def.). **Epipubic c.** In certain of the *Crocodyla*, a distally bifurcated c. arising from the middle of the upper margin of the os pubis. [L., 294.] **Ethmo-vomerine c.** The forward prolongation of the coalesced trabeculae of the embryo. [L., 112.] **Eustachian c.** See **Tubal c.** **Extrabranial c's.** In the *Cyclostomata*, the c's forming the branched basket. [L., 294.] **Extrastapedial c.** The c. constituting the anterior portion of the columella auris, connected with the tympanic membrane. [L., 121.] **Fibro-c.** Lat., *cartilago fibrosa*. Fr., *fibrose*. See under **C**. **Fibro-elastic c.** See **Elastic c.** **Fibrous c.** See **White fibrous**. **Floating c.** Lat., *corpus mobile*. Fr., *corpus mobile articulaire*, *arthrophyle* (Panag). A cartilaginous body lying free in the cavity of a joint. [A., 301.] **Fortal c.** See **Temporary c.** **Heel c.** In certain *Theropoda*, a c. arising from the tarsus and supporting the edge of the interforal membrane. [L., 158.] **Hyaline c.** Lat., *cartilago alba* (see *vera*). Fr., *c. blanc ou blanc*. Ger., *hyalines (oder wahre) Knorpelgewebe*, *Hyalinknorpel*. Syn. *True c.* C. composed of nucleated cells and a transparent or translucent, apparently homogeneous matrix that yields chondrin on boiling; found in the costal c's, the trachea, the articular c's, and all the c-bones before ossification. [J., 30, 35.] **Hypoid c.** See **Epipubic c.** **Incrusting c.** See **Articular c.** **Infrastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris that runs downward from the rest of the columella. [L., 121.] **Innominate c.** Lat., *cartilago anonyma*. Fr., *c. anonyme*. See **Cranial c.** **Insulated c.** See **Floating c.** **Interarticular c's.** **Interarticular fibro-c's.** Lat., *cartilagineae interarticulares*. Fr., *c's interarticulaires*. Ger., *Zwischenknorpel*. Flat fibro-c's interspersed between the articular surfaces in some of the joints. [L., 142.] **Interarytenoid c.** [Luschka]. Lat., *cartilago interarytenoidea*. Fr., *c. inter-aryténoïdien*. A c. sometimes found between the arytenoid c's. [L., 158.] **Interbasal c's.** Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the hamal arch of a vertebra. [L., 11.] **Intermediary c.** Fr., *c. d'ossification* (1st def.), *c. synchondral* (2d def.), *c. de conjonction* (3d def.). 1. Ossifying c.; calcified c. in process of replacement by true bone. 2. The c. between the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone. [J., 31, 32.] **Internasal c.** In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous nasal septum. [L., 292.] **Interneural c's.** Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the neural arch of a vertebra. [L., 14.] **Interspinous c's.** The fin-rays of a fish when they are cartilaginous. [L., 121.] **Intervertebral c's.** Lat., *cartilagineae intervertebrales*. Fr., *disques intervertébraux*. Ger., *Zwischenwirbelknorpel*, *Zwischenwirbelscheiben*. The discs of fibro-c. interspersed between the bodies of the vertebrae. **Investing c.** Fr., *c. d'enveloppement*. See **Articular c.** **Jacobson's c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. external to the ventral edge of the nasal septum, partly inclosing Jacobson's organ. [L., 200.] **Labial c's.** C's which, in certain fishes, assist in forming the margin of the mouth. [L., 200, 292.] **Laryngo-tracheal c.** In comparative anatomy, an annular c. that supports the walls of the larynx and trachea. [L., 300.] **Lateral longitudinal c's.** C's running longitudinally in the branchial basket of the *Petromyzonidae*, between the dorsal and the ventral c's. [L., 200.] **Lingual c.** A c. in the median line of the mouth in the *Petromyzonidae*, forming the greater part of its floor. [L., 200.] **Loose c.** See **Floating c.** **Lower lateral c's of the nose.** See **Alar c's.** **Malleal c.** See **Extrastapedial c.** **Mandibular c.** See **C of Meckel**. **Meatal c.** (Owen). See **Articular c.** **Meckel's c.** See **C of Meckel**. **Median ventral c.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, a small T-shaped c. lying in the median line beneath the lingual c. and connected with it anteriorly. [L., 200.] **Mediostapedial c.** A cartilaginous element (eventually ossifying) of the columella auris which connects the stapes with the infrastapedial c. [L., 121.] **Mento-Meckelian c.** A cartilaginous nodule situated at the side of the symphysis menti. [L., 210.] **Mucronate c.** Lat., *cartilago mucronata*. Fr., *c. mucroné*. See **Ensisiform c.** **Nuchal c.** In the *Decapoda*, a cartilaginous plate just behind the hood. [L., 121.] **Obducent c.** See **Articular c.** **Odontophoral c's.** Two cartilaginous or fibrous masses forming the skeleton of the odontophore. [B., 100.] **Optic c.** See **Optic capsule**. **Ossifying c.** See **Intermediary c.** (1st def.). **Osteoid c.** (Virchow). See **CAMBIIUM** (3d def.). **Otic c.** The cartilaginous auditory capsule of the embryo. [L., 202.] **Parachordal c's.** Cartilaginous masses formed from the tissue in which the cranial portion of the notochord is imbedded in early embryonic life, forming the principal matrix of the succeeding bony walls of the base of the skull as far forward as the sella turcica. [A., 5.] **Parenchymatous c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire*. Ger., *Parenchymknorpel*. C. in which the amount of ground substance is very small, the cells forming the greater part of the tissue. [J., 35.] **Pericardial c.** Fr., *c. capsulaire du cœur*. In the *Petromyzonidae*, a c. that supports the posterior and lateral walls of the pericardium. [L., 200.] **Permanent c.** Lat., *cartilago permanens* (see *perennis*). Fr., *c. permanent ou parfait*. Ger., *bleibender Knorpel*. C. that retains its cartilaginous character in the fully developed body, as distinguished from temporary c. [J.] **Perrhinal c's.** See **Alar c's.** **Plexiform**

c. Fr., *c. plexiform*. Ger., *Netzknorpel*. See **Elastic c.** **Plow-share c. of the nose.** [Huxley]. A narrow mass of c. lying behind the organ of Jacobson. [C.] **Posterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, a c. lying posteriorly to the anterior dorsal c., uniting the anterior with the posterior edge of the bat palates. [L., 200.] **Posterior lateral c's.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, two c's lying one on each side of and partly beneath the posterior dorsal c. [L., 200.] **Prenasal c.** In comparative embryology, a c. forming the anterior portion of the nose or beak. [L., 121, 202, 221.] **Preorbital c's.** In the *Sepia*, two processes sitting one to each side from the cephalic c. [L., 121.] **Prepubic c.** In the *Amphibia*, a median c. in front of the pubic bone. [L., 121.] **Primordial c.** Fr., *c. primordial*. See **Temporary c.** **Prothinal c.** In certain embryonic *Batrachia*, a c. bounding the nostril in front. [L., 202.] **Pterygo-quadrute c's.** In certain fishes, two c's that unite anteriorly to form the superior maxilla. [L., 200.] **Pulmonary c.** The left second costal c. from its lying in front of the pulmonary orifice of the heart. [L., 142.] **Pyramidal c's.** See **Angular c's.** **Quadrute c's.** Lat., *cartilagineae quadrutae*. Fr., *c's carres*. Several small c's which pass out from the alar c's in the external portion of the nostril. [L., 1.] **Radial c.** A fin ray. [L., 200.] **Reticular c.** **Reticiform c.** See **Elastic c.** **Rib-c's.** Fr., *c's des côtes*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. See **Costal c's.** **Rostral c.** See **Angular c.** (1st def.). **Santorinian c's.** See **CORNICULA laryngis**. **Scutiform c.** 1. See **Thapsoid c.** 2. In the solipeds, a small triangular cartilaginous plate situated in front of the base of the concha and on the surface of the temporal muscle. It is attached to the conchal c. by muscular fibres. [L., 13.] **Semircular c.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, a small c. united to the anterior end of the lingual c., supporting the median portion of the tongue. [L., 200.] **Semilunar c's.** See **Semilunar fibro-c's.** **Septal c.** The c. of the septum of the nose. [L.] **Sesamoid c.** **Sesamoid fibro-c.** A small isolated cartilaginous mass sometimes found entirely inclosed in a tendon, etc. [C.] **Sesamoid c's of the nose.** See **Epactal c's.** **Sigmoid c's.** See **Semilunar fibro-c's.** **Siphon-hinge c's.** In the *Decapoda*, two cartilaginous sockets on the sides of the funnel into which the fleshy knobs of the mantle and skirt fit. [L., 121.] **Spiracular c.** In comparative anatomy, a semilunar c. situated between the auditory capsule and the hyo-mandibular c., partly surrounding the spiracle. [L., 200.] **Spongy c.** Fr., *c. spongieux*. See **Elastic c.** **Stapedial c.** In the *Saurropsida* and *Amphibia*, the uppermost segment of the second postaural arch. [L., 221.] **Sternal c's.** See **Costal c's.** **Stratiform c.** **Striated c.** See **White fibro-c.** **Styliform c's.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, two tapering cartilaginous rods attached to the annular c. and running backward and downward. [L., 200.] **Suborbital c.** In comparative anatomy and in embryology, the cartilaginous representative of the palatine bone. [L., 202.] **Subostracal c.** In the *Sepia*, a thin plate of c. fitting against the posterior edge of the nuchal c. [L., 121.] **Suprastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris passing upward from the proximal end of the extrastapedial c. and attached to the side of the auditory capsule. [L., 121.] **Synarthrodial c's.** Lat., *cartilagineae suturarium*. Fr., *c's des sutures*. The c's of immovable or slightly movable articulations. [L., 13.] **Tarsal c's.** Lat., *cartilagineae tarsales*. Fr., *fibro-c's tarses*. Ger., *Augenlidknorpel*. Thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue (formerly thought to be fibro-c.) forming the framework of the eyelids. Those of the upper lids are semilunar, and those of the lower lids elliptical. [F.] **Temporary c.** Lat., *cartilago ossescens*. Fr., *c. temporaire* (ou *d'ossification*) *du fœtus*. Ger., *temporärer (oder verknöchernder) Knorpel*. The hyaline c. representing nearly the entire skeleton in developing animals, ultimately replaced by bone. [J., 30, 35.] **Thyreo-cricoid c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. formed by the coalescence of the cricoid and thyreoid c's. [L., 14.] **Thyreo-hyal c's.** In the *Amphibia*, two cartilaginous rods projecting backward from the body of the hyoid bone, embracing the larynx. [L., 121.] **Thyreo-cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago thyreoidea*. Fr., *c. thyroïde*. Ger., *Schildknorpel*. A c. forming the greater portion of the framework of the larynx, situated above the cricoid c., consisting of two lateral wings joined in front at an acute angle forming the pomum Adami. [B. F. Westbrook (A., 473).] **Trabecular c's.** The trabeculae of the embryo. [L., 202.] **Tracheal c's.** The cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L., 20.] **Transitory c.** See **Temporary c.** **Triangular c's of the nose.** See **Upper lateral c's of the nose.** **True c.** Lat., *cartilago vera*. Fr., *c. vrai*. Ger., *wahrer (oder echter) Knorpel*. See **Hyaline c.** **Tubal c.** Ger., *Tubenknorpel*. A triangular plate of c., curled upon itself, extending from the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. [L., 31, 142.] **Turbinal c's.** The cartilaginous representatives of the turbinated bones in birds. [L., 200.] **Uniting c's.** See **Connecting c's.** **Upper lateral c's of the nose.** Lat., *cartilagineae nasi laterales*. Fr., *c's latérales*. Ger., *obere Seitenknorpel*. Two triangular c's, one on either side, forming the upper part of the framework of the nose, immediately below the nasal bones. **Ventral c.** In the *Petromyzonidae*, a T-shaped cartilaginous rod situated in the median line beneath the lingual c. [L., 200.] **White fibro-c.** A tissue made up of c. and white fibrous connective tissue. [C.] **Xiphoid c.** See **Eustachian c.** **Yellow c.** **Yellow elastic c.** **Yellow fibro-c.** See **Elastic c.** **Ypsiloid c.** See **Epipubic c.**

CARTILAGIN. n. Ka³rt i²l a²j i²n Fr., *cartilagine*. A principle found in hyaline cartilage, characterized by forming chondrin when boiled. [L., 19.]

CARTILAGINEOUS, adj. Ka³rt i²l a²j i²n e² u²s. See **CARTILAGINOSUS**.

CARTILAGINIFICATION. n. Ka³rt i²l a²j i²n e² i² ka³ shu²n. Lat., *cartilaginificatio*. Fr., *c.* 1. See **CHONDROGENESIS**. 2. The conversion of a tissue into one resembling cartilage. [A., 385.]

CARTILAGINIFORM, adj. Ka³rt i²l a²j i²n i² f²o²m. From cartilage, cartilage, and forma, form. Having the appearance of cartilage. [J., 10, 50.]

CARTILAGINOID, CARTILAGINOUS, adj's. Ka³rt [21-
a²] [21-oid, u²s. Gr. χορδωδής Lat. cartilagineus, cartilagineus,
cartilagineus Fr. cartilagineux. Ger. knorpelig. Pertaining
to, consisting of, or resembling, cartilage. [A. 301; B. 19, 77; J.
46, 50]

CARTILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rt [21-ua²] go. Gen. cartilag'i-
nis. See **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae accessoriae**. See **Epacetal**
CARTILAGINES. **Cartilagineae alares**. See **Alar** **CARTILAGES**.—**Carti-**
lagines alarum minores. See **Epacetal** **CARTILAGES**.—**Carti-**
lagines alarum nasi. See **Alar** **CARTILAGES**.—**Cartilagineae ala-**
rum posteriores. See **Epacetal** **CARTILAGES**.—**C. alba**. See **Hya-**
line **CARTILAGE**.—**C. annularis**. See **Annular** **CARTILAGE** and **Cri-**
coid **CARTILAGE**.—**C. anonyma**. See **Cricoid** **CARTILAGE**.—**Carti-**
lagines arytenoideae. See **Arytenoid** **CARTILAGES**.—**C. au-**
riculae. **C. auris**. See **CARTILAGE of the ear**.—**C. basilaris**. See **Cri-**
coid **CARTILAGE**.—**C. clypealis**. See **Thyreoid** **CARTILAGE**.—**C.**
concha auris. The cartilaginous framework of the external
ear. [L. 31.]—**Cartilagineae corniculatae**. See **CORNICULA**
laryngis.—**Cartilagineae costales**. See **Costal** **CARTILAGES**.—**C.**
cricoidea, **C. cricoideae**. See **Cricoid** **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae**
cruciformes (seu **cuneiformes**). See **Cuneiform** **CARTILAGES**.
—**C. elastica**. See **Elastic** **CARTILAGE**.—**C. ensiformis**. See
Ensiform **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae epacetales**. See **Epacetal**
CARTILAGES.—**C. epiglottica**. See **Epiglottic** **CARTILAGE**.—**Carti-**
lagines falcatae (seu **falciformes**). See **Semilunar** **FIBRO-CARTI-**
LAGES.—**C. fibrosa**. **Fibro** **cartilage**. [L.] See under **CARTILAGE**.
—**C. figurata** [Meckauer]. Fr. *cartilage figuré*. A variety of
hyaline cartilage having a great number of shallow cavities on its
surface. [L.]—**C. flava**. See **Elastic** **CARTILAGE**.—**C. formativa**.
See **Temporary** **CARTILAGE**.—**C. frontalis**. That part of the carti-
laginous skull of the embryo which is subsequently transformed
into the frontal bone. [H.]—**C. genuina**. See **Hyaline** **CARTILAGE**.
—**C. gingivalis**. See **Gingival** **CREST**.—**C. glandis**. The fibrous
septum in the median line of the glans penis. [L. 332.]—**C. glottidis**
superior [C. Mayer]. A small cartilage sometimes found in
the superior thyreo-arytenoid fold of the larynx. [L. 31.]—**Carti-**
lagines gutturales. See **Arytenoid** **CARTILAGES**.—**C. innomi-**
nata. See **Cricoid** **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae interarticularis**
costo-vertebrales. The interarticular cartilages between the
heads of the ribs and the vertebrae. [Luschka (L.).]—**C. interar-**
ticularis. See **Interarticular** **CARTILAGE**.—**C. interarticularis**
acromio-clavicularis. See **CARTILAGE of Weitbrecht**.—**C. in-**
terarticularis maxillaris. An interarticular cartilage of the
articulation of the inferior maxilla with the glenoid cavity. [L.
175.]—**C. interarytenoidea**. See **Interarytenoid** **CARTILAGE**.—
Cartilagineae intercrurales. In the chondropterygians, carti-
lages situated between the neoprophyses of the vertebrae. [L.
207.]—**C. intermedia**. 1. See **C. intermedia triangularis**. 2. In
the pl. *cartilagineae intermediae*, inconstant nodules found between
the alar cartilages of the nose. [L. 115.]—**C. intermedia radii**.
C. intermedia triangularis. An interarticular cartilage situ-
ated between the radius and ulna and the os triquetrum. [L. 175.]
—**Cartilagineae intervertebrales**. See **Intervertebral** **CARTI-**
LAGES.—**Cartilagineae laterales inferiores**. See **Alar** **CARTI-**
LAGES.—**Cartilagineae ligamentosae** [Haase]. Fr. *cartilages*
ligamenteux. Ger. *Bandknorpel*, *Faserknorpel*. Such fibro-carti-
laginous structures as certain tendons. [L. 7.]—**C. lingualis**. An
inconstant cartilage found in the median line of the posterior
portion of the tongue. [L. 176.]—**Cartilagineae lunatae**. See **Semi-**
lunar **FIBRO-CARTILAGES**.—**C. mastoidea**. That part of the carti-
laginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the
mastoid process of the temporal bone. [H.]—**C. meatus audi-**
torii externi. That portion of the cartilage of the ear which is
attached to the external auditory meatus of the temporal bone.
[L. 31.]—**C. Meckellii**. See **CARTILAGE of Meckel**.—**C. menis-**
coidea. See **Interarticular** **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae minores**
inferiores. See **Alar** **CARTILAGES**.—**C. mucronata**. See **Ensiform**
CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae nasi accessoriae**. See **Epacetal**
CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae nasi inferiores**. See **Alar** **CARTILAGES**.
—**Cartilagineae nasi laterales**. See **Upper lateral** **CARTILAGES of**
the nose.—**C. nasi mediana**. See **CARTILAGE of the septum of**
the nose.—**Cartilagineae nasi sesamoideae**. See **Epacetal** **CARTI-**
LAGES.—**Cartilagineae nasi superiores** (seu **triangulares**). See
Upper lateral **CARTILAGES of the nose**.—**C. obducens**. See **Articu-**
lar **CARTILAGE**.—**C. ossescens**. See **Temporary** **CARTILAGE**.—**C.**
parietalis. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo
which subsequently becomes the parietal bone. [H.]—**C. peltalis**.
C. peltatus. See **Thyreoid** **CARTILAGE**.—**C. perennis**, **C. per-**
manens. See **Permanent** **CARTILAGE**.—**C. petrosa**. That part
of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently be-
comes the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [H.]—**Carti-**
lagines pinnales. See **Alar** **CARTILAGES**.—**Cartilagineae pyra-**
midales. See **Arytenoid** **CARTILAGES**.—**C. quadrangularis nasi**.
See **CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose**.—**Cartilagineae qua-**
dratae. See **Quadrangle** **CARTILAGES**.—**C. reticularis**. See **Elastic**
CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae santorininae**. See **CORNICULA**
laryngis.—**C. scutiformis**. See **Thyreoid** **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae**
semicirculares. The incomplete cartilaginous rings of the
trachea. [A. 325.]—**Cartilagineae semilunares**. See **Semilunar**
FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. septi narium**. See **CARTILAGE of the sep-**
tum of the nose.—**C. sesamoidea**, **Cartilagineae sesamoideae**.
See **Sesamoid** **CARTILAGE** and **Epacetal** **CARTILAGES**.—**Cartilagineae**
sesamoidea anteriores laryngis. Cartilaginous plates or
bands in the anterior end of a true vocal band. [Hoffman (L.).]
—**Cartilagineae sesamoideae laryngis**. Cartilaginous bands
found along the lateral edges of the arytenoid cartilages. [L. 332.]
—**Cartilagineae sesamoideae nasi**. See **Epacetal** **CARTILAGES**.
—**Cartilagineae sesamoideae posteriores laryngis**. Cartila-
ginous nodules on the outer side of the connection between the
arytenoid cartilages and the cornuula laryngis. [Hoffman (L.).]
—**Cartilagineae sesamoideae tubae Eustachii**. Cartilaginous
nodules or plates found in the Eustachian tube, especially near
its pharyngeal opening. [L. 332.]—**Cartilagineae sigmoideae**.

See **Semilunar** **FIBRO-CARTILAGES**.—**C. spongiosa**. See **Elastic**
CARTILAGE.—**C. sterno-clavicularis interarticularis**. An in-
terarticular cartilage of the sterno-clavicular joint. [L. 115.]—
Cartilagineae suturarum. See **Synarthrodial** **CARTILAGES**.—**C.**
temporaria. See **Temporary** **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae te-**
retes. See **CORNICULA laryngis**.—**C. thyreoidea**. See **Thyreoid**
CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae triangulares**. See **Upper lateral**
CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. triquetra carpi**. The triangular
fibro-cartilage that separates the inferior radio-ulnar articula-
tion from the carpus. [L. 332.]—**Cartilagineae triquetrae**. See
Arytenoid **CARTILAGES**.—**C. triticea**. Syn.: *corpusculum triti-*
ceum. A small oblong cartilaginous nodule frequently found in
the lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament. [C.]—**C. tubae Eustachii**. See
Tubal **CARTILAGE**.—**C. vocalis inferior** [Mayer]. A small carti-
lage found in the inferior thyreo-arytenoid fold. [L. 31.]—**C. vo-**
calis superior. See **C. glottidis superior**.—**Cartilagineae wris-**
bergianae (seu **Wrisbergii**). See **Cuneiform** **CARTILAGES**.—**C.**
xiphoidea. See **Ensiform** **CARTILAGE**.

CARTMEL, n. Ka³rt-me². A sea-bathing resort in Lan-
cashire, England. [A. 316, 319; L. 105.] See **Holy WELL**.

CARTON, n. An ancient name for the onion and for caraway.
[B. 121.]

CARTON (Fr.), n. Ka³rt-o²n². Paper or pasteboard. [a. 18;
B.]—**C. anti-asthmatic**. See **CHARTA antasthmatica**.—**C.**
cataplasme. See under **CATAPLASME**.—**C. de montagne**. As-
bestos. [B. 92.]—**C. fumigatoire** [Fr. Cod.]. See **CHARTA ant-**
asthmatica.—**C. medicinal**. Bibulous paper impregnated with
some medicinal substance; used for fumigation. [B. 93.]

CARTOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rt-o(o²)-pog'o²n(ou). Gen.,
cartopogon'os (-is). See **ARISTIDA** (2d def.).

CARUA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rka³ru²u²u²a². 1. Of the ancients,
see **CARYA** (1st def.). 2. Of Weddell, a section of the genus *Casca-*
rella. [B. 88, 121.]

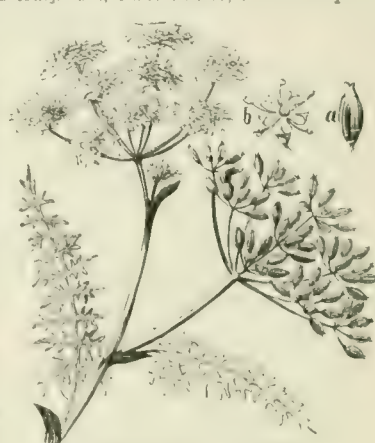
CARUB, n. In Egypt, the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 121.]

CARUBA, n. See **CAROA**.

CARUI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. also the gen. of *caruon* (q. v.).
Ka³ka³ru²(ru²)i(e). Of Tournefort, the *Carum* c. [B. 200.]
—**Ethereoleum** c. Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Aqua** c. [Fr. Ph.] Fr.,
eau distillée de carvi. Ger., *Kümmelwasser*. Syn.: *aqua carvi*
[Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Caraway-water; made by distilling 1 part
of caraway-fruit with 20 parts of water until 10 parts of distillate
are obtained [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of
caraway in 1500 parts of tepid distilled water. [B. 81, 95.]—**C.**
fructus [Br. Ph.]. Caraway-fruit. [B. 95.]—**C. officinarum**.
Caraway. [L. 94.]—**Oleum** c. [Br. Ph.]. Oil of caraway. [B. 81.]

CARULIGNON (Ger.), n. Tsa-ru-li²g-non'. See **CÆRULIGNONE**.

CARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³ka³ru²ru²ru²m. Gr., *καρος, καρον*
[Dioscorides]. Fr., *carvi*. Ger., *wilder Kümmel, Pferdekümmel*.
It., *carvi*. Sp., *alcaravea*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous
plants of the tribe *Ammineae*, subtribe *Euammineae*. 2. Of the U. S.
Ph., the fruit of *C. carui*. [B. 42, 121.]—**C. ajowan** [Bentham
and Hooker]. Ger., *indisches Faltenohr*. The ajowan, ajwan, ajwain,
or bishop's-weed; a small annual herb cultivated in India, said to
furnish most of the thymol of commerce; used largely in India as a
condiment, carminative, antispasmodic, and stimulant, and in dys-
pepsia and diarrhoea. The wild plant is thought to be poisonous.
The Egyptian and Cretan variety (*Ptychotis coptica* [De Candolle],
Ammi copticum [Linnaeus], *Daucus copticus* [Persoon]) was the
ἀμμι αἰθιοπικόν of Dioscorides, and its fruit was known as *semen am-*
meos (seu *ammi*) veri seu *cretici*, seu *minoris* and *semen origani*
odorati. [B. 5, 42, 81, 172, 180.]—**C. bulbocastanum** [Koch]. Syn.:
Bunium bulbocastanum [Linnaeus] (seu *minus* [Gouan]). A peren-
nial species growing in southern Europe. The root-tubers (*radix*
bulbocastani, earth-chestnuts) are roasted and eaten. [B. 180.]—
C. carui, **C. carvi** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *carvi cultivé, cumin des prés*.
Ger., *gemeiner Kümmel, Karbe, Kave*. Syn.: *Apium* [Crantz]
(seu *Bunium* [Bieberstein], seu *Ligusticum* [Roth], seu *Sium*
[Bernhardi]). *carvi*. *Seselic* [Scopoli] (seu
carvi [Roth]). Caraway; a biennial species growing through-
out Europe, bearing anaromatic fruit. [B. 121, 180.] See **CARA-**
WAY.—**C. nigrum**. A species the fruit of which is used in India
like that of *C. ajo-*
wan. [A. 479.]—**C. pet-**
roselinum [Ben-
tham and Hooker].
Fr., *persil*. Ger., *Pet-*
tersilge, gemeine Pet-
tersilge, Garten-Pet-
tersilge. Syn.: *Api-*
um petroselinum
[Linnaeus], *Petroseli-*
num sativum [Hoff-
mann]. Parsley; a
species indigenous to
southern Europe, but
now cultivated every-
where. The root, herb,
and fruit (*radix et herba et semen petroselinum* seu *petroselinum*
hortensis, seu *petroselinum vulgare*, seu *api alpinum*, seu *api hor-*
tensis) have been official. The root was formerly employed as a
diuretic and laxative in dropsy and gonorrhoea, and was included



THE CARUM CARVI. [A. 327.]

among the "five greater aperient roots." The herb is used as a pot herb and to garnish dishes for the table, and has been employed topically in ophthalmia and glandular enlargements and to prevent mammary abscess. The fruit is said to be diuretic, and has been used internally for dropsy and externally to destroy vermin. The



THE CARUM PETROSELINUM [A, 337]

fruit and the root contain parsley camphor (see APIOL, 3d def.), and a volatile and a fixed oil, which also are called apiol, are obtained from the plant. [B, 180.] See APIOL. *C. ridolphia* (Benth.). The *Anthem sagittum* of Linnaeus. [B.] *C. roxburghianum*. An East Indian species. The fruit resembles that of *C. ajowan* in properties and uses, but is less aromatic. [B, 172, 173.] *C. rupestre* (Boissier). See under PIMPINELLA. *C. vulgare* (Parkinson). See *C. carvi*. *Oleum cari* (U. S. Ph.) The oil of *C. carvi*. [B.] *Semen cari carvi*. The fruit of *C. carvi*. [B, 180.]

CARUMA (Ar.), n. The *Crocus sativus*. [B, 121.]

CARUMBIE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²r-ka²r-u²m²u²m² bi bi²²-e²-ea²-e²*. Fr., *carumbiées*. A subtribe of euphorbiaceous plants (*Hippomaniées*), comprising *Carumbium* and *Wartmannia*. [B, 121; M. Arg. B, 214.]

CARUM-CHEMBAI (Tamil), **CARUN-CHEMBAI** (Tamil), n's. The *Sesbania acyathica*. *Caruncula picta*. [B, 121, 172.]

CARUNCLE, n. *Ka²r-u²n²kl*. Gr. *σπικίδιον*. Lat. *caruncula* (dim. of caro, flesh). Fr., *caruncule*. Ger., *Carunkel*. *Fleisch warzen*, *Samenknospe* (2d def.), *Nabelwarze* (2d def.). 1. Lit., a small piece of flesh; a flesh like fragment occurring in dysenteric dejections. 2. In botany, a warty protuberance around or near the hilum of a seed. 3. Of Morgagni, the middle lobe of the prostate. 4. A small fleshy protuberance, normal or pathological. 5. The vulva. 6. Of the veterinarians, a ball-like foetal cotyledon. [A, 11, 318, 322, 325, 326; B, L, 31.] **Foetal c's.** See **Foetal** COTYLEDONS.

Irritable c. of the urethra. See under URETHRA c.—**Lacrimal c.** Lat., *caruncula lacrimalis*. Fr., *caruncule lacrimale*. Ger., *Thranenwarzen*. A small oval or triangular reddish body lying at the bottom of the inner canthus of the eye; composed of connective-tissue stroma, fat globules, a number of small hair follicles, and glandular tissue, covered with a vascular conjunctival investment. [F.]—**Urethral c.** Lat., *caruncula urethrae*. Fr., *caruncule urethrale*. Ger., *Carunkel der Harnröhre*. In the male, the caput gallinaginis, also any pathological fleshy excrescence in the urethra; in the female, a vascular tumor, often very irritable, situated at the edge of the meatus urinarius externus, consisting of hypertrophied papillae (the pseudo aneisma of Savage). [A, 223; L, 43, 119; J. G. Perry, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 234.]

CARUNCULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r-ka²r-u²n²k²u²n²k²-u²n²k²-la²*. See **CARUNCLE**. *Carunculae cuticulares*. The nymphæ. [A, 325.] *Carunculae hymenales*. See *Caruncula myrtiformes*. *C. innominata*. The myrtil gland. [A, 322.]—*C. lacrimalis*. See *Lacrimal* CARUNCLE.—*C. major* (Santornii). A papilla marking the common orifice of the ductus choledochus communis and the pancreatic duct. [L, 31.]—*C. mamillaris*. Fr., *caruncule mamillaire*. Syn.: *tragionum olfactorium* (1st def.). 1. A small elevation of gray nervous matter at the base of the brain, immediately behind the apparent origin of the olfactory nerve and seeming to give origin to its middle root. (Mendel.) [A, 319, a, 18.] 2. The dilated extremities of the galactophorous ducts in the nipple. [L, 16; K; L, 119.]—*C. minor*. A papilla in the duodenum in the centre of which an occasional supplementary pancreatic duct opens. [L, 31.] *C. Morgagnii*. See *CARUNCLE* (3d def.).—*Caruncula myrtiformes*. Fr., *caruncules myrtiformes*. Ger., *myrtenförmige oder myrtenbeeförmige Carunkeln, gekerbte Tuberkeln des Scheideneinganges*. Irregular tongue-like projections of the mucous membrane of the ostium vaginae; commonly regarded as the remains of the ruptured hymen. [A, 182, 100.] *C. nervi olfactorii*. See *TUBERCULUM olfactorium*. *C. oculi*. See *Lacrimal* CARUNCLE.

Caruncula papillares. Fr., *caruncules papillaires*. Ger., *Nierenwarzen*. Little nipple-like projections at the hilum of the kidney marking the orifices of the uniferous tubules. [A, 301; L, 43, 84.]—*C. salivatis*. See *C. sublingualis*. *C. seminalis*. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—*C. sublingualis*. A papilla marking the

opening of Wharton's duct. [L, 13.] *C. urethrae*. See *Urethral* CARUNCLE. *C. urethrae virilis*. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*. *Carunculae uterinae*. Fongosides of the lining membrane of the uterus at the site of implantation of the ovum, constituting the maternal placenta. [A, 135.] *Carunculae vaginales*. See *Caruncula myrtiformes*.

CARUNCULAR, adj. *Ka²r-ka²r-u²n²k²*. Lat. *caruncularis*. Fr., *carunculair*. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to a caruncle. [B.]

CARUNCULATE, CARUNCULATED, adj's. *Ka²r-u²n²k²-u²n²at*, at 3d. Lat., *carunculatus*. Fr., *caruncule*. Provided with a caruncle. [B.]

CARUNCULE, n. *Ka²r-u²n²k²-u²*. See **CARUNCLE**.

CARUNCULOSE, CARUNCULOUS, adj's. *Ka²r-u²n²k²-u²l-os*, u²s. Lat., *carunculosis*. Fr., *carunculose*. Ger., *fleisch warzenhüthlich*. Caruncleslike. [A, 29.]

CARUNDAL-GNAZU, n. In India, the *Mauritia vinifera*. [B, 121.]

CARUON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²ka² ru²m² u²n²*. See **CARUM**.

CARUPPA (Malay), n. *Opium*. [L, 105.]

CARUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²ka² ru²s²m²s*. Gr. *καρος*. Fr., c. Ger., *Todtenschlaf* (3d def.). 1. An old name for the *Daucus carota*. 2. The *Carum carui*. 3. Deep sleep without stertor. [B, 117, 121, 200; D, 72; L, 81, 83, 132, 250.] *C. ab insolatione*. Insensibility from sunstroke. [L, 119.]—*C. apoplexia* (Young). Apoplexy. [L, 83.] *C. apyreticus*. *C.* without fever. [L, 132.] *C. arthriticus*. Apoplexy from gout. [L, 119.]—*C. ecchymoma capitis* (Baudelocque). See *CEPHALEMATOMA*.—*C. febriculus*, *C. febris*. *C.* with fever. [L, 119.] *C. hydrocephalicus*. See *Hydrocephalic* APOPLEXY.—*C. ischurioticus* (Bonetus). Urinary conia. [L, 132.]—*C. lethargus* (Young). Syn.: *cataphora*. A continuus lethargic state. [L, 290.]—*C. nystagmus*. Sudden loss of consciousness with rapid twitching of the eyelids. [L, 132.]—*C. pyreticus*. *C.* with fever. [L, 132.]—*C. traumaticus* (Bonetus). *C.* due to injury of the head. [L, 290.] *C. variolosis* (Sædenham). *C.* occurring in the course of small-pox. [L, 132.]—*C. venenatus*. *C.* from poisoning. [L, 290.]—*C. verminosus* (Sennertus). *C.* due to helminthiasis. [L, 132.]

CARUTO, n. The *Genipa c.* or the *Genipa americana*, also a dye obtained from its seeds. [B, 19, 88, 121.]

CARVA, n. The *Eltheria variegata*, the *Laurus cassia*, and the *Justicia gangetica*. [B, 19, 121.]

CARVACROL, n. *Ka²rv-a²k²-ro²*. From *carvus*. See **CARUM**, and *ἀκρος*, sharp. Fr., c. Ger., *C.* Syn.: *cymophenol*. A heavy oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, $OH=C_6(H_5CH_2.OH.H.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3)$, isomeric with thymol and carvol, derived from carvol and also prepared from cymene by the successive action of sulphuric acid and an alkali, and from camphor by the action of iodine. It boils at $232^{\circ}C$. It is soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 270.]

CARVACROTIC ACID, n. *Ka²rv-a²k²-ro²-t²k²*. Fr., *acide carvacrotique*. Ger., *Carvacrolsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_3=C_6H_5O(OH)(CH_2)(C_3H_7)(CO.OH)$, isomeric with thymotic acid, formed by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide on carvacrol. [B, 4.]

CARVÉ (Fr.), n. *Ka²rv-a*. A provincial name for hemp. [B, 121; L, H.]

CARVENE, n. *Ka²rv-en*. Fr., *carvine*. Ger., *Carven*. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by heating oil of caraway to $175^{\circ}C$. A colorless, thin liquid of aromatic odor, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5, 18, 270.]

CARVI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. *Ka²r-vi²te*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and Netherl. Ph. the *Carum c.* or *Carum carui*. 2. Of Benth and Hooker, a section of the genus *Carum*, consisting of the species *Carum c.* [B, 113, 121, 173, 180.] **Etheroleum c.** Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.). Oil of caraway. [B, 119.]—**Alcoholat de c.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus c.* **Aqua c.** (Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). See *Aqua carvi*.—**C. semen** (Gr. Ph.). Caraway fruit. [B, 93.]—**C. semini** major (Boerhaave). The *Carum c.* [B, 211.] **Eau de c.** (Fr.). **Eau distillée de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua carvi*. [B.] **Eleosaccharum c.** (Russ. Ph.). Fr., *oléo-saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by impregnating 2 grammes of sugar with 1 drop (Russ. Ph.), or with 10 centigrammes (Fr. Cod.), of oil of caraway. The same or other proportions are official in other pharmacopœias which do not expressly prescribe the preparation from caraway, but give general directions for the preparation of the eleosacchara. [B, 95, 113.] See **ELEOSACCHARUM**.—**Essence de c.** (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Fructus c.** (Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.). Ger., *Kümmel*. The fruit of *Carum c.* [A, 319; B, 95.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.] **Huile de c. par expression** (Fr.). The oil obtained by expression from caraway which has been previously exposed to a current of steam; formerly official. [B, 119.] **Huile essentielle de c.** (Fr.). **Huile volatile de c.** (Fr. Cod.). (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.] **Hydroilat de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua carvi*. **Oléo-saccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). **Oléo-sucre de c.** (Fr.). See *Eleosaccharum c.*—**Oleum c.** (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.). **Oleum c. aethereum** (Swiss Ph.). **Oleum c. destillatum**. Fr., *oleule de c.* Ger., *Kümmelöl*. An essential oil obtained from the seeds of *Carum c.* [A, 319; B, 119, 205.] **Oleum c. pingue** (Swiss Ph.). A mixture of 1 part of oil of caraway and 19 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95.]—**Poudre de c.** (Fr. Cod.). (Fr.). A powder made by drying caraway fruit in an oven at a temperature of $25^{\circ}C$, pulverizing in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113.]—**Semen c.** (Lat.). Caraway fruit. [B, 180.]—**Semen c. caballini**. The fruit of *Seseli foeniculum*. [B, 180.]—**Semen c. italici seu romani**. The fruit of *Conium maculatum*. [B, 150.]—**Spiritus c.** (Austr. Ph.). A preparation made of 1 part of caraway-seed, 4 parts of alcohol, and 6 parts of water. [B, 10.]

CARVIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r-vi^2wi^2-folfo^2li^2a^2$. Of Vaillant, see **SELINUM**.

CARYFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r-vi^2wi^2-folfo^2li^2u^2mu^2m$. Fr., *caryfolium*. The *Selinum* c. [B, 121.]

CARYFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r-vi^2wi^2-folfo^2li^2u^2su^2s$. From *cary* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *caryfolié*. Having leaves like those of the caraway; a botanical species name. [B.]

CARVITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r-vitwet^2ezas$. See **CARYITES**.

CARVOEIRA (Port.), n. $Ka^2r-vo-a'e-ra^2$. In Brazil, the genus *Callisthene*. [B, 121.]

CARVOL, n. Ka^2r-vol . From *carvus*, the species name of *Carum carvi*. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from oil of caraway; a thin, colorless liquid with the odor of caraway oil, boiling at 225° – 230° C., and convertible into the isomeric carvacrol. It is also isomeric with eumin alcohol and thymol. [B, 4, 270.]

CARVUM [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r-vu^2m(wu^2m)$. See **CARUM**.

CARY (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-i^2 . See **CURRY**.

CARYA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)a^2$. Gr., *καρύα*. Fr., *carye*. Ger., *Nussbaum*. 1. Of the ancients, a name applied to several trees with hard fruit, especially the walnut-tree. 2. Of Nuttall, the hickory; a genus of juglandaceous trees closely related to the genus *Juglans*. The inner bark has been chewed with advantage in dyspepsia, and a tincture has been successfully used in intermittent fever. [A, 308 (a, 17); B, 42, 121; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. alba** [Nuttall]. The shag-bark or shell-bark; a tall, slender tree of the Atlantic United States, having a shaggy bark of loose dependent laminae. The compressed, rounded, thin-shelled nut contains a sweet kernel from which a drying oil like that of the walnut is obtained. The bark is said to contain *quercitrin* and to be available for the manufacture of a greenish dye. [B, 34, 173, 270.]—**C. amara** [Nuttall]. The bitter-nut; a tree growing throughout the United States, having a subglobose white, brittle nut with very bitter, hardly edible kernel which furnishes an oil like that of *C. alba*. [B, 34, 173.]—**C. aquatica** [Nuttall]. The water bitter-nut; a tree 30 or 40 feet high, growing in swampy grounds of the southern United States. The small, angular nuts have a brittle, reddish shell and a very bitter kernel. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. aromatica**. An ancient name for the *Myristica*. [B, 121.]—**C. basilicea**. Gr., *καρύα βασίλικη*. The walnut-tree. [Dioscorides (B, 285).]—**C. glabra** [Torrey]. See *C. porcina*.—**C. microcarpa** [Nuttall]. A tree 60 to 80 ft. high, growing in moist woods of the central United States, bearing edible nuts of the size of a nutmeg. [B, 34.]—**C. olivæformis** [Nuttall]. Fr., *pacanier*, *noyer-pacanier*. The pecan, a large tree growing throughout the Mississippi valley, bearing a



THE *CARYA OLIVÆFORMIS* [A, 327.]
The fruit and leaf are reduced.

thin-shelled, olive-shaped nut which is much sought after as a delicacy, and which contains a fixed oil like that of the walnut. [B, 34, 81, 173.]—**C. ovata**. Sp., *quercuchica* [Mex. Ph.] A Mexican species. The bark is used in diarrhoea. [B.]—**C. persica**. The *Juglans*. [B, 121.]—**C. porcina** [Nuttall]. The pig-nut; a large tree growing throughout the United States and Canada, having a rounded, obovate, or pyriform nut, which contains an edible, though bitterish and astringent, kernel, which is eaten by pigs and other animals. [B, 34.]—**C. sulcata** [Nuttall]. The thick shell-bark, a tree growing in the United States, with shaggy bark in loose narrow plates, and bearing a very thick-shelled nut which is pointed at either end. The kernel is larger than that of *C. alba* and nearly as good for eating. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. tomentosa** [Nuttall]. The mocker-nut; a large tree growing throughout the United States, especially in the South and West, having a thick and rough but not scaly bark, and bearing a large, rounded, somewhat hexagonal nut with a very thick husk and a rather small, edible kernel. A crystalline principle, *carycin*, believed to be identical with *quercitrin*, has been found in its bark. [A, 308 (a, 17); B, 34.]

CARYCA (Lat.) **CARYCEIA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)ka^2ka^2$. Fr., *caryceia*. Gr., *καρυκεῖα*. See **CARYCA**.

CARYCOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)koko^2a^2idw^2ez$ (as). Gr., *καρυκοειδής* from *καρύκη*, a blood sauce or condiment, and

εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling blood (said of excrement). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CARYDION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)di^2o^2n$. Gr., *καρύδιον*. The filbert-tree or hazel-tree or their fruit. [A, 387.]

CARYDON (Lat.), n. s. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)do^2n$. Gr., *καρύδων*, *καρύδων*. See **ALPHITEDON**.

CARYENCHYME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-e-a^2u^2shem$. See **NUCLEOCHYME**.

CARYIN, n. $Ka^2r-i^2i^2n$. See under *Carya tomentosa*.

CARYINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)inw^2mu^2m$. Gr., *καρύινον*. Nut-oil. [A, 322.]

CARYINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)in(en)^2u^2s(u^2)s$. Gr., *καρύινος*. Pertaining to or resembling a walnut or an almond. [B, 285.]

CARYITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)it(et)^2ez(as)$. Gr., *καρύτης*. A name applied by the Greeks to several species of *Euphorbia*, especially to *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARYOBANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)-bra^2n^2i^2bra^2n^2i^2ki^2(ch^2i^2)a^2$. From *καρύον*, a fruit-stone, and *βραγχία*, gills. Fr., *caryobanches*. A family of the *Gasteropoda* having branchiæ in the form of fruit-stones. [L, 41, 180.]

CARYOCAR [Allam.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)yo(o^2)-ka^2r$. A genus of trees of the *Caryocaræ* (*Rhizophoræ*), indigenous to South America. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. amygdaliferum**. A species the nut of which yields a bitter resinous substance. [B, 121.]—**C. butyrosomum** [Willdenow]. A Guiana species, called *pekea* by the natives. Its nuts contain a concrete fatty substance resembling butter and used for the same purposes. [B, 19, 38, 121.]—**C. glabrum** [Persoon]. A species the kernel of the fruit of which is edible and yields a fatty substance, known as the *beurre de noix de Saouari* (ou de *Sucarron*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. nucleiferum**. Fr., *porte-noix*. A lofty tree of British Guiana resembling *C. butyrosomum*, and having large nuts (butter nuts, souari-nuts) which are pleasant to the taste and contain a bland fixed oil. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. tomentosum** [Willdenow]. A species having properties like those of *C. glabrum*. [B, 19, 88, 173.]

CARYOCARÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)-ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)e-a^2e^2$. Fr., *caryocarées*. Of Baillon, a series of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*, comprising *Caryocar* and *Anthodiscus*. [B, 121.]

CARYOCARPE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-i^2o-ka^2rp$. From *καρύον*, a walnut, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having fruit like the walnut. [L, 41.]

CARYOCATACTES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)-ka^2t(ka^2t-a^2ka^2k)^2eztas$. From *καρυοκατακτῆς*, a nut-cracker. Fr., *caryocatacte*. Nut-breaking (said of birds which subsist on nuts, pine-cones, etc.). [L, 109.]

CARYOCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)si^2nki^2n$ (as). Gen., *caryocinesis* (as). From *καρύον*, a nucleus, and *κίνησις*, movement. Fr., *caryocinèse*. Ger., *Karyokinesis*. The entire series of changes taking place in a nucleus during indirect cell-division or nuclear-division. The structural changes occurring in the nucleus during indirect division are complicated and seem to differ somewhat in different cells; so also the number of distinct phases assumed by the nucleus in passing from mother to daughter nuclei, and the nomenclature of the phases, are still subjects of discussion. So far as can be seen, (a) the nuclear membrane and the nucleoli disappear, with thickening and dense convolution of the nuclear fibrils and an enlargement of the entire nucleus; (b) the nuclear fibrils become looped and arranged like a rosette or wreath; (c) the peripheral part of the loops disappear, there results a star-shaped figure (*aster*) of V-shaped segments of the nuclear fibrils, and the fibrils forming these segments then divide longitudinally, forming double V's; (d) the fibrils become depressed so as to give a disc-like or plate-like figure (nuclear plate), and this plate divides longitudinally, the two halves recede from each other, and each assumes a stellate phase (diaster stage or phase); (e) the fibrils of the diaster become arranged in a wreath and then into a convolution, and finally become surrounded by a membrane (nuclear membrane), and nucleoli appear. They are then called daughter nuclei, and are similar to the original mother nucleus but smaller. The body of the cell may divide by simple segmentation or fission at any time after the diaster phase, or the cell-body may remain undivided, in which case there results a bi-nucleated or multi-nucleated cell. [J, 30, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875-'84; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, 1884; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1879-'81.] See also *Achromatic fibrils*.

CARYOCINETIC, adj. $Ka^2r-i^2o-si^2n-e^2t^2ik$. Fr., *caryocinetique*. Ger., *Karyokinetisch*. 1. Pertaining to caryocinesis. 2. Amoeboid. [J.]

CARYOCOSTINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)koko^2s^2to^2st$ (in) (en) (u) (s) (u) (s). From *καρυόστυλον*, the clove-tree, and *κόστος* (see **COSTUS**). Fr., *caryocostinus*. Containing cloves and costus. [A, 385; L, 41.] See **ELECTUARIUM caryocostinum**.

CARYODAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)-da^2f^2da^2f^2$ (nema). Gen., *caryodaphnæ*. From *καρύον*, a nut or kernel, and *δάφνη*, the laurel. Of Blume, a genus of Javanese lauraceous trees; by Baillon made a section of *Cryptocarya*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. densiflora**. A species with bitter bark and aromatic leaves. The latter are employed for coffee and similar conditions. [B, 19.]

CARYODIÉRÈSE [Carnoy] (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-e-o-de-a-re^2z$. From *καρύον*, a nucleus, and *διαίρεσις*, division. Nuclear division. ["La Cellule," 1885 (J)].

CARYOLYMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)-li^2(u^2)ma^2$. Gen., *caryolymatos* (as). See **AMPHASTER**.

CARYOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r-i^2)(u^2)o(o^2)-li^2(u^2)a^2$. Gen., *caryolysos* (as) (psis). From *καρύον*, a nucleus, and *λύσις*, to loose. Fr., *caryolysé*, *caryolyse*. Ger., *Karyolysé*. See **CARYOCINESIS**.

CARYOLYTIC, adj. $Ka^2r-i^2o-li^2t^2ik$. From *καρύον*, a nucleus, and *λύσις*, dissolution. Fr., *caryolytique*. Ger., *Karyolytisch*. Con-

cerned in or resulting from the breaking up of nuclei. **C. figure** of Auerbach. See *Auerbach's* *Figure*.

CARYOMITOME (Flemming), n. $Ka^2r^2i^2o^2m^2i^2o^2m$. From *kárvon*, a nucleus, and *mitos*, a thread. See *Nuclear filament*.

CARYOMITOSIS (Lat.), n. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2m^2i^2o^2s$. Gen. *caryomitosicos* (-is). From *kárvon*, a nucleus, and *mitos*, a thread. Fr. *caryomitose*. Ger. *Karyomitose*. See *CARYOCINESIS*.

CARYON (Lat.), n. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2n$. Gr. *καρυόν* Fr. *caryon*. A nut of any kind, or a substance resembling a nut or a stone of a fruit, the kernel of a pine cone, especially the nut of the walnut. *Juglans*, or a fruit resembling it, also an almond. [B. 121; a 17.] Cf. *CARYA* (1st def.). **C. basilicon**, Lat., royal nut; the walnut *Juglans regia*. Dioscorides [B. 115]. **C. heracleonticon**, **C. lepton**, **C. ponticon**, Gr., *καρυόν ἡρακλειοντικόν ἢ λεπτόν, ἢ ποικίλον*. A hazel nut. Dioscorides, Galen [B. 285, B. 290]. **C. tripton**, Gr., *καρυόν τριπτόν*. A nutmeg. [B. 285.]

CARYOO-GADDEES, n. A tree of Sumatra having the odor and properties of sassafras. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARYOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. See *CARYOPHYLLATA*.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a^2-φ^2e^2(ke^2)-e^2a^2e^2$. For deriv., see *CARYOPHYLLON*. Fr., *caryophyllacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Triclorales*, comprising the divisions *Alseceae*, *Caryophyllae*, and *Malpighiae*, or, according to a later classification, the *Caryophyllae*, *Erythraeae*, and *Malpighiae*. 2. Of most authors, the *Caryophyllaceae* (*q. v.*). 3. Of Dana, a tribe of the *Jelutariae*. [B. 121, 170; L. 244.]

CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2a$ sh³s. Lat., *caryophyllaceus*. Fr., *caryophyllacé*. Ger., *nelkenartig*. Of or resembling the *Caryophyllus*. (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), said especially of flowers with a long corolla, composed of 5 distinct petals mounted on long claws; or of pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceae*. [B.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Fr., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

of the cohort *Caryophyllales*. It is variously limited by different authors; according to the older classifications, it comprised the suborders *Caryophyllineae* (including the tribes *Sileneae* and *Alsineae*), the *Illecebrineae* (including the tribes *Scrophulariaceae* and *Polypetalaceae*), the *Scleranthaceae* and the *Molluginaceae*, or according to Lindley, the three suborders *Sileneae*, *Alsineae* and *Molluginaceae*. The *Molluginaceae* are now however usually referred elsewhere, and the *Paronychieae* and *Scleranthaceae* are by several authors, including Bentham and Hooker, also excluded. By Bentham and Hooker the *C.* are divided into the *Sileneae*, *Alsineae*, and *Polypetalaceae*, and include herbs with swollen joints; opposite leaves, exstipulate or with scarious stipules; and perfect flowers having 4 or 5 sepals which are alternate with the unguiculate petals, 8 to 10 stamens disposed in two rows, alternate respectively with the petals and the sepals, and a free ovary containing campylotropous ovules upon free placenta disposed at the inner angles of the loculi. Sachs, who makes the *C.* a division of the *Caryophyllales* (*q. v.*), divides them into the *Paronychieae*, *Scleranthaceae*, *Alsineae*, and *Sileneae*. [B. 42, 75, 121, 170, 279.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants corresponding to the *Caryophyllaceae* in the widest sense. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, adj. $Ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$ sh³s. Lat., *caryophyllaceus*. Fr., *caryophyllacé*. See *CARYOPHYLLACEOUS*.

CARYOPHYLLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *caryophyllus* (*q. v.* for subheadings). $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$ (i)le. In the German and other pharmacopœias, cloves. [B. 180.]

CARYOPHYLLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a^2-φ^2e^2(ke^2)-e^2a^2e^2$. A subfamily of the *Turbellulidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 420 (L).]

CARYOPHYLLIC ACID, n. $Ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$ sh³s. See *CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID*.

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2ka^2r^2i^2o^2-φ^2i^2l^2l^2a$. Lat., *caryophyllides*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B. 150.]

Austr. Ph's, cloves or the unexpanded flower-heads of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (C. aromaticus), the caryophyllum of the Br. Ph., the flores caryophylli of the Dan., Norw., and Swed. Ph's. In the latter sense it is often written in the plural, caryophylli, as in the Ger. Ph. and other Continental pharmacopœias. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of myrtaceous plants; now made a section of *Eugenia*. 3. Of the older botanists, the *Dianthus c.*, or clove-pink. [B.]—*Ætheroleum caryophyllorum*. Oil of cloves. [B., 119.]—*Aqua caryophyllorum*. Fr. (ou hydrolat) de girofle. Ger., *Nelkenwasser*. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from an infusion of 1 part of cloves in 8 parts of water. [Würt. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1837 (B., 119).] *Caryophylli oleum*. Oil of cloves. [B.]—*C. altilis major* [C. Bauhin]. The *Dianthus c.* [B., 200.]—*C. americanus*. See *C. aromaticus americanus*, *lauri acuminatis foliis*, *fructu orbiculari*—*C. aromaticus*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Eugenia caryophyllata* (q. v.). See also *Clove* and *Mother-clove*. 2. In the pl. caryophylli aromatici, the official title for cloves in the Belg. Ph. and among the older pharmacists. [B.]—*C. aromaticus americanus*, *lauri acuminatis foliis*, *fructu orbiculari* [Pluk.]. The *Pimenta aromatica*. [B., 200.] *C. aromaticus cum fructu rotundo*. A species of *Cassia*. [L., 119.] Cf. *C. aromaticus fructu rotundo* and *Caryophylli rotundi*.—*C. aromaticus fructu oblongo* [C. Bauhin]. Cloves. [B., 200.]—*C. aromaticus fructu rotundo*. 1. The *Anomum spicium* (*Sison amomum*). [L., 94.] Cf. *Caryophylli rotundi*. 2. Of C. Bauhin, the *Myrcia (Pimenta) acris*. [B., 200.] *C. aromaticus Indiae occidentalis*, etc. [Pluk.]. The *Myrcia (Pimenta) acris*. [B., 200.] *C. aromaticus Indiae orientalis*, etc. [Pluk.]. *C. aromaticus vulgaris* [Jous.]. Cloves. [B., 200.; L., 94.] *C. arvensis*. The *Holostium umbellatum*. [B., 180.] *C. arvensis glaber*, *flore majore*. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B., 200.] *C. arvensis umbellatus*. The *Holostium umbellatum*. [B., 200.]—*C. barbatus*. The *Dianthus barbatus*. [B., 200.] *C. dianthus*. The *Dianthus c.* [B.] *C. flore simplici*. The *Dianthus c.* [B., 200.]—*C. folio et fructu rotundo* [Breyer]. The *Pimenta (Myrcia) acris*. [B., 200.] *C. folio fructu rotundo*. See *C. aromaticus fructu rotundo*.—*Caryophylli hispanici dicti*. The *Tagetes erecta*. [B., 211.]—*C. holostium arvensis glaber*, *flore majore* [Ray]. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B., 200.] *C. hortensis*, *C. hortensis pleno rubro* [Parkinson]. *C. hortensis simplex*, *flore majore* [C. Bauhin]. The *Dianthus c.* [B., 88, 200.]—*C. indicus* [J. Bauhin]. 1. Cloves. [B., 200.] 2. The *Tagetes erecta*. [L., 119.]—*C. major*. The *C. aromaticus*. [L., 105.]—*Caryophylli mexicanus*, *C. mexicanus*. The *Tagetes erecta*. [B., 211.]—*C. montanus*. A species of *Statice*. [L., 119.]—*C. multiplex* [Ger.]. The *Dianthus c.* [B., 200.] *C. orientalis aromaticus*. See *C. aromaticus*. *C. pimenta* [Miller]. The *Eugenia pimenta (Pimenta officinalis)*. [B., 173.]—*C. racemosus* [Linnaeus]. The *Myrtus coccinifolia (Myrcia coriacea)*. [B., 173.]—*C. ramosus*, *C. regius*. Ger., *Königsnelke*. Royal clove; a monstrosity in which the receptacle of the flower forming the clove is scaly from the presence of numerous leaflets (bracts or sepals). [B., 88, 121, 180.]—*Caryophylli rotundi*. Allspice; the fruit of *Pimenta aromatica (officinalis)*. [B., 180.]—*C. ruber*, *C. simplex major* [Ger.]. The *Dianthus c.* [B., 200.]—*Caryophylli suavis odoris*. See *CANELLA alba*.—*Caryophylli veri Clusii* [Ger.]. Cloves. [B., 200.]—*C. vulgaris*. The *Genium urbanum*. [B.]—*Cortex caryophyllorum*. See *CASSIA caryophyllata*.—*Essentia caryophyllorum*. See *Tinctura caryophyllorum*.—*Festucæ caryophyllorum*. Clove-stalks. [B.]—*Flores caryophylli* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Cloves. [B., 75.]—*Flores caryophyllorum*, *Flores caryophyllorum rubrorum*. The flowers of *Dianthus c.* [B., 180.]—*Fructus caryophylli*, *Fructus caryophylli aromatici*. Clove-fruit; mother-clove (q. v., under *Clove*). [B., 180.]—*Fusti caryophyllorum*. Clove-stalks. [B.]—*Infusum caryophyllorum*. See *Infusum caryophylli*, under *CARYOPHYLLUM*.—*Oleosaccharum caryophyllorum*. Fr., *oléo-sucré de girofle*. A mixture of 1 drop of oil of cloves and 1 drachm of sugar; official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B., 119.]—*Oleum caryophylli* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *Oleum caryophyllorum* [Ger. Ph.], *Oleum caryophyllorum æthereum*. Ger., *Gewürznelkenöl*. *Ätherisches Gewürznelkenöl*. Oil of cloves. [B., 119.]—*Spiritus caryophyllorum*. A preparation made by infusing cloves in alcohol or alcohol and water, and distilling. [B., 119.]—*Stipites caryophylli*. Clove stalks. [B.]—*Syrupus caryophyllorum*. A preparation of the old Lond. Disp., made of the flowers of *Dianthus c.*, sugar, and water. [B., 200.] *Tinctura caryophyllorum*. Fr., *tincture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcool de girofle*). A preparation made with 1 part of cloves and 5 [Fr. Cod.] (or 4 to 6 parts, according to various of the older formularies) of alcohol. [B., 113, 119.]

CARYOPLASM [Flemming], n. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²zm. Lat., *caryoplasma* (from *καρυον*, a nucleus, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter), *nucleoplasma*. Fr., *caryoplasme*, *plasma* (ou *protoplasme*) *nucéaire* (ou *cellulaire*), *suc nucéaire*. Ger., *Karyoplasma*, *Kernplasma*, *Nucleoplasma*, *Kernsaft*. The substance or protoplasm of a nucleus, in contradistinction to that of the cell-body; restricted by some to the substance forming the nuclear network, by others to the achromatin; according to Carnoy and Pfitzner, the substance of the nucleus exclusive of the coarse nuclear fibrils. "Am. Naturalist," 1887 (J.), "Quart. Jour. of Microsc. Sci.," 1886 (J.), J. 1564, 82.]

CARYOPLASMIC, adj. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. Pertaining to caryoplasm (q. v.). [J.]

CARYOPSIDUM (Lat.), n. **CARYOPSIS** (Lat., n's n. and f. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. (after YOU MANS.) *κάρυσις*, *οὐπσις*. Gen., *caryopsidis*, *οὐπσις* (Lat.). From *καρυον*, a nut, and *οὐψις*, appearance. Fr., *caryopse*. Ger., *Karyopse*, *Keilfrucht*, *Schaltfrucht*, *Kornfrucht*, *Schaltkern*.



A CARYOPSIS. (AFTER YOU MANS.)

A dry indehiscent fruit with a thin pericarp adherent throughout to the single seed inclosed. It is sometimes made to include the achanium, in which, however, as that term is generally used, the pericarp is free from the seed. It is the characteristic fruit (grain) of the *Gramineæ*. [B., 19, 75, 121, 123.]

CARYOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². Of Shauer, a subtribe of the *Verbenaceæ* (tribe *Viticeæ*), comprising *Caryopteris*, etc. [B., 121; Schauer (B., 214).]

CARYOTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². Gr., *καρυώτης*, *καρυώτις*. Fr., *caryote*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of palms of the tribe *Areceæ*, indigenous to the East Indies and to Cochinchina, having a sweet sap. 2. In the pl., caryotæ (Gr., *καρυώται*, *καρυώτιδες*). Dates. [B., 180.] *C. onusta* [Blanco]. See *ARENGA saccharifera*.—*C. rumphiana* [Martius]. The largest and most imposing species. Several varieties exist, found in Borneo, New Guinea, and northern Australia. [B., 245.]—*C. urens* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *gemeine Brennpalme*. The toddy-palm, sago-palm of Assam, or bastard-sago; a tree 50 or 60 ft. high, growing on the Malabar coast and in Coromandel, Travancore, and Assam. The spadices furnish



THE CARYOTA URENS. [A., 327.]

a saccharine sap which is boiled down to make sugar, and, on fermentation, furnishes a palm-wine or toddy-wine; the pith yields a sago of inferior quality; and the fruit, which is of the size of a nutmeg, has a yellow, very acrid rind, producing a burning taste in the mouth. [B., 19, 172, 180.]

CARYOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². Of Drude, a subtribe of the *Areceæ*, comprising *Caryota*, *Arenga*, *Didymosperma*, *Wallacea*, and *Uranium*. [B., 245.]

CARYOTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². See **CARYOTA** (2d def.).

CARYOTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Areceæ*, corresponding to the *Caryoteæ* of Drude. [B., 12.]

CARYOTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². Gen., *caryotidis* (-is). Gr., *καρυώτις*. See **CARYOTA**.

CARYOPHOLLINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r^2i^2$ opla²z' m²k. i^2 d'e² e²a²e². A genus of the *Tumularia* in the larval state. [Schranck (L., 161).]

CAS (Fr.), n. Ka^3 . See **CASE**.

CAS (Hind.), n. The *Saccharum spontaneum*. [B., 172.]

CASA, n. In Congo, the *Erythrophloeum guineense*. [B., 88, 121.]

CASA-CASA (Tamil), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B., 92, 121, 172.] Cf. **CASSA-CASSA**.

CASAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^2z -a²n y'. The *Agaricus amethystinus*. [B., 88, 121.]

CASAILO, n. See **BENTERA**.

CASAL-DE-BARRAS (Port.), n. Ka^2s -a²l²-da-ba²r²a²s. A place in Portugal, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [L., 49.]

CASALPINIE (Ger.), n. Tsaza²l²-pu²e. See **CESALPINIA**.—**Schiefblättrige C.** See **CESALPINIA sappan**.

CASAMUCIOLA (It.), n. Ka's-ka²-met-eh²-ola². See *Ischia*.
CASAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka's-ka's-ka²-met-eh²-ola². Ger.
Kasamum. In Myrsine, the *Cinchona*. [B. 300.]

CASANDI (Hind.), n. The *Cassia sophera*. [B. 152.]

CASARES (Sp.), n. Ka's-ka²-as. A place in Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L. 105.]

CASCA (Sp.), Port., n. Ka's-ka². 1. (Sp.) bark, also the *Rhamnus alaternus*. [L. 87, 105.] 2. (Port.) bark. [B. 121.] **C.-bark**. Fr. *corce de mancois*. Ger. *Mancoisbark*. Mancois bark, sassa-bark, saucy-bark, the bark of *Erythrophloeum mancois*. Don. seu *putulade*. Procter, seu *sauvageus*. Guillemin and Perna. The *hoja* or *haya* prepared from it by the natives of the west coast of Africa is used by them as an ordeal poison and as a remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, and colic. The poisonous principle of *haya* is said to be identical with the alkaloid erythrophloeine, which acts as a local anæsthetic, in small doses as an antagonist of strychnine, and in large doses as a convulsant, death being preceded by vomiting and slowing of the heart's action, ending in cardiac paralysis. [S. W. Mitchell, W. A. Hammond, *et al.*, A. 24; L. Lewin, "Allg. med. Ctr. Ztg.," 1888, No. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 188.] **C. da anta** (Port.), **C. d'anta** (Fr.), **C. de anta** (Port.), 1. In Brazil, the *Drumys Winteri* (*Drumys granatensis*). 2. In France, the bark of a Brazilian species of *Rauwolfia*. 3. In France, the bark of *Mespidodaphne pectosa*. [A. 301, 385; B. 19, 121, 180.] **C. de assaou** (Port.). The *Hieracium*. [L. 5.] **C. de barba-tudo** (Port.). The bark of *Strophandrium polyphyllum*. "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888; B. 180.] **C. de barba-tudo** (Port.). The bark of *Strophandrium polyphyllum*. "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888; B. 180.] **C. de la rangeira da terra** (Port.). The *Eschscholzia febrifuga*. [B. 19.] **C. d'en-cacia** (Fr.). Encacia-bark (*cortex encacia*). [B. 180.] **C. para-tudo** (Fr.). In Brazil, the *Drumys granatensis*. [B. 121; L.] **C. pretiosa**. In Brazil, the bark of *Cryptocarya* (*Mespidodaphne pectosa*). [B. 121, 180.]

CASCADE, v. intr. and n. Ka's-ka²-d. As a v., a vulgar term for vomit; as a n., see *C. BATTERY*.

CASCADOR (Sp.), n. Ka's-ka²-d-or. For deriv. see *Casca* (2d def.). One engaged in the collection of cinchona bark. [B. 23.]

CASCALITRA, n. Of Belon, a salad-plant used about Constantinople, apparently the *Caucalis maritima*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CASCALOTE (Fr., Sp.), n. Ka's-ka²-ot, -ot'a. The *Croton cascarilla*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Casalpinia coriaria*. [A. 447; B. 121.]

CASCANOQUIL, n. Probably the *Xanthoxylum caribæum* of Linnaeus. [L. 105.]

CASCARA (Sp.), n. Ka's-ka²-r-a². Lit., bark; the *Cinchona grandifolia*. [L. 105.] **C. amara**. Fr. *cinchonamide ou de Hon-duras*. Honduras bark; a very bitter, odorless bark, occurring in commerce in the form of fragments, which are covered with a thick, ochre-yellow, corky layer, and have a brownish section with yellowish markings. It comes from Central America and, according to some, is derived from a species of *Picramnia*. It contains an amorphous alkaloid, *picramnine*, and has been employed in chronic cutaneous affections and in syphilis. [B. 270.] **C. cordial**. A preparation used in the United States as a laxative, consisting of the extract of *C. sagrada* with the addition of aromatic and cathartic ingredients. [B. 270.] **C. de pingue**. An astringent Mexican drug supposed to be obtained from a species of *Cucurbita*. [B. 19.] **C. sagrada**. Fr. *corce sacrée*. Lit., sacred bark; the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. It is used as a mild laxative in habitual constipation, and for the relief of subacute and chronic rheumatism. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 250; H. T. Goodwin, *id.*, June 9, 1888, p. 629.] **Extractum cascaræ sagradæ**. [Br. Ph.] An extract made by exhausting 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 2 pints (Imp.) of alcohol by percolation, sufficient water being added in the process to bring the percolate up to 3 pints; the latter is then evaporated on a water-bath to a suitable consistence. [B. 95.] **Extractum cascaræ sagradæ liquidum**. [Br. Ph.] Liquid extract of *C. sagrada*; a preparation made by boiling 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 3 or 4 successive charges of water, evaporating the decoctions to 12 fl. oz., mixing with 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, filtering, and adding enough water to bring the whole up to 16 fl. oz. [B. 95.]

CASCARIGLIA (It.), **CASCARILHA** (Port.), n's. Ka's-ka²-r-el'ya². The true cascarilla (*Croton eleuteria*). [B. 88, 92.]

CASCARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's-ka²-si-ka²-ri-ka²-ri-ia². From Sp. c. (dimin. of *casca*, bark), a name applied to various barks, especially that of the *Cinchona* and its allies. Fr., *cascarille*, *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Kaskarilla*, *Kaskarille*. It., c. Sp., c. *chacarilla* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.), *quina aromática* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Croton* of Linnaeus; of Grisebach, a section of that genus. 2. A genus of rubiaceous trees of the suborder *Cinchonæ*, subdivision *Eucinchonæ*, separated by Weddell from *Cinchona*, 3. See *C.-bark*. [B. 5, 19, 23.] **Ethereolum cascarille**. See *Oil of c.* **Alcoholic extract of c.** See *Extractum cascarille* (1st def.). **Alkaline infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de cascarille alcaline*. See under *Infusum cascarille*. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillen-wasser*. It., *acqua di c.* Sp., *agua de chacarilla*. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of an infusion of 1 part of c.-bark in 8 parts of water. [Bav. Ph., 1822, Sax. Ph., 1837, Fr. Cod., 1837 (B. 119).] **Aqueous extract of c.** See *Extractum cascarille* (2d def.). **Bahama c.** The *Croton eleuteria*. [B. 19.] **Caribbean c.** The *Croton Sloanei*. [B. 19.] **C. acutifolia** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona acutifolia* (Ruiz and Pavón), *Ladenbergia acutifolia* [Klotzsch]. A small tree growing in the woods of the Peruvian Andes. Its bark, *cascarillo de hoja aguda*, is but slightly bitter and does not occur in commerce. [B. 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat.," sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).] **C. ahumada** (Sp.). See *C. crepilla ahumada*. **C. amarilla** (Sp.). 1. According to Hum-

boldt, Ruiz's designation for the *C. macrocarpa*. 2. See *C. amarilla del rey*. [B. 214.] **C. amarilla del rey** (Sp.). The subvariety *lutea* of *Cinchona officinalis*, var. *γ bonplandiana*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).] **C. barbaeoensis**. Syn. *Cinchona barbaeoensis*. A Colombian species of *C.* (2d def.), doubtfully referred by Weddell to *Cinchona*. [B. 23.] **C.-bark**. Lat., c. [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Nederl. Ph.], *cascarille cortex* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], c. (*cortex*) [Belg. Ph., 1854], *cortex cascarille* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1863, Russ. Ph.], Fr., *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Cascarillrinde*. It., *corleccia di c.* Sp., *chacarilla* [Sp. Ph.], *quina aromática* [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Croton eleuteria* (Swartz), also, according to the Dan., Hung., Norw., and Russ. Ph's, of other species of *Croton*. [B. 95.] **C.-bark tree**. The *Croton eleuteria* (seu c.). [B. 275.] **C. blanca pata de gallinazo** (Sp.). The *Cinchona suberosa*. Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).] **C. boba** (Sp.). The *C. caduciflora* and its bark. [B. 121, 180.] **C. bruta** (Sp.). The *Macrocneum cinchonoides*. [B. 283; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iv, t. i, p. 65 (B).] **C.-bush**. See *C.-bark tree*. **C. calyptata** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona crassifolia* (Pavón). A tree growing in the neighborhood of Quito and Loja. The bark is not exported. [B. 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).] **C. citrifolia** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona moritziana* [Karsten]. A Venezuela species. [B. 23, 282.] **C. colorada** (Sp.). In South America, the bark of various species of *Cinchona*, especially of *Cinchona humboldtiana*, var. *conglomerata*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).] **C. colorada del rey**. The subvariety *colorata* of *Cinchona officinalis*, var. *γ bonplandiana*. [Weddell, *ibid.*] **C. con hoja de olivo**. A medicinal species of *Cinchona* referred, probably incorrectly, to *Cinchona obovata*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. (cortex)** [Belg. Ph.]. See *C.-bark*. **C. crepilla** (Sp.). A name applied to several species of *Cinchona*, as to the *Cinchona umbellulifera*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. crepilla ahumada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona decurrentifolia*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. crepilla grande** (Sp.). The *Cinchona ovata*, var. *pallenscens*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. crepilla negramala** (Sp.). The *Cinchona obtusifolia*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. de Cuba** (Sp.). The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 270.] **C. de hoja aguda** (Sp.). The bark of *C. acutifolia*. [B. 180.] **C. delgada**. The *Cinchona hirsuta*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. de Santa Ana** (Sp.). In South America, a variety of red cinchona-bark, known also as red Cusco-bark. [B.] See *CINCHONA scrobiculata*. **C. de Trinidad** (Sp.). The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 180.] **Cascarille cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *C.-bark*. **C.-extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum cascarille*. **C. falsa** [Batkás]. The bark of *Eucina c. hesperidia*. [B. 180.] **C. fina**, **C. fina de Uritusinga** (Sp.). Crown Loja-bark; especially that derived from *Cinchona officinalis*, var. *α uritusinga*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B); B. 180.] **C. flor de azahar** (Sp.). See *C. magnifolia*. **C. hencana**. Syn.: *Cinchona hencana*. A Colombian species of *C.* (2d def.). [B. 23.] **C. heterocarpa** [Karsten]. Syn.: *Cinchona heterocarpa* [Karsten]. A Colombian species, probably identical with *C. magnifolia*. [B. 23.] **C. hexandra** [Weddell]. A lofty tree growing in the mountains of Brazil. The bark is one of the false cinchona-barks (Rio Janeiro cinchona). [B. 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).] **C. hoja de Oliva** (Sp.). The *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *heterophylla*. [B. 48.] **C. hoja de zambo** (Sp.). The *Cinchona palibala*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).] **C. lambertiana** [Weddell]. A Brazilian species, perhaps the *Cinchona lambertiana* of Martius. [B. 282.] **C. lampina** [Ruiz]. See *CASCARILLO lampino*. **C. macrocarpa** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona macrocarpa* (Vahl) (seu *oxalifolia* [Mutis], seu *magnifolia* [Pavón]), *Ladenbergia macrocarpa* [Klotzsch]. A species with several varieties, growing on the Peruvian Andes, between 4,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea-level, also at Santa Fé de Bogotá. Its bark is the *corte-china alba*, or white cinchona-bark, formerly official in the French Codex, but very seldom brought into commerce. [B. 23, 180, 214, 283.] **C. magnifolia** [Endlicher]. Sp., c. *flor de azahar*; *quina roxa*. Syn.: *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Mutis] (seu *nova*, seu *magnifolia* [Pavón]), *Buena magnifolia* [Weddell], *Ladenbergia magnifolia* [Klotzsch]. A large tree growing in Colombia and Ecuador, with small flowers of an orange-like odor. Its bark was once largely imported for medicinal purposes, under the name of *cinchona* (or *china*) *nova surinamensis*, but contains no cinchona alkaloids and is not now found in commerce. [B.] The variety known as *Cinchona caduciflora* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth] is a lofty tree of the Peruvian Andes. The bark, called *c. boba*, does not occur in commerce. [B. 23, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).] **C. morada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona colisaya*, var. *boliviana*, and the *Cinchona ovata*, var. *vulgaris*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).] **C. morada ordinaria** (Sp.). The *Cinchona ovata*, var. *vulgaris*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. muzonensis** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona muzonensis* [Goudot]. A species growing in Colombia near Muzo; perhaps to be referred to *Rustia*. [B. 180, 283.] **C. neग्रilla** [Humboldt]. The *Cinchona glandulifera*, or, according to Winkler, its bark. [B. 173, 180.] **C. nitida** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona nitida* [Benth]. A Venezuela species. [B. 283.] **C. nova**. The bark of *Croton nirens*. [B. 48.] **C. oblongifolia**. See *C. magnifolia*. **C. oficial** (Sp.). Of Ruiz, the *Cinchona nitida* (Ruiz and Pavón). [B. 283.] **C. palida** (Sp.). See *CASCARILLO palido*. **C. pata de gallareta** (Sp.). The bark of *Cinchona ovata*, var. *genuina*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. pata de gallinazo**. A name applied to *Cinchona suberosa* (see *C. blanca pata de gallinazo*), *Cinchona coccinea*, *Cinchona subcordata*, a form of *Cinchona ovata*, and *Cinchona peruviana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).] **C. Pavonii** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona Pavonii* [Lamarck]. A species growing in Loja, to which medicinal properties have been attributed. [B. 173, 283; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).] **C. peluda** (Sp.). The *Cinchona humboldtiana* of Lambert and, ac-

according to Winkler (who is probably in error), of Römer and Schultes. [B. 180.] Weddell, *ibid.* [B.]—*C. provinciana blunquilla* (Sp.) *C. provinciana blunquilla* de Huánuco (Sp.). The *Cinchona micrantha*, var. *huánuensis* [A. 447; Weddell, *ibid.* [B.], *C. provinciana fina* (Sp.) The *Cinchona umbellifera* [Weddell, *ibid.* [B.], *C. provinciana neogrilla* (Sp.). The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, var. *reicheliana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* [B.], *C. riedeliana* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona riedeliana* (Cassaretto). A Brazilian species. [B. 283.] *C. riveroana* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Lambert]. A Peruvian species having two varieties, one with long stamens, called *azahar macho*, the other with an exerted stigma surpassing the anthers, called *azahar hembra*. [B. 283.]—*C. roja* (Sp.). A name erroneously given by Mutis to the bark of *C. magnifolia*; of the Mex Ph., the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*. [A. 447; B. 23.]—*C. Roraima* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona Roraima* [B. Hook.]. A Guiana species. [B. 283.]—*C. rostrata* [Weddell]. A variety of *C. magnifolia*. [B. 283.]—*C. serrana acanelada* (Sp.). The *Cinchona coccinea*. [Weddell, *ibid.* [B.], *C. stenocarpa* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona stenocarpa* [Lambert]. A species growing in northern Peru, thought to have febrifuge properties. [B. 5, 173, 283.]—*C. undata* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona undata* [Karsten]. A Venezuelan species. [B. 23, 283.]—*C. verde morada* (Sp.). The *Cinchona elliptica*. [Weddell, *ibid.* [B.], *C. yanayana*. Of the South American Indians, the *Cinchona micrantha*. [B. 180.]—*C. zambamora* (Sp.). See *C. morada*.—*Cortex cascarille* [Ger. Ph.]. See *C. bark*.—*Cortex cascarille parvus*. The small fragments of bark mixed with impurities, separated from *c. bark* by sifting. It should be rejected in pharmacy. [B. 270.]—*Essentia cascarille*. See *Tinctura cascarilla*.—*Essential oil of c.* See *Oil of c.*—*Extractum cascarille*. Fr., *extrait de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenextract*, *Cascarillenextrakt*. It., *estratto di c.* Sp., *extracto de cascarilla*. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Swed. Ph., an aqueous extract made by infusing *c. bark* with boiling or hot water, or by boiling it with water [Gr. Ph.], and evaporating the product. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., and Finn. Ph., an alcoholic extract of *c. bark* made with dilute alcohol [Vogl (A. 319); B. 95].—*Extractum cascarille alcoholicum*. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de cascarille*. Ger., *geistiges (or spirituous) Cascarillenextract*. See *Extractum cascarilla* (1st def.).—*Extractum cascarilla aquosum*. Fr., *extrait aqueux de cascarille*. Ger., *wässriges Cascarillenextrakt*. See *Extractum cascarilla* (2d def.).—*Extractum cascarille spirituosum*. See *Extractum cascarilla* (1st def.).—*False Bahama c.* (or *c. bark tree*). The *Croton lucidum*. [B. 19, 275.]—*False c. bark*. Fr., *fausse cascarille*. Ger., *falsche Cascarillrinde*. A bark closely resembling and sometimes found mixed with true *c. bark*, probably derived from the *Croton lucidum*. It is not aromatic, and only slightly bitter, but is astringent. [B. 270.]—*Infusion of c.*, *Infusum cascarille* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion (ou hydrolé) de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenaufguss*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of *c. bark* in 10 parts of boiling water and straining. Similar preparations made with 16 parts of water were formerly official. The alkaline infusion of *c.* of the Palat. Disp., 1764, was made with 12 parts of *c. bark*, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 64 parts of boiling water. [B. 81, 119.]—*Jamaica c. bark tree*. The *Croton lucidum* or, according to some, the *Croton Sloanei*. [B. 19, 275.]—*Mixture cascarilla composita*. A preparation of the old London Pharmacopoeia, made up of 17 parts of infusion of *c.*, 1 part of vinegar of squill, and 2 parts of paregoric. [B. 119.]—*Oil of c.* Lat., *oleum cascarillæ æthereum*, *ætheroleum cascarillæ*. Fr., *huile essentielle de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenöl*. It., *olio volatile di c.* Sp., *aceite de cascarilla*. A volatile oil of a camphoraceous odor contained in *c. bark* to the extent of about 1/6 per cent, and obtainable by distillation with water. It consists of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and an oxygenated compound. It is dextrorotary and has a sp. gr. of 0.862. It was official in the Polish Ph. of 1817. [B. 81, 119, 270.]—*Oleum cascarillæ æthereum*. See *Oil of c.*—*Syrupus cascarille*. Fr., *sirop de cascarille*. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of *c. bark* in 22 of white wine, and, after straining, adding 32 of sugar [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Several preparations made with water and sugar were ordered in various unofficial formularies. [B. 119.]—*Tinctura cascarilla* [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cascarille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cascarilltinctur*, *Cascarilltinctur*. It., *tintura di c.* Sp., *tinctura de chacarilla*. Tincture of *c.*, made by macerating *c. bark* in dilute alcohol. The Br. Ph. orders 24 oz. (av.) of *c.* (= 1 part) and 1 imp. pint (= 7 1/2 parts) of proof spirit; the Fr. Codex orders 1 part of *c.* and 5 parts of alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.863. Similar preparations in which from 4 to 8 parts of alcohol were employed were formerly official. [B. 81, 119.]—*Tincture of c.* See *Tinctura cascarilla*.

CASCARILL-CHINARINDE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}el\text{-}che^2n^2\text{-}a^3\text{-}ri^2nd\text{-}e^2$. The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 48.]

CASCARILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}el\text{-}y^1\text{-}el^2$. *Cascarilla*. [B. Alcoolé de c. (Fr.). See *Tinctura cascarilla*.—*C. copalchi* (Fr.). Copalche bark. [L. 88.]—*C. de la Trinité de Cuba*. See *Cascarilla de Trinidad*.—*C. naufguss* (Ger.). See *Infusum cascarillæ*.—*C. nextra* (Ger.). See *Extractum cascarillæ*.—*C. nöl* (Ger.). See *Oil of cascarilla*.—*C. ninctur* (Ger.). See *Tinctura cascarillæ*.—*C. nwasser* (Ger.). See *Aqua cascarillæ*.—*C. officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The *Croton eleuteria*. [B. 113.]—*Eau de c.* (Fr.). See *Aqua cascarillæ*.—*Ecorce de c. officinale* (Fr.). *Cascarilla bark*. [B.]—*Extrait alcoolique de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum cascarillæ* (1st def.).—*Extrait aqueux de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum cascarillæ* (2d def.).—*Extrait de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum cascarillæ*.—*Geistiges C. nextra* (Ger.). See *Extractum cascarillæ* (1st def.).—*Huile essentielle de c.* (Fr.). See *Oil of cascarilla*.—*Hydrolé de c.* (Fr.). See *Aqua cascarillæ*.—*Hydrolé de c.* (Fr.). Infusion of *c.* (Fr.). See *Infusum cascarillæ*.—*Infusion de c. alkaline* (Fr.). Alkaline infusion of *cascarilla*. [B. 119.] See under *Infusum cascarillæ*.—*Oléole de c.* (Fr.). See *Oil of cascarilla*.—*Poudre de c.*

[Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Cascarilla-bark* dried in an oven at a temperature of 40° C., pulverized, and passed through a silk sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B. 113.]—*Sirop de c.* (Fr.). See *Syrupus cascarillæ*.—*Spirituoses C. nextra* (Ger.). See *Extractum cascarillæ* (1st def.).—*Teinture de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura cascarillæ*.—*Wässriges C. nextra* (Ger.). See *Extractum cascarillæ* (2d def.).

CASCARILLERO (Sp.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}el\text{-}yar^1o$. One engaged in the collection or sale of cinchona-bark. [B. 23.]

CASCARILLIN, n. $Ka^2s\text{-}ka^2r\text{-}i^2l^2n$. Fr., *cascarilline*. Ger., *C.* A white crystalline bitter principle, $C_6H_5O_2$, obtained from the bark of *Croton eleuteria*; soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 5, 270.]

CASCARILLO (Sp.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}el^1yo$. A name applied to various species of *Cinchona* and to cinchona and other barks. [B.] Cf. *CASCARILLA*.—*C. amarillo* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona (Cascarilla) oblongifolia*. [B. 280.]—*C's bobos*. The false cinchonas, including trees belonging to the genera *Cascarilla*, *Remijia*, *Pimentelia*, *Ladenbergia*, and *Macrocneumum*. [B. 23.]—*C. bobo de hoja morada*. In South America, the *Cinchona purpurea*. [B. 180.]—*C. de hoja aguda*. See *CASCARILLA de hoja aguda*.—*C. delgado*. See *CASCARILLA delgada*.—*C. fino*. The *Cinchona micrantha*. [B. 121.] Cf. *CASCARILLA fina*.—*C's finos*. The true cinchona-trees (members of the genus *Cinchona* in its restricted sense). [B. 23.]—*C. lampino* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona lanceolata* of Ruiz and Pavón. [B. 180, 214.]—*C. palido* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona ovata*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B); B. 180.]—*C. pardo* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona rosea* (*Macrocneum roseum*). [B. 280.]

CASCARILLINDE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}el^1ri^2nd\text{-}e^2$. *Cascarilla bark*, also the bark of a species of *Alsodeia*. [B. 48, 180.]—*Falsche C.* See *False CASCARILLA-bark*.

CASCARILLTINCTUR (Ger.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}el^1ti^2nkt\text{-}ur$. See *Tinctura CASCARILLÆ*.

CARASCACH, n. In the Levant, the *Papaver somniferum*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CASCATI, n. Pegu catechu. [B. 121.]

CASCVELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}ve^2l$. In the Mauritius, the *Abrus precatorius*. [B. 121.]

CASCHOU, n. In Surinam, the *Anacardium occidentale*. [B. 88, 121.] See *CASHEW*.

CASCHU (Ger.), n. $Ka^3sh\text{-}u^1$. See *CASHEW* and *CATECHU*.—*C'nuss*. See *CASHEW nut*.

CASCHUTTIE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3sh\text{-}u^1t\text{-}e$. Catechu. [B. 113.]

CASCIANO (It.), n. $Ka^3s\text{-}chi^2\text{-}a^3n^1o$. A small village of Tuscany, near Florence, where there are several springs having different properties. [L. 105.]

CASE, n. Kas. Lat., *casus* (from *cadere*, to happen [1st def.], *capas* [2d def.], Fr., *cas* [1st def.], *observation* [1st def.], *caisse* [2d def.], *c.* [2d def.], Ger., *Fall* [1st def.], *Kapsel* [2d def.], *Kästchen* [2d def.], 1. An individual example (as of disease). 2. A box, chest, covering, receptacle.—**Brain-c.** The parts which include the brain. [L. 20.]—**C. musculaire** (Fr.). See *Muscle-c.*—**Dissecting c.** A c. of dissecting instruments.—**Dressing c.** A c. of instruments and appliances used in dressing wounds, etc.—**Heart-c.** See *PERICARDIUM*.—**Muscle-c.** Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *Muskel-kästchen* [Krause]. Syn.: *muscle-casket*, *muscular casket*. The elements forming a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a muscle-prism (sarcomeric element) surrounded by a more fluid substance and bounded by a Krause's membrane at the ends and a longitudinally extending membrane at the sides. A longitudinal row of the c's forms a fibril, and a transverse row a Bowman's disc or muscle-compartment. (J. 30, 55; Krause, "Ztschr. f. rat. Med.", 1868 [J. 68].)—**Operating c.** A c. of surgical instruments in general.—**Pupa-c.** The c. which contains a pupa or larva. [L. 121.]—**Trial c.** A c. of lenses, prisms, etc., for testing the refraction, accommodation, etc., of the eye.—**Wing-c.** See *ELYTRON*.

CASEARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^3s)\text{-}e^2\text{-}a(a^3)\text{-}ri^2a^3$. Fr., *caséarie*. Of Gärtner, a genus of samydeaceous plants; the *Anavinga* of Rheede. [B. 121.]—**C. anavina** [Persoon]. See *C. canzuala* and *ANAVINGA ovata*.—**C. astringens**. A South American species. The bark is used in Brazil as a stimulating and healing poultice for sluggish ulcers. [B. 19.]—**C. canzuala** [Wallich]. Syn.: *Anavinga ovata* (q. v.). A large tree, the *anavina* of the Malays, growing in the East Indies, very bitter in all its parts. The ovate oblong leaves are used to make medicated baths for affections of the joints; the pulp of the fruit is said to be highly diuretic. [B. 19, 172, 173.]—**C. esculenta** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the Circar mountains of India, where the leaves are eaten and the root is used as a purgative. [B. 19, 172.]—**C. lingua**. A Brazilian species. The leaves furnish a decoction employed in fever and internal inflammations. [B. 19.]—**C. ovata** [Willdenow, Roxburgh]. See *C. canzuala*.—**C. parviflora**. A species called by the French *bois de rivière*.—**C. resinifera**. A species exuding upon the flowers a greenish resin which is used to kill dogs and cats. [B. 19.]—**C. umifolia**. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used externally and internally against the bites of serpents. [B. 19.]

CASEARIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^3s)\text{-}e^2\text{-}a^2r(a^3r)\text{-}i(j)^2\text{-}e^2\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Samydææ*, comprising *Casearia* and *Samyda*, or, in a later classification, consisting of *Casearia* alone. [B. 42, 170.]

CASEATE, n. $Kaz\text{-}e\text{-}at$. Fr., *caséate*. A lactate. [B. 38.]

CASEATE, v. intr. $Kaz\text{-}e\text{-}at$. To undergo cheesy degeneration. [D.]

CASEATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Kaz(ka^3s)\text{-}e^2\text{-}a(a^3)\text{-}shi^2(t)^2\text{-}o$. Gen., *caseatio/nis*. Fr., *caséation*. 1. See *CASEATION*. 2. Of the older

writers, a form of the "milk fever" of lying in women, in which the milk was supposed to be converted into cheese within the milk ducts. [A, 68.]

CASEATION, n. Kaz'e-a-shu²n. Lat., *caseatio* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caseation*. Ger., *Einkäsung*. A process by which the exudation in chronic inflammation, especially of the lungs, bones, and lymphatic glands, undergoes fatty degeneration and disintegration, the result being a putty like substance composed chiefly of granular debris, with crystals of stearic acid and plates of cholesterol. [E, 25.]

CASEDEL, n. In Java, the *Cordia alligata*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASEEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka'z'a-u³. See CASEOUS.

CASEIC ACID, n. Kaz'e-i'k. Fr., *acide caséique*. An obsolete term for lactic acid. [B, 38, 93.]

CASEIFICATION, n. Kaz'e-i'f-i'ka-shu²n. From *caseus*, cheese, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *caseification*. See CASEATION.

CASEIFORM, adj. Kaz'e-i'f-o'rm. Lat., *caseiformis* (from *caseus*, cheese, and *forma*, form). Fr., *caseiforme*. Ger., *käseformig*. Having the form or appearance of cheese or casein. [L, 41, 180.]

CASEIN, n. Kaz'e-i'n. Gr., *ρῆσις*. Lat., *caseinum*, *caseum* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caséine*, *caséum*. Ger., *Casein*, *Käsestoff*. It, Sp., *caseína*. A proteid substance occurring in the milk of the *Mammalia* in the proportion of 2 to 6 per cent., and in traces in the sebaceous secretion of the skin. It is obtainable as a fine white powder, soluble with difficulty in water, more soluble in hot alcohol, and having the percentage composition C 52.96, H 7.65, N 15.65, P 0.85, O 22.71. It is precipitated by acetic acid and lactic acid thence precipitated from milk when it turns sour) and by rennet. The latter property is made use of in making cheese, which consists of a mixture of coagulated c. with the fat and salts of milk. C. belongs to the class of alkali-albuminates, but, although agreeing in most of its reactions with the other members of this class, it differs in some characteristics, particularly in that it can not be procured free from the phosphoreted body, nuclein, derived from the nuclei of the cells of the mammary gland. It has therefore been regarded as a compound of nuclein and protalbumin (alkali-albumin) [Danielski, in Russ. Chem. Soc., reported in "Bull. de la soc. chim.", xl, p. 253], and has been called *nucleoalbumin*. This view is supported by Hammersten, who regards c. as an uncompounded substance. ("Zischr. f. phys. Chem.", vii, p. 227.) C. with nuclein forms about 2 to 4 per cent. of woman's milk, 4 to 10 per cent. of cow's milk, rather more than 15 per cent. of mare's milk, 5 per cent. of goat's milk, and over 6 per cent. of sow's milk. It differs in character in different *Mammalia*, the c. of human milk being less soluble in water and in alcohol than that of cow's milk. When coagulated it is thrown down in fine flocculi instead of large coagula, as in that of cow's milk, and is, moreover, completely dissolved in natural or artificial digestion, while of the c. of cow's milk not more than 75 per cent. is dissolved. The c. of asses' and mares' milk is like that of human milk. C. is the chief nutritive principle of milk, and in the form of cheese or c. is used directly as food. [B, 81, 270.]—**Animal c.** Fr., *caséine animale*. See C. C. of the blood. An old name for albuminose. [A, 314.]—**C. of the saliva**. Ptyalin. A, 301, 385.]—**Frauen c.** (Ger.). The c. of woman's milk. [J. Munk, "Cribl. f. d. med. Wissenschaft.", Jan. 23, 1886, p. 32.]—**Gluten c.** See *Vegetable c.*—**Kuh c.** (Ger.). The c. of cow's milk. [B, 270.]—**Milk c.** Ger., *Milch Casein*. See C. **Vegetable c.** Fr., *caséine végétale*. A nitrogenous substance resembling milk c., forming from 75 to 195 per cent. of the gluten of flour; insoluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in acetic acid, freely soluble in an aqueous solution of potash. [B, 81.]

CASEINE (Fr.), n. Ka'z'a-en. See CASEIN. C. de l'intestin grêle. See PEPTONE.

CASEINHÜLE (Ger.), n. Ka'z'a-en'hu²le². Fr., *enveloppe* (ou *membrane*) de *caséine*, *membrane haptogène*. The casein envelope of the milk globules. [K, 16.]

CASEOUS, adj. Kaz'e-u³s. Lat., *caseosus*. Fr., *caséux*. Ger., *käsig*. It., Sp., *caseoso*. Cheesy; of the consistence or appearance of cheese. [B.]

CASEUM (Lat.), n. n. Kaz'(ka's)'e-u²m(u'm). See CASEIN.

CASEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kaz'(ka's)'e-u²s(u's). (Cheese. [A, 325.]

CASHA-MARUM (Tamil), n. The *Memecylon tinctorium*. [B, 172.]

CASHAW, CASHAW-TREE, n's. Ka'sh-a⁴. The *Prosopis juliflora* and *Prosopis dieilis*. [B, 19, 375.]

CASHCUTTIE (Tamil), n. See CATECHU.

CASHEW, n. Ka'sh-u². Fr., *cajout*. Ger., *Cashew*. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B.]—**C. family**. The *Anacardiaceae*. [B, 75.]—**C-gum**. A slightly soluble exudation from the trunk of *Anacardium occidentale* of c. [L, 65.]—**C-nut**. Fr., *noix de cajou*. Ger., *Acajou*, *Ussu*, *Cashunuss*. Hind., *Kaju*. The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. The kernel contains a bland oil and is edible. The juice of the rind is corrosive and epispastic; it is used to destroy warts, corns, and vegetations, also as a vermifuge and in making ink. It yields a kind of wine from which a spirit is distilled. [A, 479; B, 1, 15.]—**C-nut tree**. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c-nut tree**. The *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

CASHIOBERRY-BUSH, n. Ka'sh'i²o-be²r-i². See CASSIOBERRY-BUSH.

CASHOO. See CATECHU.

CASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's'(ka's)'i-a². Gr., *κασία* (from *Sanser*, *rhaca*, a perfume, or Heb., *qetz'ah*, perfumed). Ar., *qac'eh*. Of the ancients, the same as *cassia*; a name doubtless applied to many sweet-smelling plants. The C. of Vergil is probably lavender; that of Tournefort is the genus *Osyris*. [B, 121.—C. fistula. Gr.,

κασίας σπυρίγ. See *Cassia fistula*. 1st det. C. fistularis. Gr., *κασία σπυρίγ*. See *Cassia fistula*. 1st det. B, 18.—C. poetica. Probably the *Osyris alba*. [B, 121.]

CASIAR, n. Casuar (L, 105.)

CASIE (Fr.), n. Ka'z'e. See *CASIA*.

CASIMIROA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's'(ka's)'i-mi'r-o-a². Of La Llave and Lejarza, a genus of rutaceous trees indigenous to Mexico. [B, 121.]—**C. edulis** La Llave and Lejarza. Sp., *ajate blanco* Mex. Ph.). A species found in central Mexico. The fruit is anthelmintic and comestible. The pulp of the fruit is said to be a hypnotic, though unwholesome, and the seeds are regarded as poisonous. The bark is bitter, and with the leaves and seeds, is used, in emulsion, as a medicine. J. M. Marsch. "Am. Jour. of Pharm." Apr., 1886, p. 168; Seemann (B, 121.)

CASIMIROE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka's'(ka's)'i-mi'r-o-e²e(a²e²). Of Oerstad, a group of rutaceous plants consisting of the single genus *Casimiroa*. [B, 121, 170.]

CASIUM (Ger.), n. Tsas'i²um. See *CESIUM*.

CASKET, n. Ka'sk'e²t. See *CASE* (3d def.)—**Muscle-c.**, **Muscular c.** See *Muscle*.

CASLANA, n. In Guiana, the *Iceia altissima*. [B, 121.]

CASMAGA, n. A vine of the Philippines, from which a tonic decoction is made. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CASMAH (Heb.), n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 121.]

CASMET, n. See *COSMET*.

CASMINAR, CASMINARIS, CASMONAR, CASMUNAR, n's. See *CASSUMUNAR*.

CASOURI, n. In India, the *Elate silvestris*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's'(ka's)'pa(pa²)'ri²a². Fr., *casparie*, *casparie*. A genus of leguminous plants, by Bentham and Hooker made a section of *Bauhinia*. [B, 42, 121.]

CASPARYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's'(ka's)'pa(pa²)'ri²ri²a². Of Klotzsch, a genus of begoniaceous plants, now referred to *Begonia*. [B, 19, 121.]

CASQUE, n. Ka'sk. Fr., c. 1 A horny tubercle on some birds' heads. 2, Of Lyonnet, the tissues forming the exterior of certain insects' heads. 3. In botany, see *GALEA*. [B, 121; L, 180.]—**C-flower**. The genus *Galandra*. [B, 19.]—**C. militaire** (Fr.). The *Orchis militaris*. [B, 121.]—**C-wort**. See *C-flower*.—**C-de-Jupiter** (Fr.). See *ACONITUM napellus*.

CASQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka'sk-a. See *GALEATUS*.

CASSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's'(ka's)'sa². From Ar., *cas*. The thorax. [Fallopian (A, 325).]

CASSAB (Ar.), n. The genus *Arundo*. [B, 121.]—**C. darrira**, **C. eldarib**, **C. eldarrib**. The *Acorus calamus*, or, according to some, a species of *Salicaria*. [B, 121.]—**C. essoukhar**. The *Saccharum officinale*. [B, 121.]

CASSABOU SEBIRE (Turk.), n. In Constantinople, the *Acorus calamus*. [L, 105.]

CASSA-CASSA (Tamil), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 172.]

CASSADA, n. See *CASSAVA*.—**C'baum** (Ger.). The *Jatropha manihot*. [L, 80.]

CASSALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka's'(ka's)'sal(sa²)'l'i²s. Pertaining to the thorax. [A, 325.]

CASSAMBA, n. In India, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASSAN, n. On the Coromandel coast, the *Memecylon rami florum*. [B, 121.]

CASSANO, n. In Languedoc, the nut gall. [B, 121.]

CASSAREEP, n. An extract made by inspissating the juice of the cassava (the root of *Jatropha manihot*), evaporation causing its poisonous properties to disappear. It is a condiment of the West Indies, said to be strongly antiseptic, preserving for a long time food with which it is mixed. Added to molasses, it makes an intoxicating beverage. [B, 14, 121, 172.]

CASSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka's'(ka's)'sat(sa²)'u²m(u'm). Of Paracelsus, grumous, devitalized venous blood. [A, 325.]

CASSAVA, n. Ka's-a²v-a². Fr., *cassave*. Ger., *C. Cassava*. Sp., *casaba*, *casaba*, *guaca de cassaba*. The manihot or mandioca plant (*Jatropha manihot* and other species of *Jatropha*); also the starchy substance obtained from the roots of these plants. [B, 19.]—**C. meal**. Bitter c. *Manihot utilisissima* (*Jatropha manihot*). [B, 172.]—**C. bread**. C. meal baked in thin cakes. [B, 81.]—**C. flour**, **C. meal**. Flour obtained by grating *Jatropha* root, removing its poisonous juice by expression and drying, and grinding the residue to powder; or by mixing c. starch with water and drying in the sun the powder deposited. [B, 172.]—**C-plant**. The genus *Jatropha*.—**C. starch**. A starch contained in c.; a white powder composed of granules usually less than half as large as those of potato-starch, and shaped like a muller with a rounded end. The nucleus is small and circular, or elongated. C. starch moistened with water and dried on hot plates, or dried in the sun after boiling in steam, forms tapioca of c. [B, 81, 172.]—**C-strach** (Ger.). The *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 180.]—**C-wood**. The *Turpinia occidentalis*. [B, 275, 282.]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 180.]—**Sweet c.** The *Manihot aipi* (see *palmata*); the *Jatropha dulcis* of Gmelin. [B, 81.]—**Wild c.** The *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B, 282.]

CASSAVE (Fr., Ger.), **CASSAWA** (Ger.), n's. Ka's-a²v, ka's-a²f'e², sa²v-a². See *CASSAVA*.

CASSE (Fr.), n. Ka's. See *CASSIA* and *CANELLA cathartica*.—**C. à deux fleurs**. The *Cassia biflora*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles aigues**. The *Cassia acutifolia*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles de**

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

C. bracteata [Linnaeus fil.]. The *C. alata*. [B. 212.] *C. brasiliensis* [Lamarck]. The *C. grandis*. [B. 106, 214; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. brevipes* [De Candolle]. A Central American species. The leaflets, which are occasionally exported, resemble those of *C. angustifolia*, but have an obtuse apex and three parallel longitudinal veins. They are not purgative. [B. 81.] *C. Brewsteri* [F. Müller]. Cigar c., Queensland laburnum; an Australian species. [B. 219, 275.] *C. Buchananii* [Kostel]. A species closely related to (perhaps identical with) *C. obovata*. [B. 180.] *C. buds*. See *Flourensia*. *C. Burmanni* [Wight]. The *C. obovata*. [B. 212.] *C. cana*. Of Nees, a tropical American species; of Mender, a species now referred elsewhere. [Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. canescens* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. emarginata*. [B. 60.] *C. caracasana* [Jacquin]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B. 180; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. Caryophyllata*. The bark of *Dicypellum caryophyllatum* and of *Spizgium caryophyllatum*. The name is also applied, erroneously, to the bark of *Pimenta acris*. [B. 180.] *C. cathartica* [Murius]. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used like those of senna. [B. 173, 180; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. chameerista*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the partridge-pea; a species growing in the West Indies and in the Atlantic United States. The leaves are purgative, and the plant is used as an antidote to the poison of the *Apocynaceae*. 2. Of Swartz, the *C. melitensis*. [B. 34, 88, 173, 180, 282.] *C. chameerista caribaea* [Linnaeus]. The *C. glandulosa*. [B. 282.] *C. chinensis*. 1. Of Jacquin, the *C. sophora*. 2. Of the pharmacists, see *C. lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*. [B. 180, 212.] *C. chrysophylla* [Richard]. The *C. emarginata*. [B. 282.] *C. cinnamomea* [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*. *C. coccinea* [Wallich]. The *C. absus*. [B. 212.] *C. confectiva*. See *Conserva cassiae*. *C. conspicua* [Vogel]. The *C. siberiana*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. confortata* [Vogel]. The *C. tora*. [B. 230.] *C. coromandeliana* [Jacquin]. The *C. sophora*. [B. 212.] *C. eribrata*. The pulp of *C. fistula*. [B. 200.] *C. crotalarioides* [Kunth]. A species growing in Mexico and South America. The leaves are said to have properties like those of senna-leaves. [B. 60, 180; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. cuneifolia* [Vogel]. See *C. viscosa*. *C. decipiens* [Desvaux]. The *C. angustifolia*. [B. 88, 173; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *Cassia flores*. See *Flourensia*. *C. Ehrenbergii* [Bischoff]. The *C. angustifolia*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. elliptica* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. emarginata*. [B. 60.] *C. elongata* [Lemaire]. The *C. angustifolia*, especially the variety furnishing Indian senna. [B. 5, 106.] *C. emarginata* [Linnaeus]. A West Indian arborescent species. The leaves are employed like senna-leaves, and the pods are said to be used like those of *C. fistula*. [B. 173, 180, 282.] *Cassia pulpa* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cassienmark*, *Cassienmark*. Syn., *pulpa cassiae* [Austr. Ph.]. (see *e fructu cassiae* [Fr. Cod.]), *C. extracta*. *C. pulp*; the sweetish mucilaginous pulp surrounding the seeds in the pods of *C. fistula*, forming the active cathartic principle of the latter. The pulp of *C. for enema* of the Palat. Disp., 1764, was made of a handful each of the leaves of the beet, mallow, mercurialis, parietaria, and violet, and violet-flowers and 30 oz. of water, boiled down to 20 oz., enough *C. pulp* being then added to make the whole of the consistence of honey; to every 12 parts of this compound 18 of cassonade were added, and the whole was then boiled down to the consistence of an electuary. [B. 5, 113, 119.] *C. esculenta* [Roxburgh]. The *C. sophora*. [B. 212.] *C. excelsa*. 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *C. fistula*. 2. Of Schrader, a tropical American species. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. exigua* [Roxburgh]. The *C. absus*. [B. 212.] *C. extracta*. See *Cassia pulpa*. *C. extracta cum foliis sennae*. An old preparation resembling confection of senna. [B. 200.] *C. falcata* [Linnaeus]. A Brazilian species having properties like those of *C. occidentalis*; identified with the latter by Benth. [B. 180; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. fastigiata* [Vahl]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 212.] *C. ferruginea* [Schrader]. A tropical American species. [B. 88, 214; G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. fistula*. Gr., *κασιὰ φύσις* (1st def.), *κασιὰ αἰθιόνα* (1st def.). Fr., *casse officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d defs.). Ger., *Rohr-cassie*, *Purgcassie*. It., *c. in canna*, *C. fistula*. Sp., *cassa fistula*. 1. Anciently, a quilled bark resembling cinnamon-bark. 2. Of Linnaeus, the pudding-pipe tree, purging *C.*; indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in various parts of Asia, in Egypt, and in tropical America. Its fruit forms long, brown, cylindrical woody pods divided into numerous compartments, each containing a single seed imbedded in a blackish or brownish pulp (the only part official in the Br. Ph.). The pods are sometimes used as a laxative, the seeds are ground and used for poultices, and the bark, which is very astringent, is employed in tanning and in the preparation of a sort of catechu. 3. Of the U. S. and Austr. Ph., the fruit of *C. fistula*. [B. 18, 95, 172, 180.] *C. fistula alexandrina* [Ray]. *C. fistula chaitaxambar vocata* [Alp.]. *C. fistula purgatrix*, etc. The *C. fistula*. [B. 200.] *C. fistuloides*. 1. Of Colladon, the *C. fistula* (2d def.). 2. Of the pharmacists, the *C. fistula* (3d def.). [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 60, 119, 180, 214.] *C. fistulosa prima*. The *C. fistula*. [B. 200.] *C. florida*. The *C. siamea*. [B. 212.] *C. foetida*. 1. Of Salisbury, the *C. tora*. 2. Of Persoon, the *C. occidentalis*. [B. 212.] *C. frutescens* [Miller]. The *C. sophora*. [B. 212.] *C. fruticosa* [Miller]. The *C. bacillaris*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. fulgens* [Macfad]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [B. 282.] *C. gallinaria* [Colladon]. The *C. tora*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 88, 173, 212.] *C. geminiflora* [Moc. and Sessé]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [B. 60.] *C. gigantea* [Berter.]. The *C. siamea*. [B. 282.] *C. glandulosa* [Linnaeus]. Dutchman's butter; a very variable Jamaica species. [B. 275, 282.] *C. glauca* [Lamarck]. A tall tree of the East Indies and Australasia; said to be diuretic and to be used in gonorrhoea, the root and leaves being also employed in gout and the bark in diabetes. [B. 173, 180, 212, 282.] *C. glutinosa*. See *C. lignea*. *C. Græcorum*. See *CANELLA zeylanica*. *C. grandis* [Linnaeus fil.]. Fr., *casse du Brésil* [Fr. Cod.]. A tree of the West Indies and South America. The fruit is used like that of *C. fistula*, but the pulp is more nauseous and bitter. [B. 5, 60, 95, 180.] *C. herpetica* [Jacquin]. The *C. alata*. [B. 180, 212.] *C. hirsuta*.

1. Of Linnaeus, a species indigenous to Brazil, the Caribbean islands, and Mexico; used medicinally like *C. occidentalis*. 2. Of Velloz, the *C. cathartica*. [B. 60, 88, 180, 282.] *C. Horsfieldii* [Miquel]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 212.] *C. humboldtiana* [De Candolle]. The *C. spectabilis*. [B. 60.] *C. humilis* [Colladon]. The *C. tora*. [B. 212.] *C. Javanica*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species indigenous to the Malay islands, resembling *C. fistula* medicinally. 2. Of Velloz, the *C. ferruginea*. 3. Of Sieber the *C. siberiana*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 173, 212.] *C. kunthiana* [Chamisso and Schlechtendahl]. The *C. tagera*. [B. 60.] *C. laeta* [Humboldt]. A tropical American species belonging to the section *Cathartocarpus*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 88.] *C. lanceolata*. Ger., *Janzblättrige Cassie*. 1. Of Royle, the *C. angustifolia*. 2. Of Forskål, in part, the *C. sophora*. 3. Of Colladon and Nectoux, the *C. acutifolia*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 106.] *C. leandra* [Benth.]. The mari-mari of the lower Amazon, related to *C. moschata*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. lenitiva* [Bischoff]. The *C. acutifolia*. [Benth., l. c. (B); B. 106.] *C. lignea*. Fr., *casse en bois*, Ger., *Holz-cassie*, *Cassienholz*. Syn., *cythensis cortex cassiae lignae*. A name formerly applied probably to the twigs and branches of some species of *Cinnamomum*; afterward to the bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially the bark now known as Chinese cinnamon, and to the less esteemed varieties of cinnamon-bark exported from Calcutta, Java, etc. It was formerly thought to be derived from a particular species, the *Laurus c.* of Linnaeus, but this is now known not to be the case. *C. lignea* presents many different varieties, which, especially the inferior grades, are distinguished from Ceylon cinnamon by their greater thickness, their less agreeable aroma, etc. [B. 18, 81, 180.] *C. lignea jamaicensis*. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B. 18.] *C. ligustrina*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a shrubby West Indian and Guiana species. The leaves are used like senna-leaves. 2. Of Miller, the *C. obovata*. 3. Of Forskål, the *C. sophora*. [B. 180, 282.] *C. ligustrinoides* [De Candolle]. Of Schrank, the *C. angustifolia*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. longistillica* [Linnaeus fil.]. A West Indian species, perhaps *C. biflora*. [B. 282.] *C. malabarica*. See *C. lignea*. *C. marginata* [Roxburgh]. Horse-c.; a medicinal species growing in Ceylon and India. [B. 106, 172, 212.] *C. mari-mari* [Aublet]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [G. Benth., l. c. (B).] *C. marylandica* [Linnaeus]. American (or wild) senna; a species common in all parts of the United States, except the extreme north; a perennial herb from 3 to 6 feet high. The leaflets have a faint odor and nauseous taste, contain a principle resembling cathartin, and are used like senna-leaves, but are somewhat less active. [B. 5, 180.] *C. medica* [Forskål]. *C. medicinalis* [Bischoff]. The *C. angustifolia*. [B. 81.] *C. mellis*. An old preparation of *C.* containing honey as a preservative; used for enema. [A. 325.] *C. mollis* [Vahl]. The *C. grandis*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 180.] *C. moschata*. Fr., *petite casse* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *cassa fistula de purgar* (1st def.). 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a tree of Central and South America, from 30 to 40 feet high. The pods (*fructus cassiae moschatae*) closely resemble those of *C. fistula*; crushed and heated they smell like sandal-wood. 2. Of Benth., the *C. leandra*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 18, 88, 106.] *C. nictitans* [Linnaeus]. The wild sensitive plant, sensitive pea; a species growing in the Eastern United States and in the West Indies. It contains



THE CASSIA MARYLANDICA. [A. 327.]

tannic acid, resin, dextrin, sugar, gum, and a cathartic principle. [B. 34, 282; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 280 (B).] *C. nigra*. 1. Of Celsus, the *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 2. The *C. fistula*. [B. 45, 200.] *C. nitida* [Richard]. The *C. apocouita*. [B. 214.] *C. nodosa* [Roxburgh]. A species by some identified with *C. javanica*, but separated by Hooker. [B. 42, 212.] *C. obovata* [Swartz]. A variety of *C. biflora* with emarginate leaflets. [B. 282.] *C. obovata* [Colladon]. *C. obtusa* [Roxburgh]. *C. obtusata* [Hayne]. Ger., *Samen-cassie*. Syn., *Senna obtusa* [Roxburgh]. The Aleppo (or Italian) senna-plant, indigenous to Egypt, Abyssinia, Tripoli, Senegal, and other parts of Africa, also to Arabia and Syria, and cultivated in Italy, Spain, and the West Indies; a low plant with obovate, very obtuse or mucronate leaflets in pairs of five, six, or seven. Several varieties are distinguished, according to the shape of the leaflets and differences in the inflorescence and fruit. It furnishes a variety of Alexandrian senna,

being the *senna bahadi* (wild senna) of the Arabs, and is recognized in the Br. Ph., but is now very rarely found in commerce and is regarded as inferior to the senna furnished by *C. acutifolia*. [B. 5, 81, 106, 180, 212.]—*C. obtusifolia* [Linnaeus]. The *C. tora*. [B. 88, 173, 212, 230.]—*C. occidentalis* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Senna occidentalis* [Roxburgh]. Stinking-weed, stinking wood; a species indigenous to tropical America and the East Indies. The root (*fede-goso-root*) is used in Brazil as an alexipharmic and in abdominal fluxions and dropsy; the bark (*fede-goso-bark*) is employed as a febrifuge; the ovate-lanceolate leaflets are purgative and are used in hysteria and herpetic affections and in making emollient poultices; and the flattish ovate seeds, said to be emetic, are used in skin diseases, also, roasted, as an adulterant of coffee or as a substitute for it, under the name of *negro (or moorish) coffee*. [B. 81, 106, 180, 212.]—*C. oil*. See *Oil of c.*—*C. orientalis* [Persoon]. A species in part identified with *C. acutifolia*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B).]—*C. ovata* [Merrill]. The *C. anthiopia*. [B. 5.]—*C. palmata* [Wallich]. The *C. timoriensis*. [B. 212.]—*C. planisiliqua*. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. glauca*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the *C. occidentalis*. [B. 173, 250, 282.]—*C. plant.* The *Cinnamomum c.* [B. 281.]—*C. Plumieri* [De Candolle]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 282.]—*C. pods*. The legumes of *C. fistula*. [B. 5.]—*C. poetica*. The *Ocypus alba*. [B. 88.]—*C. preciosa*. The bark of *Mesopotaphone prensa*. [B. 106.]—*C. propinqua* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. glandulosa*. [B. 60.]—*C. pubescens* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. bacillaris*. [B. 60.]—*C. pubescens* [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Senna pubescens* [Bakka]. A species with oval, obtuse, mucronate leaflets, pubescent on both surfaces, sometimes substituted for Mecca senna. [B. 81.]—*C. pulchella* [Salisbury]. The *C. chamocrista*. [B. 60.]—*C. pulp.* See *Cassia pulp.*—*C. purgatrix* [J. Bauhin]. The *C. fistula*. [B. 200.]—*C. purpurea* [Bot. Reg.]. Syn.: *Senna purpurea* [Roxburgh]. The *C. sophera*, var. *purpurea*, with purplish branches. [B. 212.]—*C. racemosa* [Miller]. A tropical American species by some identified with *C. marginata*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B); B. 173.]—*C. ramiflora* [Vogel]. The *C. apocynifolia*. [B. 42.]—*C. ramosissima* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. [B. 60.]—*C. reflexa* [Salisbury]. The *C. marglandica*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B).]—*C. rhombifolia* [Roxburgh]. The *C. fistula*. [B. 212.]—*C. rinde* (Ger.). See *C. ligna* and *Chinese Cinnamon*.—*C. Roxburghii* [De Candolle]. The *C. marginata*. [B. 212.]—*C. sabak*. Fr. *cassia sabak*. An Egyptian species. [B. 173, 250.]—*C. Schimperii* [Steudel]. The *C. pubescens*. [B. 81.]—*C. senna* [Linnaeus]. A species corresponding in part to *C. obovata*; by some made to include also *C. acutifolia*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B); B. 106, 212.]—*C. sensitiva* [Jacquin]. *C. sericea* [Swartz]. An annual undershrub of Central and South America and the West Indies. The juice of the leaves is said to be used for inflammations about the anus and in the legs. [B. 60, 88, 173, 282.]—*C. siamea* [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Senna siamea* [Roxburgh]. Iron-wood; an arborescent species indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in Jamaica. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B); B. 212, 282.]—*C. sieberiana* [De Candolle]. Fr. *cassia de Sieber*. A Senegambia and Sierra Leone species, closely allied to *C. fistula*. The root is said to be purgative. [B. 88, 173, 250.]—*C. siliquosa*. See *C. fistula* (3d def.).—*C. smaragdina* [Macf.]. The *C. nitentia*. [B. 282.]—*C. solutiva* [Mont.]. The *C. fistula*. [B. 180, 200.]—*C. sophera* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Senna sophera* (et *esculenta*) [Roxburgh]. An erect annual tropical herb, closely related to *C. occidentalis*. The pods and seeds which are rich in tannin are used in dyeing black; the young leaves are eaten; the bruised leaves and the root (especially the root-bark) are used externally in Egypt and the East Indies in skin and liver diseases; the bark and the seeds are employed in diabetes. [B. 106, 172, 173, 180, 212.]—*C. speciosa*. 1. Of Roxburgh, a variety of *C. glauca*. 2. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *C. spectabilis*. 3. Of Schrader, a tropical American species. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B); B. 60, 212.]—*C. spectabilis* [De Candolle]. A tree of Jamaica, Trinidad, and tropical South America. [B. 60, 88, 180, 282.]—*C. stick tree*. The *C. fistula*. [B. 282.]—*C. suffruticosa* [Wallich]. A suffruticose variety of *C. glauca*. [B. 212.]—*C. sulfurata* (seu *sulphurea*) [De Candolle]. The *C. glauca*. B. 282.]—*C. sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Senna sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. The *C. siamea*. B. 212.]—*C. sunsib* [Forsk.]. The *C. tora*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B).]—*C. surattensis* [Burmann]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 212.]—*C. Swartzii* [Wickstr.]. A variety of *C. glandulosa*. [B. 282.]—*C. syringoides*, *C. syriaca*. See *C. fistula* (3d def.).—*C. tegera*. Of Linnaeus, an East Indian species said to be used like *C. tora* for skin diseases, insect-stings, etc. The plant employed medicinally is, however, possibly not the Linnaean species, but the *C. taura* of Lamarck and of Colladon, now identified with *C. tora*. [B. 173, 180.]—*C. tala* [Desvaux]. The *C. tora*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B).]—*C. Thonningii* [De Candolle]. The *C. absus*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B).]—*C. timoriensis* [De Candolle]. A species growing in India, Ceylon, and the East Indies, said to be medicinal. [B. 106, 212.]—*C. tomentosa*. Of Linnaeus, a tropical African species; of Wallich, the *C. hirsuta*. [Bentham, l. c. (B).]—*C. tora* [Linnaeus]. *C. toroides* [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Senna tora* (et *toroides*) [Roxburgh]. The *tipura* of the Malays; an annual Indian herb. The leaves are used as an aperient for children and are applied to ulcers, to itching eruptions, and, in poultices, to pustules. They are also applied to parts stung by insects, especially bees, and are occasionally used as an adulterant of senna-leaves. The root is used topically in ringworm, and the seeds are employed in making a blue dye. The plant is also used in gout and other painful joint affections and in scintia. [B. 172, 180, 212.]—*C. triflora* [Jacquin]. The *C. chamocrista*. [B. 60.]—*C. Trinitatis*. 1. Of Reichenbach, the *C. spectabilis*. 2. Of Bentham, the *C. racemosa*. [G. Bentham, l. c. (B); B. 282.]—*C. twigs*. The branches of various species of *Cinnamomum* (probably of those furnishing *c. ligna*). [B. 18.]—*C. venenifera* [Rodsched]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B. 282.]—*C. vera*. The cheaper kinds of cinnamon, containing more mucilage than Chinese cinnamon. [B. 5, 18.]—*C. viscosa* [Schumann and Thonning, Macf.]. The *C. absus*. [B. 250, 282.]—*C. wood*. See *C. twigs*.—*C. xiphioides* [Bertol.]. The

C. biflora. [B. 60.]—*C. Zimmt* (Ger.). The *Cinnamomum c.* [B. 270.]—*China c.*, *Chinese c.* See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Cigar-c.* See *C. Brewsteri*.—*Cinnamon-c.* See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Clavelli cassia*. See *Flores cassia*.—*Clove-c.* The *Decipitellum caryophyllatum*. [B. 19, 275.]—*Confectio cassia* [Lond. Ph., 1821] (seu *cassia fistulae*). Fr., *confection de casse*. Ger., *Cassienlatwerge*. Syn.: *electuarium cassia* [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dubl. Ph., 1836] (seu *cassia fistulae* [Ed. Ph., 1826]). A mixture of pulp of *c.*, pulp of tamarinds, and manna with syrup of roses [Lond. Ph., Ed. Ph.] or with syrup of orange [U. S. Ph., Dubl. Ph.]. Similar preparations were formerly official in other pharmacopœias. [B. 97.]—*Conserva cassia*. Fr., *conserva de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of *c.*-pulp and water and 5 of sugar, evaporated over a water-bath to 8 [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, made with sugar alone or with syrup, sometimes flavored with violets or orange-flowers, were formerly official. [B. 95, 119.] See also *Confectio cassia*.—*Cortex cassia* (seu *cassia cinnamomea* [Finn. Ph.]). Chinese cinnamon-bark. [B. 180.]—*Decoctum cassia (pulpæ)* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *cassia fistulae*). Fr., *tisane de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling *c.*-pulp with 50 parts of water [Fr. Cod.] or with enough water to make 20 parts of liquid after straining. [B. 95, 97.]—*Egyptian c.* Ger., *ägyptische Cassia*. The *C. absus*. [B. 180.]—*Electuarium cassia* (seu *cassia fistulae*, seu *cassia tamarindatum*). See *Confectio cassia*.—*Extractum cassia* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (seu *cassia fistulae*). Fr., *extrait de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. An extract made by macerating the pulp and seeds of *C. fistula* in cold water, straining, treating the residue with a second portion of water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. [B. 95, 97.]—*Flores cassia* (seu *cassia immatura*). Ger., *Cassia blüthen*, *Zimmtblüthen*, *Zimmtelche*. *C.*-buds; the unripe fruit of *Cinnamomum aromaticum* and other species of *Cinnamomum*; small, clove-like bodies consisting of a thick calyx inclosing a depressed ovary, of a cinnamon-like odor and taste. They contain tannin and a volatile oil (*oleum cassia*). [B. 18, 81, 95, 180.]—*Flos cassia*. See *Pulpa cassia*.—*Flowers of c.* See *Flores cassia*.—*Fructus cassia* [Belg. Ph.]. The fruit of *C. fistula*. [B. 95.]—*Horsee-c.* The *C. marginata*. [B. 275.]—*Lignum cassia*. See *C. ligna*.—*Malabar c.*, *Manilla c.* Varieties of *c. ligna* imported respectively from Malabar and Manilla. [B. 281.]—*Maryland c.* The *C. marglandica*. [B. 275.]—*Mauritius c.* See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Medulla cassia*. See *Pulpa cassia*.—*Oil of c.* Lat., *oleum cassia* (seu *cinnamomi*) [U. S. Ph., in part], seu *cinnamomi cassia*. Fr., *essence ou huile volatile de cannelle de Chine*. Ger., *Zimmt-essenz*. Chinese oil of cinnamon, a volatile oil distilled from the bark of Chinese cinnamon; darker and somewhat heavier than oil of Ceylon cinnamon and of a less agreeable taste and odor. [B. 5, 81.]—*Oleum cassia*. 1. See oil of *c.* 2. The volatile oil of *flores cassia*. [B. 81, 180.]—*Oleum cassia cinnamomea destillatum* (seu *cassia vera*). See *Oil of c.*—*Oleum florum cassia*. See *Oleum cassia* (2d def.).—*Poets' c.* See *C. poetica*.—*Pulpa cassia*. See *Cassia pulp.*—*Pulpa cassia depurata*. *C.*-pulp purified for medicinal use. [B. 270.]—*Pulpa cassia fistulae* (seu *c. fructu cassia* [Fr. Cod.]). *Pulp of c.*, *Pulp of c. for enema*. See *Cassia pulp.*—*Purgine c.*, *Purgire c.* (Ger.), *Röhre* (Ger.), *Röhrene* (Ger.). The *C. fistula*. [B. 270.]—*Semen cassia* (seu *cassia immatura*). See *Flores cassia*.

CASSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-a²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). Of Link, an order of the Leguminosæ, comprising *Gleditsia*, *Casalpinia*, *Gubandina*, *Harmatocylon*, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Hymenæa*, *Myrozyllon*, etc.; divided by Reichenbach into the *Großfroyer* (in a later classification, the *Sophoraceæ*, *Crutoniaceæ*, and *Casalpiniceæ*. [B. 170.]

CASSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). Fr., *cassies*. Of Adanson, a section of the Leguminosæ, comprising *Bauhinia*, *Cassia*, *Harmatocylon*, *Bondur*, *Moringa*, *Sophora*, *Eutada*, *Mimosa*, *Acacia*, *Gleditschia*, *Tamarindus*, etc. [B. 170.]

CASSIALA, n. An old name for the *Hyssopus officinalis*. [Adanson (B. 88, 121).]

CASSIBOR, n. An old name for coriander. [L. 94.]

CASSIDA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). Lit. a helmet; an old name for *Scutellaria galericulata*; of Tournefort, the genus *Scutellaria*. [B. 121, 200.]—*C. palustris vulgarior*, *flore cerulea*, etc. Tournefort, Boerhaave, et al.]. The *Scutellaria galericulata*. [B. 200.]

CASSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). Fr., *cassidaires*. A family of the *Phytophaga*. [L. 121.]

CASSIDIBOTT, n. An old name for coriander. [B. 200.]

CASSIDEOUTS, adj. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). Helmet-shaped. [B. 19, 121.]

CASSIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). See *CASSIDÆ*.

CASSIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). A subfamily of the *Coleoptera*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1885, p. 280 (L).]

CASSIDONY, n. Ka'ska'si²²-don²². Lat., *cassidonium*. Fr., *cas sidone*. The *Lavandula stachas* and the *Guaphalium uliginosum*. [B. 275.]—*Golden c.* The *Helichrysum stachas*. [B. 275.]

CASSIDULIDA (Lat.), n. s. n. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). A family of the *Proscidifera*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1853, p. 35 (L); L. 121, 173.]

CASSIDULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka'ska'si²²-si²²-ka²²-ve. (a²²-a²²). Fr., *cassidulines*. A family of the *Textulariæ*. [L. 121.]

CASSIE (Fr.), n. Ka'ska'se. The *Acacia farnesiana*. [B. 38, 121.]

CASSIE (Ger.), n. Ka'ska'si²²-ge. See *CASSIA*.—*Ägyptische C.* The *Cassia absus*. [B. 180.]—*C-nfistel*. The *Cassia fistula*. [L. 80.]—*C-nmark*, *C-nmus*. See *CASSIE pulp.*—*C-npfleifen*. See

CASSIA fistula (L.) det. *C. urinde*. See *Cassia lignea*. *C. röhrlin*. See *Cassia fistula* (L.) det. *C. urinde*. See *Cassia lignea*. **CINNAMON**. *Cinnamomum*-*Lorbeer*. The *Parsonsia* *cassia*. [L. 80.] **Fisete**. The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [B. 180.] **Geflügelte C.** The *Cassia alata*. [B. 180.] **Holzige C. urinde**. See *Cassia lignea*. **Kleine amerikanische Röhre**. The fruit of *Cassia baccata*. [B. 180.] **Lanzettblättrige C.** The *Cassia lanceolata*. [B. 180.] **Neikene**. See *Cassia argophyllata*. **Purgire**. **Röhre**. The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [B. 180.] **Röhrene**. The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 180.] See also the major list. **Samene**. The *Cassia obtusa*. [B. 180.] **Spitzblättrige C.** The *Cassia acutifolia*. [B. 180.]

CASSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)si^2(e^2)u^2(a^2)$. Fr. *cassies*. 1. Of Brown, a tribe of the *Leguminosae* (*Leguminosae*), comprising the *C. subgaleata* including *Adiantum*, *Prosopis*, *Hamatophloe*, *Crotalaria*, etc.) and the *C. arapilares* including *Gymnocladus*, *Gleditsia*, *Cassipouia*, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Hymenocallis*, *Bauhinia*, etc.) 2. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Bailon, a tribe of the *Leguminosae* (*Cassipouia*), comprising *Cassia*, *Crotalaria*, etc. [B. 42, 121, 170.]

CASSIER (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-i^2a . 1. The *Acacia farnesiana*. 2. The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 38, 121.] **C. des Poitevins**. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 38, 121.] **C. franc.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 38.] **Graines de c.** In the Mauritius, the seeds of *Cassia sophora*. [B. 106.]

CASSIN, n. Ka^2s-i^2n . Fr., c., *cassine*. A principle extracted from *Cassia fistula*. [B.]

CASSINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)si^2(e^2)na^2$. Of C. Bauhin, a plant, probably the *Ilex vomitoria*. [B. 88, 121.]

CASSINE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)si^2(e^2)na^2$. Fr. *cassine*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of South African shrubs of the order *Clusiaceae*, true *Clusiaceae*, subtribe *Euphorbia*. [B. 42.] **C. capensis** Linnaeus. A Cape of Good Hope species. The variety *β colpocoma* (De Candolle) is the *lupuloid*, or *lupuloid*, of the Cape. [B. 49, 263.] **C. caroliniana** (Linnaeus) The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B. 173.] **C. colpocoma** Thunberg. The *C. capensis*, var. *colpocoma*. [B. 263.] **C. gongonha** Martius. The *Mopania* or perhaps *Ilex gongonha*. [B. 180.] **C. maurocena** (Linnaeus) The *Mopania capensis*. [B. 263.] **C. peragua** (Linnaeus, Miller, C. vera) (Catesby). The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B. 173, 180.]

CASSINE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-en . 1. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B. 173.] **C. Cassin.** [B.]

CASSINIACEÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s-sen-i^2(a^2)se^2$. $ka^2(e^2)a^2e^2$. From the name of A. Cassini, a French botanist. The *Compositæ*. [B. 121, 170.]

CASSINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s-sen-i^2(e^2)e^2(a^2-e^2)$. 1. Of Cassini *et al.*, a subdivision of the *Compositæ* (*Gnaphalieae*), comprising *Cassiniæ*, etc. 2. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Clusiaceae*, consisting of the genus *Cassine*. [B. 121, 170.]

CASSINOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2s-sen-i^2(e^2)ide^2(e^2)as$. From *Cassini* *et al.*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Cassiniæ* (a botanical species name). [B.]

CASSIOBERRY, **CASSIOBERRY-BUSH**, n's. $Ka^2s-i^2o-be^2r-i^2$. The *Viburnum laticatum* (seu *obovatum*). [B. 19, 116, 275.]

CASSION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-i^2o-n^2$. See **CATION**.

CASSIPOUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)si^2-pur^2(e^2)a^2(e^2)$. Fr. *cassipoures*. Syn. *Macaranga* [H. Baillon]. A tribe, section, or division of the *Rhizophoraceæ* [Meissner], *Montiniæ* [Reichenbach], or *Loganiaceæ* [Lindley]. [B.]

CASSIRY, n. A fermented drink made from maize in South America. [B. 38.]

CASSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)si^2s$. Gen., *cassidus*. In botany, see **GALEA**.

CASSIS (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^2s-e , ka^2s-ses . The *Ribes nigrum* and its fruit; also its expressed juice fermented and aromatized. [B. 121.] *Am. Jour. of Pharm.*, July, 1888, p. 336 [B.] **C. thee** (Ger.). The leaves of *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 270.] **Rob de c.** (Fr.). See *Rob ribesiorum nigrorum*, under **RIBES**; **Sirup de c.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus ribesiorum nigrorum*, under **RIBES**.

CASSITE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-et . See **CASSYTHA**.

CASSITERIDES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2s-e-tar-ed$. From *κασσιτερος*, tin or pewter. Of Ampère, a class of metals, including tin, antimony, zinc, and cadmium. [A. 301; B. 38.]

CASSITERITE, n. $Ka^2s-i^2t^2(e^2)r-it$. Fr., *cassitérite*. A native oxide of tin. [B. 38.]

CASSITEROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)si^2t^2(e^2)r-o^2s$. Gr., *κασσιτερος*. Tin or pewter. [A. 318; L. 94.] See **STANNUM**.

CASSOB (Ar.), n. An alkaline salt. [L. 84.]

CASSOLETA, n. A kind of moist fumigation. [P. Morellus (A. 325).]

CASSOLETTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-ol-e^2t$. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B. 121.]

CASSOMBA, **CASSOMBO**, n's. 1. In the East Indies, names for various tinctorial plants, especially *Carthamus tinctorius*. 2. In the Banda Islands, the envelope of the fruit of *Sterculia baltanalis*. [B. 88, 121.] **Cassomba-callappa**. A reddish variety of the cacao nut. [B. 88, 121.] **Cassomba-king**, **Cassomba-king**. In Java, the *Bixa orellana*. [B. 88, 121.]

CASSON (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-o-n^2 . 1. Powdered or broken glass. 2. A sort of bread made with fine sugar. 3. A fragment of cacao. [B. 38.]

CASSONADE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-on-a^2d$. Cane-sugar. [A. 301.] **C. blanche**. Sugar partially bleached, but not wholly refined. [A. 385.] **C. brute**. Crude sugar. [A. 385.]

CASSONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2s-o^2n^2ik$. Fr., *acide cassonique*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_4O_7$, formed by the action of methacetic on gallic acid. [B. 3.]

CASSOOMBO, n. See **CASSOMBA**.

CASSOONDA, n. In Langue doc, the *Equisetum furcata*. [B. 121.]

CASSOUMBA, n. See **CASSOMBA** (L. def.).

CASSOUS, n'l. Ka^2s-us . See **CASSUS**.

CASSU, n. The better sort of catechu furnished by the *Areca catechu*. [B. 180.]

CASSÉJOULS (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-su^2a-zul . A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CASSI MUNAR, **CASSUMUNAR**, n's. Ger., *C. Angier*. The *Zingiber c.* [B. 116, 121.]

CASSURE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-ur . The appearance presented by a body on fracture; also a fracture. [A. 301; B. 52.]

CASSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2s(su^2s)$. Gr., *καὸς, φρούδος, μάταιος, λανθός*. Empty (said of abortive organs, such as stamens, fruits that do not produce seeds, etc.). [B. 121.]

CASSUTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)a^2$. Fr., *cassute*. See **CUSCUTA** and **CASSYTHA**.

CASSUTHA (Fuchs) (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)a^2$. See **CUSCUTA**. *Herba cassuthæ*. The herb of *Cuscuta europæa*. [B. 180.] *Herba cassuthæ minoris*. The herb of *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B. 180.]

CASSUVIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)vi^2(wi^2)e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Of Jussieu and R. Brown, see **ANACARDIÆÆ**.

CASSUVIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)vi^2(wi^2)e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cassuviées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Terebinthaceæ*, corresponding to the tribe *Anacardiæ* or the order *Anacardiaceae*; divided by Reichenbach into the *Spondiaceæ*, *Lenisiceæ*, and *Anacardiæ*, and by Bartling into the *Anacardiæ* and *Sumachineæ*. [B. 170.]

CASSUVIUM [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)vi^2(wi^2)$. $u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *cassuvium*. See **ANACARDIUM**. **C. pomiferum** [Lamarck]. See **ANACARDIUM occidentale**.

CASSYTA (Lat.), **CASSYTEÆ** (Nees *et al.*) (Lat.), n's f. and f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)a^2$, $e^2(a^2-e^2)$. See **CASSYTHA** and **CASSYTHEÆ**.

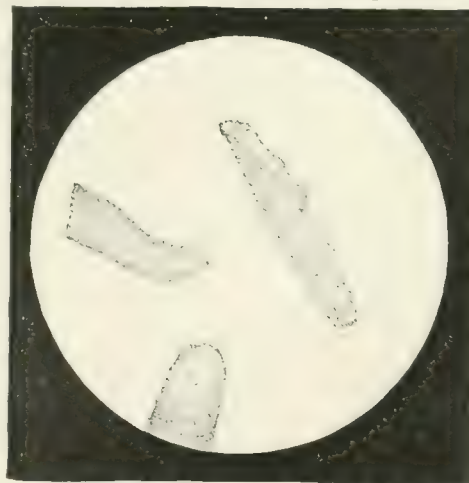
CASSYTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)a^2$. Fr., *cassythe*. 1. Of Gesner, see **CUSCUTA**. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical climbing laurineous parasitic herbs. [B. 19, 42, 121.] **C. americana** [Nees]. A South American species, identified by Bentham with *C. filiformis*. [B. 214, 219.] **C. aphylla** [Räuschell]. The *C. filiformis*. [B. 173.] **C. cuscutiformis** [F. Müller]. An Australian species; according to Meissner, identical with *C. filiformis*. The drupes are edible. [B. 19, 214.] **C. filiformis** [Linnaeus]. A species growing on the branches of trees in India; used to flavor buttermilk, to make a cooling drink for feverish patients, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, especially for arduous patients, as a hair-wash, and as an application to inflamed eyes and old ulcers. [B. 19, 172, 173, 180.] **C. guineensis** [Schumacher, Thonning]. An African species, identified by Bentham with *C. filiformis*. [B. 214, 219.]

CASSYTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)a^2(a^2)e^2$. Of Gardner and of Lindley, an order of the daphnal alliance, corresponding to the *Cassytheæ*. [B. 170.]

CASSYTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)su^2t(su^2t)a^2(a^2)e^2$. A division or tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cassytha*. [B. 42, 170.]

CAST, v. tr. Ka^2st . To shed, get rid of, expel (e. g., the hair, the teeth, the contents of the stomach or of the uterus); to throw (an animal) into a suitable posture for examination or operation.

CAST, n. Ka^2st . Fr., *moule* (1st def.). Ger., *Abdruck* (1st def.), *gegossenes Bild* (1st def.). 1. A substance showing the form of some



BLOOD AND FIBRIN CASTS. [A. 444.]

body to which it has been applied, or some cavity in which it has been contained, while in a plastic state. 2. A litter or brood of



EPITHELIAL AND MIXED CASTS. [A, 444.]

young animals. 3. Of the eye, see STRABISMUS.—**Albumino-fatty c.** Fr., *cylindre albumino-graisseux*. A urinary c. consist-



FALSE CASTS. [A, 444.]

ing of fatty and albuminous matter; found after phosphorus poisoning. [a, 18].—**Blood-c.** Fr., *moule sanguin*. Ger., *Blutglin-*



FINELY GRANULAR CASTS. [A, 444.]

der. A renal c. made up of coagulated blood-plasma, sometimes containing enough blood-corpuscles to appear dark and opaque. [A, 444; L, 319].—**Bronchial c.** A c. of a bronchus or a bronchial tube. [L, 20].—**Corkscrew c.** See *Spiral c.*—**Epithelial c.** A renal c. containing or made up of epithelium. [L, 319].—**False c.** Syn.: *cylindroid*. A c.-like substance, such as a shred of mucus, found in urine; frequently mistaken for a true renal c. [A, 444].—**Fatty c.** A renal c. containing oil drops, free or contained in epithelial cells. [L, 319].—**Fibrinous c.** Fr., *moule (ou cylindre) fibrineux*. Ger., *fibrinöser Cylinder*. A c. consisting of fibrinous matter. [L, 20].—**Granular c.** Fr., *cylindre granuleux*. Ger., *granulöser Cylinder*. A renal c. having a granular appearance, generally from granular degeneration of epithelium, blood, etc. [L, 319].—**Hyaline c.** Fr., *cylindre hyalin*. Ger., *hyaliner Cylinder*. A renal or testicular c. of a structureless, translucent appearance, probably due to the coagulation of an albuminous body. [A, 444; L, 20].—**Icteric hyaline c.** Fr., *cylindre hyalin icterique*. A hyaline c. found in the urine of jaundiced patients when it contains little or no albumin. [a, 18].—**Mucoid c.**, **Mucous c.** Fr., *cylindre muqueux*. A false c. consisting of mucus or mucin. [a, 18;



WAXY CASTS. [A, 444.]

A, 444; L, 319].—**Oil-c.** See *Fatty c.*—**Pus-c.** A renal c. containing pus cells. [L, 313].—**Renal c.** Fr., *cylindre rénal*. Ger., *Nierenzylinder*. A c. of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 20].—**Spiral c.** Fr., *cylindre en tire-bouchon*. A urinary c., generally hyaline, twisted or convoluted upon itself, presumably by its passage from Henle's loops into the larger collecting tubes. [a, 18].—**Transparent c.** See *Hyaline c.* and *Waxy c.*—**Urinary c.** Fr., *moule (ou cylindre) urinaire*. Ger., *Harnzylinder*. A c. of some portion of the urinary passages, especially of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 20, 319].—**Testicular c.** A hyaline c. found in the urine occasionally in spermatorrhœa, sometimes a little broader than renal hyaline c's, but otherwise not distinguishable from them. [A, 444].—**Tube-c.** See *Renal c.*—**Uric-acid c.** A renal c. consisting of uric acid; found in the urine of new-born infants. [A, 444].—**Waxy c.** Fr., *cylindre cireux*. Ger., *Wachszylinder*. A form of renal c. resembling melted wax; distinguished from the hyaline c. by its high refractive power. [A, 444; L, 319].—**Worm c's.** See *Worm CASTINGS*.

CASTAGNA (Fr.), **CASTAGNE** (Fr.), **CASTAGNIÉ** (Fr.), n's. Ka²st-a²n-ya³-y¹-y²-a. Provincial names for the *Castanea vesca*. [B, 88, 121].—**Castagne cavalline**. The *Esculus hippocastanum*. [B, 121.]

CASTAL (Ar.), n. The *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASTALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²st(ka²st)-al(a²l)/i²-a². Gr., *κασταλία*. Fr., *castalie*. Of Salisbury, the genus *Nymphæa*; of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121].—**C. cærulea** [Trattinick]. The *Nymphæa cærulea*. [B, 173].—**C. magnifica** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa rubra*. [B, 180].—**C. mystica** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa lotus*. [B, 173].—**C. pudica** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa odorata*. [B, 173].—**C. scutifolia** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa cærulea*. [B, 173].—**C. speciosa** [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa alba*. [B, 173.]

CASTALTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²s(ka²s)-ta²lt(ta²lt)/i²k-u²su²s). See *CASTALTICUS*.

CASTANAR DE IBOR (Sp.), n. Ka²s-ta²n-a²r' da e-bor'. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49.]

CASTANEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka²s)-tan(ta²n)/e²-a². Gr., *κάστανος*, *κάστανος καστανάκων*. Fr., *châtaignier* (1st def.). Ger., *Kastanie* (1st def.). It., *castagno*. Sp., *castaña*, *castaño*. 1. The chestnut-tree (*C. vulgaris*); hence, of Gärtner, a genus of the *Cupulifera* (tribe *Quercineæ*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 5, 42].—**C. alnifolia** [Nuttall]. The *C. pumila*, var. *β nana*. [B, 214].—**C. americana**. The American variety of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 173, 180].—**C. aquatica**. Ger., *Wasserkastanie*. Sp., *castaña de agua*. Of the pharmacists, the *Trapa natans*; in the pl., *castanea aquatica*, its fruit [B, 180].—**C. argentea** [Blume]. The *Castanopsis argentea*. [B, 180, 214].—**C. bungeana** [Blume]. The *C. vulgaris*. [B, 214].—**C. chinensis**. 1. Of Spre-

gel, the *Euphorbia*. 2 Of Hasskarl, the Japanese variety of *C. vulgaris*. [B. 180, 214.] *C. chrysophylla* [Hooker]. The *Castanopsis chrysophylla*. [B.] *C. cornuta*. See *C. aquatica*. *C. edulis*. See *C. vulgaris*. *C. equina*. The *Asculus hippocastanum* and its fruit. [B. 95.] *C. fagus* [Scopoli]. The *Euphorbia fagus*. [B. 21.] *C. indica* [Roxburgh]. The *Castanopsis indica*. [B. 214.] *C. japonica* [Blume]. The *C. vulgaris*. [B. 214.] *C. javanica* [Blume]. The *Castanopsis javanica*. [B. 214.] *C. malabarica angulata dicta ansjeli*. See *ARTOCARPUS hirsutus*.

C. martabanica [Wallen]. A variety of *Castanopsis arguta*. [B. 214.] *C. montana* [Blume]. A variety of the *Castanopsis javanica*. [B. 214.] *C. nana* [Muhlberg]. The *C. pumila*, var. *β nana*. [B. 214.] *C. palustris*. See *C. aquatica*. *C. pumila* [Miller]. The *Castanopsis pumila*, a shrub of the Middle and Southern United States. The bark is astringent. The variety *β nana* is an undershrub. [B. 34, 214.] *C. sativa* [Miller]. The *C. vulgaris*. [B. 214.] *C. sloanea* [Miller]. The *Sloanea dentata*. [B. 172, 180.] *C. tungurur* [Blume]. The *Castanopsis tungurur*. [B. 180, 214.] *C. vesca* [Gürtner]. The *C. vulgaris*. [B. 214, 245.] *C. vesca americana* [Persoon]. The American variety of *C. vulgaris*. [B. 173.] *C. vulgaris* [Lamarck]. Fr. *châtaigner*. Ger. *Kastanienbaum*. It. *castagno*. Sp. *castaño*, *castaño*. The chestnut tree, probably originally indigenous to Asia. A. De Candolle describes six varieties. The var. *β sativa* grows in the south of France; the var. *γ americana* is the American chestnut tree; the others grow in Japan. The American variety bears smaller but sweeter nuts than those of the European species. The latter (Spanish chestnut) is a somewhat important article of food in Italy. The bark and inner bark of the tree are astringent, and the latter has been used in dysentery. The leaves (*folia castaneae*), the c. of the U. S. Ph., collected when they are green in early autumn, contain tannin, and are used as an astringent and as a remedy for whooping-cough. The burs give with sulphate of iron a dark-brown dye, and, burned, furnish a lampblack employed in paint-



THE CASTANEA PUMILA. [A, 327.]



THE CASTANEA VULGARIS. [A, 327.]

ing. [B. 19, 34, 81, 173, 214.] *Extractum castaneae fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 parts by weight of the leaves of *C. vulgaris* with water by decoction and percolating, evaporating the mixed decoction and percolate, adding 30 per cent. of alcohol, filtering, evaporating to 80 parts by volume, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 parts by volume. [B. 95.] *Folia castaneae*. The leaves of *C. vulgaris*. [B. 95.]—*Fructus castaneae*. The fruit of *C. vulgaris*. [B. 180.]

CASTANEAEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka's ka's-ta'nta'e'e. A group of plants corresponding to the *Hippocastanea* of De Candolle. 2 Of H. Baillon, see **CASTANEE** (1st def.). [B. 121, 170.]

CASTANEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka's ka's-ta'nta'e'e. 1. Of Link, a group of plants corresponding to the *Hippocastanea* of De Candolle. 2. Of H. Baillon, see **CASTANEE** (1st def.). [B. 121, 170.]

CASTANEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka's ka's-ta'nta'e'e. 1. Of Link, a group of plants corresponding to the *Hippocastanea* of De Candolle. 2. Of H. Baillon, see **CASTANEE** (1st def.). [B. 121, 170.]

lus, *Salix*, *Cornulus*, *Urtica*, *Morus*, *Ficus*, *Dioscorea*, *Platanus*, *Celtis*, *Ulmus*, etc., now referred to the *Cupuliferæ*, *Sapotaceæ*, *Phloemaceæ*, and *Urticaceæ* in its widest sense, thus corresponding in great part to the *Amilacæ* of Jussieu. The *C.* of Necker comprised *Mercurialis* of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Urtica*, *Humulus*, *Salix*, *Quercus*, *Corylus*, *Corpius*, *Bobolus*, *Fagus*, and *Populus*. H. Baillon, adopting the name *Castanea*, includes under it the series *Betula*, *Coryla*, and *Quercus*—all comprised in the *Cupuliferæ*, and the *Balanopsis*, *Leptocarpus*, and *Myrica*. 2. Of Prantl, a tribe of the *Fagaceæ*, comprising *Castanea*, *Pasania*, and *Quercus*. [B. 121, 150; Prantl, B. 245.]

CASTANEOUS, adj. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. Lat., *castaneus*. Fr., *castané*, *noir*. Ger., *kastanbraun*. See **RABIOS**.

CASTANICARPUS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka's ka's-ta'nta'e'e. From *kastavon*, the chestnut, and *karpos*, a fruit. Having fruit like the chestnut. [B. 214.]

CASTANIE (Ger.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. See **CASTANEA**. **Cubbaum**. See **CASTANEA vulgaris**. **Cubbaum**. See **RABIOS**. **C. Roosen**. The fruit of *Mesua spicata*. [B. 18.] **Rosse**. The *Asculus hippocastanum*. [B.]

CASTANITES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. Woody tuberosities on the roots of the chestnut-tree, the oak, or the elm. [B. 121.]

CASTANOCARPOUS, adj. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *kastavon*, a chestnut, and *karpos*, a fruit. Fr., *castanocarpe*. Having fruit like chestnuts. [B. 38.]

CASTANOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *kastavon*, a chestnut, and *opsis*, appearance. Of Spach, a genus of the *Cupuliferæ*, intermediate between *Quercus* and *Castanea*, often regarded as a section of *Castanea*. [B. 12, 121, 214, 245.] *C. argentea* [A. De Candolle]. A Java species resembling *Castanea vulgaris* in properties and uses. [B. 121, 180, 214.]—*C. chrysophylla* [A. De Candolle]. A California species bearing an edible fruit. [B. 121, 214.]—*C. indica* [A. De Candolle]. A species growing in India. Its fruit is used like the common chestnut. [B. 121, 214.]—*C. javanica* [A. De Candolle]. A tree of Java. The fruit is employed like the ordinary chestnut. [B. 121, 214.]—*C. tungurur* [A. De Candolle]. A Java species resembling *Castanea vulgaris* in properties and uses. [B. 180, 214.]

CASTANOPTEROUS, adj. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *kastavon*, a chestnut, and *pteros*, a wing. Fr., *castanoptère*. Having chestnut-colored wings or elytra. [L.]

CASTANOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *kastavon*, a chestnut, and *sperma*, a seed. Fr., *castanosperme*. Of Cunningham, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Sophoraceæ*. [B. 12.] *C. australe* [Cunningham]. The Moreton Bay chestnut, indigenous to Australia and cultivated in India; seeds edible, but somewhat astringent. [B. 172.]

CASTEL-DORIA (It.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in Sardinia, where there are springs containing calcium sulphate. [L. 49.]

CASTELE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A division, tribe, or section of the *Ochnaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Castela*. [B. 170.]

CASTELJALOUX (Fr.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where there are cold chalybeate springs. [A. 319; L. 49.]

CASTELLAMARE (It.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in Italy, near Naples, where there are numerous effervescent chalybeate and saline springs. [L. 49.]

CASTELLETO ADORNO (It.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in Italy, near Aequi, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 105.]

CASTELLETO MASCAGNI (It.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in Tuscany, where there are effervescent sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [L. 105.]

CASTELNUOVO (It.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in Piedmont, where there is a sulphurous spring containing bromine and iodine. [L. 49.]

CASTERA-VERDUZAN (Fr.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. A place in the department of Gers, France, where there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [L. 49.]

CASTIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *castigare*, to gird. Repressed, confined, as by lacing (said of the breasts, the chest, etc.). [A. 318, 325.]

CASTIGLIONE (It.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. See **ISCHIA**.

CASTIGLIONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *L. Castiglioni*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *castiglioni*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus corresponding to the section *Cercas* of the genus *Jatropha*. [B. 12, 121.] *C. lobata* [Ruiz and Pavón]. The *Jatropha cercas*. [B. 173.]

CASTILLANTONAXIHUITL (Mex.), n. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [A. 47.]

CASTILLE (Fr.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. See **CASTILLER**.

CASTILLEJE (Benth.), n. f. pl. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. From *Castilleja*, a Spanish botanist. A section or subtribe of the *Euphrasieæ*, comprising *Castilleja*, *Orthocarpus*, etc. [B. 170.]

CASTILLIER (Fr.), n. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. The *Ribes rubrum*. [B. 19, 38.]

CASTILLOA (Lat.), n. f. Ka's ta'nta'e'e. Of Cervantes, a genus of artocarpaceous plants of the subtribe *Olmedieæ*, indigenous to Central America and Cuba. [B. 12, 106, 121.] *C. elastica* [Cervantes]. The rubber tree of Central America. [B. 106, 121.] *C. marhamiana* [Collins]. A Central American species furnishing rubber. [B. 5, 42, 81.]

CASTINE, n. Ka'st'en. Fr., c. Ger. *Castin*. A bitter crystallizable base derived from the *Vitex agnus-castus*. [B. 93.]

CASTINGS, n. pl. Ka'st'f'n'z. The balls of hair, bones, feathers, etc., habitually vomited by birds of prey. [L. 321.] **WORMS**. Cylindrical masses of earth ejected from the anus of earth-worms. [L. 322.]

CASTLING, n. Ka'st'li'ng. See **ABORTION** (2d def.).

CAST-ME-DOWN, n. Ka'st'me-du's'n. See **CASSIDONY**.

CASTNADÉ (Lat.), **CASTNII** (Lat.), **CASTNIIDÉ** (Lat.), n's f., m. and f. pl. Ka'stuka'st-ni'ni²/a'da'di-ea³e², ka'st-(ka'st'ne² i'v), ka'stuka'st-ni'ni²/i'd-ea³e². A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L. 121, 248.]

CASTORI, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus serratensis* and the *Hibiscus abnormoschus*. [B. 121.]—**C-mogari**. In the East Indies, the *Mogonium undulatum*. [B. 121.]

CASTOORIE-MUNJIL (Tamil), n. The *Curcuma zedoaria*. [B. 172.]

CASTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ka'stuka'st'o'ri. Gen., *cast'oris*. (Gr., *καστωρ* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). Fr., c (1st def.), *castorūm* (2d def.). Ger., *Biber* (1st def.), *Bibergeil* (2d def.). It., *castoro* (1st def.), *castoreo* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, the beaver, a genus of amphibious rodents. 2. Hence the substance, also called *castoreum*, consisting of the dried preputial follicles and their contents derived from several species of *C*. Two principal varieties, *American c.* and *Siberian c.*, are distinguished. The former is the kind official in most of the pharmacopœias, while some also order the latter, and the Fr. Cod. and Finn. Ph. leave it uncertain which kind is designated. *C*. is a stimulant and antispasmodic employed in hysteria, spasmodic affections, depression of the vital powers and similar conditions. 3. According to Adanson, Dioscorides's name for saffron (*Crocus*). 4. A corruption of *castus*. In composition, the *Ricinus communis* or *Vitex castus*. 5. In San Domingo, the name of an undetermined vine. [B. 115, 121.]—**American c.** Lat., *castoreum americanum* (Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.), *castoreum americanum* (seu *canadense* (Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.)), Fr., *castoreum d'Amérique*, *castoreum* (Fr. Cod.), Ger., *amerikanische* (oder *canadische*) *Bibergeil*. It., *castoreo americano*. Sp., *castoreo* (Sp. Ph.). Roum., *castoreu* (Roum. Ph.). *C* (2d def.) obtained from the American beaver (*C. americanus*). It is the variety of *c.* ordinarily met with in commerce and forms pairs of club-shaped, wrinkled, brownish sacs, seldom exceeding 4 oz. in weight, containing a somewhat glossy, brownish, friable substance of an aromatic odor and pungent bitter taste. It contains from 45 to 50 per cent. of substances soluble in alcohol (see *Tinctura castorei*), including a resin, the crystalline castorin, and salicin. It also affords a volatile oil. See *Oil of c.* When fresh, *c.* is lighter in color and the contents of the sacs are unctuous. [B. 81, 95.]—**Axungia castoris**. Ger., *Biberfett*. According to some, the same as *axungia castorei* (q. v., under **CASTOREUM**), but, more properly, beaver-fat, which may be employed medicinally like other animal fats. [B. 180.]—**Canadian c.** Lat., *castoreum canadense*. Fr., *castoreum du Canada*. Ger., *kanadisches Bibergeil* (oder *Castoreum*). See *American c.*—**C. americanus** (Cuvier). The American beaver, usually regarded as only a variety of *C. fiber*. [B. 81, 95.]—**C-beans**. See *C-seeds*.—**C. canadensis** (Kuhl). The *C. americanus*. [B. 81.]—**C. fiber** (Linnaeus). The beaver, a species of *C* (1st def.) about 2 ft. long, inhabiting the north temperate zone of either hemisphere and living in burrows or houses built in streams. The European and Asiatic beaver is somewhat larger and of paler fur than the American variety, and furnishes Siberian *c.* [B. 81.]—**C. Gallie** (Geoff.). The European variety of the *C. fiber*. [B. 93.]—**C-oil**. Lat., *oleum ricini* (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.) (seu *semine ricini* (Fr. Cod.)), *oleum palmæ Christi*. Fr., *huile de ricin* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Ricinusöl*, *Castoröl*. It., *olio di ricino*. Sp., *aceite de ricino*. 1. A fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. It forms a viscid, transparent, pale-yellowish liquid of faint odor and only taste, and of the sp. gr. of from 0.950 to 0.960. It is a mild and efficient purgative with a tendency to produce subsequent constipation, and is also said to be a galactagogue and emmenagogue. It is used locally to prevent alopecia. [B. 81.] 2. See *Oil of c.*—**C-oil beans**. See *C-seeds*.—**C-oil plant**. The *Ricinus communis*. [B. 75, 172.]—**C. pills**. Pills each containing 24 grains of Russian *c.*, 12 grain of succinic acid, and sufficient balsam of Peru to insure the proper consistence. [B. 200.]—**C-sac**. Ger., *Kastorbeutel*, *Bibergeilsack*. The follicle which with its unctuous contents constitutes *c.* (2d def.). [B. 81, 180.]—**C-seeds**. The seeds of *Ricinus communis*. [B. 1.]—**C-wood**. The *Mammolia glauca*. [B. 275.]—**Chalky Russian c.** A variety of Russian *c.* containing an excess of calcium carbonate. [B. 5.]—**Compound oil of c.** Fr., *huile de castoreum composée*. A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, made by taking 15 parts of castoreum, 7 each of cassia lignea, Arabian costus, saffron, cubeb, euphorbium, galbanum, opopanax, nardus indica, and storax, and 10 each of *cyperus rotundus* orientalis, sabin, long pepper, black pepper, pyrethrum, and schœnanthe, sprinkling the whole with a sufficient quantity of good wine, adding 1,080 parts of olive-oil, and, after leaving on the sand-bath for several days till the moisture is dissipated, expressing the residue. According to the Würtemb. Ph., it is made by taking 7 parts of castoreum, 9 each of pyrethrum, sabin, schœnanthe, long pepper, and black pepper, 7 each of nardus indica, cassia lignea, Arabian costus, cubeb, and saffron, and 180 each of white wine and olive-oil, and proceeding in the same way. [B. 119, 200, a. 21.]—**English c.** See *American c.*—**European c.** German *c.* See *Siberian c.*—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *C-oil* (1st def.).—**Lozenges of c.** Fr., *tablettes de castoreum*. Troches each containing 1 part of *c.*, 16 parts of white sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth. [Austr. Ph., 1820 (B. 119).]—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile volatile de castoreum* (1st def.). Ger., *ätherisches Öl des Castoreums* (1st def.), *ätherisches Bibergeilöl*. 1. A pale yellow volatile oil obtained by distillation from *c.*, and having its odor

and taste. According to Pereira, it is derived from the salicin of the *c.* and is gradually itself converted into salicylic aldehyde. [B. 5, 81.] 2. See *Oleum castorei*.—**Oleum castoris**. See *C-oil*.—**Polish c.**, **Prussian c.**, **Russian c.**, **Siberian c.** Lat., *castoreum* (Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph.), *castoreum sibiricum* (Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.) (seu *siberinum* (Belg. Ph.)), seu *russicum* (Russ. Ph.), seu *muscoviticum* (Dan. Ph.). Fr., *castoreum* (Fr. Cod.), *castoreum de Sibérie*. Ger., *sibirisches* (oder *moskowitzches*, oder *russisches*) *Castoreum* (oder *Bibergeil*). *C.* obtained from the European or Asiatic beaver (*C. fiber*). It resembles the American *c.*, but the sacs are less flattened and wrinkled and more globular than in the latter, are heavier (often weighing upward of 8 oz.), have more separable coats, and possess a stronger odor. It also contains from 60 to 70 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol (see *Tinctura castorei*). It is more valuable and of greater medicinal efficacy than American *c.*, but rarely comes into commerce. Several varieties, distinguished from their origin as Russian, Polish, Prussian, and German *c.*, differ in size and other particulars. [A. 81, 95, 180.]—**Spirit of c.** Fr., *esprit (ou alcool) de castoreum*. 1. See *Spiritus castorei compositus*. 2. See *Aqua castorei vinosa*.—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura castorei*.

CASTOREATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka'stuka'st'o'ri-e²-a²-a²u²u²s². Containing castor. [B. 97.]

CASTORATE, n. Ka'st'o'ri-at. Lat., *castoras*. Fr., c. A salt of castoric acid. [B. 38.]

CASTOREINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka'stuka'st'o'ri-e²-a²-a²u²u²s². See **CASTORIN**.

CASTOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka'stuka'st'o'ri-e²-a²-a²u²u²s². Gr., *καστωρίον*. Fr., c. [Fr. Cod.], *castoreum*. Ger., c. See **CASTOR** (2d def.). *American castor* and *Siberian castor*.—**Aqua castorei** (Belg. Ph., 1854, Swiss Ph., 1876). A preparation made by distilling 1 part of Canadian castor with sufficient water to make 250 parts of distillate (Belg. Ph.), or by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 1 part of castor, 1 of alcohol, and a sufficiency of water (Swiss Ph.). [B. 95 (a. 21).]—**Aqua castorei vinosa** (Gr. Ph., 1837, 1868, Bav. Ph., 1822). Fr., *esprit (ou alcool) de castoreum*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of Siberian castor and 6 parts of rue-leaves in 72 parts of sour wine, adding 72 parts of water, and distilling 72 parts of the mixture. [B. 95, 119 (a. 21).]—**Axungia castorei**. Fr., *axonge de castoreum*. Ger., *Bibergeilfett*. A fatty substance, sometimes, but less properly, called *axungia castoris*, derived from two oil-sacs present in the male beaver and opening into the cloaca near the castor-sacs. It was formerly official. [B. 10, 81, 180.]—**C. americanum**, **C. anglicum**. See *American castor*.—**C. camphor**. Castorin. [L. 130.]—**C. canadense**. See *American castor*.—**C. europæum**, **C. germanicum**, **C. moscoviticum**, **C. polonicum**. See *Siberian castor*.—**C-resinoid** (Ger.). The resinous principle contained in castor. [B. 48, 180.]—**C. russicum**, **C. sibiricum**, **C. siberinum**, **C. sibiricum**, **Deutsches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Englisches C.** (Ger.). See *American castor*.—**Essentia castorei**. See *Tinctura castorei*.—**Essentia castorei thebaica**. See *Tinctura castorei thebaica*.—**Europæisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Extractum castorei**. Fr., *extrait de castoreum*. Ger., *Bibergeilextrakt*. An extract made from castor by exhausting it with alcohol and evaporating the tincture so formed to the consistence of an extract (Brunns. Ph., 1777), or by boiling with water the residue left after exhaustion with alcohol, adding the decoction to the alcoholic extract, and evaporating. [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B. 119).]—**Kanadisches C.** (Ger.). See *American castor*.—**Oleum castorei**. Fr., *huile (ou éleol) de castoreum*. Ger., *Bibergeilöl*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of castor in 24 of olive-oil, with the addition of 4 of white wine [Sp. Ph., 1798] or of 1 part of solution of potassium carbonate [Sard. Ph., 1773 (B. 119)].—**Pinguedo castorei**. See *Axungia castorei*. [B. 180.]—**Polnisches C.** (Ger.). **Preussisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Pulvis castorei** (Fr. Cod.). See *Poudre de castoreum*.—**Russisches C.** (Ger.). **Sibirisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Spiritus castorei compositus**. Fr., *esprit de castoreum composé*. Spirit of castor: an old preparation consisting of 4 oz. of Russian castor, 1 oz. of flowers of lavender, 4 oz. each of sage and rosemary, 6 drachms of cinnamon, and 2 drachms each of mace and cloves, infused in 3 quarts of alcohol and then heated on a sand-bath until the alcohol is distilled off. [O. 1, 3.]—**Tinctura athera castorei** (Fr. Cod.). See *Tinctura castorei athera*.—**Tinctura castorei** (Br. Ph., 1867, Ger. Ph.). Fr., *teinture alcoolique (ou alcool) de castoreum*, *teinture de castoreum* (Fr. Cod.). (Ger., *Bibergeiltinctur*). A solution of 1 oz. (av.) of castor in 1 pint (imp.) of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., 1854], or in 5 parts of alcohol [Austr. Ph.], or of 1 oz. (Troy) of castor in 1 pint (apoth.) of alcohol [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Similar preparations containing 1 part of castor and from 4 to 16 parts of alcohol were official in a great number of old pharmacopœias. The Br. Ph. and Ger. Ph. direct the American castor to be used; the Belg. Ph. and Dan. Ph. have two tinctures, made, respectively, from the American and Siberian castor. The former preparation is much darker and of higher sp. gr. than the latter. [B. 10, 81, 95, 119 (a. 21).]—**Tinctura castorei athera**. Fr., *Teinture athera de castoreum* (Fr. Cod.), *ätherol de castoreum*. Ger., *ätherische Bibergeiltinctur*. A solution of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of ether [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., 1854]. The Fr. Cod. directs American castor to be used; the Belg. Ph. orders two tinctures, made from American and Siberian castor respectively. Similar preparations, made with from 6 to 10 parts of ether, were formerly official. [B. 10, 113, 119 (a. 21).]—**Tinctura castorei alcalina**. Fr., *teinture alcaline de castoreum*. A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, the Russ. Ph., 1803, and the Turin Ph., 1773, made with 4 parts of *c.* and 1 part of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. It is ground up, dried, reduced to powder, covered with alcohol to the depth of about twelve inches, and, several days later, filtered. [B. 119.]—**Tinctura castorei canadensis**. An alcoholic tincture of Canadian castor. See *Tinctura castorei*. [O. 1.]—**Tinctura castorei composita**.

Fr. *Teinture de castor, vin composé*. A preparation of the Arist. Ph. 1362, made up of 4 parts each of castor, myrrh, and opium, 160 of orange peel, 8 each of pepper, pennyroyal, and rue, 4 of saffron, and 1 part of saffron dissolved in 288 parts of brandy. The Edg. Ph. 1825 ordered 1 part of castor to be digested with 8 parts of brandy and filtered, and the resulting tincture to be mixed with the product obtained by distilling 144 parts of a mixture of 1 part of the residue left after the first operation, 1 part each of saffron, pyrethrum, catnip, pennyroyal, and sweet basil, 2 parts each of orange peel and myrrh, 21 parts of ground bryony root, 18 parts of brandy, and sufficient water. The Antwerp Ph. 1822 had the same formula, substituting, however, marijuana for the pyrethrum and adding 42 parts of rue. [B. 119 a, 21.] **Tinctura castorei sibirici.** An alcoholic tincture of Siberian castor. [B. 95 a, 21.] **See Tinctura castorei thebaica.** **Tinctura castorei thebaica.** Fr., *essence antihystérique, gâches utérines, chair utérine*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of asafetida, 2 of ammonium carbide, 10 of pyroxylin, 10 of opium, and 8 parts of castor in 64 of brandy and filtering. Disp. fulvous. 1791, Lapp Disp., 1791, Sax. Ph. 1825, Sued. Ph. 1847. The Ferrara Ph. 1822 substituted oil of amber for the ammonium carbide in pyroxylin. [B. 119 a, 21.] **Tinctura de castoreo adhaerens.** Fr., *See Tinctura castorei adhaerens*. **Tinctura de castoreo alcoolica.** (Fr.). *See Tinctura castorei*.

CASTOREUM (Fr., n. *Ka'sto-ru-m*). *Castor* 2d def. [B. 113, 119.] **Alcoolat de c.** *See ALCOOLAT DE C.* **Alcoolé de c.** *See Tinctura castorei*. **Alcoolé de c. safrané.** *See ELIXIR uterinum Crolii*. **C. d'Amérique.** *See AMERICAN CASTOR*. **C. de Sibérie.** *See SIBERIAN CASTOR*. **Eau d'hirondelles avec le c.** *See AQUA HIRUNDINUM cum castoreo*. **Eau distillée de c.** *See AQUA CASTOREI*. **Éléolé de c.** *See Oleum castorei*. **Esprit de c.** *See AQUA CASTOREI rinosi*. **Esprit de c. composé.** *See SPIRITUS CASTOREI compositus*. **Éthérolé de c.** *See Tinctura castorei aetherea*. **Extrait de c.** *See Extractum castorei*. **Huile de c.** *See Oleum castorei*. **Huile de c. composée.** *See Compound oil of castor*. **Poudre de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Lat. *pulvis castorei*. (Fr. Cod.). American castor freed from the membranes of the pouch in which it is contained, dried in an oven at a temperature of 250° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a silk sieve of 100 meshes to the inch. (Fr.). [B. 113 a, 21.] **Tablettes de c.** *See Lozenges of castor*. **Teinture alcaline de c.** *See Tinctura castorei alcalina*. **Teinture alcoolique de c.** *See Tinctura castorei*. **Teinture de c.** (Fr. Cod.). *See Tinctura castorei*. **Teinture de c. composée.** *See Tinctura castorei composita*. **Teinture éthérée de c.** (Fr. Cod.). *See Tinctura castorei aetherea*.

CASTORIC (adj.) *Ka'sto-ri-k*. Lat., *castoreus, castoreus, castoreus*. Fr., *castorique*. Of or pertaining to castor (2d def.) [B.] **C. acid.** Lat., *acidum castoreum*. Fr., *acide castorique*. Ger., *Castorsäure*. An acid said to be contained in castor (2d def.) [B. 38.]

CASTORIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'sto-ri-de*). *Castor* 2d def. Fr., *castorides*. A family of the *Scoromorphi* having *Castor* as the type. [A. 385; L. 145, 253.]

CASTORIN, n. *Ka'sto-ri-n*. Lat., *castorina, castorina, castorina*. Fr., *castorine*. Ger., *C. Eibenschiffelt*. Syn.: *castoreum camphor*. A white, granular or crystalline, friable, waxy or fat-like substance, soluble with the aid of heat in water, in alcohol, and in the volatile and fatty oils; derived from castor (2d def.) and said to be used for the same purposes. [B. 48, 119, 180.]—**C. saure** (Ger.). *See CASTORIC acid*.

CASTORINA (Lat., n. f. sing. and n. pl. *Ka'sto-ri-na*). *Castor* 2d def. 1. Pl. a family of the *Mammalia* including the genus *Castor*. [B. 180.] 2. (Feu. sing. *castorin*). [B.]

CASTORIUM (Lat., n. n. *Ka'sto-ri-um*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASTOREUM*.

CASTORIUS (Lat., adj. *Ka'sto-ri-us*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASTORIC*.

CASTRALTIÉ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'sto-ri-ali*). *Castor* 2d def. 1. Pl. a family of the *Carnivora*, one of the genera. Of Trevisan, a tribe of *Alp. (Aethiobuthinae)*. [B. 170.]

CASTRANGULA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'sto-ri-angula*). *Castor* 2d def. 1. Pl. a family of the *Scoromorphi*, one of the genera. Of Trevisan, a tribe of *Alp. (Aethiobuthinae)*. [B. 170.]

CASTRAT (Fr.), n. *Ka's-tra*. Ger., *C.* A castrated person. [A. 301 a, 171.]

CASTRATE, v. tr. *Ka's-trat*. Lat., *castrare*. Fr., *châtrer*. Ger., *castriren*. To deprive of the testicles or ovaries, to emasculate, to geld. [a. 17.] *See CASTRATION*.

CASTRATE, CASTRATED, adj's. *Ka's-trat*. Lat., *castratus*. Gr., *ἀστροτηνής*. Lat., *castratus*. Fr., *châtré*. Ger., *castrirt*. *ver-schnitten*. Deprived of the sexual germ-producing glands or organs; also, of a flower, rendered incapable of self-fertilization by removal of the stamens. [B. 121.]

CASTRATION, n. *Ka's-tra-shun*. Gr., *σπιδωνισμός, ἀστροτομία, ἐνδονομήσις*. Lat., *castratio*. Fr., *c.* *châtrure*. Ger., *Castriren*. *See CASTRATION*. The operation of removing the testicles (in females the ovaries). In botany, the removal of the stamens of a flower in order to prevent self-fertilization and to favor the production of hybrids by cross-fertilization. [Hegar, "Ctbl. f. Gynik," Oct. 29, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21; B. 1.]—**C. complète** (Fr.). Removal of both testicles (or ovaries). [L. 41.]—**C. der Frauen** (Hegar) (Ger.). *C. des femmes* (Fr.). *C. féminine* (Fr.). Removal of the ovaries or of the ovaries and the uterus. [A. Martin (A. 319).]—**Cf. Batley's OPERATION, Hegar's OPERATION, and Tait's OPERATION**.—**C. incomplète** (Fr.). Removal of one testicle (or ovary). [L. 41.]—**C. par arrachement** (Fr.). An operation for c. in which the spermatic cord is twisted by turning the testicle, at the same time drawing on it until it becomes separated from the testis. [A.

301; E. 21.] **C. par bistournage** (Fr.). *See BISTOURNAGE*. **C. par casseaux** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the testicles, being exposed, the cords are elongated by traction and inclosed between two pieces of wood fastened together at the ends, so as to make pressure and shut off the circulation. [E. 21.] **C. par le feu** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the cords, being exposed, are cut between two forceps and the extremities then cauterized. [A. 301; E. 21.] **C. par ligature** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which either the cords are isolated and tied, or else the whole scrotum is surrounded by a ligature and it and the included structures are allowed to slough away. [A. 301; E. 21.] **C. par martelage** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the integrity of the cord is destroyed, and subsequent atrophy in the testicle is caused, by striking the former while it is held against a resisting support. [E. 24.]—**C. par raclement ou ratissage** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the cord is exposed and scraped until its integrity is destroyed. [A. 301; E. 24.] *Female c.* *See OPHIORETOLOGY*.

CASTRATURA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'sto-ri-atura*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASTRATION*. [Pliny (A. 318).]

CASTRATUS (Lat., adj. *Ka'sto-ri-atus*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASTRATION*. [Pliny (A. 318).]

CASTRENSIS (Lat., adj. *Ka'sto-ri-ensis*). From *castra*, a camp. Pertaining to camps; as a n., a camp-fever or dysentery, produced by the exhalations from waste matters imperfectly disposed of. [A. 325; L. 119.]

CASTROCARO (It., n. *Ka'stro-ka-ro*). A place in Tuscany, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and a certain amount of iodine and bromine. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CASTRUM BORBONIENSE (Lat., n. n. *Ka'stro-ka'stro-m*). *Castor* 2d def. *See BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT*. [L. 105.]

CASTU (Fr.), n. *Ka'st-u*. An old term for a hospital. [L. 41.]

CASTURI-CAMALLA, n. In India, the *Nenuphor*. [B. 121.]

CASTURIE-MUNJEL (Tamil), n. *See CASTORIE MUMJIL*.

CASUAL, adj. *Ka'z-u-a-l*. Lat., *casualis* (from *casus*, a chance occurrence). Fr., *casuel*. Ger., *zufällig*. Accidental (said of a case of infectious disease occurring accidentally as distinguished from one resulting from intentional inoculation).

CASUARACEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-a-c-e*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASUARINACEE*.

CASUARAE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-a-e*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASUARINACEE*. Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Rectumbrya*, comprising the order *Casuarineae*. [B. 121.]

CASUARBAUM (Ger.), n. *Ka'z-u-a-r-baum*. The *Casuarina*. [B. 121.]

CASUARIDEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-i-dee*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASUARINACEE*. A family of the *Ratitae*. [L. 228.]

CASUARIIDEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-i-dee*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASUARINACEE*. A family of the *Megistanae*. [L. 121.]

CASUARIN, n. *Ka's-u-a-r-i-n*. A brown coloring principle contained in the bark of different species of *Casuarina*. [B. 245.]

CASUARINA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-i-na*). *Castor* 2d def. Said to be so called because its foliage resembles the plumage of the cassowary. Fr., *c.*, *casuarine*. Of Forster, beef-wood; a genus of plants constituting the order *Casuarineae*, indigenous to Australia, New Caledonia, the East Indies, and the Fiji Islands. [B. 42, 121, 245.]—**C. distyla** (Ventenat). An Australian species. The leaves, when chewed, are acidulous and refreshing. [B. 173.]—**C. equisetifolia** (Linnaeus fil.). *C. indica* (Persoon). The filix of the East Indies. The bark and branches are astringent. [B. 93, 121, 173.]—**C. littoralis** (Salisbury). *C. littorea* (Rumphius). *C. muricata* (Roxburgh). The Tinian pine; a tree growing in India. Its bark furnishes a brown dye, and is said to be given in infusion as a tonic. [B. 93, 173.]—**C. stricta** (Hortus kewensis). The *C. distyla*. [B. 173.]—**C. torulosa** (Hortus kewensis). An Australian species having the same properties as *C. distyla*. [B. 173.]

CASUARINACEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-i-na-c-e*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASUARINACEE*. Of Lindley, an order of the amentaceous alliance, corresponding to the *Casuarineae* (q. v.). [B. 170, 245.]

CASUARINEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'ska's-u-a-r-i-na-e*). *Castor* 2d def. *See CASUARINACEE*. Fr., *casuarineae*. Ger., *Casuarinaceae*. Of Mirel et al., an order of plants made for the single genus *Casuarina*. By the older and by some of the more recent authors they are placed in the *Amentales* (Amentales [Lindley]). By Bentham and Hooker they are assigned to the series *Unisexuales* of the *Monochlamydeae*. They are commonly known as the beef-wood family. [B. 42, 170, 245.]

CASUISTICS, n. sing. *Ka'z-u-i's-ti-k*. From *casus*, a case. Fr., *casuistique*. Ger., *Kasuistik*. The study or narration of histories of individual cases of disease with a view to throwing light on the general history of the disease.

CASUMUNIAR, n. *See CASSUMUNIAR*.

CASUS (Lat., n. m. *Ka'ka's-u-s*). From *cadere*, to fall (1st def.), or happen (2d and 3d def's). Gr., *πτῶσις* (1st def.), *συμβεβηκός* (3d def.). Fr., *chute* (1st def.), *cas* (3d def.). Ger., *Fall*. 1. A falling. [E.] *See PROLAPSUS*. 2. A disease or illness, or a symptom of one. [A. 318, 325 a, 171.] 3. *See CASE* (1st def.). **C. palpebrae superioris**. *See BLEPHAROPTOSIS*. **C. uvulae**. *See STAPHYLEDEMA*.

CASUS (Ar.), n. The *Cistus ladaniferus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CASYANIE, n. In Languedoc, the *Castanea vulgaris*. [B. 121.]

CAT, n. *Ka't*. Gr., *αἰλoupος*. Lat., *catus, felis*. Fr., *chat*. Ger., *Katze*. It., *gatto*. Sp., *gato*. A name for various animals of the *Felidae*, especially the *Felis domestica*. [A. 301.]—**Cat-ber-**

ries. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B, 275.] C-brier. The genus *Synalix*. [B, 19, 275.] Cat-chop. The *Mesembryanthemum*. [B, 19.] C-claw. The *Bignonia unguis*. [B, 282.] C-cluke. See C-lug. C-eyed. Affected with c's-eye amaurosis or v. under AMAUROSIS. C-gut. See the major list. C-in-clover. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [B, 275.] C-lug. C-luke. The *Primula auricula*. [B.] C-mint. C'mint. See the major list, also NEPETA catatoria. C-nap. A very short sleep. [L, 56.] C-nep. C'rip. See C'mint and NEPETA catatoria. C-nut. The *Bignonia flexuosum*. [B, 275.] C-o-nine-tails. The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 275.] C's-claw, C's-claws. 1. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. 2. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 3. The *Dolichos filiformis*. 4. The *Bignonia unguis cati*. 5. The *luga unguis cati*. [B, 19, 275.] C's-ear. The *Hypochaeris radicata* and the genus *Antennaria* (especially the *Antennaria dioica*). [B, 19, 275.] C's-eye. See C's-eye AMAUROSIS. C's-foot. 1. Ground ivy. 2. The *Nepeta glechoma*. 3. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 275.] C's-lug. See C-lug. C's-milk. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 275.] C's-paw creeper. The *Bignonia unguis cati*. [B, 275.] C's-purr. See *Purring* TREMOR. C's-tail. 1. The genus *Equisetum*. 2. The *Typha latifolia*. 3. The *Typha minor*. 4. The *Aconitum napellus*. 5. The *Phleum pratense*. 6. The *Echium vulgare*. 7. The *Immarthus caudatus*. 8. The genus *Hippuris*. 9. The catkins of the *Corylus*, the *Salix*, or the *Juglans regia*. 10. A long, round substance that is found growing in winter upon nut-trees, pines, etc. [B, 19, 275.] C's-tail grass. The *Phleum pratense*. [B, 19, 275.] C's-tongue. The *Apargia serotina*. [B, 275.] C-tail. See C's-tail. C-thyme. The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 19.] C-tree. The *Eunymus europaeus*. [B, 275.] C-whin. The *Genista anglica*, the *Rosa canina*, the *Rosa spinosissima*, and the *Ulex nanus*. [B, 275.] C-wood. See C-tree.

CATABALAM, n. In India, the *Spondias amara*. [B, 81, 121.]

CATABANS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²nz(a²ns). See ECTOBATIS.

CATABASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catabasis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάβασις* (from *καταβαίνω*, to descend). Ger., *Abstieg*. A going down, descent; of diseases, a decline. [A, 322.]

CATABATES, n. Truffles. [B, 121.]

CATABATICUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catabaticus-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *καταβάσις* (from *καταβαίνω*, to descend). Ger., *Abstieg*. A going down, descent; of diseases, a decline. [A, 322.]

CATABAUCALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catabaucalis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *καταβαυκαλῆσις* (from *καταβαυκαλῆναι*, to lull to sleep). A singing to children to put them to sleep. [A, 322.]

CATABLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catablematos-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάβλημα*. Ger., *Ueberwurf*. Of Hippocrates, an outermost wrapping which secures the underlying folds of a bandage. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATABOLIC, adj. Ka²t-a²b-a²l-i²z. Pertaining to catabolism. [a, 17.]

CATABOLISM, n. Ka²t-a²b-a²l-i²zm. Physiological disintegration of tissue. [W. M. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 7, 1883, p. 365.]

CATABOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catabophytum-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *καταβόφυτον*. From *καταβόφω*, to immerse, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising the species (genera) *Potamogeton*, *Najas*, *Cataglyphis*, *Sagina*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Chara*, *Equisetum*, *Marsilea*, and other aquatic plants. [B, 170.]

CATABYTHISMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catabythismomania-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *καταβυθισμός*. Submergence, and *μανία* madness. Ger., *Ersäufungswuth*. Insanity with a strong impulse to voluntary drowning. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATABYTHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catabythismus-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *καταβυθισμός*. Ger., *Ersäufungswuth*. Voluntary drowning. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATACASMS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacasms-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκασμος*. A deep burn or scald, also a large bleb resulting from a burn. [A, 322.]

CATACAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacauma-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκαυμα*. A deep burn or scald, also a large bleb resulting from a burn. [A, 322.]

CATACAUSES (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacausis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκαυσις*. Fr., *c. Ger., tiefes Brennen*. A deep burning; also so-called spontaneous human combustion, supposed to be of alcoholic origin (*C. ebriosa*). [A, 322; Young (A, 301).]

CATACECLIMENUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *cataceclimenus-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατακεκλιμένος* (from *κατακλινέσθαι*, to lie in bed). Confined to bed. [A, 325.]

CATACEKRAMENUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacekramenus-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατακεκράμενος* (from *κατακράμειναι*, to be suspended). Suspended (said of a broken limb). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACEMODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacemodermitis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατακεκοδημένη*. From *κατακεκοδημένος*, to be outstretched, and *δέρμα* the skin. (See also *itis*.) An inflammation of the skin due to prolonged decubitus. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATACERANTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *cataceranticus-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατακεραντικός*. Fr., *c. Ger., mildernd*. Mitigating, especially by dilution (said of medicines supposed to neutralize or dilute acid humors). [A, 322, 345.]

CATACERMATIZOMENOS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacermatizomenos-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατακερματίζομενος* (from *κατακερματίζειν*, to divide into small pieces). Disseminated through the whole body (said of febrile heat). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACHASMA (Lat.), CATACHRISMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catachasma-matos* (-is), *catachrismus-matos* (-is). See CATACASMS.

CATACHLOOS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάχλωος* (from *κατά*, against, and *χλωός*, a greenish-yellow color). Very green (said of excrement tinged with bile). [A, 325.]

CATACHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catachrasis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάχρησις*. Inunction. [A, 387.]

CATACHRISMA (Lat.), CATACHRISTON (Lat.), n's n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάχρησμα*, *κατάχριστον*. Old names for a kind of ointment or liniment. [Hippocrates (A, 325); A, 387; B, 200 (a, 21).]

CATACHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάχυμα* (from *καταχύναι*, to pour upon). Gen., *catachymatos* (-is). The water used in affusion or douching. [A, 322, 387.]

CATACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catachysis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάχυσις*. Fr., *catachyse*. Ger., *Douchiren*. An affusion, a douche. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

CATACHYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catachysma-matos* (-is). Gr., *κατάχυσμα*. See CATACHYMA.

CATACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacclasis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκλασις*. Fr., *catacclasis*. 1. A fracture. [L, 30.] 2. See CATACLEISIS.

CATACLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacleisis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκλεισις*. An old name for the uppermost part of the thorax, for the first rib, and for the cartilage joining the clavicle to the sternum. [A, 325, 387.]

CATACLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacleisis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκλεισις*. Lit., a locking up; occlusion or spastic closure of the eyelids. [A, 322, 387.]

CATACLESISM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάκλεισμος* (from *κατά*, against, and *κλείω*, to conceal). Fr., *catacleise* [Desvaux]. A one-celled indehiscent membranous fruit containing a single seed and inclosed within the hardened fruit-calyx. [A, 322; B, 1, 19.] Cf. CARCERULUS.

CATACLINES (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάκλινής*. Confined to bed, bed-ridden. [A, 325; L, 94, 119.]

CATACLISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάκλιση*. To lock up. See ATREMIA.

CATACLISTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacclisis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκλισις*. See DECEPHALIS.

CATACLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacclisis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκλισις*. A drenching, as by purging or bathing. [A, 387.]

CATACLYSM, n. Ka²t-a²b-i²zm. Gr., *κατάκλυσμα*, *κατάκλυσμος* (from *κατακλύειν*, to inundate). Fr., *cataclysme*. Of Hippocrates, a clyster; of some authors, an affusion, a douche, also, in general, ablation, irrigation. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 49.]

CATACORES (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατακόρη*. Lit., excessive; causing abundant bilious evacuations. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACOROLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάκορλλα* (from *κατά*, against, and *corolla* (q. v.)). In botany, a second corolla formed inside or outside the first. [L, 56.]

CATACOSTICS, n. sing. Ka²t-a²b-i²zm. Lat., *catacoustic* (from *κατά*, over against, and *ακούω*, to hear). Fr., *catacoustique*. Ger., *Katakustik*. The science of reflected sounds or echoes. [F.]

CATACROTIC, adj. Ka²t-a²b-i²zm. Fr., *catacrotique*. Ger., *katakrotisch*. Relating to or affected with catacrotism (said of the pulse). [L, 88 (a, 17).]

CATACROTISM, n. Ka²t-a²b-i²zm. From *κατά*, down, and *κρότος*, a stroke. An undulation of the descending curve of a sphygmographic pulse-tracing. [L, 88; a, 17.]

CATACROTOUS, adj. Ka²t-a²b-i²zm. See CATACROTIC.

CATACRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *catacrusis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *κατάκρουσις* (from *κατακρούειν*, to beat down; to strike down upon, or cut deeply). 1. A depression. 2. A revulsion. 3. A striking, as in certain surgical operations, or as employed in making fatty inunctions through the skin. [a, 17.]

CATADIOPTRIC, adj. Ka²t-a²b-i²zm. From *κατά*, opposite to, and *διοπτρικός* (see DIOPTRIC). Fr., *catadioptrique*. Reflecting and refracting light at the same time (said of certain optical instruments). [A, 301 (a, 17).]

CATADROME (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *κατάδρομη* (from *κατά*, against [1st def.] or downward [2d def.], and *δρέμειν*, to run). 1. The onset of a disease. [A, 387.] 2. The decline of a disease. [A, 322.]

CATADYSOIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. id(ed)/e(a²-e²). A family of the *Territelarizae*. [L, 196.]

CATADYTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Of Link, a subclass of the exogens, consisting of the single order *Ceratophylleae*. [B, 170.]

CATEONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(ka²t)-a²b(a²b)-a²ns(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *cateonesis-eos* (-e²sis). Gr., *καταόνησις* (from *καταόνηναι*, to pour upon). Fomentation or affusion. [L, 94; a, 17.]

CATAP (Ar.), n. The *Stripter hortensis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATAPAMBRA, n. A vegetable substance of Japanese origin, analogous to Gambir catechu. [Guibourt (B, 121).]

CATAGUNA, n. See **CATAGYNA**.

CATAGLISCHRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Κατ'κατ'αγλίσχρσις. Gen. *cataglischresis*. From *καταγλίσσας*, to make glutinous. A making viscous. [A. 325; L. 119.]

CATAGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Κατ'κατ'αγλόςσος. Gen. *cataglossum*. From *κατα*, down, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr. *cataglossa*, *harde lingue*. Ger. *Mundöffner*, *Zungenbrücker*. A tongue depressor. [A. 301, 322; E. L. 11.]

CATAGLIA (Lat.), n. n. Κατ'κατ'αγλίς. Gen. *cataglia*. From *καταγλίσσας*. Gr. *καταγλία*. Fr. *cataglie*. See **FRACURE**.

CATAGMATIC (Lat.), adj. Κατ'αγμάτικ. Gr. *καταγματικός*. Lat. *catagmaticus*. Fr. *catagmatique*. Pertaining to fractures, especially promoting the union of fractured bones. [A. 301, 322, 325; L. 30.]

CATAGOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Κατ'κατ'αγγογλόςσος. Gen. *catagoglossum*. From *καταγλίσσας*, to draw down, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A more correct form of *cataglossum* q. v. [A. 322.]

CATAGRAPHOLOGY, n. Κατ'αγγραφολογία. Lat. *catagraphologia*. From *καταγράφω*, a writing down, and *λόγος*, understanding. In general, the art of taking notes, making records, etc.; according to some, the art of writing prescriptions. [A. 322.]

CATAGYIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Κατ'κατ'αγίωςις. Gen. *catagyiosis*. From *καταγίωςιν*, to enfeeble. Imbecility, enervation. [A. 325; L. 119.]

CATAGYNA, n. An old name for Gamboge. [B. 121.]

CATAIRE (Fr.), n. Κατ'αίρ. The *Nepeta cataria*. [B. 93, 121.]

CATAIRE (Fr.), adj. Κατ'αίρ. Pertaining to a cat; like a cat's purring. [A. 385.] — **Frémissement c.** See **Purring** **TRE-MOR**.

CATAIRON (Lat.), n. n. Κατ'κατ'αίρον. Gr. *καταίρον*. Of Dioscorides, a species of *Iris*. [Bory de Saint-Vincent.]

CATALENTIA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. Κατ'κατ'αλέντις. A kind of epilepsy. [A. 325.]

CATALEPSIA (Lat.), **CATALEPSIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Κατ'κατ'αλέψις. Gen. *catalepsia*. From *καταλέπω*, to seize. See **CATALEPSY**. **C. cerea**. See **FLEXIBILITAS cerea**. **C. pulmonum**. Of Hufeland, spasm of the glottis. [D. 39.] — **C. verminosa**. Catalepsy from worms. [L. 119.]

CATALEPSY, n. Κατ'αλέψις. Gr. *καταλήψις* (from *καταλαμβάνω* to seize). Lat. *catalepsis*. Fr. *catalepsie*. Ger. *Katalepsie*, *Starrsucht*. It., *catalepsia*. Sp., *catalepsia*. A neurosis marked by peculiar paroxysms which recur at regular or irregular periods, and are accompanied by more or less complete suspension of consciousness and sensibility, and by muscular rigidity. By reason of the latter, the limbs and even the trunk retain for a long time any posture in which they are placed. [A. 301; D. 34.] — **Accessory c.** Fr., *catalepsie accessoire*. Symptomatic c. in which there is only a very remote relation with the coexisting disease. [a. 18.] — **Artificial c.** Fr., *catalepsie artificielle ou hypnotique, ou provoquée*. C. produced by hypnotization; that of Charcot, the second stage of hypnotism. [a. 18.] — **Complete c.** Fr., *catalepsie complète (ou franche)*, *grand mal cataleptique*. Typical c., as shown by a fully characteristic attack. [a. 18.] — **Complicated c.** Fr., *catalepsie compliquée*. Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic phenomena predominate over those of the coexisting disease. [a. 18.] — **Epidemic c.** Fr., *catalepsie épidémique (ou par imitation)*. A form allied to hysteria and ecstasy, attacking one person after another, especially under the influence of religious excitement. [A. 385.] — **Hystero-c.** C. associated with hysterical manifestations. [R. Abbe, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Mar. 6, 1886, p. 281.] — **Incomplete c.** Fr., *catalepsie incomplète, petit mal cataleptique*. A form of c., generally symptomatic, in which the attacks are limited to one side of the body or to one limb and the sensibility is preserved. [a. 18.] — **Mixed c.** Fr., *catalepsie mixte*. Symptomatic c. of equal prominence with the coexisting disease. [a. 18.] — **Plastic c.** Fr., *catalepsie plastique*. The muscular plasticity of catalepsy [Charcot and Richer, "Arch. de neur.", May, 1882, p. 310.] Cf. **FLEXIBILITAS cerea**. — **Secondary c.** Fr., *catalepsie secondaire*. Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic symptoms are less important than those of the coexisting disease. [a. 18.] — **Simulated c.**, **Spurious c.** Fr., *catalepsie simulée*. Cataleptic symptoms assumed by impostors or due to insanity. In either case the muscles soon relax, and there is no analgesia or anæsthesia present. [a. 18.] — **Symptomatic c.** Fr., *catalepsie symptomatique*. C. associated with some other diseased state, such as hysteria, ecstasy, somnambulism, tetanus, mania, hypochondriasis, lypemania, pneumonia, rheumatism, meningitis, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, etc. [a. 18.]

CATALEPTIC, adj. Κατ'αλέπτικ. Gr. *καταληπτικός*, *καταληπτός*. Fr., *cataleptique*. Ger., *starrsuchtig*. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, catalepsy. [D. 2.] Consisting of the employment of inunctions (said of a method of treatment used when medication by the mouth is impracticable). [A. 322.] 3. In botany, retaining a position artificially given (said of a plant or one of its organs, such as the flowers of *Physostegia virginiana*). [B. 215.]

CATALEPTIFORM, adj. Κατ'αλέπτικ. Fr. *cataleptiforme*. See **CATALEPTOID**.

CATALEPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Κατ'αλέπτικ. 1. (Adj.) See **CATALEPTIC**. 2. (N.) a person affected with catalepsy. 3. (N.) a cataleptic remedy. 4. (N.) the *Dracocephalum virginianum* (*Physostegia virginiana*); so called because its flowers will retain for hours any position in which they may be placed. [A. 385; B. 88; L. 41.] — **C. de Virginie**. See **C.** (3d def.).

CATALEPTIZE, v. tr. Κατ'αλέπτίζω. To throw into a cataleptic state.

CATALEPTOID, adj. Κατ'αλέπτοειδ. From *καταληπτός*, catalepsy, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *catalepticoide*. Resembling catalepsy. — **C. state**. Fr., *état cataleptiforme*. A sort of catalepsy due to neuro-muscular over-excitability; distinguished from true catalepsy chiefly by its being necessary to hold the limbs in certain attitudes for a few seconds before they will maintain themselves, and by friction and massage always causing the limbs to drop down limp. [Charcot and Richer, "Arch. de neur.", May, 1882.]

CATALEPTO-LETHARGIC, adj. Κατ'αλέπτο-λεθάργικ. For deriv., see **CATALEPSY** and **LETHARGY**. Fr., *catalepto-éthargique*. Ger., *catalepto-lethargisch*. Partaking of the nature of catalepsy and of lethargy (said of a condition of catalepsy produced in some persons by looking fixedly at a very bright light, followed by lethargy when the light is suddenly made to disappear). [Charcot, "Progr. méd.", 1878, No. 51 (A. 319); M. Rosenthal (A. 319).]

CATALINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Κατ'αλέν. In Mexico, the *Poinsettia pulcherrima*. [B. 121.]

CATALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Κατ'αλί. Fr. *catallium*. See **CARALLIA**.

CATALACTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Κατ'αλάκτα. From *καταλάκτες*, a mediator. Fr., *catallactes*. Ger., *Mittlinge*. 1. Of Hæckel, a class of the *Protista*. [L. 173.] 2. An order of the *Gymnomyzæ*. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", 1877, p. 42.]

CATALOTIC, adj. Κατ'αλότικ. Gr. *καταλοτικός* (from *καταλόω*, to grind down). Lat., *cataloticus*. Fr., *catalotique*. Ger., *niederdrückend, zermalmend*. Having the power of smoothing down thick, unsightly scars (said anciently of certain remedies). [A. 322; Galen (A. 325).]

CATALPA (Lat.), n. f. Κατ'αλπί. From the aboriginal name in North America. Ger., *Trompetenbaum*. Of Jussieu and of Scopoli, a genus of North American, West Indian, and Asiatic bignonaceous trees of the tribe *Tecomææ*. [B. 42, 215.] — **C. bignonioides** [Walter]. Syn.: *Bignonia c.* [Linnæus]. The c.-tree or Catawba-tree, indigenous to the southern United States, cultivated in the Northern States and in Europe. The bark is very bitter, containing tannin and an amorphous and a crystalline bitter



THE CATALPA BIGNONIODES. (A. 327.)

principle. A bitter principle is said to be extracted from the seeds. The tree is popularly supposed to be poisonous, even its exhalations being regarded as noxious. The bark is anthelmintic, the wood emetic, and the juice of the root a topical remedy in chronic ophthalmia and pannus. The leaves are used in the preparation of emollient and anodyne applications, and the seeds and pods in bronchitis and asthma. [B. 5, 81, 180, 215.] — **C. Bungei** [Meyer]. A Chinese species of unknown medicinal application. [B. 180.] — **C. cordifolia** [Du Hamel]. The *C. bignonioides*. [B. 173, 180.] — **C. longissima** [Sims]. Syn.: *Bignonia longissima* [Swartz] (see *quercus* [Lamarck]). A West Indian species. The bark, leaves, and flowers are employed in weak states of the digestion and in intermittent fever. [B. 180.] — **C. speciosa** [Warder]. A variety growing in the western United States; by some regarded as distinct from *C. bignonioides*. [B. 81.] — **C. syriaca** [Sims]. 1. The *C. bignonioides*. 2. Of Bunge, the *C. Bungei*. [B. 180, 185.] — **C.-tree**. The *C. bignonioides*. [B. 5.]

CATALPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κατ'αλπί. Fr. *catalpées*. Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Bignoniææ*, comprising *Catalpa*, *Pajanelia*, *Tecoma*, *Jacaranda*, *Eccremocarpus*, etc. [B. 170, 214.]

CATALPIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Κατ'αλπί-φύλλ. Having leaves like the *Catalpa*. [B. See *Buthura catalpifolia*.]

CATALPIUM [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. n. Κατ'αλπί. Fr. *catapium*. See **CATALPA**.

CATALYSEUR (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. See **CATALYST**.

CATALYST (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gen., *catalysus* (Lat.). Gr., *katalysis* (from *katalyzein*, to dissolve). Fr., *catalyse*. Ger., *Katalyse*. Ital., *catalisi*. Sp., *catalisis*. 1. Anciently, perfect solution, also dissolution and the relaxation of the muscles preceding death. [A. 322.] Hippocrates, Celsus (A. 325). 2. As now used, catalytic action, contact action: a species of chemical action in which one body produces changes in one or more other bodies without itself undergoing any change. The action of most of the animal ferments has been considered to be one of c. Those examples of so-called c., however, which have been most thoroughly investigated have proved to be examples of double decomposition. The body to which a catalytic action has been ascribed really undergoes decomposition, but is immediately reformed in order to be again decomposed. By a constant repetition of this process a minute portion of the body so acting may cause chemical changes in a large bulk of other substances. [B.]—**Isomeric c.** Fr., *catalyse isomérique* [Robin and Verdeil]. A form of c. in which only an isomeric change is produced. [A. Gubler (B. 46).]

CATALYST, n. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Fr., *catalyseur*. Syn.: *contact substance*. A substance capable of producing catalysis. [H. E. Armstrong, cited in "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 465 (B).]

CATALYTIC, adj. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Lat., *catalyticus*. Fr., *catalytique*. Ger., *katalytisch*. It., *catalitico*. Sp., *catalitico*. Pertaining to catalysis. [B.]

CATALYTIC (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. See **CATALYSIS**.

CATAMARAN-WOOD-TREE, n. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Fr., *catamaran-wood-tree*. The *Gynerium asiatense*. [B. 121, 172.]

CATAMASSENIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gen., *catamassensis* (Lat.). Fr., *catamassensis* (Lat.). Gr., *katamasseos* (Lat.). From *katamasseō*, to gnaw. The biting of the tongue observed in epileptics. [Hippocrates (A. 325); L. 119.]

CATAMBOCHIO, n. In Corcyra, the *Holcus sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*). [B. 88, 121.]

CATAMENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katamenia* (from *kata*, relating to, and *men*, a month). Fr., *flux catamenial*, *regles*. Ger., *Catamenien*, *Monatsblutfluss*. The menses. [A. 322, 325.] **C. alba**. Syn.: *menses albi*, *menstrua alba*, *lymph-like menses*. A leucorrhoea appearing monthly, or aggravated monthly; the leucorrhoeal discharge which precedes the establishment of menstruation at puberty, also one that takes the place of menstruation, or that is intensified at each menstrual period without a discharge of blood. [A. 212.]

CATAMENIAL, adj. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katamenios*. Lat., *catamenial*. Fr., *catamenial*. Ger., c. It., *catameniale*. Sp., c. Occurring monthly, menstrual. [A. 322.]

CATAMENIODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katamenios*. Resembling the menses, especially in periodicity. [A. 322, 387.]

CATAMOLYNTHIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katamolynthis* (from *kata*, intens., and *molynthis*, to enfeeble). Debilitated. [Galen, Hippocrates (A. 325).]

CATAMYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gen., *catamysis* (Lat.). Gr., *katamysis*. Closure of the eyelids. [Hippocrates (A. 325).]

CATANADROMOUS, adj. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. From *kata*, down, *ana*, up, and *dromos*, to run. Passing annually from salt water to fresh water (said of fishes). [L. 56.]

CATANANCASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katanancasis* (from *kata*, intens., and *nancasis*, to compel). The forcible replacement of a part. [Hippocrates (A. 325).]

CATANANCE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katanance* (from *kata*, intens., and *nance*, to sprinkle). A name for certain plants of the genus *Elymus* or the genus *Astragalus*; of Tournefort, see **CATANANCHE** [A. 301; B. 121]. **C. flore luteo**. The *Catananche lutea*. [B. 200.] **C. Dalechampii, flore cyani, folio coronopi** [J. Bauhin]. The *Catananche coronopi*. [B. 200.]

CATANANCE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katanance* (from *kata*, intens., and *nance*, to sprinkle). A subdivision of the *Scorzonera*, comprising *Hymenocallis*, *Catananche*, and *Cheiranthus*. [B. 170.]

CATANANCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katananche* (from *kata*, intens., and *nance*, to sprinkle). For *deliv*, see **CATANANCE**. Fr., c. Of Linnaeus, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Cichoraceae*, distinguished by its scarious involucre and its pappus of awned paleae. [B. 19, 42, 121.] **C. cerulea** (Linnaeus). Fr., *chicoree hâtée*. A perennial species of southern Europe, bearing large sky-blue flowers; said to be aperient and vulnerary. [B. 19, 173.]—**C. græca** (Linnaeus). The *Hymenocallis græca*. [B. 180.] **C. lutea** (Linnaeus). An annual species indigenous to Crete, bearing yellow flowers. [B. 19.]

CATANANCHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katananche* (from *kata*, intens., and *nance*, to sprinkle). A subdivision of the genus *Catananche*. [B. 170.]

CATANCUSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katancusa* (from *kata*, intens., and *nance*, to sprinkle). Of Dioscorides, an undetermined plant of the *Borraginæ*. [B. 121.]

CATANGELOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katanangelos* (from *kata*, intens., and *angelos*, a messenger). Of Dioscorides, the *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CATANIA (It.), n. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. A place on the southeastern coast of Sicily, a resort for pulmonary invalids. [A. 819.]

CATANIPHTHIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *kataniphtis* (from *kata*, intens., and *iphtis*, to wash). Washed. [A. 325.]

CATANTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantia* (from *kata*, intens., and *antia*, to recline). A reclining posture. [Hippocrates (A. 385).]

CATANTLEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantlema* (from *kata*, intens., and *antlema*, to pour water on). A liquid to be used in affusion or fomentation. [A. 325, 387.]

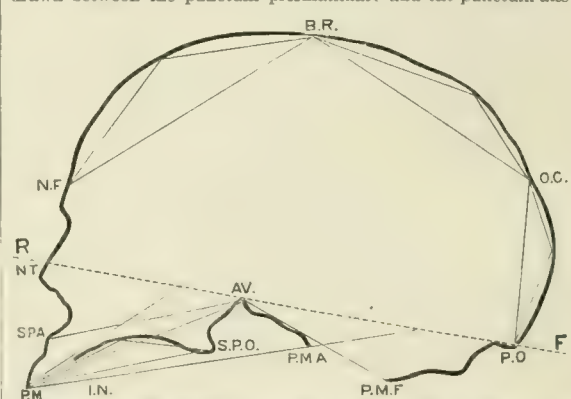
CATANTLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantlesis* (from *kata*, intens., and *antlesis*, to affuse). Affusion, fomentation. [A. 387.]

CATANTOCHASMUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantochasmus* (from *kata*, intens., and *antochasmus*, to intersect). From *katantia*, downward, and *chasma*, an expanse. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line uniting the apex of the posterior nasal spine and the punctum foraminis magni anterius between 0° and $+13^\circ$. [L.] Cf. **ANANTOCHASMUS** (in Supplement) and **OPISTHOCHASMUS**, and see figure under **CATANTOSTOMUS**.

CATANTOPYLUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantopylus* (from *kata*, intens., and *pylus*, an orifice). Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum foraminis magni posterius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius between $+8^\circ$ and $+1^\circ$. [L.] Cf. **ANANTOPYLUS** (in Supplement), **ANOPYLUS** (in Supplement), and **ORTHOPYLUS**, and see figure under **CATANTOSTOMUS**.

CATANTORRHINUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantorrhinus* (from *kata*, intens., and *torrhinus*, to intersect). Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum alae vomeris and the anterior nasal spine between 1° and $+16.5^\circ$. [L.] Cf. **ANANTORRHINUS** (in Supplement) and **CATORRHINUS**, and see figure under **CATANTOSTOMUS**.

CATANTOSTOMUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katantostomus* (from *kata*, intens., and *stoma*, the mouth). Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alae



S.P.O., the punctum naso-frontale; N.F., the punctum nasale; P.M.A., the punctum foraminis magni posterius; P.M.F., the punctum foraminis magni anterius; P.O., the punctum protuberantia occipitalis; AV., the punctum alae vomeris; R., the radius; SPA., the punctum spine nasalis posterior; S.P.O., the punctum spine nasalis anterior; P.M.A., the punctum præmaxillare; P.M.F., the punctum præmaxillare; F., the radius fixus.

vomeris with the radius fixus between $+9^\circ$ and $+25.5^\circ$. [L.] Cf. **ANOSTOMUS** (in Supplement) and **CATOSTOMUS**.

CATANTURANISCUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katanturaniscus* (from *kata*, intens., and *uraniscus*, to intersect). From *katantia*, downward, and *uraniscus*, the roof of the mouth. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line tangent to the posterior edge of the incisive foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between $+1^\circ$ and $+20^\circ$. [L.] Cf. **ANANTURANISCUS** (in Supplement), **CATURANISCUS**, and **ORTHURANISCUS**, and see figure under **CATANTOSTOMUS**.

CATANTURANUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katanturanus* (from *kata*, intens., and *uranus*, to intersect). From *katantia*, downward, and *uranus*, the palate. Having the angle formed by a line extending between the punctum præmaxillare and the posterior nasal spine with the radius fixus between $+1^\circ$ and $+17^\circ$. [L.] Cf. **ANANTURANUS** (in Supplement) and **CATORANUS**, and see figure under **CATANTOSTOMUS**.

CATAPASM, n. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katapasma* (from *kata*, intens., and *pasma*, to sprinkle upon). Lat., *catapasma*. Fr., *catapasma*. Ger., *Streupulver*. An ancient name for a compound powder to be sprinkled upon a part. [A. 325.]

CATAPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katapasmus* (from *kata*, intens., and *pasmus*, to stroke). Gentle stroking or friction, especially of the upper part of the back. [Aurelianus (A. 325).]

CATAPASTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katapastum* (from *kata*, intens., and *pastum*, to paste). See **CATAPASM**.

CATAPASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katapasis* (from *kata*, intens., and *pasis*, to appease). Alleviation. [A. 387.]

CATAPEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Gr., *katapepsis* (from *kata*, intens., and *pepsis*, to digest). Thorough digestion. [A. 322.]

CATAPETALOUS, adj. $Ka^2t(a^2)l\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}u^2r$. Lat., *catapetalus* (from *kata*, down, and *petala*, a leaf). Fr., *catapetalus*. Poly-petal.

ons by adhesion at the base, having the petals joined to each other at their base only, as in the mallow. [B. 19.]

CATAPHONICUS, n. sing. *Kat'ap'fōnik's*. Lat., *cataphonicus* (from *katā*, over against, and *phōnē*, sound). Fr., *cataphonique*. A branch of physics treating of the reflection of sound. [F. 1, 4, 189.]

CATAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Kat'ap'hōr'a* (from *katā*, down, and *phōrā*, to sink). Gen., *cataphorās*. Gr., *καταφορά* (from *καταφέρω*, to sink into deep sleep). Ger., *tiefer Schlaf*. Lethargy, or Calber, apoplexy. [B. 117; a. 7.]

CATAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kat'ap'hōr'es'is* (from *katā*, down, and *phōrēis*, from *phōrēis*, to lead, a conveying). Fr., *cataphoresis*. Ger., *Kataphoresis*. Syn., *anodal diffusion*. The action by which a substance in solution is made to penetrate the tissues and organs with the aid of galvanism, the positive electrode being applied bathed in the solution. [F. 189; F. Paterson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 449.] Cf. *Volta's NARCOTISM*.

CATAPHORIC, adj. *Kat'ap'hōr'ik*. Gr., *καταφορικός*. Lat., *cataphoricus*. Fr., *cataphorique*. Ger., *cataphorisch*. 1. *Cataphoricus*. 1. Pertaining to cataphora. [A. 322.] 2. Conducting from the anode to the cathode (said of a galvanic current when, if applied to a porous body, it causes a movement of the liquids in the body from the point of application of the anode to that of the cathode). [G. Hartner, "Wien med. Jahrb.," 1882; B.]

CATAPHRACTA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. *Kat'ap'frak'ta*. Gr., *καταφρακτα* (from *καταφράσσειν*, to furnish with armor). Fr., *cataphractes* (sing.). Ger., *Schutzharnisch* (1st def.). *Armour* (1st def.). 1. Sing. an old form of bandage for the thorax. [A. 322, 325.] 2. Sing. the assemblage of scales covering the body of certain fishes like a cuirass. [L. 11, 3, 19.] Cf. Lat. treille, a section or group of the *Epithia*, made by De Blainville to include the *Chelonia* and *Crocodylia*. [L. 121.]

CATAPHRACTED, adj. *Kat'ap'frak'ted*. Lat., *cataphractus*. Fr., *cataphracté*. Ger., *bepanzert*. Furnished with a cataphracta. [A. 322; L. 56.]

CATAPHRACTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kat'ap'frak'ti*. Gr., *καταφρακται*. Fr., *cataphractes*. A family of *Acantophoraceae* cataphractines. The term is sometimes loosely applied to all fish having cataphraets. [L. 36.]

CATAPHRACTIC, adj. *Kat'ap'frak'tik*. Lat., *cataphracticus*. Pertaining to a cataphracta. [A. 322; L. 56.]

CATAPHRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kat'ap'hrix'is*. Gen., *cataphrixes*. From *katā*, intens., and *phrōssō*, to shiver. Ger., *Starrfrost*. Stiffness and pain due to the action of cold. [A. 322.]

CATAPHYLL, n. *Kat'ap'hyl*. From *katā*, below, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A scale-leaf; a leaf, often membranous or fleshy in texture and seldom green, growing on a short stem below the ordinary leaves. [B. 279.]

CATAPHYLLARY, adj. *Kat'ap'hyl'ari*. Placed below the true leaves. [B. 27, 279.]

CATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kat'ap'ies'is* (from *καταπίσσειν*, to press down). Ger., *Niederdrücken*, *Zusammendrücken*. Pressure, depression, compression. [A. 322.]

CATAPIESTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Kat'ap'iest'ik*. Pertaining to catapiesis. [A. 322.]

CATAPIN, n. In Java, the *Cassia alata*. [B. 88, 121.]

CATAPLASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kat'ap'las'is* (from *καταπλάσσειν*, to smear). The application of a coating, as of plaster. [A. 357.]

CATAPLASMA, n. *Kat'ap'las'ma*. See CATAPLASMA.—*Cantharidal c.* Fr., *cataplasme au sinapis cantharide*, *vesicatore moutarde*. A soft paste made of cantharides, flour, and vinegar; official in several old formularies. [B. 119.] *Emollient c.* See CATAPLASMA *emollientis*. *Hamilton's c.* Muslin or linen imbued with linseed murelago; to be dipped into hot water at the time of using, when it swells and becomes soft. [Bernatzik (A. 329; B. 279 a. 21).] *Saturnine c.* Fr., *cataplasme saturnaire*. Of the Turm Ph., 1831, a poultice of 1 parts each of bean flour, flaxseed-meal, and fennel-seed, 1 part of lead-water, and a sufficient quantity of infusion of elder-flowers. [B. 119 a. 21.]

CATAPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kat'ap'las'ma* (from *καταπλάσσειν*, to smear). Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Brennanschlag*. It, Sp., Originally, any preparation applied by rubbing or smearing; hence an ointment or plaster; now used to designate a poultice or soft mass which, applied externally, acts by the effect of combined heat and moisture to diminish pain, reduce tension, soften the integument, and promote resolution or hasten suppuration in inflammatory conditions. [B. 279 a. 21.] *Arzneiliches C.* Ger.—See *C. medicinale*.—*C. acetatum*, *C. acetosum*. Fr., *cataplasme ruéfiant, pâte acétique*. A poultice prepared with vinegar; especially one made with 100 grammes of rye-flour and a sufficiency of vinegar. The Port. Ph., 1836, directs 8 parts each of potatoes and vinegar and 1 part of ox-gall to be cooked together. The Sp. Ph., 1798, directs 32 parts of bread-crumbs to be soaked in good vinegar and pounded in a mortar, and 2 parts each of powdered mastic, powdered mint, powdered yess-fruit, 24 of oil of roses, and a sufficient quantity of barley-meal to be added to make a poultice. It is astringent, antiseptic, and excitant. [B. 108, 279 a. 21.] *C. ad cancerum*. Fr., *cataplasme anticancerique*. A preparation official in the Bat. Ph. 1805 (Niemann's ed.) and the Frankf. Disp., 1791; consisting of 16 parts of powdered hemlock, 96 of rob of carrot, and 3 of tinctura opii crocata. Used to correct the odor and alleviate the pain of ulcerated cancer. [B. 94, 119 a. 21.)] *C. ad decubitus*. Syn., *mucronationis decubitus*. *Anticancer. thii, plumbum tannicum pulitissimum*. 1. A preparation made by

adding 20 parts of liquor plumbi acetatis to 200 of a decoction of oak bark, representing 10 of the bark, collecting 10 of the precipitate, and adding 5 of alcohol; applied to bed-sores. 2. See *Ungu. caten. plumbi tannici*. [B. 108, 279 a. 21.] Cf. *Carbon. caten. caten. Cataplasma ALUMINIS*. *C. ad singultum*. Fr., *cataplasme calmant*. Syn., *c. fermenti, pices theriacalis*. A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., 1798, made of 1 parts of the mastic, 2 each of powdered juniper-berries, powdered red roses, and powdered mint-leaves, 1 part each of powdered cloves, powdered mace, and grated nutmeg, 24 parts of yeast, and a sufficient quantity of rose-vinegar. It was applied over the stomach for hicough. [B. 119 a. 21.)]—*C. adstringens*. See *C. adstringens*. *C. acratum*. See *C. FERMENTI*. *C. alkalinum*. Sp., *c. alcalina*. Sp. Ph. A poultice made by dissolving 15 parts of potassium carbonate in 700 of water and adding a sufficient quantity of bread-crumbs. [B. 200 (a. 21).]—*C. aluminatum*. Syn., *c. aluminis ad decubitus*. A preparation used for bed-sores; made of 4 grammes of alum, 2 grammes of spirit of camphor, and the white of 2 eggs. [B. 108 a. 21.] Cf. *Cataplasma ALUMINIS*. *C. anodynum*. Fr., *cataplasme anodin*. Ger., *schmerz-linderndes Brennschlag*. An anodyne poultice; i. e., one containing belladonna, opium, or some other substance for the relief of pain; of the Belg. Ph., 1854, and the Fr. Cod., 1857, a poultice made by boiling 32 parts of unripe poppy-capsules and 64 of the leaves of black hyoscyamus with sufficient water to furnish 750 parts, straining, and adding 128 of the farinæ emollientes. Similar preparations, in some of which conium was substituted for the poppy-capsules, were official in several of the older pharmacopœias.

The same name was applied to a poultice made with species narcotice and milk or water. [B. 108, 119, 200, 279 a. 21.)] See also *C. mœa panis compositum*. *C. antarthriticum*. A preparation consisting of bread-dough spread upon linen and covered with a mixture of 7 parts of camphor, 5 each of extract of opium and belladonna, and enough alcohol to insure the desired consistence. A bandage secures this to the affected joint which is thus immobilized. [Trousseau (B. 108 a. 21).]—*C. anthelminticum*. Fr., *cataplasme anthelmintique*. A paste made of 30 parts each of aloes, asafœtida, oilbalm, and gamboge, 240 each of powdered wormwood and powdered tansy, and a sufficient quantity of linseed oil. [B. 97 a. 21.] *C. anticancerosum*. See *C. ad cancerum*.—*C. antisepticum*. Fr., *cataplasme antiseptique ou astringent, ou tannique*. 1. An antiseptic poultice; one containing carbolic acid, creasote, charcoal, or some similar substance. 2. Of the Lipp. Disp., 1794, a mixture of 1 part each of oak-bark and willow-bark, and 6 parts of vinegar. 3. Of the Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839, a preparation made by boiling together equal parts of oak-bark, barley-meal, and rye-flour, and a sufficient quantity of water. Cf. *C. astringens*. 4. Of the Frankf. Disp., 1791, a mixture of 2 parts each of willow-bark and rue, 3 of camphorated brandy, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar. 5. Of the Port. Cod., 1836, a mixture of barley-flour, water, and charcoal. [B. 108, 119 (a. 21).]—*C. antispasmodicum*. Fr., *cataplasme antispasmodique*. A mixture of 1,920 parts of cataplasma of linseed-meal prepared with a decoction of poppy-heads, 20 of powdered opium, and 30 of powdered camphor. [Cadet de Gassicourt, Pierquin (B. 97 a. 21).]—*C. antophthalmicum*. Fr., *cataplasme anti-ophthalmique*. A poultice made of 100 parts of bread-crumbs, the yolks of 3 eggs, and 2 parts of saffron. [L. 77 a. 21.)]—*C. artificiale*. Of A. and L. Volkhausen, a bibulous paper-like substance, used as a substitute for poultices. [B. 279 a. 21.] *C. astringens*. An astringent poultice; made with cinchona-bark, nut-galls, alum, or some other astringent substance. [B. 108 a. 21.] *C. carbonaceum*. An antiseptic poultice made of 100 parts of bone-charcoal, 5 of gum arabic, 20 of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of water. [Bernatzik (A. 319).] Cf. *C. carbonis*. *C. chlorinatum*. A poultice used for the application of chlorine, especially one made of liquor sodæ chloratæ and enough white clay to make a soft paste. [B. 279.] Cf. *C. sodæ chloratæ*.—*C. commune*. See *C. LINI*.—*C. compositum*. Fr., *cataplasme composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Brennschlag*. See *C. medicinale*.—*C. contra anthracem*. Fr., *cataplasme contre l'anthrax ou le charbon*. Port., *c. this necrosantes* [Lisp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts each of treacle and alumen calcinatum, 45 parts of honey, the yolk of an egg, and 3 parts of rye-meal. [L. 77 a. 21.)]—*C. contrapipidimitidem*. Fr., *cataplasme contre les pipidimitides*. A paste made of 120 parts each of flaxseed-meal and powdered tormentil, 30 of mercurial ointment, 4 of extract of belladonna, and a sufficiency of linseed-oil; to be spread on linen and applied to the testicles. [L. 77 a. 21.)] *C. corroborans*. Sp., *C. corroborante* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by infusing 60 parts of species aromaticæ and 15 of Loxa cinchona-bark in 500 of boiling red wine, and adding a sufficiency of bread-crumbs. [B. 200 (a. 21).] Cf. *C. roborans*.—*C. diureticum*. Fr., *cataplasme diurétique*. A mixture of 100 parts of the pulp of squill and 10 of potassium nitrate; to be applied to the abdomen. [L. 77 (a. 21).]—*C. emolliens*. Fr., *cataplasme émollient*. Ger., *erweichender Brennschlag*. 1. See *C. LINI*. 2. See *C. pomaceum*. 3. Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a poultice of flaxseed-meal and decoction of marsh-mallow. 4. Of the Sp. Ph., 1798, a poultice made by macerating 10 parts of marsh-mallow-root in enough water to soften it, adding 4 parts of marsh-mallow-leaves, boiling the mixture until the moisture is nearly exhausted, pounding the pulp in a mortar, straining, and adding 2 parts of lard and the yolks of 2 eggs. 5. Of the Port. Ph., 1836, a poultice made by cooking together 6 parts of bread-crumbs, a sufficient quantity of decoction of marsh-mallow, 2 parts of flaxseed-meal, and the yolks of 3 eggs. 6. Of the Parm. Cod., 1823, a poultice made by cooking together 36 parts of bean-meal and a sufficient quantity of decoction of marsh-mallow, and adding 3 parts of powdered marsh-mallow-root. [B. 113, 119, 279 a. 21.)]—*C. epispasticum*. See *SINAPISM*. *C. excitans*. A poultice made of species aromaticæ with the addition of camphor, volatile oils, or like substances. [B. 108.]—*C. fœculosum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *cataplasme de fécule*.—*C. maturans*. Fr., *cataplasme maturant ou suppurant, ou résolutif, ou savonneux* (5th def.). 1. An

emollient poultice containing honey, onions, or some other like ingredient; especially one made by boiling 100 parts of species emollients with water and mixing with 20 of the unguentum basilicum of the Fr. Cod. 2. Of the Turin Ph. 1833, a mixture of 2 parts of onion pulp and 14 of bread-crumbs poultice. 3. Of the Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839, a mixture of 4 parts of farinae resolventes, a sufficient quantity of decoctum emollientes, 2 parts each of onion pulp and sorrel, and 1 part of basilicum ointment. 4. Of the Port Ph., 1836, a poultice made by boiling together 8 parts of flaxseed, 2 of galbanum, 1 part of onion pulp, and a sufficient quantity of oil. 5. Of the Batav Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes), and the Frankf. Disp., 1791, a poultice made of 8 parts of bread-crumbs, 1 part of Venetian soap, and 12 parts of cow's milk. 6. Of the Lond Ph., 1837, a mixture of 336 parts of barn and 333 of flour, subjected to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment. [B. 108, 119 (a, 21).] **C. medicinale**, Ger., *arzneiliches C.* A poultice containing an active medicinal ingredient. [B. 270.] **C. narcoticum**, Fr., *cataplasme narcotique* (ou *anodin*, on *vireux*). Of various old formularies, a mixture of 12 parts of emollient cataplasma and 1 part each of powdered hyoscyamus and powdered conium; or of equal parts of barley-meal, rye-flour, powdered hyoscyamus-leaves, and powdered conium-leaves; or of 2 parts of fresh hyoscyamus-leaves, 1 part of poppy heads, 36 parts of water, and 1 part of the farinae emollientes. [B. 97, 119 (a, 21).] **C. opiatum**, Fr., *cataplasme opiacé*. A poultice made of 1 part of tinctura opii crocata and 100 parts of unguentum glycerini. [B. 108.] **C. pestilentielle** [Bates]. An application made to the glandular swellings occurring in the plague. It consisted of 8 parts of pigeon's dung, 1 part of saffron, 2 parts each of mithridaticum, theriaca londinensis, and mustard-seed, and a sufficient quantity of Venice turpentine. [B. 117.] **C. pomaceum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *cataplasme anti-ophthalmique*. A poultice of 16 parts each of flaxseed-meal and lard and 1 part of saffron. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. resolutivum**, Fr., *cataplasme résolutif*. A mixture of 125 parts of flaxseed poultice, 2 of ammonium chloride, and 30 of solution of subacetate of lead; or of 90 of rasped bryony, 60 of oil of hemlock, 7 of ammonium chloride, 15 of ammoniacum, 30 of elder, and a sufficiency of vinegar; to be applied to scrofulous swellings. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **C. roborans** [Turin Ph., 1833]. A poultice made by boiling for several hours a mixture of 1 part each of cinchona, sage-leaves, and rosemary-flowers and 18 parts of red wine, digesting for a quarter of an hour, and adding a sufficient quantity of bean flour. [B. 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. corroborans*. **C. rubefaciens**, Fr., *cataplasme rubéfiant*. A rubefacient poultice; one containing mustard or some other acrid substance; of the Fr. Col., a sinapisin. [B. 108, 113 (a, 21).] **C. sedans**. A sedative poultice; one containing belladonna, hyoscyamus, opium, or some other anodyne. [B. 108.] Cf. *C. anodynum*. **C. simplex**, Fr., *cataplasme simple*, Ger., *einfacher Brei* (Schlag). A simple poultice; one that contains no active medicinal ingredient, but simply some bland substance, such as flour, starch, bread-crumbs, or linseed-meal, which, mixed with water or milk, forms a cohesive mass of proper consistence, its action being simply that of warmth and moisture. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **C. sinapisatum**. A sinapisin. [B. 270 (a, 21).] **C-stoff** (Ger.). A material which, by simply dipping it into warm water or some medicinal liquid, may be used as a poultice (e. g., spongia pilule). [B. 108, 270.] **C. suppurans**. See *C. maturans*. **C. vernifugum**, Fr., *cataplasme vernifuge*. A mixture of 500 parts of flaxseed poultice and 2 each of bruised garlic and asafoetida triturated with camphor cerate; to be applied to the abdomen. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **Galvanisches C.** (Ger.). See CATAPLASMA GALVANICUM. **Mineralmoor-C.** (Ger.). A poultice consisting of the mud of a mineral spring mixed with boiling water. [B. 270.]

CATAPLASME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t(a^2p)la^2zm$. See CATAPLASMA.—**Carton-c.** Of Bernard, a preparation consisting of marsh-mallow or mallow-leaves spread on canvas; dipped into water, it swells up and may be used as a poultice. [B. 270.] **C. anodin**. See CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. **C. anticancerieux**. See CATAPLASMA ANTI-CANCER.—**C. anticancerieux de Svediaur**. A mixture of 10 parts of arsenious acid, 32 of camphor, 500 of vinegar, 64 of carrot-juice, and a sufficient quantity of powdered conium. [A. 301.] **C. anti-ophthalmique**. See CATAPLASMA ANTIOPHTHALMICUM and CATAPLASMA POMACEUM. **C. antiseptique**. See CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM.—**C. antiseptique camphré** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by boiling 16 parts of barley-meal, 8 of powdered cinchona, and 80 of water to the consistence of a poultice, and, after the mass has cooled a little, adding 1 part of powdered camphor. The Turin Ph., 1833, ordered a mixture of 96 parts of cataplasma roborans and 3 of camphor. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. aromatique** [Ph. of the Paris Mil. Hosp., 1839]. A poultice made by digesting together 3 parts of species aromaticæ, 1 part of barley-meal, and 12 parts of red wine. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. astringent**. See CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM (2d def.) and CATAPLASMA ASTRINGENS. **C. calmant**. See CATAPLASMA ANTIOPHTHALMICUM. **C. compressé**. **Joaniquin inaltérable**. Cotton cloth covered with linseed-meal; used as a substitute for a poultice. [B. 270.] **C. contre l'anthrax** (ou le charbon). See CATAPLASMA CONTRA ANTHRAXEM. **C. diurétique**. See CATAPLASMA DIURATICUM. **C. fortifiant**. See CATAPLASMA ROBORANS. **C. galvanique**. Of Récamier, an apparatus consisting of a series of zinc and copper plates separated by layers of some moist substance, with a water-tight envelope and having a layer of cotton to be interposed between it and the skin. A galvanic current is produced which excites local sweating and acts somewhat like a poultice. [B. 270.] **C. instantané**. Of Lelièvre, a compress soaked in carrageen mucilage, squeezed, and dried; dipped into hot water, it swells and softens and may be used as a poultice. [B. 270.] **C. maturatif**. See CATAPLASMA MATUREANS. **C. narcotique**. See CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM. **C. résolutif**. See CATAPLASMA RESOLUTIVUM. **C. rubéfiant**. See SINAPISM and CATAPLASMA ACETATUM. **C. saturné**. See SATURNUM CATAPLASMA. **C. savonneux**. See CATAPLASMA MATUREANS. **C. suppuratif**. 1. See CATAPLASMA MATUREANS. 2. An ordinary emollient poultice. [B. 119 (a, 21); L. 105.] **C. tanniné**. See CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM (2d def.) and CATAPLASMA ASTRINGENS.—**C. vernifuge**. See CATAPLASMA VERNIFUGUM.—**C. vinaigré**. See CATAPLASMA ACETATUM.—**C. vireux**. See CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM.

CATAPLASTOS (Lat.), **CATAPLASTUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)la^2st$ (2d def.). Gr., *καταπλάστος* (from *καταπλάσσειν*, to smear). Smear'd or plastered with ointment or the like. [A. 322.]

CATAPLECTIC, adj. $Ka^2t(a^2p)le^2k'ti^2k$. Gr., *καταπληκτικός*. Lat., *cataplecticus*. Fr., *cataplectique*. Coming on suddenly, fulminant (said of diseases). [A. 301, 322.]

CATAPLEXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)la^2p(ka^2t)le^2ks$. Gen., *cataplexeos* (-is). Gr., *καταπληξίς* (from *κατά*, down, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike). Fr., *cataplexie*. Ger., *Erschrecken*. Sudden prostration by the onset of disease. [A. 301, 322.]

CATAPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2da$. From *κατά*, down, and *πούς*, a foot. See MALACOPTERYGIA.

CATAPONESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2n(e)a^2si^2s$. Gen., *cataponeseos* (-is). Gr., *καταπόνσις* (from *καταπονέειν*, to overcome with excessive toil). Ger., *Ermüdung*, *Abmattung*, *Abarbeiten*. Exhaustion from excessive work. [A. 322.]

CATAPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2s$ -is. Gen., *cataposis* (-is). Gr., *καταπόσις* (from *καταπίνειν*, to swallow). See DEGLUTITION.

CATAPOTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2ti^2u^2m$ (-u'm). Gr., *καταπότιον*. A preparation (such as a pill or bolus) to be swallowed whole; of Scribonius Largus, a draught to be taken undiluted. [A. 322, 325; B. 45.] **C. Athenionis**. An ancient preparation of equal parts of powdered myrrh, pepper, castoreum, and opium, made into pills of the size of a Roman bean; used for cough. [Celsus (B. 45).]

CATAPOTIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2ti^2u^2s$ (-u's). Capable of being swallowed whole. [A. 322.]

CATAPOTON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2t$ -on. See CATAPOTIUM.

CATAPOTRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2tra$. The cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A. 322.]

CATAPOTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)po^2tu^2m$ (-u'm). See CATAPOTIUM.

CATAPSYCTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)psi^2k$ (-u's) (-u's). Gr., *καταψυκτικός*. Refrigerant, also pertaining to refrigeration. [A. 322, 387.]

CATAPSYCTUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)psi^2k$ (-tu's) (-tu's). Gr., *καταψυκτος*. Chilled, affected by cold, pertaining to refrigeration. [A. 322, 387.]

CATAPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)psi^2x$ (-u's). Gen., *catapsyxseos* (-is). Gr., *καταψύξις* (from *καταψύχειν*, to cool). Fr., *catapsyxié*. Ger., *Erkältung*. Chilling, refrigeration, or a sense of coldness. [A. 322, 325, 387; L. 41, 84.]

CATAPOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)ptos$ -is. Gen., *cataptoseos* (-is). Gr., *καταπτώσις* (from *καταπίπτειν*, to fall down). Fr., *cataptose*. Ger., *Niederfallen*. A sudden falling of a person, as in epilepsy, apoplexy, etc.; according to some, epilepsy. [A. 301, 322, 325, 387; L. 41, 84, 94.]

CATAPUTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2p(ka^2t)pu^2ti^2a$. Fr., *catapuce*. Ger., *Springkörner*. It., *catapuzia*. Sp., *catapuzia*. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B. 19, 116, 173.] **C. major**. The *Rivinus communis*. [B. 180.] **C. minor**. See C.

CATARACT, n. $Ka^2t(a^2r)a^2kt$. Gr., *καταράκτης*, *καταράκτης* (from *καταρᾶσσειν*, to fall down). Lat., *cataracta*, *catarrhacta*, *catarractes*, *catarrhactes*. Fr., *cataracte*. Ger., *Staar*. It., *catarratta*. Sp., *catarrata*. An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or both. [F.] **Adherent c.** Lat., *cataracta accreta*. Fr., *cataracte adhérente*. Ger., *angelwachsener Staar*. A c. that has formed adhesions to surrounding parts. [B. 108.] **Anterior central** (or **polar c.**) Lat., *cataracta polaris anterior*. Fr., *cataracte centrale ou polaire antérieure*. Ger., *vorderer centraler Kapselstaar*, *vorderer Polarstaar*. It., *catarratta centrale (o polare) anteriore*. Sp., *catarratta central (o polar) anterior*. An opacity of the central point or region of the anterior capsule and of the anterior layers of the lens immediately beneath it. It may be congenital, but is frequently formed in early childhood as the result of a perforating ulcer of the cornea. A deposit of plastic lymph upon the centre of the capsule from the ulcer impairs the nutrition of the lens by disturbance of the osmosis, and as a result the endothelial cells of the capsule proliferate and the superficial layers of the lens become opaque. [F.] **Arido-silicose c.** An over-mature c. perfectly dry and with a dense, wrinkled, calcareous capsule. [F.] **Axial c.** See *Nuclear c.* **Barred c.** Fr., *cataracte barrée*. Ger., *Faltenstaar*. Syn.: *trabecular fibrinosus c.* A spurious c. in which the pupil is angular and narrowed and has behind it a capsulo-lenticular c. in front of which there is a stripe or bar of lymph, of varying consistence, which runs across the pupil. [Mackenzie (F).] **Black c.** Lat., *cataracta nigra*. Fr., *cataracte noire*. Ger., *schwarzer Staar*. It., *catarratta nera*. Sp., *catarratta negra*. 1. A nuclear c. very dark in color from the imbibition of hematin, and not infrequently complicated with inflammatory lesions of the deeper tunics of the eye and a fluid condition of the vitreous. 2. Formerly, amaurosis. [F.] **Bursal capsulo-lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta bursata*. An obsolete term for a capsulo-lenticular c. associated with the presence, within the capsule, of a small cyst filled with purulent matter, generally situated behind the lens. [F.] **Calcareous c.** Lat., *cataracta calcarea*. Fr., *cataracte pierreuse*. A c. characterized by the deposit of carbonate and a little phosphate of calcium. [A. 301.] **Capsular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis*. Fr., *cataracte capsulaire*. Ger., *Kapselstaar*. It., *catarratta capsulare*. Sp., *catarratta capsular*. An opacity of the lenticular capsule, partial or complete, without opacity of the lens

itself. [F.] L. 50.] **Capsulo-lenticular c.** Lat. *cataracta capsulo-lenticularis*. Fr. *cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire*. Ger. *Kapsul-linsenstaar*. It. *cataratta capsulo-lenticolare*. Sp. *cataratta capsulo-lenticular*. A c. in which the opacity involves both the capsule and the substance of the lens. [F.] **Casuous c.** Fr. *cataracte casueuse*. See *Chesy c.* **Central c.** See *Nuclear c.* **Chalky c.** Fr. *cataracte calcareuse* (ou *calcaire*), ou *crayeuse*. Ger. *kalkiger Staar*. It. *cataratta calcarea*. Sp. *cataratta calcarea*. See *Ardo silapose c.* **Chesy c.** Lat. *cataracta chesy*. Fr. *cataracte casueuse*. Ger. *kaiser Staar*. It. *cataratta chesy*. **Cholesterin c.** An over-mature c. that has undergone retrograde metamorphosis, with degeneration of the lens matter into a cheesy mass. [F.] **Cholesterin c.** A dense white c., usually capsulo-lenticular, containing sparkling particles, supposed to be crystals of cholesterol, imbedded in the lens. [F.] **Clotted fibrinous c.** An obsolete term for a false c. formed by a clot or plug of fibrinous exudation occupying the field of the pupil and adhering to both iris and capsule. [F.] **Complicated c.** Lat. *cataracta complicata*. Fr. *cataracte compliquée*. Ger. *complicirter Staar*. It. *cataratta complicata*. Sp. *cataratta complicata*. A c. secondary to or complicated with some other intra-ocular lesion, usually inflammatory. [F.] **Concussion c.** A soft c. produced by concussion, as from an explosion. [F.] **Cortical c.** Lat. *cataracta corticalis*. Fr. *cataracte corticale*. Ger. *Rindenstaar*. It. *cataratta corticale*. Sp. *catarata cortical*. An opacity of the lens mainly or entirely centred in the cortex, the nucleus, the capsule, and sometimes the subcapsular layer of the lens remaining transparent until the end. The change begins in the superficial parts at the equator of the lens, in the form of sharply defined lines or streaks, or triangular patches. [F.] **Crystalline c.** Lat. *cataracta crystallina*. Fr. *cataracte cristalline*. See *Lenticular c.* **Cystic c.** Fr. *cataracte cystique*. Ger. *cystischer Staar*. It. *cataratta cistica*. Sp. *catarata cistica*. See *Morgagnian c.* **Dehiscent c.** Lat. *cataracta dehiscentis*. Fr. *cataracte dehiscente*. Ger. *klaffender Staar*. It. *cataratta aperta*. Sp. *cataratta dehiscente*. An obsolete term used to describe a soft lenticular c. in which there are gaps or spaces between the opacities. [F.] **Diabetic c.** Lat. *cataracta diabetica*. Fr. *cataracte diabétique*. Ger. *diabetischer Staar*. It. *cataratta diabetica*. Sp. *catarata diabetica*. An opacity of the lens occurring in the course of diabetes and due to defective nutrition. It is milky white in appearance, of soft consistence, and usually involves the entire lens except the capsule. [F.] **Discoid c.** Fr. *cataracte discoidale*. Ger. *scheibenförmiger Staar*. It. *cataratta discoidale*. Sp. *catarata discoidale*. An obsolete term for the ordinary simple senile c. [F.] **Dotted c.** See *Punctated c.* **Etiolated c.** Fr. *cataracte étioilée*. An obsolete term for a very white opacity in the lens. **False c.** Lat. *cataracta spuria*. Fr. *cataracte fausse*. Ger. *falscher Staar*. It. *cataratta falsa*. Sp. *catarata falsa*. An obsolete term for an opacity in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens (e. g., in the cornea or the aqueous humor). [F.] **Fibrinous c.** Fr. *cataracte fibrineuse*. Ger. *fibrinöser Staar*. It. *cataratta fibrinosa*. Sp. *catarata fibrinosa*. A spurious form of c. consisting in an effusion of plastic lymph into the field of the pupil and on the capsule. [F.] **Fibroid c.** Lat. *cataracta fibrosa*. Fr. *cataracte fibroïde*. Ger. *fibröser Staar*. It. *cataratta fibrosa*. Sp. *catarata fibrosa*. An opacity somewhere in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens; a false c. [F.] **Filamentous c.** An old term for a c. in which the lens appears to be full of fine filaments. [L. 94.] **Fixed c.** Fr. *cataracte fixe*. Ger. *fester Staar*. It. *cataratta fissa*. Sp. *catarata fija*. An obsolete term used to distinguish an immovable opaque lens from one that trembled or oscillated. [F.] **Flocculent fibrinous c.** A false c. An exudative, fibrinous opacity like a fine network in the field of the pupil. (Obsolete.) [F.] **Fluid c.** Lat. *cataracta fluida* (seu *liquida*). Fr. *cataracte liquide*. Ger. *flüssiger Staar*. It. *cataratta fluida*. Sp. *catarata fluida*. See *Morgagnian c.* **Fusiform c.** Lat. *cataracta fusiformis*. Fr. *cataracte fusiforme*. Ger. *spindel-förmiger Staar*. It. *cataratta fusiforme*. Sp. *catarata fusiforme*. The typical form of nuclear c. running through the entire antero-posterior diameter of the lens; spindle-shaped c. **Glaucomatous c.** Lat. *cataracta glaucomatosa*. Fr. *cataracte glaucomateuse*. Ger. *glaucomatöser Staar*. It. *cataratta glaucomatosa*. Sp. *catarata glaucomatosa*. A secondary complicated c. occurring in the course of and in consequence of a glaucomatous condition of the eye. [F.] **Glycosuric c.** See *Diabetic c.* **Green c.** Lat. *cataracta viridis*. Fr. *cataracte verte*. Ger. *grüner Staar*. It. *cataratta verde*. Sp. *catarata verde*. See *Glaucomatous c.* **Grumous c.** Lat. *cataracta cruenta*. Fr. *cataracte grumeuse* (ou *sanguinolente*). Ger. *klumpichter Staar*. It. *cataratta grumosa*. Sp. *catarata grumosa*. A false c. due to hæmorrhage into the cornea or anterior chamber, or into the vitreous. [F.] **Gypseous c.** Lat. *cataracta gypsea*. An over-mature, degenerated capsular or capsulo-lenticular c.; so called from its white appearance. [F.] **Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat. *cataracta hæmorrhagica*. Fr. *cataracte hæmorrhagique*. A form of c. in which hæmorrhage is apt to occur at the time of the operation for its extraction, with precipitate escape of the lens, with or without the vitreous. [Dufour, "Progr. med." May 15, 1886, p. 422.] **Hard c.** Lat. *cataracta dura*. Fr. *cataracte dure*. Ger. *harter Staar*. It. *cataratta dura*. Sp. *catarata dura*. Syn.: *nuclear* or *senile* c. An opacity of the lens, involving the entire lens, varying in color from gray to yellowish gray, and of hard resistant consistence. It occurs usually in persons beyond middle life, and by some authors is considered as synonymous with senile c. [F.] **Hyaloid c.** Lat. *cataracta hyaloïde*. Fr. *cataracte hyaloïde*. Ger. *Glaskörperstaar*. It. *cataratta vitrea*. Sp. *catarata vitrea*. A false c. supposed to be due to opacity of the anterior portion of the vitreous humor. [F.] **Hyper-mature c.** See *Over-ripe c.* **Immature c.** Lat. *cataracta immatura*. Fr. *cataracte incomplète*. Ger. *unreifer Staar*. It. *cataratta immatura*. Sp. *catarata immatura*. An unripe c. A term usually applied to the early stages of senile

hard c. F. **Incipient c.** Lat. *cataracta incipiens*. Fr. *cataracte naissante*. Ger. *beginnender Staar*. It. *cataratta nascente*. Sp. *catarata incipiente*. Syn.: *gerontoxon lentis*, *arcus senilis lentis*. The first stages of any c. whether hard or soft, central or central; the first faint strip seen at the periphery of a lens or the faint dots seen in the nucleus. 1. **Inflammatory c.** Fr. *cataracte inflammatoire*. Ger. *entzündlicher Staar*. It. *cataratta infiammatoria*. Sp. *catarata inflamatoria*. A secondary c. resulting from an intra-ocular inflammation of some kind. [F.] **Interstitial c.** Lat. *cataracta interstitialis*. Fr. *cataracte interstitielle*. See *Lenticular c.* **Juvenile c.** Lat. *cataracta juvenum*. The c. of young persons. F. **Lamellar c.**, **Laminar c.**, **Laminated c.** Fr. *cataracte lamellée* (ou *lamelleuse*, ou *lamineuse*). Ger. *Schichtstaar*. It. *cataratta lamellata* (ou *lammosa*). Sp. *catarata lamelliforme* (ou *lammosa*). Syn.: *Zonular c.* An opacity of the lens, partial in character, involving one or more zones or laminae of the lens between the nucleus and the capsule, the remainder of the lens being transparent. It is generally congenital or formed a few months after birth. It is often stationary for years. [F.] **Lenticular c.** Lat. *cataracta lenticularis*. Fr. *cataracte lenticulaire*. Ger. *Linsenstaar*. It. *cataratta lenticolare*. Sp. *catarata lenticular*. A c. in which the opacity is confined to the lens, the capsule remaining transparent. [F.] **Lymph c.**, **Lymphatic c.** Lat. *cataracta lymphatica*. Fr. *cataracte lymphatique*. Ger. *Lymphstaar*. It. *cataratta linfatica*. Sp. *catarata linfática*. See *Morgagnian c.* **Mature c.** Lat. *cataracta matura*. Fr. *cataracte mûre*. Ger. *reifer Staar*. It. *cataratta matura*. Sp. *catarata madura*. A c. involving the entire lens, so far advanced and so homogeneous as to be ready for extraction. [F.] **Membranous c.** Lat. *cataracta membranacea*. Fr. *cataracte membraneuse*. Ger. *häutiger Staar*. It. *cataratta membranosa*. Sp. *catarata membranosa*. A c. that consists at first of a fibrinous deposit from the iris into the pupillary space and upon the capsule; but subsequently the latter becomes opaque, and a capsular c. is thus formed. [F.] **Milky c.** Lat. *cataracta lactea*. Fr. *cataracte laiteuse*. Ger. *Milchstaar*. It. *cataratta lactea* (ou *laticinosa*). Sp. *catarata láctea* (ou *lecherea*). A soft c. in which the opacity is very white, like milk in color. **Mixed c.** Lat. *cataracta mixta*. Fr. *cataracte mixte*. Ger. *gemischter Staar*. It. *cataratta mista*. Sp. *catarata mezclada*. An opacity of the lens which begins as a cortical c. in sharply defined lines or streaks or triangular patches, which affect both the anterior and posterior layers of the lens, but in which the nucleus, sooner or later, also becomes hazy, and the whole lens eventually becomes opaque. [F.] **Morgagnian c.** Lat. *cataracta morgagniana*. Fr. *cataracte de Morgagni*. Ger. *Morgagnischer Staar*. It. *cataratta di Morgagni*. Sp. *catarata de Morgagni*. An over-mature c. in which there are degenerative changes, a softening or liquefying of the cortex, while the nucleus remains hard. Sometimes the nucleus sinks through the liquefied cortex to the bottom of the intracapsular space. [F.] **Myeline c.** Fr. *cataracte myéloïde*. Ger. *markähnlicher Staar*. A shrunken disc-shaped c. the chief constituent of which is a half-transparent, yellowish or brownish, dry and friable substance. When operated upon, these cataracts split in all directions and are removed with great difficulty. [Stellwag (F.).] **Naphthalinic c.** A c. due to the action of naphthaline. [Hess, "Rev. gén. d'ophthal." Sept. 30, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Apr. 28, 1888, p. 472.] **Nuclear c.** Lat. *cataracta nuclearis*. Fr. *cataracte nucléaire*. Ger. *Kernstaar*. An opacity of the lens which begins in the nucleus. It is of moderate extent and is surrounded by more or less transparent lens substance. The nucleus is usually fine and yellow, not really opaque, but densely hazy. [F.] **Osseous c.** Lat. *cataracta ossæ*. Fr. *cataracte osseuse*. Ger. *knöcherner Staar*. It. *cataratta ossæ*. Sp. *catarata huesosa*. An incorrect term to denote a very hard calcareous c. No true bone-formation has ever been found in a c., though bony deposits have been developed within the capsule. [F.] **Over-ripe c.** Fr. *cataracte hypermature*. Ger. *überreifer Staar*. It. *cataratta ipermatura*. Sp. *catarata hiper-matura*. A c. in which degenerative changes have occurred. The lens may become harder and smaller or calcareous with fatty granulations, or it may undergo partial absorption and shrink to a thin, hard, brittle disc. [F.] **Partial c.** Lat. *cataracta partialis*. Fr. *cataracte partielle*. Ger. *partieller Staar*. It. *cataratta parziale*. Sp. *catarata parcial*. An incomplete, immature c.; an opacity which does not involve the entire lens. [F.] **Perinuclear c.** See *Zonular c.* **Pigmented c.**, **Pigmentous c.** Lat. *cataracta pigmentosa*. Fr. *cataracte pigmentée* (ou *dendritique*). Ger. *pigmentirter* (oder *geschminkter*) *Staar*. A false c. usually produced by a violent concussion or blow on the eye, which has detached the pigment from the posterior surface of the iris, whence results a sort of arborescent appearance. [F.] **Polar c.** Fr. *cataracte polaire*. Ger. *Polar-Staar*. See *Anterior polar c.* and *Posterior polar c.* **Posterior polar c.** Lat. *cataracta posterioris*. Fr. *cataracte polaire postérieure*. Ger. *hinterer Polar-Staar*. It. *cataratta polare posteriore*. Sp. *catarata polar posterior*. An opacity of the lens in the form either of centripetal stripes or of circumscribed spots or patches which begin at the posterior pole, just beneath the posterior capsule. It is often a sign of disease of the vitreous, the choroid, or the retina. [F.] **Primary c.**, **Primitive c.** Fr. *cataracte primaire*. Ger. *Primär-Staar*. It. *cataratta primaria*. Sp. *catarata primaria*. A c. which is developed without any known connection with other disease of the eye. [F.] **Progressive c.** Lat. *cataracta progressiva*. Fr. *cataracte progressive*. Ger. *fortschreitender Staar*. It. *cataratta progressiva*. Sp. *catarata progresiva*. Any opacity of the lens which shows a tendency to increase. [F.] **Pseudomembranous c.** Fr. *cataracte pseudomembraneuse*. A condition in which there are white spots on the lens due to iritis. [L. 49.] **Punctated c.** Lat. *cataracta punctata*. Fr. *cataracte ponctuée*. Ger. *punktförmiger Staar*. It. *cataratta puntata*. Sp. *catarata puntada*. A cortical c. in which there is a large number of very small dots or very small streaks. [F.] **Purulent c.**, **Putrid c.**

Lat., cataracta puriformis. Fr. *cataracte purulente.* Ger. *Eiter-Staar.* A term formerly employed for hypopyon. [F.] **Pyramidal c.** *Lat., cataracta pyramidalis.* Fr. *cataracte pyramidale.* Ger. *Pyramidenstaar.* It, *cateratta pyramidale.* Sp. *catarata piramidal.* A form of c. resulting from central perforating ulceration of the cornea in early life, and generally associated with central opacity of the cornea. It appears as a small, sharply defined spot of chalk white opacity at the anterior pole of the lens, which, when viewed laterally, stands forward as a little nipple or pyramid. It consists of the degenerated products of a localized inflammation just beneath the lens capsule with the addition of organized lymph deposited on the capsule from the iris. [F.] **Regressive c.** A c. that undergoes regressive change and tends to disappear; usually occurring in young persons as a symptom of interference with the nutrition of the lens, but occasionally observed in cases of ordinary senile c. [F.] **Ripe c.** See *Mature c.* [F.] **Sanguineous c.** *Lat., cataracta sanguinolenta.* An old term for a false c. consisting of a fibrinous exudation in the field of the pupil, in the interstices of which minute clots of blood are lodged. [F.]

Secondary c. *Lat., cataracta secundaria.* Fr. *cataracte secondaire.* Ger. *Secundärstaar, complicirter Staar.* It, *cateratta secundaria.* Sp. *catarata secundaria.* A c. which is the consequence of some local disease of the eye, such as irido-cyclitis or irido-chorioiditis, glaucoma, detachment of the retina, or intra-ocular tumor. [F.] **Sedimentary c.** Fr. *cataracte sédimentaire.* A term improperly applied to the formation of a dense fibrous false membrane giving rise to a secondary c. [A. 301.] **Senile c.** *Lat., cataracta senilis.* Fr. *cataracte sénile.* Ger. *Greisenstaar, Altersstaar.* It, *cateratta senile.* Sp. *catarata senil.* The hard, mature, ripe c. of advancing years. It usually begins at the periphery and marches steadily toward the centre. [F.] **Shaking c.** See *Tremulous c.* **Silicose c.** *Lat., cataracta siliquata.* Fr. *cataracte siliceuse.* Ger. *silicöser Staar.* It, *cateratta siliculosa.* Sp. *catarata silicosa.* See *Arido-siliquose c.* **Soft c.** *Lat., cataracta mollis.* Fr. *cataracte molle.* Ger. *weicher Staar, Jungstaar.* It, *cateratta molle.* Sp. *catarata blanda.* A c. in which the cortical portion also sometimes the nucleus, is of soft consistence, as distinguished from the hard senile c. [F.] **Solid c.** See *Hard c.* **Spindle-shaped c.** See *Fusiform c.* **Spontaneous c.** Fr. *cataracte spontanée.* It, *cateratta spontanea.* Sp. *catarata espontánea.* A c. occurring idiopathically; a simple c. **Spurious c.** See *False c.* **Stationary c.** *Lat., cataracta stationaria.* Fr. *cataracte stationnaire.* Ger. *stationärer Staar.* It, *cateratta stationaria.* Sp. *catarata estacionaria.* An opacity of the lens of any character, partial and unchanged. One that does not increase. [F.] **Stellate c.** *Lat., cataracta stellata.* Fr. *cataracte étoilée.* Ger. *Sternstaar.* It, *cateratta stellata.* Sp. *catarata estrellada.* An immature c., so called because of the star-like or radiate character of the opacity. [F.] **Stony c.** *Lat., cataracta lapidea.* Fr. *cataracte pierreuse.* Ger. *steinhardter Staar.* It, *cateratta pietrosa.* Sp. *catarata pétrea.* A degenerated c. which has become of an intense hardness. [F.] **Striated c.** Fr. *cataracte striée.* Ger. *gestreifter Staar.* It, *cateratta striata.* Sp. *catarata estriada.* A cortical c. in which there are many fine streaks or stripes. [F.] **Trabecular fibrous c.** See *Barred c.* **Traumatic c.** *Lat., cataracta traumatica.* Fr. *cataracte traumatique.* Ger. *Wundstaar, traumatischer Staar.* It, *cateratta traumatica.* Sp. *catarata traumática.* An opacity of the lens resulting from injury to the eye. In almost all cases there is a wound of the lens capsule; the aqueous humor, passing through the wound, is imbibed by the lens fibres, which swell up, become opaque, and are finally disintegrated and absorbed. [F.] **Tremulous c.** *Lat., cataracta tremulans.* Fr. *cataracte branlante.* Ger. *zitternder Staar, Zitterstaar, Schwinmistaar.* It, *cateratta tremolosa.* Sp. *catarata trémola.* A c. complicated with or due to laceration of the zonule of Zinn, so that movements of the eyeball cause trembling of the iris and of the c.; probably due to fluid vitreous or rupture of the suspensory ligament. [A. 326; F.] **True c.** *Lat., cataracta vera.* See *Lenticular c.* **Uripe c.** Fr. *cataracte incomplète.* Ger. *unreifer Staar.* It, *cateratta immatura.* Sp. *catarata inmadura.* An immature c.; one not yet fit for operation. [F.] **Vacillating c.** See *Tremulous c.* **Vitreous c.** A faulty term formerly used to describe the result of a chronic inflammatory condition of the vitreous with dense opacities involving the posterior capsule and sometimes the posterior layers of the lens. [F.] **Zonular c.** *Lat., cataracta zonularis.* Fr. *cataracte zonulaire.* Ger. *Schichtstaar.* It, *cateratta zonuläre (o lamellosa).* Sp. *catarata zonular (o laminada).* Syn.: *lamellar c.* A peculiar form of c. in which the superficial laminae and the nucleus of the lens are transparent, a layer or shell of opacity being present between them. [F.]

CATARACTA (Lat., n. f. Ka'tak'ta-a'ta'ta'a'ka'k'a'ta². See CATARACT. **C. accreta.** See *Adherent CATARACT.* **C. acquisita.** Fr. *cataracte acquise.* Ger. *erworbener Staar.* It, *cateratta acquisitata.* Sp. *catarata adquirida.* A c. which comes on during extra-uterine life, as distinguished from a congenital c. [F.] **C. accreta, C. adherens.** See *Adherent CATARACT.* **C. adnata.** A congenital cataract. [F.] **C. albinosa.** Fr. *cataracte albinosuse.* It, *cateratta albinosina.* An accidental membrane behind the iris. [L. 14] **C. arborescens.** See *Pigmentous CATARACT.* **C. argentea.** Fr. *cataracte argentée.* Ger. *Silberstaar.* It, *cateratta argentea.* Sp. *catarata plateada.* See *C. cholesterinica.* **C. arida siliquata, C. arido-siliquata.** See *Arido-siliquose CATARACT.* **C. axialis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.* **C. brunescens.** See *Black CATARACT.* **C. bursata.** See *Bursal capsulo-lenticular CATARACT.* **C. caerulea.** Fr. *cataracte azure (ou bleue).* Ger. *blauer Staar.* It, *cateratta azulada.* Sp. *catarata azulada.* See *Punctated CATARACT.* **C. calcarea.** See *Calcareous CATARACT.* **C. capsularis.** See *Capsular CATARACT.* **C. capsularis anterior.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.* **C. capsularis lenticularis.** See *Arido-siliquose CATARACT.* **C. capsularis lenticularis bursata** (see *cum bursa ichorem con-*

tinente). See *Bursal capsulo-lenticular CATARACT.* **C. capsularis lenticularis cum zona.** See *Barred CATARACT.* **C. capsularis lenticularis pyramidalis. See *Pyramidal CATARACT.* **C. capsularis lenticularis trabecularis. See *Barred CATARACT.* **C. capsularis perfecta.** Ger. *vollkommener Kapselstaar.* A variety in which the entire capsule is opaque. [L. 135.] **C. capsularis posterior.** See *Posterior polar CATARACT.* **C. capsularis punctata.** See *Punctated CATARACT.* **C. capsulo-lenticularis.** See *Capsulo-lenticular CATARACT.* **C. capsulo-lenticularis anterior.** See *Anterior central CATARACT.* **C. capsulo-lenticularis natatilis** (see *tremula*). See *Tremulous CATARACT.* **C. caseosa.** See *Cheesy CATARACT.* **C. centralis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.* **C. centralis capsularis anterior.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.* **C. centralis lentis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.* **C. centralis punctata.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.* **C. cholesterinica.** Syn.: *c. argentea.* An over-ripe, degenerated cataract containing cholesterol crystals which give it a silvery-like lustre. [F.] **C. chorioidalis.** Ger. *Aderhautstaar.* A patch or circle of dark pigment on the anterior capsule of the lens, caused by adhesion of the sphincter margin of the iris during iritis; so called because it was supposed to be a prolongation of the chorioid upon the lens. [F.] **C. completa.** See *C. totalis.* **C. complicata.** See *Complicated CATARACT.* **C. confirmata.** See *C. totalis.* **C. congenita.** A congenital cataract. [F.] **C. consecutiva.** See *Secondary CATARACT.* **C. corticalis.** See *Cortical CATARACT.* **C. cruenta.** See *Grunous CATARACT.* **C. crystallina.** See *Lenticular CATARACT.* **C. crystallino-capsularis.** See *Capsulo-lenticular CATARACT.* **C. cystica.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT.* **C. dehiscens.** See *Dehiscent CATARACT.* **C. dendritica.** Ger. *Baumstaar.* It, *cateratta dendritica.* See *Pigmentous CATARACT.* **C. diabetica.** See *Diabetic CATARACT.* **C. dimidiata.** Fr. *cataracte dimidiée.* A variety of cataract in which one half of the capsule is opaque; an over-ripe cataract in which the opacity appears to be divided or halved. [F.] **C. dura.** See *Hard CATARACT.* **C. elastica.** See *Tremulous CATARACT.* **C. ergotica.** A soft cataract, of slow growth, supposed to be due to ergotism. [F.] **C. fenestrata.** Fr. *cataracte fenêtrée.* Ger. *gefensterter Staar.* It, *cateratta fenestrata.* Sp. *catarata agujereada.* A soft cataract in which the opacity is not continuous or homogenous, but in which there are patches or islets of clear lens substance. [F.] **C. fibrosa.** See *Fibroid CATARACT.* **C. fibroso-calcarea.** An over-ripe cataract in which there is a thick layer of connective tissue formed on the inner surface of the capsule, within which there is a fatty, chalky pulp with large stony concretions or a sclerosed nucleus. [Stellwag (F).] **C. fluida.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT.* **C. fluida cum nucleo, C. fluidodura.** The advanced stage of Morgagnian cataract. [F.] **C. fusiformis.** See *Fusiform CATARACT.* **C. gelatinosa.** See *Soft CATARACT.* **C. glauca.** See *GLAUCOMA.* **C. glaucomatosa.** See *Glaucomatous CATARACT.* **C. grumosa, C. grumosa.** See *Grunous CATARACT.* **C. gypsea.** See *Gypseous CATARACT.* **C. hæmorrhagica.** See *Grunous CATARACT.* **C. hyaloidea.** See *Hyaloid CATARACT.* **C. hypermatura.** See *Over-ripe CATARACT.* **C. ichorem tenens.** An obsolete term for a variety of degenerated fluid cataract supposed to contain pus. [F.] **C. immatura.** See *Immature CATARACT.* **C. incipiens.** See *Incipient CATARACT.* **C. interstitialis.** See *Lenticular CATARACT* and *Morgagnian CATARACT.* **C. inveterata.** See *Mature CATARACT.* **C. juvenum.** See *Juvenile CATARACT.* **C. lactea, C. lenticolor.** See *Milky CATARACT* and *Morgagnian CATARACT.* **C. lapidea.** See *Stony CATARACT.* **C. lenticularis.** See *Lenticular CATARACT.* **C. lenticularis corticalis.** See *Cortical CATARACT.* **C. lenticularis nuclearis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.* **C. lenticularis totalis.** See *C. totalis.* **C. lentis.** See *Lenticular CATARACT.* **C. lentis centralis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.* **C. liquida.** See *Fluid CATARACT.* **C. liquoris Morgagni.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT.* **C. lymphatica.** See *Lymphatic CATARACT.* **C. marmoracea.** Fr. *cataracte marmorée.* Ger. *Marmorierstaar.* It, *cateratta marmorea.* Sp. *catarata marmorea.* An old term for a hard, somewhat flattened calcareous capsulo-lenticular cataract. [F.] **C. matura.** See *Mature CATARACT.* **C. maturascens.** A cataract which is becoming ripe. [F.] **C. membranacea.** See *Membranous CATARACT.* **C. membranacea pupillaris.** Membranous obstruction of the pupil. [L. 135.] **C. migrans.** An opaque dislocated lens that moves with every motion of the eye. [F.] **C. mixta.** See *Mixed CATARACT.* **C. mollis.** See *Soft CATARACT.* **C. morgagniana.** See *Morgagnian CATARACT.* **C. natans, C. natatilis.** See *Tremulous CATARACT.* **C. nigra.** See *Black CATARACT.* **C. nondum matura.** See *Immature CATARACT.* **C. nubeculosa.** Fr. *cataracte nubeculeuse.* An irregularly cloudy lenticular cataract. [F.] **C. nuclearis.** See *Nuclear CATARACT.* **C. ossæ.** See *Ossaceous CATARACT.* **C. partialis.** See *Partial CATARACT.* **C. peripherica.** A cataract beginning at the periphery of the lens; the usual form of senile cataract. [F.] **C. pigmentosa.** See *Pigmentous CATARACT.* **C. polaris anterior.** See *Anterior polar CATARACT.* **C. polaris posterior. See *Posterior polar CATARACT.* **C. progressiva.** See *Progressive CATARACT.* **C. pseudomembranosa.** An old term for obstruction of the pupil by inflammatory products attached to the anterior capsule of the lens. [F.] **C. punctata.** See *Punctated CATARACT.* **C. puriformis, C. purulenta, C. putrida.** See *Purulent CATARACT.* **C. pyramidalis, C. pyramidal. See *Pyramidal CATARACT.* **C. recens.** See *Immature CATARACT.* **C. rubra. See *Black CATARACT.* **C. sanguinolenta.** See *Nongrunous CATARACT.* **C. scabrosa.** See *Soft CATARACT.* **C. secundaria.** See *Secondary CATARACT.* **C. senilis.** See *Under Senile CATARACT.* **C. siliquata, C. siliquosa.** See *Arido-siliquose CATARACT.* **C. spuria.** See *False CATARACT.* **C. stationaria.** See *Stationary CATARACT.* **C. stellata.** See *Stellate CATARACT.* **C. striata.** A cataract in which the opacities are in the form of stripe; the usual form of incipient senile cataract. [F.] **C. tenax.** See *Hard CATARACT.* **C. totalis.** A cataract which involves the entire lens. [F.]**********

C. trabecularis. A name given by J. A. Schmidt to a lanced form of opacity resembling transverse divisions of beams. [F. See *Barré's* CATARACT. **C. traumatica.** See *Leucomata* CATARACT. **C. tremula.** **C. tremulans.** See *Pseudomorph* CATARACT. **C. tumescens.** A cataract, usually soft, which is growing very rapidly and in which the lens substance has swollen considerably, presumably from imbibition. [F. **C. variegata.** Fr. *cataracte variegée* (on *nucléus*). Ger. *hafter Star*. It. *cataratto variegato* (a *cataratto giallo*). Sp. *catarata variegada*. See *C. marmorata* a. **C. vera.** See *Leucomata* CATARACT. **C. vesicularis.** Fr. *cataracte vésiculeuse*. Ger. *vesiculärer Star*. It. *cataratta vescicolare*. Sp. *catarata vesicular*. See *Micropapula* CATARACT. **C. vieta.** An obsolete term for a concussion of the lens with rupture of the zonule. [F. **C. virgata.** A cataract with linear opacities. [D. 132. **C. viridis.** An obsolete term for glaucoma. [F. See also *Green* CATARACT. **C. zonularis.** See *Zonular* CATARACT.

CATARACTE. Fr. n. Ka'ta'ak'te. See CATARACT. **C. à trois branches.** A cataract with three radiating spokes of opacity. [L. H. **C. azure.** See *Punctated* CATARACT. **C. barrée.** See *Barré's* CATARACT. **C. blanche.** A cataract in which the opacity is white. [L. E. **C. bleue.** See *Punctated* CATARACT. **C. brunlute.** See *Pseudomorph* CATARACT. **C. brune.** A cataract in which the opacity is brownish. [L. B. **C. caséuse.** See *Cheesy* CATARACT. **C. centrale en pointe.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT. **C. commencent.** See *Incipient* CATARACT. **C. crayeuse.** See *Arabo-siliqueuse* CATARACT. **C. cristalline.** See *Leucomata* CATARACT. **C. cystique.** See *Mucopolysaccharide* CATARACT. **C. dimidiée.** See CATARACTA *dimidiata*. **C. demi-molle.** See *Mixed* CATARACT. **C. de Morgagni.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT. **C. dendritique.** See *Papular* CATARACT. **C. dure.** See *Hard* CATARACT. **C. étoilée.** See *Stellate* CATARACT. **C. fausse.** See *False* CATARACT. **C. fenêtrée.** See CATARACTA *fenestrata*. **C. fixe.** See *Fixed* CATARACT. **C. fétide.** See *Purulent* CATARACT. **C. franche.** See *Leucomata* CATARACT. **C. grise.** A gray cataract. **C. incomplète.** See *Immature* CATARACT. **C. interstitielle.** See *Leucomata* CATARACT. [L. 41. **C. jaune.** A cataract in which the opacity is yellow. [L. B. **C. laiteuse.** See *Milk* CATARACT. **C. lamelleuse.** **C. lamelleuse.** **C. lumineuse.** See *Lamellar* CATARACT. **C. liquide.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT. **C. molle.** See *Soft* CATARACT. **C. mûre.** See *Mature* CATARACT. **C. myeloïde.** See *Myelin* CATARACT. **C. naissante.** See *Incipient* CATARACT. **C. néomembraneuse.** See *Pseudomembranous* CATARACT. **C. noire.** See *Black* CATARACT. **C. nuancée.** See CATARACTA *marmorata*. **C. pierreuse.** **C. plâtreuse.** See *Stony* CATARACT. **C. pointillée.** **C. ponctuée.** **C. polaire antérieure.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT. **C. polaire postérieure.** See *Posterior polar* CATARACT. **C. rouge.** See *Bloch* CATARACT. **C. sanguinolente.** See *Grunous* CATARACT. **C. siliculeuse.** **C. siliqueuse.** See *Arabo-siliqueuse* CATARACT. **C. stratifiée.** See *Zonular* CATARACT. **C. trop mûre.** See *Over-ripe* CATARACT. **C. végétante.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT. **C. verte.** See GLAUCOMA. [L. B.]

CATARACTÉ. Fr. adj. Ka'ta'ak'te. See CATARACTOUS.

CATARACTICUS. Lat. n. adj. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARACTOUS.

CATARACTOCATAPIESIS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ti-pi-pi'e'si's. Gen. *cataractocatapiensis*.) From *καταρκτης*, a cataract, and *καταπίεσις*, depression. The operation of depressing a cataract. [A. 322.]

CATARACTOCATATHESIS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ti-a'ath'e'si's. Gen. *cataractocatathesis*.) From *καταρκτης*, a cataract, and *κατάθεσις*, depression. See CATARACTOCATAPIESIS.

CATARACTOUS. adj. Ka'ta'ak'te. Lat. *cataracticus*. Fr. *cataracte*. Affected with or of the nature of cataract. [A. 301.]

CATARIA. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti. Fr. *cataire*, *herbe aux chats*. Ger. *Katzenminze*. Catnep or catmint (*Nepeta cataria*). At Mouch, the genus *Nepeta*. [B. 121. **C. major vulgaris.** Tournefort. **C. vulgaris.** [Michx. The *Nepeta* c. [B. 121.] **Herba catarie.** The herb of *Nepeta* c. [B. 180.]

CATARIEE. (Lat. n. f. pl. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-e'e. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Nepeteae*, comprising *Satureja*, *Nepeta*, *Glechoma*, *Thysanotis*, *Cordia*, *Hebdoma*, etc. [B. 170.]

CATARRH. n. Ka'ta'ar. Gr. *κατάρρῃς*, *κατάρρῃς* from *κατά*, down, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Lat. *catarrhus*. Fr. *catarrhe*. Ger. *Catarrh*, *Schnupfen*. It. Sp. *catarro*. A simple inflammation of any mucous membrane, in which the blood-vessels become engorged, and swelling takes place from exudation of serum. The secretion of the mucous glands is at first checked and the membrane is dry; afterward there is an excessive production of mucus, which cozes out together with serum and leucocytes in greater or less numbers. There is a copious generation or proliferation of young epithelial cells, which push their way to the surface, while the surface-epithelium is shed as rapidly as it is produced, or even more rapidly. The secretion may be abnormally thin, thick, or acrid. [A. 2; a. 17.] In common parlance, the term, used without qualification, is usually understood to mean a c. of the nose or of the nose and pharynx, especially one that is chronic. It is sometimes applied to superficial inflammations of the skin.—**Alcoholic c.** Fr. *catarrhe gastrique des alcooliques*. A chronic c. of the stomach due to the abuse of alcohol. [Ely. "Union méd." May 24, 1884, p. 203 (D).]—**Alveolar c.** A condition of the pulmonary alveoli in which they are more or less completely filled with modified epithelial cells, together with some red and white blood-corpuscles, floating in a granular liquid exudate. It occurs in broncho-pneumonia. [Cornil and Ranvier, a. 18.]—**Apex c.** C. of the bronchial tubes at the apex of the lungs. [a. 7.]—**Atrophic nasal c.** A chronic nasal c. in which, from loss of the glands or interference with their function by pressure of the enlarged stroma, dryness and atrophy of

the membrane are caused. [Lefferts, A. 63 a. 17.]—**Autumnal c.** Of Wintern, the hay fever occurring in early autumn. [D. 61.]—**Blitz c.** Ger. See INFLUENZA. **Bostock's c.** See CATARRHUS *ostreus*. **Bronchial c.** Lat. *catarrhus bronchialis*. Fr. *catarrhe bronchique*. Ger. *Bronchitis*. A c. of the chest, an oedematous and infiltrated condition of the mucous membrane of more or fewer of the bronchial tubes, with increased mucous secretion which subsequently becomes more or less purulent. It is usually associated with or follows c. of the nasal cavities and frontal sinus and occasionally laryngeal catarrh. [D. 1; a. 17.]—**Choliform gastro-intestinal c.** Ribbet and Barthol. See CHOLERA *catadroma*. **Diffuse c's of the skin.** Ger. *Diffuse Catarrhe der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first family of the *dermatitides catarrhales* see under DERMATITIS, including such c's of the skin as tend to diffuse themselves over the surface. They include erythema simplex and eczema. [G. 4.]—**Dry c.** Lat. *catarrhus siccus*. Fr. *catarrhe sec*. Of Laennec, a bronchitis in which there are severe paroxysms of painful coughing, with but little expectoration, which consists of a tenacious grayish secretion. Its seat is chiefly in the smaller bronchi, the mucous membrane of which is engorged with blood and much swollen. [L. 30.] See also *Compensatory* ASTHMA. **Eitriger c.** Ger. See *Purulent c.* **Engorgement c's of the skin.** Ger. *Stauungskatarrhe der Haut*. C's of the skin attended with vascular engorgement; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *dermatitides catarrhales*, including *eczema* and *ulcera cutanea*. [G. 4.]—**Epidemic c.** See INFLUENZA.—**Epithelial c.** A c. with an abundant discharge of epithelial cells. [D. 18.]—**Erosive c's of the skin.** Ger. *erosive Hautkatarrhe*. See STIGMATOSIS.—**Follicular c.** A c. attended with enlargement of the follicles, which, becoming prominent, give a granular aspect to the part. [L. 20.]—**Follicular c's of the skin.** Ger. *Folliculäre Hautkatarrhe*, *Follicululose*, *Folliculose*, *Folliculitis*. A family of Auspitz's *dermatitides catarrhales*, including circumscribed inflammations of the skin (miliaria rubra, miliaria alba, acne, and syphilis). [G. 4.]—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat. *catarrhus hæmorrhagicus*. C. with exudation of blood along with the other secretions; seen frequently in small-pox, erysipelas, and pyæmia. [L. 20.]—**Horn c.** (Ger.). See CATARRHUS *des cornes*.—**Hyperplastic naso-pharyngeal c.** **Hypertrophic nasal c.** A chronic catarrh accompanied by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane involved and of the glands at the vault of the pharynx. [Lefferts (A. 63); L. 20.]—**Infusorial c.** An epidemic contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the upper air-passages which may exist alone, or as a complication of some other disease, e.g., pneumonia; caused by the presence of the flagellate infusorium *Asthma ciliaris*, described by Salisbury, Cutter, and others. [E. Cutter, "Therap. Gaz." June, 1883, p. 25.]—**Membranous nasal c.** A form of nasal c. in which a thick, grayish-white false membrane forms, consisting of exudation cells imbedded in an unorganized matrix. The false membrane forms again rapidly if removed mechanically. [G. W. Major, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Mar. 20, 1886, p. 324.]—**Mycotic c.** C. due to invasion by a fungus. [a. 18.]—**Papillary c.** Of Rasmussen, c. of the renal papille. [D. 1.]—**Pituitous c.** Fr. *catarrhe pituiteux*. Of Laennec, a chronic serous bronchorrhoea, characterized by a copious serous secretion, poor in cells, which is expectorated by severe paroxysms of coughing. It is sometimes called humid asthma, on account of the marked dyspnoea. [L. 20.]—**Purulent c.** Fr. *catarrhe puriforme*. Ger. *eitriger C.* A c. in which the secretion is purulent or semi-purulent. [a. 17.]—**Rarefying dry c. of the naso-pharynx.** A condition of diminished nutrition, occurring mostly in advanced age, in which the mucous membrane becomes thin, pale, and dry. Various veins sometimes course through the otherwise anæmic membrane, especially in the posterior pharyngeal wall and about the orifices of the Eustachian tubes and choanae. [L. 20.]—**Rose c.** See *Hay fever*.—**Russian c.** See INFLUENZA.—**Senile c.** Lat. *catarrhus senilis*. The chronic bronchial c. of old age.—**Serous c.** A c. in which the secretion consists mainly of an exudation from the blood-vessels of a colorless or, in some cases, a blood-stained serous fluid. [D. 48.]—**Suffocative c.** Lat. *catarrhus suffocatus*. Fr. *catarrhe suffoquant*. Ger. *Stickfluss*. A severe laryngitis or bronchitis producing symptoms of suffocation. [A. 326; B. 117.] Cf. *Capillary* BRONCHITIS.—**Summer c.** See *Hay fever*.

CATARRHACTA. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ta. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

CATARRHACTICUS. (Lat. n. f. Ka'ta'ka'ti-a'ak'ta'ra'a'ka'ka'ti-ti'ka'ra'a'ka'ti. See CATARRHACTICUS.)

Pituitous CATARRH—*C. pulmonaire épidémique*. See INFLUENZA—*C. puriforme*, *C. pyoidique* [Piorry]. See *Purulent* CATARRH. *C. rubéolique*. See *C. morbillorum*, *C. scarlatineux*. The catarrh of scarlet fever. [Boucheron, l. c. (D)]—*C. sec.* See *Dry* CATARRH. *C. spécifique*. [Gomorrhea, l. c. (D)]—*C. suffocant*. See *Suffocative* CATARRH. *C. typhoïdique*. A c. associated with typhoid fever. [Boucheron, l. c. (D)]

CATARRHICTIC, adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (from *καταρρῆνυσθαι*, to purge). Lat., *catarrhicticus*. Fr., *catarrheclaque*. Purgative. [A, 322, 325.]

CATARRHICOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Gr., *καταρρηκτικός*. Catarrh. [A, 322.]

CATARRHICUS (Fr.), adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. See CATARRHOUS.

CATARRHINIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Gr., *καταρρηκτικός*. Fr., *catarrhénie*. A breaking or bursting out, especially a violent diarrhoea; occasionally a copious discharge from the stomach, from tumors, from the mammae, etc. [Hippocrates (A), 322, 325.]

CATARRHINIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). See CATARRHINI.

CATARRHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). From *κατά*, near, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *catarrhiniens*, *catarrhins*. Ger., *Schnüdnasen*. The catarrhines, or catarrhinians. Of Hæckel, a group of the *Simiæ* having oblique, flat nostrils; of Huxley, a family of the *Primates*; of Cuvier, St.-Hilaire, and Latreille, a family of the *Quadrumanæ*. [L, 14, 41, 56, 173, 180.]—*C. hippocerci*. A section of the c. embracing those without tails, i. e., the anthropoid apes and man. [L, 173.]—*C. menocerci*. A section of the c. provided with tails. [L, 173.]

CATARRHINCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). See CATARRHOSCHESIS.

CATARRHOE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). See CATARRH.

CATARRHŒUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Producing or produced by catarrh. [A, 325.]

CATARRHOETICUS (Lat.), **CATARRHOICUS** (Lat.), **CATARRHOITICUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Producing or produced by catarrh. [A, 325.]

CATARRHOPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *catarrhopus* (*phymata* understood). $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Tendent growths or those having a downward tendency. [L, 84, 119.]

CATARRHOPHE (Lat.), **CATARRHOPHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). From *καταρρῆνυσθαι*, to swallow down. Absorption. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOPHICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Pertaining to absorption. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). A sloping or hanging downward; a tendency or motion of the fluids downward as in catarrh, and especially toward the abdominal viscera, as in diarrhoea. Opposed to *anarrhopia*. [A, 322, 325, a, 17.]

CATARRHO-PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). See CATARRHAL PNEUMONIA.

CATARRHOPUS (Lat.), **CATARRHOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). From *κατά*, down, and *πέρειν*, to incline. Fr., *catarrhopie*. 1. Having a downward inclination, motion, or tendency. 2. Decreasing, slackening. 3. Catarrhal. [A, 322; L, 135 (a, 17).]

CATARRHOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Gen., *catarrhoschesis* (is). From *καταρρῆνυσθαι*, to check, Fr., *catarrhoschèse*. Ger., *Unterdrückung eines Catarrhs*. Suppression of a catarrh. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOSCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Causing, resulting from, or pertaining to, the suppression of a catarrh. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATARRHOUS, adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Fr., *catarrheuz*. Sp., *catarruso*. 1. Subject to or affected with catarrh. [A, 391, 385.] 2. See CATARRHAL.

CATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). See CATARRH. *C. a contagio*, *C. a contagione*. See INFLUENZA. *C. festivus*. See *Hay FEVER*. *C. a frigore*. Catarrh due to cold. [L, 84, 119.] *C. catenatus*. Chronic catarrh with atony of the affected membrane. [L, 135.] *C. atrophicus ozænticus*. Chronic atrophic nasal catarrh having the character of ozæna.—*C. bellinulatus*. Mumps. [L, 132.] *C. benignus*, *C. communis*. An ordinary catarrh from cold. [A, 316; L, 119.] *C. epidemicsus*. See INFLUENZA. *C. febrilis*. Fr., *catarrhe fébrile*. Fr., *febriliter Catarrhe*. Catarrhal fever; an ordinary cold. [L, 88, 135.] *C. ferinus*. Whooping-cough. [L, 132.] *C. inflammatorius acutus*. An acute epidemic bronchitis of considerable severity. [L, 135.] *C. inflammatorius lentus* (sen subacutus). A more or less chronic bronchitis with fever. [L, 135.] *C. rubeculosus*. Fr., *catarrhe muqueux*. The catarrh of measles. [L, 132.] *C. russicus*. See INFLUENZA—*C. senilis*. See *Senile* CATARRH. *C. siccus*. See *Dry* CATARRH—*C. sthenicus*. See *C. inflammatorius acutus*. *C. suffocatus*. See *Suffocative* CATARRH.

CATARRHYIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Gen., *catarrhyis* (is). Fr., *catarrhyse*. Ger., *Hinbremsch*. A delusion, as of humors, or an inclining downward. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATARTISIS (Lat.), **CATARTISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρρηκτικός* (is). Fr., *catartisme*. Ger., *Katartismus*. From *καταρρῆνυσθαι*, to restore. Fr., *catartisme*. Ger.,

Einrichtung. The reduction of a fracture, a dislocation, or a hernia. [Galen (A, 322).]

CATARTISTA (Lat.), **CATARTISTER** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρτιστής, καταρτιστής*. An ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations. [A, 322.]

CATASARCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταρσάρκος*, very fleshy. See ANASARCA.

CATASCEUE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασκέυη*. 1. The exercise of all the muscles, as by athletes, in training. 2. The perfect constitution of body. 3. Of Hippocrates, a contrivance or apparatus. [Galen (A, 325); a, 17.]

CATASCHASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασχάσμα*. Gen., *cataschasmos* (is). Fr., *cataschisme*. A wound, cut, or scar. [A, 322, 387.]

CATASCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασχάσμα* (is). Fr., *cataschisme*. A wound, cut, or scar. [A, 322, 387.]

CATASEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασεισις* (is). Fr., *cataseisis* (is). From *κατασειν*, to shake violently. A violent shaking; concussion. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATASETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασέτεις*. Fr., *catasétes*. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Eborilings*, embracing *Catasetum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATASETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασέτιδες*. Fr., *catasétides*. Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Vandee*, comprising *Catasetum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATASHA, n. In Malabar, aloes. [B, 121.]

CATASTAGMOS (Lat.), **CATASTALAGMOS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασταγμός* (is). Fr., *catastagmos* (is). From *κατασταγναι*, to trickle down. A running or dropping of a catarrhal secretion, especially from the nose. [A, 322, 325.]

CATASTALTIC, adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατασταλτικός*. Lat., *catastalticus*. Fr., *catastaltique*. Ger., *zurücktreibend* (1st def.), *zusammenziehend* (1st def.), *blutstillend* (1st def.), *beruhigend* (1st def.). 1. Checking evacuations, secretions, or hæmorrhage; also calming, soothing. [A, 322.] 2. Of Marshall Hall, passing from above downward (said of a nervous impulse). [a, 18.]

CATASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταστάσις* (is). Gen., *catastas* (is). Fr., *catastase*. 1. A state, condition, constitution, or habit of body. 2. A restitution, as of bones or other parts to their proper positions. 3. A quieting or a becoming quiet (said of a disease, as opposed to its paroxysm). [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325); a, 17.]

CATASTATICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταστατικός* (is). Fr., *catastatique*. 1. Stationary, having a settled character. 2. Sedative. 3. Caused by or pertaining to the constitution, or the state of anything, as the season of the year or the state of the weather. 4. Belonging to or derived from a bodily (constitutional) habit. [A, 322.]

CATASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταστήμα*. Gen., *catastema* (is). Fr., *catastème*. A settled condition (of health, the weather, etc.). [A, 325, 387.]

CATASTEMONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταστάμονες* (is). Of Link, a subclass of the exogens, comprising the *Ampelidæ*, *Menispermæ*, and *Berberidæ*. [B, 170.]

CATATASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατατάσις* (is). Gen., *catatas* (is). Fr., *catatase*. 1. A stretching or extension, especially downward. 2. Of Hippocrates, the reduction of broken or dislocated bones by extension and counter-extension. [A, 322, 325.]

CATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταθήσις* (is). Gen., *catathesis* (is). Fr., *catathèse*. A laying down. [A, 322, 325.]

CATATONIA (Lat.), n. f., **CATATONY**, n. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατατονία* (is). Fr., *catatonie*. Ger., *Catatonie*, *Spannungs-Irrsein*. A cerebral disease, first described by Kahlbaum in 1874, allied in its symptomatology to melancholia attonia and to the general paresis of the insane. It follows a cyclical course, the symptoms assuming successively the form of melancholia, mania, stupor, loquacious dementia, and complete dementia. A marked feature is the occurrence of cramps. Other phenomena peculiar to c. are the pathetic and theatrical character of the slightest words spoken and the form of speech termed *verbigeration* (q. v.). [Arch. de neurol., xv, 1888, p. 254 (a, 18).]

CATATONIC, adj's. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατατονικός* (is). Pertaining to or affected with catatonia. [D.]

CATATRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατατριψις* (is). Fr., *catatripsis*. Ger., *Katatripsis*. From *κατατριβειν*, to wear out. The state of being worn out. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATATROPHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *κατατροφή* (is). Fr., *catatropha*. Ger., *Katatropha*. From *κατα*, down, and *τροφή*, nourishment. [L, 25.]

CATAVERTEBRAL (Grant), adj. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταvertebralis* (is). Fr., *catavertebral*. Situated on the hamal side of the centrum of a vertebra. [L, 25.]

CATAWBA, n. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταwba* (is). See C. WINE—*C. tree*. The *Catalpa bignonioides*. [B, 5.]

CATAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka\tau\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\eta\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Gr., *καταξίς* (is). Fr., *cataxis*. Ger., *Kataxis*. From *καταξιναι*, to produce a fracture. [A, 322.] 2. Raw silk. [Görreus (A, 325).]

CATAYA, n. In Brazil, a pungent species of *Polygonum*. [B, 19.]

CAT-CALEJA (Hind.), n. The *Gundulana (Casalpinia)* bonduca. [B. 112.]

CATCAN, n. In Cochinchina, the *Dolichos trilobus*. [B. 121.]

CATCARANJA, n. See CAT-CALEJA.

CAT-CHÉ, n. In the East Indies, catechu. [B. 121.]

CATCH-FLY, n. *Catchfly*. A name applied to different species of *Silene* and to the *Lithospermum*. [B. 19, 25, 26.] **Clammy c.-f.** The *Lithospermum*. [B. 25.] **German c.-f.** The *Lithospermum*. [B. 25.] **Italian c.-f.** The *Silene pennsylvanica*. [B. 25.] **Lobel's c.-f.** The *Silene pennsylvanica*. [B. 25.] **Pennsylvania c.-f.** The *Silene pennsylvanica*. [B. 25.] **Round-leaved c.-f.** The *Silene rotundifolia*. [B. 25.] **Seaside c.-f.** The *Silene maritima*. [B. 25.]

CATCH-WEED, n. *Ka'ch'wed*. The *Galium aparine*. [B. 19, 275.]

CATÉ Fr., n. *Ka't'a*. See KATE.

CATECHIN, n. *Ka't'e'k-in*. Fr., *catéchine*. Ger., *Catechin*. Syn.: *catechin*, *catechol*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 + 5H_2O$, derived from the different kinds of catechu, kino, indurated wood, etc.; forming white, silky acicular crystals almost insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Its aqueous solution is bitter, sweetish, and astringent. [B. 81, 270.] **C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). Catechutannic acid. [B. 270.] **C. red.** A red substance deposited, along with c., from a solution of catechu in boiling water, and separated from c. by dissolving the latter in ether. [B. 5.]

CATÉCHIQUE (Fr., adj.). *Ka't'a-shek*. See CATECHIC.

CATECHOL, n. *Ka't'e'k-ol*. Pyrocatechin. [B. 81.] **C. dimethylate**, **C. dimethyl ether**. Venerated. [B. 3.] **C. monomethylate**, **C. monomethyl ether**. Guaiacol. [B. 3.]

CATECHOMENOS (Lat., adj.). *Ka't'e'k-oménos*. Refractory to the action of remedies. [A. 387; L. 119.]

CATECHU (Lat.), n. n., indecl. *Ka't'(ka't')e'k-ku'2(ch'2u)*. From Hind., *lati*, the tree which furnishes c.; and *cha*, juice. Fr., *cachou*. Ger., *Catechu*. It., *catechú*. Sp., *catechí*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., and the Fr. Cod., *Pegu c.*, the *cachou de Pegu* (ou *cardéchu*). Fr. Cod., otherwise called black c. or *nigra* or *cutch*; an extract obtained by evaporating a decoction of the dark heart-wood of *Acacia c.* and *Acacia summa*, trees of southern Asia and tropical Africa. It occurs as dark brown, opaque masses, which when dry are hard and brittle and show a somewhat crystalline structure. It has a slight odor and an astringent sweetish taste, is partially soluble in water, and almost completely soluble in alcohol. It consists largely of catechin and catechutannic acid, with some quercetin. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also the pale c. or *gambir*, the *c. pallidum* of the Br. Ph., the *catechí* of the Sp. Ph., the *terra japonica* of the older authors; an extract made by evaporating a decoction of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambier* (*Nauclaea gambier*), a climbing plant of the East Indies. It forms brownish masses of a lighter color than *Pegu c.*, having a grayish taste, and possessing a bitter and astringent, afterward sweetish, taste, but no odor. It consists of catechin (which is said by some to be different from the catechin of *Pegu c.*), a tannin (catechutannic acid), which, however, is in less quantity than in *Pegu c.*, and quercetin. Both varieties of c. are used as astringents in diarrhoea, bronchorrhoea, leucorrhoea, and hemorrhages, and as an application to ulcers. [B. 81, 180, 270.] **Acacia c.** An inferior variety of c. obtained from the betel-nut (see the *Acacia c.*). It is not brought into commerce. [B. 81.] **Bastard c.** See C. (2d def.). **Bengal c.** Ger., *Bengalische c.* von *Bengalen*, *bangalischer C.* A variety of c. exported from Bengal. It is originally made in quadrangular cakes, but usually occurs in fragments of various shapes, of a rusty-brown externally and dark-brown within. [B. 5, 180, 270.] **Black mucilaginous c.** A variety of c. described by Guibourt, occurring in the form of small parallelepipedons, black and shining interiorly, and having a mucilaginous and slightly astringent taste. [B. 5, 37.] **Bombay c.** Ger., *C. von Bombay*. A variety of c. (1st def.) formerly described, probably identical with the c. in balls. As described by Winkler, however, it forms irregular masses of the size of a man's fist, or quadrangular pieces of a uniform dark-brown color, and has a highly astringent taste, and this variety seems to resemble more closely the cake c. than the c. in balls. [B. 5, 180.] **Cake c.** A form of c. (1st def.) occurring in cakes, flat beneath, rounded above, dark-brown exteriorly and from light-yellowish to almost black within, and exhibiting a more or less porous fracture. Its geographical origin is uncertain. [B. 5.] **C-Akazie** (Ger.). The *Acacia c.* [B. 180.] **C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). See *C'annic acid*. [B. 270.] **C. in balls**. C. (1st def.) occurring in more or less globular balls. Some varieties contain much sand and are possibly a factitious product; others closely resemble Bengal c. and are perhaps the Bombay c. of the older authors. [B. 5.] **C. in quadrangular cakes**. See *Bengal c.* [B. 5.] **C. lozenges**. See *Trochisci c.* **C. nigra**. See C. (1st def.). **C. pallidum**. See C. (2d def.). **C. palm-tree**. Ger., *C. palm*. The *Acacia c.* [B. 275.] **C. red**. Ger., *C. roth*. See *C'annic acid*. **C'saft** (Ger.). See *C-Akazie* (Ger.). Catechuic acid; catechin. [B. 270.] **C'tannic acid**. Fr., *acide cachou-tannique*. Ger., *C'gerbsäure*. It., *tannino di catechu*. A reddish, gummy substance contained in c. and readily forming an acid, astringent solution in water. It is said to be the anhydride of catechuic acid and to have the formula $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$. [B. 81, 270.] **C'tinctur** Ger., See *Tinctura c.* **C-tree**. The *Acacia Mimosa* c. and the *Acacia summa*. [B. 275.] **C. von Bengalen** (Ger.). See *Bengal c.* **C. von Bombay** (Ger.). See *Bombay c.* **Compound infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de cachou composée*. See *Infusum c.* **Compound powder of c.** See *Pulvis c. compositus*. **Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura c. composita*.

Decoction of c. Fr., *infusion ou decoction de cachou*. An infusion of c. in boiling water. The Geneva Ph. of 1760 orders 1 part of c. to 32 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Dull-reddish c.** A variety of c. described by Guibourt, occurring in flattened balls which exhibit a dull-reddish, wavy surface on fracture. [B. 5.] **Electuarium c.** (Netherl. Ph.). **Electuarium c. compositum** (Belg. Ph.). A preparation made of 155 parts of powdered catechu (Netherl. Ph.) or 112 of powdered extract of c. (Belg. Ph.), 27 (Belg. Ph.) or 25 (Netherl. Ph.) of powdered Ceylon cinnamon, 83 (Belg. Ph.) or 80 (Netherl. Ph.) of powdered kino, 5 of powdered opium, 24 (Belg. Ph.) or 25 (Netherl. Ph.) of powdered nutmeg, carefully mixed with 746 of syrup of red roses (Belg. Ph.) or 720 of simple syrup of the consistence of honey (Netherl. Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Essentia c.** See *Tinctura c.* **Extractum c.** (Netherl. Ph.). Sp., *extracto de catechú* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by briskly stirring 1 part of coarsely powdered c. with 6 parts of hot water, straining, and evaporating. The Sp. Ph. directs 1 part of coarsely powdered gambir c. to be infused in 6 parts of boiling water, and the infusion allowed to stand 24 hours, strained with expression, filtered, and evaporated over a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. [B. 95 (a, 21).] 2. Of the older pharmacists, c. itself. [B. 180.] **Gambir c.** See C. (2d def.). **Gummi c.** See C. **Infusum c.** (Br. Ph.). Fr., *infusion de cachou composée*. Infusion of c.; made by infusing 53 parts of pale c. and 1 part of bruised cinnamon-bark in 149 parts of boiling water. Similar preparations were formerly official, in some of which cinnamon-water replaced the cinnamon and in some of which sage-leaves or sugar were added. [B. 81, 119 (a, 21).] **Kumaon c.** A variety of c. (1st def.) derived from Kumaon in northern India; of a lighter color than ordinary c.; not met with in commerce. [B. 81, 270.] **Pale c.** See C. (2d def.). **Bengal c.** and *Whitish c.* **Palm-tree c.** See *Tinctura c.* **Pegu c.** Fr., *cachou de Pegu* [Fr. Cod.]. See C. (1st def.). **Plano-convex c.** See *Cake c.* **Pulvis c. compositus** (Br. Ph.). Compound powder of c.; consisting of 4 parts of pale c., 2 each of kino and rhatany-root, and 1 part each of cinnamon-bark and nutmeg, mixed, sifted, and triturated. [B. 81 (a, 21).] **Siam c.** A variety of c. resembling *Pegu c.*, but forming conical masses having a shining liver-colored fracture. [B. 5.] **Succus c.** See C. **Tabellæ cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci c.* **Terra c.** See C. **Tinctura c.** Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolé de cachou*). Ger., *C'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a solution of 1 part of c. in 5 of dilute alcohol. Other pharmacopœias have ordered from 4 to 6 parts of alcohol. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and U. S. Ph., 1870, see *Tinctura c. composita*. [B. 81, 119, 205 (a, 21).] **Tinctura c. composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cachou aromatisée* (ou *composée*), *teinture gingivale* (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a tincture made with 12 parts of c., 8 of cinnamon, and sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts. The Br. Ph. orders 2½ oz. av. of pale c., 1 oz. of cinnamon, and proof spirit sufficient to make 1 pint Imperial. It is used as an astringent remedy; internally for diarrhoea, externally for indolent ulcers, and also as an injection for the cure of vaginal and rectal fluxes. 2. Of various old pharmacopœias, a preparation composed of c., myrrh, balsam of Peru, and spirit of cochlearia, with or without the addition of brandy. In some pharmacopœias equal parts of c. and kino (or of c. and dragon's blood) were directed to be dissolved in spirit of cochlearia. [B. 81, 119 (a, 21).] **Tinctura de c.** See *Tinctura c.* **Trochisci c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de cachou* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de cachou odorantes*). Troches each containing 1 grain of c., 10 grains of sugar, and ½ grain of tragacanth, made up with orange-flower water [U. S. Ph.]; or containing 1 grain of pale c., 15 grains of sugar, 0.6 grain of acacia, and about 1 grain of mucilage of acacia, made up with distilled water [Br. Ph.]; or containing 10 centigrammes of c., 80 centigrammes of sugar, and 10 centigrammes of mucilage of tragacanth [Fr. Cod.]. Preparations very similar to the last were official in two or three of the older formularies. The Würt. Ph., 1798, ordered troches made of 2 parts of c., 6 of extract of licorice, and 1 part of species diatrachanth compositus. [B. 81, 113, 119 (a, 21).] **Whitish c.** A sort of c. forming small rounded lumps, dark-brown externally, very pale internally, and having a smoky, astringent and bitter, sweetish taste. It does not occur in commerce. [B. 5.]

CATECHUIC, adj. *Ka't'e'k-u'2'i'k*. Fr., *catéchique*, *catéchique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, catechu. [B.] **C. acid**. Fr., *acide catéchique* (ou *catéchique*). Ger., *Catechusäure*, *Catechusäure*. Catechin. [B. 81.] **C. anhydride**. Catechutannic acid. [B. 81.]

CATECHUIN, n. *Ka't'e'k-u'2'i'2n*. See CATECHIN.

CATECHUINIC ACID, n. *Ka't'e'k-u'2-i'2n'i'2k*. Fr., *acide catechuinique*. One of the products of the decomposition of catechin by the action of caustic potash. [B.]

CATECHURETIN, CATECHURRHETIN, n's. *Ka't'e'k-u'2-ret'i'2n*. Fr., *catéchurrétine*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$, formed by the continued action of sulphuric acid on catechu. [B. 81, 270.]

CATECHUTANNIC ACID, n. *Ka't'e'k-u'2-ta'n'i'2k*. See under CATECHU.

CATÉCHIQUE (Fr.), **CATÉCHUVIQUE** (Fr.), **CATÉCHIQUE** (Fr.), adj's. *Ka't'a-ku'2-tek*, *-vek*, *-a-sek*. See CATECHUTANNIC acid.

CATECOME, CATECOMER, n's. In the Canary Islands, aloes. [B. 88, 121.]

CATEI, n. In Hayti, a species of *Acrocomia*. [B. 121.]

CATEIADION (Lat.), n. n. *Ka't'(ka't')e'2-i'2-a'd'(a'd')i'2-o'2n*. An ancient instrument for scarifying the interior of the nose for the relief of headache. [E; L. 43.]

CATELECTRODE, n. *Ka't'e'2-l'e'2'k'trod*. See CATHODE.

CATELECTROTONIC, CATELECTROTONOUS, adj's. *Ka't'e'2-l'e'2'k-tro-to'2n'i'2k*, *-tro'2n-on'u's*. Fr., *catélectrotonique*. Ger., *katelectrotonisch*. Pertaining to catelectrotonus.

CATELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(h)ab^2k-$
trof²u²u²s². From *κατα*, down, *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *ῥατος*,
tension. The state of increased electrotonus (*q. v.*) produced at the
cathode when a constant galvanic current is passed through a
nerve. [A, 7.]

CATELLI-VEGON, n. In Malabar, the *Aristolochia indica*.
[B, 88, 121.]

CATELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(h)u^2s(h)u^2s$. Dim. of *catu-*
lus. Gr. *κυνδύος*. A puppy; used by the ancients as a medicine
supposed to strengthen the nerves, and recommended by authors
as an application for pain or inflammation in various parts of the
body. [B, 180; L, 119.]—**C. cinereus**. A cupel. [L, 84.]

CATEMERINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(m)am^2e^2r^2i^2a^2$. Gr.,
καθημερινή (f. of adj. *καθημερινός*). Fr., *cathemerine*. See AMPHE-
MERINA.

CATENA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(m)an^2a^2$. Gr., *σείρα*, *άλυσος*.
A bond, chain, or series; of the ancients, the bond of union between
the spirit and the body or between united chemical elements. [A,
325.]

CATENATE, adj. $Ka^2t(e^2n-at)$. Lat., *catenatus*. See CATENU-
LATE.

CATENATING, adj. $Ka^2t(e^2n-at-in^2g)$. See C. AGUE.

CATENICELLIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(n)(an)-i^2-se^2l-$
(*ke^2l*)²h²d²ea²e². A family of the *Polyzoa*. [L, 121.]

CATENIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(m)an^2-i^2f^2e^2r^2u^2s(u^2s)$.
From *catena*, a chain, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *catenifère*. A chain-
bearing (said of bodies having the surface marked with colored
lines so disposed as to resemble a chain). [L, 41.]

CATENIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(m)an^2-i^2fo^2rm^2is$.
From *catena*, a chain, and *forma*, form. Fr., *caténiforme*. Hav-
ing the form of a chain. [B, 198; L, 41.]

CATENULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(m)an^2(u^2u^2)-la^2$. Dim. of
catena, a chain. Ger., *nackter Schleuder*. Syn.: *elater nudus* (see
cateniformis [Willdenow]). In the *Hepaticæ*, a so-called naked
elater, i. e., one apparently without a utricle. [B, 198.]

CATÉNULAIRE (Fr.), **CATÉNULE** (Fr.), adj's. Ka^2t-an-
 $u^2l^2a^2r$, -a. See CATENULATE.

CATENULARIA [Zippel] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-e^2(n)(an)-u^2l-$
(*u^2l*)- $a^2a^2r^2i^2a^2$. See CATENOTERIS.

CATENULATE, adj. $Ka^2t(e^2n^2u^2l-at)$. Lat., *catenulatus* (from
catenula, a small chain). Fr., *chaîné*, *en chaîne*. Ger., *kettén-*
artig. Disposed in a chain; composed of parts joined together
like the links of a chain. [B, 1, 19, 198.]

CATERPILLAR, n. $Ka^2t(u^2r)-pi^2l^2a^2r$. Fr., *chenille*. 1. The
larva of an insect, especially of the *Lepidoptera*. 2. A common
name for various plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*. [B, 121; L, 56.]
C. fungus. Various species of *Cordieria* which attack c's. [B, 19,
275.] **C.-plant**. The genus *Scorpiurus*. [B, 275.]

CATERPILES, n. In Jamaica, the *Amarantus viridis*. [B,
121.]

CATESBÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t-e^2z-be^2(ba^2e^2)-a^2$. Named after
M. Catesby, an English naturalist. Fr., *catesbæe*. A genus of rubi-
aceous plants belonging to the *Catesbæa*. [B, 19, 121.] **C. ellip-**
tica [Sprengel]. The *C. Vavassoria*. [B, 214.] **C. longiflora**
[Swartz]. The *C. spinosa*. [B, 173, 282.] **C. macrantha** [Rich-
ard]. **C. spinosa** [Linneus]. A shrub of the West Indies. The
acidulous fruits are eaten, and the bark (*cortex chinæ spinosæ*) is
said to be tonic and febrifuge. It is possible, however, that the
bark so called is derived from *C. Vavassoria*. [B, 180.]—**C. Vavas-**
soria [Sprengel]. A plant growing in Hayti, wrongly referred to
the genus *C.* and of uncertain botanical station. [B, 180, 214.] Cf.
C. spinosa.

CATESBÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t-e^2z-be^2(ba^2e^2)-e^2(a^2e^2e^2)$.
Fr., *catesbæes*. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*,
comprising *Catesbæa*, etc. [B, 42.]

CATEVALA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t-e^2z-va^2l^2a^2$. From the Malabar
name. Fr., *catévala*. In Malabar, aloes; of Medicus, a synonym
of the *Apiera* of Haworth. [B, 121.]—**C. arachnoidea**. The *Aloe*
arachnoidea. [B, 1.] **C. arborescens**. See *Aloe arborescens*.—**C.**
retusa. The *Aloe retusa*. [B, 188.]

CATGUT, n. Ka^2t-gu^2t . Fr., *c*. Ger., *C*. 1. Cord made from
the intestines of various animals; used for ligatures and sutures.
[A, 17.] 2. The *Tephrosia virginiana*. [B, 275.] **Carbolized c.**
C. imbued with carbolic acid. It may be prepared by washing *c.*
with alcohol and then immersing it for 2 days (or longer for *c.*
of large size) in a quart of 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid contain-
ing 30 grains of potassium bichromate. [A, 509 (a, 21).] **Juniper**
c. *C.* imbued with oil of juniper. After a 6 hours' immersion in a
1-to-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, the *c.* is dried with a towel
and kept for 6 days in a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of
oil of juniper. [Am. Jour. of Obstet., Oct., 1887, p. 1009 (a, 21).]

CATHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^2)tha^2$. Of Forskål, a genus of cela-
strineous plants of the tribe *Celastræ*. [B, 42.]—**C. edulis** [Fors-
kål]. A shrub of Arabia and northeastern Africa; the *kāt* or *rafta*
of the Arabs, who employ the leaves and leafy twigs in making a
beverage having the stimulant and invigorating properties of coffee.
They also chew the leaves, and the plant is regarded as a prevent-
ive of the plague. It resembles coffee in its physiological action,
but contains no caffeine. It contains mannite and a small quantity
of an alkaloid called katin. [B, 19, 12, 180; "Cribl. f. d. ges.
Therap.," Nov., 1888, p. 500 (B).] **C. spinosa** [Forskål]. The *Ce-*
lastris pterocarpus. [B, 214.]

CATHEMUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-em^2(a^2e^2m)-u^2s(u^2s)$.
Gr., *καθήμενος*. Bloody. [A, 325, 387; L, 119.]

CATHIERISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-e^2r^2(a^2e^2r^2)-e^2s(i^2s)$.
Gen., *cathieris* (*q. v.*). Gr., *καθάρσις* (from *καθαίρειν*, to re-

duce). Fr., *cathérise*. 1. Anciently, the production of great pro-
stration by means of evacuants used to cause the reduction of over-
growths, effusions, exudations, etc.; also the action of a violent
caustic. 2. As now used, the action of a feeble caustic. [A, 301,
322, 325, 385.]

CATHIERETICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-e^2r^2(a^2e^2r^2)-e^2t^2i^2k$
 $u^2s(u^2s)$. See CATHETERIC.

CATHIETORA, n. The *Cajanus indica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATHAL (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B, 172.]

CATHAM (Heb.), n. A certain purgative preparation of gold.
[L, 105.]

CATHARANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2r^2(a^2r^2)-a^2nth-$
(a^2nth)²u²s(u²s). Fr., *catharanthe*. Of the gardeners, some shrubby
species of *Vinca*. [B, 19.]

CATHARTIC, adj. $Ka^2t-a^2rk^2ti^2k$. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2r^2(a^2r^2)-i^2n^2e^2e-$
($a^2e^2e^2$). Fr., *catharines*. Of Hantzke, a family of mosses, consist-
ing of the genus *Catharineæ*. [B, 170.]

CATHARIOTES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2r^2(a^2r^2)-i^2(o^2t)(o^2t)-$
e^2ias. Gen., *cathariote* (*q. v.*). Gr., *καθαρίστης*. Cleanliness.
[Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHARISM, **CATHARIZATION**, n's. $Ka^2t(a^2r^2)-i^2zm$,
 $ka^2th a^2r^2 i^2z a^2shu^2n$. Gr., *καθαρισμός* (from *καθαίρειν*, to cleanse).
Lat., *catharismus*. A cleansing, purification. [A, 316, 387; L, 56.]

CATHARMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2r^2ma^2$. Gen., *cath-*
armatos (*q. v.*). Gr., *καθάρμα*. Excrement voided as the result of
purgation. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHARMOS (Lat.), **CATHARMUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2t(h)-$
 $ka^2th a^2r^2m^2o^2s$, - $u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *καθάρμος*. 1. Purgation. 2. The
cure of disease by sacrifices. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHAROS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2r^2(a^2r^2)-o^2s$. Gr., *καθα-*
ρός. Pure, purified, purged. [A, 325.]

CATHARSIOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2rs^2i^2o^2s$. Gr.,
καθάρσιος. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2rs^2i^2s$. Gen., *cathars-*
eos (*q. v.*). Gr., *καθάρσις* (from *καθαίρειν*, to purge, cleanse). Fr., *ca-*
tharsie (1st def.), *catharse* (2d def.). Ger., *Reinigung* (1st def.), *Ab-*
föhrewirkung (1st def.). It., *catarsi* (1st def.). 1. Originally, any
natural or artificial purifying discharge; as now used, purging by
the bowels. [A, 301, 322.] 2. The genus *Gypsophila*. [B, 38, 121.]—
C. dia pharyngos. Gr., *καθάρσις διὰ φάρυγγος*. Vomiting, also
ptyalism. [A, 322; L, 132.]

CATHARSIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2rs^2i^2u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr.,
καθάρσιος. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARTATE, n. $Ka^2t-a^2rt^2at$. Fr., *c*. A salt of cathartic
acid. [B, 5.]

CATHARTIC, adj. $Ka^2t-a^2rt^2i^2k$. Gr., *καθαρτικός*. Lat.,
catharticus. Fr., *cathartique*. Ger., *Cathartisch*, *purgierend*. It.,
cattartico. Producing catharsis (*q. v.*). **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum*
catharticum. Fr., *acide cathartique*. Ger., *Cathartinsäure*. A
glucoside, $C_{18}H_{26}N_2SO_{12}$, constituting the active principle of senna,
in which it occurs in magnesium and calcium salts; a dark-colored
amorphous substance insoluble in water, but dissolving in alkaline
solutions. [B, 5, 81.]

CATHARTICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2rt^2i^2k-u^2s(u^2m)$.
A cathartic medicine. [A, 322.]—**C. lunæ**, **C. lunare**. Fr., *pierre*
infernale. Nitrate of silver prepared by precipitation; Sala's
magisterium argenti. [B, 59, 70.]

CATHARTIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2rt^2i^2d-e^2(a^2e^2)$.
A group of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121.]

CATHARTIN, n. $Ka^2t-a^2rt^2i^2n$. Lat., *cathartinum*, *cathar-*
tina. Fr., *cathartine*. Ger., *C. Sennabitter*. It., *cattartina*. Sp.,
cattartino. 1. A bitter, nauseous substance obtained from senna
by Lassaigne and Feneulle, supposed by them to be the purgative
principle of senna, but now known to be a mixture devoid of pur-
gative properties. 2. Of Winckler, a principle contained in the
ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*, believed to be produced by the
metamorphosis of the rhamnin of the unripe fruit. [B, 5, 92.]—
C. siure (Ger.). See CATHARTIC acid.

CATHARTOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2th)-a^2rt^2o^2(a^2r^2)-$
 $ka^2rp^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From *καθαρτικός*, cathartic, and *καρπός*, a fruit.
Fr., *cathartocarpe*. Of Persoon, a genus of leguminous plants,
separated from *Cassia*, to which most botanists now reunite it. [G.
Benthams, "Trans. of the Linnean Soc.," xxii, p. 503 (B); B, 42.]—
C. apouconita. The *Cassia apouconita*. [B, 88.] **C. arrech**.
C. atteleb. The *Cassia arrech*. [G. Benthams, l. c. (B); B, 88,
250.]—**C. bacillus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia bacillaris*. [G. Benthams,
l. c. (B).] **C. brasiliensis** [Jacquin]. The *Cassia grandis*. [B,
180.] **C. Brewsteri** [F. Müller]. The *Cassia Brewsteri*. [B, 219.]
C. conspicuus [Don]. The *Cassia sieberiana*. [B, 250.] **C.**
emarginatus [Persoon]. The *Cassia emarginata*. [B, 282.] **C.**
excelsus [G. Don]. The *Cassia fistula*. [G. Benthams, l. c. (B).]—
C. ferrugineus [G. Don]. The *Cassia ferruginea*. [G. Benthams,
l. c. (B).] **C. fistula** [Persoon]. **C. fistuloides** [Nectoux]. The
Cassia fistula. [B, 5, 173, 180.] **C. grandis** [Persoon]. The *Cassia*
grandis. [B, 173.] **C. javanicus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia javanica*.
[B, 173.]—**C. latius** [G. Don]. The *Cassia lata*. [G. Benthams, l. c.
(B).] **C. moschatus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia moschata*. [B, 1.]
C. Roxburghii. The *Cassia Roxburghii emarginata*. [B, 172.]—
C. sieberianus [G. Don]. The *Cassia sieberiana*. [B, 250.]

CATHARTOGENIC ACID, **CATHARTOGENIN**, n's.
 $Ka^2t(a^2r^2i^2a^2)-i^2n^2i^2k$, - $a^2i^2e^2n^2a^2n$. Fr., *acide cathartogénique*,
cathartogénine. Ger., *Cathartogéninsäure*. A yellowish-brown
substance, insoluble in water, produced, along with glucose, by
decomposing cathartic acid with hydrochloric acid. [B, 5, 81.]

CATHARTOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. A medicinal wine. Or Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Linum*, including *Linum catharticum*. [B. 121.]

CATHARTOMANNITE, n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. Fr. *mannite du sucre*. Ger. *Cathartomannit*. A non fermentable sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, found in sugar, forming warty crystals soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. [B. 5, 33.]

CATHARUS (Lat.), adj. Καθάρτικος. See CATHAROS.

CATHECOMENION (Lat.), n. n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. An ancient name for the *Ethusa cynapium*. [B. 88, 121.]

CATHECTICE (Lat.), n. f. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. Gr. *καθηκτική* (f. of adj. *καθηκτικός* [δύναμις understood]). Retentive power. [A. 325.]

CATHEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. Gr. *καθῆδρα*. 1. An old term for a night chair, also for the anus. [A. 318, 387; L. 84.] 2. A genus of glaucous Brazilian trees. [B. 19.]

CATELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATELECTROTONUS.

CATHERINERINUS (Lat.), n. m. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHERINERINUS. (Lat.), adj. Καθάρτικος. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

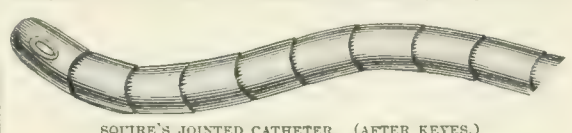
CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

CATHERINE (Fr.), n. Καθάρτικον ἄρτον. See CATHAROS.

tube of metal or hard rubber, 6 to 7 in. long and from 1 to 2.5 mm. in diameter slightly curved at one end, the curved part being as from 2 to 2.5 cm. long. The other end is funnel shaped to receive the nozzle of an inflating bag. It is passed into the Eustachian tube through the nose, or occasionally through the mouth. [F. 32.]

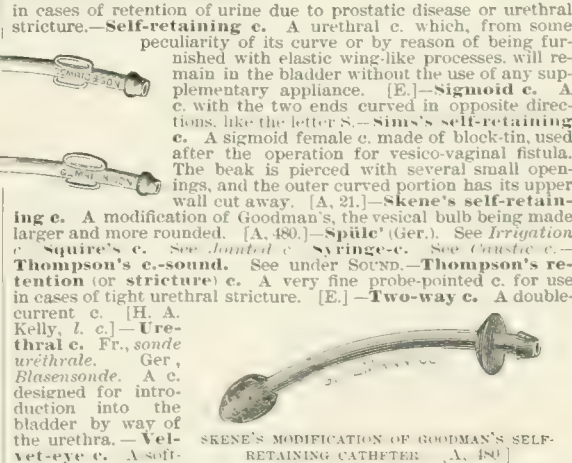
Evacuating c. See EVACUATOR. **Exploratory c.** A metallic c. with a short beak making an angle of about 103° with the shaft, so that it can be turned about after its introduction into the bladder and used as a searcher. [L. 212.] **Faucial c.** Fr. *sonde du gosier*. A hard-rubber tube 7½ in. long, with a curve 1½ in. long, devised by O. D. Pomeroy for making applications through the mouth to the Eustachian tube and for inflating the cavity of the tympanum. **Female c.** Fr. *sonde de femme*. Ger. *weiblicher C.* A short c. with the beak only slightly curved, for passage into the bladder of the female. [A. 385.] **Flexible c.** Fr. *sonde flexible*. Ger. *biegsamer C.* A c. made of some flexible material, such as soft rubber, or silk or other woven fabric varnished with a mixture of linseed oil and litharge. [A. 385.] **Flexible Eustachian c.** Fr. *sonde eustachienne flexible*. Ger. *biegsamer Ohre*. A soft rubber c. 5 or 7 mm. in diameter, devised by S. Sexton, the beak having the curve of other Eustachian c's. [F.] **Gély's c.** A male urethral c. the beak of which forms a third of a circle 0.12 metre in diameter. [A. 258.] **Goodman's self-retaining c.** A female c. about 2 in. long, bent to the curve of the

urethra and having at its vesical end a bulbous expansion with a number of small openings, and at its outer end a button which is overlapped and said to be grasped by the vulva; used in cystitis and vesico-vaginal fistula. [Richmond and Louisville Med. Jour., Feb., 1869 (A. 180).] **Gross's c.** A metallic c. rendered flexible toward the point by being made of a spiral strip of metal. [A. 508.] **Gum-elastic c.** See *Flexible c.* **Holt's self-retaining c.** See *Winged c.* **Irrigation c.** Fr. *sonde à irrigation*. Ger. *Cath. Ausspülung, Spülsonde, Spülsonde*. A double c. for washing out the bladder, etc. **Jointed c.** A c. consisting of numerous segments held together by a chain passing through the instrument. [A. 508.] **Leroy d'Etiolles's c.** A c. the curved portion of which is a quarter of a circle of a diameter of 12 cm. [A. 18.] **Male c.**



SQUIRE'S JOINTED CATHETER. (AFTER KEYES.)

A c. for introduction into the urinary bladder of the male.—**Mercier's c.** **Mercier's elbowed c.** A prostatic c. with a fixed angle or two fixed angles. [L.]—**Nasal c.** **Ohre' (Ger.)**. See *Eustachian c.* **Nélaton's c.** An old French form of red soft-rubber c. [A. 508.] **Olivary gum c.** See *Ethusa cynapium*. **Petit's c.** A sigmoid c. for the male urethra. [A. 278.] **Phillips's c.** A soft-rubber c., open at each end, to be introduced over a guide. [A. 508.] **Prostate c.** **Prostatic c.** A long c. with the beak forming a large curve, for passing over an enlarged prostate. [E.]—**Reflex c.** See *Double-current c.* **Retention c.** A c. specially adapted by a peculiarity of its curve or by its small size and great flexibility for introduction into the bladder in cases of retention of urine due to prostatic disease or urethral stricture.—**Self-retaining c.** A urethral c. which, from some peculiarity of its curve or by reason of being furnished with elastic wing-like processes, will remain in the bladder without the use of any supplementary appliance. [E.]—**Sigmoid c.** A c. with the two ends curved in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Sims's self-retaining c.** A sigmoid female c. made of block-tin, used after the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. The beak is pierced with several small openings, and the outer curved portion has its upper wall cut away. [A. 21.] **Skene's self-retaining c.** A modification of Goodman's, the vesical bulb being made larger and more rounded. [A. 480.] **Spüle' (Ger.)**. See *Irrigation c.* **Squire's c.** See *Jointed c.* **See Caustic c.** **Thompson's c-sound.** See under *SOUND*.—**Thompson's retention (or stricture) c.** A very fine probe-pointed c. for use in cases of tight urethral stricture. [E.]—**Two-way c.** A double-current c. [H. A. Kelly, l. c.]—**Urethral c.** Fr. *sonde urétrale*. Ger. *Blasensonde*. A c. designed for introduction into the bladder by way of the urethra.—**Velvet-eye c.** A soft-rubber c. in which the edges of the fenestra are made smooth by being molded before vulcanization, instead of being cut with a punch afterward.—**Weib-**

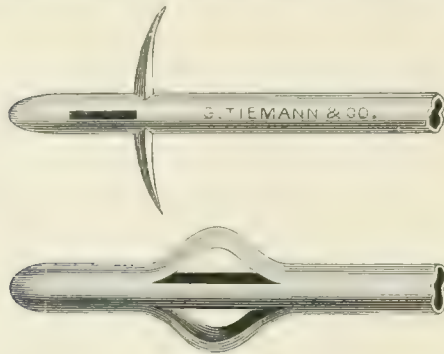


SKENE'S MODIFICATION OF GOODMAN'S SELF-RETAINING CATHETER. [A. 480.]

à double courant. A catheter divided into two channels by a longitudinal partition, one for injecting liquid and the other for its escape. For obstetrical and gynecological purposes, such c's have been made in several pieces, so that they may be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed. [H. A. Kelly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 25; E.]—**Elastic c.** See *Flexible c.* **Elastic tympanic c.** Fr. *sonde tympanique élastique*. Ger. *elastischer tympanischer C.* A small flexible tube, funnel-shaped at its outer end, for introduction into the tympanic cavity through a Eustachian c. [F. 32.] **Elbowed c.** Fr. *cathéter coude, sonde coude*. A urethral c. having a soft flexible stem, but stiffer toward the point, where it makes a sharp turn, forming a short beak; used for passing obstructions on the floor of the urethra. [A. 476.]—**Eustachian c.** Fr. *sonde de la trompe d'Eustache (ou de l'oreille)*. Ger. *Ohre' C.* It., *cateter de tubario*. Sp., *cateter de la trompa de Eustaquio*. A

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like u (German).

Höcher C. (Ger.) See *Female c.* **Winged c.** Fr. *sonde ailee*. A soft rubber urethral c. rendered self retaining by two wing-like processes springing from opposite sides near the vesical end—



HOLT'S WINGED CATHETER AND A MODIFIED FORM OF THE SAME.
[A. 480.]

Wire c. An instrument devised by W. H. Van Buren for drawing off the urine when an ordinary c. can not be obtained; consisting simply of a piece of wire doubled sharply on itself. The bend forms the vesical end, and after the introduction the urine trickles along the spaces above and below the line of contact of the two arms of the wire.

CATHETERISATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-e^2t-e^2ria)^2z-(i^2s)-aa^2(i^2sh)^2t^2o$. Gen., *catheterisation is*. See **CATHETERISM**.

CATHETERISM, n. $Ka^2th(e^2t-u^2r-i^2zm)$. Gr., *καθετηρισμός*. Lat., *catheterismus*. Fr., *cathétérisme*. Ger., *Catheterismus*. *Catheterisieren*. It., Sp., *catheterismo*. The introduction of a catheter. [E.] **Buccal c.** Fr., *cathétérisme buccal*. Ger., *Catheterismus durch den Mund*. C. of the Eustachian tube through the mouth. [F.] **C. of the uterus**. Lat., *catheterismus uteri*. Fr., *cathétérisme utérin*. 1. The passage of a uterine sound. 2. The insertion of a flexible catheter or bougie between the uterine wall and the foetal envelopes for the purpose of exciting labor pains.—**Exploratory c.** Fr., *cathétérisme exploratoire*. The passage of a urethral instrument for diagnostic purposes. [L. 41.] **Forced c.**, **Forcible c.** Fr., *cathétérisme forcé*. The forcible passage of a catheter or sound through a urethral stricture. [L. 87.] **Laryngeal c.** Lat., *catheterismus laryngis*. Fr., *tubage du larynx*. Ger., *Catheterismus der Luftwege*. The passage of a tube through the larynx, either for insufflation in the asphyxia of new-born infants or to facilitate respiration in cases of oedema, croup, etc. [Thoulier (L. 20).] Cf. **INSPIRATION**.—**Permanent c.** Fr., *cathétérisme permanent* (ou *demeure*). The passage of a catheter and its retention in the bladder for a length of time. [E.] **Posterior c.**, **Retrograde c.** Fr., *cathétérisme retrograde*. The passage of a catheter or sound from the bladder forward through the urethra in the operation of perineal urethrotomy or in a case of vesical fistula. [Duplay, "Arch. gén. de méd." July, 1883 (E); Verguin (L. 213).] **Telescopic c.** The procedure of passing a flexible catheter with its beak cut off just above the eye down upon a stricture, then cutting off the shaft at about an inch from the meatus and successively passing smaller and smaller catheters through the preceding ones until one is found small enough to go through the stricture. [a. 18.] **Tympanic c.** Fr., *catheterismus tympanique*. Ger., *tympanischer Catheterismus*. The passage of a flexible tympanic catheter (q. v.) into the tympanum through a Eustachian catheter. [F.]

CATHÉTÉRISME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t-at-ar-i^2zm$. Catheterism (q. v.), also the introduction of a sound, probe, or the like. [A. 301, 385.] **C. demeure**. See **PERMANENT CATHETERISM**. **C. appuyé**. Dilatation of a urethral stricture by allowing a catheter or sound to rest against it and applying gentle pressure. [L. 88.] **C. conducteur**. The introduction of a lithotomy staff. [L. 41.] **C. curviligne**. The passage of a curved catheter or sound. [L. 87.] **C. dérivatif**. Catheterism for the purpose of diverting the stream of urine from contact with the urethra, as in cases of false passage or fistula. [L. 41.] **C. désobstruant**. Dilatation of a urethral stricture. [L. 41.] **C. des fosses nasales**. The passage of an instrument through the nose for plugging the posterior nares. [L. 41.] **C. dilatat.** See **C. désobstruant**. **C. du canal nasal**. Catheterism of the nasal duct. [L. 41.] **C. évacuatif**. Catheterism for the purpose of emptying the bladder. [L. 41.] **C. explorateur**, **C. exploratif**. See **EXPLORATORY CATHETERISM**. **C. forcé**. See **FORCIBLE CATHETERISM**. **C. gradifié**. Gradual dilatation of a urethral stricture. [L. 41.] **C. modificateur**. The passage of a sound for its therapeutic effect on the urethra. [L. 41.] **C. par-dessus l'aine**. That method of catheterism in which the shaft of the catheter is at first held crosswise of the body and gradually brought into a line with the long axis of the trunk as the point makes its way toward the bladder. [L. 87.] **C. par-dessus le ventre**. That method of catheterism in which the shaft of the catheter is held parallel with the long axis of the body throughout. [L. 87.] **C. rectiligne**. The passage of a straight urethral catheter or sound. [L. 41.] **C. utérin**. See **CATHETERISM OF THE UTERUS**.

CATHETERIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-e^2t-ea)^2ri^2u^2s(u^2s)$. Pertaining to a catheter or to catheterism. [A. 322.]

CATHETERIZATION, n. $Ka^2th-e^2t-u^2r-i^2z-a'shu^2n$. See **CATHETERISM**.

CATHETOGRATES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-e^2t-o^2r)^2ji^2r(gu^2r)^2at(a^2t)^2ez(e^2s)$. Fr., *cathéogryées*. Of Bernharti, a division of ferns (*Gyrata vera*), including *Polypodium*, *Aspidium*, *Isplenium*, *Cystopteris*, etc.; divided by Presl into the cohorts *Hymenophoreae* and *Gymnosoreae*. [B.]

CATHIDRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-i^2d-ris(ru^2s)^2i^2s)$. Gen., *cathidrysis* (-is). Gr., *καθιδρύσις* (from *καθιδρύω*, to fix, secure). The reduction of a part to its normal position. [A. 325.]

CATHIMIA, n. In alchemy: 1. A vein of gold or silver. 2. A concretion in a furnace in which gold or silver has been smelted. 3. Soot. 4. *Spuma argenti* (q. v.). [B. 200.]

CATHION, n. $Ka^2th(i^2d-o^2n)$. See **CATION**.

CATHMIA, n. In alchemy, *spuma auri*, *spuma argenti*, and *spuma aëris*. [B. 200.] Cf. **CATHIMIA**.

CATHOCHITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2r)^2ki^2ch^2et^2e^2z(ias)$. See **CATOCHITES**.

CATHODAL, adj. $Ka^2th(od-a^2l)$. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, the cathode. [B.]

CATHODE, n. $Ka^2th(od)$. For deriv., see **CATHODOS**. Fr., c. Ger., *C.*, *Kathode*. Of Crusell, the negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery. [A. 322; B.]

CATHODIC, adj. $Ka^2th-o^2d(i^2k)$. For deriv., see **CATHODOS**. 1. In botany, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral winds (said of a part of a leaf). [B. 279.] 2. In physiology, proceeding downward (said of a nervous current). [M. Hall (L. 154).]

CATHODOS (Lat.), **CATHODUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2d-i^2s, -u^2s(u^2s))$. Gr., *κάθodos* (from *κατά*, downward, and *ὅδος*, a course). Ger., *Hinabsteigen*. A downward movement, especially of blood to the uterus before menstruation or to the rectum before an attack of hemorrhoids. [A. 322.]

CATHOLARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2l-a^2rth-i^2re)^2i^2s$. Gen., *catholarthritidis*. From *κάθολος*, in general, and *ἀρθριτις* (see **ARTHRITIS**). See **POLYARTHRITIS**.

CATHOLCEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2l-su^2s(ku^2s))$. Gr., *καθολαεύς* (from *καθάλκειν*, to draw down). Of Galen, a bandage covering the entire head and serving to fix underlying bandages and dressings. [A. 322, 325.]

CATHOLICON (Lat.), **CATHOLICUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2l-i^2k-o^2n, -u^2m(u^2m))$. Gr., *καθολικόν* (n. of adj. *καθολικός*, universal [*φάρμακον* understood]). Fr., *catholicon*, *catholicum*. Ger., *allgemeine Arznei*. It., *catolico*. Sp., *católico*. 1. A universal remedy. 2. An old generic name for a number of electuaries. [A. 301, 322, 325; B. 38 (a. 21).] **C. double** (Fr.), **C. duplex**. See *Electuaire de RHUBARBE composée*. **C. extract** (Ger.). The extractum colocynthidis compositum of the Brunsw. Ph., 1777. [L. 80.] **C. Nicolai**. See *Electuaire de RHUBARBE composé*.

CATHOLICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2l-i^2k-u^2s(u^2s))$. Gr., *καθολικός*. Fr., *catholique*, *universel*. Ger., *allgemein*, *für Alles geltend*. It., *catolico*. Sp., *católico*. 1. Pervading the entire system (said of certain humors). 2. Suitable for all sorts of operations (said of furnaces), good for all diseases (said of medicines). [A. 301, 322, 325; B. 300 (a. 21).]

CATHOLOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2l-ma^2l-me^2la^2na^2s^2ma^2)$. Gen., *catholomelasmatos* (-is). From *κάθολος*, in general, and *μέλασμα*, a black color. Fr., *catholomélasma*. Ger., *allgemeines Melasma*. General melasma. [A. 322.]

CATHORASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-o^2r-as(a^2s)^2i^2s)$. Gen., *cathorasios* (-is). From *καθόραω*, to look intently. Fr., *cathorasis*. Ger., *scharfes Gesicht*. Sharpness of vision. [A. 322; L. 116.]

CATHOSIS (Helling) (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-os)^2i^2s$. Gen., *cathosios* (-is). Shortsightedness. [A. 322.]

CATHUSM (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B. 88.]

CATHYGROS (Lat.), **CATHYGRUS** (Lat.), adj's $Ka^2th(ka^2th-i^2g^2r^2o^2s, -u^2s(u^2s))$. Gr., *καθυγρός* (from *κατά*, intense, and *ὕψος*, moist). Excessively watery (said by Hippocrates of a certain state of the uterus). [A. 325.]

CATHYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-i^2p^2nu^2p^2ni^2-a^2)$. From *καθυπνύν*, to sleep soundly. Very sound sleep. [A. 322; L. 135.]

CATHYPNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^2th-i^2p^2nu^2p^2nos)^2i^2s$. Gen., *cathypnosios* (-is). Gr., *καθυπνωσις*. 1. A falling into deep sleep. 2. See **CATHYPNIA**. [A. 322.]

CATI (Sp.), n. Ka^2t^2e . A place in Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium carbonate. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CATIADION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t-i^2a^2d-i^2o^2n)$. See **CATIADION**.

CATIANG, n. See **CATIANG**.

CATIAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t-i^2a^2s(a^2s))$. Gen., *catiados* (-is). Gr., *κατίας* (lon for *καθίας*). 1. See **CATIADION**. 2. A catheter. 3. A tenotomy knife. 4. An ancient instrument for removing the dead fetus by incision, also for opening abscesses of the uterus. [A. 322, 325; L. 84.]

CATIANG, n. In Java, a shrub, probably the *Gonius amaris-simus*. [B. 121.]

CATILLARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t-i^2l-la^2ri^2u^2s(u^2s))$. From *catillus*, a small dish. Fr., *catillare*. Shaped like a porringer or a small plate. [B. 38.]

CATILLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t-i^2l-la^2-a^2)$. An old term for a weight of nine ounces. [L. 116 (a. 21).]

CATILLUM (Lat.), **CATILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t-i^2l-la^2m(lu^2m), -lu^2s(lu^2s))$. Dim. of *catinum* and *catinus*. Gr.,

Λεκανίδιον (Lat.), a small plate, bowl, or porringer. [B. 111.] **Catillus** (cinereus seu obfus.) An alembic or a cupel. [A. 322; B. 200.]

CATIMARON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t(i^2m-a^2r-o^2n^2)$. See **CATIMARON**.

CATI-MARUS, n. The *Clindonium hospita*. [B. 121.]

CATIMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-i^2m-bi^2-u^2m-u^2m)$. 1. Of Jussieu, the *Clidibia natans*. 2. The genus *Aphanis*. [B. 121.]

CATIMIA, n. See **CATHIMIA**.

CATIMUKON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t(i^2m-u^2r-o^2n^2)$. The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B. 38; 121.]

CATINMUKON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t-a^2n^2-mu^2r-o^2n^2$. The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B. 38.]

CATINULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-i^2n-u^2l(u^4l)-u^2s(u^4s))$. See **CATILLUS**.

CATINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-i^2n-u^2m(u^4m))$. 1. See **CATINUS**. 2. Soda. [B. 88.] Cf. **ALUMEN C**.

CATINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-i^2n-u^2m(u^4m))$. Gr. *λεκανη*, *τροχίον*. 1. A pot or bowl. 2. A crucible. Pliny. 3. An air vessel in a hydraulic apparatus. [B. 114.] See also **ALUMEN catinum**. — **C. arenarius**, **C. fusorius**. See **CATILLUS caeruleus**.

CATION (Faraday), n. $Ka^2t(i^2-o^2n)$. Written also *cathion* and *kation*. From *kata*, down, and *ion* of pres. part of *iein*, to go. Fr., *cation*. Ger., *Kation*. In electrolysis, an electro-positive element or radical, i. e., one that tends to accumulate at the negative pole. [B.]

CATIPING, n. In Ceylon, the *Cassia tamera*. [B. 121.]

CATIRA (Hind.), n. The *Sterculia urus*. [B. 172.]

CATISAR, n. A Brazilian name for several species of *Iriarteia*. [B. 121.]

CATISCHON (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-i^2sk(i^2sch^2-o^2n(on)))$. Gr., *κατισχων* pres. part of *κατισχειν* = *κατίζειν*, to withstand an attack. Not easily affected by drugs, especially by purgatives. [A. 325.]

CATITINA, n. In the West Indies, the *Ornitrophe occidentalis*. [B. 121.]

CATIVE DE MANGLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t-ev d' ma^2n^2gl$. The resin of *Bursera gummiifera*. [B.]

CATIVI (Carib), **CATIVIA**, n's. 1. The manihot-root in its raw state. 2. In Central America, a cutaneous disease said to be produced by an animal parasite, giving rise to profuse white, grain-like lesions; said to be so called from the resemblance of the lesions to grated manihot-root. [A. 14.]

CATIZOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-i^2z-o^2f(i^2t(u^4t)-u^2m(u^4m)))$. Fr., *catizophyte*. Of Necker, a genus order of plants, comprising the species (genera) *Papaver*, *Chelidonium*, *Argemone*, *Podophyllum*, *Calophyllum*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Cistus*, *Garcinia*, *Ternstroemia*, etc., now included in the *Papaveraceae*, *Cistaceae*, and other orders. [B. 38, 170.]

CATJANG, n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B. 121, 275.] — **C.-ball**. See **C.-gattal**. In India, the *Dolichos (Mucuna) pruriens*. [B. 88, 121.] — **C.-tandoc**. The *Cassia tora*. [B. 121.]

CATKIN, n. $Ka^2t(ki^2n)$. Ger., *Kätzchen*. See **AMENT**.

CAT-KORUNDON UNNAY (Tamil), n. The *Trichilia spinosa*. [B. 88.]

CATLÆ [Bleeker] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-læ(la^3-e^2))$. A subfamily of the *Anacanthini*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1865, p. 304 (L).]

CATLIN, **CATLING**, n's. $Ka^2t(i^2n, li^2ng)$. A long, narrow, double-edged, pointed knife, used to divide the tissues between the bones in amputations of the forearm or the leg. [E.]

CATMA, n. In alchemy, gold filings. [B. 200.] Cf. **CATHMIA**.

CATMINT, **CATNEP**, **CATNIP**, n's. $Ka^2t(mi^2nt, ne^2p, ni^2p)$. Lat., *cataria*. Fr., *herbe aux chats*, *catuere*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. The *Nepeta cataria* and the *Calamintha officinalis*. [B. 275.] — **Common c.** The *Nepeta cataria*. [B. 275.] — **Lesser c.** See **Small c.** — **Malabar c.** The *Anisomeles malabarica*. [B. 172.] — **Nep. of c.** See **Small c.** — **Small c.** The *Nepeta nepetella*. [B. 275.]

CATOCALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-k-a^2l(k-a^2l)^2d-e(a^3-e^2))$. A family of the *Lambæ*. [L. 248.]

CATOCALIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-k-a^2l(k-a^2l)^2d-i(e))$. Fr., *catocalides*. A subfamily of the *Arctiidae*. [L. 303.]

CATOCATHARTIC, adj. $Ka^2t-o-k-a^2th-a^2rt(i^2k)$. Lat., *catocatharticus* (from *κάτω*, below, and *καθαρτικός*, purgative). Fr., *catocathartique*. Ger., *abführend nach unten*. Purging downward (by the bowels). [A. 301, 322.]

CATOCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t)^2ok(o^2ch^2-e(a))$. Gr., *καροχῆ*. 1. Catalepsy. [B. 117.] 2. See **CATOCHEUS** (3d def.). 3. Anciently, fever with coma. [A. 18.]

CATOCHEILON (Lat.), **CATOCHEILUM** (Lat.), **CATOCHEILON** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-kil^2(che^2-i^2l)-on, -u^2m(u^4m))$. -kil^2(ch^2el)^2on. Gr., *κατώχειλον* (from *κάτω*, below, and *χείλος*, the lip). The lower lip. [A. 325.]

CATOCBITES (Lat.), **CATOCBITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t)^2ok(o^2ch^2-it(et)^2ez(as), -i^2s)$. Gen., *catochit^2e, -idis*. Gr., *κατοχίτης, κατοχίτης*. A precious stone found in Corsica, anciently reputed to attract and retain the hand of one touching it. [Pliny, Ruland (A. 318, 325).]

CATOCHEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t)^2ok(o^2ch^2-u^2s(u^4s))$. Gr., *καροχός*. 1. (Adj.) affected with catalepsy. [A. 387.] 2. (N.) catalepsy. [A. 322; D. 70.] 3. (N.) a term sometimes applied to comatose conditions, especially coma-vigil, also to cataleptic, hysterocataleptic, and cataleptoid attacks. [A. 319.] 4. (N.) induration of the connective tissue, especially in children. [A. 322.] — **C. cervinus**. Tetanus. [E.] — **C. diurnus**. Symptomatic tetany.

L. 84. — **C. holotonicus** (Galen), Tetanus. [E. L. 132.] **C. infantum**. See **C.** (4th def.).

CATOCLESUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-klez(klas)^2i^2u^2m(u^4m))$. See **CATACLESUM**.

CATOCCELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-cel(kos)^2i^2a^2)$. From *κάτω*, below, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *catoccelle, bas-ventre*. Ger., *Unterleib*. SYN. *center vaginus*. The lower part of the belly. [A. 322.] Cf. **HYPOGASTRIUM**.

CATOCENADELPHIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t-o-san-a^2d-e^2lf$. From *κάτω*, below, *κοινός*, common, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. A conadelphous monster having the two bodies united below. [Gurlt (A. 301, 385); L. 332.]

CATODE, n. $Ka^2t(od)$. See **CATHODE**.

CATODON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-don^2(don))$. From *κατά*, down, and *δοῦς*, a tooth. The *Physter c.* [L. 105.] — **C. macrocephalus** [Lacép]. The *Physter macrocephalus*. [Husemann (L. 57).]

CATODONTE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2t-o-don^2t$. Having the teeth curved downward. [L. 109.]

CATODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-don^2(t)^2i^2e(a^3-e^2))$. The sperm whales, a family of the *Cetacea*; so called because the upper jaw is edentulous. [L. 121, 302.]

CATEADION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-eo^2-a^2d-a^2d-i^2o^2n)$. See **CATEADION**.

CATOLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2t-ol . In the south of France, the flower-heads of *Arctium majus*. [B. 121.]

CATOLE, n. Fr., *catolé*. In Brazil, the *Attalea humilis*. [B. 121.]

CATOLLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2t-ol . In Lyons, the *Galium aparine*. [B. 38.]

CATOMETOPA (Lat.), **CATOMETOPITA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-me^2t(o^2p-a^3, -me^2t-o^2p-i^2t-a^3)$. Fr., *catometopes* [Milne-Edwards]. A tribe of the *Brachyura* having a thick, depressed body. [L. 41, 303.]

CATOMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o-mi^2z-mi^2s(mu^2s(mu^4s))$. Gr., *κατωμίσμος* (from *κατωμίζειν*, to raise with the shoulder). Fr., *catomisme*. An ancient Greek method of reducing a dislocation of the head of the humerus by placing one's shoulder in the axilla and then lifting the patient by straightening one's self. [Hippocrates (A. 325); Paulus Ægineta (A. 387).]

CATOOSA SPRINGS, n. $Ka^2t-us^2a^3$. A place in Catoosa County, Georgia, where there are purgative calcic springs (called "All-healing," "Red Sweet," "White Sulphur," "Buffalo," "Cosmetic," "Chalybeate," "Magnesia," "Congress," "Alum," and "Black Sulphur") of special value in dyspepsia with constipation and hepatic engorgement. [A. 363.]

CATOPES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^2t-op . See **CATOPODA**.

CATOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o^2p(od)^2o^2d-a^3)$. From *κάτω*, below, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *catopodes, catopes*. Ger., *Bauchflosser*. Ventral fins, also fishes provided with them and other animals having ventral limbs. [A. 301, 322; Duméril (A. 385).]

CATOPTER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o^2p(tu^4rtar))$. Gen., *catopter^2os (-is)*. Gr., *κατοπτρῆ*. It., *catoptro*. Sp., *catoptro*. An old name for a speculum, especially a speculum for dilating the anus or vulva. [Galen (A. 325).]

CATOPTRIC, adj. $Ka^2t-o^2p(tri^2k)$. Gr., *κατοπτρικός*. Lat., *catoptricus*. Fr., *catoptrique*. Ger., *catoptrisch*. It., *catottrico*. Sp., *catóptrico*. Pertaining to reflected light or to catoptrics. [A. 322.] — **C. examination of the eye**, **C. test**. Fr., *examen catoptrique de l'œil*. Ger., *catoptrische Untersuchung des Auges*. It., *esame catottrica dell'occhio*. Sp., *examinación catoptrica del ojo*. A method of examination formerly used to determine the presence and nature of a cataract, but now mainly employed to show whether or not the lens is completely dislocated. A lighted candle is moved from side to side before the patient's eye in a dark room. If the pupil is moderately dilated, three images of the flame may be seen: one, upright and very bright, on the anterior surface of the cornea; a second, upright but not so bright, on the anterior surface of the lens; and a third, inverted and faint, on the posterior surface of the lens. If the lens is dislocated, the third image will be wanting. [F.]

CATOPTRICS, n. sing. $Ka^2t-o^2p(tri^2ks)$. Gr., *κατοπτρική (τέχνη)* understood. Lat., *catoptrica*, *catoptrice* (ars understood). Fr., *catoptrique*. Ger., *Catoptrik*. It., *catottrica*. Sp., *catóptrica*. That part of physics which treats of reflected light. [F.]

CATOPTROMANCY, n. $Ka^2t-o^2p(tro-ma^2n-si^2)$. Lat., *catoptromanteia* (from *κατοπτρῆς*, a mirror, and *μαντεία*, prophecy). Fr., *catoptromancie*. Ger., *Spiegelprophetie*. Divination by observation of the face seen in a mirror. [A. 385.]

CATOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o^2p(tro)^2n)$. Gr., *κατοπτρον*. A mirror. [A. 322.]

CATOPTROSCOPE, n. $Ka^2t-o^2p(tro-skop)$. Lat., *catoptroscopium* (from *κατοπτρῆς*, a mirror, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *c. Ger., Spiegelapparat*. An apparatus for examining objects by reflected light, especially in microscopy. [W. Sömmerring (A. 322).]

CATOPTROSCOPIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t-o^2p(tro-skop-e)$. Examination by means of mirrors. [A. 301.]

CATOPUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-op-us^2s)$. From *κάτω*, below, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *catope*. Having the characters of the *Catopoda* (q. v.). [A. 301, 385.]

CATORCHITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(k-a^2t-o^2rch^2(o^2rch^2)-it(et)^2ez-as)$. Gr., *κατορχίτης* (from *κατορ*, understood. SYN. *stachys*). A wine anciently made from figs, sometimes with the addition of other in-

gredients; reputed diuretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CATORETIC, adj. $Ka^2t-o-re^2t^2k$. See CATOTERIC.

CATORHINUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t-o-rinren)^2u^2s$ (n's). From $κατω$, below, and $ρῖς$, the nose. Ger. *katorhin*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum alae vomeris and the anterior nasal spine greater than +16°5. [L.]

CATOSTOMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o-stom(sto^2m)-in(en)^2a^2$. A group of the *Cyprinidae*. [L, 207.]

CATOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o^2s(os)^2tom(to^2m)^2u^2s$ (n's). From $κατω$, below, and $στόμα$, the mouth. Fr. *catostome*. Having the mouth situated low; in craniometry, having the angle between the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the punctum alae vomeris between +0°30 and +25°5. [A, 385; Lissauer (L).]

CATOTAPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-ot-a^2f(a^2f)^2t^2u^2t(a^2)$. From $κατωτατα$, inferiorly, and $φυτορ$, a plant. Fr. *catotaphytes*. Of Necker, a division of plants, comprising genera (now classed in the *Caryophyllaceae*) having the stamens inserted at the base of the calyx. [B, 38, 121.]

CATOTERIC, adj. $Ka^2t-o-te^2r^2t^2k$. Gr., $κατωτερικός$ (from $κατωτερος$, lower). Lat., *catotericus*. Fr. *catoterique*. Causing a downward flow, cathartic. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

CATOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o^2t^2t^2k-a^2$. Of Mason Good, an order of his *Eccritica* (q. v.) affecting internal surfaces. [L, 83.]

CATOTRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o-tret(trat)^2a^2$. From $κατω$, below, and $τρετος$, interced. Fr., *catotretes*. Of Ehrenberg, two families of *Infusoria* in which the anus is not terminal. [L, 109, 180.]

CATOURANISCUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o-u^2r(ur)-a^2n(a^2n)^2i^2sk^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From $κατω$, below, and $οὐρανός$, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katouranisch*. Having the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line tangent to the middle of the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between +20° and +40°. [L.]

CATOURANUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o-u^2r(ur)^2a^2n(a^2n)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From $κατω$, below, and $οὐρανός$, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katouran*. Having the angle of intersection of the radius fixus with a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the posterior nasal spine greater than +17°. [L.]

CATONYX (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-o^2x^2t^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., $κατοῦξ$ (from $κατα$ intens., and $οἶξ$, acute). Very acute (said of diseases). [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

CATRAME (It.), n. $Ka^2t-ra^2m^2a$. Tar. [B, 10.]—**Acqua di c.** See **AQUA PICIS** (under **PICIS**). **C. di legno**, C. vegetale. See **WOOD TAR**.—**Olio di c.** See **TAR OIL**.

CATRICONDA, n. The *Coix lacrima*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATRIGHONDAO, n. An Indian name for a gum-resin of a slightly acid taste, used as a stomachic and tonic. [B, 88.]

CATROBIL, n. Of the alchemists, earth. [L, 94.]

CATSJIL-KELENGU, n. In India, the *Dioscorea alata*. [B, 88.]

CATS-JOPIRI, n. In Amboyna, the *Gardenia florida*. [B, 121.]

CATSJULA-KALENGU, n. In India, the *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, n. pl. $Ka^2t^2s^2ki^2l$. A mountainous region in the State of New York, on the west side of the Hudson River, said to have the same climatic advantages as the Adirondack region. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Sept. 29, 1888, p. 363.]

CATSPIL-KELENGU, n. See **CATSJIL-KELENGU**.

CATTA CACHEREE, n. In India, a sort of *Hibiscus*. The leaves are used to hasten the maturation of phlegmons. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTA CAMBOO (Tamil), n. A variety of catechu prepared from the areca nut. [B, 180.]

CATTA GAMBER, n. See **CATECHU** (2d def.).

CATTA GAMMA, **CATTAGAUMA**, n's. Gamboge. [B, 121, 180.]

CATTAL-ILLANDAI, n. In Coromandel, a species of *Zizyphus*. [B, 121.]

CATTAMMON, n. In Madagascar, the *Eugenia jambos*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTARIA, n. See **CATARIA**.

CATTA-TIRPALL, **CATTA TRIPALL**, n's. See **CATTU-TIRPALL**.

CATTE-COULLOU, n. In Coromandel, the *Cassia chamæcrista*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTELLI-PALLA, **CATTELLI-POLLA**, n's. The *Pancratium zeylanicum*. [B, 121.]

CATTEMUNDUO, n. See **CATTIMANDUO**.

CATTEN-CLOVER, n. $Ka^2t^2e^2n-klo^2vu^2r$. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [B, 275.]

CATTION-DEREQUE, n. In Coromandel, the *Cissus angulata*. [B, 121.]

CATTERIDGE-TREE, n. $Ka^2t^2u^2r^2t^2j$ tre. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 275.]

CATTI-CATTI (Malay), n. The *Casalpinia bonduc*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTI-CORONDE, n. A tree of Ceylon having an aromatic bark sometimes substituted for cinnamon. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTILICHERY, n. In Pondichery, the *Solanum melongena*. [L, 105.]

CATTIMANDUO, **CATTIMANDU** (Teloogoo), n's. The *Euphorbia cattimandoo*. [B, 172, 185.]

CATTLE-PLAGUE, n. $Ka^2t^2l^2plag$. See **RINDERPEST**.

CATTLE-POISON-PLANT, n. $Ka^2t^2l^2poizn-pla^2nt$. In Western Australia, the *Gastrolobium trilobum*, *Gastrolobium obovatum*, and *Gastrolobium spinosum*. [B, 275.]

CATTON-CATCHEREE, n. See **CATTA CACHEREE**.

CATTON-VARY, n. In Coromandel, the *Loranthus longiflorus*. [B, 121.]

CATTON-WALAY, n. See **CATU-WAGGHEI**.

CATTU, n. An Indian name for several plants. [B, 121.]—**C. carambu** (Malay). The *Jussiaea villosa*. [B, 172.]—**C. casturi**. The *Abelmoschus moschatus* (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*). [B, 172.]—**C. gambar**. Gambir catechu. [B, 180.]—**C. gasturi**. See **C. casturi**.—**C. Kelengu**. The *Convolvulus malabaricus*. [B, 121.]—**C. molago**. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Piper*. [B, 121.]—**C. paeru** (Malay). The *Phaseolus rostratus*. [B, 172.]—**C. picinna**. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Monordia*. [B, 121.]—**C. scheragam** (Malay). **C. schiragam** (Malay). The *Vernonia anthelmintica*. [B, 121, 172.]—**C. tagera**. The *Indigofera hirsuta*. [B, 121.]—**C. tirpali** (Malay). The *Chavica Roxburghii* (*Piper longum*). [B, 121, 172.]—**C. tirtava**. The *Ocimum gratissimum*. [B, 121.]—**C. tsiernu-nageram**. A species of *Limonia* with a very acid fruit. [B, 121.]—**C. tsjandi**. The *Dolichos rotundifolius*; according to some, the *Canavalia maritima*. [B, 121.]—**C. valli**. The *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 121.]

CATTUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)^2tu^2s(tu^2s)$. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Beta vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.] 2. See **CATUS**.

CATU, n. See **CATTU**.—**C. adamboe**. The *Adambea (Lagerstræmia)*. [B, 121.]—**C. alu**. The *Ficus citrifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. bala**. The *Canna indica*. [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C. balaeren**. The *Hibiscus vitifolius*. [B, 121.]—**C. baramareca**. See **CATTU-TSIJANDI**.—**C. capel**. The *Liriope*. [B, 121.]—**C. catsjil**. The *Dioscorea bulbifera*. [B, 88, 121.] Cf. **CATSJIL-KELENGU**.—**C. curba**. The *Lavandula carnosa*. [B, 121.]—**C. kalengu**. The *Dioscorea acuminata*. [B, 121.] Cf. **CATSJIL-KELENGU**.—**C. kamhigarakta** (Sanskrit). The *Dæmonorops draco*. [L, 105.]—**C. lama**. The *Vahlia piratica*. [B, 121.]—**C. mulla**. A Malabar species of *Jasminum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. naregam**. A species of *Limonia*. [B, 121.] Cf. **CATTU-TSIERNU-NAGERAM**. [B, 121.]—**C. nargam**. The *Alangium decapetalum*. [B, 88.]—**C. nuren-kelegu**. A species of *Dioscorea* said to resemble the *Dioscorea aculeata*. [B, 121.]—**C. paeru**. A species of *Dolichos* (perhaps the *Dolichos rotundifolius*). [B, 121.]—**C. pal-valli**. The *Periploca dubia*. [B, 121.]—**C. pinaca**. The *Lagerstræmia*. [B, 121.]—**C. pitsjegam mulla**. The *Mogorium triflorum*. [B, 121.]—**C. taekka**. An undetermined tree of India, belonging, according to Adanson, to the *Caprifoliaceæ*. [B, 121.]—**C. tirpali**. See **CATTU-TIRPALI**.—**C. tjiragam-mulla**. The *Mogorium multiflorum*. [B, 121.]—**C. tritaya**. See **CATTU-TIRTAYA**. [B, 121.]—**C. tsjérégam-mulla**. See **C. tjiragam-mulla**.—**C. tsjetti-pu**. The *Artumisa indica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. uren**. The *Sida cordifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. wagghei**. The *Acacia lebbek*. [B, 121.]

CATUABA (Port.), n. $Ka^2t-u-a^2ba^2$. In Brazil, a species of *Erythroxylon*. [B, 121.]

CATUBÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^2t-u^2ba . See **COUTOUBEA**.

CATULIO-VITSNA-ELEANDI, n. In Malabar, the *Ruellia erecta*. [B, 121.]

CATULLI-PELA, **CATULLI-POLA**, n. The *Pancratium zeylanicum*. [B, 121.]

CATULOTIC, adj. $Ka^2t-u^2l-o^2t^2t^2k$. Gr., $κατουλωτικός$ (from $κατουλω$, to cause to cicatrize). Lat., *catuloticus*. Fr., *catulotique*. Ger., *vernarbend*. Tending to promote cicatrization (said of remedies). [L, 30, 109.]

CATULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)^2u^2l(u^2l)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. In botany, an ament; in zoology, a puppy. [B, 19, 121; L, 94.]

CATURIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-u^2r(ur)^2i^2d-ea^2e^2$. An extinct family of the *Amioidei* having a persistent notochord with partially ossified vertebrae, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small and pointed teeth in a single series. [L, 207.]

CATURUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)-u^2r(ur)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From *catu*, the cat, and *urus*, a tail. Fr., *cature*. 1. Of Linnaeus, see **ACALYPHA**. 2. Of Linnæus, see **ALCORNSEA**. [B, 121.]—**C. spiciflorus** [Linnaeus]. The *Acalypha hispida*. [B, 173.]

CATUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^2)^2tu^2s(tu^2s)$. The cat, of which the fat, blood, head, dung, skin, and secundines were formerly used in medicine. [L, 94.]—**C. aquæ**. The *Mustela lutra*. [L, 105.]—**C. zibethicus**. The civet cat. [L, 105.]

CATUSA (Port.), n. $Ka^2t-us^2a^2$. See **BEENEL**.

CATZOTL (Mex.), n. The *Dolichos tuberosa*. [A, 447.]

CAUA-THIENTHI (Hind.), n. The *Clitoria ternata*. [B, 172.]

CAUCAFON, n. The *Allium magicum*. [Dodoeus, Lobel (B, 121).]

CAUCALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-kal(ka^3)^2e^2e^2(a^2e^2)$. Of C. Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Caucalis*, etc. [B, 121.]

CAUCALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-kal(ka^3)^2i^2a^2$. See **CALIA**.

CAUDICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^4dka^3u^4d^2k^2u^4u^4u^4s$. Dim. of *cauda* (q. v.). Fr., *caudicule*. Ger., *Stammchen*. A perennial ramification of a root stock, leafy and growing upon the surface of the ground. It resembles a stolon, but is less elongated and has fewer runners. [B, 123.]

CAUDIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^4d^2f^2e^2r^2n^3s$. Lat., *cauliferus* (from *cauda*, a tail, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *caulifère*. Ger., *schwanztragend*. Having a tail or a tail-like appendage. [L, 41.]

CAUDIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kod-e-form. Tail-shaped. [A, 385.]

CAUDIGERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4dka^3u^4d^2j^2g^2e^2r^2u^4s$. From *cauda*, a tail, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *caudigère*. Terminating in a tail-like appendage. [L, 41.]

CAUDIMANOUS, adj. $Ka^4d^2ma^2n^2u^4s$. Lat., *caulimanus* (from *cauda*, a tail, and *manus*, a hand). Fr., *caudimane*. Ger., *schwanzhandig*. Having a prehensile tail. [L, 41.]

CADIVOLVULUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4dka^3u^4d^2j^2vo^2lwo^2l^2v^2u^4l^2u^4s$. From *cauda*, a tail, and *volvere*, a coil. See *CAUDIMANOUS*.

CAUDIE, n. Ka^4dl . Lat., *calidum*. Fr., *chaudeau*. A warm drink containing wine, eggs, sugar, and spices. [L, 77.]

CAUDO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^4d^2ka^3u^4d^2o^2o^2t^2i^2b^2i^2a^2$. For deriv., see *CAUDA* and *TIBIA*. In the *Phocidae*, a muscle extending from the caudal vertebrae to the tibia. [L, 66.]

CAUDULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4d^2ka^3u^4d^2u^4l^2(u^4l)^2a^3$. Dim. of *cauda* (q. v.). Fr., *caudule*. Ger., *Schwanzchen*. In thysanurous insects, a setaceous appendage in which the body terminates. [L, 41.]

CAUL, n. Ka^4l . Fr., *coiffe*. Ger., *Glückshaube*. It., *cuflia*. 1. A popular term for the amnion, or a portion thereof, covering the child or its head at the time of birth; due to rupture of the membranes failing to take place before the birth, or occurring late in labor and at such a situation that a portion covers the head. To be "born with a caul" (Fr., *naitre coiffé*) is deemed by the superstitious a sign of good luck. 2. The omentum.

CAUL (Fr.), n. Kol. An old name for cabbage. [L, 41.]

CAUL (Hind.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B, 172.]

CAULACANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2a^2k^2(a^3k)^2a^2n^2$. (a²)². Of Kützing, a family of *Algae* (*Peridictyaster*), having filiform, branching, gelatino-cartilaginous fronds, formed in the centre of a single longitudinal row of cells, from which diverge lateral sets of cells that come together at the periphery to form a cortical layer. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULANTHON [Benthams] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2a^2n^2a^2n^2i^2$. See *PITHECOLOBIUM*.

CAULEDON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2e(a^4)^2do^2n$. Gr., *καυλῆδών* (from *καυλός*, a stalk); really an adjective, the full expression being *κατάγμα καυλῆδών* (Lat., *fractura caulatim facta*). Fr., *caulodon*. Ger., *Querbruch*. A transverse fracture. [A, 322, 325.]

CAULERPÉE (Lat.), **CAULERPIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2u^4r^2p^2e^2r^2p^2e^2a^2a^2$, $Ed^2e(a^2a^2)^2$. From *Caulerpa*, one of the genera. Fr., *caulerpées*. Ger., *Caulerpeen*. Of Reichenbach, De Caisne, Endlicher, and others, a family or tribe of *Algae*, comprising unicellular caulescent genera; now referred to the *Celoblastæ*. [B, 49, 75, 121, 170.]

CAULES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *caulis*. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2ez(e^2s)$. Medullary filaments on the inner side of the optic thalamus. [L, 7.]

CAULESCENT, adj. $Ka^4l-e^2s^2e^2nt$. Lat., *caulescens*. Fr., c. Ger., *stengelstrebend*, *stengelig*. 1. Provided with a stalk, especially (in opposition to acaulescent) a visible aerial stalk. 2. Resembling a plant stalk (*caulis*). [B, 121, 123.]

CAULESCENTIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2e^2s^2e^2n^2(ke^2n^2)shi^2ti^2a^2$. A family of the *Echinodermata*. [L, 180.]

CAULET (Fr.), n. Kol-a. A variety of cabbage. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2i^2a^2s^2a^2$. Gr., *καυλίαις*. An ancient name for the juice of the stem (*καυλός*) of a certain plant; according to Pliny, the *Laserpitium*. [A, 319, 325.]

CAULICINALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2i^2s^2i^2k^2i^2n^2a^2n^2i^2$. Fr., *caulicinal*. Growing upon stems and branches; a botanical species name. [B, 38.] Cf. *CAULINE*.

CAULICLE, n. Ka^4l^2kl . Lat., *cauliculus* (dim. of *caulis*, a stalk). Fr., *caulicule*, *tigelle*. Ger., *Stängelchen*. A little stalk; in the germinating seed, that portion (hypocotyl, hypocotyledonary axis) of the embryonic stalk which is below the cotyledons. The name has also been applied in its Latin form to the stipules of certain fungi and to a small stem generated at the neck of a root. [B, 1, 19, 121, 329.] Cf. *CAUDICULUS*.

CAULICOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. of adj. *caulicolicus* (see *CAULICOLUS*). $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2k^2olo^2l^2e(a^2e^2)$. Fungus that live on the stems of plants. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULICOLOUS, adj. $Ka^4l^2k^2ol^2u^4s$. Lat., *caulicolicus* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *caulicole*. Living upon the stems of plants. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2k^2u^4l^2(u^4l)^2a^2$. An erroneous form of *cauliculus*. [B, 1.] See *CAULICLE*.

CAULICULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2k^2u^4l^2(u^4l)^2a^2(a^2)^2ta^2$. An order of the *Hydrozoella*. [L, 173.]

CAULICULE, n. $Ka^4l^2k^2ul$. Fr., c. See *CAULICLE*.

CAULICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2k^2u^4l^2(u^4l)^2u^4s$. Dim. of *caulis*. See *CAULICLE*.

CAULIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2flor^2u^4s$. From *caulis*, a stem, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *cauliflor*. Ger., *stammblühig*. Having flowers on the axis; a botanical species name. [B, 121.] See *POLYPREMA cauliflorum*.

CAULIFLOWER, n. $Ka^4l^2flor^2u^4a^2u^4r$. Fr., *chou-fleur*. Ger., *Blumenkohl*. Karfiol. It., *caulofiore*. Sp., *coliflor*. A variety of cabbage (the *Brassica oleracea botrytis*), the agglomerated flowers of which form a round fleshy mass which is edible. [B, 19, 75.] Cf. *C. EXCRESCENCE*.

CAULIFORM, adj. $Ka^4l^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *cauliformis* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cauliforme*. Ger., *stengel-förmig*. Stem-shaped; resembling a plant-stem. [B, 121, 123.]

CAULIGENOUS, adj. $Ka^4l^2j^2e^2n^2u^4s$. Lat., *cauligenus* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *genus*, origin, birth). Springing from a plant-stem. [B, 19.]

CAULIN, n. Ka^4l^2n . A blue coloring matter prepared from red cabbage, used for coloring wine. [B, 270.]

CAULINARY, **CAULINE**, adj's. $Ka^4l^2n^2a^2ri^2i^2n$. Lat., *caulinus*, *caulinaris*. Fr., *caulinaire*. Ger., *stengelständig*. It., *caulino*. Of or pertaining to the stem; especially disposed upon or contained in the stem (e. g., c. leaves, c. bundles). [B, 1, 19, 123.]

CAULINICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2i^2n^2i^2k^2olo^2l^2u^4s$. Fr., *caulnicole*. See *CAULICOLUS*.

CAULINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2in^2en^2u^4s$. See *CAULINE*.

CAULIPARE (Fr.), adj. Kol-e-pa-ré. From *caulis*, a bud, and *parere*, to bring forth. Transformed so as to produce an expansion like an ordinary bud instead of an embryo. [B, 38.]

CAULIRRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2r^2riz^2rezy^2u^4s$. From *caulis*, a stem, and *rhiza*, a root. Fr., *caulirrhize*. Producing roots from the stem. [B, 38.]

CAULIS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2s$. Gr., *καυλός*. Fr., *tige*. Ger., *Stengel*. It., *caule*. A stalk or stem; especially the aerial leafy stem of an herbaceous plant; anciently, the penis, also the neck of the uterus; in cerebral anatomy, the crus cerebri. [A, 325; B, 1, 123; I, 30; K.]—**C. deliquescent**. A stem which divides irregularly into branches at some distance above the ground. [B, 19.] **C. excurrent**. See *EXCURRENT AXIS*.—**C. fasciatum**. Fr., *tige en bandelette*. A stem made up by the union of two or more branches. [B, 121.] **C. procumbens**. See *PROCUMBENT AXIS*.

CAULO-ACROBLASTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2o(2)^2a^2k^2(a^3k)^2ro(ro)^2bla^2st(bla^2st)^2e(a^2e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, an order of the *Acroblastæ*, comprising the formations (*formations*) *Glumaceæ* and *Ensatae*. [B, 170.]

CAULOBRYON [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2o^2b^2ri^2$. (ru⁶) o²n. See *PIPER*.

CAULOBULBE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-bu⁶lb. A bulb of the nature of or representing a stem. [B, 121.]

CAULOCARPOUS, adj. $Ka^4l-o-ka^3rp^2u^4s$. Lat., *caulocarpeus*, *caulocarpus* (from *καυλός*, a stem, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *caulocarpe*, *caulocarpien*. Having a stalk which persists and bears fruit for several successive years. [De Candolle (B, 1, 19).]

CAULOCOLEOPHYTA [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2o(2)^2kol^2ko^2l^2e^2o^2f^2i^2u^4t^2a^2$. See *CAULO-ACROBLASTÆ*.

CAULODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2o^2d^2ez(as)$. Gr., *καυλῶδες* (from *καυλός*, a stem, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling a stalk or stem; as a n., of Pliny, the green cabbage. [A, 387; B, 121.]

CAULOGENUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3u^4l)^2o^2j(o^2g)^2e^2n^2u^4m$. (u⁴m). A tuber of the nature of or representing a stalk (e. g., that of a potato). [Irmisch (B, 121).]

CAULOME, n. Ka^4l-om^2 . Lat., *cauloma*. A generic term for the stem or leaf-bearing portion of a plant-axis and all its forms and representatives, including the rhizome, the runner, the tuber, the corm, the bulb-axis, the flower-axis, tendrils, and thorns; the term was formerly applied to the stem of a palm (see *CAUDEX*) and to the cauliform portion of the thallus in *Algae*. [B, 19.]

CAULOPHYLLE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fel. See *CAULOPHYLLUM*.



THE CAULOPHYLLUM PHALICTROIDES. (AFTER J. U. AND C. G. LLOYD.)

CAULOPHYLLE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'lo-fil'le* [ka'lo-fil'le]). Fr. *caulophylle*. Of *Berberis*, a subdivision of the *Cuneifera* (1850) of *Berberis* (1850), comprising *Leontice*, *Caulophyllum*, and *Daphniphyllum*. [B. 130.]

CAULOPHYLLIN, n. *Ka'lo-fil'in* [ka'lo-fil'in]. Fr. *caulophyllum*. A resinous precipitate thrown down on pouring a concentrated tincture of *caulophyllum* into water. [B. 5.]

CAULOPHYLLUM (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-fil'um* [ka'lo-fil'um]). humulif. From *καυλος*, a stem, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr. *caulophylle*. 1. Of *Michauxia*, a genus of North American berberidaceous plants of the tribe *Berberis*, by Baillon referred to *Leontice*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. the rhizome and rootlets of *C. thalictroides*. [B. 5, 12, 121.] *C. thalictroides* (Michaux.) Ger. *Steingelblatt*, *Fransamer*. Syn.: *Leontice thalictroides* (Linnaeus). Blue cohosh, blueberry root, pappoose-root, squaw-root. The only species, a perennial herb growing in damp woods throughout the United States, and in Japan and the region of the Amoor. The rhizome with its matted rootlets contains saponin or a similar principle and two resins. It has been considered to be emmenagogue, cathartic, and diaphoretic. The roasted seeds are said to be employed as a substitute for coffee. [B. 5, 93, 245.]

CAULOPECTUS (Lat., adj. *Ka'lo-pek'tus* [ka'lo-pek'tus]). From *καυλος*, the penis, and *πέλεκτος*, stricken. Affected with cauloplegia. [A. 322.]

CAULOPLÉGIA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-pek'ia* [ka'lo-pek'ia]). From *καυλος*, the penis, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Paralysis of the penis. [A. 322.]

CAULOPTERIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'lo-pek'te'ridē* [ka'lo-pek'te'ridē]). Fr. *caulopteridées*. Of Brongniart, a division of fossil ferns with arborescent or herbaceous stems and with or without petioles and adventitious roots. [B. 121, 170.]

CAULOPTERIDES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ka'lo-pek'te'ridēs* [ka'lo-pek'te'ridēs]). Of Endlicher, an order of ferns corresponding nearly to the *Caulopteridées*, distinguished by the scalariform vessels of the trunk, which are arranged in a single row about a medullary substance and send prolongations into the leaves and roots. [B. 121, 170.]

CAULORAPUM (Cam.) [Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-pek'tum* [ka'lo-pek'tum]]. The *Brassica oleracea*. [B. 211.]

CAULORRHIZA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-pek'tis* [ka'lo-pek'tis]). From *καυλος*, the penis, and *ρῆγνυμι*, to burst forth. Haemorrhage from the penis. [F.] *C. ejaculatoria*. See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHOEA.

CAULORRHIZUS (Fr., adj. *Kol'or-riz*). See CAULORRHIZUS.

CAULORRHOEA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-pek'tis* [ka'lo-pek'tis]). From *καυλος*, the penis, and *ρῆγνυμι*, to burst forth. Haemorrhage from the penis. [F.] *C. ejaculatoria*. See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHOEA.

CAULOS (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-s* [ka'lo-s]). Gr. *καυλός*. See CAULUS.

CAULOSARQUE (Fr., n. *Kol'osa'rk*). From *καυλος*, a stem, and *σάρξ*, flesh. See CAULOBULBE.

CAULOSPORA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-spo'ra* [ka'lo-spo'ra]). From *καυλος*, a stem, and *σπορα*, a seed. Of K. H. Schultz, homorganic plants bearing seeds on the stem. [A. 322.]

CAULUS (Lat., n. f. *Ka'lo-s* [ka'lo-s]). See CAULUS.

CAUMA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'um* [ka'um]). Gen. *caumatus* (-is). Gr. *καύμα*. Heat, a burning, especially a burning fever; of young, inflammation and inflammatory fever, a genus of the order *Pyrexia*, class *Paranasal*. [L. 390.] *C. bronchitis* (Young). See *Croup*. *C. carditis*. See CARDITIS. *C. catarrhale*. See *Coryza*. *C. cystitis*. See CYSTITIS. *C. enteritis*. See ENTERITIS. *C. erythematicum*. See ERYTHEMA. *C. gastritis*. See GASTRITIS. *C. hemorrhagicum*. An active hemorrhage. [L. 290.] *C. hepatitis*. Acute hepatitis. [L. 290.] *C. hysteritis*. Metritis. [L. 290.] *C. nephritis*. Idiopathic nephritis. [L. 290.] *C. odontalgicum*. See ODONTALGIA. *C. ophthalmitis*. See OPHTHALMIA. *C. otitis*. See OTITIS. *C. paristhmis* (Young). See PARISTHMITIS and CYANOTIC. *C. parotitis*. See *Cyanotic parotiditis*. *C. peripneumonia*. See PNEUMONIA *peripneumonia*. *C. peritonitis*. See PERITONITIS. *C. phlegmone*. See PHLEGMON. *C. phrenitis* (Young). See PHRENITIS. *C. pleuritis*. See PLEURISY. *C. podagricum*. See GOUT. *C. rheumaticus*. Acute rheumatism. [L. 290.] *C. rubella*. See RUBELLA. *C. splenitis*. See SPLENITIS.

CAUMATIC, adj. *Ka'm-a'tik*. Relating to cauma (q. v.). [a. 17.]

CAUMATODES (Lat., adj. *Ka'm-a'todes* [ka'm-a'todes]). Gr. *καυματώδης* (from *καύμα*, see CAUMA, and *είδος*, resemblance). Hot, burning, feverish. [A. 322.]

CAUMON, **CAUMOUN**, n's. A palm-tree of Cayenne, perhaps the *Acacia obovata*; the buds and fruit are eaten and the oil expressed from the fruit is used like olive-oil. [B. 38, 88.]

CAUNEI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Ka'nei* [ka'nei]). Figs obtained from Caune, a city of Etolia; employed topically by Celus. [B. 45.]

CAUNGA, n. Of Rheede, the *Areca catechu*. [B. 121.]

CAUPPETRAPE (Fr.), n. *Kop'trap*. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B. 121.]

CAUQUOTREPO, n. In Provence, the *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B. 121.]

CAURE (Fr.), n. Kor. The *Corylus avellana*. [B. 121.]

CAURETTE (Fr.), n. Koret. The hazel-nut; the fruit of *Corylus avellana*. [B. 38.]

CAURIER (Fr.), n. Koriet. See CAURE.

CAU-RUNG, n. In Cochinchina, the *Areca*. [B. 121.]

CAUSA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'za* [ka'za]). See CAUSE. *C. abdita*. See *Hidden cause*. *C. antecedens*. An ultimate cause. [A. 325.] *C. continens*. Fr. *cause continens*. A cause that continues to act after its effect has begun. [A. 325.] *C. conjuncta*. An immediate cause. [L. 104.] *C. disponsens*. A predisposing cause. [L. 116.] *C. excitans*. An exciting cause. [L. 116.] *C. procataretica*. See *Procataretic cause*. *C. progumena*. A remote cause. [A. 325.] *C. proxima*. A proximate cause. [A. 325.]

CAUSAL, adj. *Ka'za* [ka'za]. Lat. *causalis*. Fr. *c.* Ger. *c.* *ursachlich*. Pertaining to or founded on the cause of a disease. See C. INDICATION.

CAUSALGIA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'za-kia* [ka'za-kia]). From *καυσος*, burning heat, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr. *causalgie*. Ger. *Causalgie*. Neuralgia with a sense of severe burning pain; particularly a painful affection, often affecting the foot, chiefly characterized by a burning pain with pain and tenderness at various neighboring points, sometimes accompanied by twitching or spasmodic action of some sort about the affected part—generally observed in women; also a condition giving rise to similar pain, accompanied with a glossy state of the skin, in the area of distribution of a nerve that has been injured. [A. 326.] C. T. Poore, "Med. Record," July 22, 1882, p. 196.]

CAUSALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. *Ka'za(k'a-u's)-a(a's)'li's*. 1. Adj. See CAUSAL. 2. Noun, *causal idos* [idos], a blub or blister resulting from a burn. [A. 322.]

CAUSALITY, n. *Ka'za-a'li'ti'ti*. Fr. *causalité*. Ger. *Kausalität*. It., *causalità*. Sp., *causalidad*. The faculty of perceiving the relations between causes and effects. [Spurzheim, Broussais (A. 301).]

CAUSATIO (Lat., n. f. *Ka'za-k'a-u'sio* [ka'za-k'a-u'sio]). Gen., *causatio'nis*. 1. See CAUSATION. 2. Disease, sickness. [A. 318.]

CAUSATION, n. *Ka'za-shu'n*. Lat., *causatio*. The process by which a cause produces an effect. [A. 302.] Cf. ETIOLOGY.

CAUSE, n. *Ka'za*. Gr. *αἰτία*, *αἰτιον*. Lat. *causa*. Fr. *c.* Ger. *Ursache*. It., Sp., *causa*. Any act or state of things that produces a certain effect. [A. 385.] *Accessory c.* Fr., *c. accessoire*. A c. that contributes to the production of an effect mainly due to another c. [A. 316.] *Accidental c.* Fr., *c. accidentelle*. See *Occasional c.* *Antecedent c.* Lat., *causa antecedens*. Fr., *c. antécédente*. A remote or predisposing c. [A. 385.] *C. animée*. See *Vital c.* *C. cachée* (Fr.). See *Hidden c.* *C. continente* (Fr.). See *Causa continens*. *C. éloignée* (Fr.). See *Remote c.* *C. excitante* (Fr.). See *Proximate c.* *C. formelle* (Fr.). See *Specific c.* *C. intime* (Fr.). See *Internal c.* *C. occulte* (Fr.). See *Hidden c.* *C. pro-chaine* (Fr.). See *Proximate c.* *Common c.* 1. A c. that most usually gives rise to the result under consideration. 2. A c. that produces two or more effects, any one of which may erroneously be attributed to one of the others. *Determining c.* [Chomel]. Fr., *c. déterminante*. A c. that gives efficiency to other c's, precipitating their action. *Efficient c.* A c. that gives rise to the effect alone, independently of the action of other c's. *Endopathic c.* See *Internal c.* *Essential c.* See *Efficient c.* *Exciting c.* Fr., *c. excitante*. See *Proximate c.* *Exopathic c.*, *External c.* Fr., *c. externe*. A c. that operates from without the organism. [L. 41.] *Hidden c.* Lat., *causa abdita*. Fr., *c. cachée*. A c. that is inappreciable. [L. 41.] *Immediate c.* See *Proximate c.* *Internal c.* Fr., *c. intime*. A c. that exists within the organism, as in self-infection. [L. 41.] *Mechanical c.* A c. that operates mechanically. *Negative c.* Fr., *c. négative*. A c. consisting in the absence of some condition necessary to the prevention of the effect. [L. 41.] *Occasional c.* Fr., *c. occasionelle*. See *Determining c.* *Occult c.* See *Hidden c.* *Physical c.* Fr., *c. physique*. A c. acting in conformity to physical laws. [L. 41.] *Physiological c.* Fr., *c. physiologique*. A c. that acts only with the co-operation of some physiological act or process. [L. 41.] *Positive c.* Fr., *c. positive*. See *Efficient c.* *Predisponent c.*, *Predisposing c.*, *Procataretic c.* Lat., *causa procataretica seu disponsens*. Fr., *c. predisposante*. Ger., *prädisponierendes Moment*. A c. that acts upon the organism in such a manner as to make it more readily susceptible to the action of an exciting c. *Primary c.*, *Proximate c.* Lat., *causa proxima*. Fr., *c. prochaine*. Ger., *nächste Ursache*. That one of two or more c's that comes into play last and produces its effect with comparative rapidity. *Remote c.*, *Secondary c.* See *Ultimate c.* *Specific c.* Fr., *c. spécifique*, *c. formelle*. A c. of a specific nature (e. g., a pathogenetic micro-organism). *Ultimate c.* Fr., *c. éloignée*. A c. that eventually proves operative with the co-operation of a proximate c. *Vital c.* Fr., *c. animée*. A specific pathogenic organism. [A. 385.] Cf. CONTAGIUM VIVUM.

CAUSEA [Scopol.] (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'za* [ka'za]. Fr. *causee*. See HIRTELLA.

CAUSALGIE (Fr.), n. *Kos* [ka'za]-zhé. See CAUSALGIA.

CAUSIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka'za-k'a-u'sio* [ka'za-k'a-u'sio]. A family of the *Ophidi colubiformes venenos*. [L. 121.]

CAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka'za(k'a-u's)-is*. Gen., *caus'eos* (-is). Gr., *καυσίς*. Combustion, cauterization; also a burn. [A. 322, 387.]

CAUSODES (Lat., adj. *Ka'za-k'a-u'sio* [ka'za-k'a-u'sio]). Gr. *καυσώδης* (from *καυσίς*, combustion, and *είδος*, resemblance). Burning-hot, glowing, ardent; as a n., see CAUSUS. [A. 322, 325.]

CAUSOMA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'za-k'a-u'sio* [ka'za-k'a-u'sio]). Gen., *causom'atos* (-is). Gr., *καύσωμα*. See CAUMA and CAUSUS.

CAUSOS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka'za-k'a-u'sio* [ka'za-k'a-u'sio]. See CAUSUS.

CAUSSIDÉ, **CAUSSIDUS**, n's. See CAUSSIDA.

CAUSTIC, adj. and n. *Ka'zstik*. Gr., *καυστικός* (adj.), *καυστήρ* (n.), *καυστήριον* (n.). Lat., *causticus* (adj.), *causticum* (n.). Fr., *caustique*. Ger., *kaustisch* (adj.), *ätzend* (adj.), *Ätzmittel* (n.).

It., *caustico*. Sp., *caustico*. 1. Destroying tissue as if by burning (and especially of substances which produce disintegration of tissue by chemical action); as a n., a substance so acting. 2. In optics, a curve produced by joining the intersections of the rays refracted through a lens or other transparent medium *or* by reflection or reflected from a mirror *or* by reflection. [B.] **Ammoniacal c.** See POMMADE de Gondret.—**Black c.** See CAUSTICUM sulfurico-crocatum.—**Cinquoin's c.** See Cinquoin's PASTE. **C. arrows.** See FLECHES caustiques. **C. by reflection.** **C. by refraction.** See C. (3d def.). **Common c.** Potassa or a c. preparation containing it.—**Dubois's c.** See Poudre escharotique arsenicale.—**Escharotic c.** Fr., *caustique escharotique*, *escharotique*. Fr. Cod.]. A c. that produces a slough. [B. 113.] **Filhos's c.** See POTASSA cum calce.—**Frère Côme's c.** See ARSENICAL PASTE. **Golden c.** Fr., *caustique doré*. See RECAMIER'S c. **Gondret's c.** See POMMADE de Gondret.—**Iodine c.** See CAUSTICUM IODI.—**Landolf's c.** A preparation used as an application to cancers; it contains the chlorides of bromine, zinc, gold, and antimony. [a. 13; L. 49.] **Lugol's c.** See CAUSTICUM IODI. **Lunar c.** Lat., *causticum lunare*. Fr., *caustique lunaire*. Ger., *Höllenstein*. It., *caustico lunare*. Sp., *caustico lunar*. Fused nitrate of silver; so called because the symbol of *luna* (the moon) was given by the alchemists to silver. [a. 21.]—**Mercureial c.** 1. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of commercial nitric acid. 2. The same, nitric acid of a sp. gr. of 1.5 being used. 3. The same as No. 1, but evaporated to $\frac{1}{2}$ of its weight. 4. A preparation made by mixing 1 oz. of mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of nitric acid, and $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm of arsenious acid. [L. 120 (a. 21).] **Milder common c.** Lat., *causticum commune mitius*. See POTASSA cum calce. [B.]—**Mitigated c.** See ARGENTI nitras dilutus. **Recamier's c.** A solution of 1 part of chloride of gold in 100 parts of nitrohydrochloric acid. [B. 46 (a. 21).] **Rousselot's c.** See Poudre escharotique arsenicale.—**Stronger common c.** Lat., *causticum commune acerrimum*. See C. POTASSA.—**Sulphuric c.** See CAUSTICUM sulfurico-crocatum.—**Vienna c.** Lat., *causticum vindobonense* (see *causticum*). Fr., *caustique de Vienne*. Ger., *Wiener Aetzpulver*. See POTASSA cum calce.

CAUSTIC-HOLDER, n. Ka'st'ik-hold-u'sr. Fr., *porte-pierre*, *porte-caustique*. Ger., *Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument for holding a piece of caustic. [E.] (Cf. PORTE-CAUSTIQUE and CAUSTICOPHORUM.) **Politzer's pharyngeal c.-h.** An instrument consisting of a quadrilateral piece of silver, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cm. long and 4 mm. in diameter, furnished with a handle 20 cm. long. The four sides, as well as the free end of the prism, are roughened like a file, in order to give the nitrate of silver, which is melted upon it, a firmer hold. The nitrate of silver is melted upon the side of the instrument corresponding to the side of the pharynx which it is intended to cauterize. It is introduced behind the soft palate into the superior pharynx. [F. 3.]

CAUSTICITY, n. Ka'st'is'it'it'. Lat., *causticitas*. Fr., *causticité*. Ger., *Aetzbarkeit*, *Aetzkraft*. The quality of being caustic. [L. 49.]

CAUSTICOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-ik-o'f'ot'o'-ru'm'ru'm'. From *καυστικός*, a caustic, and *φορέω*, to carry. Fr., *causticophore*. Ger., *Kausticophor*, *Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument specially adapted for conveying a caustic to a particular locality in the urethra, the cervix uteri, etc. [Segalas, Tanchon (A. 322).]

CAUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-ik-o'f'ot'o'-ru'm'ru'm'. See CAUSTIC.—**C. aethiopicum**. See C. sulfurico-crocatum.—**C. alcaalinum**. See POTASSA fusa.—**C. ammoniacale** Gondret. See POMMADE de Gondret. **C. antimoniale**. Antimony trichloride. [B.] **C. arsenicale**. Fr., *poudre arsenicale de Justamonde*. Syn.: *arsenicum antimonium*. A mixture of white arsenic with arsenic trisulphide, with or without the addition of opium. [B. 119.] **C. chirurgicum**, **C. chirurgorum**. See POTASSA fusa. **C. commune acerrimum**, **C. commune fortius**. See POTASSA fusa. **C. commune mitius**. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. cum chlorureto zincico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caustique au chlorure de zinc*. **C. cum kali hydroc.** cum calce, **C. cum potassa et calce**, **C. Filhos** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. lunare**. See Lunar CAUSTIC. **C. nigrum**. See C. sulfurico-crocatum. **C. nitricum**. See Solidified NITRIC ACID. **C. odontalgicum**. Fr., *caustique odontalgique*. A preparation made of 400 parts of nitric acid and 5 of morphia acetate; applied to painful dental cavities. [B. 92 (a. 21).]—**C. potentiale**. Caustic potassa. [B. 88.]—**C. salinum**, **C. salinum**. See POTASSA fusa.—**C. sulfurico-carbonicum** [Ricord], **C. sulfurico-carbonicum**, **C. sulfurico-crocatum**. Fr., *caustique sulfo-safrané* [Velpeau]. Black caustic; made by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with either powdered charcoal or saffron until the mixture acquires the consistence of a paste. Instead of the last ingredient, powdered licorice or charcoal may be employed. [B. 108 (a. 21).] **C. vegetabile**. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.—**C. viennense**, **C. viennense fuscum**, **C. viennense fuscum Filhos**, **C. vindobonense**. See POTASSA cum calce.

CAUSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-ik-o'f'ot'o'-ru'm'ru'm'. See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kost'ek. See CAUSTIC.—**C. acide**. A caustic containing an acid substance *e. g.* eau de Rabel (*liquor sulfurico-aceticus*) and chromic acid. [B. 93 (a. 21).] **C. à la gutta percha**. A preparation made by melting gutta percha, adding half its weight of potassa caustica, molding into pastilles, and, before use, dipping into alcohol for a few seconds. [B. 46 (a. 21).]—**C. alcalin**. A caustic consisting of or containing an alkali (*e. g.*, caustic potassa). Bonnet, classifying caustics according to their chemical characteristics, considers c's alkaline to be forms of c's coagulants. [B. 46 (a. 21).] **C. ammoniacal**. See POMMADE de Gondret. [L. 85.] **C. anticancéreuse** de Plunkett. A paste made of 4 parts of arsenious acid and 30 each of sulphur, *Ranunculus acris*, and asafoetida, mixed together with white of egg. [B. 46 (a.

21).]—**C. arsenical**. See Poudre escharotique arsenicale.—**C. coagulant**. A caustic acting by producing coagulation of albumin. Malhe divides caustics into c's liqéfiant and c's coagulants. [B. 46 (a. 21).] **C. de Filhos** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. de Rivalier**, **C. de Velpeau**. A paste containing concentrated nitric acid, or more frequently, sulphuric acid. [B. 108 (a. 21).]—**C. de Vienne** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. doré**. See RECAMIER'S CAUSTIC.—**C. Filhos**. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. liqéfiant**. A caustic which acts by liquefying tissue. [B. 46 (a. 21).]—**C. lunaire**. Silver nitrate. [B. 93.]—**C. métallique**. A caustic containing a metal or metallic salt (*e. g.*, butter of antimony, nitrate of silver, nitrate of mercury, etc.). [B. 93 (a. 21).]—**C. odontalgique**. See CAUSTICUM odontalgicum. **C. par réflexion**, **C. par refraction**. See CAUSTIC (2d def.). **C. perpétuel**. Fused silver nitrate. [B. 88.]—**C. sulfo-carbonique** de Ricord, **C. sulfo-safrané**, **C. sulfo-safrané de Velpeau**. See CAUSTICUM sulfurico-crocatum.—**Porte-c.** See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

CAUSTISCH (Ger.), adj. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-sh. See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTOCYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-o(o)-sik(ku'k)-lu's'ulu's'. From *καυστικός*, a caustic, and *κύκλος*, a ring. Fr., *caustocycle*, *cautère circulaire*. Ger., *Aetzing*. Syn.: *annulus causticus*. Of Sanson, a caustic ring, one in which nitrate of mercury was fixed, for cauterizing the cornea. [A. 322.]

CAUSTODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-o(o)-du's'rm-(de'rm)-i(e)'tis. Gen., *caustodermi'tis*. More properly written *caustodermatitis*. Fr., *caustodermite*. Ger., *Hautentzündung durch Verbrennen*. Inflammation of the skin from a burn. [A. 322.]

CAUSTOGYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-o(o)-jir(gu'r)-u's'nu's'. From *καυστικός*, a caustic, and *γυρος*, a ring. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.

CAUSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka'st'ika's'it'it'-u's'nu's'. Fr., *kaûsus*. Fr., *fièvre ardente* (ou chaude). Ger., *Brennfieber*. It., *febbre ardente*. Sp., *causim*, *fièvre ardente*. Of Hippocrates, a burning fever; one attended with excessive heat, intolerable thirst, and very violent symptoms; the remittent fever with gastric symptoms observed in hot countries. Of Mosely, yellow fever. [A. 301; B. 117; D. 46, 74; L.]—**C. endemica**. Yellow fever. [L. 119.]—**Exquisite c.** An excessively severe burning fever. [Boerhaave (B. 117).]

CAUTER (Lat.), n. m. Ka't'ika's'it'it'-u's'nu's'. Gen., *cauter's*. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Brenneisen* (1st def.). 1. Lit., a branding iron, a cautery-iron. 2. Any caustic application. [A. 322.]—**C. trisulcus**. A three-pronged cautery-iron, said to have been used by Marcellus for cauterizing the substance of the spleen.

CAUTERANT, adj. and n. Ka't'e'r-a'nt. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTÈRE (Fr.), n. Kot'e'r. See CAUSTIC, CAUTERY, and ISSUE.—**C. actuel**. See Actual CAUTERY.—**C. à gaz**. See Gas CAUTERY.—**C. annulaire**, **C. circulaire**. Syn.: *couronne de feu*. 1. A thick disc-shaped cautery-iron, hollowed out in the centre. [A. 301.] 2. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.—**C. conique**. Syn.: *pointe de feu*. A conical cautery-iron. [A. 385.]—**C. cutellaire**. Syn.: *couteau de feu*. A knife-shaped cautery-iron. [A. 301.]—**C. de Rust**. A cautery-iron of a prismatic shape. [L. 87.]—**C. électrique**. See GALVANO-CAUTERY.—**C. en champion**. A mushroom-shaped cautery-iron. [L. 87.]—**C. en hache**. A hatchet-shaped cautery-iron. [L. 87.]—**C. en rondache**. See C. cutellaire.—**C. en roseau**. A reed-shaped cautery-iron. [E. 7.]—**C. galvanique**. See GALVANO-CAUTERY.—**C. olivaire**. An olive-pointed cautery-iron. [E.]—**C. permanent**. An issue. [L. 41.]—**C. simple**. See Actual CAUTERY. [L. 49.]—**Thermo-c.** See Paquelin's CAUTERY.

CAUTERETIC, adj. Ka't'e'r-e't'ik. Lat., *cautereticus*. Fr., *cautéretique*. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTERETS (Fr.), n. Kot'e-r-a. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are numerous mineral springs, among which are the "César," "Espagnol," "Raiillère," "Petit-Sauveur," "Les Eufs," and "Manhourat." They contain sulphur, sodium, sulphates, alkaline carbonates, chlorides, iron, and free nitrogen. They are thermal, some of them hyperthermal (45° or 48° C.); used in drinking, bathing, half-baths etc., for diseases of the respiratory organs and the stomach, and for chronic rheumatism. [A. Reumont (A. 319); L. 49.]

CAUTERIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka't'ika's'it'it'-e'a'-ri-a'z-a's'nu's'. From *καυτήριον*, to cauterize. See CAUTERIZATION.

CAUTÉRISANT (Fr.), adj. Ko-ta-rez-a'nt. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTÉRISATION (Lat.), n. f. Ka't'ika's'it'it'-e'a'-ri-a'z-a's'nu's'. (a's'hi'a'ti'z)-o. Gen., *cauterisatio'nis*. See CAUTERIZATION.—**C. in distans**. Fr., *cautérisation objective*. Cauterization with the cautery held at some distance from the surface, so as to graduate the degree of burning. [Wolzenhoff (A. 319).]—**C. per contactum**. Cauterization by actual contact with the cautery. [Wolzenhoff (A. 319).]—**C. provocatoria** [Tarnowsky]. A cauterization designed to provoke, in case the subject is syphilitic, a local syphilitic infiltration; proposed by Tarnowsky as a means of diagnosis. According to him, when the skin of a person affected with syphilis, whether latent or manifest, is cauterized so as to produce ulceration, the periphery and base of the ulcer after a certain interval become infiltrated with a syphilitic deposit, and a characteristic copper-colored border is formed. ["Vierteljahresschr. f. Derm. u. Syph." 1877, p. 19 (G).]

CAUTÉRISATION (Fr.), n. Ko-ta-rez-a's'e-o'ant. See CAUTERIZATION.—**C. actuelle**. See Actual CAUTERY.—**C. à la flamme**. Cauterization by allowing a flame to strike the skin. [L. 41.]—**C. centrale**. The simple insertion of a *fleche caustique* into the centre of a superficial tumor. [Wolzenhoff (A. 319).]—**C. chinoise**. See Slow CAUTERIZATION.—**C. circulaire**. See C. en fleches.—**C. destructive**. Cauterization to the extent of actual destruction of tissue, as opposed to mere rubefaction or vesication. [L. 49, 87.]—

C. douloureuse. See *C. vesicante*.—**C. électrique.** *C. électrochimique.* See *Galvano-cautery*.—**C. en flèche.** Cauterization by means of pointed pieces of a dried caustic paste, especially potassa cum calce, thrust into and around a growth that is to be destroyed. [A, 301.] See *Flèches caustiques*.—**C. en puissance.** See *Potential cautery*.—**C. épidermique.** Very superficial cauterization, affecting only the epidermis. [L, 87.]—**C. hémostatique.** Cauterization for the purpose of checking or preventing hemorrhage. [L, 41, 87; a, 18.]—**C. indirecte.** Cauterization at a point remote from the seat of disease, for purposes of revulsion. [L, 87.]—**C. japonaise.** *C. lente.* See *Slow cauterization*.—**C. linéo-circulaire.** Cauterization with the galvanic cautery loop. [a, 18.]—**C. modifiatrice.** Cauterization of a diseased surface for the purpose of setting up a healthy action. [L, 87; a, 18.]—**C. objective.** See *Cauterisation in distans*.—**C. par des corps en ignition.** Cauterization by burning fluids or solids upon the surface. [L, 41.] Cf. *Moxa*.—**C. par les rayons solaires.** See *Solar cautery*.—**C. ponctuée.** See *Punctate cauterization*.—**C. potentielle.** See *Potential cautery*.—**C. sous-cutanée.** Deep cauterization without affecting the superficial parts, as by deep injections of ammonia, or by passing a cautery-iron through a tube. [a, 18.]—**C. tubulaire.** Of Tripiër, the operation of making an opening into a cyst by means of an instrument connected with the negative pole of a battery, so that the walls of the tubular opening are charred. See also *Ovariostomy*.—**C. vésicante.** Cauterization to the degree of vesication, as with an iron heated in boiling water. [L, 41.]

CAUTERISM, n. *Ka't'e-r-i-zm.* See *CAUTERIZATION*.

CAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. *Ka't'e-kā' u't'e-sā' r'ē' u'mō'm.* Gr., *καυτήριον*, *kaup'ti-rion* (from *kaueiv*, to burn). Fr., *cautère*; Ger., *Kauter*, *Arzt-mittel*, *Brennmittel*. It., Sp., *cauterio*. See *CAUTERY* and *CAUSTIC*.—**C. attuale.** See *Actual cautery*.—**C. antimoniaie.** See *Liquor antimoni chloridi*.—**C. potentielle.** See *Potential cautery*.

CAUTERIZATION, n. *Ka't'e-r-i-z-a'shu'z'n.* Gr., *καυσις*. Lat., *cauterisatio*, *caustio*. Fr., *cauterisation*. Ger., *Kauterisation*, *Andrennen*, *Verbrennung*, *Atzung*. It., *cauterizzazione*. Sp., *cauterización*. The act of cauterizing, of destroying living tissue by means of heat or some other caustic. [A, 301.]—**C. by contact.** See *Cauterisation per contactum*.—**C. by points.** See *Punctate cautery*.—**Distant c.** See *Cauterisation in distans*.—**Inherent c.** Fr., *cautérisation inhérente*. Deep c. with the actual cautery. [E; L, 41.]—**Linear c.** Fr., *cauterisation linéaire*. C. in a line, as with a knife-shaped cautery, the galvanic cautery wire, or a row of fleches caustiques. [a, 18.]—**Neapolitan c.** Fr., *cauterisation napolitaine*. Deep c. through an incision made for the purpose. [E.]—**Objective c.** Fr., *cautérisation objective*. See *CAUTERISATION in distans*.—**Punctate c.** Fr., *pointes de feu*, *cautérisation ponctuée*. Ger., *punktformige Ätzung*. It., *cauterizzazione punteggiata*. Multiple deep c. with a pointed cautery. [L, 41.]—**Slow c.** Fr., *cautérisation lente*. C. with the moxa. [E; L, 41.]—**Transcurrent c.** Fr., *cautérisation transcurrente*. Superficial c. by drawing a white-hot iron rapidly over the surface in transverse lines. [D, 33; L, 41.]

CAUTERY, n. *Ka't'e-r-i-z.* Gr., *καυτήριον*. Lat., *cauterium*. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Kauter*. It., Sp., *cauterio*. Any cauterizing agent, particularly the actual c. (q. v.).—**Actual c.** Lat., *cauterium attuale*, *ferrum candens*. Fr., *cautère actuel*. Ger., *Brenneisen*, *Glüh-eisen*. It., *cauterio attuale*. Sp., *cauterio candente*. A heated iron or other apparatus for cauterization by means of actual heat, as opposed to the potential c.—**Button-c.** A c.-iron shaped like a button. [L.]—**Conical c.** Fr., *cautère conique*. A c.-iron in the form of a truncated cone. [A, 385.]—**Electric c.**, *Galvanic c.*, *Galvano-c.* Fr., *galvano-cautère*, *cautère*

électrique. A c. apparatus in which a loop of wire or an instrument fashioned somewhat like a knife, made of platinum selected on account of its being a comparatively poor conductor of electricity, is interposed in a galvanic circuit and heated by means of a battery arranged for quantity (see under *BATTERY*). [A, 321.]—**Gas c.** Fr., *cautère à gaz*. An apparatus invented by Nélaton for cauterization with an illuminating-gas flame. An elastic bag for holding the gas communicates by a piece of rubber tubing with a glass tube drawn to a point having a calibre of 0.1 mm. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," 1863, p. 540 (a, 21).]—**Knife c.** A c. instrument shaped like a knife.—**Nummular c.** Fr., *cautère nummulaire*. A c.-iron in the form of a coin-like disc. [A, 385.]—**Paquelin's c.** The so-called thermo-c.; an apparatus founded on the property possessed by platinum, when heated red-hot, of remaining incandescent as long as the vapor of a hydrocarbon is projected upon it. A hollow piece of platinum, varying in shape according to the purpose in view, is attached to a tube connected with a reservoir of benzine, the vapor of which is pumped into the hollow of the piece of platinum (previously heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp) by means of a hand-bulb. [A, 321.]—**Potential c.** Lat., *cauterium potentielle*. Fr., *cautère potentiel*. A general term for all other cauterizing agents than actual heat.—**Solar c.** A lens ("burning-glass") used for concentrating the rays of the sun upon a part so as to cauterize it.—**Thermo-c.** Fr., *thermo-cautère*. Properly, any form of actual c.; as commonly used, Paquelin's c. (q. v.).

CAUTICH, CAU-TISCH, n's. In Cochinchina, the *Cibotium barometz*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAUTO, n. A West Indian name for the *Hirtella silvea*. [B, 282.]

CAUTSCHOA (Chinese), n. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 121.]

CAUVALAT (Fr.), **CAUVALAT-LE-VIGAN** (Fr.), n's. *Ko-va'l-a³, ko-va'l-a³-l'-ve-ga³n².* A place in the department of the Gard, France, where there is a spring containing sulphur, calcium, and free hydrosulphuric and carbonic acids. Used for drinking, baths, and douches in affections of the respiratory and urinary passages, rheumatism, and moist skin diseases. [L, 49.]

CAVA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cavus*, hollow. *Ka(ka)²/va³(wa³).* 1. Of the older pharmacists, the *Corydalis* c. [B, 121.] 2. See *CAVA*. 3. Any cavity or hollow on the exterior of the body or a. the orbit, the vulva, the hollow of the hand, etc. [A, 325.] See *CAVUM* and *CAVITY*. 4. See *VENA c.* *C. herbariorum*, The *Corydalis* c. [B, 200.]—**Radix cavæ.** The root of the *Corydalis* c. [B, 180.]

CAVAL, adj. *Ka'va²l.* Pertaining to the vena cava. [A, 316.]

CAVALAM, n. On the Malabar coast, the *Sterculia balanghas*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAVALAT (Fr.), n. *Ka³-va³l-a³.* See *CAUVALAT*.

CAVALÉ, n. In Coromandel, the *Galega purpurea*. [B, 121.]

CAVALIER BRANCHI (Fr.), n. *Ka³-va³l-i-²-a bra'n²-shu².* A variety of green cabbage. [B, 121.]

CAVALIERE (Fr.), n. *Ka³-va³l-i-²-e²r.* A variety of almond-tree growing in Sicily. [B, 38.]

CAVALINHA (Port.), n. *Ka³-va³l-en'ga³.* The *Equisetum*, especially the *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 92, 121.]

CAVALLIUM [Schott] (Lat.), n. *Ka³-ka³-va³l-wa³ l'i²-n²m.* (u'm). Fr., *cavillon*. A genus of plants, now made a section of the genus *Sterculia*. [B, 121.]—**C. urens.** See *STERCULIA urens*.

CAVALRY-BONE, n. *Ka²v'a²l ri²bo²n.* See *Rader's BONE*.

CAVANDELY, n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 121.]

CAVANILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³-va³n-el'ya³.* Fr., *canaville*. Of Gmelin, see *DOMBEYA*; of Thunberg, see *PYRENACANTHA*; of Velloz, see *TOURNESOLIA*. [B, 121.]

CAVANILLEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³-va³n-el'ye²-a³.* A genus of ebenaceous plants, now referred to *Diospyros*. [B, 121.]—**C. philippensis** [Desvaux]. The *Diospyros glutinosa*. [B, 180.]

CAVANILLESIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka³-va³n-el'ye²s-i(i)²/e²-e(a³-e²).* Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Bombacæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cavanillesia*. [B, 121.]

CAVAN-TREE, n. *Ka³v'a³n-tre.* The *Acacia cavenia*. [B, 275.]

CAVANY, n. According to Ray, an undetermined species of palm growing in India. [B, 121.]

CAVATIE, n. The *Ostrea edulis*. [L, 105.]

CAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³-ka³-va³-wa³ shi²-ti²-o.* Gen., *cavationis*. See *CAVUM*, *CAVITY*, and *EXCAVATION*.

CAVATUM-PILLOO (Tamil), n. The *Andropogon schauanathus*. [B, 172.]

CAVAY, n. See *CABAY*.

CAVE (Fr.), adj. *Ka³v.* See *CAVUS*.

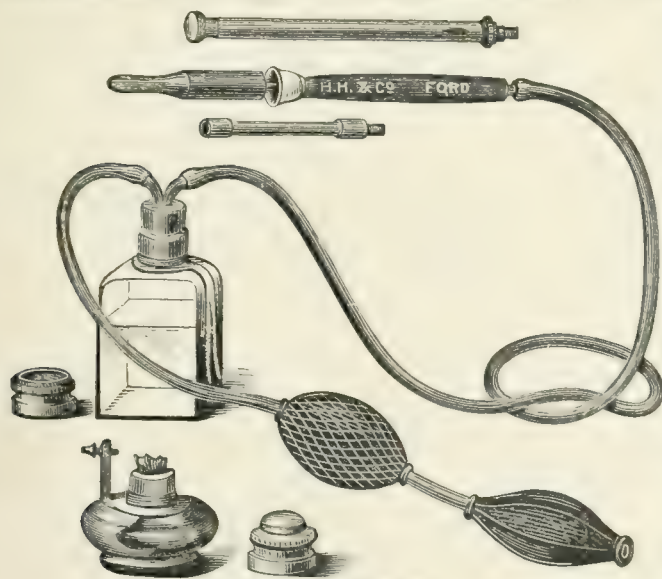
CAVEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³-ka³-ve²-wa²-a³.* See *CAVUM*.

CAVE CANDEL, n. According to Rhede, an East Indian name for the *Rhizophora cylindrica*. [B, 121.]

CAVEKINE, n. See *CAVEQUI*.

CAVENIA, n. In Chili, the *Acacia c.* [B, 121.]

CAVEQUI, n. According to Mérat and De Lens, the Indian name of the *Mimusops elengi*; according to Baillon, of a myrtaceous plant (perhaps a species of *Metrosideros*). [B, 88, 121.]



PAQUELIN'S CAUTERY.

A. ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

in the matrix of cartilage, containing its cells. [L. 24, 32.] **Cavities of reserve.** The follicles beneath the incisorous teeth from which the permanent teeth are developed. [L. 31.] **C. of the great omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis major* (seu *omentalis major*). Fr., *gastro-épiploïque*. The lower and larger of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastropancreatic ligament. [L. 7, 31.] **C. of the lesser omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis minor* (seu *omentalis minor*). Fr., *petite gastro-épiploïque*. The upper and smaller of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastropancreatic ligament. [L. 7, 31.] **C. of von Baer.** See *Scapula*. **Cerebral cavities.** Lat., *cavitates cerebrales*. Fr., *cavités cérébrales*. The ventricles of the brain. [L. 28.] **Cleavage-c.** Ger., *Furchungshöhle*. See **BLASTOCOELE**. **Closed cavities.** Fr., *cavités closes*. The serous sacs. A. 385. **Cotyloid c.** Fr., *cavité cotyloïde*. Any cup-shaped articulation, especially the acetabulum. [L. 149.] **Cranial c.** Lat., *cavitas seu cava cranii*. Fr., *cavité crânienne ou du crâne*. Ger., *Schädelhöhle*. The c. of the skull. **Cranio-vertebral c.** In the embryo, the upper of the two main tubular cavities formed the one above and the other below the notochord. It encloses the great nervous centre. [A. 5.] **Cutigeral c.** In the solipeds, the excavation of the hoof into which the plantar cushion is received. [L. 13.] **Decidual c.** The space which exists between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa before they have coalesced. [A. 10.] **Dental c.** Lat., *cavum dentis*. 1. See **Pulp c.** 2. An excavation in a tooth resulting from caries. **Digital c.** Lat., *cavitas digitalis*. Fr., *cavité digitale*. See **ANGYOID c.** **Epiploic c.** See **BURSA OMENTALIS**. **External dental c.** The c. found upon the cutting surface of the incisor teeth of solipeds; it gradually wears away by use. [L. 13.] **False amniotic c.** In animals with inverted germinal layers (many rodents), the part of the secondary blastodermic vesicle left next the placental pole of the ovum by the division of the secondary vesicle into two parts. It is soon obliterated by the meeting of its walls. [L. 80.] **Cf. Neuramniotic c.** **Frontal cavities.** See **FRONTAL SINUSES**. **Gastric c.** In comparative anatomy, any c. representing functionally the stomach of higher animals. [L. 11.] **Gill-c.** See **BRANCHIAL c.** **Glenoid c.** Lat., *cavitas glenoidalis*. Fr., *cavité glénoïde*. Ger., *Schultergelenkhöhle*. A shallow articular cavity in a bone, particularly in the head of the scapula. [C.] **Greater peritoneal c.** See **PERITONEAL c.** **Great sigmoid c.** A large articular cavity in the superior extremity of the ulna, formed by the olecranon process above and behind and the coronoid process below; it receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. [C. 3.] **Guttural c.** Lat., *cavitas gutturalis*. Fr., *cavité gutturale*. The c. of the pharynx. [A. 385.] **Head intestinal c.** The anterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal in the embryo. [L. 146.] **Incubatory cavities.** Syn.: *brood cavities*. Pouches found in the female *Crustacea* in different parts of the body, containing their ova, in which the ova are hatched and the young retained until they are able to subsist independently. [L. 121.] **Intestinal c.** See **ABDOMINAL c.** and **PERITONEAL c.** **SPACE.** **Lesser peritoneal c.** Ger., *kleiner Bauchhöhle*. See **BURSA OMENTALIS**. **Lesser sigmoid c.** A narrow oblong articular depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna which receives the cylindrical part of the head of the radius. [C. 3.] **Mantle c.** See **PALLIUM c.** **Marrow c.** See **MEDULLARY c.** **Mastoid c.** Lat., *cavum mastoidei*. See **MASTOID ANTRUM**. **Maxillary c.** In the *Dipnoi* and *Amphibia*, a c. in the maxilla connected with the nasal cavities and provided with a branch of the olfactory nerve. [L. 294.] **Medullary c.** Lat., *cavitas medullaris*. Fr., *cavité médullaire*. Ger., *Markraum, Markhöhle*. A c. or space in a bone containing marrow. The c. may be large, as in the shaft of long bones, or many small cavities may exist in the framework of cancellated bone. [G. 55, 66, 68.] **Middle intestinal c.** The middle portion of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [L. 146.] **Nasal cavities.** Lat., *cavitates nasales* (seu *nares*). Fr., *cavités nasales*. Ger., *Nasenhöhlen*. The cavities of the nose; one on each side of the median vertical septum, opening in front by the anterior nasal apertures, and behind by the posterior nares, communicating with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones. [C.] **Neural c.** Fr., *cavité neurale*. See **SPIRAL CANAL** and **NEURAL CANAL**. **Neuramniotic c.** The c. in which the embryos of animals (many rodents) with inverted blastodermic layers begin to develop. It is supposed to represent the true amniotic c. of developing ova with uninverted layers. It arises by the formation of a vesicle (secondary blastodermic vesicle) in a solid plug of epiblast cells developing at the placental pole of the ovum, and carrying the single-layered hypoblast before it into the blastodermic vesicle. Soon after the secondary vesicle is formed it is divided into two by the meeting of the walls near the middle. The c. left in the part at the free pole of the ovum is the true or neuramniotic c. lined with epiblast cells, and into that the developing embryo projects. [Fraser, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxxiv, 1882, p. 434 (J). Cf. *False amniotic c.*] **Oral c.** Lat., *cavum oris*. Ger., *Mundhöhle*. The cavity of the mouth. **Orbital c.** Fr., *cavité orbitaire*. See **ORBIT**. **Pallial c.** The c. between the two folds of the pallium, or mantle, of the *Brachiopoda* and *Mollusca*. [L. 121.] **Paragastric c.** See **PARAGASTER**. **Pelvic c.** Fr., *excavation du bassin, cavité pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenhöhle, Beckenraum*. A part of the general abdominal cavity which is below the level of the linea iliopectinea and the promontory of the sacrum. It is bounded in front by the symphysis pubis, behind by the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, laterally by the ischia, and below by the levatores ani and coccygei muscles. It forms a short curved canal, much deeper posteriorly than anteriorly. [a. 17.] **Pelvic intestinal c.** The posterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [L. 146.] **Peribranchial c.** See **BRANCHIAL c.** **Pericardial c.** Lat., *cavum pericardii*. The space between the heart and the pericardium; in embryology, the c. which contains the heart. [L. 142, 201.] **Peri-enteric c.** See **CELOMA**. **Perigastric c.** In the *Polyzoa*, the space between the endocyst and the ectocyst, correspond-

ing to the endocyst of higher animals. [Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc., 1889, p. 17 (L).] **Peritoneal c.** Lat., *cavum peritonei*. Ger., *Peritonealcavum*. The closed space included between the visceral and parietal layers of the peritoneum; divided into the general (greater or anterior) peritoneal c. and the bursa omentalis. [L. Cf. **PERITONEUM** and **ABDOMINAL c.**] **Perivisceral c.** Fr., *cavité périsplébale*. The general body c. of the endocyst; in solipeds, the space between the mesoderm and the ectoderm. [L. 221.] **Pleural c.** Lat., *cavitas pleurae*. The closed space between the visceral and parietal layers of the pleura. [a. 17; L. 142.] **Pleuro-peritoneal c.** 1. See **Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE**. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common c. containing both the abdominal and thoracic viscera. [L. 300.] **Posterior peritoneal c.** See **BURSA OMENTALIS**. **Primary marrow or medullary cavities.** Fr., *premières espaces ou cavités médullaires*. Ger., *primäre (oder ursprüngliche) Markräume*. Syn.: *primary marrow spaces, secondary areola*. [Sharpey.] See **TRI-MARY AREOLAE**. **Primitive digestive c.** See **PROTOGASTER**. **Primitive vertebral c.** **Protovertebral c.** In embryology, the space between the laminae of the muscle plates. [L. 116.] **Pulmonary c.** 1. A pathological c. in the lung. 2. See **CAVUM PULMONALE**. **Pulp c.** Lat., *cavum dentis*. The c. within a tooth containing the dental pulp. [L. 121.] **Resonance cavities.** In anthropoid and certain other monkeys, pouches connected with the larynx, serving to increase the volume and resonance of the voice. [L. 294 (a. 17).] **Respiratory cavities.** The round passages terminating the smallest bronchi which divide to form the infundibula. [L. 318.] **Rosenmüller's c.** A depression in the postero-lateral wall of the pharynx, between the posterior lip of the Eustachian tube and the posterior pharyngeal wall. [F. 31.] **Rusconi's nutritive c.** See **PROTOGASTER**. **Segmentation c.** Fr., *cavité de segmentation*. Ger., *Keimhöhle*. A shallow c. that forms between the white vitellus and the blastoderm. [A. 8.] **Semilunar (or sigmoid) c. of the radius.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris* (seu *sinus lunatus*) radii. The narrow, concave articular surface on the inner side of the radius at its lower extremity, which articulates with the ulna. [C. 3.] **Sigmoid cavities of the ulna.** See *Greater sigmoid c.* and *Lesser sigmoid c.* **Small sigmoid c.** See *Lesser sigmoid c.* **Somatic c.** The general c. of the body, as in the *Actinidae*. [L. 121.] **Cf. Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE.** **Somato-visceral c.** See **CELOMA**. **Splanchnic c.** See **Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE.** **Splanchnic cavities.** Fr., *cavités splanchniques*. The cavities containing the important organs of the body; the cranial, the thoracic, and the abdominal. [L. 43.] **Subdermal cavities.** See **SUBDERMAL CHAMBERS**. **Subdural c.** See **SUBDURAL SPACE**. **Subgerminal c.** See **SEGMENTATION c.** **Synovial c.** The space within a joint lined by duplications of synovial membrane and containing synovia. [C.] **Thoracic c.** Fr., *cavité thoracique*. Ger., *Brusthöhle*. The c. of the thorax. [a. 17.] **Thoracic-abdominal c.** Fr., *cavité thoraco-abdominale*. See **Pleuro-peritoneal c.** (2d def.). **Tympanic c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *tympani, antrum auris, tympanum*. Fr., *caisse du tympan*. Ger., *Trommelhöhle*. The c. of the tympanum. [F. 32.] **Uterine c.** Lat., *cavum uteri*. Ger., *Höhle des Uteruskörpers, Uterincavum*. The c. of the body of the uterus. [a. 17.] **Vascular c.** See **Pulp c.** **Venous c.** See **CAVUM PULMONALE**. **Ventral c.** The space included by the hæmal arches; the abdominal c. [L. 146.] **Ventricular c.** 1. The cavity of a ventricle, as of the heart, of the brain, or of the larynx. 2. The cavity which, in the embryo of osseous fishes and some other animals, is formed in the involution of a solid column of epiblast, analogous to the medullary groove and canal of the higher vertebrates. [A. 5.] **Visceral c.** See **Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE**. **Yolk c.** See **LA-TEBRA**.

CAVOLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka³)-vo(wo²)-li²n'í²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L. 234.]

CAVOGA (Malay), n. The *Arca catechu*. [B. 172.]

CAVO-VALGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka³)'vo(wo²)-va²l(wa³)'gu²s-(gu²s). A variety of club-foot consisting of a combination of cavus and valgus.

CAVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka³)'vu²mwu²m. See **CAVITY c.** **abdominis.** See **ABDOMINAL CAVITY**. **C. arachnoidale.** **C. arachnoideum.** See **SUBDURAL SPACE**. **C. arteriosum.** In certain *Chelonia*, the left division of the right chamber of the ventricle of the heart, from which the arterial system springs. [L. 66, 121.] **C. buccale.** See **Buccal CAVITY**. **C. cervicis uteri.** Ger., *Höhle des Gebärmutterhalses*. Syn.: *c. colli uteri*. The cavity of the neck of the uterus; the cervical canal. **C. cochleæ.** See **Cochlear CANAL**. **C. colli uteri.** See *C. cervicis uteri*. **C. cranii.** See **Cranial CAVITY**. **C. dentis.** See **Pulp CAVITY**. **C. Douglasii.** See **DOUGLAS'S POUCH**. **C. Douglasii laterale.** Syn.: *fossa pararectalis*. A space at each side of the cavity of the true pelvis behind the broad ligament of the uterus. [L. 332.] **C. endolymphaticum.** See **SACCUS ENDOLYMPHATICUS**. **C. faucium.** See **GUTTURAL CAVITY**. **C. ischio-rectale.** See **ISCHIO-RECTAL SPACE**. **C. laryngis.** The cavity of the larynx. [L. 332.] **C. laryngo-pharyngeum.** The common cavity of the larynx and pharynx. [L.] **C. mastoidei.** See **MASTOID ANTRUM**. **C. Meckelii.** See **Circular SINUS**. **C. mediastini antici.** Fr., *cavité du médiastin antérieur*. See **Anterior mediastinal SPACE**. **C. mediastini postici.** Fr., *cavité du médiastin postérieur*. See **Posterior mediastinal SPACE**. **C. medullare.** See **MEDULLARY CANAL** (1st def.). **Cava narium, Cava nasi.** See **Nasal CAVITIES**. **C. nasopharyngeum.** See *C. pharyngo-nasale*. **C. oris.** Ger., *Mundhöhle, vordere Mundhöhle*. Syn.: *vestibulum oris*. That portion of the oral cavity situated between the lips and the maxillæ. [L. 31.] **C. pelveos, C. pelvis.** See **Pelvic CAVITY**. **C. pericardii.** See **PERICARDIAL CAVITY**. **C. perilymphaticum.** The space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths. [L. 294.] **C. peritonei.** See **PERITONEAL CAVITY**. **C. pharyngis.** The cavity of the pharynx. [L. 146.] **C. pharyngo-laryngeum** [Hyrtl].

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chop; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

CAYLA (Fr.), n. Ka'e la'. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CAYUSEE (M. Arg.) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ye-lus-e'e. From *Cayusea*, the only genus. A tribe of resedaceous plants. [B, 121, 214.]

CAYMANS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka'ye-ma'n. See **CAYMANS**.

CAYN-TRONG, n. Of Rumphius, the *Maba-bians*. [B, 121.]

CAYOLIZAN, n. Of Hernandez, an undetermined shrub of Mexico, supposed to be a *Lantana*. [B, 121.]

CAYOLOCA, n. A sort of heavy black sandal wood obtained in the Philippines; used in dyeing and perfuming. [B, 88.]

CAYOO-GADDES, **CAYOO-GADDUS**, **CAYOO-TREE** (Marsden), n's. A fragrant tree of Sumatra; according to some, the *Cinnamomum perthoocylon*. [B, 121, 214.]

CAYUPUT, **CAYUPUTI**, n. Ka'ye-yu-pu't, ka'ye-yu-pu't'. See **CAYUPUT**.

CAZABI, n. See **CASSAVA**.

CAZAMARUCHA, n. In Peru, the *Xanthum catharticum* [B, 88, 121.]

CAZOU, n. An African fruit of the size of a melon, containing numerous edible kernels; probably borne by a species of *Arbocarpus*. [B, 121.]

CCARHUASUCHE, n. The *Plumeria lutea*. [B, 121.]

CEANOTHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'ke'-a'n-a'n-oth'e'-a'n-e'. Fr. *ceanothées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rhamnea*, comprising *Ceanothus* and other genera. [B, 130.]

CEANOTHINE, n. Se-a'n-o'then. Fr. *céanothine*. Ger. *Ceanothin*. An alkaloid, insoluble in water, partially soluble in alcohol and ether, found in the *Ceanothus reclinatus*, *Colubrina reclinata*. [B, 250.]

CEANOTHOS (Lat.), n. m. Se'ke'-a'n-a'n-oth'e'-a'n-s. Gr. *κεάνωθος*. The *Ceanus arvensis*. (Theophrastus [B, 121, 200].) **C. Theophrasti**. See **C**.

CEANOTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se'ke'-a'n-a'n-oth'e'-a'n-s. 1. See **CEANOTHOS**. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of rhamnaceous shrubs related to *Euponymus*. [B, 19, 121.] **C. americanus** [Linnaeus]



THE CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. [A, 327.]

Fr. *le delà Nouvelle Jersey*. Ger. *amerikanischer Seckelstrauch*. Red-root; New Jersey tea. A shrub two to four feet high with numerous small white flowers, growing throughout the United States and cultivated in Europe. The root imparts a red color to water, and has been used for dyeing wool. It contains 9 per cent. of tannin, and is said to be purgative and of service in syphilitic disorders. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea, and recommended as a remedy in apthae, pharyngitis, and dysentery. [B, 5, 19, 180.] **C. arborescens** [Miller]. The *Rhamnus colubrina* (*Colubrina ferruginea*) [B, 173.] **C. asiaticus** [Linnaeus]. The *Colubrina asiatica* [B, 282.] **C. azureus**. See **C. bicolor**. **C. benghalensis** [De Candolle]. A species used in Senegal as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 173.] **C. bicolor** [Willdenow]. **C. caruleus** [Linnaeus]. Blue bush; a Mexican species; the bark is said to be febrifuge. [B, 173.] **C. chloroxylon** [Nees]. Syn.: *Laurus chloroxylon* [Linnaeus]. A species doubtfully referred to the genus *C.*, indigenous to Jamaica, where it is known as log-wood. [B, 275, 282.] **C. colubrinus** [Lamarck]. The *Rhamnus colubrina* (*Colubrina ferruginea*) [B, 173, 275.] **C. decolor** [Delile]. See **C. benghalensis**. **C. corymbis folio longioribus**. See **C. americanus**. **C. cuneatus** [Nuttall]. A Californian shrub with white flowers. The whole plant exhales a balsamic odor and the fruit when ripe is covered with a bitter varnish-like exudation. [B, 286.] **C. decumbens**. A garden variety of the *C. americanus*. [B, 173.] **C. integrerrimus** [Hooker and Arnott]. A Californian species with glomerate white flowers; called beauty of the Sierras and Californian lilac. [B, 275, 286.] **C. levis**. An old name for the currant (*Ribes*). [B, 89.] **C. macrocarpa**. A garden variety of the *C. americanus*. [B, 173.] **C. ovalis** [Bigelow]. **C. ovatus** [Desfontaines]. A white-flowered shrub growing throughout the United

States. [B, 81, 278, 286.] **C. paniculatus**. The *Ceanothus paniculatus*. [B, 173.] **C. reclinatus** [L'Héritier]. See **C. arborescens**. **C. spinosus**. A Californian species, sometimes called red-wood (red-wood of Santa Barbara). [B, 275.] **C. thyrsiflorus** [Eschscholtz]. Californian lilac; a small tree with bright blue flowers, indigenous to California. [B, 275, 286.] **C. trinervis** [Mönch]. See **C. americanus**. **Radix ceanothi**. The root of *C. americanus*. [B, 18.] **Stipites ceanothi**. The stalks of *C. americanus*. [B, 180.]

CEANOCA (Otomé), n. The *Sanchar abracus* and the *Sanchar ciliatus*. [A, 447.]

CEASMA (Lat.), n. n. Se'ke'-a'n-a'n-oth'e'-a'n-s. Gen. *ceasmatus*. Gr. *κεασμα* (from *καεω*, to spit). A splinter, a fragment [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CEBA, n. In Languedoc, the *Allium cepa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CEBADA (Sp.), n. Tha-ba'd'a'. Barley. [B, 284.] **C. cabalar**. The *Hordeum horastichum*. [B, 284.] **C. commun**. The *Hordeum vulgare*. [B, 284.] **C. de seis hileras**. The *Hordeum horastichum*. [B, 284.] **C. ladilla**. The *Hordeum distachyon*. [B, 284.] **C. mondada**. Hulled barley. [A, 447.] **C. negra**. The *Hordeum nigrum*. [B, 284.] **C. perla**. **C. perlada**. See **PEARL BARLEY**. **C. ramosa**. The *Hordeum horastichum*. [B, 284.]

CEBADILLA (Sp.), n. Tha-ba'd'e'l'a'. Lit., little barley. 1. The so-called caustic barley or cevadilla. 2. The *Achillea ptarmica* and the *Euphrasia spinosa*. 3. The *Asparagus officinalis* (*Schizanthus officinale*), also its seeds the sabadilla of the Br. Ph. [B, 19, 185, 275, 284.]

CEBAR (Ar.), n. The *Aloe vera*. [B, 121.]

CEBALE (Lat.), n. f. Se'ke'-a'n-a'n-oth'e'-a'n-s. Gen. *cebalus*. Gr. *κεβαλή* (a dialectic form of *κεφαλή*). The head. [A, 322.]

CEBATA (Ar.), n. Fr. *cébath*, *cébathé*. The *Menispermum edule*; of Lamarck, a genus of plants referred to *Menispermum*. [B, 38, 88, 173.] **C. sarmentosa** [Lamarck] (Lat.). The *Menispermum edule*. [B, 173.]

CEBATH (Ar.), **CEBATHA** (Ar.), n's. See **CEBATA**.

CEBER (Ar.), n. Aloes-wood. [L, 97.]

CEBI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se'ka'y'bi-be. An old name for the roasted liver of the common fowl. [A, 325.]

CEBIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'ke'-a'n-a'n-oth'e'-a'n-s. From *κηβος*, a long-tailed monkey. Fr., *cébidiens*, *cébiens*. The *Cebians*, a family or section of the *Primates*, exclusive of man. [L, 41, 121.]

CEBINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se'2b(kab)-in(en)'-a'. A tribe of the *Cebidae*. [L, 272.]

CEBIN (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'2b(kab)-in(en)'-e'-a'-e'. A subfamily of the *Cebidae*. [L, 121.]

CEBIPIRA, n. Fr., *cébipira*, *cébipire*. Of Martius, the *Bour-dichia major*, a tree of Brazil with bitter astringent bark, which has been used in fomentations for deafness, pains in the limbs, and affections of the kidneys and lumbar region. [B, 38, 46, 121, 200.]

C. Brasiliensis, **C. guacu**, **C. miri**. See **C**.

CEBII [Goldfuss] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se'ka'y'bi'-ie. See **CEBIDE**.

CEBLE (Lat.), n. f. Se'2b(ke'2b)'le(la). Gr., *κέβλη*, *κεβλή*. See **CEBALE**.

CEBO, n. See **CEBA**.

CEBOCÉPHALIE (Fr.), **CEBOCÉPHALIE** (Ger.), n's. Sa-bo-sa-fa'l-e, tsa-bo-tse'f-a'l-e'. The sort of monstrosity seen in a *cebocephalus* (q. v.). [L, 57.]

CEBOCÉPHALIEN (Fr.), adj. Sa-bo-sa-fa'l-e-a'n. Having a head like that of an ape. [L, 41.]

CEBOCÉPHALIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-bo-sa-fa'l-ek. Pertaining to or resembling a *cebocephalus*. [L, 41.]

CEBOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Se'2b(kab)-o(o'2)-se'2f(ke'2f)'a'l-(a'l)-u's(u's). From *κηβος*, a monkey, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cébocéphale*. A monkey-headed monster; one with the eyes very close together, the nose being almost wanting and the anterior lobes of the brain sometimes malformed. [L. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 385; L, 87).]

CEBOLA (Port.), n. Sa-bol'a'. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 88.] **C. albarra**. The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 88.]

CEBOLLA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol'ya'. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 284.] **C. albarrana**. The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 284.] **C. albarrana de México**. The *Pancratium illyceum*. [A, 447.] **C. ascalonia**. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 284.] **C. de culebra**, **C. de globaria**. The *Asphodelus*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLANA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-ya'n'a'. The *Globularia alypum*. [B, 284.]

CEBOLLETA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-yat'a'. A species of *Oncidium*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLINA (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-yen'a'. The *Ixia bulbocodium*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLINO (Sp.), n. Tha-bol-yen'o. The *Allium schænoprasum*. [B, 284.]

CEBRIONIDE [Westwood] (Lat.), **CEBRIONIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se'2b(kab)-ri'2-o'2n'i'2-d-e(a'2-e'2). Fr., *cébrionides*, *cébrionites* [Cuvier]. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CEBU, n. The *Paranaria rubra*.

CEBYPIRA, n. See **CEBIPIRA**.

CÉCAL (Fr.), adj. Sa-ka'l. See **CECAL**.

CECHYNOS (Lat.), adj. Se'2k(ke'2ch'2)'i'2n(u'2n)-o'2s(os). Gr., *κεχυνός*. Panting. [A, 325.]

CECIDIEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tsatz'i'd'i'2-e'2n. Galls. [B, 250.]

CECIDODAPHNE [Nees] (Lat., n. f. Se²sokak) t²d-o²e²-da²f-
(da²f) no²ro. Fr., *cecidodaphne*. See CINNAMOMUM.

CECIDOMIDE (Lat., n. f. Se²sokak) t²d-o²e²-da²f-
(da²f) no²ro. Fr., *cecidomyide*. [Westwood]
(Lat., n. f. pl. Se²sokak) t²d-o²e²-da²f-
(da²f) no²ro. Fr., *cecidomyides*. A family of the *Diptera*, having the
genus *Cecidomyia* as the type. [L. 121, 126.]

CÉCILIADÈS (Fr., n. pl. Sa-sel-e-a²-da. See CÉCILIADÈS.

CÉCILIËS [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-sel-e. See PSEUDO-
PHILA.

CÉCULOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-sel-o²-ed. Resembling the *Cecilia*;
as a n., in the pl., c²s, see CÉCULIDÈS. [L. 41.]

CÉCULE (Fr.), n. Sa-sel-o²-gl. A sort of ruler by which
the blind are enabled to write. [L. 41.]

CECIS (Lat., n. f. Se²ka/si²s(ki²s). Gen., *cecid/os* (-is). Gr.,
κεκισ. A gall-nut, also ink or dye made from it. [B. 115.]

CÉCITÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-sel-ta. From *cecitas*. See BLINDNESS.
C. des mots. See Word BLINDNESS (in Supplement).—**C. diurne**.
See NYCTALOPIA. **C. de neige**. See SNOW-BLINDNESS.—**C. des**
couleurs. See COLOR-BLINDNESS. **C. mentale**. See MENTAL-BLIND-
NESS. **C. nocturne**. See HEMERALOPIA. **C. pour bleu**. See
Blue-BLINDNESS. **C. pour rouge**. See RED-BLINDNESS.—**C. pour**
vert. See GREEN-BLINDNESS. **C. psychique**. See MENTAL-BLIND-
NESS.—**C. verbale**. See Word-BLINDNESS (in Supplement).

CECITY, n. Se²si²-ti². From *cecitas*. See BLINDNESS.

CECLISMENÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-li²z2z/me²n-e-
ta²-e²). Of Sprengel, an order of the *Protaceæ*, comprising *Protia*
and numerous other genera and corresponding nearly to the series
Nucanentaceæ of Benth and Hooker. [B. 170.]

CECOMORPHE (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-o²-o²-mo²r²f-e-
ta²-e²). The gulls; a family of the *Carinatæ*. [L. 121.]

CECROPIA (Lat., n. f. Se²ka/ke²k-rop²i²-a². Fr., *cécropie*.
Of Linnaeus, a genus of moraceous plants of the suborder *Corio-
cephaloideæ*, comprising numerous South American species. [Eng-
ler (B. 245).] **C. umbaiba** [Lamarck]. Fr., *bois a feu*. The um-
baiba of Brazil; a tree with edible fruit. [B. 173.]—**C. concolor**
[Willdenow]. A Brazilian species, employed like *C. peltata*. [B.
180.]—**C. palmata** [Willdenow]. The *umbatunga* of Pison; a
South American tree closely related to *C. peltata* and having simi-
lar properties and uses. [B. 180, 245.]—**C. peltata** [Linnaeus].
Fr., *bois-canon*, *bois trompette*, *figuier de Surinam*. The umbaiba
or trumpet-tree of South America. The milky juice is mucilag-
inous and astringent, and is used for diarrhoea, mucus and bloody
fluxes, corns, warts, wounds, and ulcers. The old bark is said to
be astringent. The young buds are eaten. [B. 19, 173, 180, 245.]

CECROPIDÆ [Baird] (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-ro²p²i²-da²-
e²). A family of the *Poliocephala*. [L. 203.]

CECROPIEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-ro²p²i²-e²-e²-a²-e²).
Fr., *cécropiées*. Of Gaudichaud and Reichenbach, a division of urti-
ceous plants, comprising *Cecropia*, also, according to Reichen-
bach, *Urtica*, *Brosimum*, *Bohmia*, *Procris*, and *Galactodendron*.
[B. 170.]

CECROPINÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-ro²ro²-pi²-e²-na²-
e²). See CECROPIEÆ.

CECRYPHALON (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-ro²ro²-ph²-e²-na²-
e²). See CECROPIEÆ.

CECRYPHALOS (Lat., n. f. pl. Se²ka/ke²k-ro²ro²-ph²-e²-na²-
e²). See CECROPIEÆ.

CECUM (Fr.), n. Sa-sel-ta. See CECUM.

CECUTIENCY, n. Se²ka/si²-ti²-e²-ti². Partial or incipient
blindness. [L. 56.]

CEDACILLO (Sp.), n. Tha-da²-thel'yo. Lit., a little sieve;
the *Brea media*. [B. 121.]

CEDAR, n. Se-da²r. Gr., κέδρος. Lat., *cedrus*. Fr., *cèdre*.
Ger., *Ceder*. It, *Sp. cedro*. A name properly restricted to the
genus *Cedrus*, but applied to various other trees, especially of the
Coniferae. [B. 19, 185.] **Atlas c.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B.
185.] **Australian c.** The *Melia australis*. [B. 275.] **Barba-**
does c. The *Juniperus barbadensis*. [B. 19.] **Bastard Barba-**
does c. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 19.] **Bastard c.** The *Gua-*
zumia ulmifolia or *tomentos*, also the *Cedrela*. [B. 19, 282.]
Bastard c. of New South Wales. The *Dacrydium cupressinum*. [B.
275.] **Bastard Guiana c.** The *Ilex altissima*. [B. 275.] **Bastard**
Jamaica c. The *Guauma tomentosa*. [B. 275.] **Bastard**
West Indian c. The *Guauma ulmifolia*. [B. 275.] **Bermuda**
c. The *Juniperus bermudiana* (see *barbadensis*). [B. 19, 282.]
—**Berry-bearing c.** The *Cedrus baccifera*. [L. 116.]—**Brazilian**
c. The *Cedrela brasiliensis*. [B. 185, 275.] **British Columbia c.**
See *Californica*.—**Bussaco c.** The *Cupressus lusitanica*, var.
pendula. [B. 275.] **California c.** The *Thuja gigantea* (*Libo-*
cedrus decurrens). [B. 275.] **Canary Islands c.** The *Juniperus*
cedrus. [B. 275.] **C-apple.** Lat., *juniperus juniperus virginiana*.
Ger., *Cederapfel*. An excrescence produced on the bark of the
Juniperus virginiana by the punctures made by the *Pediosoma*
marcescens. It is bitter and has been used as a vermifuge. [B. 19,
180.] **C. of Lebanon.** **C. of Libanus.** The *Cedrus Libani*. [B.
19.] **C. of New South Wales.** The *Cedrela australis*. [B. 19.]
C. resin. The resin of *Cedrus Libani*. [B. 180.] **C.-tree.** See *C.*
C.-wood. Lat., *lebanum cedri* (see *cedarum*). Ger., *Cedern-*
holz. The wood of the *c.* tree (*Cedrus*) and of several other conif-
erous trees, including *Cedrela*. [B.]—**C.-wood of Guiana.** The
wood of *Ilex altissima*. [B. 185.] **Chinese c.** The *Cedrela sinen-*
sis. [B. 275.] **Deodar c.** The *Cedrus deodara*. [B. 185.] **Domi-**
nicana c. The *Epimonia* (*Tecomma leucocylon*). [B. 275.] **Dwarf**
red c. The *Juniperus communis*, var. *horizontalis*. [B. 275.] **East**
Indian c. The *Cedrela toona* and *Cedrus deodara*. [B. 275.]
False c. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 275.] **Goa c.** The *Cupress-*
us lusitanica. [B. 19, 185.] **Great c.-tree of Libanus.** The

Cedrus Libani. [B. 200.]—**Guiana c., Guiana c.-wood.** The
Ilex altissima.—**Honduras c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 19.]—
Incense-c. The genus *Libocedrus*. [B. 275.] **Indian c.** The
Cedrus deodara and the *Cedrela toona*. [B. 19, 185.]—**Jamaica**
c. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 75, 185, 275.]—**Japan c.** The *Cypto-*
meria japonica. [B. 19, 185.]—**Lebanon c.** The *Cedrus Libani*.
[B. 275.]—**Mount Atlas c.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B. 19, 275.]—
Oil of c. Gr., κέδρον. Lat., *cedrum*. Ger., *Cedernöl*. An oil
extracted from the wood of *Cedrus Libani*; employed medicinally
by the ancients. [B. 180.]—**Oil of red c.** A volatile oil derived
from the *Juniperus virginiana*. It has an agreeable odor and is
used in perfumery. It contains cedrene and cedrene camphor.
[B. 5.]—**Pencil-wood c.** The *Juniperus bermudiana*. [B. 275.]
Pink c. The *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. [B. 172.]—**Prickly c.**
The *Juniperus oxycedrus* and the *Cyathodes oxycedrus*. [B. 19,
275.]—**Port Oxford c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana*. [B. 185, 275.]
—**Queensland c.** The *Pentaceras australis*. [B. 185, 275.]—**Red**
California c. The *Libocedrus decurrens*. [B. 275.] **Red c.**
The *Juniperus virginiana* and the *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. [B.
19, 172.]—**Red c. of Australia.** The *Cedrela australis*. [B. 19.]
—**Russian c.** The *Pinus cembra*. [B. 275.] **Sharp c.** The *Juni-*
perus oxycedrus. [B. 19.]—**Silvery c.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B.
275.]—**Silvery-leaved red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var.
argentea. [B. 275.]—**Singapore c.** The *Cedrela toona*. [B. 275.]
Stinking c. The *Torreya taxifolia*. [B. 19, 275.] **Sweet-**
scented Barbadoes c. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 19.]—**Van**
Dieman's Land c. The *Cyathodes oxycedrus*. [B. 275.]—**Vir-**
ginian c., Virginia red c. The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B. 19,
185, 275.]—**Water c.** The genus *Chamaecyparis*. [B. 275.]
Weeping red c. The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *pendula*. [B.
275.]—**West Indian c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 282.]—**White**
c. The *Cedrela toona*, the *Chamaecyparis sphaeroides* (*Cupressus*
thuyoides), the *Libocedrus decurrens* (*Thuja gigantea*), and the
Thuja occidentalis. [B. 19, 275.]—**White c. of Australia.** The
Melia australis. [B. 19.]—**White c. of British Guiana.** The
Ilex altissima. [B. 19.]—**White c. of California.** The *Thuja*
gigantea. [B. 185.]—**White c. of Dominica.** The *Bignonia*
(Tecomma) leucocylon. [B. 19.]—**White Oregon c.** The *Cupressus*
lawsoniana. [B.]—**White-wood c.** The *Tecomma leucocylon*.
[B. 275.]—**Yellow c.** The *Thujopsis borealis* (*Chamaecyparis nut-*
kaensis). [B. 275.]

CEDAR SPRINGS, n. A place in Preble County, Ohio, where
there are alkaline-saline springs (the "Washington," "Seidlitz,"
"Chalybeate," "Glycerin," "Ohio Bethesda," etc.—about a hun-
dred in all within an area two miles square). [A. 363, L. 86.]

CEDER (Ger.), n. Tsad'e²r. See CEDAR.—**Bermudische C.**
The *Juniperus bermudiana*. [B. 180.]—**C-appel.** See CEDAR apple.
—**C-baum.** The *Cedrus*. [B. 180.]—**C. aus Lycien.** The *Juni-*
perus lycia. [L. 43.]—**C-cidrin.** The resin of *Cedrus Libani*. [B.
48.] **C. fichte.** 1. The *Pinus cembra*. 2. The *Cedrus Libani*. [B.
48.]—**C-gummi.** Cedar resin. [B. 48.]—**C-manna.** See MANNA
cedrina.—**C-nessenz.** Oil of citron. [B. 48.]—**C-nharz.** Cedar
resin. [B. 180.]—**C-nholz.** See CEDAR-wood.—**C-nkampher.** See
CEDRENE camphor. **C-nöl.** See Oil of CEDAR. **C-nwachholder.**
The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B. 180.] **C. von Barbados.** The *Juni-*
perus barbadensis. [B. 48.]—**C. von Jamaika.** The *Theo-*
broma guazuma. [B. 48.]—**C. vom Libanon.** The *Cedrus Lib-*
ani. [B. 180.]—**Höckrige C.** The *Thuja sphaeroidalis*. [B. 48.]
—**Lycische C.** The *Juniperus lycia*. [B. 48.] **Nordamerika-**
nische rothe C. The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B. 48.] **Nordamerika-**
nische weisse C. The *Chamaecyparis sphaeroides* (*Cupressus*
thuyoides). [B. 48.]—**Phöniciſche C.** The *Juniperus phœnicea*.
[B. 48.] **Rothe C.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B. 180.] **Rus-**
sische C. The *Pinus cembra*. [B. 48.]—**Spanische C.** The *Juni-*
perus oxycedrus. [B. 48.]—**Virginische C.** The *Juniperus*
virginiana. [B. 48.]—**Weisse C.** The *Tecomma leucocylon*. [B.
180.]

CEDERBOOM (Dutch), n. At the Cape of Good Hope, the
Callitris boomkruis. [B. 245.]

CEDERELATE (Lat., n. f. Se²da/ke²d-e²-e²-la²-ta²-e²-na).
See CEDRELATE.

CEDMA (Lat., n. n. Se²da/ke²d-ma²). Gen., *ced'matos* (-is).
Generally written in the pl., *cedmata*. Gr., κέμα. An old term
for rheumatoid pains, especially about the hips, also for aneurysm
in the same locality and for bubo. [A. 322, 325.]

CEDMATODES (Lat., adj. Se²da/ke²d-ma²-to²-e²-zans). Gr.,
κεματώδης (from κέμα [see CEDMA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Re-
sembling *cedmata* (see CEDMA). [A. 322.]

CEDMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat., n. f. Se²da/ke²d-ma²-to²-ph²-
ta²-e²-ma). From κέμα [see CEDMA], and ὁφθαλμία, in
inflammation of the eyes. Ophthalmia due to rheumatism, gout, etc.
[A. 322.]

CEDMATOSUS (Lat., adj. Se²da/ke²d-ma²-to²-s(-us)).
See CEDMATODES.

CEDMON (Lat., CEDNON (Lat., n. n. Se²da/ke²d-mo²-n,
-no²n). Old names for the *Tuber cibarium*. [B. 88, 121.]

CEDOARIA (Sp.), n. Tha-do²-re-a². Zedoury. [B. 280.]

CEDRA (Lat., n. f. Se²ka/da²). The specific name of the
citron, *Citrus medica*, var. *c.* [B.] **C'G'i** (Ger.). See Oil of CITRON.

CEDRALATE (Lat., n. f. Se²da/ke²d-ra²-la²-ta²-e²-na).
See CEDRELATE.

CEDRAT, n. Se²da/ra² (Lat., *cedratum*. Fr., *cedrat*. Ger.,
C. The citron (fruit of the *Citrus medica*); also the citron tree.
[B. 19, 180.] **C'-baum** (Ger.). The *Citrus medica*. [B. 48.] **C'G'i**
(Ger.). See Oil of CITRON.—**C'-wasser** (Ger.). See Aqua CITRI.—
Ölem de c. (Lat.). Oil of citron. [B. 180.]

CÉDRAT [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. See CEDRAT.—**Alcoolat de c.**
A preparation made by macerating 1 part of fresh citron-peel in 6

parts of alcohol for two days and then distilling off the alcohol on a water bath. [B. 32 a, 21.] **Huile de c.**, **Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Col.] See *Oil of cedrus*. **Oleosaccharum de c.** [Fr. Col.] A preparation made by grating off the yellow outer surface of a citron with pieces of sugar 10 grammes and mixing all together in a mortar. [B. 113 a, 21.] **Petit c.** A variety of lemon-tree (*Citrus limonum*). [B. 113.] **Teinture d'essence de c.** [Fr. Col.] A preparation made of 1 part of volatile oil of citron and 49 parts of alcohol 90 per cent. [B. 113 a, 21.] Cf. *Spirites limonis* and *Alcohol de c.* **Zeste de c.** [Fr. Col.] The rind of the citron-fruit of *Citrus medica*. [B. 113.]

CÉDRATIER (Fr.), n. Sa-dra²ti²a. The citron (*Citrus medica vulgaris* (Risso)). [B. 173.] **C. monstrueux.** A variety of the *Citrus medica* with tuberous fruits. [B. 173.]

CEDRATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²)ra²ta²o²u²m². See *CEDRAT*. **Eleosaccharum cedrati.** See *Oleosaccharum de cedrat*.

CEDRATUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²)ra²ti²o²u²s²o. Treated with oil of cedar. [B. 48.]

CÉDRÉ (Fr.), n. Se²dr. See *CEDAR*. **C. acajou.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 173.] **C. américain.** The *Platanus occidentalis*. [B. 38.] **C. blanc.** The *Leuca albastrum*, the *Chamaecyparis sphenoloba*, and the *Platanus occidentalis*. [B. 38, 121, 173.] **C. blanc des Antilles.** The *Platanus buncagum*. [B. 173.] **C. de Bousaco.** **C. de Busaco.** **C. de Goa.** The *Cupressus lusitana* var. *pendula*. [B. 173.] **C. de la Barbade.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 173.] **C. de l'Atlas.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B. 121.] **C. de la Caroline.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B. 38.] **C. de la Jamaïque.** The *Guajacum ulmifolium*. [B. 121.] **C. de la Martinique.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 38, 173.] **C. de la Nouvelle-Hollande.** The *Callitris spicata*. [B. 38.] **C. de Lybie.** The *Juniperus lycia*. [B. 121.] **C. d'encens.** See *C. d'Espagne*. **C. de cedar.** The *Cedrus deodora*. **C. de Phénicie.** The *Juniperus lycia*. [B. 38.] **C. des Antilles.** The *Swietenia mahagoni*. [B. 38, 173.] **C. des Bermudes.** The *Juniperus bermudiana*. [B. 173.] **C. de Sibirie.** The *Pinus cembra*. [B. 121.] **C. d'Espagne.** The *Juniperus hispanica*. [B. 173.] **C. de Virginie.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B. 173.] **C. du Liban.** The *Cedrus libani*. [B. 173.] **C. mahagoni.** **C. mahogony.** The *Swietenia mahagoni*. [B. 38, 121.] **C. piquant.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B. 38.] **C. rouge.** The *Leuca albastrum*, the *Juniperus virginiana*, and the *Pinus cembra*. [B. 173.] Cf. *Red cedar*. **C. rouge de Virginie.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B. 38.] **C. thurifère.** The *Juniperus hispanica*. [B. 173.] **Petit c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B. 173.]

CÉDRÉLÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-dre²l. The genus *Cedrela*. [A. 301, 385.] **—C. odorant.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 38.]

CEDRELA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²)re²ra²la². From *κεδρος*, the cedar-tree. Fr. *cedral*, *cedrela*. Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical cedrelaceous trees. [B. 19, 42.] **C. australis.** Red cedar of Australia. [B. 19.] **—C. Brownii cedro australis** (Lott.) The *C. odorata*. [B. 211.] **C. febrifuga.** 1. Of Blume, a tree growing throughout the East Indies, where its bark (*cortex cedrelæ seu cedrelæ febrifugæ*), the *garcin* of the Malays, has been used as a substitute for cinchona. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *Sonchella febrifuga*. [B. 180, 250.] **C. foliis pinnatis** (Brown). The *C. odorata*. **C. Holz-Ger.** The wood of *C. odorata*. [B. 180.] **C. odorata** (Linnæus). Fr. *cedrala*, *cedra acajou* ou de la Martinique, ou de la Barbade. Barkless bastard cedar, sweet-scented Barbadoes cedar, Jamaica or Honduras cedar; a large tree of the West Indies and South America. The leaves and fresh bark have a very disagreeable odor. The reddish wood (*cedrala wood*, the *acajou* of the planters of the French after a while acquires an agreeable odor. Both the bark and the wood (which has a bitter, nauseous taste) are used in intermittent fever. From the tree exudes a resin of agreeable odor (the *resina acajou* of Rostk). [B. 180.] **C. rinde** (Ger.). The bark of *C. febrifuga*. **C. rosmarinus** (Lourv.). Syn.: *rosa rosmarinus* (Römer and Schultes) (see *rosmarinifolia* Poir.). A tree of Cochinchina having very fragrant flowers, which yield a volatile oil resembling oil of lavender. The flowers are said to be cephalic, nervine, deobstruent, and diuretic, and to be employed in catarrh and rheumatism. The species has been referred to *Baccharis*, constituting the *Baccharis cochinchinensis*. [B. 38, 173, 281.] **C. toona** (Roxburgh). **C. toona** (Flem.). Indian mahogany, white cedar. A tree closely related to the *C. febrifuga* (with which by some it is identified), about sixty feet in height, growing in India, where the dense red wood is employed like mahogany. The flowers are used in dyeing red. The bark is highly astringent, and is employed as a substitute for cinchona in malarial and bilious fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and externally as an application to ulcers. [B. 172, 173, 180.] **Cortex cedrelæ.** **Cortex cedrelæ febrifugæ.** The bark of *C. febrifuga*. [B. 180.] **Fieberwidge** (C. Ger.). See *C. toona*. **Wohlrüchende C.** (Ger.). See *C. odorata*.

CEDRELACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²)re²la²a²o²u²m². From *κεδρος*. Fr. *cedrelacées*. Ger. *Cedrelacées*. The cedrelads, or mahogany family. Of Jussieu, an order of the *Melastom.*; of Spach, a family of the *Angiosperm.*; of Lindley, an order of the *Rutales*; of Meisner, an order of the *Melastom.*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Hesperulales*, comprising the tribes *Cedraceæ* and *Swietenaceæ* v. c., which by Bentham and Hooker are included in the *Melastom.* [B. 19, 42, 170.]

CEDRELACEOUS, adj. Se²d(ke²)re²la²a²shu²s. Resembling the *Cedrela*; of or pertaining to the *Cedrelaceæ*. [B.]

CEDRELADS, n. pl. Se²d(ke²)re²la²a²dz. See *CEDRELACEÆ*.

CEDRELÉON (Lat.), **CEDRELÉUM** (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²)re²le²o²n². From *κεδρος*. Ger. *Cedreléon*, *Cedreléum*. Fr. *cedreléon*, *cedreléum*. The *Cedrus libani* or from its fruit. [Pliny B. 115; B. 300.]

CEDRELATE (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²)re²le²o²n². Gr. *κεδραλή*. The cedar, a large tree, such as exceeds other trees in size. [Pliny B. 115; L. 191.]

CEDRELEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²)re²le²o²n². From *κεδρος*. See *CEDRELACEÆ*.

CEDRELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²)re²le²o²n². Fr. *Cedrelées*. Ger. *Cedreléen*. J. O. R. Brown, Lindley and Donartier, a family or order of plants, corresponding to the *Cedrelaceæ* v. c., and divided into the *Cedrelacées* and the *Swietenacées*. By De Candolle made a tribe of the *Melastom.*, including *Cedrela*, *Swietenia*, *Calocarpum*, *Flindersia*, *Carya*; by other authors made co-ordinate with the *Melastom.* 2. Of various authors a tribe or sub-order of the *Cistaceæ* or the *Cedrelaceæ*, comprising those with tree stamens and the rachis turned toward the umbels. By Bentham and Hooker the *C.* are made a tribe of the *Melastom.*, comprising *Cedrela*, *Calocarpum*, and *Flindersia*, distinguished by the tree stamens inserted outside the base of the disc, by the multi-ovulate loculi of the ovary, by the defence of the capsule, which is septifragal from the apex or is beehind with the valves separating from the axis, and by the numerous seeds and the frequently pinnate leaves. [B. 19, 42, 170, 180.] **C. genuina.** See *C. cedrelæ*. [B. 180.]

CÉDRÉLÉON (Fr.), n. Sa-dra²le²o²n². See *CEDRELÉON*.

CEDRELÉUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²)re²le²o²n². See *CEDRELÉON*.

CEDRENE, n. Se²d(ren). Fr. *cedrene*. Ger. *Cedren*. It. c. 1. A hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{24}$, contained in volatile oil of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); a liquid of the sp. gr. of 0.884, boiling at 248° C. 2. In general, any terpene of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$. The *c's* comprise the essential part of the oils of red cedar, cloves, rosewood, cubeb, cascarilla, and patchouli. [B. 5.] **—C. camphor.** Fr. *camphre de cedrene*. Ger. *Cedrenkampher*, *Cedernkampher*. A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{24}O = C_{15}H_{22} + H_2O$, which separates from the oil of red cedar upon cooling. [B. 5, 270.]

CÉDRES (Fr.), n. Se²dr. A place in the province of Oran, where there are chalybeate springs. [L. 49.]

CEDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²)ri²a². Gr. *κεδρία*. Fr. *cedrie*. 1. The oil or resin obtained from the cedar (*Cedrus libani*); used by the ancients in embalming. [B. 38.] The cedreses. [B. 115, B. 180.] Cf. *CEDRELÉON*, with which it appears to be identical. [B. 180.] 2. Tar. [B. 180.] **—C. terrestres.** Maltha. [B. 180.]

CÉDRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-dre². The fruit of *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B. 121.]

CÉDRIE (Fr.), n. Sa-dre. See *CEDRIA*.

CEDRIN, n. Se²d(ri²n). Fr. *cedrine*. Ger. *C.* A neutral bitter principle occurring as silky acicular crystals, obtained from the seeds of *Simaba cedron* by extracting with alcohol the residue left after exhaustion with ether. According to Levy, it is the active principle of the seeds; according to Tanret, it is identical with valdivin. [B. 270.]

CEDRIN, adj. Se²d(ri²n). See *CEDRINES*.

CEDRINO (It.), n. Che²d-ren'o. A variety of citron cultivated in Italy. [B. 19.]

CEDRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²)rin²ren²u²m². The *rinum* c.; wine impregnated with resin of cedar. [B. 200.] See *CEDRITES*.

CEDRINUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²)rin²ren²u²s²o. Gr. *κεδρινός*. Made of cedar. [B. 115.] See *LIXUM cedrinum*, *OLEUM cedrinum*, *VINUM cedrinum*, and *CEDRINUM*.

CEDRION (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²)ri²o²n². Gr. *κεδριον*. See *CEDRUM*. [B. 180.]

CEDRIRET, n. Se²d(ri²re²t). Lat. *cedriletum*. Fr. *cedrile*. Ger. *C.* From *κεδρος* and *rete*, a net. A peculiar principle obtained by distilling beech-tar; it crystallizes in red needles that are interlaced, whence the name. [A. 301, 385; B. 38, 120.]

CEDRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²)ri²s. Gen. *cedrinos* (s). Gr. *κεδρίς*. 1. The cone of the cedar, regarded by Dioscorides as heating, emmenagogue, and useful in coughs and convulsions. 2. A juniper-berry. 3. A shrub resembling the cedar (probably a species of juniper). [B. 115, 300.]

CEDRITES (Lat.), n. m. Se²d(ke²)ri²re²ti²o²u²m². Gr. *κεδριτης*. Fr. *cedrite*. A wine (*cedrinum*, *vinum cedrinum*), flavored with cedar-resin; used anciently as a vermifuge. [B. 38, 115.]

CEDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²)ri²u²m². Gr. *κεδριον*. 1. According to some authorities, the same as *cedrelæon*, being a resinous substance obtained by incisions in the bark of the *Cedrus libani* or the *Juniperus phoenicea*. [B. 121; Pliny B. 115.] According to others, a cedar oil obtained from the wood of *Cedrus libani*. [B. 180.] 2. Oil of citron. [B. 121.]

CEDRIUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²)ri²u²s²o. Of or pertaining to the cedar. [B.] See *LIXUM cedrium*.

CEDRO (Lat.), n. m. indecl. Se²d(ke²)ro. It. Sp. c. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica*. As a Spanish word, in Mexico, also the *Cupressus Lindleyi*, and the *Cupressus Chamaecyparis Baeriana*. [B. 121, 300, 211.] **C. blanco** (Sp.). The *Cupressus Baeriana*. [B. 214.] **C. blanco del deserto** (Sp.). The *Cupressus Lindleyi*. [A. 447.] **—C. colorado** (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.). The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 180.] **—Essentia de c.**, **Oleum c.**, **Oleum de c.** Oil of citron. [B. 180.]

CEDROBAISAM (Ger.), n. Tsad-ro²ba²za²m. The turpentine of the *Pinus cembra*. [B. 38, 270.]

CEDROBAUM (Ger.), n. Tsad-ro²ba²u²m. The genus *Cedrela*. [B. 48.]

CEDROELEON (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d-ro²o²-e²l-ea²o²n. Fr., *cedreleone*. See CEDRELEON. [B. 121.]

CEDROMELON (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d-ro²o²-me²ma²lo²n. Gr., *κεδρόμηλον*. The citron. [B. 285.]

CEDRON, n. Se²d-ro²n. Gr., *κεδρον*. Lat., c., *semen cedronis*. Fr., *cedron* (Fr. Cod. Ger., C. Sp., c. 1. In Lat., the fruit of the cedar. 2. The cotyledon of the *Simaba c.* (Planchon) *quassia c.* [H. Baillon, c. B. 115, 185.] 3. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Lippia cedrodora* [A. 147.]—**C'**früchte (Ger.), **C'**nüsse (Ger.) See C. (2d def.).—**C'**öl (Ger.) Oil of citron. [B. 48.] **C'**samen (Ger.), **C** seeds, **Semen cedronis** (Lat.). See C. (2d def.).

CEDRON (Fr.), n. Sa-dron². See CEDRON (2d def.).—**Noix de c.** See C. [B. 121.]

CEDRONELLA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cedrus*. Se²d(ke²d-ro²n-e²l²a². Fr., *cédroneille*. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Melissa officinalis*. 2. Of Mönch, a genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Nepeteae*. [B. 42, 215.] **C. canariensis viscosa**, etc. (Comm.) The *C. triphylla*. [B. 211.]—**C. mexicana** (Benth.). Sp., *toronjil* (Mex. Ph.). Syn.: *Dracocephalum mexicanum* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth), *Cardopha bitovoides* (Lindley). A species indigenous to Mexico and extending to the mountains of southern Arizona. Its flowering tops are used instead of *Melissa*, and contain an abundance of volatile oil. Employed as an antispasmodic. [B. 215, 221.] **C. officinarum**. The *Melissa* (*Dracocephalum*) *moldavica*. [B. 109.] **C. pallida** (Lindley). Sp., *toronjil* (Mex. Ph.). A species indigenous to Mexico and the Mexican frontier of the United States. Employed for the same purposes as *C. mexicana*. [B. 215, 224.] **C. Rivini** (Ruppi). The *Dracocephalum moldavica*. [B. 211.] **C. triphylla** (Moench). Syn.: *Dracocephalum canariense* [Linnaeus]. Balm of Gilead; a species, having leaves of a penetrating camphoraceous odor, indigenous to the Canaries and Madeira. The leaves were formerly used under the name of *herba melissa canariensis* as a nervine. [B. 173, 180, 215.]—**C. turcica**. The *Dracocephalum moldavica*. [B. 180.]—**Herba cedronellae**. The herb of the *Melissa officinalis*. [B. 180.]

CEDRONINE, n. Se²d-ro²n-en. Fr., *cédroneine*. Ger., *Cedronin*. An alkaloid found in cedron seeds. [B. 270.]

CEDROS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d-ro²s. Gr., *κεδρος*. Of Hippocrates, the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. The *κεδρος μεγάλη* of Dioscorides was the *Cedrus Libani*. [B. 180.] Cf. CEDUS.

CEDROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d-ro²strost²i²s. Gen., *cedrostis* (-is). Gr., *κεδρωστις*. Bryony (the *Bryonia alba*). [Dioscorides (B. 115).]

CEDROT, n. In Nice, the citron. [B. 121.]

CEDROTA (Willdenow) (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-rot²a². Fr., *cédrote*. See ANIBA.—**C. longifolia** (Willdenow). See ANIBA *guianensis*.

CEDRULA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-ru²l²a². An ancient name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B. 121.]

CEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-ru²s(ru²s). Gr., *κεδρος*. Fr., *cedre*. Ger., *Ceder*. It., Sp., *cedro*. 1. Of Tournefort, see JUNIPERUS. 2. Of Miller, a section of the genus *Cedrela*. 3. Of Loudon, the true cedars; a genus of coniferous trees, distinguished from *Larix* by their evergreen leaves, and from *Pinus* by the fact that both the long and the short offshoots of the branches are provided with true foliage leaves (needles). [B. 42, 245.] **C. africana** (Gordon). **C. argentea**, **C. atlantica** (Manetti). A tree growing in the Atlas. The wood is used like that of *C. Libani*, of which by some it is regarded as a mere variety. [B. 245.]—**C. Barbadensium alatis fraxini foliis** (Plukenet). The *Cedrela odorata*. [B. 211.]—**C. conifera** (Jens.). The *C. Libani*. [B. 200.]—**C. conifera foliis laricis** (C. Bauhin, Ray). The *C. Libani*. [B. 200.] **C. deodara** (Loudon). Syn.: *Abies* (Lindley) (seu *Pinus* (Parlatore) *deodara*).



THE CONES OF CEDRUS LIBANI. [A. 327.]

A tree growing in the Himalayas; the wood is used like that of *C. Libani*, which this tree much resembles, the *deodara*, *deodara*, or *deodar*, of the Hindoos. [B. 211, 215.] **C. elegans** (Knight)

The *C. atlantica*. [B. 211.]—**C. folio cupressi major, fructu flavesciente** (Bauhin). The *Juniperus phoenicea* and the *Juniperus lycia*. [B. 211.]—**C. folio cupressi media, majoribus bacis** (Bauhin). The *Juniperus lycia*. [B. 211.] **C. hispanica procurrens**, etc. (Tournefort). The *Juniperus thurifera*. [B. 211.]—**C. indica** (DeCambre). See *C. deodara*. **C. Libani** (Barrel). **C. Libani conifera** (J. Bauhin). **C. libanotica** (Link.). Gr., *κεδρος μεγάλη* (Dioscorides). Fr., *cedre du Liban*. Ger., *Ceder vom Libanon*. Syn.: *Pinus c.* [Linnaeus], *Larix c.* (Miller), *Abies c.* Cedar of Lebanon, a lofty and very large tree formerly abundant about Lebanon, where it is still sparingly found (some specimens there being from 2,000 to 3,000 years old), and plentiful in the mountains of Cilicia. A fragrant resin or oil which exuded spontaneously or was obtained by incisions in the bark, and which was variously called *cedrolon*, *cedria*, and *resina cedri*, was formerly employed in medicine and for embalming. An oil obtained from the wood was called *cedrium* (*κεδριον*), although, according to some authorities, this term was synonymous with *cedria*. The cones of the tree, called *cedris*, were also of medicinal application, and it was the oil obtained from them to which, according to some authors, the terms *cedrolon* and *cedria* were applied. From the cones or other parts of the tree a medicinal wine (*cedrites*, *cedrinum*, *vinum cedrinum*) was prepared. [B. 115, 180, 200, 245.] **C. lycia** (Lob.). The *Thuja occidentalis*. [B. 211.] **C. magna** (Pliny). **C. magna conifera** (J. Bauhin). **C. magna conifera Libani** (Parkinson). See *C. Libani*.—**C. mahogani** (Miller). The *Swietenia mahogani*. [B. 173.]—**C. major**. See *C. Libani*.—**C. phoenicea** (Renaud). The *C. Libani*. [B. 211.] **C. phoenicea altera Plinii et Theophrasti** (Lob.). The *Juniperus lycia*. [B. 211.]—**Lignum cedri**. Cedar-wood; properly the wood of *C. Libani*; afterward applied to the wood of several coniferous trees, especially to that of species of juniper. [B. 180.]—**Resina cedri**. The resin of *C. Libani*. [B. 48, 180.] See CEDRELEON and CEDRIA.

CEDUE, n. Of the alchemists, air. [Ruland (A. 325).]

CEIBA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²-iey²ba². Adopted from the Spanish name of the *Bombax c.* (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*). Fr., *coba*. A genus of plants, made by (Gärtner, now referred to *Eriodendron*. [B. 42, 280.]—**C. espinosa** (Sp.). See *ERIODENDRON laevis*.—**C. pentandrum** (Gärtner). The *Bombax pentandrum* (*Eriodendron occidentale*). [B. 173.]—**C. tree**. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B. 185, 275.]

CEIBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²-i²be²y²e²-wa²-e²). Fr., *céibées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Eriodendree*, consisting of the genus *Bombax*. [B. 170.]

CEIBO (Sp.), **CEIBON** (Sp.), n's. Tha-e'bo, -bon. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [A. 447.]

CEIGNANTE (Fr.), n. Se²n-ya²nt. The twelfth dorsal vertebra; so called because a belt is ordinarily worn at that level. [L. 41.]

CEIMENON (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ke²-i²-me²n-o²n. Gr., *κειμενον* (from *κειμεσθαι*, to hang down, to settle). An old term for a urinary sediment and for urine set aside for examination, also for the uvula when relaxed. [A. 325.]

CEINBRAT (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-bra². The *Pinus cembra*. [B. 121.]

CEINTURE (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-tu²r. Gr., *ζώνη*. Lat., *cingulum*. Ger., *Leibbande*. Gert., *Gürtel*. It., *cintola*, *cintura*. Sp., *cinturón*. 1. A waist-band, a girdle, a sash; a band of any material intended to support and press upon the lower part of the abdomen. 2. Zoster. [A. 301; E. 1.] **C. abdominale**. 1. An abdominal belt. 2. See *Pelvic girdle*.—**C. bônie**. See *Talismanic belt*.—**C. claviculaire**. See *Shoulder girdle*.—**C. coxale**. The bony pelvis. [L. 153.]—**C. dartreuse**. See C. (2d def.). **C. de chasteté**. A belt with an attachment covering the genitals; formerly applied to women to prevent coitus and to children to prevent masturbation. [L. 41.]—**C. de Hilden**. **C. de Hildane (L. 45). See *CINGULUM Hildani*.—**C. de la Saint-Jean**. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B. 173.]—**C. de mercure**. See *CINGULUM mercuriale*.—**C. de Neptune**. The *Lammaria saccharata*. [B. 173.] **C. de sagesse**. See *C. de mercure*. **C. de Saint-François**. See *Talismanic belt*.—**C. des femmes enceintes**. An abdominal belt for pregnant women. [L. 87.] **C. de vil argent**. See *CINGULUM mercuriale*.—**C. grysipélateuse**. See ZOSTER. **C. entoclique**. An abdominal bandage for pregnant women, for facilitating parturition. One invented by Pinard, broad in front and narrow behind, is used for the purpose of making such pressure as to prevent a transverse presentation of the fetus. [A. 15.]—**C. hypogastrique**. See *Hypogastrie belt*.—**C. orthopédique**. A girdle or brace for the correction of curvature of the spine. [L. 49.] **C. pelvienne**. 1. The brim of the pelvis. 2. See *Pelvic girdle*.—**C. scapulaire**. See *Pectoral girdle*.—**C. ventrale**, **C. ventrière**. An abdominal belt. [L. 41, 87.]**

CEINTURÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²-tu²r-a. Girdled; in zoology, having the centre of the body of a different color from the rest. [L. 180.]

CEINTURON (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-tu²r-on. See CEINTURE.

CEINTURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²-tu²r-on-a. See CEINTURE.

CEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ke²-i²-ri²a². Gr., *κερία*. An old term for a bandage or swathing cloth, also for a tape-worm. [A. 325, 387.]

CEKE, n. The²ke². In Fiji, elephantiasis of the scrotum. ("Lancet," Apr. 6, 1889, p. 679 (a, 21).)

CELANDINE, n. Se²l²a²n-dm. Lat., *chelidonium* [U. S. Ph. I. Fr., *chelandine*, *chelandome*. Ger., *Geldkraut*, *Goldwurz*. It., *chelandina*. Sp., *chelandat*. The *Ranunculus frutescens*. [B. 282.] **Brave c.** The *Caltha palustris*. [L. 73.] **C. poppy**. The *Stylophorum diphyllum*. [B. 19, 275.] **Common c.** **Great c.** **Greater c.** See *C. Japanese c.* The *Chelidonium japonicum* (*C. grandiflorum*). [B. 275.] **Lesser c.** **Small c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [B. 275.] **Tree-c.** The *Ranunculus frutescens*. [B. 19.]

CELANDINE Fr. n. Sal'ah'den. See CELANDINE. Grande c. The *Scappanaria candelensis*. [B. 137.]

CELAPA, n. Of C. Bauhin, the plant furnishing jalap. [B. 121.]

CELAPE, n. Of the writers of the Renaissance, jalap. [B. 121.]

CELAETER Ger. n. Tseel'aster. The genus *Celaeter*. [B. 180.] **Cbaum**. See C. Kletternder C. The *Celaeter scandens*. [L. 80.]

CELASTIN, n. Se'l-a'st'in Fr. *celastine*. Ger. C. A non-nitrogenous bitter principle, chemically identical with menyanthin, found in the leaves of the *Celastrus obscurus*. [B. 5.]

CELASTRACEÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Se'l-kal-a's-a's tra'tra'te' ez'e'se. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the Dicotyledon, an order of the rhymal alliance, comprising the tribes *Elaeagnaceæ*, *Staphyleaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, and *Amelanchiaceæ*; of Torrey and Gray, an order of dicotyledons, comprising the tribes *Staphyleaceæ* and *Elaeagnaceæ*. [B. 19, 34, 170.] See CELASTRINEÆ and CELASTRINEÆ.

CELASTRACEOUS, adj. Se'l-a's-tra-shu's. Lat. *celastraceus*. Fr. *celastrace*. Of or resembling the *Celastrus*; of or pertaining to the *Celastraceæ* (*Celastraceæ*). [B.]

CELASTRALÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Se'l-kal-a's-a's tra'tra'te' ez'e'se. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the Dicotyledon, comprising the orders *Celastraceæ*, *Staphyleaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, and *Amelanchiaceæ*. It is especially marked by its erect ovules with ventral raphe, the other characteristics being the simple leaves (except in the *Amelanchiaceæ*), and the hermaphrodite flowers, which have a pulvinate disc or one-lobed to the calyx, or sheathing the base of the calyx, stamens disposed about the disc or inserted upon its border, and a gynœcium generally entire and having one or two ovules in each loculus. [B. 12.]

CELASTRÆ Fr. n. Sal'a'st'le. See CELASTRUS.

CELASTRÆE Lat. n. f. pl. Se'l-kal-a's-a's tra'tra'te' ez'e'se. Fr. *celastræe*. Ger. *Celastræe*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Phlegma*, comprising *Elaeagnaceæ*, *Staphyleaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, and *Amelanchiaceæ*, etc., and thus corresponding in general to the order *Celastraceæ* of other botanists and to the tribe C. of Bentham and Hooker. Reichenbach subsequently divided the C. into the *Elaeagnaceæ*, *Amelanchiaceæ*, and *Celastraceæ* (1837), and again (1841) into the *Elaeagnaceæ*, *Dalmanaceæ*, and *Elaeagnaceæ*. Bentham and Hooker designate as C. a tribe of the *Celastraceæ* comprising thirty-five genera, with four or five (very rarely ten) stamens inserted on or below the margin of the disc, and having subulate often incurved filaments and albuminous seeds. It corresponds to the entire order *Celastraceæ* (*Celastraceæ*, *Celastraceæ*) of many authors, and comprises the subtribes *Elaeagnaceæ*, in which the leaves are opposite, *Celastraceæ*, in which the leaves are alternate and the fruit dehiscens, and *Elaeagnaceæ*, in which the leaves are generally alternate and the fruit indehiscens. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, also a subtribe of the C. (1st def.), comprising *Celastrus*, *Maytenus*, etc. [B. 12, 170.]

CELASTRIN [Wayne], n. Se'l-a's'tri'n. Fr. *celastrine*. Ger. C. A principle found in *Celastrus scandens*, forming minute white crystals. [A. 308.] Cf. CELASTIN.

CELASTRINEÆ R. Brown. **CELASTRINEÆ** [De Candolle] Se'l-kal-a's-a's tra'tra'te' ez'e'se. Fr. *celastrineæ*. Ger. *Celastrineæ*. Syn. *Celastraceæ*, *Celastraceæ*, *Spindletrees*. An order of polypetalous dicotyledons, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the series *Dicotyledon* and cohort *Celastrales*. By De Candolle it was divided into the tribes *Staphyleaceæ*, *Elaeagnaceæ*, and *Apocynaceæ*; by G. Don into the *Staphyleaceæ*, *Elaeagnaceæ*, and *Cassinaceæ*. The *Staphyleaceæ* have since been referred to the *Sapindaceæ*, and the *Apocynaceæ* have been made a distinct order (see LILICEÆ). The order as thus limited corresponds to the tribe *Celastraceæ* of Bentham and Hooker, and was divided by Lindley and others into the *Elaeagnaceæ* and the *Elaeagnaceæ*. Cf. CELASTRINEÆ (1st def.). Bentham and Hooker include in the order the tribe *Hippocrepideæ*, comprising *Hippocrepideæ* and three other genera. As thus constituted, it comprises trees or shrubs with opposite or alternate, often coriaceous, simple leaves, exstipulate or possessing only minute and caducous stipules; hermaphrodite flowers in cymose inflorescence, having a four-lobed or five-lobed imbricated, persistent calyx with spreading petals inserted beneath the margin of the usually conspicuous disc, three to five (very rarely two or ten) stamens, with short subulate filaments and short bilocular anthers, inserted upon the disc alternately with the petals, a sessile ovary with one to five loculi, each containing two anatropous, erect ovules with a ventral raphe, a short style generally entire, and a simple or lobed stigma. The fruit is capsular, baccate, or samaroid, containing erect, often arillate seeds, exalbuminous or with fleshy albumen. It comprises thirty-nine genera and about four hundred species. [B. 12, 170.]

CELASTRINEOUS, adj. Se'l-a's'tri'n'e' u's. Lat. *celastrinus*, *celastrinus*. Fr. *celastrine*. It. *celastrino*. Resembling *Celastrus*; of or pertaining to the *Celastrineæ*. [B.]

CELASTRINEÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Se'l-kal-a's-a's tra'tra'te' ez'e'se. Fr. *celastrineæ*. Ger. *Celastrineæ*. Of Brongniart, a class of the *Dicotyledon* comprising the families *Umbellifera*, *Hippocrepideæ*, *Celastrineæ*, *Staphyleaceæ*, and *Pittosporaceæ*. [B. 170.] Cf. CELASTRINEÆ.

CELASTRUS Lat. n. m. (sometimes treated as f. n.) Se'l-kal-a's-a's'tru's. Gr. *κῆλαστρος*. Fr. *celastre*. Ger. *Celaster*. It. *celastro*. Of Linnaeus, the staff tree; a genus of celastraceous shrubs and small trees of the tribe and subtribe *Celastraceæ*, in which it is distinguished by its racemose or paniculate flowers, its free ovary with two erect ovules in each loculus, by its exalate capsular fruit, and by its arillate seeds. [B. 42.]—*C. buxifolius* (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Catha buxifolia* et *venenata* Presl. A species with numerous varieties, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. One variety, armed with strong poisonous spines, a wound from which causes violent inflammation, is the *C. venenatus* Eckl. and Zeyl. [B. 180, 263.]

C. coriaceus Gleditsch and Perottet. The *C. senegalensis*. [B. 250.] *C. decolor* Dehne. See *C. californicus*. *C. edulis*. 1. Of Vahl, the *Celastraceæ*. 2. Of Hochstetter, the *Celastraceæ*. [B. 180, 250.] *C. ellipticus* (Thunberg). The *Celastraceæ* of the Cape Colony; an erect spiny shrub of South Africa. [B. 28.] *C. incrimis*, etc. Of Gronovius, the *Celastraceæ*. [B. 211.] *C. macrocarpa*, *C. macrocarpus* Ruiz and Pavón. Syn. *Halimolobos multiflora* (Ruiz and Pavón). An erect Peruvian shrub with edible buds. From the seeds is obtained an oil useful for various purposes. [B. 121, 180.] *C. manna* Ger. See *MANNA celastrina*.

C. maytenus (Willdenow). The *Maytenus chilensis*. [B. 214.]—*C. montanus* (Roxburgh). See *C. senegalensis*. *C. nutans*. See *C. paniculatus*.—*C. obovatus* (Hochstetter). See *C. senegalensis*. [B. 250.]—*C. obscurus* (A. Richard). An Abyssinian species; the leaves, called *add add*, are employed for the cure of a malarial disease called *kolla*. They contain tannin, a volatile oil, and *celastrin*. [B. 5, 270.] *C. oriza* Siebold and Zuccarini. Syn. *C. oriza* Thunberg. A Japanese species used medicinally. [B. 12, 121, 283.] *C. paniculata*, *C. paniculatus* Willdenow. A climbing shrub of India and South America. The seeds contain a resinous principle and have a hot pungent taste. The crushed seeds furnish, by distillation with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, an empyreumatic oil called *oleum nigricans* which is said to be afebrile, tonic, stimulating, diaphoretic, and aphrodisiac, and is used internally for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, beri-beri, and leprosy; but it is chiefly used in veterinary practice. [A. 479; B. 19, 121, 172.]—*C. parviflorus* (Vahl). Syn.: *Catha spinosa* Forsk. An Arabian species. [B. 174, 214.] *C. phyllanthus* L'Héritier. See *C. senegalensis*. *C. scandens* Linnaeus. Fr. *baucraux des arbres*. Ger. *Kletternder Celaster*. Syn.: *Euonymus* (see *Euonymus*) *scandens* Moench. A climbing shrub of North America, where it



THE CELASTRUS SCANDENS. [A. 327.]

is called false bitter-sweet, wax-work, fever-twig, and climbing staff-tree. The bark, especially that of the root, is emetic, cathartic, and diaphoretic, and is employed in hepatic affections and secondary syphilis. The seeds are said to be narcotic and stimulating. [B. 5, 19, 180.]—*C. senegalensis* (Lamarek). An African species, called *snuff, deck*, and *ghenouck*. Its root is purgative and somewhat bitter and astringent, and with the bark is used in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. [B. 6, 180.] *C. serratus* (R. Brown). *C. serratus* Hochstetter. See *C. obscurus*. *C. Theophrasti* Chusis. The *Cassia capensis*. [B. 211.] *C. uncinatus* (Ruiz and Pavón). The *Maytenus chilensis*. [B. 214.] *C. undatus* (Thunberg). The *koko* of the Hottentots; an erect shrub of South Africa. [B. 263.] *C. undulatus* (Lamarek). The *Senecio undulatus* (Pittosporum *scandens*). [B. 174, 192.] *C. venenata* (Eckl. and Zeyl.). *C. venenatus*. Syn.: *Catha venenata* (Presl). See under *C. buxifolius*.—*C. verticillatus*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *Maytenus verticillatus*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a species now referred to *Pittosporum*. [B. 212, 214.]

CELATION, n. Se'l-a'shu'n. Lat. *celatio* (from *celare*, to conceal). Fr. *celation*. Ger. *Verheimlichung*. It. *celamento*. Sp. *celación*. In forensic medicine, the concealment of pregnancy, parturition, or a disease. [A. 801.]

CELATOMIA Lat. n. f. Se'l-kal-a's-a's om o'm i'a-n. See CELATOMY.

CELATUS Lat. n. f. Se'l-kal-a's-a's tu's tu's. 1. Stagnant (said of air). [A. 325; B. 200.] 2. Concealed. [L. 341.]

CELAURITIS, n. Fr. *celaurite*. Golden litharge. [B. 88.]

CELE Lat. n. f. Se'l-kal-a's-a's. Gen. *celos*. Gr. *κῆλη*. Fr. *cèle*. A swelling, especially one due to a hernia. [A. 325.]

CELEFOLI (Paracelsus), n. A pretended mucilaginous substance derived from the stars. [A. 325.]

CELEINE Lat. n. f. pl. Se'l-kal-a's-a's ne na's-a's. From *κελεος*, a woodpecker. Fr. *celéine*. A subfamily of the *Picidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 31 (L.).]

CELOMORPHÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Se'l-kal-a's-a's mo'm'f'e' a's-a's. From *κελεος*, a woodpecker, and *μορφή*, shape. A family of the *Columbidae*. [L. 121.]

CÉLERI (Fr.), n. Sal^or^e. See **CÉLERY**. **C. des marais**. The *Apium graveolens*. [A. 301.] **C. rave**. The *Apium rapaceum*. [B. 121.] See **CÉLERIAC**.

CÉLERIAC, n. Se^le^li²a²k. Fr. *celéri* rare. A cultivated variety of celery. *Apium graveolens*, var. *rapaceum*, the *Apium rapaceum* called turnip-rooted celery, much grown in France and Germany. [B. 19.]

CÉLERIGRADA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²l²ke²l²e²r²gr²ad²ra²g². From *celér*, swift, and *gradi*, to step. Fr. *celérigrades*. An order of the *Mammalia* comprising the rodents. [L. 180.]

CÉLERIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²l²ke²l²e²r²me²tr²um. From *celér*, swift, and *metron*, a measure. See **TACHOMETR**.

CÉLERY, n. Se²l²e²r²i². Fr. *celéri*, *sellerie*. Ger. *Sellerie*, *Eppich*. It. *apiio*. Sp. *apia*. The *Apium graveolens*. [B. 19.] **Australian c.** The *Apium prostratum*. [B. 275.] **C.-leaved**, **C.-topped**. Having leaves like the *Apium*. [B.] See **C.-leaved**. **Common c.** See **C.-New Zealand c.** The *Apium australe*. [B. 275.] **Turnip-rooted c.** See **CÉLERIAC**.—**Water-c.** The *Ranunculus scutellarius*. [B. 275.]

CÉLESTINE (Fr.), n. Sal^oest²en. 1 The *Ageratum carneum*. [B. 121.] 2 Native strontium sulphate. [A. 385.]

CELETA (Lat.), n. **CELETES** (Lat.), n. n. Se²l²kal²e²et²a²3, -ez²as. Gr. *κηλῆτης*. A person affected with hernia. [A. 322.]

CELI, n. See **KAVIA**.

CELIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²l²kal²i²a². Fr. *celle*. Of Pliny, a kind of beer made by the Spaniards. [L. 86.]

CELIAC, CÉLIAQUE (Fr.), adj's. Se²l²a²q², sal²i²a²q². See **CELIAC**.

CELIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l²(ke²l²)i²d²i²(i²)e²a²e²(a²e²). Fr. *celidées*. Of Massalongo, a tribe of lichens. [B. 170.]

CELIDONIA (Sp.), n. The *l²i²-don²*. **The *Chelidonium majus***. [B. 280.] **C. del pais**. The *Euphorbia maculata*. [A. 44.] **C. europea**, **C. mayor**. See **C.**

CELIDONY, n. Se²l²i²d²on²i². See **CÉLANDINE**.

CÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sal^e. 1 Any cavity of the body, especially the abdomen. [L. 109.] 2 See **CELIA**.

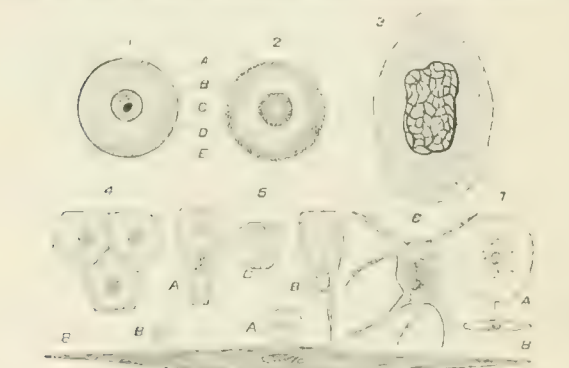
CELIFOLI, n. See **CELIFOLIUM**. [B. 200.]

CÉLINE (Fr.), n. Sal^en. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B. 121.]

CELIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²l²ka²i²s²(les). Gen. *celid²os* (-is). Gr. *κηλῖς*. A spot or mark upon the skin. [L. 94.]

CELL, n. Se²l². From Lat. *cella*, a chamber. Gr. *κύτος* Lat. *cellula* dim. of *cella*. Fr. *cellule*. Ger. *Zelle*. It. *cellula*. Sp. *cellula*, *celidilla*. 1 Primarily, a cavity or inclosed hollow space; an areola or loculus; in this sense, comprising the following subordinate meanings: (A), any small completely closed space, such as the air-spaces of cork on describing which the term *c.* was first employed, being used by Hooke in 1665; the small cavities in the mastoid and other bones, the alveoli of the lungs, the cleft-like spaces or areolæ of connective tissue, and, in botany, the cavity or loculus of the ovary, containing the ovules. (B), a cavity opening upon a free surface, such as the crypts in the stomach of the camel and other ruminants, the cavities in the nests of wasps and bees, the depression or loculus in the anther, which contains the pollen, and, by a slight extension of meaning, the spaces or areolæ upon the wings of insects, circumscribed by the nervures. (C), in microscopic technology, a chamber, open or closed, used for the examination and preservation of objects. (D), one of the similar elements or open chambers which constitute a galvanic battery or a battery of Leyden jars. 2. The elementary structure, anatomical unit, anatomical, morphological or structural element, of which all animal and vegetable substances are constituted or from which they develop; so called because originally regarded as made up of

a closed membrane surrounding a cavity. In this sense a *c.* is a minute, usually microscopic, mass of organized matter with a more or less distinct form and function. In the lowest animals and plants (*Protozoa*, *Schizomycetes*, *Chytridiaceae*) the whole organism is represented by a single *c.*, but in the higher plants and in the *Metazoa* the body is made up of a combination of *c.*s and of their products, consisting of various forms of intercellular or ground substance. A typical *c.*, according to Schwann, who in 1839 elaborated the *c.*-theory as it now exists [J. 36, 37], consists of an inclosing wall (*c.*-wall, *c.*-membrane) and the inclosed contents (*c.*-body) containing within its substance a distinct body, the nucleus, which is also surrounded by a membrane (nuclear membrane) and which itself incloses a still smaller body, the nucleolus. The mature ovarian ovum and many plant-*c.*s correspond closely to this form of typical *c.* (See Fig. 1.) As now considered, a typical *c.* is rounded in form and presents only a *c.*-body and a nucleus, both of which are formed of protoplasm, that of the nucleus differing somewhat in physical or chemical composition from that of the *c.*-body, and, according to most cytologists, performing the initial and perhaps the most important part in *c.*-division. [Whitman, "Journ. of Morph.," ii (1888), pp. 27-49 (J).] (See Fig. 2.) The cellular protoplasm was formerly supposed to be homogeneous or of slightly granular character, but it is now generally believed that the substance of both *c.*-body and nucleus is composed of two parts—a more solid portion arranged in the form of a convoluted thread or a network which is nearly always coarser in the nucleus than in the *c.*-body, and a more liquid, hyaline portion filling the meshes of the network. [J. 15, 26, 30, 32, 58, 64.] (See Fig. 3.) In the higher animals and plants but few of the *c.*s retain their typical character, most of them becoming modified in shape and structure in order to adjust themselves to their surroundings and to perform the various special functions necessitated by the physiological division of labor. (See Figs. 4 to 8.) On the one hand, all the constituents of the typical *c.* of Schwann may be present; on the other, the nucleus itself may disappear, leaving only the *c.*-body. Various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat, pigment, or glycogen, may be present, or the whole *c.* may be partially or entirely changed to horn, etc. The size of *c.*s in the higher plants and animals generally ranges from 5 μ to 150 μ , although, in some of the lower plants, *c.*s of a length of 50 mm. (2 inches) are known, and some unicellular organisms have a size of less than 1 μ . *C.*s have been variously named from the tissue or organ of which they form a part, from the layer of the embryo from which they spring, from their form, size, and other physical properties, and from their function. [B. J.] **Acid c.** A *c.* secreting an acid. [J.] See *Delomorphous c.* **Adelomorphous c.** Fr. *cellule adelomorphe* (ou *principale*). Ger. *Hauptzelle*. Syn.: *central c.*, *chief c.*, *peptic c.*, *principal c.* One of the transparent epithelial *c.*s forming the greater part of the lining of the glands of the stomach, especially those of the pyloric region. They are supposed to secrete the pepsinogen. [J. 18, 30.] Cf. *Delomorphous c.* **Adhesive c.** A *c.* on the surface of some polyps, which serves to catch objects by sticking to them. [J. 32.] **Adipose c.** See *Fat-c.* **Adjuvant c.** See *SYNERGIDA*. **Adventitial c.** Ger. *Adventitialzelle*. 1 One of the branched *c.*s forming most of the perithelium or adventitia capillaris. 2 One of the flat stellate *c.*s of the membrana propria of the gastric and other glands. [J. 21, 35, 42, 67.] **Air-c.** Lat. *cellula aëria*. Fr. *cellule aërière* (ou *aérienne*), *cavité pneumatique*, *poché aérienne*. Ger. *Luftzack*. It. *cellula aëria*. Syn.: *air cavity* (or *sac*, or *receptacle*, or *space*), *pneumatic c.* 1 A pulmonary air-vesicle or alveolus; one of the ultimate sacculi into which the lungs are divided. They are situated on the walls of an infundibulum into the common cavity of which they open, but they do not communicate with each other except through this cavity. 2 An empty space in the body, communicating directly or indirectly with the lungs or air-passages. In man the chief air-*c.*s are the mastoid and ethmoid *c.*s and the frontal, maxillary, and sphenoidal sinuses. Among animals they are mostly developed in birds, in which every bone may possess an air-space and in which also numerous membranous air-sacs exist in the body-cavity and between the muscles. In birds, these air-*c.*s are designated according to their location as axillary, supraclavicular, etc. 3 An empty space containing air, in vegetable tissues. According to their size these air-*c.*s are designated as interstices, lacunæ, and air-passages or air-chambers. [B. 229; J. 28, 29, 45, 55, 84, 100; L. 11.] **Akinetic c.-division**. See *Direct c.-division*. **Albuminous c.** Fr. *cellule à protoplasme*. Ger. *Eiweisszelle*. Heidenhain's name for a salivary *c.* which contains albumin but no mucus. [L. 318.] **Alveolar c.** One of the *c.*s lining the acini of glands. [J.] **Amitotic c.-division**. See *Direct c.-division*. **Amoeboid blood-c.** See *White blood corpuscle*. **Amoeboid c.** Fr. *cellule amiboïde*. Ger. *amiboide Zelle*. It. *cellula amiboide*. A *c.*, such as a leucocyte, having the power of changing its shape like the *Amoeba*. [J.] See *Wandering c.* **Ancestral c.** A name applied by Haeckel to a zoospore or an unfertilized ovum. [J. 89, 114.] **Animal c.** Fr. *cellule animale*. Ger. *Thierzelle*, *thierische Zelle*. It. *cellula animale*. Sp. *cellula animal*. 1. One of the *c.*s constituting the tissue of animals. Cf. *Vegetable c.* 2. A *c.* situated at the animal pole of a segmenting ovum. Cf. *Vegetative c.* (ist def.) and *Micromer*. **Annular c.** Fr. *cellule annulaire*. Ger. *Ringzelle*. It. *cellula annulare*. Syn.: *ringed c.* A vegetable *c.* in which there are one or more annular thickenings of the *c.* wall upon its inner surface. [B. 31, 75.] **Anterior ethmoidal c.** Lat. *cellula ethmoidalis anterior*. Fr. *cellules ethmoidales antérieures*. Ger. *vordere Siebbeinzellen*. The air-*c.*s in the ethmoid bone, closed in by the lacrymal bone and the frontal process of the superior maxilla. [L. 7, 31, 142.] **Anticlinial c.** Fr. *cellule anticlinale*. In botany, a *c.* produced by division of the mother-*c.* of the embryo-sac, situated below the embryonal sac and independent of the latter. It should not be confounded with the antipodal *c.*, which is comprised within the embryonal sac. [B. 104.] **Antipodal c.** Fr. *cellule antipode*. Ger. *Gegenfüsserzelle*. Syn.: *antipodal vesicle*, *antipode*. In the development of a plant-ovary, a thin walled *c.* found at the bottom of the embryo-

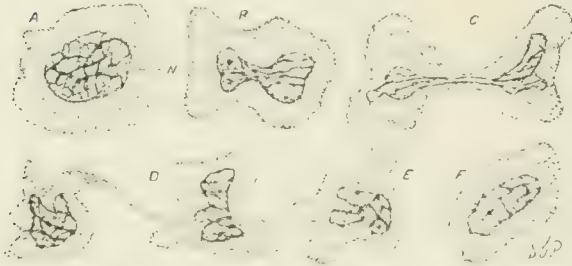


VARIOUS FORMS OF CELLS. (MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

1, a typical cell, according to Schwann. A, *c.*-membrane; B, *c.*-body; C, nuclear membrane; D, nucleolus. 2, typical animal *c.* B, *c.*-body; P, nucleus. A, *c.* with a large vacuole; that of the nucleus being coarser than that of the *c.*-body. 3, *c.* with a prominent nucleus. 4, *c.* with two blunt ends. B, *c.* with a blunt end, apical and basal end. C, front view of the basal end of 1 and B. E, *c.* with a prominent projection at the base. F, front view of the basal end of 1 and B. G, *c.* with a prominent projection at the base. H, front view of the basal end of 1 and B. I, section through the nucleus. J, section through the nucleus. K, section through the nucleus. L, section through the nucleus. M, section through the nucleus. N, section through the nucleus. O, section through the nucleus. P, section through the nucleus. Q, section through the nucleus. R, section through the nucleus. S, section through the nucleus. T, section through the nucleus. U, section through the nucleus. V, section through the nucleus. W, section through the nucleus. X, section through the nucleus. Y, section through the nucleus. Z, section through the nucleus. AA, section through the nucleus. AB, section through the nucleus. AC, section through the nucleus. AD, section through the nucleus. AE, section through the nucleus. AF, section through the nucleus. AG, section through the nucleus. AH, section through the nucleus. AI, section through the nucleus. AJ, section through the nucleus. AK, section through the nucleus. AL, section through the nucleus. AM, section through the nucleus. AN, section through the nucleus. AO, section through the nucleus. AP, section through the nucleus. AQ, section through the nucleus. AR, section through the nucleus. AS, section through the nucleus. AT, section through the nucleus. AU, section through the nucleus. AV, section through the nucleus. AW, section through the nucleus. AX, section through the nucleus. AY, section through the nucleus. AZ, section through the nucleus. BA, section through the nucleus. BB, section through the nucleus. BC, section through the nucleus. BD, section through the nucleus. BE, section through the nucleus. BF, section through the nucleus. BG, section through the nucleus. BH, section through the nucleus. BI, section through the nucleus. BJ, section through the nucleus. BK, section through the nucleus. BL, section through the nucleus. BM, section through the nucleus. BN, section through the nucleus. BO, section through the nucleus. BP, section through the nucleus. BQ, section through the nucleus. BR, section through the nucleus. BS, section through the nucleus. BT, section through the nucleus. BU, section through the nucleus. BV, section through the nucleus. BV, section through the nucleus. BW, section through the nucleus. BX, section through the nucleus. BY, section through the nucleus. BZ, section through the nucleus. CA, section through the nucleus. CB, section through the nucleus. CC, section through the nucleus. CD, section through the nucleus. CE, section through the nucleus. CF, section through the nucleus. CG, section through the nucleus. CH, section through the nucleus. CI, section through the nucleus. CJ, section through the nucleus. CK, section through the nucleus. CL, section through the nucleus. CM, section through the nucleus. CN, section through the nucleus. CO, section through the nucleus. CP, section through the nucleus. CQ, section through the nucleus. CR, section through the nucleus. CS, section through the nucleus. CT, section through the nucleus. CU, section through the nucleus. CV, section through the nucleus. CV, section through the nucleus. CW, section through the nucleus. CX, section through the nucleus. CY, section through the nucleus. CZ, section through the nucleus. DA, section through the nucleus. DB, section through the nucleus. DC, section through the nucleus. DD, section through the nucleus. DE, section through the nucleus. DF, section through the nucleus. DG, section through the nucleus. DH, section through the nucleus. DI, section through the nucleus. DJ, section through the nucleus. DK, section through the nucleus. DL, section through the nucleus. DM, section through the nucleus. DN, section through the nucleus. DO, section through the nucleus. DP, section through the nucleus. DQ, section through the nucleus. DR, section through the nucleus. DS, section through the nucleus. DT, section through the nucleus. DU, section through the nucleus. DV, section through the nucleus. DV, section through the nucleus. DW, section through the nucleus. DX, section through the nucleus. DY, section through the nucleus. DZ, section through the nucleus. EA, section through the nucleus. EB, section through the nucleus. EC, section through the nucleus. ED, section through the nucleus. EE, section through the nucleus. EF, section through the nucleus. EG, section through the nucleus. EH, section through the nucleus. EI, section through the nucleus. EJ, section through the nucleus. EK, section through the nucleus. EL, section through the nucleus. EM, section through the nucleus. EN, section through the nucleus. EO, section through the nucleus. EP, section through the nucleus. EQ, section through the nucleus. ER, section through the nucleus. ES, section through the nucleus. ET, section through the nucleus. EU, section through the nucleus. EV, section through the nucleus. EV, section through the nucleus. EW, section through the nucleus. EX, section through the nucleus. EY, section through the nucleus. EZ, section through the nucleus. FA, section through the nucleus. FB, section through the nucleus. FC, section through the nucleus. FD, section through the nucleus. FE, section through the nucleus. FF, section through the nucleus. FG, section through the nucleus. FH, section through the nucleus. FI, section through the nucleus. FJ, section through the nucleus. FK, section through the nucleus. FL, section through the nucleus. FM, section through the nucleus. FN, section through the nucleus. FO, section through the nucleus. FP, section through the nucleus. FQ, section through the nucleus. FR, section through the nucleus. FS, section through the nucleus. FT, section through the nucleus. FU, section through the nucleus. FV, section through the nucleus. FV, section through the nucleus. FW, section through the nucleus. FX, section through the nucleus. FY, section through the nucleus. FZ, section through the nucleus. GA, section through the nucleus. GB, section through the nucleus. GC, section through the nucleus. GD, section through the nucleus. GE, section through the nucleus. GF, section through the nucleus. GG, section through the nucleus. GH, section through the nucleus. GI, section through the nucleus. GJ, section through the nucleus. GK, section through the nucleus. GL, section through the nucleus. GM, section through the nucleus. GN, section through the nucleus. GO, section through the nucleus. GP, section through the nucleus. GQ, section through the nucleus. GR, section through the nucleus. GS, section through the nucleus. GT, section through the nucleus. GU, section through the nucleus. GV, section through the nucleus. GV, section through the nucleus. GW, section through the nucleus. GX, section through the nucleus. GY, section through the nucleus. GZ, section through the nucleus. HA, section through the nucleus. HB, section through the nucleus. HC, section through the nucleus. HD, section through the nucleus. HE, section through the nucleus. HF, section through the nucleus. HG, section through the nucleus. HH, section through the nucleus. HI, section through the nucleus. HJ, section through the nucleus. HK, section through the nucleus. HL, section through the nucleus. HM, section through the nucleus. HN, section through the nucleus. HO, section through the nucleus. HP, section through the nucleus. HQ, section through the nucleus. HR, section through the nucleus. HS, section through the nucleus. HT, section through the nucleus. HU, section through the nucleus. HV, section through the nucleus. HV, section through the nucleus. HW, section through the nucleus. HX, section through the nucleus. HY, section through the nucleus. HZ, section through the nucleus. IA, section through the nucleus. IB, section through the nucleus. IC, section through the nucleus. ID, section through the nucleus. IE, section through the nucleus. IF, section through the nucleus. IG, section through the nucleus. IH, section through the nucleus. II, section through the nucleus. IJ, section through the nucleus. IK, section through the nucleus. IL, section through the nucleus. IM, section through the nucleus. IN, section through the nucleus. IO, section through the nucleus. IP, section through the nucleus. IQ, section through the nucleus. IR, section through the nucleus. IS, section through the nucleus. IT, section through the nucleus. IU, section through the nucleus. IV, section through the nucleus. IV, section through the nucleus. IW, section through the nucleus. IX, section through the nucleus. IY, section through the nucleus. IZ, section through the nucleus. JA, section through the nucleus. JB, section through the nucleus. JC, section through the nucleus. JD, section through the nucleus. JE, section through the nucleus. JF, section through the nucleus. JG, section through the nucleus. JH, section through the nucleus. JI, section through the nucleus. JJ, section through the nucleus. JK, section through the nucleus. JL, section through the nucleus. JM, section through the nucleus. JN, section through the nucleus. JO, section through the nucleus. JP, section through the nucleus. JQ, section through the nucleus. JR, section through the nucleus. JS, section through the nucleus. JT, section through the nucleus. JU, section through the nucleus. JV, section through the nucleus. JV, section through the nucleus. JW, section through the nucleus. JX, section through the nucleus. JY, section through the nucleus. JZ, section through the nucleus. KA, section through the nucleus. KB, section through the nucleus. KC, section through the nucleus. KD, section through the nucleus. KE, section through the nucleus. KF, section through the nucleus. KG, section through the nucleus. KH, section through the nucleus. KI, section through the nucleus. KJ, section through the nucleus. KL, section through the nucleus. KM, section through the nucleus. KN, section through the nucleus. KO, section through the nucleus. KP, section through the nucleus. KQ, section through the nucleus. KR, section through the nucleus. KS, section through the nucleus. KT, section through the nucleus. KU, section through the nucleus. KV, section through the nucleus. KV, section through the nucleus. KW, section through the nucleus. KX, section through the nucleus. KY, section through the nucleus. KZ, section through the nucleus. LA, section through the nucleus. LB, section through the nucleus. LC, section through the nucleus. LD, section through the nucleus. LE, section through the nucleus. LF, section through the nucleus. LG, section through the nucleus. LH, section through the nucleus. LI, section through the nucleus. LJ, section through the nucleus. LK, section through the nucleus. LL, section through the nucleus. LM, section through the nucleus. LN, section through the nucleus. LO, section through the nucleus. LP, section through the nucleus. LQ, section through the nucleus. LR, section through the nucleus. LS, section through the nucleus. LT, section through the nucleus. LU, section through the nucleus. LV, section through the nucleus. LV, section through the nucleus. LW, section through the nucleus. LX, section through the nucleus. LY, section through the nucleus. LZ, section through the nucleus. MA, section through the nucleus. MB, section through the nucleus. MC, section through the nucleus. MD, section through the nucleus. ME, section through the nucleus. MF, section through the nucleus. MG, section through the nucleus. MH, section through the nucleus. MI, section through the nucleus. MJ, section through the nucleus. MK, section through the nucleus. ML, section through the nucleus. MM, section through the nucleus. MN, section through the nucleus. MO, section through the nucleus. MP, section through the nucleus. MQ, section through the nucleus. MR, section through the nucleus. MS, section through the nucleus. MT, section through the nucleus. MU, section through the nucleus. MV, section through the nucleus. MV, section through the nucleus. MW, section through the nucleus. MX, section through the nucleus. MY, section through the nucleus. MZ, section through the nucleus. NA, section through the nucleus. NB, section through the nucleus. NC, section through the nucleus. ND, section through the nucleus. NE, section through the nucleus. NF, section through the nucleus. NG, section through the nucleus. NH, section through the nucleus. NI, section through the nucleus. NJ, section through the nucleus. NK, section through the nucleus. NL, section through the nucleus. NM, section through the nucleus. NN, section through the nucleus. NO, section through the nucleus. NP, section through the nucleus. NQ, section through the nucleus. NR, section through the nucleus. NS, section through the nucleus. NT, section through the nucleus. NU, section through the nucleus. NV, section through the nucleus. NV, section through the nucleus. NW, section through the nucleus. NX, section through the nucleus. NY, section through the nucleus. NZ, section through the nucleus. OA, section through the nucleus. OB, section through the nucleus. OC, section through the nucleus. OD, section through the nucleus. OE, section through the nucleus. OF, section through the nucleus. OG, section through the nucleus. OH, section through the nucleus. OI, section through the nucleus. OJ, section through the nucleus. OK, section through the nucleus. OL, section through the nucleus. OM, section through the nucleus. ON, section through the nucleus. OO, section through the nucleus. OP, section through the nucleus. OQ, section through the nucleus. OR, section through the nucleus. OS, section through the nucleus. OT, section through the nucleus. OU, section through the nucleus. OV, section through the nucleus. OV, section through the nucleus. OW, section through the nucleus. OX, section through the nucleus. OY, section through the nucleus. OZ, section through the nucleus. PA, section through the nucleus. PB, section through the nucleus. PC, section through the nucleus. PD, section through the nucleus. PE, section through the nucleus. PF, section through the nucleus. PG, section through the nucleus. PH, section through the nucleus. PI, section through the nucleus. PJ, section through the nucleus. PK, section through the nucleus. PL, section through the nucleus. PM, section through the nucleus. PN, section through the nucleus. PO, section through the nucleus. PP, section through the nucleus. PQ, section through the nucleus. PR, section through the nucleus. PS, section through the nucleus. PT, section through the nucleus. PU, section through the nucleus. PV, section through the nucleus. PV, section through the nucleus. PW, section through the nucleus. PX, section through the nucleus. PY, section through the nucleus. PZ, section through the nucleus. QA, section through the nucleus. QB, section through the nucleus. QC, section through the nucleus. QD, section through the nucleus. QE, section through the nucleus. QF, section through the nucleus. QG, section through the nucleus. QH, section through the nucleus. QI, section through the nucleus. QJ, section through the nucleus. QK, section through the nucleus. QL, section through the nucleus. QM, section through the nucleus. QN, section through the nucleus. QO, section through the nucleus. QP, section through the nucleus. QQ, section through the nucleus. QR, section through the nucleus. QS, section through the nucleus. QT, section through the nucleus. QU, section through the nucleus. QV, section through the nucleus. QV, section through the nucleus. QW, section through the nucleus. QX, section through the nucleus. QY, section through the nucleus. QZ, section through the nucleus. RA, section through the nucleus. RB, section through the nucleus. RC, section through the nucleus. RD, section through the nucleus. RE, section through the nucleus. RF, section through the nucleus. RG, section through the nucleus. RH, section through the nucleus. RI, section through the nucleus. RJ, section through the nucleus. RK, section through the nucleus. RL, section through the nucleus. RM, section through the nucleus. RN, section through the nucleus. RO, section through the nucleus. RP, section through the nucleus. RQ, section through the nucleus. RR, section through the nucleus. RS, section through the nucleus. RT, section through the nucleus. RU, section through the nucleus. RV, section through the nucleus. RV, section through the nucleus. RW, section through the nucleus. RX, section through the nucleus. RY, section through the nucleus. RZ, section through the nucleus. SA, section through the nucleus. SB, section through the nucleus. SC, section through the nucleus. SD, section through the nucleus. SE, section through the nucleus. SF, section through the nucleus. SG, section through the nucleus. SH, section through the nucleus. SI, section through the nucleus. SJ, section through the nucleus. SK, section through the nucleus. SL, section through the nucleus. SM, section through the nucleus. SN, section through the nucleus. SO, section through the nucleus. SP, section through the nucleus. SQ, section through the nucleus. SR, section through the nucleus. SS, section through the nucleus. ST, section through the nucleus. SU, section through the nucleus. SV, section through the nucleus. SV, section through the nucleus. SW, section through the nucleus. SX, section through the nucleus. SY, section through the nucleus. SZ, section through the nucleus. TA, section through the nucleus. TB, section through the nucleus. TC, section through the nucleus. TD, section through the nucleus. TE, section through the nucleus. TF, section through the nucleus. TG, section through the nucleus. TH, section through the nucleus. TI, section through the nucleus. TJ, section through the nucleus. TK, section through the nucleus. TL, section through the nucleus. TM, section through the nucleus. TN, section through the nucleus. TO, section through the nucleus. TP, section through the nucleus. TQ, section through the nucleus. TR, section through the nucleus. TS, section through the nucleus. TT, section through the nucleus. TU, section through the nucleus. TV, section through the nucleus. TV, section through the nucleus. TW, section through the nucleus. TX, section through the nucleus. TY, section through the nucleus. TZ, section through the nucleus. UA, section through the nucleus. UB, section through the nucleus. UC, section through the nucleus. UD, section through the nucleus. UE, section through the nucleus. UF, section through the nucleus. UG, section through the nucleus. UH, section through the nucleus. UI, section through the nucleus. UJ, section through the nucleus. UK, section through the nucleus. UL, section through the nucleus. UM, section through the nucleus. UN, section through the nucleus. UO, section through the nucleus. UP, section through the nucleus. UQ, section through the nucleus. UR, section through the nucleus. US, section through the nucleus. UT, section through the nucleus. UU, section through the nucleus. UV, section through the nucleus. UV, section through the nucleus. UW, section through the nucleus. UX, section through the nucleus. UY, section through the nucleus. UZ, section through the nucleus. VA, section through the nucleus. VB, section through the nucleus. VC, section through the nucleus. VD, section through the nucleus. VE, section through the nucleus. VF, section through the nucleus. VG, section through the nucleus. VH, section through the nucleus. VI, section through the nucleus. VJ, section through the nucleus. VK, section through the nucleus. VL, section through the nucleus. VM, section through the nucleus. VN, section through the nucleus. VO, section through the nucleus. VP, section through the nucleus. VQ, section through the nucleus. VR, section through the nucleus. VS, section through the nucleus. VT, section through the nucleus. VU, section through the nucleus. VV, section through the nucleus. VW, section through the nucleus. VX, section through the nucleus. VY, section through the nucleus. VZ, section through the nucleus. WA, section through the nucleus. WB, section through the nucleus. WC, section through the nucleus. WD, section through the nucleus. WE, section through the nucleus. WF, section through the nucleus. WG, section through the nucleus. WH, section through the nucleus. WI, section through the nucleus. WJ, section through the nucleus. WK, section through the nucleus. WL, section through the nucleus. WM, section through the nucleus. WN, section through the nucleus. WO, section through the nucleus. WP, section through the nucleus. WQ, section through the nucleus. WR, section through the nucleus. WS, section through the nucleus. WT, section through the nucleus. WU, section through the nucleus. WV, section through the nucleus. WV, section through the nucleus. WW, section through the nucleus. WX, section through the nucleus. WY, section through the nucleus. WZ, section through the nucleus. XA, section through the nucleus. XB, section through the nucleus. XC, section through the nucleus. XD, section through the nucleus. XE, section through the nucleus. XF, section through the nucleus. XG, section through the nucleus. XH, section through the nucleus. XI, section through the nucleus. XJ, section through the nucleus. XK, section through the nucleus. XL, section through the nucleus. XM, section through the nucleus. XN, section through the nucleus. XO, section through the nucleus. XP, section through the nucleus. XQ, section through the nucleus. XR, section through the nucleus. XS, section through the nucleus. XT, section through the nucleus. XU, section through the nucleus. XV, section through the nucleus. XV, section through the nucleus. XW, section through the nucleus. XX, section through the nucleus. XY, section through the nucleus. XZ, section through the nucleus. YA, section through the nucleus. YB, section through the nucleus. YC, section through the nucleus. YD, section through the nucleus. YE, section through the nucleus. YF, section through the nucleus. YG, section through the nucleus. YH, section through the nucleus. YI, section through the nucleus. YJ, section through the nucleus. YK, section through the nucleus. YL, section through the nucleus. YM, section through the nucleus. YN, section through the nucleus. YO, section through the nucleus. YP, section through the nucleus. YQ, section through the nucleus. YR, section through the nucleus. YS, section through the nucleus. YT, section through the nucleus. YU, section through the nucleus. YV, section through the nucleus. YV, section through the nucleus. YW, section through the nucleus. YX, section through the nucleus. YY, section through the nucleus. YZ, section through the nucleus. ZA, section through the nucleus. ZB, section through the nucleus. ZC, section through the nucleus. ZD, section through the nucleus. ZE, section through the nucleus. ZF, section through the nucleus. ZG, section through the nucleus. ZH, section through the nucleus. ZI, section through the nucleus. ZJ, section through the nucleus. ZK, section through the nucleus. ZL, section through the nucleus. ZM, section through the nucleus. ZN, section through the nucleus. ZO, section through the nucleus. ZP, section through the nucleus. ZQ, section through the nucleus. ZR, section through the nucleus. ZS, section through the nucleus. ZT, section through the nucleus. ZU, section through the nucleus. ZV, section through the nucleus. ZV, section through the nucleus. ZW, section through the nucleus. ZX, section through the nucleus. ZY, section through the nucleus. ZZ, section through the nucleus.

A, apex; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

tilage occupied by a cartilage c. [J. 30, 31, 32, 33, 35.] **C.-action.** The proper action of a c.; its function, in contradistinction to the action or function of an entire organ or organism. [J. 108.] **C.-anus.** The place in a protozoon where undigested food is expelled. [J. 55.] **C.-body.** Fr. *corpus cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellkern*, *Zellkörper*. It. *corpo cellulare*. Syn.: *cellular body*, *c. corpuscle*, *c. protoplasm*, *c. substance*. 1. That part of a c. outside of the nucleus. It may or may not be inclosed by a c.-membrane, and may contain various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat and glycogen. [J. 15, 30.] (See figure under C.) 2. See **C.-mass**. **C.-budding.** See **GERMINATION** and **C.-genesis**. **C.-capsule.** 1. See **CAPSULE** of a nerve c. 2. See **C.-membrane**. **C.-cavity.** Fr. *cavité cellulaire*. 1. The cavity constituted by a c. (1st def.). 2. See **C.-space** (3d def.). 3. See **C.-lumen**. 4. See **VACUOLE**. **C.-chain.** Fr. *chaîne de cellules*. Ger. *Zellkette*, *Zellstrang*, *Zellbalke*, *Zellfaden*. 1. A form of tissue constituted of one or more distinct rows of c's; produced by c. fission in one direction only of space. 2. A row of small rounded c's between the bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain or myel. According to Löwe, these are wandering c's which remain throughout life in an embryonic condition. [B. 75; J. 38.] **C.-chamber.** See **C.-lumen**. **C.-colony.** See **C.-territory**. **C.-complex.** Ger. *Zellcomplex*. An aggregation of c's connected together by community of origin or of function or structurally united so as to constitute a distinct tissue or a multicellular organism. [J. 55, 60, 96.] See **C.-family**, **C.-chain**, **C.-surface**, **C.-mass**, and **C.-nest**. **C.-conjugation.** See **C.-genesis**. **C.-contents.** Fr. *contenu cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellinhalt*. 1. The entire contents of a c., including c.-body and nucleus, and, if no c.-wall is present, comprising the entire c. 2. The c.-body. [J. 27, 36.] 3. The adventitious substances, chlorophyll, starch, crystals, etc., found in c's. [B.] **C.-corpusele.** See **C.-body**. **C.-cover.** The operculum or cuticular layer. [J.] **C.-culture.** See under **CULTURE**. **C.-derivative.** Fr. *produit cellulaire*. A substance or a tissue derived from c's or constituted of transformed c's; also a substance, such as starch, etc., secreted within the substance of a c. [B. 75, 106; J.] **C.-development.** See **C.-genesis**. **C.-district.** See **C.-territory**. **C.-division.** Fr. *division cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellteilung*. The formation of two or more c's (daughter-c's) by the separation of a mother-c into two or more nearly equal parts. There are two principal forms of c.-division: A, *direct c.-division*, in which the c. divides without any apparent change of structure, and B, *indirect c.-division*, in which the c. and especially the nucleus appears to undergo marked structural changes. (See **CARYOCINESIS**.) In all cases, although the process of division in the c.-body and the nucleus may



DIRECT CELL-DIVISION AS SEEN IN THE LARGE WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES OF NECTURUS (AFTER S. H. GAGE)

A, corpuscle in a resting condition. B, same corpuscles showing dumb-bell like constriction in both c.-body and nucleus, and the chromatin fibrils show a tendency to become parallel with the long axis of the nucleus. C, same in a more advanced stage of division. D, the division of the nucleus is complete and the two parts of the c.-body are connected only by a slender bridge. E, F, the slender bridge in D is broken and there are two independent c's. F is a quiescent, F shows marked amoeboid movement. Not infrequently after reaching the condition shown in C or D, the parts flow together again, in this case no sign of commencing division would be left in C, but in D the presence of the two nuclei would reveal it.

go simultaneously, the division of the nucleus is first completed. In ova, except the parthenogenetic forms and in all sexually reproductive c's, the stimulus to c.-division is the fusion with a male-clement (zoospore). In the ordinary tissue-c's (somatic c's), the stimulus giving rise to division is still unknown. It is also still in doubt whether the c.-body or the nucleus takes the initiative. [J. 27, 30, 31, 35, 64, 84, 115; Whitman, "Journ. of Morphol.," ii (1888), pp. 27-49 (J).] Gemination and internal c.-formation (q. v.) are modified forms of c.-division [B.] **C.-doctrine.** See **C.-theory**. **C.-element.** See **C.-envelope**. **C.-membrane.** **C.-excrement.** The fragments of the nuclei which are ejected from c's during conjugation. [L. 121.] **C.-family.** Ger. *Zellenfamilie*. An aggregation of similar c's forming a mass which constitutes a sort of spurious tissue. [B. 75.] Cf. **C.-nest**. **C.-fibre.** See **FIBRE**. **C.-fission.** See **C.-division**. **C.-fluid.** Fr. *suc cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellsaft*, *Zellflüssigkeit*. Syn.: *c.-sap*, *intracellular fluid*. The fluid part of a c., as distinguished from the solid or semi-solid part. It is supposed to fill the vacuoles in c's. [J. 35.] **C.-formation.** See **C.-genesis**. **C.-fusion.** The union of two or more c's in such a manner that the adjacent c.-walls are absorbed and the separate c.-bodies united into one. The tubes (vessels) in plants are examples of such fusions. [B. 75.] **C.-gemination.** **C.-budding.** [B.] See **C.-genesis** and **GERMINATION**. **C.-genesis.** Lat. *cytogenesis*. Fr. *génése cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellbildung*. It. *citogenesi*. Syn.: *c.-development*, *c.-proliferation*, *c.-formation*, *cytogenesis*, *cytogeny*. The development or formation of c's. Two forms of c.-genesis are distinguished: A, *asexual c.-development*, comprising all cases in which a parent c. without previous conjugation with another c. develops into new c's; B, *c.-union*, *c.-conjugation*, *sexual c.-development*, in which two c's, which are sometimes similar but are usually dissimilar in size, shape, or both,

coalesce and form a single c. which then develops into new c's. C.-genesis of either form may take place in two principal ways: 1, by *c.-division* (q. v.) and, 2, by *internal c.-formation*. The former includes, as a special variety, c.-budding or gemination (q. v.), which comprises many of the processes of spore-formation. Internal c.-division (q. v.), which is a still more specialized variety of c.-division, comprises free c.-formation and rejuvenescence (q. v.). [B. 75; J.] **C.-group.** See **C.-nest**. **C.-histology.** The science which treats of the minute structure of c's, in contradistinction to histology proper, which deals rather with the structure of the tissues. [Nature, 1888 (J).] Cf. **CYTOLOGY**. **C.-kernel.** See **C.-nucleus**. **C.-layer.** Ger. *Zellschicht*. A layer or stratum of c's, such as a simple epithelium or part of a stratified epithelium. [J.] **C.-life.** See under **LIFE**. **C.-lumen.** Syn.: *c.-space* (3d def.), *c.-cavity* (3d def.). The space inclosed by the c.-membrane of vegetable c's and comprising the c.-contents. [J.] **C.-mass.** Ger. *Zellkörper*. A collection of c's (see **C.-nest**); especially a tissue formed of an aggregation of c's produced by the fission of a single c. in the three directions of space so as to constitute a body of appreciable breadth and thickness. [B. 75; J.] **C.-membrane.** Lat. *membrana cellularis* (seu *cellularis*). Fr. *membrane cellulaire*, *couche limitante* (ou *membraneuse*). Ger. *Zellhaut*, *Zellmembran*. Syn.: *c.-capsule*, *c.-wall*, *limiting* (or *investing*) *membrane*, *periplast*, *theca*. 1. An envelope or capsule incasing a c. It is produced by a condensation or chemical change in the substance of the c. at its periphery. The existence of a c. membrane is inferred if the c. exhibits a double contour under the microscope. It was shown by Schwann that young and many adult c's did not possess a membrane, and its presence in animal c's is now considered to be the exception rather than the rule. (See figure under C.) 2. Of Remak (1850), the membrane made up of endothelial c's lining the blood-vessels and forming the wall of capillaries. [J. 20, 30, 35, 36.] **C.-mouth.** The situation in a protozoon where food is ingested. [J. 55.] **C.-multiplication.** Fr. *multiplication cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellvermehrung*. An increase in the number of c's by c.-division. [J.] See also **C.-genesis**. **C.-nest.** Ger. *Zellengruppe*, *Zellenhaufe*, *Zellhaust*. A collection of c's, more or less separated from surrounding c's by intervening tissue; such as the c.-groups of cartilage, the groups or nests of c's (nidi [Spitzka], nuclei of many authors) found in the nerve-centres. [Spitzka, "Journ. of Nerv. and Mental Dis.," July, 1888, p. 413 (D); J.] See also **C.-family**. **C.-network.** Fr. *réseau cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellennetz*. Syn.: *c.-reticulation*. 1. A collection of ramified or stellate c's forming a network by the union of their branches. This arrangement is especially well seen in branched pigment c's and also in adenoid tissue. (See figure under *Stellate c's*.) 2. The reticulations formed by the more solid part of a c. See figure under *C* and cf. **Nuclear net-work**. [J. 21, 24.] **C.-nucleolus.** See **NUCLEOLUS**. **C.-nucleolus.** See **NUCLEOLUS** and **C.-nucleus**. Fr. *noyau cellulaire*. The nucleus of a c. See **C** and **NUCLEUS**. **C's of bone.** **C's of cartilage**, etc. See **BONE**, **Cartilage**, etc. **C's of Claudius.** Ger. *Claudius'sche Zellen*. The most epithelial c's of the ductus cochlearis. [L. 318.] **C's of connective tissue.** 1. The areolar spaces of connective tissue. 2. See **CONNECTIVE-TISSUE CORPUSCLES**. [B.; J.] **C's of Corti.** See **EXTERNAL HAIR-C'S OF THE ORGAN OF CORTI**. **C's of Deiters.** See **DEITERS'S C'S**. **C's of Langerhans.** Fr. *cellules de Langerhans*. Ger. *Langerhans'sche Körperchen*. Syn.: *corpuscles of Langerhans*. Irregular bodies found between the c's of the rete mucosum of the skin and often at the end, or along the course, of an intra-epithelial nerve-fibre. They were discovered by Langerhans ("Arch. f. pathol. Anat.," xlv, 1868, p. 325), and were supposed to be the endings for the intra-epithelial nerve-fibres. By other authors they were thought to be wandering c's. [J. 31.] **C's of Purkinje.** Fr. *cellules de Purkinje*. Ger. *Purkinje'sche Ganglienzellen* (oder *Nervenzellen*) (1st def.). Syn.: *corpuscles of Purkinje*, *Purkinje's c's*. 1. Large fusiform or pear-shaped nerve-c's forming a layer, one c. deep, between the ectal (outer) and the nuclear (or granule-) layer of the cerebellar cortex. Each c. sends a slender axis-cylindrical process into the granule layer, and a large process, which soon subdivides like the antlers of a deer, toward the surface of the cerebellum. These c's, like most others, belonging to the central nervous system, are said by most authors to be naked, but, according to Denisenko ("Arch. f. mikroskop. Anat.," xiv, 1877, p. 208), they possess a distinct membrane. 2. Large c's joined end to end to form the fibres of Purkinje in the heart. The c's have a clear, usually bi-nucleated, central part and a transversely striated peripheral part. According to Kölliker, they are muscular fibres or c's arrested in development. [J. 10, 30, 31, 32.] **C's of Schultze.** See **OLFACTORY C'S**. **C's of the fibro-vascular system.** See **PROSENCHYMATOUS C'S**. **C's of the fundamental system.** See **PROSENCHYMATOUS C'S** (2d def.). **C.-plate.** Fr. *plaque cellulaire* (ou *épatiale*) (2d def.). Ger. *Zellplatte* (2d def.), *Plattenselle* (1st def.). *Plattenselle* (1st def.). 1. Any c. of a flattened or plate-like form; e. g., an endothelial c. [Klein], also the connective-tissue corpuscles and tendon-c's [Ranvier]. 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the plate-like mass of chromatin in the equator of a dividing c., indicating the plane of division. The part of the plate which is in the c.-body is sometimes distinguished as the cytoplasmic plate, and that in the nucleus as the spindle-plate or nuclear plate (q. v.) See figure under *C.-division*. [J. 31, 32; "Quart. Journ. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 365, and 1886 (J).] **C.-process.** Fr. *prolongement cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellfortsatz*, *Zellfortsatz*. Syn.: *psuedopodium*. A conical or thread-like extension of the substance of c's. Such processes often anastomose with neighboring c's, as in pigment-c's, connective-tissue corpuscles, and prickly-c's; and the generalization has been made by Heitzmann and others that, except the free c's like those of the blood and lymph, all the c's in the body are interconnected by coarse or fine c.-processes. [J. 26; "Zeitschr. f. wissenschaft. Zool.," xli, 1884, p. 302 (J).] Cf. figure under *C* and *Stellate c's*. **C.-proliferation.** See **C.-division** and **C.-genesis**. **C.-protoplasm.** Fr. *protoplasme cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellprotoplasma*, *Zellplasma*. Syn.: *cytoplasma* (1st def.). 1. The substance of the c. outside of the nucleus, the c.-body; often designated

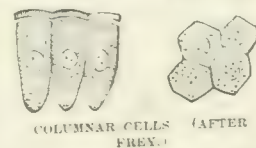
simply as the protoplasm in contradistinction to the nucleus. 2 The protoplasm of which c's are made up, whether found in the c-body or in the nucleus. [B. J. — **C.-rejuvenescence.** Fr. *rajeunissement cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellverjüngung*, *Zellverjüngung*. That form of c-geneses in which the entire mass of protoplasm of a c. contracts so as to become separated from the c-wall, is then extruded through an opening in the latter, and, after a longer or shorter period of existence as a motile inked c. secretes a new c-wall. The new c. so formed grows in an axis perpendicular to the growth of the old c. and forms new c's by division. C-rejuvenescence is probably to be regarded as a variety of internal c-formation (q. v.). [B. 75.] — **C.-reticulations.** See *C.-network*. — **C.-row.** See *C.-chain*. — **C.-sap.** See *C.-fluid*. — **C.-slime.** Fr. *protoplasme*. [L. 106.] — **C.-space.** Fr. *lacune cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellraum*. 1. A white space left in tissues stained by silver nitrate, unstained by the silver. 2. A space in the ground substance to be trax of various tissues, occupied by a c. Such spaces seem to be somewhat larger than the c's, thus giving rise to lymph spaces and canaliculi around the latter. 3. See *C.-humer*. [J. 26, 30, 34, 73.] — **C.-state.** Of Haeckel, an organism composed of many c's, from its analogy to a political state composed of many citizens. [J. 114.] — **C.-stroma.** The clear transparent matrix of a c., in which are imbedded the granules, etc. [Howell (J. 35)] — **C.-stuff.** Protoplasm. — **C.-substance.** Fr. *substance ou corpuscule cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellsubstanz*. The substance of the c-body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus. [J. — **C.-surface.** Ger. *Zelloberfläche*. A tissue or organ, having appreciable length and breadth, formed by the development of one or more c's in two directions at right angles to each other. [B. 75.] Cf. *C.-chain* and *C.-mass*. — **C.-territory.** Fr. *territoire cellulaire*. Ger. *Zellterritorium*. Syn. *c. colony*, *c. district*. 1. An expression introduced by Goodsir (1850) to designate all tract. 2. According to Virchow the c's of the same kind in a given organ. 3. That part of a tissue supposed to be presided over by a single c., such a territory or c.-district thus consisting of a centrate c. and a greater or less amount of surrounding ground-substance. [J. 26, 27, 33, 47.] — **C.-theory.** Fr. *théorie ou hypothèse cellulaire*. Ger. *Zelltheorie*, *Zellentheorie*. It. *teoria cellulare*. Syn. *c. doctrine*. The theory which regards the c. as the essential anatomical and physiological element of animal and vegetable structures. It is comprised in the following generalizations: A. the statement made by Schwann and Schleiden in 1838-1839 that all the various organs and tissues of both plants and animals are produced by a greater or less transformation of similar c's, the fertilized ovum forming the starting point; that animal c's are in most cases produced by spore-formation within an intercellular nutritive fluid (cytoblastema); that most if not all vegetable c's and a few animal c's are developed within pre-existing c's, and that each c. is to a certain extent an independent individuality. B. the fact, proved by Goodsir, Virchow, and others, that animal c's also are invariably developed by the multiplication of pre-existing c's (*omnis cellula e cellula*). C. the generalization of Brücke, Haeckel, and others, that the c's forming one of the higher organisms are comparable to a colony of uni-cellular organisms, associated together for a common purpose, and that the c's vary from the simple or elementary forms in direct proportion to their specialization in function. D. the hypothesis, propounded at the present day by Hitzmann, Frommann, and others, that all the c's of the body, except the free c's of the blood and lymph, are interconnected by coarse or fine c.-processes, and that all c's, instead of being of a homogeneous or slightly granular character, present within their substance a reticulum or net-like work. [J. 26, 27, 36, 37; Klein, "Quart. Jour. of Microscop. Soc." 1881.] — **C.-threads.** See *Achromatic figure*. — **C.-tissue.** Fr. *tissu cellulaire*. A tissue made up of an aggregation of c's. [B. 104.] — **C.-trabeculae.** Ger. *cylindrische Zellenstränge*, *Rindenstränge*, *Rindenstränge*. Syn. *cortical cylinders* or *trabeculae*. Masses of c's arranged in the form of cords or cylinders, as in the adrenal. [J. — **C.-union.** Fr. *conjonction des cellules*. See *Zellverschmelzung*. The fusion of two c's to form a single new c. This is the essential process in the sexual reproduction of plant and animal c's. The two uniting c's may be of about the same size and appearance in which case the process is usually called *c. conjugation*, or may be different in size and other characteristics. In the latter case, the smaller c. is usually the more actively motile, and seems to act by stimulating the larger and more stable c. to develop, and is hence regarded as homologous with the similarly acting spermatozoid of the higher animals, and is called the *male reproductive c.* [B. 75, 106.] — **C.-wall.** 1. The wall of an air-c. (1st def.) [Donaldson (J. 55).] 2. See *C.-membrane* (1st def.). — **Central c.** Fr. *cellule centrale*. Ger. *Centrallzelle*. It. *cellula centrale*. 1. Of the stomach glands. See *Adenomorphous c.* 2. In the archegonium of gymnosperms and of mosses, a c. from which the canal c. and the oosphere are developed. According to some authors, the term central c. or definitive central c. is restricted to the latter. [B. 35, 104, 279; C. J.] — **Centro-acinar c.** **Centro-acinous c.** Fr. *cellule centroacineuse*. Ger. *centroacinaire Zelle*. One of the c's found by Langerhans in the centre of the acini of the pancreas, and by others in other racemose glands. They are continuous with the epithelial lining of the excretory ducts, and are generally stellate in form. [J. 30, 32, 33.] — **Cerebral c.** Fr. *cellule cérébrale*. A nerve-c. of the cerebrum. [J. 119.] — **Cerebro-spinal nerve-c.** Fr. *cellule cerebrospinale*. A c. belonging to the central nervous system (either brain or spinal). [J. 31.] — **Chalice c.** See *Goblet c.* — **Chief-c.** (Heidenham). See *Adenomorphous c.* — **Chloride-of-silver c.** The element of a chloride-silver battery (q. v.). [B.] — **Chromatophore c.** Fr. *chromatophore*. Ger. *Farbzelle*. A vesicular cavity immediately beneath the epidermis, containing coloring matter (scarlet, yellow, blue, or brown), and having attached to it radiating muscular bands which cause it to change its shape and color. [L. 121.] Cf. *Chromatophore*. — **Ciliary c.** **Ciliated c.** Lat. *cellula ciliata*. Fr. *cellule ciliée* ou *a cils vibratiles*. Ger. *Flimmerzelle*, *Wimperzelle*. It. *cellula ciliata*. Sp. *cellula ciliada*. A c. having one or more

cilia upon its free surface. Free ciliated c's are found among the swarm-spores of the *Myxogaster*. The zoospores of the *Zoopagales*, one ciliated as in the swarm-spores of the *Myxogaster*, or a pair of cilia, or the anterior extremity of the c. may bear a crown of cilia, as in the spores of the *Edogonium*, or the whole surface of the c. may be covered with cilia. In the higher animals a typical ciliated c. is columnar with a centrally placed oval nucleus, and at the free extremity bearing numerous cilia which during life exhibit constant motion. Between the cilia and the remainder of the c. is a highly retractive layer, the operculum. United side by side these c's form ciliated epithelium and endothelium. According to Engelmann, the c's are traversed by intracellular filaments, each of which is connected with a cilium through its pedicle and the intermediate segment. [B. 75; J. 30, 35.] See also *Ciliary motion*. — **Ciliated endothelial c's.** C's of an endothelium bearing cilia, such as the c's of the peritoneum in *Amphibia*. [J. 73.] — **Ciliated epithelial c's.** Fr. *cellules épithéliales cils vibratiles*. Epithelial c's bearing cilia. [J.] — **Circumvascular c's.** Syn. *perivascular c's*. [J. 127.]



CILIATED CELLS. (AFTER ROSENTHAL.)

The plasma c's or leucocytes found in the tissues near blood vessels. [J.] — **Clavate c.** Ger. *Schleimzelle*, *Leydig'sche Schleimzelle*. Syn. *slime c.*, *Leydig's c.* An enormous club-shaped c. found especially in the skin of some *Amphibia* and scaleless fishes. The larger part of the c. is toward the free surface of the skin; the c. often have a ribbed or striate appearance, and differ from goblet c's in being entirely closed, and in having the nucleus situated near the centre of the c. Their office is unknown, but some of them that are not closed appear to secrete mucus. [Wright, "Proc. of the Can. Inst.," II; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1886 (J.); "Arch. of Anat. and Phys.," 1881, p. 281 (J.); J. 55.] — **Cleavage c.** See *Segmentation c.* — **Colenchyma c.** Fr. *cellule colenchymateuse*. Ger. *Colenchymazelle*. A c. of the colenchyma in plants. Such c's present frequently localized thickenings at their angles, which project both outwardly into the intercellular passages and inwardly into the interior of the c. [B. 75, 106.] — **Colossal c.** See *Giant c.* — **Colostrum c's.** See *Colostrum corpuscles*. — **Columnar c.** Fr. *cellule cylindrique ou prismatique* (Robin). Ger. *Colonnarzelle*, *cylindrische Zelle*. Syn. *cylindrical c.*, *cylinder c.*, *columnar corpuscle*. An elongated, more or less tapering, c., a number of which, standing side by side, form columnar epithelium (q. v.). Often the free ends are polygonal, the sides irregular, the attached end branched. The centrally placed oval nucleus is well defined and large. The typical form of cylindrical c. is found in the small intestine. It has a striated cuticular layer at the free extremity, with a bright border interposed between it and the remainder of the c. Other forms, such as those found in the smaller salivary ducts, are conical, and the protoplasm occupying the attached half is striated. Ciliated epithelial c's are usually cylindrical in form, but, owing to their cilia, are classed separately. [J. 32, 31, 35.] — **Columnar epithelial c's.** See *Columnar c.* — **Conjugate c's.** A name given to a pair of c's, especially parenchyma c's (*conjugate parenchyma c's*), but also occurring among proserenchyma c's (*conjugate substitution c's*), which are joined together by tooth-like processes or tubes which project from one c. into the interior of the other. [Sanio (B. 220).] — **Connective c.** **Connective-tissue c.** Fr. *cellule ou corpuscule du tissu conjonctif*. A connective tissue corpuscle; a term used to comprise with the ordinary connective tissue corpuscle the plasmatid c's and the fat c's. [J. L. 13.] — **Constant c.** The galvanic element of a constant battery (q. v.). [B.] — **Contractile c.** A general term to designate the c's forming a contractile tissue, such as white blood-corpuscles and other amoeboid c's, ciliated epithelium, and muscular tissue. [J.] — **Contractile fibre-c.** See under *Muscular fibre-c.* — **Cork c.** Fr. *cellule subreuse*. Ger. *Korkzelle*. One of a layer of c's constituting cork; such c's are usually cuboidal in shape, closely approximated, and containing no protoplasm, but air only. [B. 75.] — **Corneous c.** See *Horn c.* — **Cortical c.** Fr. *cellule corticale*. Ger. *Rinden-zelle*. A c. belonging to the cortex of an organ. [J.] — **Corti's c's.** See *Corti's c's*. — **Cover-c.** Fr. *cellule*. See *External hairy c's of the organs of taste*. — **Covering c.** *enveloppante* ou *de soutien* (L.). Ger. *Deckzelle*. Syn. *enveloping c.*, *loquacious c.*, *roster*, *protective c.* A c. enclosing and protecting other c's of special character. The name was given by Loven and Schwalle to the elongated fusiform c's forming the ectal-external, Schwalbe to the elongated fusiform c's forming the true taste c's. The whole layer of taste buds, and inclosing the true taste c's, the whole layer of taste buds, and inclosing the shape of a barrel, the cover c's constitute the staves. For illustration, see under *Taste c.* [J.] — **Crescent c's.** Ger. *Leuchtzellen*. Marginal c's 30, 31, 35. — **Crescent c's.** Ger. *Leuchtzellen*. Marginal c's 30, 31, 35. — **Cribiform c.** which are combined to form a demumme. [J.] — **Cribiform c.** **Cribrose c.** See *Sieve-c.* — **Cruikshank's c.** The element of a Cruikshank's battery (q. v.). [B.] — **Crystal c.** A vegetable c. containing crystals. [B.] — **Cuboidal c.** A c. of cuboidal shape; containing crystals. [B.] — **Cuboidal c.** A c. of cuboidal shape; containing crystals. [B.] — **Cup-c.** Ger. *Kelchzelle*. 1. One of the



COLUMNAR CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

the large six-sided, prismatic c's in the taste-disks of the frog. These c's have a spherical nucleus near the branching base. The base does not reach the membrana propria. Each c is covered by a firm membrane apparently open at the top or free end, whence the cup-like appearance. [J. 35.] 2. A goblet c. **Cylindrical c.** *Fr., cellule cylindrique*, Ger., *Cylinderszelle*, *cylindrische Zelle*. An elongated c with circular section, and its ends at right angles to its axis. Such are many plant c's and the columnar c's of r. [B. 15; J.] **Cylindrical epithelial c.** See **Columnar c.** **Cystogenous c.** *Fr., cellule cystogène*. A c. the secretion of which forms a cyst; applied to c's which secrete the substance in which a larva c. g. of a *Distoma* encysts itself. [L. 322.] **Daniell's c.** The element of a Daniell's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Daughter-c.** *Fr., cellule fille*, Ger., *Tochterzelle*. One of the c's formed by the division of a single c. (called the mother-c.). The term is especially applied to one of a number of c's which are still contained within a common envelope or within the substance of the mother-c. as in internal c.-formation. The several daughter-c's formed simultaneously from the same mother-c. are called in relation to each other *sister-c's*. [B. 75, 279; J.] **Dead c.** A c. which no longer contains protoplasm, and hence performs none of the vital functions of growth, assimilation, and reproduction. Such c's serve a purely mechanical and protective office, like the cork-c's of plants. [B. 75.] and the horn-c's of the animal body. [B.] **Decidua c's.** **Decidual c's.** *Fr., cellules de la caduque*, Ger., *Decidualzellen* (Friedländer), *Scrotinae ellen*. The proper c's of the uterine mucosa, enlarged and multiplied as the result of impregnation, so as to constitute the predominant element of the decidua. [A. 38.] See also **Giant multicellular c's of the decidua**. **Definitive central c.** *Fr., cellule centrale définitive*. The oosphere of the archegonium of gymnosperms. [B. 104.] See **Central c.** **Deiters's c's.** *Fr., cellules de Deiters*, Ger., *Deiters'sche Zellen*, *untere äussere Deiters'sche Zellen* (2d def.), *aufsteigende Hornzellen* (2d def.). Syn.: *Deiters's corpuscles*. 1. Neuroglia-c's, especially the large stellate ones. [J. 30.] 2. C's situated beneath the external hair-c's of the organ of Corti upon the basilar membrane. Each of them extends upward between the lower ends of the hair-c's, and each is prolonged toward the surface by a fine process (the phalangeal process), which is attached to one of the phalanges. [L. 31.] **Delomorphous c.** *Fr., cellule delomorphe ou parietale*, Ger., *Belegzelle*, *delomorphe Zelle*. Syn.: *oxyntic c.*, *overlying c.*



TRANSECTION OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS
OF A CAT. AFTER FRY.
a, delomorphous c's; b, delomorphous c's;
c, cut ends of capillaries.

acid c's. [J. 18, 30, 83.] **Demilune c's of Giannuzzi.** See **Demilune and Marquet c's**. **Denticulate c.** See **Pickle c.** **Dentinal c.** *Dentine c.* *Fr., cellule dentinique*, Ger., *Dentinzelle*. Syn.: *calicigerous c.* 1. An odontoblast. 2. According to Retzius, one of the cavities in dentine analogous to bone lacunae, in which the dentinal canals terminate. 3. According to Nasmyth and Owen one of the solid bodies or compartments forming the matrix of dentine, containing the dentinal canals and forming their walls. [J. 24, 29.] **Devouring c.** See **Phagocyte**. **Digestive c.** A c. producing a digestive ferment. (Mills, l. 551.) **Direct c.-division.** *Fr., division directe des cellules*, Ger., *directe Zelltheilung*. Syn.: *akinetie (amitotic, or Remakian) c.-division*. The separation of a c. into two or more nearly equal parts or daughter-c's, without any apparent structural change in either c.-body or nucleus. [J. 30, 31, 64, 83.] See **C.-division** and cf. **Caryocinesis**. **Dotted c.** See **Pitted c.** **Double-fluid c.** See **Two-fluid c.** **Drain-pipe c.** See **Cannulated c.** **Drone-c.** A c. (def. 1 B) in a bee-hive in which a drone-hive is reared. [L. 121.] **Dry c.** A galvanic c. containing no liquid. [B.] See **Dry battery**. **Drysdale's c.** See **Thoracic corpuscle**. **Ectodermal c.** A c. derived from the ectoderm of the embryo. [J.] **Egg-c.** *Fr., Eizelle*. See **Germinal c.** (1st def.). **Oosphere**, and **Ovum**. **Electric nerve-c.** One of the nerve-c's, of rounded form and with very prominent axis-cylinder processes, found in the central nervous system (myel or electric lobes) of electric fishes. They are connected with the electric organs through nerves, and are supposed to be modified motor c's which control the production and discharge of electricity. [J. 31, 81, 121.] **Elementary c.** 1. An embryonic c. 2. A name sometimes applied to the white blood-corpuscles. [J. 1, 318.] **Embryo c.** 1. See **Embryonic c.** (1st def.). and **BLASTOMERES**. 2. As used by Thomson and by Carpenter, the germinal vesicle after fertilization; upon the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c. [J. 46, 111.] **Embryonal c.** **Embryonic c.** Lat. *cellula primordialis*. *Fr., cellule embryonnaire ou embryonale*, Ger., *Embryonalzelle*, *Primordialzelle*, *cellula embryonalis*. Syn.: *elementary c.*, *formative c.*, *primary c.*, *proliferative c.*, *primordial c.* 1. One of the c's which arise from the division of the ovum; a term especially employed when the process of segmentation has advanced so far that the c's are very small. These c's are so called because they give rise to the various

tissues and organs of the embryo. 2. A c. in the adult, such as the lymph c's or wandering c's, which presents the character of an embryonic c. (1st def.). [Waldeyer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." xi, p. 176 (J. 67).] 3. A c. formed during the metamorphosis of insects by histolysis of the larval tissues. [Viallanes, "Ann. des sci. nat." xiv (1882), p. 1 (J).] 4. In the ovary of angiosperms, a name applied collectively to the three c's (the oosphere and the two synergidae) at the upper part of the embryonic sac. [B. 106.] **Embryoplastic c's.** *Fr., cellules fibroplastiques (ou plasmatiques)*, It., *cellule embrioplastiche (o plasmatiche)*. Syn.: *embryoplastic bodies*, *fibroplastic bodies* (or c's). C's originally from the mesoblast which are at first similar to lymph corpuscles. They become fusiform or stellate, and in developing connective tissue form the so-called fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. [J. 31, 33.] **Enamel c.** *Fr., cellule de l'émail*, Ger., *Schmelzzelle*. Syn.: *enamel-body*, *adamantoblast*. One of the columnar c's forming the layer of the enamel-organ next the dentine papilla. They are supposed to form the enamel prisms by the deposition of lime or by themselves becoming calcified. [J. 26, 30, 35.] **Encasing c.** See **Cover-c.** **Enchyma c.** **Enchy-matous c.** See **Gland-c.** **Enclosed c's.** *Lepocysta* (q. v.). [J.] **Enclosing c.** See **Supporting c.** **End-c.** See **Sensory c.** and **NEURO-EPITHELIUM**. **Endogenous c.-formation.** **Endogenous c.-multiplication.** *Fr., division endogène cellulaire*, Ger., *endogene Zellbildung*. See **Internal c.-formation**. **Endothelial c.** **Endothelial c.-plate.** **Endothelial c.** *Fr., cellule endothéliale*, Ger., *Endothelzelle*, It., *cellula endotheliale*. Syn.: *endothelium*, *endothelial element* (or plate), *pavement corpuscle*. 1. One of the c's which in a single layer line the lumen of the various parts of the vascular system and the membranes of the serous cavities generally, such as the pleura and peritoneum. The typical form of c. is flat and plate-like, with an irregular, often sinuous outline. In the variety known as germinating endothelium, the c's are club-shaped or columnar, and in the frog bear cilia. [J. 30, 32.] For figure, see **ENDOTHELIUM**. 2. According to Ravier, any flat c. from a single-layered epithelium without regard to the origin, situation, or structure of the c.; as those in the pulmonary alveoli. [J. 31.] **Entodermal c.** A c. derived from the entoderm of the embryo. [J.] **Epidermal c.** **Epidermic c.** **Epidermis c.** *Fr., cellule épidermique*, Ger., *Cuticularzelle*, *Epidermiszelle*, *Oberhautzelle*, It., *cellula epidermica*. Syn.: *epidermic scale*. 1. One of the c's forming the epidermis. The c's next the true skin are rounded or approximately columnar, while those near the surface are flat and scale-like. [J.] See figure under **EPIDERMIS**. 2. In plants, a c. of the epidermal tissues. [B. 229.] **Epidermo-muscular c.** See **Neuro-muscular c.** **Epithelial c.** *Fr., cellule épithéliale*, Ger., *Epithelzelle*, It., *cellula epitheliale*, Sp., *cellula epitelica*. Syn.: *epithelium*, *c. epithelium*, *epithelial corpuscle*. One of the c's forming an epithelium. They are of various shapes and form a covering, one or more c's deep for free surfaces. [J.] Cf. **EPITHELIUM** and **ENDOTHELIUM**, and see figure under **EPITHELIUM**. **Epithelial muscular c.** See **Neuro-muscular c.** **Epithelioid c.** A flattened connective-tissue corpuscle which with similar c's forms an epithelial (or endothelial) like covering in many forms of membranous connective tissue. [J. 30.] **Epithelio-muscular c.** See **Neuro-muscular c.** **Epithelium c.** See **Epithelial c.** **Ethmoidal c's.** **Ethmoid c's.** Lat., *cellulae ethmoidales*. *Fr., cellules éthmoidales*, Ger., *Siebbeinzellen*, It., *cellule etmoidali*. Irregular-shaped cavities in the ethmoid bone; in the disarticulated bone, apparent for the most part, as depressions, which are converted into c's by the adjacent bones. [L.] See **Anterior**, **Middle**, and **Posterior ethmoid c's** and cf. **Sphenoid c's.** **Excretory c.** A c. performing the function of excretion. [J.] See **Gland-c.** **External ciliated c's.** **External hair-c's of the organ of Corti.** *Fr., aissere Haarzellen* (Deiters), *Cortis'sche Haarzellen* (Köll), *Stachelzellen* (Leydig), *absteigende Hornzellen* (Botcher), *Stäbchenzellen* (Hensen), *obere aissere Deiters'sche Zellen*. Syn.: *c's of Corti*. C's external to the outer roots of Corti, cylindrical at the upper end where they fit into rings of the reticular lamina through which the hairlets project, rounded at the lower end, on one side of which is a process attached to the basilar membrane. [L. 31, 414, 319.] **Fat-c.** Lat., *sacculus adiposus*, *Fr., cellule (ou vésicule) adipeuse* (ou *graisseuse*). Ger., *Fettzelle*, *Fettbläschen*. It., *cellula adiposa*. Syn.: *adipose c.* (or *vesicle*), *fat-corpuscle*, *fat-vesicle*, *unilobular gland*. A c. situated in various parts of the body, especially in areolar tissue, which contains a greater or less amount of fat. The fat may entirely fill the c. or it may be in one or more drops or globules in the midst of the protoplasm. A nucleus is always supposed to be present, and in most cases a layer of protoplasm of greater or less thickness incloses the fat. When the protoplasm seems to be absent, the nucleus appears as a thickening in the investing membrane. Fat-c's seem to be reservoirs for nutrient matter. They are formed by a deposit of fat in connective-tissue corpuscles, in wandering c's, sometimes in pigment-c's, and in the c's of almost any tissue, as a pathological condition. [J. 30, 31; Hogan, "Journ. of the Roy. Micro. Soc." 1889, p. 533 (J); Gage, "Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Microsc." 1882, p. 109 (J).] **Faure's c.** The element of a Faure's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Female c.** **Female reproductive c.** The c. ovum, oosphere in plants or animals which, after fertilization by another c. (the male c.) develops into an embryo. [B. 105; J.] **Ferment c.** *Fr., cellule à ferment*. A c. which secretes a ferment, especially one of the digestive ferments. [J. 82.] **Fibre-c.** *Fr., cellule fibreuse*, *fibro-cellule* (3d def.). Ger., *Faserzelle*. 1. A name given by Schwann to c's which become elongated and then divide longitudinally to form the fibrillae of a fasciculus of connective tissue. 2. The name given by Kölliker to the flat, moderately long c's of which the so-called hair-fibres in the cortical substance of a hair are composed. 3. In general, any c. which becomes elongated so as to form a fibre; e. g., the muscle-fibre c's, and the prosenchyma c's of plants. [B. J. 24, 36, 37.] **Fibrillated c.** Ger., *Stäbchenzelle*. One of the c's in the convoluted and looped tubules of the kidney in which the c.-body seems to be mostly composed of rods or straight fibrillae. This appearance was first pointed out by Heidenhain ("Arch. f. mikr.

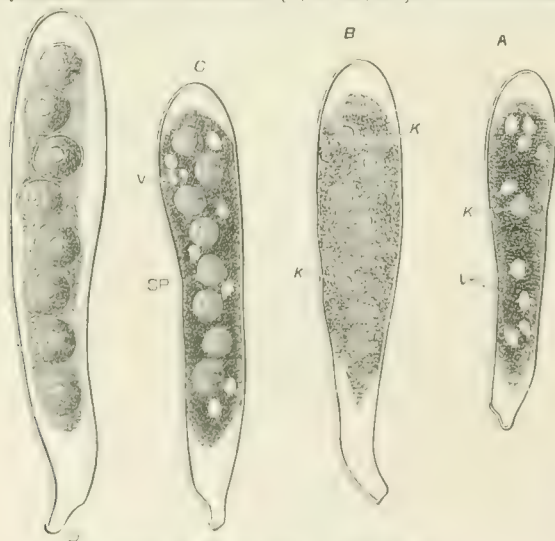
cated c's. C's overlapping each other like the tiles of a roof. [C.] **Immature c.** See *Young c.* and *Embryonic c.*—**Indifferent c.** Ger., *indifferent Zelle*. A c. without any characteristic structural features, especially a c. contained in a tissue but forming no essential part in the structure of the latter and not concerned in the special functions of the tissue; such as white blood-corpuscles or wandering c's. [J., 55, 108.] **Indirect c.-division.** See *C.-division* and *Cytocinesis*. **Initial c.** Fr., *cellule initiale*. One of the mass of c's which by their multiplication produce the various layers of nascent tissue (periblem, plerome, and dermatogen) in plants. The aggregations of c's which form the root-cap in phanerogams are an example of initial c's. [B., 106, 229.] **Inner hair-c's of the organ of Corti.** Fr., *cellules du sommet* [Löwenberg].



MULTIPLE CELL-FORMATION (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, end of one of the filaments of a species of *Symplocaria*; by condensation of the protoplasm, the terminal portion has become somewhat darker than the rest. B, by the formation of a limiting membrane, the protoplasm of the terminal portion has been cut off from the rest, forming a c., which has already given rise to numerous c's (swarm-spores) by internal c.-formation. C, by rupture of the c. wall of the mother c., the daughter-c's (swarm-spores) are escaping. The entire c. body has been used up in their formation.

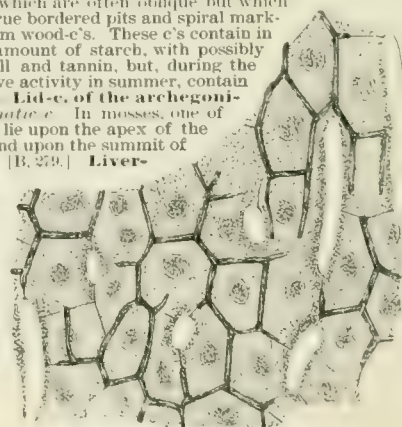
Ger., *innere Haarzellen* [Kölliker], *obere innere Haarzellen* [Böttcher]. A row of columnar epithelial c's on the inner side of the inner rods of Corti, terminating above in a tuft of short hairlets; below they are prolonged into a process which, according to some, is directly continuous with nerve-fibres. [L., 31, 142, 318.] **Inner seminal**



FREE CELL-FORMATION (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, the mother c. (Processus of a *Pteris*), with nucleus, K, and vacuoles. B, the nucleus of the mother c. dividing into two nuclei, A and C, each nucleus has surrounded itself with a globular portion of the protoplasm of the mother c., forming a c-spore. C, the mother c. walling off a portion of its protoplasmic mass (Fig. 1000) and forming a c.-membrane. Outside of the new c's thus formed there remains an unused portion of protoplasm.

c's. See under *Seminal c's*. **Intercalary c's.** See *C's of Langerhans*. **Intermediate c.-mass.** 1. Inter-cellular substance. 2. A mass of c's between two organs or parts, as the c's between the two sides of the somatopleure in the embryo. [J., 89, 111.] **Intermediate c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** See *Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi*. **Internale.-formation.** Fr., *formation cellulaire interne (ou endogène)*. The formation of new c's within the substance of the mother c. by the division of the protoplasm of the latter. The nucleus of the mother c. first divides into several new nuclei, and the protoplasm of the c.-body is aggregated about these in such a manner as to form new c's, which may or may not become invested with a distinct c.-membrane, while the daughter-c's are still contained within the mother c. The new c's are finally set free by rupture of the c. wall of the mother c. If only a portion of the protoplasm of the mother c. is used up in forming the daughter-c's, the process is called *free c.-formation* [Sachs]; when the whole of the protoplasm is employed, it is called *multiple c.-formation*. The process called *c.-rejuvenescence* (q. v.) is a variety of multiple c.-formation in which the c. protoplasm forms one new c. instead of many c's. [B., 35, 75, 107.] **Interstitial c's.** 1. See *Interstitial epithelial c's*. 2. Nucleated c's thickly scattered among the tailed c's of the *Calentata*, from which the nematocysts are developed. [L., 322.] **Interstitial epithelial c's.** Ger., *Zwischensubstanzzellen*. According to Klein (Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., xix, p. 125), c's of the testis and ovary, found in the connective tissue, which are the remains of the epithelium of the Wolffian body, which has not been used to form the true germinating epithelium. [J.] **Intra-epithelial c's.** C's not belonging to an epithelium or endothelium, found between the epithelial c's proper, such as leucocytes or pseudostomatous c's (q. v.). [J., 74.] **Involuntary fibres-c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Jagged c.** See *Prickle*. **Keratogenous c.** A c. containing keratin, q. v., a c. of the stratum corneum of the epidermis, or a c. of horn. [J., 55.] **Kidney-c.** See *Renal c.*—**Latex-c.** A vegetable c. which alone or with other similar c's forms a laticiferous vessel. These c's have soft, compressible walls, and contain a milky, white or yellow, emulsion, the latex, which to a large extent, if not completely, replaces the c.-protoplasm (see *Latex*). The latex-vessels may consist of single, unconnected, much-branched c's, or they may be made up of one or more rows of such c's which by absorption of their contiguous walls have become more or less confluent. [B., 229.] **Latticed c.** An elongated, thin-walled c. found in sieve-tissue, and thought to be an undeveloped sieve-c., from which it differs in its diameter being smaller and its wall not having the perforations, although it presents the markings of the sieve-discs. [B., 75.] (Cf. *Craniform c.*) **Lelanché's c.** The element of a Lelanché's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Lepra-c.** Fr., *cellule du lépreux*. Ger., *Lepra-zelle*. One of the c's of a part affected by lepra and containing lepra bacilli. See *Clavate c.*—**Liber c.** See *Bast c.*—**Libriform c.** Fr., *cellule libriforme*. Syn.: *libriform fibre*. Sanio's name for the structure constituting ordinarily the woody fibre; a c. either septate or unseptate, elongated into a spindle or fibre-shape, with thick lignified walls, and variously marked with pits which are often oblique but which are not like the true bordered pits and spiral markings of the vasiform wood-c's. These c's contain in winter a certain amount of starch, with possibly a little chlorophyll and tannin, but, during the period of vegetative activity in summer, contain only air. [B., 229.] **Lid-c. of the archegonium.** Syn.: *stigmatic c.* In mosses, one of the four c's which lie upon the apex of the row of canal c's and upon the summit of the archegonium. [B., 229.] **Liver-**



LIVER-CELLS. (AFTER FLINT.)

c. Fr., *cellule hépatique (ou du foie)*. Ger., *Leber-zelle*. It., *cellula epatica*. Syn.: *hepatic c.* One of the spheroidal or polyhedral cells which form the proper glandular substance of the liver and constitute the lobules of the latter. These c's are packed around and between the vessels and are often surrounded by capillary lymphatics. They have nuclei with one or two nucleoli, and often contain granules of glycogen and pigment and, during digestion, a greater or less amount of fat. It is now supposed that the bile-ducts have their origin in the so-called intracellular channels of these c's. [C., J., 30, 32, 6.] **Locomotive-c.** Any c. capable of independent movement; especially a c. bearing cilia which serve for locomotion. [J.] **Lymph-canalicular c's.** Branched nucleated c's lying in the lymph-canalicular system. [J., 73.] **Lymph-c.** See *Lymph-corpuscle*. **Lymphoid c.** Fr., *cellule lymphoïde*. Ger., *lymphoide Zelle*. It., *cellula linfoide*. Lymph-corpuscles (q. v.). This term is sometimes restricted to the apparently newly formed lymph-corpuscles found in great abundance wherever dead tissue or germinating endothelia are present. [J., 30, 32.] **Male c.** **Male reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule mâle*. Syn.: *seed-c.*, *sperm-c.* Any c., animal or vegetable, which, by conjugation with another c. (female c.), causes the latter to develop into a new c. or c's. The male c. is usually actively motile, being often ciliated or flagellate, and is usually much smaller than the female c. It includes the spermatozoid of animals and the pollen-grain of plants. [B.; J., 114.] **Marginal c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme*. Ger., *Brüstskörperchen*. Syn.: *border c.*, *crescent c.*, *parietal c.*, *reserved epithel-*

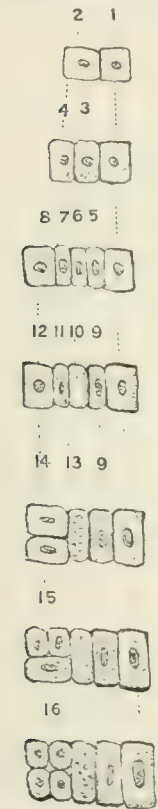
lum. One of the small granular c's found next the basement membrane of mucous glands. By some they are supposed to replace the mucus c's on the disintegration of the latter. In the submaxillary gland of the dog they are aggregated at one side of the alveolus in the form of a dendrium (q. v.). [J. 30.] **Marié-Davy c.** The element of a Marié-Davy battery (q. v.). [B.] **Marrow c's.** Fr. *cellules médullaires* ou *de la moelle des os*. Ger. *Markzellen*. *Knochenmarkzellen*. It. *cellule midollari*. The c's found in the marrow of bones. They include: (A) fat c's; (B) branched connective tissue corpuscles; (C) bodies resembling lymph corpuscles; (D) rounded nucleated c's, tinged like red blood corpuscles and supposed to be immature red blood corpuscles; these are confined to the red marrow; (E) large multinucleated c's, the osteoclasts, myeloplaxs, or giant marrow c's; (F) osteoblasts, nucleated c's of irregular form found in the marrow of developing bone. [J. 30, 33, 35, 42, 67, 83.] See also *Medullary c's*. **Mastoid c's.** Lat. *cellulae mastoideae*. Fr. *cellules mastoïennes*. Ger. *Wurzelzellen*. It. *cellule mastoidee*. Sp. *cellulas mastoideas*. Cellular spaces in the interior of the mastoid process, communicating with each other and with the mastoid antrum, and by one or two openings with the tympanic cavity and with the pharynx through the Eustachian tube. They are lined by a prolongation of its mucous membrane. They are formed by osseous lamellæ which cross each other in different directions, their number and size being exceedingly variable. In the larger cellular spaces connective-tissue membranes and bands are often seen. These c's are not developed until after puberty. [F. 3.] **Matrix c's.** The follicular c's (34 def.) at an early stage of development. [Jour. of the Roy. Micro. Soc., 1888, p. 13.] **Medullary c's.** Lat. *cellulae medullares*. Fr. *cellules médullaires*. Ger. *Markzellen*. It. *cellule midollari*. C's belonging to the medullary portion of an organ. Cf. *Cortical c.* 2. **Marrow c's** (q. v.). 3. The amoeboid c's of developing cartilage bones. [J. 2.] **Menotti's c.** The element of a Menotti's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Mesodermal c.** A c. derived from the mesoderm of the embryo. [J.] **Middle ethmoidal or ethmoid c's.** Lat. *cellulae ethmoidales mediae*. Fr. *cellules ethmoïdales moyennes*. Ger. *Mittlere Siebhaushellen*. Cellular spaces on the upper surface of the labyrinth and closed in by the frontal bone. [L. 7, 31, 142.] **Migrating c's.** **Migrating connective-tissue c's.** **Migratory c's.** See *Wandering c's*. **Milk c's.** Fr. *cellules ou corpuscules du lait*. Ger. *Milchzellen*. According to Kölliker, c's containing fat globules, found in the acini of the active mammary gland. They break up into milk globules as soon as they reach the lactiferous ducts. [J. 65, 67.] **Mind c's.** Ger. *Seelenzelle*. A large branched c. of the gray nerve-matter of the brain. [L. 146.] **Mitotic division.** See *CARYOKINESIS*. **Moist c.** See *Moist-chamber*. **Mother-c.** Fr. *cellule-mère*. Ger. *Mutterzelle*. Sp. *cellula-madre*. A c. which by division or internal c-formation gives rise to one or more new c's called daughter-c's. The name is especially employed in cases of multiple c-formation (see *Internal c-formation*), and is hence often applied to the common capsule inclosing several daughter-c's, as in cartilage. [B.; J. 21.] **Mother-c. of the embryo-sac.** Fr. *cellule-mère du sac embryonnaire*. Ger. *Embryosackmutterzelle*. Syn.: *primordial mother-c.* A c. which is destined to form the embryo-sac in plants. It is either produced directly by the growth of one of the axial c's of the nucellus, and may then be either directly transformed into the embryo-sac or may develop into *special mother-c's* (q. v.), the lowermost of which forms the embryo-sac; or indirectly by the bipartition of one of the c's of the nucellus (see No. 2 in figure under *Autopolar c.*) [B. 104; Engler (B. 245).] **Mother-c. of the oosphere.** The central c. of the archegonium of gymnosperms. [B. 274.] **Mother-c. of the pollen.** Fr. *cellule-mère du pollen*. Ger. *Pollenmutterzelle*. One of the primitive c's found in the stamen, which by their division develop into pollen-grains. In most cases the mother-c. divides into four daughter-c's (*special mother-c's*), constituting a *tetrad*. The mother-c's are themselves developed either directly or by division from the c's of the archesporium. [B. 104, 229; Engler (B. 245).] **Mother-c. of the stoma.** Fr. *cellule-mère du stomate*. The vegetable c. which divides to form the two guard-c's. [B. 104.] See under *Guard-c.* **Motor c.** **Motor ganglion c.** **Motor nerve-c.** Fr. *cellule ganglionnaire motrice*. Ger. *motorische Nervenzelle*. A nerve-c., usually of large size, whose axis-cylinder process is supposed to be connected directly with a motor nerve fibre. [J. 28, 30, 31, 35, 83.] **Mucilage-c.** A plant c. containing mucilage. [B.] **Mucin-c.** **Mucous c.** (Hedenham.) **Mucous-c.** Fr. *cellule muqueuse*. Ger.

Schleimzelle. A c. which contains or secretes mucus, particularly a variety of the salivary c's, containing mucus but no albumin. [J. 21, 30, 35, 1, 38.] See also *Goblet c.* **Multiple c-formation.** Ger. *Vielzellenbildung*. A variety of internal c-formation (q. v.). [B. 35.] **Multipolar c.** Lat. *cellula multipolaris*. Fr. *cellule multipolaire*. Ger. *multipolare Zelle*. A c. having many processes or poles, a term used mostly in speaking of nerves. [J.] **Muscle-c.** Fr. *cellule musculaire*. Ger. *Muskelzelle*. 1. A general term applied to c's part or all of whose substance is contractile and acts as a muscular fibre. See *Muscular fibre-c.*, *Neuro-muscular c.* When the term is applied to the structural elements of muscular tissue, the form of muscular tissue is usually indicated, as striated muscle-c's, cardiac muscle-c's, etc. 2. According to Villanes ("Ann. des sci. nat. [zool.], xiv, 1882, p. 1), the apparently true c's arising in the histolysis of the muscles of transforming insects by the nuclei of the muscle becoming surrounded with a c-body. [J. 1, 56.] **Muscular fibre-c.** Fr. *cellule fibre*,



MUSCULAR FIBRE-CELLS. (AFTER J. ARNOLD.)

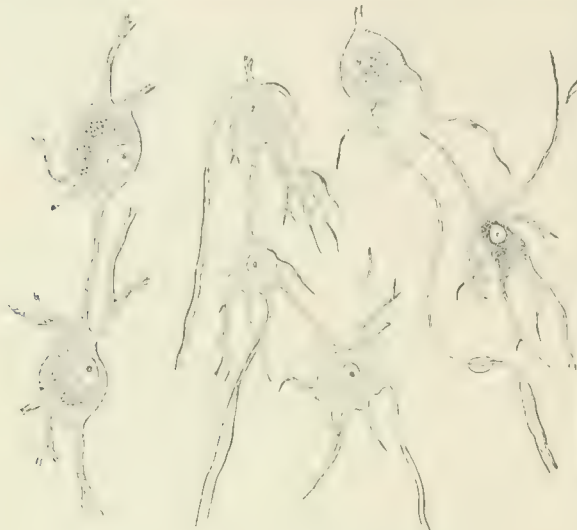
fibre-cellule contractile, *cellule ou fibres musculaire lisse*. Ger. *contractile Zelle* (oder *Faserzelle*), *glatte* (oder *muskulöse*) *Faserzelle*, *glatte Muskelfaser*, *glatte Muskelzelle*. It. *fibra muscolare liscia*, *fibra-cellula muscolare*. Syn.: *involuntary non-striped*, or *unstriped*, or *smooth*, or *plain* *muscle-fibre* (or *muscle-c.*). The name given by Kölliker (1848) to the contractile c's of an elongated spindle shape, forming fasciculi or continuous membranes, and found in the alimentary canal, genito-urinary organs, blood-vessels, and in general, in the organs of vegetative life. The contractile fibre-c's contain one or more nuclei, are inclosed in a delicate sheath, and are connected one to another by an intercellular cement similar to that uniting epithelial c's. Sometimes they are forked or very irregular in outline, and under some circumstances the c-body shows a faint longitudinal striation, and the c-membrane a transverse folding. In action they are slow and wholly involuntary. [J. 30, 31, 32, 34.] **Myeloid c.** Fr. *cellule myéloïde*. One of the oval, multinuclear c's found in myeloid tumors; so called from their resemblance to the c's of the red marrow of bone. **Myo-epithelial c.** See *Neuro-muscular c.* **Nail-c.** Fr. *cellule de l'ongle*. Ger. *Nagelzelle*. One of the horny, irregularly polygonal or flattened, mostly nucleated c's, and while hard and flattened on the surface of the nail, are soft and rounded next the corium. [J. 30, 35, 83.] **Naked c.** Lat. *cellula primordialis, gymnocytum*. Fr. *cellule nue*. Ger. *hüllenlose* (oder *membranlose*, oder *nackte*) *Zelle*. A c. without a c-membrane, as the white blood-corpuscles. Formerly naked c's were thought to be rare in the adult, and therefore the terms naked and primordial (or embryonic) c's were regarded as synonymous; at present it is known that the absence of a c-membrane is no longer considered a peculiarity of embryonic c's, although it is characteristic of them. [J. 9, 31, 65.] **Neck canal-c.** **Neck-c.** Fr. *cellule du col*. Ger. *Halbzelle*. One of a series of small c's, usually arranged in the form of a rosette and forming the narrow neck of the flask-like archegonium of the gymnosperms. [B. 75, 104, 229; Engler (B. 245).] **Needle-c's.** Fr. *cellules à aiguilles*. The acuminate c's of the deep layer of the decidua c's. [A. 38.] **Nerve-c.** Lat. *cellula nervosa*. Fr. *cellule nerveuse* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger. *Nervenzelle*, *Ganglienzelle*, *Ganglienkörper*. It. *cellula nervosa*. Syn.: *ganglion-corpuscle* (or *globule*), *nerve-corpuscle* (or *vesicle*). A c. belonging to the nervous system. In shape nerve-c's are globular, pyramidal, spindleform, or stellate, with one or more processes. One of these processes (sometimes more) is connected with a nerve-fibre, and is called the axis-cylinder process; the remaining processes (protoplasmic processes) either end blindly or form anastomoses with similar processes from other c's. The processes, the c-body, and sometimes the c-nucleus, show a fibrillated structure, the fibrillations of the processes and of the c-body appearing to be directly continuous with the fibrillæ of the axis-cylinder of the nerve with which the c. is connected. All the nerve-c's possess a nucleus, and many of them a nucleolus. Those



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLLEN. (A. DUANE.)

1, layer of epidermal c's; 2, c. of the peridium layer; 3, outer, 4, inner, of the two layers into which 2 divides; 5, 6, 7, three secondary layers formed by the subdivision of 3, 8, the archesporium formed by 4, 9, upper layer of c's formed by the division of 5, constituting the endothecium, which gradually loses its water and becomes thickened; 10, middle, and 11, lower, layer of c's formed by the division of 6; 12, an hespore, which by processes of division nucleated in 14 and 15, finally forms the tetrad, 16, of daughter's special mother-c's; 14, layer of tapetal c's, formed by those of 10 and 11, which lie nearest the archesporium, the remaining c's of the middle and inner layers having been absorbed. It contains globules of oil.

of the central nervous system (brain and myel) are usually described as naked, while those of the peripheral nervous system (spinal ganglia, ganglia of the sympathetic, etc.) are enclosed in a capsule which



NERVE-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

is continuous with the neurilemma of the nerve-fibre which is connected with the c. Nerve-c's range in size from 6μ (c's of the granule-layer of the cerebellum) to 125μ (some giant-c's of the brain). [J, 10, 30, 35.] **Nerve-epithelium c.** See **Sensory c.** **Nervous c.** See **Nerve c.** **Nettle-c.** See **NEMATOCYST.** **Neuro-epithelial c.** See **Sensory c.** **Neuroglia-c.** Fr. *cellule en araignée* (ou de la névroglie). Ger., *Neurogliazelle, Gliazelle*. Syn.: *neuroglia* (or *Deiters's*) *corpuscle*. One of the c's belonging to the

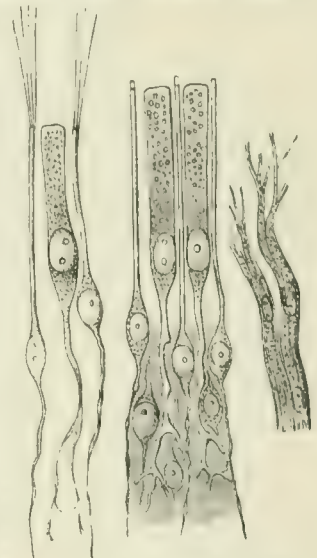


NEUROGLIA CELLS. (S. H. GAGE)

A, rounded neuroglia, with varicose processes from the cerebrum of an adult cat; *B*, branched neuroglia, from the lateral column of the medulla of a cat; *C*, branched neuroglia, from the central column of the medulla of a cat; *D*, branched neuroglia, from the stratum of man; *N*, nucleated fibre-c's. *A* and *B* after Ranvier, *C* and *D* after Krause.

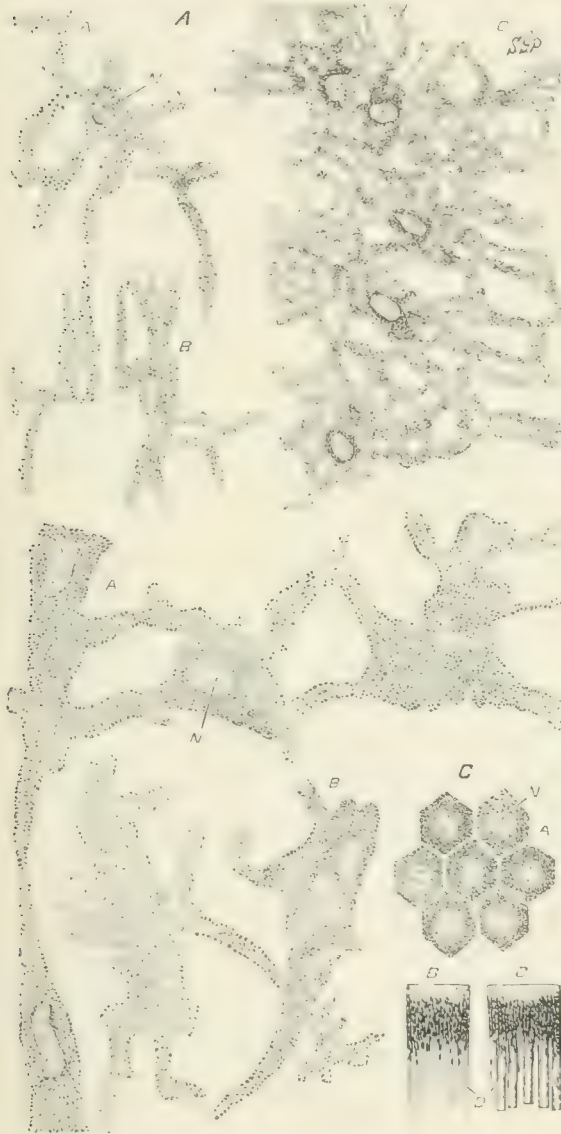
neuroglia. These c's vary greatly in form, being flattened and circular or oval, often possessing few or no processes. *C* in figure, or many processes may be present, and these either varicose and branched. *D* in figure, or unbranched and extending in all directions. *B* in figure, or continued to one end like a bush. *D* in figure. They are especially abundant next blood vessels and the pia. Some, at least, are supposed to be wandering c's. They stain like true nerve-c's, but may be distinguished from the large and medium-sized ganglionic c's by their much smaller dimensions, and from the nerve-c's of the same size by the absence of an axis cylinder process. [J, 31, 35, 6.] **Neuro-muscular c.** Fr. *cellule neuro-musculaire*. Ger., *Neuromuskulzelle, Neuromuskeltzelle*. Syn.: *muscle epithelium*,

myoblast, bicellular apparatus. The name given by Kleinenberg (1872) to c's in the ectoderm and entoderm of *Hydra* and other coelenterates, which consist of a large c-like portion on the free surface of the body or of the body-cavity, and a fibrous, smooth or striated, contractile part in the body-wall. The c. has a triple function: (*a*), that of an epithelial c.; (*b*), of a nerve-c. in so far as it receives stimuli and transmits them to the muscular portion; and (*c*), of a muscle-c. in so far as it responds to a stimulus by contracting along its long axis. [J, 1, 31; Parker, "Phil. Trans.," 1880 (J); Nussbaum, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1887 (J).] **Notochordal c's.** Fr., *cellules du notochorde*. Ger., *Chordazellen*. The c's forming the notochord in the embryo. [Minot (J, 55).] **Nuclear c.-division.** See **CARYOKINESIS**. **Nucleated c.** Fr., *cellule nucléée*. Ger., *kernige* (oder *kernhaltige*) *Zelle*. A c. which (in opposition to a naked c.) contains one or more nuclei. [J.] Cf. **CYTODE**. **Nutrient c.** Ger., *Nähr-Plastidium, Nährzelle, Nahrungszelle*. An ameboid c. which, as in the larvæ of sponges, serves for the elaboration of the nourishment of the animal. [J, 1.] **Nutritive c.** See **YOLKER** (3d def.). **Nutritive c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** A mass of c's in the tubuli seminiferi, internal to the proliferating c's, and probably derived from them. The heads of the spermatozooids project into these c's, while their tails extend into the lumen of the tubule. [C.] **Odontoblastic c.** See **Odontoblast**. **Oil-c.** Fr., *cellule huileuse*. Ger., *Öelzelle*. A secreting c. containing oil. [B.] **Olfactory c.** Lat., *cellula olfactoria*. Fr., *cellule olfactive* (ou *fusiforme* d'Eckhardt). Ger., *Ruchzelle, Ruchstüben, Riechepithelzelle*. It., *cellula olfattoria olfactoria*. Sp., *cellula olfactoria*. Syn.: **olfactory epithelium, c. of** Schultze. One of the sensory c's of the organ of smell. As described by Schultze (1862), they are slender fusiform c's with a large spheroidal nucleus, found scattered between the original columnar epithelia of the regio olfactoria of the nasal cavity in all vertebrates. In cold-blooded animals, the olfactory c's bear one or more cilia or olfactory hairs which move to and fro with equal velocity; these have not been satisfactorily demonstrated in mammals. The central process extending from the nucleus toward the basement-membrane is varicose, and is supposed to be connected with a terminal filament of an olfactory nerve-fibre, but this also has been demonstrated only in cold-blooded animals. [J, 21, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," XXIX (J).] **One-fluid c.** A galvanic c. which contains only a single fluid. [B.] Cf. **One-fluid BATTERY**. **Osteal c.** See **Bone c.** **Osteal c.** See **Ectodermic c.** **Outer seminal c's.** See under **Seminal c.** **Ovarian c.** A c. of the ovary other than an ovum. [J, 89.] **Overlying c.** See **Dolomorphous c.** **Ovic c.** A young ovarian ovum; a primordial ovum. [Minot (J, 55).] **Ovoidal (or ovoid) c's of the peptic glands.** The dolomorphous c's. [L, 322.] **Ovum-c.** See **OVUM**. **Oxyntic c.** See **Dolomorphous c.** **Palisade-c.** Fr., *cellule en palissade*. Ger., *Palisadenzelle*. One of a set of elongated parenchyma-c's arranged side by side in a compact row like the palings of a picket fence. Such aggregations of c's are found especially forming a layer beneath the epidermis and cortical layers of leaves. [B, 104, 229.] **Parapolar c's.** Fr., *cellules parapolaires*. Four c's, 2 ventral and 2 dorsal, with convex external surface, found in front of the polar c's in the *Dicymida*. [L, 11, 321.] **Parenchyma c's, Parenchymatous c's.** Fr., *cellules parenchymateuses*. Ger., *Parenchymazellen, Euphymazellen*. It., *cellule parenchymatose*. 1. The c's forming the parenchyma of an organ, especially of a ductless gland, as the spleen or liver. 2. Plasma c's (q. v.). 3. In botany, a generic term for c's of the fundamental system, i. e., the plant-c's which retain more or less closely the typical c-form, in opposition to the transformed c's (fibres, vessels, etc.) which constitute the prosenchyma (tissue of the fibro-vascular system). Cf. **PARENCHYMA**. Parenchyma c's comprise: (*A*), the c's of parenchyma (in the more restricted sense), i. e., c's more or less approximating to the spheroidal shape, and of typical consistence, found in the interior of plants; to this variety the term parenchyma c's is sometimes restricted; (*B*), c's resembling (*a*) in form and situation, but more or less altered in consistence *collenchyma c's, sclerenchyma c's*; (*C*), *epidermal c's* including all the forms of trichomes; (*D*), cork-c's. Parenchyma c's have been divided, according to their shape, into *spheroidal, polyhedral, cuboidal, tubular, ramose, and stellate c's*. [B, 15, 229; J, 26, 30, 35.] **Parent-c.** 1. A mother-c. 2. A name formerly given to the Graafian follicle. 3. The fertilized ovum. See **CYTULA**. [J, 111, 114.] **Parietal c.** Fr., *cellule pariétale*. Ger., *Belegzelle*. 1. A term used by Heidenhain to denote the c's of a gland next the basement membrane. [C.] 2. In the formation of pollen, one of a layer of c's formed along with the primary tapetal c's and lying external to the layer of tapetal c's which line the pollen mother-c's. See 9 in figure under *Mother-c. of the pollen*. [B, 279.] **Pavement-c.** Fr., *cellule*



OLFACTORY CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

aplatie (ou pavimenteuse). One of the flat c's which form pavement epithelium. [J.] **Pepsin-c.** **Peptic c.** Fr. *cellule à pepsine*. Ger., *Laktzelle*, *Pepsinzelle*. It. *cellula a pepsina*. A c. of the gastric glands, which secretes pepsin. [J.] See *Adelomorphous c.* **Periosteal c.** **Periosteum-c.** A c. of the periosteum. These c's are of two kinds—those of the ectal outer layer, consisting of fat c's and other c's common to connective tissue, and those of the ental layer, or layer next the bone. The latter in adult bones are flattened, but in growing bone they are mostly rounded and form a kind of epithelium on the surface of the bone. Stellate c's and

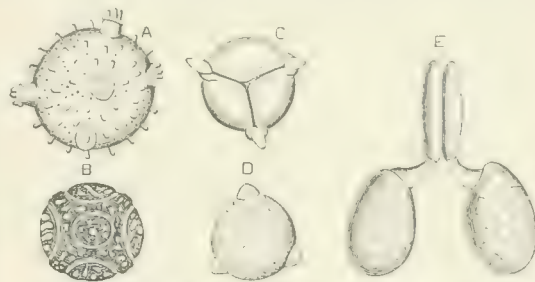


VARIOUS FORMS OF PIGMENT CELLS. (S. H. GAGE.)

A, from the peritoneum of *Necturus*; a, b, branched pigment-c's of a simple form; c, pigment-c's with numerous branched and anastomosing processes and an example of the most complicated form of pigment-c's; n, n, nucleus. B, c's from the lamina suprachoroidea of man; a, several c's connected by their processes; b, branching c. unconnected with others; c, c. without apparent nucleus; n, nucleus. C, c's from the pigment-aver of the human retina; a, view of the ends of the c's resting on the choroid; b, c, side view of two c's with the pigment in the middle of the c's and fine processes extending between the rods, which in c are represented as still in position; n, nucleus. D, from drawing by S. H. Gage; E, from Key and Retinas; F, after M. Schultze.

other forms of connective-tissue c's are also found in the ental layer. [J.] **OSTEOBLAST** **Perithelial c.** Fr. *cellule perithéliale*. Ger., *Perithelzelle*. One of the c's forming a perithelium. [J., 67.] **Peritoneal c.** One of the endothelial c's forming the peritoneum. [J., 29.] **Perivascular c's.** See *Circumvascular c's*. **Physaliphorous c's.** Fr. *cellules physaliphores*. Virchow's term for the vesicular c's met with in vesicular degeneration of the chorion. [A., 38.] See also *Physalide* and *Vesicular mole*. **Pigment-c.** **Pigmented c.** Fr. *cellule pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentzelle*, *pigmentirte Zelle*. It. *cellula pigmentaria*. A c. in which

the c. body but not the nucleus, contains minute masses or crystals of pigment. In the higher animals the pigment is black or brown, but in the lower animals it is often white, yellow, or red. Pigment-c's may be in the form of an epithelium, as in the pigment-layer of the retina. In man, pigment-c's are found in the eye, ear, nose, spleen, skin, and several other situations. In the cold-blooded animals, pigment-c's are very widely distributed throughout the body, being especially abundant in the true skin and mucous membranes, where they are generally of stellate or rounded form; they may also contain fat. Those in the corium in many animals give rise to changes of color either by drawing their processes in and out, forming an approximately spherical form, or, according to some, by heaping up the coloring matter around the nucleus without really withdrawing the c. processes. [J., 21, 30, 83.] "Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Microsc.", IV, 1882, 41.] **CHROMATOPHORE** **Pigmented connective-tissue c.** Fr. *cellule connective pigmentaire*. A connective-tissue corpuscle containing pigment. [J., 82.] **Pigmented epithelial c.** Fr. *cellule épithéliale pigmentaire*. An epithelial c. containing pigment; as in the respiratory region of the nose. [J., 30, 83.] **Pitted c.** Fr. *cellule à ponctuation creusée*. Ger., *behöhl getüpfelte Zelle*. A vegetable c. in which a circumscribed portion of the c. wall remains thin while the surrounding portions become progressively thickened, thus giving rise to a depression, which, as the surrounding walls overarch it, becomes a pit covered with a perforated dome. Commonly two such c's are contiguous and the thin partition between the pits of each is broken down, leaving a cavity of double-convex shape, common to the two cells and included between them. Such c's exhibit under the microscope the appearance of two concentric rings, one ring representing the perforation leading from the c. to the pit, the other representing the pit itself. [B., 34, 35, 75.] **Planté's c.** The element of a Planté's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Plasma-c.** Lat. *cellula plasmatica*. Fr. *cellule plasmatique*. Ger., *Plasmazelle*. It. *cellula plasmatica*. 1. Waldeyer's name for certain large, coarsely granular c's of connective tissue, similar to wandering c's but larger, more granular, and with much less marked amoeboid movement. They are especially abundant in the interstitial substance of the testis. 2. See *Plasmatic c.* [J., 42, 83.] "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1875 (J.). **Plasmatic c.** Fr. *cellule plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatische Zelle*. It. *cellula plasmatica*. A name given by Virchow (1861) to the anastomosing, branched connective-tissue corpuscles which were supposed to become hollow and to form the origin of the lymphatic capillaries. [J., 31, 33, 34.] **Pneumatic c.** See *Jacc*. **Poggendorf's c.** The element of a Poggendorf's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Polar c's.** Fr. *cellules polaires*. Ger., *polare Zellen*. 1. See *Extrusion globule*. 2. A circle of ectodermic c's, usually consisting of two rows of 4 c's each, which form an enlargement at the apical pole of the *Dicymena*. [J.; L., 11, 321.] **Pollen-c.** Fr. *cellule du pollen*. Ger., *Pollen-*

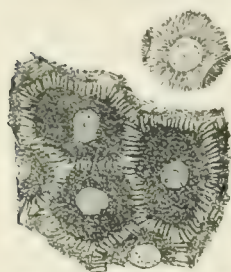


DIFFERENT FORMS OF POLLEN-CELLS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, *Cerebelli piper*; B, *Pimpinella*; C, *Cyncha*; D, *Lycopodium fulvum*; E, united pollen-c's (pollen-mass) of *Gynandrium androgyneum*.

zelle. The male reproductive c. of the flowering plants. These c's aggregated together constitute the pollen which is lodged in the loculi of the anthers. They develop from the mother-c. of the pollen. (See figure under the latter.) The pollen-c's are variously shaped, and are often curiously sculptured externally. They consist of a mass of liquid protoplasm (forilla) containing sugar and granules of fat, starch, etc. enclosed in a double c. wall, an external firm one (ectoc) and an internal more delicate one (endoc). In the process of fertilization the extine is ruptured and the intine is prolonged into a tube which comes into direct contact with the germ-c. of the ovary, thus allowing the protoplasm of the two c's to fuse. [B., 34, 55, 104, 106.] **Polyhedral c.** Fr. *cellule polyédrique*. Ger., *polyédrische Zelle*. A c. of approximately equal length, breadth, and thickness, having several flattened sides. In plants it is one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. [B., 55; J.] **Porous c.** Fr. *cellule ponctueuse* (1st def.). Ger., *Porenzelle*, *getüpfelte Zelle*. 1. A vegetable c. which has a rounded opening in the c. wall. One variety is the pitted c. (q. v.). 2. A jar of porous material to contain one of the liquids of a galvanic battery, as in the Grove battery. [B.; J.] **Posterior ethmoidal c's.** Lat. *cellula ethmoidalis posteriores*. Fr. *cellules ethmoidales postérieures*. Ger., *hintere Siebbeinzellen*. Spaces in the posterior part of the labyrinth of the ethmoid bone, closed in by the palate bone. [L., 7, 31, 142.] **Preseminial outcast c.** See *Extrusion globule*. **Prickle-c.** Fr. *cellule denticulée (ou crénelée)*. Ger., *Riffzelle*, *Stachelzelle*. It. *cellula ciliolata (o spinosa)*. An epidermic or epithelial c. which is connected with another similar c. by delicate threads of protoplasm (intercellular bridges), and which, when isolated, appears as if covered with spines. Prickle-c's are most easily demonstrated in the rete mucosum. [Martyn, "Trans. of the Bristol Med.-chir. Soc.," 1878, p. 122, and Klein, "Quart. Jour. Micr. Sci.," 1879, p. 165 (J., 26, 31).] See also *PROTOPLASM*. **Primary c.** Fr. *cellule primaire*. Ger.,

primare Zelle. 1. An embryonic c. 2. Any simple or undifferentiated c. 3. A c. which is not formed by the coalescence of other c's. 4. One of the less differentiated seminal c's which become modified into the secondary c's or vesicles of evolution from which the zoospores are directly developed. Not often used in this sense at present. [J. 36, 37, 111.] Cf. *Secondary c.*



PRICKLE CELLS (AFTER ROBINSON.)

development of the pollen, a term applied to one c. of the layer of c's (No. 3 in the figure under *Mother-c.* of the pollen) formed along with the arches-pore by division of the c's of the periblem, and also to the derivatives of this layer (tapetal c's, 7 and 10 in the figure) immediately investing the arches-pore. 2. In the development of the ovary, the upper of the two c's into which the primitive c. of the embryo-sac divides (See No. 1 in the figure under *Antipodal c.*) [B. 279.]

Primitive c. See *Embryonic c.* **Primitive germ-c.** (or **germinal c.**). A c. in the embryo which in the adult develops into a germinal c. (a spermatozoid in the male or an ovum in the female). [J. 55; Geddes (J. 56).] **Primordial c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis*. Fr., *cellule primordiale*. Ger., *Primordialzelle*. 1. *cellula primordiale*. 1. See *Embryonic c.* (1st def.). 2. In botany, also a naked c. [B. 167; J.] **Primordial mother-c.** Fr., *cellule-mère primordiale*. See *Mother-c.* of the embryo-sac. **Principal c.** See *Adhomorphous c.* **Prismatic c.** Fr., *cellule prismatique*. A c. of prismatic form; in plants, one of the varieties of prosenchyma c's. [B. 75; J.] **Progamous c.** That one of the two c's formed in the pollen-grain which is destined to produce fertilization and which contains the sperm-nucleus. [B. 279.] Cf. *Vegetative c.* **Proliferating c.** A c. undergoing the process of division. [J.] Cf. *C. division.* **Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** Syn.: *growing c's of the second layer* [Brown, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", xxv, 1885, p. 343.] *seminiferous c's* [Sertoli, Rensson, et al.], *intermediate c's* [Schaefer].



A PYRAMIDAL NERVE-CELL. (FROM GAGE, AFTER RANVIER AND KOSCHWITZKOFF.)

A, apex-process, extending toward the free surface of the brain; B, lateral base-processes; C, middle-base process (axis-cylinder-process); N, nucleus.

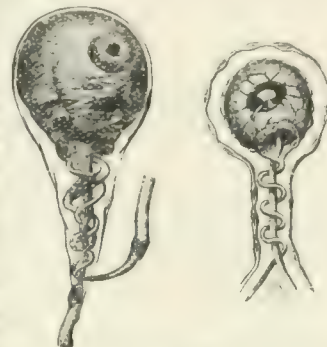
The c's forming the middle of the three c.-layers described by Schaefer in the seminal tubules of the rat. They actively divide and form, according to Schaefer, the nutritive c's of the third layer and also the spermatozooids. [J. 39; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", xxv (J.)] Cf. *SPERMATOGENESIS.* **Propagative c.** See *Reproductive c.* **Prop-c's of Hensen.** Cylindrical epithelial c's beneath the outer hair-c's of the organ of Corti, which, as they descend, become shorter and finally pass into cubical c's in the zona pectinata. [L. 318.] **Prosenchyma c's.** Fr., *cellule-prosenchymateuses*. Ger., *Prosenchymazellen*. It., *cellule-prosenchymatose*. A collective term for those modified plant-c's which constitute fibres and vessels; i. e., have a more or less elongated form, and hence comprise the cylindrical, prismatic, and fusiform c's. They include the typical wood-c's (wood-fibres, libriform c's, secondary wood-c's), the vasiform wood-c's (tracheids, tracheae, and pitted c's), the modified c's constituting ducts (dotted c's, spiral c's, annular c's, reticulated c's, trabecular c's), and the bast-c's. [B. 75, 229.] **Protective c.** See *Cover-c.* **Prothallium c.** The vegetative c. of a pollen grain. [B. 279.] **Protoplasmic c.** Ger., *protoplasmatische Zelle*. A c. composed of protoplasm; a term used mostly of c's retaining a simple or embryonic character, as the white blood-corpuscles. [J. 55, 69.] **Pseudostomatous c.** A c. in the subepithelial layer of a mucous or serous membrane which sends processes between the epithelial c's proper to the free surface. The exposed ends of these processes stain deeply with silver and form the so-called pseudostomata. [J. 73.] **Pulmonary c.** Fr., *cellule pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenbläschen*. See *Alveol.* (1st def.). **Purkinje's c's.** See *C's of Purkinje*. **Pus-c.** Fr., *cellule du pus*, *globule pyoïque* (ou du pus). Ger., *Eiterzelle*, *Eiter-*

körperchen. It., *cellula purulenta* (o *piode*), *corpuscolo purulento*. Syn.: *pus-corpuscle*, *pus-globule*, *pyoid corpuscle*. One of the c's which constitute the solid portion of pus, and which are also found in the substance of inflamed tissues. They are apparently identical with leucocytes, and are supposed to be derived from the blood by a migration of the white corpuscles through the capillary walls and from the surrounding tissues by the collection and proliferation of the wandering c's normally present therein. [J. 77, 108, 109.] **Pyramidal ganglion c.** **Pyramidal nerve-c.** **Pyramid-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire pyramidale*. Ger., *Pyramidenzelle*. A multipolar c. of the cerebral cortex, having a pyramidal form with the apex of the pyramid directed toward the free surface of the brain. From the base of the c. arise several processes named from their position lateral and middle base processes, that from the middle of the base being also called the axis-cylinder process because it is continuous with a nerve-fibre. In the third stratum of the cortex these c's are so large—sometimes 50 μ by 125 μ —that they are often called giant ganglion c's. [J. 10, 30, 31, 35, 83.] **Queen-c.** A c. (1st def., B) in a bee-hive in which the queen-bee is reared. [L. 121.] **Ramified c.** **Ramose c.** Fr., *cellule ramifiée* (ou *raméuse*). Ger., *ästige Zelle*. It., *cellula ramificata* (o *ramosa*). A general term used to designate c's with many processes, especially when the processes are irregular or secondarily branched; in botany, constituting one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. It includes the multipolar and stellate c's (q. v.). [B. 75; J. 83, 110.] For illustration, see under *Neuroglia c.* **Ranvier's c's.** See *Tendon-c.* **Rauber's c's.** Ger., *Rauber'sche Schicht*. Flattened c's (first distinctly pointed out by Rauber in 1875) on the ectal or upper surface of the epiblast in the rabbit's blastoderm; they are believed to be merely protective in function, and disappear soon after the sixth day. [J. 1, 30, 69, 75.] **Red blood-c.** **Red c.** See *Red blood corpuscle*. **Remakian c.-division.** See *Direct c.-division.* **Renal c.** Fr., *cellule rénale*. Ger., *Nierenzelle*. It., *cellula renale*. One of the c's of the proper glandular portion or tubules of the kidney. [J.] **Rennet-c.** See *Peptic c.* **Reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule reproductrice*. A c. which develops into one or more new c's. It comprises the asexual reproductive c. and the sexual reproductive c. (germinal c.), the latter including the male and the female c. It is sometimes restricted, however, to mean only the sexual reproductive c. [B. 167.] **Resin-c.** Fr., *cellule résineuse*. Ger., *Harzelle*. A vegetable c. containing resin. [B. 229.] **Resting-c.** Syn.: *resting spore*. A unicellular organism (usually a spore) which has become dormant, so as to exhibit neither motion nor other functional activity. [B. 279.] **Rete c's.** The c's of the rete mucosum of the skin. [J.] See figure under *EPIDERMIS.* **Reticulate c.** **Reticulated c.** Fr., *cellule réticulée*. Ger., *Netzelle*, *Fudennetzelle*. 1. Of Török ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.", 1887, p. 777), one of the large c's in the skin of *Amphibia* which show a very coarse network in the c.-body and a finer network in the nucleus. They are thought to be specially modified goblet-c's. 2. In botany, a c. regarded usually as a modification of a spiral c., in which the c.-wall presents a network of interlaced raised bands produced by a process of localized thickening. Such c's are usually found forming the ducts of plants (reticulated vessels), and are hence a variety of prosenchymatous c's. [B. 75, 229; J.] **Rhizogenic c.** Fr., *cellule rhizogène*. Ger., *rhizogene Zelle*. A c. of the peripheral layer of the central cylinder of a root, so called because from these c's are derived some or all of the tissues of the root-branches. [B. 229.] **Ribbed c.** See *Prickle-c.* **Rift-c.** See *Prickle-c.* **Ringed c.** See *Annular c.* **Rod-c.** **Rodded c.** See *Fibrillated c.* and *Staff-c.* **Roof-c.** Fr., *cellule de toit* (ou *de voûte*). Ger., *Dachzelle*. It., *cellula di tetto*. Sp., *cellida de tejado*. 1. See *Cover-c.* 2. One of the c's in the organ of Corti, found on the convex side of the roof formed by the union of the two rows of arches. [F.] **Royal c.** See *Queen-c.* **Salivary c.** Fr., *cellule salivaire*. Ger., *Speichalzelle*. One of the epithelial or glandular c's lining the alveoli of the salivary glands. [J. 43, 83.] Cf. *Salivary corpuscle.* **Sarcogenic c.** Lat., *sarcoglia*. Fr., *cellule musculo-formative ou myogène* (ou *myogénique*). An embryonic muscular fibre; a c. which develops into a muscular fibre. [J. 31; Bowman, "Phil. Trans.", 1840 (J).] **Scalariform c.** Fr., *cellule scalariforme*. Ger., *Leiterzelle*. A plant-c. marked with numerous parallel, narrow and elongated, bordered pits set close together like the rounds of a ladder. They are especially frequent in c's forming ducts. [B. 229.] **Scale-c.** See *Endothelial c.* **Scaly c.** A scale-like flattened c.; especially an epithelial or endothelial c. [J.] **Sclerenchyma c.** **Sclerenchymatous c.** Fr., *cellule sclérenchymateuse*. Ger., *Sclerenchymazelle*. A c. of sclerenchymatous tissue. [B.] See *SCLERENCHYMA* and under *Stone-c.* **Sclerotic c.** **Sclerotic parenchyma c.** Fr., *cellule scléreuse*. See *Stone-c.* **Sebaceous c.** Ger., *Talgzelle*. One of the c's of a sebaceous gland. [J.] **Secondary c.** Fr., *cellule secondaire*. Ger., *sekundäre Zelle*. It., *cellula secondaria*. 1. A c. formed by the coalescence of several c's. Cf. *SYNCYTIVM*. 2. According to Thomson (J. 46), the germinal vesicle after fertilization or the first segmentation nucleus; so called because the germinal vesicle of the ovum was thought to be the morphological equivalent of a somatic c. 3. As used by the older physiologists, one of the modified c's from which the zoospores are directly developed. Cf. *SPERMATOGENESIS*. [J. 36, 37, 49, 111.] **Secondary c.-wall.** The proper c.-wall of a plant-c. as opposed to the primary c.-wall (middle lamella) lying in the interspace between two adjacent c's. It was so-called because it was at one time regarded as a secondary growth deposited upon the middle lamella. [B. 75.] **Secreting c.** A c. which forms and throws off some secretion. [J.] See also *Gland-c.* **Secretion c.** A c. which is thrown off with the secretions and which probably acts as a ferment. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", xxi, p. 125 (J).] **Secretary c.** See *Secretory c.* **Seed-c.** See *Male c.* **ZOO-SPERM** and **SPERMATOGONIVM**. **Segmentation c.** Lat., *segmentellum*. Fr., *cellule (ou sphérule) blastique*, *globule de segmentation*. Ger., *Furchungszelle*, *Dotterzelle*. It., *cellula di segmentazione*. Syn.: *blastomere*. One of the segments formed by the division of the ovum which develop into the

A, apex; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, clun; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², iv; N, in; N², tank;

blastoderm and ultimately into the embryo. [J.] See *frontis piece* to vol. 1. **Seminal c.**, **Seminiferous c.** Fr. *cellule seminale* ou *spermatoblastique*. Ger. *Samenzelle*, *Hoden-Zelle*. It. *cellula seminale*. 1. One of the c's lining the seminal tubules and giving rise to the spermatozooids. There are usually several layers of these c's, the single layer of polyhedral c's next the membrana propria being designated the *outer seminal c's*, or the *germ* or *germinative c's* of Sertoli, while the c's next the lumen of the tubule, usually found in two or three layers, are known as the *inner seminal c's*. By Sertoli and Renssen, the term seminal c's is limited to the proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi. See also *SERMA-TOBLAST*. 2. One of the round ameboid c's connected by processes and situated between the spermatozooids. They are supposed to secrete the fluid part of the semen. [J., 32, 42, 56; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxv (1885), and "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxi (1888) (J.).] **Sense-c.**, **Sensory c.** Fr. *cellule sensorielle*. Ger. *Sinnes-zelle*. 1. In general, any c. which performs sensory functions; i. e., which is adapted to receive, transmit, or appreciate sensory impressions. 2. In particular, a modified epithelial c. in an organ of special sense, connected directly or indirectly by its central end with fibres of the nerves of the sense organ. Such c's are named from their supposed function as olfactory c., taste c., etc. [J., 1, 220.] **Sensory epithelial c.** Ger. *Sinnes-epithel-Zelle*. See *Sensory c.* (2d def.). **Sensory nerve-c.** Fr. *cellule ganglionnaire sensitive*. Ger. *sensible Nerven-Zelle*. A nerve c., usually of smaller size than the motor c's, whose axis-cylinder process is supposed to be continued as a sensory nerve. [J., 28, 30, 31, 35, 83.] **Septate c.** A c. the cavity of which is divided by partitions. [B., 229.] **Sertoli's c's.** See *Follicular c's* (2d def.). **Sex-c.** See *Germinal c.* (1st def.). **Sex-tant-c.** One of the six c's formed in *Equisetaceae* and ferns by the bipartition of the three original segments of the apical c. [B., 167.] Cf. *Apical c.*, *Sexual c.*, *Sexual reproductive c.* See *Germinal c.* (1st def.). **Siemen and Halske's c.** The element of a Siemen and Halske's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Sieve-c.** Fr. *cellule criblée* (ou *grillagée*). Ger. *Sieb-zelle*. A vegetable c. of tubular or prismatic shape, having in the c.-wall at either end and sometimes also on the sides panels (*sieve-plates*) in which are numerous fine perforations (*sieve-pores*) allowing communication between adjacent c's and converting a series of the latter into a tube with perforated cross-partitions. These c's constitute an essential part of the fibro-vascular bundles, and by their aggregation constitute cribiform tissue. [B., 229.] **Simple c.** Ger. *einfache Zelle*. Syn.: *protoblast*. A typical c.; one that has not yet been differentiated to form a tissue. [J., 36, 55.] **Single-fluid c.** See *One-fluid c.* **Sister-c.** Ger. *Schwester-Zelle*. One of two or more c's formed simultaneously by the division of a mother c. [B., 279.] **Skeleto-trophic c.** A c. belonging to a skeleto-trophic tissue; a term used in describing the minute anatomy of the cat. [J.; L., 121.] **Slime-c.** Fr. *cellule de Leydig*. Ger. *Schleimzelle*, *Leydig'sche Zelle*. See *Urethral c.* **Snee's c.** The element of a Snee's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Smooth-muscle c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.* **Solitary c.** Fr. *cellule solitaire*. Ger. *solitare Zelle*. 1. A c. (especially in the cerebral cortex) found by itself and not forming part of a group. 2. A unicellular organism (q. v.), one of the *Protozoa*. [J., 10; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888 (J.).] **Somatic c.** Fr. *cellule somatique* (ou *histogénique*). One of the c's which compose the body, characterize the individual, protect and nourish the reproductive c's, and finally die, being thus distinguished from the reproductive c's, which perpetuate the species. ["Nature," xxxiii, 1885 (J.); J., 56; L., 294.] **Special mother-c.** Fr. *cellule-mère spéciale*. A name given by Warming to each of the four (sometimes three) c's produced by the successive division of the primitive c. destined to form the embryo-sac in the gametopetalous *Dicotyledons*. The lowermost of these c's usually develops into the embryo-sac, the other c's being absorbed by its expansion. The same term is applied to the c's produced by the division of the mother-c. of the embryo-sac in *Monocotyledons* and the *Dialypetalae*. See Figures 6, 7, 8, 9 in the illustration under *Antipodal c.* It is also given to the 1 c's produced by the division of the mother-c. of the pollen. See 16 in illustration under *Mother c. of the pollen*. [B., 104, 167, 245.] **Spermatic c.**, **Sperm-c.** Fr. *cellule spermatique*. Ger. *Samenzelle*. 1. A c. which ultimately develops into spermatozooids, or one which in plants contains spermatozooids. 2. A spermatozoid. [B., 75, 167; J., 56; L., 146.] See *Seminal c.*, *Male c.*, and *SPERMATOZOID*. **Sphenoid c's.** Irregular c.-like cavities in the sphenoid bone. [B.] **Spheroidal c.** Fr. *cellule sphéroïdale*. Ger. *sphärendale Zelle*. A c. of approximately spherical form; in plants, a variety of the parenchyma c's. [B., 75; J.] **Spider-c.** See *Neuroglia c.* **Spindle-c.** Fr. *cellule fusiforme*. Ger. *Spindel-Zelle*. It. *cellula fusiforme*. A c. of fusiform shape; in plants, a variety of prosenchyma c. [B., 75; J.] **Spinous c.** See *Prickle c.* **Spiral c.** Fr. *cellule spirale*. Ger. *spirale Zelle*. A vegetable c., usually more or less elongated in form, having spiral thickenings upon the c.-wall. *Annular c's* and *reticulated c's* are varieties of the spiral c. in which the thickening of the c.-wall takes place in special directions. [B., 34, 75.] **Spiral fibre-c.**, **Spiral fibre ganglion-c.**, **Spiral fibre nerve-c.** Fr. *cellule ganglionnaire à fibre spirale*. Ger. *Ganglienzelle mit Spiralfaser*. A pyriform nerve-c. of the sympathetic nervous system, connected at its smaller end with two nerve-fibres, a large straight fibre and a smaller one coiled spirally around the larger one. After extending a short distance the two fibres separate and go in different directions. These c's were first described by Beale ("Philos. Trans.," 1823; [J., 10, 30, 30, 74]) **Splanchnic c's.** C's of the splanchnic layer of the mesoderm. [J., 89.] **Squamous c.** See *Parent c.* **Stable c.** A c. having no noticeable movement, like the fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. [J., 108.] **Stachel c.** See *Prickle-c.* **Staff-c.** Fr. *cellule en bâtonnet*. Ger. *Stäbchenzelle*. 1. A c. having the shape of a rod or staff, like the olfactory c's and the rods of the retina; especially applied to certain stone-c's in plants, which are blunt at the apex and less elongated than the other stone-c's. 2. A c. which is apparently made up of many minute rods or fibrilla, like the fibrillated c's of the kidney or of the ducts of the salivary

glands. [B., 24, J., 65.] See *Fibrillated c.* **Starch-c.** A vegetable c. containing starch. [B.] **Stellate c.** Lat. *cellula stellata*. Fr. *cellule étoilée*. Ger. *sternförmige Zelle*. It. *cellula stellata*. A ramified c., the radiating branches of which give it the appearance of a star. [B., 75; J.] **Sterile c.** Fr. *cellule stérile*. A c. found in a reproductive organ but taking no direct part in reproduction; e. g., the non-sporiferous c's on the hymenia of the *Agarici*. [J., 34.] **Stigmatic c.** Fr. *cellule stigmatique*. 1. One of those forming the stigma of a flower. They are usually covered with hairs or papillae and secrete an acid, saccharine, viscid substance. The viscid secretion and the hairs assist the pollen-grains to retain their position on the stigma. 2. See *Lid c. of the chrysalis*. [B., 77, 279; J., 62.] **Stomach-c's.** See *Stomach pits*. **Stomatic c.** See *Guard c.* **Stone-c.** Fr. *cellule pierreuse*. Ger. *Stein-Zelle*. Syn.: *scleroblast*. A vegetable c. which has been rendered hard by the deposition of lignin and mineral matter and by the thickening of their c.-wall. Such c's are usually short and rounded (parenchyma c's), but are sometimes elongated (prosenchyma c's), and may occur singly or in groups or in concentric zones. In the latter case they constitute a sort of tissue often called sclerenchyma, the c's being then designated as *sclerenchyma c's*; but the term sclerenchyma is also often used as synonymous with prosenchyma and bast-tissue. Stone-c's are found in the stones of stone-fruits, in the grit of pears, etc., in the medullary rays of many woody *Dicotyledons*, and in many other situations. [B., 75, 104, 167; J., 34, 62, 110.] **Striated c.** Fr. *cellule rayée*. A vegetable c. the wall of which exhibits striae. [B., 104.] **Striated epithelial c.** See *Fibrillated c.* **Stroma-c.** One of the c's forming the stroma or mass of an organ or part. [J.] **Subendothelial c.-plate.** Ger. *Granulationzelle*. A small granular c. found in the intima of blood-vessels. The function of these c's is unknown, but it has been suggested that they regenerate the desquamated endothelium of the vessel. [J., 35, 42.] **Subepithelial c.** A c. at the attached part or base of an epithelium, especially one of the c's of Deboue's membrane. [J.] Cf. *Basal c.* **Suberogenous c.** Fr. *cellule subérogène*. A vegetable c. which produces cork. The inner layer of c's produced by the bipartition of a row of epidermal c's constitutes the primary layer of suberogenous c's. Each of the latter again divides into two c's, the outer of which is transformed into a cork-c., the inner becoming a new suberogenous c. destined to form a new cork-c. by its own subsequent division. [B., 106.] **Suberous c.** Fr. *cellule subéreuse*. See *Cork-c.* **Substitution c.** Ger. *Ersatzzelle*. Syn.: *substitute fibre*. Sanio's name for a form of typical prosenchymatous c. found in wood-tissue. [B., 229.] **Sulphate-of-copper c.** The element of a sulphate-of-copper battery (q. v.). [B.] **Super-added c.** See *Delomorphous c.* **Supporting c.**, **Sustentacular c.** Any c. which supports or isolates another c. having a special function; e. g., the cover-c's of the olfactory c's. [J., 31, 57.] See *Cover-c.* and *Hensen's supporting c's*. **Sustentacular c's of Deiters.** See *C's of Deiters* (2d def.). **Svarm-c.** A naked c. moving freely by the aid of cilia. [B., 279.] Cf. *Svarm-spore*. **Sympathetic c.** (or *ganglion-c.* or *nerve-c.*). Fr. *cellule sympathique* (ou *ganglionnaire sympathique*). Ger. *sympathische Zelle* (oder *Nervenzelle*). A nerve-c. belonging to the sympathetic nervous system in contradistinction to one belonging to the cerebro-spinal system. [J., 31, 83.] **Tabular c.** A flattened c., the vertical section of which forms an elongated rectangle; in plants, forming one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. [B., 75.] **Tactile c's.** Fr. *cellules tactiles*. Ger. *Tastzellen*. A name given by Merkel ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 636) to single c's or groups of c's (modified nerve-c's) in each of which is supposed to terminate part or all of the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre, the sheath of the nerve forming a capsule for the c. or group of c's. They are described as present in considerable numbers in the rete mucosum and as forming the terminal part of the axis-cylinders in the tactile corpuscles and in the corpuscles of Grandry. [J., 30; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 117 (J.).] **Tailed c's.** Nucleated c's forming the larger portion of the ectoderm of certain *Coelenterata*. They are somewhat conical, the bases being situated externally and united, and terminate in one or more filiform processes which appear to be joined to the structureless membrane between the ectoderm and the ectoderm. [L., 322.] **Tannin-c.** A vegetable c. containing tannin. [B., 229.] **Tapetal c.**, **Tapetum c.** Fr. *cellule de la calotte*. Ger. *Tapetenzelle*. A c. which alone or with others forms a cap or investment over an organ. The name is applied especially to the c's investing the apex of the embryo-sac in many plants and formed by the division of the uppermost of the two c's derived from the bipartition of the primitive c. of the embryo-sac (see 1 and 3 in the illustration under *Antipodal c.*); and also to the c's immediately investing the archesporia of the pollen (see 13 in illustration under *Mother-c. of the pollen*). [B., 104, 167; Engler, B., 245.] **Taste-c.** Fr. *cellule gustative* (ou *du goût*). Ger. *Geschmackzelle*. One of the highly refractive, spindle-shaped c's situated in the interior of the taste-buds and supposed to be the true sensory element of the latter. It has a large clear nucleus situated at about the middle of the length of the c. That part of the c. extending from the nucleus to the surface is usually rather thick and is tipped with a thorn-like process, while the opposite half of the c. is slender and sometimes



SPINAL FIBRE-CELLS (AFTER CHAUCHEAU.)

branched and is supposed to be connected, directly or indirectly, with a nerve-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 35.] **Tegumental c.** See *Cover-c.* **Tendon-c.** Fr. *cellule tendineuse*. Ger. *Schwichzelle*. A connective tissue corpuscle found in tendon. Such c's are arranged in



TASTE-CELLS. (AFTER FREY)

1, gustatory bud from the rabbit; 2a, cover-c; 2b, taste-c; 2c, a taste-c. with a fine terminal thread at the free end.

rows and are usually flattened and possess leaf-like processes. [J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1875, p. 177 (J).] **Thomson's c.** The element of a Thomson's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Thread-c.** See *Nematocyst*. **Tissue-c.** Ger. *Gewebszelle*. 1. A c. which, combined with other similar c's and intercellular substance, forms a tissue. 2. See *Somatic c.* **Touch-c's.** See *Tactile c's.* **Trabecular c.** A c. in which projections from the c. wall extend like rafters nearly or quite across the lumen of the c. [B, 229.] **Tracheal c.** **Tracheary c.** An elongated vegetable c. constituting one of the characteristic elements of woody tissue, and characterized by the presence of bordered pits and frequently of annular or spiral thickenings of the c. walls porous, pitted, annular, and spiral c's, and, in the fully developed c., by the absence of protoplasm, the latter being replaced by air, or air and water, or occasionally by latex. Tracheal c's include *tracheids* or *vasiform wood-c's*, distinguished by the presence of complete partitions between the c's of a series, and *trachea* or *ducts*, in which the partitions between contiguous c's are broken down so that the latter form continuous tubes or vessels. [B, 229.] **Transformed c.** A c. which has lost its typical character; e. g., one which has been converted into a fibre or vessel. In botany, in a general way synonymous with *prosenchyma c.* [B, 229.] **Transition-c.** A c. which is intermediate in character between c's of two well-marked types and which is supposed to be changing from one type to the other, like the transition-c's of red marrow, which are supposed to be marrow-c's developing into red blood corpuscles. [J.] **Traube's c.** See *Artificial c.* **Trouvé's c.** The element of a Trouvé's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Twin-c.** A single c. which results from the fusion of two c's. [L, 318.] **Two-fluid c.** A galvanic element in which two fluids are employed. [B.] See *Two-fluid BATTERY*. **Typical c.** A c. which retains more or less closely its original character. [B.] See *C.* and *Cf.* **Unipolar c.** **Unipolar c.** Lat. *cellula unipolaris*. Fr. *cellule unipolaire*. Ger. *unipolare Zelle*. A c. (especially a nerve-c.) having but one pole or process. [J.] **Unseptate c.** A c. which has no partition across its lumen. [B, 229.] **Unstriped muscle-c.** See *Muscular fibre c.* **Urte c's.** Of Schultze, doubly refracting bodies in the photogenic organs of certain insects, containing uric acid. [L.] **Vacuolated c.** A c. containing one or more vacuoles. [J, 55.] **Vascular c.** Fr. *cellule vasculaire*. 1. A c. belonging to a vessel, especially to the endothelium. 2. One of the c's forming a vessel in plants. [J, 21, 62.] **Vasiform wood-c.** The closed variety of tracheal c. (q. v.). [B, 229.] **Vasoformative c.** Fr. *cellule vasoformative*. Ger. *vasoformative Zelle*. 1. Of Ranvier, see *Hæmatopoietic c.* (1st def.). 2. Of Hoggan ("Journ. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1880, p. 568), an intercepted portion of a capillary, formed during the retrogression of blood-vessels. [J.] **Vegetable c.** Fr. *cellule végétale*. Ger. *Pflanzenzelle*. One of the c's composing the tissues of plants. [J, 34.] Cf. *Animal c.* (1st def.). **Vegetative c.** Fr. *cellule végétative*. Ger. *vegetative Zelle*. 1. One of the c's situated at the vegetative pole of a segmenting ovum and destined ultimately to form the endoderm as the c's at the animal pole (animal c's) form the ectoderm. See *Animal c.* (2d def.) and *MACROMERE*. 2. The smaller of the two cells formed by the division of the nucleus of a pollen-c. It frequently divides into several daughter-c's and takes no part in the process of fertilization. Cf. *Progamete c.* [B, 104, 245, 247, 259; J, 69, 114; L.] **Ventral canal c.** The canal c. of the gymnosperms. [B, 259.] See *Canal c.* **Vessel-c.** See *Vascular c.* (2d def.). **Vessel-forming c.** [Hoggan.] See *Hæmatopoietic c.* (1st def.). **Vitelligenous c's.** C's in the ovaries of certain insects, which during the formation of the ova are connected with the latter by a pedicle. [L, 11.] **Voltaic c.** See *Galvanic c.* **Walker's c.** The element of a Walker's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Wandering-c.** **Wandering c.** Fr. *cellule migratrice*. Ger. *wandernde Zelle*. *Wanderzelle*. 1. *Cellula mobilis* to *migratrice*. An expression applied by Recklinghausen ("Arch. f. pathol. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxviii, 1863, p. 157) to the c's, apparently identical with white blood-corpuscles, found in various tissues, especially areolar tissue, near blood-vessels and in situations where inflammatory or reparative processes are taking place. The function of the wandering c's is not well understood, but from the researches of Metschnikoff ("Quart. Journ. of Microsc.," 1884, p. 112) it would appear that they are agents (a) in removing some part, such as the tails or gills of transforming amphibian larve; (b) in the active degen-

eration of nerve and muscle; (c) in removing any dead or irritant material, such as bacteria or dead c's. They are also supposed to take up fat and to assist in the formation of adipose tissue and perhaps of other tissues. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35, 109.] **Whip-c.** A flagellate c. [L, 146.] **White blood-c.** **White c.** See *White blood-corpuscle*. **Wollaston's c.** The element of a Wollaston's battery (q. v.). [B.] **Wood-c.** Fr. *cellule de bois*. Ger. *Holzelle*. A c. forming a part of woody tissue. The wood-c's comprise wood parenchyma c's, the typical wood-c's, more elongated than the former and often pointed and exhibiting great variety of form, the libriform c's, and the tracheal c's. [B, 229.] **Wood parenchyma c.** A wood-c. which forms a sort of transition between a true parenchyma c. and a prosenchyma c., being more or less elongated like the latter, but differing in its relatively thinner wall in the absence of oblique slits upon the wall and in becoming septate before it becomes appreciably thickened. [B, 229.] **Worker c.** A c. in a bee-hive containing a worker bee. [L, 121.] **Yellow c.** Fr. *cellule jaune*. A c. of yellow color, found in the tissues of some aquatic invertebrates, such as the *Anthozoa* and *Radiolaria*. They are supposed to be the swarm-spores of some olive-green *Alga* (*Myxosporidia*, *Fucicaria*) and to be symbiotic rather than parasitic. [J, 82.] **Yolk-c.** Ger. *Dotterzelle* (1st def.). *Dotterbildungszelle*, *Eimierzelle* (2d def.). 1. The ovum. 2. A c. serving for the nourishment of the ovum. Such c's are present in the platyhelminths and many insects. They are formed by a special gland or part of the ovary, and serve the same purpose as the white of the hen's egg. 3. A yolk-corpuscle. [J, 1, 23, 36, 37, 82.] **Yolk-containing c.** A c. (e. g., one of the c's at the vegetative pole of a frog's ovum) which contains a considerable quantity of nutritive yolk. [J, 1.] **Yolk-forming c.** See *Yolk-c.* (2d def.). **Young c.** An embryonic or immature c.; one which does not possess characteristic tissue differentiation. [J.] See also *Simple c.* and *Indifferent c.* **Zinc-carbon c.** A galvanic c. in which the two elements employed are zinc and carbon. [B.] See *Zinc-carbon BATTERY*. **Zinc-copper c.** A galvanic c. in which the two elements employed are zinc and copper. [B.] See *Zinc-copper BATTERY*.

CELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2*h2ke2l2/a3. Gr. *ταμειον*. 1. Anciently, an apartment in a bathing house. 2. See *CELL*. 3. Of Scopoli, a fruit characterized by having a pericarp composed of three layers, the external woody, the middle pulpy, and the internal dehiscent and membranous. 4. Of Batsch, the peritheciun in certain *Fungi*. 5. Of B. G. Wilder, one of the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [A, 325; B, 1, 121; K.] **C. frigidaria**. See *Roman BATH*. **C. lateralis**. The lateral ventricle of the brain. [J, 94.] **C. media**. The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle. [J, 17.] **C. turcica**. See *SELLA turcica*. **Prima c. coli**. See *CECUM*.

CELLEFORM, adj. *Se2*f-e2fo2rm. From *cella*, a cell, and *forma*, shape. See *CYTOID*.

CELLARIEA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Se2*h2ke2l2/a3/a3. *ri2-e2/a3e2/a3*. Fr. *cellariés*. A family of the *Polyp.* [L, 180.]

CELLE (Ger.), n. *Tse2*l2e2. See *CELL* and *CELLA*.

CELLED, adj. *Se2*ld. Composed of or characterized by cells (usually preceded by a word designating the kind of cell; e. g., round-c., spindle-c., etc.). [J, 108.]

CELLEPORA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2*h2ke2l2/a3p2/o2/a3-ra3. Fr. *celépores*. A genus of the *Celleporidæ*. [L, 180.] **C. spongiæ** [Linnaeus]. Ger. *gemeiner Schwammstein*, *Kropfstein*. A coralliform zoophyte the exoskeleton of which is found in sponges in the form of branching calcareous fragments which constitute one variety of the *lapides spongiarum*, formerly official. [B, 180.]

CELLEPORIDÆ [Lamouroux] (Lat.), **CELLEPORIDÆ** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. *Se2*h2ke2l2/a3p2/o2/a3e2/a3. *-i2d2ea2e2/a3*. Fr. *celépores*. 1. A family of infundibulate *Polypozoa* of the suborder *Cheilostoma*. 2. A family of the *Cornua*. [L, 73, 303.]

CELLEPORINA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Se2*l2(ke2l2)-le2p2-o2-ri2-en2/a3. See *CELLEPORIDÆ*.

CELLERI, n. Of Endlicher, see *APIUM*.

CELLERUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2*l2(ke2l2)-le2r2-u2m2(u4m). Of Endlicher, see *APIUM*. **Radix celleri Italorum**. The root of *Apium graveolens*. [B, 180.]

CELLES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. *Se2*l2-la-ba2n2. A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there are alkaline ferruginous springs. The waters are diaphoretic, diuretic and tonic, are used in catarrhal and scrofulous affections, anæmia and general debility, and have been reputed to cure cancer. [A, 363; L, 49.]

CELLICOLOUS, adj. *Se2*l2-i2k2'o2-l2u2s. Lat., *cellicolus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cellicole*. Ger., *Zellbewohnend*. Dwelling in caves (e. g., the *Nemesia cellicola*). [L, 41, 180.]

CELLIFEROUS, adj. *Se2*l2-i2f2'e2r2-u2s. Lat., *celliferus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing or forming cells. [L, 296.]

CELLIPORA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2*l2(ke2l2)-li2p2/o2(a2)-ra3. See *CELLEPORA*.

CELLOID, adj. *Se2*l2oid. See *CYTOID*.

CELLOIDIN, n. *Se2*l2oid2'n. Collodion-wool (highly concentrated collodion produced by distilling off the ether from collodion) treated with a mixture of ether and alcohol; used in imbedding microscopic preparations. [B, 270.]

CELLULA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2*h2ke2l2/a3/a3/a3. Dim. of *cella*, a cell. Fr., *cellule*. Ger., *Zelle*. It., c. Sp., *cellidula*. 1. A small cell or crypt. 2. The peritheciun or peridium in certain *Fungi*; of Bulliard, a tube of the *Polypori*. [B, 121.] **Cellula adiposa**. See *FAT CELL*. **Cellula aerea**. See *AIR-CELL* (1st def.). **C. bipolaris**. See *BIPOLAR CELL*. **C. bronchica**. See *AIR-CELL* (1st def.). **Cellula cartilaginea**. See *CARTILAGE-CELL*. [I.] **C. ciliata**. See *Ciliated CELL*. **Cellula coli**. SYN.: *haustria coli*. Small pouches or sacculations in the colon, produced by constricting bands.

[L. 7, 115, 119] **Cellula ethmoidales.** See **Ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales anteriores.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales frontales.** See **Middle ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales lacrimales.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales mediae.** See **Middle ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales orbitariae.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales palatinae.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula ethmoidales posteriores.** See **Posterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula frontales.** See **Middle ethmoid CELLS.** **C. germinativa.** See **Terminal vesicle.** **Cellula lacrimales.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **C. lactifera.** An acinus of the mammary gland. [L. 115.] **C. Malpighii.** **C. malpighiana.** See **Int. cell.** (1st def.). **Cellula mastoidea.** See **Mastoid CELLS.** **Cellula maxillares.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula medullares.** See **Medullary CELLS.** **Cellula membranosa.** See **Leucocyte.** **C. multipolaris.** See **Multipolar CELL.** **C. nervosa.** See **Nerve CELL.** **Cellula nucleata.** See **Eublastic CELL.** **C. olfactoria.** See **Ofactory CELL.** **Cellula orbitaria.** See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula palatinae.** See **Posterior ethmoid CELLS.** **Cellula pigmenti.** See **Pigment CELL.** **C. plasmatica.** See **Plasma CELL.** **Cellula primordiales.** See **Gynocysta.** **C. pulmonalis.** See **Primary alveolus.** **C. pulmonica.** See **Air CELL.** (1st def.) and **Alveolus.** **C. sphenoidales.** See **Sphenoid CELLS.** **C. stellata.** See **Stellate CELL.** **Cellula tympanica.** Fr. **cellules tympaniques.** The bony cells in the posterior portion of the tympanic cavity. [L. 7.] **C. unipolaris.** See **Unipolar CELL.**

CELLULACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. **Sei'le'la'se.** Of De Blainville, an order of cephalopod molluscs. [L. H.]

CELLULAR. adj. **Sei'le'la'r** (Fr., **κυτταρής** Lat., **cellularis, cellularis.** Fr., **cellulaire, cellulaire.** Ger., **c., zellig** It., **cellulare.** Sp., **celular.** Pertaining to cells or to a tissue or object composed of cells, or to connective tissue, nearly obsolete in the last sense; in botany, composed only of cells or destitute of a true vascular system, *e. g.*, the lower cryptogams. [B. J., 29, 31, 36, 37, 55, 67, 124; L. 343.] Cf. **CELLULARES.**

CELLULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. **Sei'le'la'ri' (u'la'ri' a'la') rezor'se.** Of Landley, a class of cryptogams, comprising the *Filicoides*, the *Muscular*, and the *Aphylla*. [B. 121, 170.] **C. aphylla** [De Candolle] Fr., *végétaux cellulaires aphyllés*. A subclass comprising the orders *Lichenes*, *Hypophyces*, *Fungi*, and *Alga*. [B. 198.] **C. foliaceae** [De Candolle] Fr., *végétaux cellulaires foliacés*. A subclass comprising the orders *Musci* and *Hepaticae*. [B. 198.]

CELLULARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. **Sei'le'la'ri' (u'la'ri' a'la') r'f'ice.** Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the false *Bryozoa*. [B. 121.]

CELLULARIS (Lat.), adj. **Sei'le'la'ri' (u'la'ri' a'la') r'f'ice.** Cellular; as a n., in the f. (*membrana* understood), connective tissue. [J. L. 43.] **C. Gewebe** (Ger.). Of Rauber, a tissue composed of cells (*e. g.*, epithelial tissue). [J.]

CELLULATED. adj. **Sei'le'la'te'ed.** Lat., **cellulatus.** Fr., **cellulé.** Divided into cells. [L. 180.]

CELLULE. n. **Sei'le'la.** Lat., **cellula.** Fr., **c.** Ger., **Zellchen.** It., **cellula.** Sp., **cellula.** A little cell; in entomology, a space included between the nervures of the wing. [L. 121.] **Bronchic c.** See **Air CELL.** (1st def.). **C's à aiguille.** Fr. See **Needle CELLS.** **C's à bâtonnets** (Fr.). Rod-like bodies found in the cytogenous cells of the *Trematoda*. [L. 121.] **C. à cil vibratile.** Fr. See **Ciliated CELL.** **C. adélomorphe.** Fr. See **Adelomorphous CELL.** **C. adipeuse** (Fr.). See **Fat CELL.** **C. adjuvante** (Fr.). See **SYNERGIDA.** **C. aérienne.** Fr. See **Air CELL.** (1st def.). **C's aërières** (Fr.). The air-cells in birds' bones. [L. 158.] **C's agminées.** In embryology, certain collections of cells upon the large branches of veins. [L. 158.] **C. amiboide.** Fr. See **Amoeboid CELL.** **C. animale** (Fr.). See **Animal CELL.** **C. annelée** (Fr.). **C. annulaire** (Fr.). See **Annular CELL.** **C. antipode.** See **Antipodal CELL** and **Extension GLOBULE.** **C. à pepsine** (Fr.). See **Peptic CELL.** **C. à plateau.** Fr. See **Columnar CELL.** **C. aplatie.** (Fr.). See **Parenchymatous CELL.** **C. à punctuations arôles** (Fr.). See **Pitted CELL.** **C. à protoplasme** (Fr.). See **Albuminous CELL** and **Marginal CELL.** **C's araignées** (Fr.). See **C's en araignée.** **C. araignée.** Fr. See **Neuroglia CELL.** **C. article.** One of the chain of ordinary chlorophyllaceous cells of which the members of the *Nostochineae* are generally composed. [B. 75, 104.] **C. artificielle.** Fr. See **Artificial CELL.** **C. axiale** (Fr.). See **Axial CELL.** **C. basale** (Fr.). See **Basilar CELL.** **C. basilaire** [Löwenberg] (Fr.). See **Floor CELL.** **C. binaire** (Fr.). See **Binary CELL.** **C's blastomères** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL.** **C. blastodermique.** Fr. See **GASTRULA.** **C. bronchiale.** Fr. See **Air CELL.** (1st def.). **C. caliciforme.** Fr. See **Goblet CELL.** **C. cartilagineuse** (Fr.). See **Cartilage CELL.** **C. centrale** (Fr.). See **Central CELL.** **C. cérébrale antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior cerebral VESICLE** and **PROSENCEPHALON.** **C. cérébrale moyenne** (Fr.). See **MESENCEPHALON** and **Middle cerebral VESICLE.** **C. cérébrale postérieure** (Fr.). See **EPENCEPHALON** and **Posterior cerebral VESICLE.** **C. chatoyante** (Fr.). See **IRIDOCYTE.** **C. chevelue** (Fr.). See **Hair CELL.** **C. comblante** (Fr.). A cell of the layer of generative tissue which forms a lenticle (*e. g.*) on the surface of a tree. [B. 104.] **C. conductrice** (Fr.). An elongated, thin-walled cell (such as is formed in leaves), the function of which is to convey the juices from one part to another. [B. 104.] **C. conjonctive.** Fr. **C. connective.** Fr. See **Connective-tissue CORPUSCULE.** **C. contractile.** Fr. See **Muscular fibre CELL.** **C. cornée** (Fr.). See **Horn CELL.** **C. crénulée** (Fr.). See **Prickle CELL.** **C. criblée** (Fr.). See **Sieve CELL.** **C. cylindrique.** Fr. See **Columnar CELL.** **C. cylindro-conique.** Fr. A granular cell attached by its pointed end, flat at the free end, and having a nucleus coinciding in its long diameter with that of the cell. [L. 88.] **C. cystogène.** Fr. See **Cystogenous CELL.** **C. de Bichat** (Fr.). See **Lymphoid FOLICULE.** **C. de bois.** Fr. See **Wood CELL.** **C. de bordure** (Fr.). See **Guard CELL.** **C's de la caduque** (Fr.). See **Decidual CELLS.** **C. de la calotte** (Fr.).

See **Papillary CELL.** **C. de la coiffe** (Fr.). See **Cap CELL.** **C. de l'émail** (Fr.). See **Enamel CELL.** **C. de liège** (Fr.). See **Cork CELL.** **C. de l'ivoire** (Fr.). See **IVORY CELL.** **C. déformable.** Fr. See **Deformable CELL.** **C. de l'ongle** (Fr.). See **Nail CELL.** **C. de l'ovisac** (Fr.). A polyhedral cell with rounded angles found in the walls of the ovisac. [L. 41.] **C. de massue** (Fr.). See **Bull CELL.** **C's de mucus** (Fr.). See **Mucus CORPUSCLES.** **C. d'enchyme.** Fr. See **Gland CELL.** **C. dentelée** (Fr.). See **Prickle CELL.** **C. dentinaires** (Fr.). **C. dentinique** (Fr.). See **ODONTOBLAST.** **C. de plancher** (Fr.). See **Floor CELL.** **C's de réserve** (Fr.). In certain embryonic *Ascidia*, a collection of cells representing tails. [L. 231.] **C. de soutènement** (Fr.). **C. de soutien** (Fr.). See **Cover CELL** and **Supporting CELL.** **C. de suber** (Fr.). See **Cork CELL.** **C. de toit** (Fr.). See **Roof CELL.** **C. directrice.** Fr. See **Extension GLOBULE.** **C. du cambium.** Fr. See **Cambium CELL.** **C. du canal** (Fr.). See **Canal CELL.** **C. du cœur** [Cuvier] (Fr.). The cavity of the pericardium. [L. 153.] **C. du col** (Fr.). See **Neck CELL.** **C. du foie** (Fr.). See **Liver CELL.** **C. du goût** (Fr.). See **Taste CELL.** **C's du lait** (Fr.). See **Milk GLOBULES.** **C. du lèpre** (Fr.). See **Lepa CELL.** **C's du myocarde** (Fr.). The striated muscular fibre-cells composing the proper muscular substance of the heart. [J. 31.] **C's du sommet** (Fr.). See **Inner hair CELLS** of the organ of Corti. **C. du stomate** (Fr.). See **Guard CELL.** **C. stomacaire.** Fr. **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL.** **C's en araignée.** Cells in the neuroglia of the spinal cord, provided with a great number of processes that form an interlacing network. Their existence as a distinct variety has been denied. [L. 88.] **C. en bâtonnets** (Fr.). See **Staff CELL.** **C. en croissant** (Fr.). See **Marginal CELL** and **DEMLUNE.** **C. en palissade** (Fr.). See **Palisade CELL.** **C. épidermique.** Fr. See **Epidermal CELL.** **C. épithéliale glandulaire** (Fr.). See **Goblet CELL.** **C. étoilée.** Fr. See **Stellate CELL.** **C. femelle** (Fr.). See **Female CELL.** **C. fibre** (Fr.). See **Muscular fibre CELL.** **C. fibroplastique** (Fr.). See **Embryoplastic CELL.** **C. fille** (Fr.). See **Daughter CELL.** **C. fixe.** See **Fixed connective tissue CORPUSCULE.** **C. fusiforme** (Fr.). A fusiform nerve-cell, also a spindle cell. **C. ganglionnaire** (Fr.). See **Pyramidal nerve CELL.** **C. ganglionnaire à fibres spirales** (Fr.). See **Spiral-fibre NERVE CELL.** **C. géante** (Fr.). See **Giant CELL.** **C's géantes de la séroline** (Fr.). See **Giant multinuclear CELLS** of the decidua. **C. germe** (Fr.). See **SPORE.** **C. glycogène.** See **Liver CELL.** **C. grasseuse** (Fr.). See **Fat CELL.** **C. grillagée** (Fr.). See **Sieve CELL.** **C. gustative** (Fr.). See **Taste CELL.** **C. hémopoétique** (Fr.). See **Hemopoietic CELL.** **C. hépatique** (Fr.). See **Liver CELL.** **C. histogénique** (Fr.). See **Somatic CELL.** **C. huileuse** (Fr.). See **Oil CELL.** **C. incolore** (Fr.). See **LEUCOCYTE.** **C. intégrante** (Fr.). Of Turpin, a simple unicellular vegetable organism. [B. 1.] **C's jaunes** (Fr.). See **Yellow CELLS.** **C. libérienne** (Fr.). See **Bast CELL.** **C. limite** (Fr.). See **HETEROCYST.** **C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See **Lymph CORPUSCULE.** **C. lymphatique de la moelle des os** (Fr.). See **Marrow CELL.** **C. lymphatique du tissu conjonctif** (Fr.). See **Wandering CELLS.** **C's médullaires** (Fr.). See **Marrow CELLS** and **Medullary CELLS.** **C. mère** (Fr.). See **Mother CELL.** **C. mère du pollen** (Fr.). See **Mother CELL of the pollen.** **C. mère du sac embryonnaire** (Fr.). See **Mother CELL of the embryo sac.** **C. mère du stomate** (Fr.). See **Mother CELL of the stoma.** **C. mère primordiale** (Fr.). See **Mother CELL of the embryo sac.** **C. mère spéciale** (Fr.). See **Special mother CELL.** **C. métazoïque** (Fr.). See **GASTRULA.** **C. migratrice** (Fr.). A migrating leucocyte. [A. 385.] **C. motrice.** See **Motor nerve CELL.** **C. multipolaire pyramidale** (Fr.). Multipolar pyramidal nerve-cell. **C. muqueuse** (Fr.). See **Mucin CELL.** **C. musculaire** (Fr.). See **Muscle CELL.** **C. musculaire du cœur** (Fr.). See **C. du myocarde.** **C. musculaire striée** (Fr.). See **Striated muscular fibre CELL.** **C. musculo-formative** (Fr.). **C. myogène** (Fr.). **C. myogénique** (Fr.). See **Sarcogenic CELL.** **C. nerveuse** (Fr.). See **Nerve CELL.** **C. nerveuse apolaire** (Fr.). See **Apolar CELL.** **C. nue** (Fr.). See **Naked CELL.** **C. organoplastique** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL.** **C. osseuse** (Fr.). See **Bone CELL.** **C's parapolaires** (Fr.). See **Parapolar CELLS.** **C. parenchymateuse** (Fr.). See **Parenchymatous CELL.** **C. pariétale** (Fr.). See **Delomorphous CELL.** **C. pathologique** (Fr.). A c. resulting from pathological processes. [L. 41.] **C. pepsique** (Fr.). See **Peptic CELL.** **C. pierreuse** (Fr.). See **Stone CELL.** **C. pigmentaire** (Fr.). **C. pigmentée** (Fr.). See **Pigment CELL.** **C. plasmique** (Fr.). See **White blood CORPUSCULE.** **C. plate** (Fr.). See **Connective-tissue CORPUSCULE** and **CELL-PLATE** (1st def.). **C's polaires** (Fr.). See **Polar CELLS.** **C. pollinique propre** (Fr.). The larger of the two cells into which the pollen-cell divides; the one which represents the sexually active constituent of the pollen-grain. [B. 104.] **C. pollinique végétative** (Fr.). See **Vegetative CELL** (2d def.). **C. ponctuee** (Fr.). See **Porous CELL** (1st def.). **C. primitive** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL.** **C. principale** (Fr.). See **Adelomorphous CELL.** **C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See **Air CELL** (1st def.). **C. pyramidale** (Fr.). See **Pyramidal nerve CELL.** **C. rayée** (Fr.). See **Striated CELL.** **C. recouvrante** (Fr.). See **Cover CELL.** **C. radice des os** (Fr.). See **OSTEOBLAST.** **C. rouges** (Fr.). See **Red blood CORPUSCLES.** **C. scléreuse** (Fr.). See **Stone CELL.** **C. sensitive** (Fr.). **C. sensorielle** (Fr.). See **Sensory CELL.** **C. spermatoblastique** (Fr.). See **Seminal CELL.** **C. spiralee** (Fr.). See **Spiral CELL.** **C. squameuse** (Fr.). See **Pavement CELL.** **C. stomatique** (Fr.). See **Guard CELL.** **C. subéreuse.** See **Cork CELL.** **C. tegmentale** (Fr.). See **Cover CELL.** **C. tendineuse** (Fr.). See **Tendon CELL.** **C's typhiques** (Fr.). The closed follicles of the small intestine when rendered granular by typhoid fever. [A. 385.] **C. vésicale** (Fr.). A sac formed by the protrusion of the mucous coat of the bladder through the muscular coat. [L. 7.] **C. vibratile** (Fr.). See **Ciliated CELL.** **C's vitelligènes** (Fr.). Cells which develop into the vitellus. [L. 158.] **C. vitelline** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL.** **Ciliary c.** See **Ciliated CELL.** **Grandes c's pyramidales** (Fr.). The layer of large pyramidal cells in the cortex cerebri. [K.] **Petites c's pyramidales** (Fr.). The layer of small pyramidal

cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**Vibratile c.** See *Ciliated cell*.

CELLULÉ (Fr.), adj. Se²l-u¹a. See CELLULATED; as a n., in the m. pl. c's, see CELLULOSES.

CELLULEUX (Fr.), adj. Se²l-u¹u². See CELLULAR.

CELLULIC, adj. Se²l-u¹ik. Fr., *cellulique*. Of or pertaining to a cell; formed by the action of acids or alkalis on cell walls. [Frém. (B, 16).] **C. acid.** Fr., *acide cellulosique*. Ger., *Cellulinsäure*. An acid obtained by Frémy; according to him, identical with metaplectic acid. [Fehling (B).]

CELLULIFEROUS, adj. Se²l-u¹i²f-e²r-u²s. Lat., *celluliferus* (from *cellula* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cellulifère*. Ger., *zellochetrupend*, *zellochetrupend*. Producing little cells or cavities (cellules), or producing cells in the anatomical sense (cellular); containing little cells or hollows. [B; L, 56, 180.]

CELLULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Se²l-ke²l-i²u¹l-i²-f-e²r-m¹i²s. Fr., *celluliforme*. Ger., *zellochetrupend*. Resembling or having the shape of a cellule or cell. [B; L, 41, 180.]

CELLULIN, n. Se²l-u¹i²n. Fr., *celluline*. See CELLULOSE.

CELLULINE, adj. Se²l-u¹i²n. See CELLULAR.

CELLULITÈ (Fr.), adj. Se²l-u¹e-te¹l. From *cellula* (q. v.), and *tebi*, a web. Making the web in the form of a cell (said of spiders). [L, 41, 180.]

CELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²l-ke²l-i²u¹l-i²-t(et)¹i²s. Gen., *cellulitidis*. From *cellula*, a small cavity (see also -itis¹). Fr., *cellulite*. Ger., *Zellgewebsentzündung*. It., *cellulite*. Sp., *celulitis*. Inflammation of the areolar tissue. [E.] Cf. *ETHIMPHITIS* (which is a better term).

CELLULO-ADIPOSE, adj. Se²l-u¹l-o-a²d-i²-pos. Fr., *celulo-adipeux*. Pertaining to areolar tissue containing fat-cells. [J.]

CELLULOCHINON (Ger.), n. Tse²l-lu¹-o-ch²i²n-on¹. See CELLULOQUINONE.

CELLULO-CUTANEOUS, adj. Se²l-u¹l-o-ku²-tan¹e-u²s. Fr., *celulo-cutané*. Pertaining to areolar tissue and to the skin. [A, 385.]

CELLULO-FIBROUS, adj. Se²l-u¹l-o-fib¹-ru²s. See FIBROCELLULAR.

CELLULOGÉNÉSIE (Fr.), n. Se²l-u¹l-o-zhan-a-ze. See CYTOGENESIS.

CELLULOID, n. Se²l-u¹l-oid. A substance prepared by treating finely divided collodion-wool with water, expressing, adding camphor and other ingredients, and molding into a solid form by hydraulic pressure; very elastic and, as first prepared, highly inflammable, but rendered much less so by the addition of ammonium phosphate, sodium phosphate, or other ingredients. [B, 270.]

CELLULOQUINONE, n. Se²l-u¹l-o²k-wi²n-on. Ger., *Cellulochinon*. A chemical derivative of cellulose, formed, according to Bevan, in lignified cell membranes. [B, 270.]

CELLULOSA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cellulosus* (*tunica* understood). Se²l-ke²l-u¹l-i²o-s-a². A cellular coat.—**C. chorioides** [Arnold]. The outer layer of the chorioid coat of the eye. [L, 7.]

CELLULOSE, n. Se²l-u¹l-os. Fr., c. Ger., *C. Zellstoff*, *Zellulose*. It., *celluloso*. A carbohydrate forming the walls of all vegetable cells and found almost pure in elder-pith, in absorbent cotton, and in pure unsized paper (filter paper); a colorless, transparent mass, showing on microscopical examination the shape of the vegetable tissue from which it was derived; insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, but soluble in cuprammonia. Sulphuric acid converts it into amyloid (see *AMYLOID* and *PARCHMENT PAPER*). Nitric acid with sulphuric acid converts it into *trinitrocellulose* (gun cotton, *dinitrocellulose* [pyroxylin], or *mononitrocellulose*, according to the length of time of the action and the amount of nitric acid employed. The formula of c. is some multiple of C₆H₁₀O₅. Two isomeric varieties of c. are described by Frémy: *paracellulose* and *metacellulose*, the former distinguished by dissolving in cuprammonia only after treatment with acid, the latter by not dissolving at all. Metacellulose is the variety occurring in *Fungi*. [B, 4, 8, 9, 220, 270.] **Animal c.** See *TENCIN*. **Azotate de c.** (Fr.) See *C. nitrate*. **C. degeneration.** See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION*. **C. dinitrate.** Fr., *dinitrate de c.* Ger., *C. Dinitrat*. Dinitrocellulose. [B.—*Centartung* (Ger.). See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION*. **C. haut** (Ger.). The membrane of c. that forms a vegetable cell-wall. [B, 35.] **C. mononitrate.** Fr., *mononitrate de c.* Ger., *C. Mononitrat*. Mononitrocellulose. [B.] **C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *C. Nitrat*, *salpêtresure Cellulose*. A compound of c. with nitric acid; nitrocellulose. [B.] See *MONONITROCELLULOSE*, *DINITROCELLULOSE*, and *TRINITROCELLULOSE*. **C. trinitrate.** Fr., *trinitrate de c.* Ger., *C. Trinitrat*. Trinitrocellulose. [B.] **Salpêtresure c.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*. **Pilz-C.** (Ger.). C. occurring in *Fungi*, metacellulose. [B, 270.] **Starch c.** See *AMYLIN*.—**Triacetyl c.** A substance, n. [C₆H₇(C₂H₃O₂)₃], derived from the action of acetic anhydride on c. [B, 4.]

CELLULOSIC, adj. Se²l-u¹l-o²s-i²k. Fr., *cellulosique*. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, cellulose. [B, 2.]

CELLULOSITY, n. Se²l-u¹l-o²s-i²t-i². Lat., *cellulositas*. Fr., *cellulosité*. The state of being cellular. [L, 14.]

CELLULOUS, adj. Se²l-u¹l-i²s. Lat., *cellulosus*. Fr., *celluleux*. See CELLULAR.

CELLULO-VASCULAR, adj. Se²l-u¹l-o-va²s-ku²-a²r. For *deris*, see *CELL* and *VAS*. Composed of cells and blood vessels. [J, 42.]

CÉLOCASIE (Fr.), n. Sal-o-ka²z-e. See COLOCASIA.

CÉLOCALICA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o(o²)-kol-i²k-a². From *κῆλη* a hernia, and *καλῶς* colic. Fr., *celocalique*. Ger., *Bruchhald*. Colic due to strangulated hernia. [A, 322.]

CELODES (Lat.), adj. Sel(kal)-od¹-ez-as. See KELOID.

CELODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o(o²)-di²-spidu²-sp¹-ne¹-u²-e²-a². From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *δυσπνοία*, dyspnoea. Fr., *celodyspnée*. See STETHOCELODYSPNŒA.

CELOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se²l-ke²l-o(o²)-id-ed¹-ez-as. Fr., *celoïde*. See KELOID.

CELOLOGY, n. Sel-o²l-o²-ji². See KELOLOGY.

CELORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o²-r-ra²-f(r-a²)-i²-a². Fr., *celorrhaphie*. See KELORRHAPHY.

CELOS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(kal)-o²s. Gr., *κῆλος* (from *καίειν*, to burn). Ger., *brennende Geschwulst*. An old name for a tumor due to or accompanied by internal heat. [A, 322.]

CELOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²l-ke²l-o²-i²-a². Fr., *célosie*. A genus of amarantaceous plants, closely allied to *Amarantus*. [B, 19.]—**C. arvensis** [Hochstetter]. The *belbeita*, an African species. The seeds are employed as an anthelmintic. [B, 121.]—**C. aurea**. A cultivated variety regarded as a form of *C. cristata*. [B, 19.]—**C. cristata**. Fr., *celosie crétée*, *amarante, crête de coq, passe-volours*. Cock's comb; a species which in its normal form is an erect herb from 1 to 2 feet in height. [B, 19.]—**C. nitida** [Vahl]. **C. paniculata** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *celosie paniculée*. A West Indian species. The flowers and seeds are said to be highly astringent and to be employed in dysentery. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. trigyna** [Linnaeus]. An African species. The leaves are eaten as a remedy for worms. [B, 173.]

CELOSIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l-ke²l-o²-i²-e²-a²-e². Fr., *celosées*. Ger., *Celosieen*. Of Endlicher, Meissner, Moquin, and others, a tribe of the *Amarantaceæ*, comprising *Celosia*, *Lestiboudesia*, etc. [B, 42, 121.]

CELOSIODES (Lat.), adj. Se²l-ke²l-o²-i²-o(o²)-id(ed)¹-ez-as. Resembling the *Celosia*. [B.]

CELOSOME (Fr.), n. Sal-o-zom. See CELOSOMUS.

CELOSOMIE [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Sal-o-zom-e. The state of being a celosomus (q. v.). [L, 88.]

CELOSOMIEN (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-zom-e-a²-n². Pertaining to a celosomus, affected with celosomie; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a family of monsters including the celosomus (q. v.). [L, 87.]

CELOSOMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-zom-ek. Pertaining to celosomie. [L, 41.]

CELOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(kal)-o(o²)-som-u²s(u²s). From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *celosome* [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. A monster with eversion of fissure or absence of the sternum, with more or less protrusion of the thoracic or abdominal organs. [L, 41.]

CÉLOSPERMÉ (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-spe²-rm-a. See CÉLOSPERMOUS; as a n., in the f. pl., c's, see CÉLOSPERMÉE.

CELOTOME, n. Sel-o-toim. See *Hernia KNIFE*.

CELOTOMY, n. Sel-o²-to-mi². See CELOTOMY.

CELSA, n. The "musculus vitae;" an old term for a wandering sense of pulsation in the body. [A, 325.]

CELSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²l-ke²l-i²-a². Fr., *celsie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, closely allied to *Verbascum*. [B, 19.]—**C. Arcturus** [Linnaeus]. A dwarf undershrub with yellow flowers, indigenous to Crete and sometimes cultivated. [B, 19, 71.]—**C. coromandeliana** [Vahl]. The *kukshina* of the Bengalees; a weed growing throughout waste places in the Deccan. It is said to be sedative and astringent and to be a valuable remedy in dysentery. [B, 172.]—**C. cretica**. The Cretan mullein; a tall biennial species, with long spikes of large yellow flowers, indigenous to Crete and northern Africa and often cultivated in gardens. [B, 19, 71.]

CELTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l-ke²l-i²-e²-a²-e². Fr., *celtées*. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, corresponding to the *Celtideæ* of Endlicher. [B, 170.]

CELTICEÆ [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l-ke²l-i²-e²-a²-e². Fr., *celtices*. See CELTIDEE.

CELTIDACEÆ [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l-ke²l-i²-d-a²-a²-e²-a². Fr., *celtidacées*. See CELTIDEE.

CELTIDEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l-ke²l-i²-d-e²-a²-e². Fr., *celtidées*. Ger., *Celtideen*. Of Gaudichaud, a division of the *Urticaceæ*, comprising *Celtis* and *Mertensia* (now merged in *Celtis*); by Endlicher made to include also *Sponia* (*Trema*). By Bartling it was made a division of the *Urticaceæ* and to include *Planera* and *Ulmus*, which are now placed in a different tribe. As defined by Benth and Hooker, it is a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, comprising *Celtis*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CELTIDOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l-ke²l-i²-d-o(o²)-i²-d-ed¹-e²-a²-e². Fr., *celtidoidées*. Ger., *Celtidoideen*. Of Engler, a suborder of the *Urticaceæ*, corresponding to the tribe *Celtideæ* of Benth and Hooker. [B, 245.]

CELTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²l-ke²l-i²-s. Gen., *celtidis*. Fr., *celtide*, *micocoulier*, *micacoulier*. The nettle-tree; of Linnaeus, a genus of trees of the *Urticaceæ* [Lindley, Engler] or of the *Urticaceæ* [Benth and Hooker], tribe *Celtideæ*. It comprises about 60 species, widely distributed throughout the world. By Engler it is divided into the subgenera *Euceltis*, *Lotopsis*, *Ledopargia*, *Protophyllum*, *Sponioceltis*, *Solenostigma* (often regarded as a distinct genus), and *Momisia* (the genus *Mertensia* of Kunth). [B, 19, 42, 245.] **C. aculeata** [Swartz]. Fr., *croc de chien*. A low spreading tree of the West Indies and South America, bearing edible fruit. [B, 19, 173, 245.] **C. americana** [Hort paris]. See *C. mississipensis*. **C. australis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois de Peroupan*, *fabricier*, *fabriqueur*, *peroupan*. Ger., *Zurelbaum*, *gemenner Zurelbaum*. The European nettle-tree, the honey berry of the Greeks, lote-tree; an erect, handsome tree 30 to 40 feet high grow-

ing throughout the Mediterranean region of Europe. It bears a very sweet, edible, blackish berry of the size of a small cherry. The seed is said to furnish an illuminating oil. The young branches are used as a mild astringent in diarrhoea. The tree is the lotus (*Lotus*) of Dioscorides, but not of Theophrastus and Homer. [B. 19, 180, 183, 245.] *C. cordata* (Desf.) *C. cordifolia* DuRoiell. *C. crassifolia* [Lamarek]. The hoopash, thick leaved nettle tree; a variety of *C. occidentalis* with thick and rough serrate leaves, often considered a distinct species. [B. 34, 173, 180, 211.] *C. epiphylladenia* [Ortega]. See *C. aculeata*. *C. fructu nigricante* Tournfort. See *C. australis*. *C. fructu obscure purpurascente* Tournfort. See *C. occidentalis*. *C. lima* Swartz. The *Prima micrantha* [B. 214]. *C. micrantha* Swartz. Fr. *arbre de sap.* *bors d'orme*. The Jamaica nettle tree; a West Indian species. [B. 173, 255.] *C. mississippiensis* Bosc. Fr. *micrantha de la Louisiane*. A species growing along the Mississippi and Red Rivers. [B. 214.] *C. mollis* Kunth. The *Prima micrantha* [B. 214]. *C. obliqua* (Mench.) *C. occidentalis* (Linnæus). Fr. *bors ravan.* *micrantha des Antilles*, *traphes d'Amérique*. The hackberry, rim-ash, sugar-berry, American nettle-tree, American false elm; a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, growing throughout the United States,



THE CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. (A. 327.)

especially in the South and West. The small, sweetish, astringent berries are edible, and the leaves are eaten by cattle. The bark is said to be febrifuge, and, being astringent, is used in tanning. The *C. crassifolia* is often regarded as a variety of this species (*C. occidentalis*, var. *crassifolia*). [B. 34, 173, 245.] *C. orientalis minor*, *floribus minoribus*, etc. [Tournfort]. See *C. Tournfortii*. *C. procera foliis ovato-lanceolatis* (Gronovius). See *C. occidentalis*. *C. pumila* (Pursh). The dwarf nettle-tree; a shrub of the Southern United States, with a black fruit. [B. 34.] *C. rhamnoides* Willdenow. See *C. aculeata*. *C. rufescens* (Planchon). *C. rugosa* Willdenow. The *Prima micrantha*. [B. 214.] *C. tala* (Gilles). The *chacape* or *tala*, a species with several varieties, indigenous to Texas and subtropical South America. In the latter country the leaves are employed in thoracic affections. [B. 214, 245, 270.] *C. Tournfortii* Lamarek. An Eastern species with an edible astringent fruit. [B. 173, 214.]

CEMBRA (Lat., n. f. *Se²n ke²n² bra²*). Of Spach, see *Pinus*; of the older pharmacists, the *Pinus c.*. [B. 270.] **C-nuts**, **Nuclei cembrie**. The seeds of *Pinus c.*. [B. 270.]

CEMBRO, n. The *Pinus cembra*. [B. 121.]

CEMBROIDES (Lat., n. f. *Se²n ke²n² m² bro²roides ezas*). Of Endlicher, a subsection of the genus *Pinus*. [B. 121.]

CEMBROL, n. See **CEMBRO**. [B. 121.]

CEMBUL (Ar.), n. The nard. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CEMELEG, **CEMELES**, n's. Ancient names for the *Helleborus niger*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CEMENT, n. *Sem²ent²*. Lat., *cementum*, *cortex ossis* (2d def.), *substantia ostendens seu petrosa* (2d def.), *crusta fibrosa* (2d def.). Fr. *cement*, *cortical osseux* (2d def.). Ger., *C. Knochensubstanz* (2d def.), *Kittsubstanz* (2d def.), *Zahnkitt* (2d def.), *Zahn-cement* (2d def.). 1. A plastic material capable of hardening so as to form a medium of junction for two or more objects; in dentistry, such a material used for filling dental cavities. 2. The layer of true bone covering the teeth where they are not protected by enamel; i. e., at the neck and root. [J. 26, 30, 35.] **Alveolar c.** Fr. *cément alvéolaire* (Duvernoy). An osseous structure that in certain animals joins the teeth to the jaws and binds them to each other. [L. 158.] **Cell c.** Fr. *cement intercellulaire*. Ger., *Kitt substanz*. The scanty hyaline substance between epithelial or endothelial cells. It stains black with nitrate of silver. When the substance between the cells is more abundant it is called ground-substance (q. v.), matrix, etc. **Coronal c.**, **Crown c.** Fr. *cément coronaire*. The special coating of c. that invests the crown of the teeth in many mammals. [L. 14, 318.] **Foundation c's.** Soft dental c's that harden rapidly, having zinc oxychloride as a basis; used for covering the exposed pulp as a foundation for a metallic filling. [L. 125.] **Intra-alveolar c.** Fr. *cement intra-alvéolaire*. See **Alveolar c.** **Radical c.** Lat. *crusta ostendens radices*. Fr. *cément radiculaire*. Ger., *Wurzelrinde*. The layer of c. covering the fangs of the teeth. [L. 14.] **Tissue c.** See **Cell c.**

CÉMENTAIRE (Fr., adj. *Sa ma²net ar*). Pertaining to cement, agglutivative. [A. 285.]

CEMENTATION, n. *Sem²ent a shu²n*. See **CEMENTARIO**.

CEMENTERIUM, n. In alchemy, an aludel. [B. 7.]

CÉMENTEUX (Fr., adj. *Sa ma²net u²*). See **CÉMENTAIRE**.

CEMENTOBLASTS, n. pl. *Sem²ent oblastz*. From *cementum* see **CEMENT**, and *blastos*, a germ. The osteoblasts concerned in the formation of the cement of the teeth; the cement-corporules of the fully formed teeth. [J.]

CÉMENTO-DENTAIRE (Fr.) **CÉMENTO-DENTINAIRE** (Fr., adj's. *Sa ma²net od²net ar*, enar). Pertaining to the cement and the dentine of a tooth. [L. 8.]

CEMENTUM (Lat., n. n. *Sem² kam² ent u²m u²m*). See **CEMENT**.

CEMOS (Lat., n. m. *Seka²mo²s*). From *κημος*, a muzzle. 1. See **CAPISTRUM**. 2. Of certain authors, the *Hetero helix*; according to others, the c. of Dioscorides is the *Leontopodium*, the *Achillea mille vulgaris*. It is not known what the plant was that Pliny called c. [B. 88, 121.]

CEMPASUCHIL, **CEMPOAL-NOCHITL**, n's. In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula*. [A. 46; Hernandez B. 211.]

CEMUS (Lat., n. m. *Seka²mu²s mus*). See **CEMOS**.

CEN-ESTHESIS (Lat., n. f. *Sen²kan² es a²es the²s is*). See **CEN-ESTHESIS**.

CENANAM, n. In Mexico, a plant variously referred to the *Asclepiadaceæ* or the *Apocynaceæ*, or regarded as identical with the *Lantana camara*. [B. 121.]

CENANGIA (Lat., n. f. *Se²n ke²n² a²n a²n² ji ge²a²*). See **CENEANGIA**.

CENANGIACEI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Se²n ke²n² a²n a²n² ji ge²a² a² a² s² (se²ke²-ie)*). See **CENEANGIACEI**.

CENANGIEI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Se²n ke²n² a²n a²n² ji ge²a² ei*). See **CENEANGIEI**.

CENANGIUM (Lat., n. n. *Se²n ke²n² a²n a²n² ji ge²a² u²m* (u²m). See **CENEANGIUM**.

CENAU, n. In Banda, the *Cordia selostana*. [B. 121.]

CENCHET (Fr., n. *Sa²n²sha*). See **CEINTURE**.

CENCHRAMIDEA (Lat., n. f. *Se²n ke²n² kra²m ch²ra²m i²d²e²a²*). Of Plukenet, the genus *Clusia*. [B. 121.]

CENCHRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se²n ke²n² kra²m ch²ra²m i²s*. Gen., *cenchramis alos* (is). Gr., *κενχραμης*. The seed of a fig, also an olive-kernel. [B. 115.]

CENCHRE (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²kr*. See **CENCHRUS**.

CENCHRECPHLOGIÖIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se²n ke²n² kre²k (ch²re²ki² flogi²to²z)-i²i²o²i²s*. Gen., *cenchreophlogiōis* (-is). From *κενχρος*, millet, and *δεδραγειν*, to set on fire. Ger., *Hirschkorn-Vetrolinde*. Varied with a military eruption. [A. 322.]

CENCHRIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Se²n ke²n² kri²ch²ri²a²s a²s*. Gr., *κενχριας* (from *κενχρος*, millet). Ger., *Hirsenflechte*. Of Galen, military herpes. [A. 322, 325.]

CENCHRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Se²n ke²n² krin²ch²ren²e²a²e²*. Fr., *cenchriæ*. Of Link and Reichenbach, a family or division of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Cenchris*, etc. [B. 170.]

CENCHRIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se²n ke²n² kri²s ch²ri²s*. Gen., *cenchridos* (-is). See **CENCHRUS**. [B. 111.]

CENCHROIDES (Lat., adj's. *Se²n ke²n² kro²ch²ro²dez²(das)*, *-kro²ch²ro²-ided²ezias*). Fr., *cenchroïde*. Ger., *hirsendühlich*. Gr., *κενχροειδής*. Millet-like, military. [B. 115, 200.]

CENCHRON (Lat., n. n. *Se²n ke²n² kro²ch²ro²n*). See **CENCHROS**.

CENCHROS (Lat., n. m. and f. *Se²n ke²n² kro²s ch²ro²s*. Gr., *κενχρος*. 1. The *Holcus sorghum*, or, according to most authorities, the *Panicum miliaceum*. 2. A styx. 3. A sort of serpent. 4. A sort of diamond [Pliny]. [B. 88, 115, 121.]

CENCHROSYPHILOSTHUS (Lat., n. m. *Se²n ke²n² kro²ch²ro²-si²ph²(su²f²i²-i²l²-o²n²thu²s²th²u²s)*. From *κενχρος*, millet, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *τοπος*, a pustule. Fr., *cenchrosyphilanthos*. Ger., *venerische Hirsenflecken*. A military pustular syphilide. [A. 322.]

CENCHROSYPHILOPSYDRAX (Lat., n. m. *Se²n ke²n² kro²ch²ro²-si²ph²(su²f²i²-i²l²-o²n²-sid²psu²d²/ra²xra²x)*. Gen., *cenchrosyphilopsyd²racos* (-is). From *κενχρος*, millet, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *δεδραγειν*, a blister. Fr., *c.* Ger., *venerische Hirsenkritze*. A military vesicular syphilide. [A. 322.]

CENCHRUS (Lat., n. m. *Se²n ke²n² kri²s ch²ri²s*. Gr., *κενχρος*. Fr., *cenchre*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Panicæ*. [B. 42, 121, 245.] *C. ægyptius* (Linnæus). The *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*. [B. 173.] *C. granularis* (Linnæus). An East Indian species, used in engorgements of the spleen and liver. [B. 173.] *C. myosuroides* (Humboldt and Kunth). A South American species resembling *C. tribuloides*. [B. 245.] *C. spicatus* Swartz. The *Perisetum tephrocarpum*. [B. 173.] *C. tribuloides* (Linnæus). Burr-grass; a North American species. [B. 24, 245.]

CENDICI VALLI, n. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Convolvulus*. [B. 121.]

CENDOR, n. In Java, the *Illecium sanguinalentum*. [B. 121.]

CENDRE (Fr., n. *Sa²n²lr*). See **ASH** 1st def. *C. alkaline*. An alkaline ash, such as is produced by the incineration of many vegetable substances, containing from 20 to 30 per cent. of alkaline carbonates, which are soluble in water and produce effervescence

with acids. [B. 46.] **C. bleue**. Copper carbonate. [B. 93.] **C. bleue naturelle**. Native copper carbonate. [A. 301.] **C. calcaire**. An ash, such as is produced by the incineration of hoplar, containing a large amount of calcium carbonate, which is insoluble in water but effervesces decidedly on contact with acids. [B. 46.] **C. clavées**. Impure potassium carbonate. [B. —.] **C. d'antimoine**. See **ANTIMONY ash**. **C. de fougère**. The ash of ferns; used in glass-making. [B. 132.] **C. de plomb**. Lead protoxide. [B. 93.] **C. d'éponge**. See **SPONGIA usta**. **C. de roitelet**. The ashes of a wren; an old preparation composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B. 93 (a, 21).] **C. de soie**. The ash produced by incinerating silk; composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B. (a, 21).] **C. d'étain**. Tin monoxide. [B. 88.] **C. de taupe**. An ash obtained by incinerating the mole; an old preparation consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B. 93.] **C. d'hérissin**. The ashes of a hedgehog; an old preparation composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B. 93 (a, 21).] **C. gravelées**. See **C. clavées**. **C. perlée**. Pearl ash. [B. 93.] **C. phosphatée**. An ash, such as that obtained by incinerating wheat, which contains more or less phosphates, distinguished by containing a certain proportion of ingredients soluble in water, the insoluble portion dissolving in acidulated solutions without effervescence. [B. 46.] **C. silicatée**. An ash, such as that obtained by the incineration of straw, which contains much silica; distinguished by not dissolving in water or in acidulated solutions and not effervescing when treated with acids. [B. 46.] **C. verte**. See **CINIS viridis**.

CENDRÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-dra}$. See **CINEREUS**.

CENEANGELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-j}^2\text{-ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., $\kappa\epsilon\eta\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\iota\alpha$ from $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\acute{o}s$, empty, and $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$, a vessel. An empty state of the vessels, also an emptying of the vessels, from inanition. [Hippocrates (A. 322); A. 325, 387.]

CENEANGELACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-j}^2\text{-ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. Syn.: *Cenangiacei* [Bonorden]. Of Bonorden, a family of *Incomycetes*. [B. 170.]

CENEANGELI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-j}^2\text{-ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *cénangéli*, *cenangiens*. Of Lévillé, a section of *Fungi* [Cynophallus]. [B. 121, 170.]

CENEANGELIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-j}^2\text{-ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *cennangium*. Syn.: *Cennangium* [Fries]. Of Fries, a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, separated from *Periza*. [B. 121.]

CENELLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2$. An old name for the fruit of the holly and the hawthorn. [B. 38, 121.]

CENEMBATESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-ba}^2\text{-t}^2(\text{ba}^2)\text{-es}^2$. (as t^2). Gen., *cenembatesis* (as t^2). Gr., $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\mu\beta\alpha\tau\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\mu\beta\alpha\tau\eta\sigma$, to probe). 1. The operation of probing. 2. See **PARACENTESIS**. [A. 322.]

CENON (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-om}$. Gen., *cenon* (as t^2). Gr., $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\omega\nu$. Lit., an empty space; an old term for the space between the ribs and the ilium. [A. 325, 387.]

CENESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. $\text{San}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-ze}$. See **CENESTHESIS**.

CENGLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-gl}$. An old form of *ceinture* (q. v.). [L. 41.]

CENIFICATUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-ka}^2(\text{ka}^2)\text{-tu}^2\text{-m}$ (tu^m). That which is calcined. [Ruland (B. 200).]

CENIGDAM, CENIGOTAM, n's. See **CENIPLAM**.

CENIOTEMIUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a purgative of unmentioned composition used in syphilis; according to Doléus, a mercurial preparation used in syphilis. [A. 325.]

CENIPLAM, CENIPOTAM, n's. Old names for some instrument used in opening the cranium for epilepsy. [B. 50.]

CENJORIES, n. Of the Portuguese in India, small bananas. [B. 121.]

CÉNOBIAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-be}^2\text{-ar}$. See **CÉNOBIAIRES**.

CENOBIO (Lat.), **CENOBION** [Mirbel] (Lat.), n's f. and m. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-ob}^2\text{-io}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2$. See **CENOBITUM**.

CENOBIONAR, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-ob}^2\text{-on}^2\text{-ar}$. See **CENOBIONEUS**.

CENOBIONARIS (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-ob}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}$ (a²) $\text{re}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-s}$. See **CENOBIONARIS**.

CENOBIONARIS (Lat.), **CENOBINEUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-ob}^2\text{-io}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-is}$, $\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-us}$. See **CENOBIONEUS**.

CÉNOBIONAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. $\text{San}^2\text{-ob}^2\text{-on}^2\text{-ar}$. Lat., *cenobionares*. Of Mirbel, an order of fruits, comprising the single genus *Cenobium* [Cenobium]. [B. 1.]

CENOBIONEUS, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ob}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-us})$. Fr., *ceno bionnaire*. See **CENOBIONEUS** and cf. **DIFÉRÉNTIEL cénobionnaire**.

CENOBITUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-ob}^2\text{-io}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-um}$. See **CENOBION**.

CENOCLINE [Koch] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lin}^2\text{-en}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}$. See **CUTELA**.

CENOCOCCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2$. From *Cenococcum*, one of the genera. Of Fries and Endlicher, a division of *Lycopodiaceae* (*Trichogasteres*). [B. 41, 170.]

CÉNOGASTRE (Fr.), adj. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ga}^2\text{-str}$. From $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\acute{o}s$, empty, and $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, the belly. Having the belly hollow; as a n., in the pl., c's, of Dumeril, a family of the *Diptera*. [A. 385.]

CENOGENESIS [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-je}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2$. Gen., *cenogenesis* (as t^2). From $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\acute{o}s$, title, and $\gamma\epsilon\eta\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, generation. Ger., *Kenogenese*, *Fälschungsgeschichte*. Vitiated evolution; evolution in which there is a decided deviation from the ancestral type in accordance with the environment; the opposite of pangenesis. [L. 146.]

CENOGENETISCH (Ger.), adj. $\text{Tsan}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-gan}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-sh}$. Of the nature of cenogenesis. [L.]

CENOGENY, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{-je}^2\text{-n}^2$. See **CENOGENESIS**.

CÉNOGONE (Fr.), n. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-gon}$. An animal that lays eggs at one time and brings forth its young free at another. [L. 109.]

CÉNOGONÉES (Fr.), n. f. pl. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-gon}^2\text{-a}$. See **CÉNOGONÉE**.

CENOIRA (Port.), n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-ra}^2$. The *Daucus carota*. [B. 121, L. 105.]

CENOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *cenomatos* (as t^2). Gr., $\kappa\epsilon\eta\omega\mu\alpha$. Fr., *cenome*. Anything voided or removed, also the space left by such evacuation. [A. 322, 387.]

CENOMYCE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-ka}$. Fr., *cenomyce*. Of Acharius, a genus of lichens, now referred to *Cladonia* and other genera. [B. 121.] **C. coccifera** [Acharius]. The *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B. 173.] **C. coronata** [Delise]. **C. extensa** [Floerke]. Varieties of *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B. 173.] **C. foliolosa** [Dufour]. The *Bæomyces pungens*. **C. humilis** [Delise]. A variety of *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B. 173.] **C. pyxidata** [Acharius]. The *Cladonia pyxidata*. [B. 173.] **C. rangiferina** [Acharius]. The *Cladonia rangiferina*. [B. 173.] **C. rangiferina pungens** [Acharius]. The *Bæomyces pungens*. [B. 173.] **C. uncialis** [Acharius]. The *Bæomyces uncialis*. [B. 173.]

CENOMYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-d}$ (ki²di²e²e²a²e²). Of Gray, a division of the *Cenothalamæ*, comprising *Cenomia*, *Cladonia*, etc. [B. 170.]

CENOPODE (Fr.), adj. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-pod}$. See **CENOPODUS**.

CENORIES, n. See **CENJORIES**.

CENORRHAMPHUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-m}$ (fu²si²fu²). From $\kappa\epsilon\eta\epsilon\acute{o}s$, empty, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omega$, a beak. Fr., *cénorraphe*. Ger., *teerschnabelig*. Having the beak hollow; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cenorrhampi*, of Dumeril, a family of the *Scansores*. [L. 180.]

CÉNOSE (Fr.), n. $\text{San}^2\text{-oz}$. See **CENOSIS**.

CENOSIOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-os}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *cenosiophthisis* (as t^2). From $\kappa\epsilon\eta\omega\varsigma$, evacuation, and $\phi\theta\iota\varsigma$ (see **PHTHISIS**). Fr., *cenosiophthisie*. Emaciation from excessive evacuations. [A. 322.]

CENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-os}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *cenosis* (as t^2). Gr., $\kappa\epsilon\eta\omega\varsigma$. Fr., *cenose*. Ger., *Entleerung*. An evacuation. [A. 322.] Cf. **APOCENOSIS**.

CÉNOTHALAME (Fr.), adj. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m}$. See **CÉNOTHALAMEUS**.

CENOTHALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{kan})\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$ (e²a²e²). See **CENOTHALAMEÆ**.

CENOTIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ik}$. Gr., $\kappa\epsilon\eta\omega\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *cenoticus*. Fr., *cénotique*. Of, pertaining to, or causing, evacuation; drastic. [A. 301, 322.]

CÉNOTROPHOSPERME (Fr.), adj. $\text{San}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-tro}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{-spe}^2\text{-rm}$. See **CÉNOTROPHOSPERMUS**.

CENOLA DA ROCHA, n. In Madeira, the *Monizia edulis*. [B. 121.]

CENTAURA (Sp.), n. $\text{The}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-ra}^2$. See **CENTAURY**.—**C. menor** [Sp. Ph.]. The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B. 95.]

CENTAURACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-ta}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$ (a²) $\text{se}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *centauracées*. Of Barthling, a division of the *Synanthérées*, comprising *Cnicus*, *Centaureum*, *Cyanus*, etc. [B. 170.]

CENTAURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-tor}$. See **CENTAUREUM**.

CENTAUREA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{n}(\text{ke}^2\text{n})\text{-ta}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$ (ta²u²re²a², ta²ra²ta²u²re²a²). From $\kappa\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$ or $\kappa\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, centaur. Fr., *centaurée* (1st def.). Ger., *Tausendguldendkraut* (1st def.). 1. As a n. f., of Linnaeus, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Cynaroideæ*, subtribe *Centaureæ*, comprising from 300 to 400 species ranged under a number of sections, such as *Centaureum*, *Phalopsis*, *Charitopsis*, *Rhopontium*, *Jacea*, *Cyanus*, *Calcitrapa*, and *Crocodylium*. 2. As a n. pl., of De Candolle, a division of the *Cynarocephalæ*, comprising *Cnicus*, *Cynopus*, *Kentrophyllum*, and the genera *Crocodylium*, *Calcitrapa*, *Cyanus*, and *Centaureum*, now included in *C* (1st def.). Sprung added to the *C. Atactylis* and one or two other genera. [B. 12, 170.] **C. acutis**. A north African sub-aculeate species with large heads of yellow flowers which have an odor like that of the *Acacia farnesiana*. The root is edible. [B. 19, 12, 173.] **C. amara** [Linnaeus]. A species said to be tonic, febrifuge, and aperient. [B. 121.] **C. amherboi** [Linnaeus]. The *Amberboa odorata*. [B. 42.] **C. americana** [Nuttall]. A species growing in the southern United States, having a stem 2 to 6 feet high and large heads of rose-colored flowers. [B. 19, 215.] **C. axillaris** [Willdenow]. A species growing in sunny places on the mountains of Europe. The blue florets are employed like those of *C. montana*, and likewise bear the name of *flores cyanæ majoris*. [B. 180.] **C. behen** [Linnaeus]. A species growing in Asia Minor. According to some, it is the white behen of the Arabs, and furnishes *radix behen alba*, but according to more recent authorities the white behen is the nearly related *C. crenatifolia* (q. v.). [B. 12, 173, 270.] **C. benedicta** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chardon béat*. Ger., *gessene Haldistel*. Syn.: *Carthamus benedicta* [Bentham and Hooker], *Cnicus benedictus* [Linnaeus]. The blessed thistle; a low, branching annual herb with a yellowish flower-head, indigenous to Europe and sparingly naturalized in the United States. The herb, formerly official as *herba cardui benedicti* (see *cardui sancti*, see *cuius benedicti*, see *cuius silvestris*), contains a bitter principle, *cnicin*, and was formerly used in a great variety of disorders, but is now chiefly employed as a stomachic tonic. The achroma *cnicus cardui benedicti* were formerly used for pleuritic pains. [B. 81, 173, 180, 215.] **C. calcitrapa** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chuss-trappe*, *chardon clabé*. Ger., *gemeine Sternhaldistel*, *Sternhaldistabium*. Syn.: *Calcitrapa hypopharum* [Gärtner] (see *stellata* [Lamarck]). *Calcitrops*, star-thistle; an annual herb 2 to 3 feet high, with reddish flowers, growing throughout Europe. The

CENTAUREA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphicenthaea*, corresponding nearly to the *Centaurea* (2d def.). [B, 170.]

CENTAUREA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Fr., *centaures*. Of Beudant and Hooker, a substitute of the *Cymradacea*, comprising *Centaurea*, *Scorabula*, *Carthamus*, *Cardunculus*, etc., distinguished by their glabrous achenia with a very oblique or laterally affixed areola. [B, 42.]

CENTAURELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). See BARTONIA.

CENTAURELLE (Fr.), n. *Señ²a'tor-e²*. See BARTONIA and ENACUM.

CENTAUREUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. See ERYTHRAEA, *C. magnum*, *C. majus*. See *CENTAUREA centomum*, *C. minerale*. Fr., *centaure minerale*. Of Cardiluecius, antimony pentasulphide. [B, 188.]—*C. minus*. See ERYTHRAEA *centaurium*.

CENTAURIA (LINNÆUS) (Lat.), n. f. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaurea*. See *CENTAUREA*.

CENTAURIA (Torrey, Gray) (Lat.), n. n. *Se²n'ke²n*-*ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Fr., *centauride*. See XANTHISMA.

CENTAUREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Fr., *centauriées*. Ger., *Centaurien*. Of Cassini, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ*, comprising *Cnicus*, *Kentrophyllum*, *Crupina*, and several genera (*Cabidropa*, *Centaurium*, *Chrysos*, *Crocodyllum*, and *Cyanus*) now comprised under *Centaurea*. It was subsequently divided by him into the *C. archetypæ* and *Chryseidæ*. As defined by other authors, the *C.* have been variously limited. See CENTAUREE and CENTAUREA (3d def.). [B, 121, 170.]—*C. archetypæ* [Cassin]. A division of the *C.*, comprising the *Jalaceinæ*, *Calceitrapæ*, and *C. veræ*. [B, 170.]—*C. veræ* [Cassin]. A division of the *C. archetypæ*, comprising *Crupina* and genera now referred to the sections *Centaurium*, *Microlophus*, and *Microdonchus* of *Centaurea*. [B, 170.]

CENTAURINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Fr., *centaurinées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphicenthaea*, comprising *Galactice*, *Centaurea*, *Cnicus*, and *Centrophyllum*. [B, 170.]

CENTAURINE, n. *Se²n-ta'r'en*. Fr., c. Ger., *Centaurin*. A bitter crystalline base said by Dulong to exist in the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 180, 270.]

CENTAURINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Fr., *centaurinées*. Of Schultz and Walpers, a division of composite plants, comprising *Centaurea*, *Carthamus*, and *Crupina*. [B, 170.] Cf. CENTAUREE.

CENTAURIODES (Lat.), adj. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). From *κενταύριος*, the centaur, and *είδος*, resemblance, resembling the *Centaurium*; a botanical species name. [B.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). Gr., *κενταύριον*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. *Señ²n'ke²n-ta'r²(ta'²u'r)²s*. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Señke'kēn ta'rta'²u'r-e²-a²* (e²-a²-e²). *Fr., centaureae*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.),

116

turition c. Fr. *c. de miction*, Ger. *Mictioncentrum*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which presides over the act of urination. [Goltz, Pflüger's "Arch.," viii, 1874, p. 174 (K).] **Moderator c's.** Fr. *c's modérateurs*, *c's d'inhibition*. Nervous c's found in the spinal cord and in the caudex encephali which exercise an inhibitory action, generally reflex, on various functions of the body. [L. 88; a. 18.] **Motor c.** Fr. *c. moteur*, Ger. *Bewegungcentrum*. A c. which distributes motor impulses along the appropriate nerve channels. Its area of representation in the cortex includes the convolutions about the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. [Hitzig and Fritsch, Du Bois-Reymond's "Arch.," 1870, p. 300 (K).] **Nerve-c.** **Nervous c.** Fr. *c. nerveux*, Ger. *Nervencentrum*. A central point of origin or termination for nerve fibres, generally in the cerebro-spinal axis; a c. which originates efferent and receives afferent impulses. [C. K.] Cf. *Medullary c.* **Neural c.** See *Medullary c.* **Nutrition-c.** See *Trophic c.* **Olfactory c.** Fr. *c. olfactif*, *c. d'odorat*, Ger. *Geruchcentrum*, *Riechcentrum*, *Riechspähre* [Munk]. A c. for the sense of smell; located by Ferrier in the foot of the left gyrus hippocampi, by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus and in the region about it. [Se-maine médicale, 1887, p. 43 (a. 18); Munk (A. 319 (a. 18); K. 3, 16.] **Opisthotic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that surrounds the fenestra rotunda and the cochlea. [A. 5.] **Optic c.** **Optical c.** Lat. *centrum opticum*. That point upon the principal axis of a lens, every ray passing through which emerges in a course parallel to that of its entry. Its distance from either surface of a lens is directly proportional to the radius of curvature of that surface. [B.] **Oral c.** An area at the anterior extremity of the second primary convolution of the cerebral cortex in the dog, stimulation of which causes opening of the mouth and protrusion of the tongue. [Landois (K).] **Orbicularis-palpebrarum c.** A c. supposed to be situated near the angular gyrus. [Mendel (A. 319 (a. 18).] **Oval c.** See *Centrum ovale*. **Parenchymatous nerve-c.** Ger. *parenchymatöses Nervencentrum*. Of Körner, a nerve-c. existing in the substance of an organ and regulating its action. [Landois (K).] **Parturition c.** A reflex c. in the spinal cord, opposite the first and second lumbar vertebrae, which communicates by afferent and efferent fibres with the uterine plexus. [Landois (K).] **Peristaltic c.** Lat. *centrum peristalticum*, Fr. *c. péristaltique*, Ger. *peristaltisches Centrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata which presides over the peristaltic movements of the stomach and intestines. [K.] **Petit c. ovale de Vieussens** (Fr.). See *Centrum ovale minus*. **Phonation c.** See *Laryngeal cortical c.* **Phonetic c.** **Phonic c.** Lat. *centrum phonicum*, Fr. *c. phonique*. 1. The point of origin of the voice in a person who is speaking. 2. In a broader sense, the point of origin of the sound made by any vibrating body. [Littre (K).] **Phrenic c.** The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [a. 17.] **Pro-otic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that incloses the superior semicircular canal. [A. 5.] **Psychical c's.** See *Psycho-motor c's* and *Sensory cortical c's*. **Psycho-acoustic c.** See *Auditory AREA*. **Psycho-genic c.** Ger. *psychogenisches Centrum*. The cerebral c. for the sense of taste, located by Ferrier (in the dog's brain) in the gyrus uncinatus. [Landois (K).] **Psycho-motor c's.** Fr. *c's psychomoteurs*, Ger. *psychomotorische Centren*. The regions of the cerebral cortex from which motor impulses originate; the same as the cortical motor c's, but the term takes into account the element of volition. [a. 18.] **Psycho-optic c.** Ger. *psycho-optisches Centrum*. See *Visual c.* **Psycho-omic c.** A cerebral c. for the sense of smell, located by Ferrier in the subiculum cornu Ammonis. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Olfactory c.* **Psycho-sensory c.** See *Sensory cortical c.* **Psycho-visive c.** See *Visual c.* **Pupil-dilating c.** 1. See *Cilio-spinal c.* 2. A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the first and second frontal convolutions. [a. 18.] **Red c. of the tegmentum.** Ger. *rothor Kern der Hirnste.* See *Red nucleus*. **Reflex c.** Fr. *c. réflexe*, Ger. *Reflexcentrum*. Any nerve-cell or group of nerve-cells in the encephalon, spinal cord, or ganglionic system which receives an impression through centripetal nerve-fibres from end-organs in the periphery, and transforms it into an impulse, either motor or secretory, which is sent out through centrifugal nerve-fibres. This may take place without conscious sensation or volition being superadded. [a. 18.] **Respiratory c.** Lat. *centrum vitale*, Fr. *c. respiratoire*, *noeud vital*, Ger. *Athemcentrum*, *Lebensknoten*. The vital knot; a region in the medulla oblongata in which respiratory movements are induced and co-ordinated, and in which, to a limited extent, they originate. It lies in the floor of the fourth ventricle, on either side of the posterior longitudinal sulcus and near the apparent origin of the vagi. Both inspiration and expiration seem to be represented in this c., and related so that impulses which excite the one inhibit the other. However, the ganglionic cells of this c. act automatically for inspiratory impulses whenever a deficiency of oxygen in the blood bathing them arises, but in a reflex manner for special expiratory impulses which determine coughing, sneezing, etc. Although the action of this c. is greatly modified by afferent impulses conveyed to it, especially through the vagus, and was formerly supposed to be entirely reflex, it has been shown to be primarily automatic. This c. does not itself directly excite the action of the respiratory muscles, but sends impulses to the motor c's of the cord, which transmit them to those muscles through the spinal accessory, cervical, intercostal, and phrenic nerves. Additional inspiratory c's have been found in the floor of the third ventricle, near the anterior part of the aqueductus Sylvii (Christiani), and between the corpora quadrigemina [Martin and Booker]. This c. was called by Flourens *noeud vital* because upon its injury all respiratory movements cease forever. [J. 1928 B.; a. 18.] **Salivary c.** **Salivation c.** Fr. *c. de salivation*, Ger. *Speichelenentrum*, *Speichelflusscentrum*, *Speichelscheidungscentrum*. A reflex c. presiding over the secretion of saliva; situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [Landois (K).] **Secretary c's.** Fr. *c's secrétaires*, Ger. *Absonderungsentren*. 1. The urinary c's, including the diabetic c., one a little below it,

puncture of which produces simple polyuria, and one a little above, puncture of which produces albuminuria. 2. See *Salivary c.* [a. 18.] **Sensitive c.** Lat. *centrum sensitivum*, Fr. *c. sensitif*, Ger. *sensitives Centrum*, *empfindliches Centrum*. As a general expression, any portion of the brain which responds promptly to a stimulus. [K. 3.] **Sensory c.** Fr. *c. sensoriel*, *c. sensitif*, Ger. *Empfindungs-Centrum*. A supposed c., better called region or tract, in the brain to which sensory impressions are conducted; in this region are included c's for olfaction, taste, touch, sight, and hearing. It is located by Ferrier at the posterior part of the superior and middle frontal convolutions; by Bastian it is made to include the supra-marginal and angular gyri, the convolutions of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe on its external and internal aspects, and possibly also the occipital convolutions. [Ferrier, "West Riding Rep.," iii, 1873 (K); Bastian (a. 18); Ranney (a. 18).] Cf. *Visual c.*, *Olfactory c.*, etc. **Sensory cortical c.** Ger. *sensorisches Rindencentrum*. A supposed area in the cerebral cortex which is concerned in sensory perception. [Landois (K); a. 17.] **Smell c.** See *Olfactory c.* **Sneezing c.** Ger. *Niesencentrum*. A reflex nerve-c. in the medulla oblongata the afferent fibres of which are the nasal branches of the trifacial. The efferent impulses are transmitted along the nerves supplying the expiratory muscles. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Respiratory c.* **Spasm c.** See *Convulsion c.* **Speech-co-ordinating c.** Fr. *c. de co-ordination pour la parole*, Ger. *Sprachco-ordinationcentrum*. A region in the brain in which several allied but distinct faculties are located, such as auditory word-perception, word-memory, and word-formation (or phonation). It includes the third left frontal convolution (Broca's c.), the anterior convolutions of the insula and the cortical area between them, the supra-marginal convolution, the first temporal convolution and the angular gyrus. [Ranney (a. 18); M. A. Starr, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 358 (a. 17).] **Sucking c.** Ger. *Centrum der Saugbewegungen*. A reflex c. which regulates the movements of sucking. [K. 16.] **Sudoriferous c's.** Fr. *c's sudorifères*, Ger. *Schweisscentren*. Spinal c's regulating the secretion of sweat. [L. 88.] **Supreme c.** Of Spitzka, the cortical c's of the brain as a whole. ["Med. Record," Oct. 14, 1884, p. 393 (K).] **Swallowing c.** See *De-glutition c.* **Sweat c's.** See *Sudoriferous c's*. **Tactile c.** Fr. *c. tactile*, Ger. *Touchercentrum*, *Fühlspähre* [Munk]. A cortical c. for the sense of touch, located by Ferrier in the hippocampus major and the hippocampal convolution. Munk places the c's for touch, pressure, and temperature above the Sylvian fissure and in front of the angular gyrus, and subdivides this area into c's for different parts of the body, which often coincide with and overlap the corresponding motor c's. [Landois (K); A. 319 (a. 18).] Cf. *Sensory cortical c.* **Taste c.** Fr. *c. du goût*. A c. for gustatory sensations, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus. Munk asserts that it can not be definitely located, but supposes that an area in the base of the brain anterior to the fossa Sylvii is in some way connected with the representation of those sensations. [a. 18.] **Temperature-regulating c's.** See *Thermotaxic c's.* **Thermal cortical c.** An area discovered by Landois in the cortex of the dog's brain, near the extremity of the sulcus cruciatus, stimulation of which produces a change in the temperature of the opposite limbs. If it is completely destroyed, the temperature rises several degrees. [Landois (K).] **Thermogenic c.** **Thermogenic c.** Fr. *c. thermogène* (1st def.), *thermogène cérébral* (2d def.), Ger. *thermogisches Centrum*. 1. A supposed c. in the spinal cord which presides over the bodily temperature. [K.] 2. The median portion of the corpus striatum and the subjacent parts down to the base of the brain. Lesions of these parts increase the production of bodily heat. [Girard, "Semaine méd.," Aug. 18, 1886, p. 334 (a. 18).] **Thermo-polyptic c.** A nerve-c. situated in the gray matter about the third ventricle at its anterior part. Sensory impulses brought to it are said to be conveyed to the polyptic c., which in turn excites the respiratory c. to throw off heat. [I. Ott, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 2, 1889, p. 247.] **Thermotaxic c's.** Six cerebral c's for maintaining the balance between the production and the dissipation of heat. Of the four basal thermotaxic c's, one is situated in the caudate nucleus, one in the gray matter beneath it, one in the gray matter about the most anterior part of the third ventricle (see *Thermo-polyptic c.*), and one at the anterior inner end of the optic thalamus. [I. Ott, l. c.] **Trophic c.** Fr. *c. trophique*, Ger. *trophisches Centrum*. A nervous c. presiding over nutrition. Such a c. is said to be situated in the gray matter of the brain, the spinal cord, and the sympathetic ganglia giving origin to nerves. [Duval (a. 18).] **Vaso-constrictor c's.** Fr. *c's vaso-constrictives*. C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes constriction of the smaller blood-vessels. The principal vaso-constrictor c. is situated in the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii, from just below the corpora quadrigemina to 3 or 4 mm. above the point of the calamus scriptorius. The spinal vaso-constrictor c's, of secondary importance, are represented by the tractus intermedio-lateralis. [a. 18; l. 88.] **Vaso-dilator c's.** Fr. *c's vaso-dilateurs*. C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes dilatation of the smaller blood-vessels. [L. 88.] **Vascular c's.** **Vaso-motor c's.** Lat. *centra vasomotora*, Fr. *c's vasomoteurs*, Ger. *vasomotorische Centren*. Reflex c's in the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord which regulate the calibre of the smaller arteries throughout the body. [Ludwig (K).] **Vesico-spinal c.** See *Micturition c.* **Visual c.** Fr. *c. visuel*, Ger. *Sehcentrum*, *Schspähre* [Munk]. An area in the cerebral cortex for visual perceptions. It occupies the posterior third of the supra-marginal convolution, the gyrus angularis, and the occipital lobes. [Ferrier (a. 18); Munk (a. 18).] **Vital c.** See *Respiratory c.* **Vomiting c.** Fr. *c. de vomissement*, Ger. *Erbrechencentrum*. A region in the medulla oblongata which presides over the reflex act of vomiting. Its action is excited by irritation of the terminal filaments of the vagi, as well as by certain psychical impulses. [K. 3.] **Winking c.** The reflex c. for winking, in the medulla oblongata. [a. 18.]

CENTRIC, adj. Seht ri:k. Lat., *centricus*, Ger., *centrisch*, It., *centrico*, Sp., *centrico*. Central; especially pertaining to the central nervous system.

CENTRIFLOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt r² flor ea² e². From *centrum*, a centre, and *flor*, a flower. Of Fries a class of the *Calyciflorae*, comprising the *Burmannia*, *Euphorbia*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Tournefortiaceae*, *Portulacaceae*, *Paronychiaceae*, and *Polygonaceae*. [B, 170.]

CENTRIFUGAL, adj. Se²nt r² f u² g a² l. Lat., *centrifugus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *centrifuge*. Ger., c. It., *centrifugo*. Sp., *centrifugo*. Tending outward from the centre, efferent; in botany, said of the radicle when it is directed toward the fruit wall; said also of the inflorescence when the central or apical flower of a branch is developed before the flowers upon the lateral offshoots given off below, and the latter are developed in succession from above downward, or from within outward. [B.] Cf. C. FORCE and C. INFLORESCENCE.

CENTRIFUGIT (Ger.), adj. Tse²nt r² f u² g e² r². Freed from admixed substances by the action of centrifugal force. [B.]

CENTRIFUGUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt ke²nt r² f u² g u² s u² s. See CENTRIFUGAL.

CENTRIONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt (ke²nt)-tri²n i² d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Leanthopterigyni*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1843, p. 93 (L).]

CENTRION (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt ke²nt r² i² o² n. See CENTRUM.

CENTRIPETAL, adj. Se²nt r² i² p e² t a² l. Lat., *centripetalis*, *centripetus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *petere*, to seek). Fr., *centripète*. Ger., c. It., *centripeto*. Sp., *centripeto*. Tending toward the centre, afferent; in botany, said of a radicle which is directed toward the centre of the fruit; said also of an inflorescence in which the flowers develop successively from without inward, so that the lateral or basal flowers are developed before the central and terminal ones. [B.] Cf. C. FORCE and C. INFLORESCENCE.

CENTRIRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²nt r² e² u² n² g. See CENTRAGE.

CENTRISCH (Ger.), adj. Tse²nt r² i² s h. See CENTRAL and CENTRIC.

CENTRISCHINI (Lat.), **CENTRISCHIDÆ** (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt r² i² s k i² h i² n e², r² i² s k i² d i² e a² e². A family of the *Tetragonurina*. [L, 280.]

CENTRISPORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt r² i² s p o² r e² (a²-e²). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *σπόα*, a seed. Fr., *centrispores*. Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerozoophytodoneae completae hypogynae polypetalar*, comprising the orders *Caryophyllae*, *Linaceae*, *Oxalidae*, *Hypericaceae*, and *Vochysiaceae*. [B, 170.]

CENTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt ke²nt r² i² u² m u² m. Gr., *κέντρον* (from *κέντρον*, to prick). An old name for a certain plaster used for a pricking pain. [Galen (A, 335).]

CENTRO-ACINAR, adj. Se²nt-ro-a² s i² n a² r. Ger., *centroacinär*. Pertaining to or occupying the centre of an acinus or alveolus. [J; L, 31, 142.] See C. a. CELLS.

CENTROBARIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa²nt r² o ba² r e² k. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *βάρος*, weight. Depending upon the centre of gravity. [L, 42.]

CENTROCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt ke²nt r² o ca² ta² r a² k t a². (ka²ti-a²ra²ti-a²ka²ti) ta². See CENTRAL CATARACT.

CENTRODONTUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt-ro-do² n t u² s. Lat., *centrodontus* (from *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *ὄδους*, a tooth). Fr., *centrodonte*. Having sharp-pointed teeth. [A, 385.]

CENTRODORSAL, adj. Se²nt-ro-do² r s a² l. For deriv., see CENTRAL and DORSAL. Relating to the central dorsal region. [L, 201.]

CENTROGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt (ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-ga² n 2-(ga²a²)-gli² i² e² t i² s. Gen., *centrogangliitis*. For deriv., see CENTRE and GANGLION. See MYOLOGANGLIITIS.

CENTROGASTRE (Fr.), adj. Sa²nt r² o ga² s t r e. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Having abdominal spines. [A, 385; L, 42.]

CENTROGONIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-go² n i² d a². See RHIZOGONIDA.

CENTROLEPITHAL, adj. Se²nt-ro-le² s i² th a² l. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *λέκχος*, the yolk of an egg. Fr., *centrolepithes*. Having the yolk situated at the centre (said of ova). [L, 201.]

CENTROLEPIDACEÆ [Hieronymus] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt-(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-le² p i² d a² a² s i² s. Gen., *centrolepidaceæ*. Fr., *centrolepidacées*. Ger., *Centrolepidaceen*. See CENTROLEPIDEÆ.

CENTROLEPIDACEOUS, adj. Se²nt-ro-le² p i² d a² s i² u² s. Lat., *centrolepidaceus*. Fr., *centrolepidacé*. Resembling the genus *Centrolepis*; of or pertaining to the *Centrolepidaceæ*. [B.]

CENTROLEPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt-(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-le² p i² d e² a² s i² s. Fr., *centrolepidées*. Ger., *Centrolepiden*. Syn.: *Centrolepidaceae*, *Desvauxia*, *Desvauxiaceae*. Of Desvaux and succeeding authors, the bristle-worts, an order of monocotyledonous plants allied to the *Restioideae* and *Cyperaceae*. It comprises *Centrolepis*, *Desvauxia*, etc. distinguished by their linear or filiform leaves and their seapiform or leafy peduncles bearing a single head or spikelet of flowers which are involucre with bracts (glumes), destitute of perianth, and either hermaphrodite or polygamous, the male flowers consisting of 1 stamen (rarely 2 stamens) with versatile unilocular anthers, the female flowers of a single ovary with one or more loculi in a single or double row, with a solitary pendulous ovule in each loculus and crowned by as many styles as there are loculi. The fruit, in shape resembling the ovary, contains a solitary, pendulous, albuminous seed in each loculus, and is longitudinally dehiscent. [B, 42, 170; Hieronymus (B, 245).]

CENTROLOBUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-lo² b o² l u² m. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *λόβος*, a lobe, from the spurred and prickly fruit. Fr., *centrolobe*. Of Bentham and Martius, a genus of South American leguminous trees of the tribe

Dalbergieae. [B, 42.] C. *robustum*, C. *tomentosum*. Two Brazilian species to which the name *acacioides* is sometimes given. [Martius (B, 81).]

CENTROLOPHE (Fr.), adj. Sa²nt r² o l o² f. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *λόφος*, the top of the head. Having spines on the head. [A, 385.]

CENTROMYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-m i² r s i² n e² a² s i². Gen., *centromyrsinæ*. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *μύρτις*, the myrtle. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [Theophrastus (B, 121).]

CENTRONIA [Pallas] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²nt (ke²nt)-ron(ro²)-i² a². See ECHINODERMATA.

CENTRONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-i² e a² e². Of Gray, see ACTINOZOA; of Hill, see ECHINIDA.

CENTRON (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-n. See CENTRUM.

CENTRONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-n o² t u² s. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *νóτος*, the back. Fr., *centronote*. Having spines on the back. [A, 385.]

CENTROPHYGADOPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-i² g a² d o² p s o² r i² a² s i² s. Gen., *centrophygadopsoriasis* (is). From *κέντρον*, a centre, *φύγειν*, to flee, and *ψωρίασις* (see PSORIASIS). See PSORIASIS *centrifuga*.

CENTROPHYGAS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-f i² g e² a² s i² s. (a²s). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *φύγειν*, to flee. See CENTRIFUGAL.

CENTROPODINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-p o² d i² n e² a² s i² s. A subfamily of the *Cnidaria*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, pp. 196, et seq. (L).]

CENTROPODUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-p o² d u² s u² s. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *centropode*. Having spines on the feet. [A, 322, 385.]

CENTROPOMUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-p o² m u² s u² s. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *πῶμα* (see OPERCULUM). Fr., *centropome*. Having a spiny operculum. [A, 322, 385.]

CENTROPUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt (ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-p u² s (pus). See CENTROPUS.

CENTROSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-s p e² r m e² a² s i² s. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *centrospermes*. Ger., *Mittelsamige*. Of Eichler, a series of choripetalous dicotyledons, comprising those with a basal ovule or with a central seed-carrier and a generally curved embryo lying at the outer side of the albumen. It comprises the orders (cohorts) *Oleraceæ* (including the families *Polygonaceæ*, *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, *Nyctaginaceæ*, and *Phytolaccaceæ*) and *Caryophyllaceæ* (including the families *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, *Paronychiaceæ*, *Scherartheæ*, and *Portulacaceæ*). [B, 36.] Cf. CARYOPHYLLINÆ.

CENTROSTEOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-s k l e² r o² s k l e² r o² s i² s. Gen., *centrosteosclerosis* (is). From *κέντρον*, a centre, *στέον*, a bone, and *σκληρόν*, to harden. See OSTEOSCLEROSIS *centralis*.

CENTROSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-s i² p h i² l o² l e² p i² s. Gen., *centrosyphilolepides* (is). From *κέντρον*, a centre, *σφύλις* (q. v.), and *λέπις*, a scale. See SYPHILOLEPIS *exulcerans centralis*.

CENTROTHALAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-t h a² l a² m e² a² s i² s. Of Trevisan, a suborder of *Algae* (*Floridæ*), comprising the tribes *Wraugelher*, *Nacariæ*, *Duboisnaya*, *Halymenia*, *Furelluræ*, *Gigartinae*, *Sphaerococcae*, *Rhodomeleæ*, *Corallineæ*, and *Lithophylleæ*. [B, 170.]

CENTROTRIENE (Lat.), adj. Se²nt (ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-t r i² (t r i²)-e n (a²-e²)-i a². From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *τρίαινα* (see TRIENE). Having a triene springing from near the centre (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CENTROTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt (ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-t u² s (u²s). Ger., *stachelborstig*. Covered with stiff bristles not so hard as prickles. [B, 123.]

CENTROTYLOTE, adj. Se²nt ro(ro²)-t y l o² t e. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *τύλος*, callous. Having a knob-like protuberance near the centre (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CENTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt ke²nt-ro(ro²)-r u² m. Gr., *κέντρον*. Fr., *centre* (1st def.). Ger., *C.* (1st def.), *Mittelpunkt* (1st def.), *Stachel* (2d def.). 1. A centre; in anatomy, the middle point of a part, the body of a vertebra. [B, 121; L, 116.] 2. A pointed projection, a spine. [A, 322.] *Athmungsc.* (Ger.). See *Respiratory CENTRE*.—*Bewegungsc.* (Ger.). See *Motor CENTRE*.—*C. anopsinale*. See *Anterior spinal CENTRE*.—*C. ano-vesicale*. See *Anal spinal CENTRE*.—*C. auditivum*. See *Auditory CENTRE*.—*C. cerebros-pinale*. See *Cerebro-spinal CENTRE*.—*C. cilio-spinalis*. See *Cilio-spinal CENTRE*.—*C. cinereum-medullare-spinalis*. The gray commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—*C. commune*. The solar plexus. [L, 107.]—*C. der Brechbewegung* (Ger.). See *Vomiting CENTRE*.—*C. der Kaubewegungen* (Ger.). See *Mastication CENTRE*.—*C. der Saugbewegungen* (Ger.). See *Suckling CENTRE*.—*C. diabeticum*. See *Diabetic CENTRE*.—*C. encephalo-spinalis*. See *Cerebro-spinal CENTRE*.—*C. epigastricum*. See *Epigastric CENTRE*.—*C. für den Schlingsact* (Ger.). See *Deglutition CENTRE*.—*C. genitum-semicirculare*. See *Internal capsule CENTRE*.—*C. genito-spinalis*. See *Genito-spinal CENTRE*.—*C. genito-urinarium*. See *Genito-urinary CENTRE*.—*C. gravitatis*. See *CENTRE of gravity*.—*C. medianum* of Lays. See *Median CENTRE* of Lays.—*C. medullare vermis*. See *Corpus medullare vermis*.—*C. mulieris*. An old name for the uterus. [A, 325.]—*C. nervinum*. The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [L, 119.]—*C. opticum*. See *Optical CENTRE*.—*C. ovale*. Fr., *ovale*. The surface of a section of the brain made parallel to and at the level of the upper surface of the corpus callosum. [L, 47; K; a, 18.]—*C. ovale laterale*. See *C. ovale minus*.—*C. ovale majus*.

See *C. ovalis*. *C. ovale minus*, Fr., *centra micellare hemisphaerica*. The white central mass of the brain as exposed by a horizontal section made half an inch above the corpus callosum. [A, 18.] *Centra ovalia* of Vieq d'Ayr. See *C. ovalis*. *C. ovi*. The yolk of an egg. Ruland & A. 725; B, 50. *C. parvum*, *C. perinari*. See *Perinaria* body. *C. peristalticum*. See *Peristaltic* CENTRE. *C. phonicum*. See *Phonic* CENTRE. *C. phrenicum*. See *C. nervinum*. *C. rubrum*. See *Red NUCLEUS*. *C. salis*. See under *GENERATOR*. *C. semicirculare geminum*. See *Internal CAPSULE*. *C. semiovale*, *C. semiovale medullare*. See *C. ovale*. *C. semiovale Viessensii*. 1. See *C. ovale*. 2. See *Corpus callosum*. *C. sensitivum*. See *Sensory* CENTRE. *C. tendineum* (seu tendinosum) diaphragmatis. See *C. nervinum*. *Centra vasomotoria*. See *Vasomotor* CENTRES. *C. Viessensii*. See *C. ovale*. *C. vitale*. See *Respiratory* CENTRE. — *Expirationse* (Ger.). See *Expiratory* CENTRE. *Gefühlse* (Ger.). See *Tactile* CENTRE. *Geruchse* (Ger.). See *Olfactory* CENTRE. *Geschmackse* (Ger.). See *Taste* CENTRE. *Herzhemmungse* (Ger.). See *Cardiac inhibitory* CENTRE. *Höre* (Ger.). See *Auditory* CENTRE. — *Hustene* (Ger.). See *Coughing* CENTRE. — *Inspirationse* (Ger.). See *Inspiratory* CENTRE. — *Krampe* (Ger.). See *Convulsion* CENTRE. — *Lidschlusse* (Ger.). See *Eyelid-closure* CENTRE. — *Niesene* (Ger.). See *Sneezing* CENTRE. *Primäres C. des Geruchsnerven* (Ger.). See *Olfactory* BULB. *Psycho-akustisches C.* (Ger.). See *Acoustic* CENTRES. — *Psycho-geusisches C.* (Ger.). See *Taste* CENTRE. *Psycho-öptisches C.* (Ger.). See *Visual* CENTRE. *Psycho-ömisches C.* (Ger.). See *Olfactory* CENTRE. — *Psychosensibles C.* See *Tactile* CENTRE. *Rindene* (Ger.). Any centre in the cerebral cortex. [K, 16.] — *Schlucke* (Ger.). See *Deglutition* CENTRE. — *Schweisscentren* (Ger.). See *Sudoral* CENTRES. *Selle* (Ger.). See *Visual* CENTRE. — *Setschenow'sches Hemmungse* (Ger.). An inhibitory centre in the optic lobes of the frog described by Setschenow. Removal of these parts causes an increase in the general reflex irritability. [K, 16.] — *Sinus centri*. A sinus which follows the longitudinal axis of the bodies of the vertebrae. [L, 14.] — *Speichelse* (Ger.). See *Salivation* CENTRE. — *Sprache* (Ger.). See *Speech-co-ordinating* CENTRE. — *Vomire* (Ger.). See *Vomiting* CENTRE.

CENTRURIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2ru2ri2d-eze2s* Fr., *c. centurides*. A family of the *Scorpionides*. [L, 121.]

CENTULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2lu2b-u2mu2m*. An old name for *Athanasia maritima*. [B, 88, 121.]

CENTUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2m(u2m)*. A hundred. *C. capita*. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88, 121.]

CENTUMGRANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2mu2m-gra2n(u2a)*. The *Polycaרון tetraphyllum*. [B, 121.]

CENTUMMORBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2mu2m-mo2rb(u2a)*. The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 121, 180.]

CENTUMNODIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2mu2m-nod(u2a)*. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121.]

CENTUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2n(u2a)u2n(u2a)u2ku2l(u2a)*. Fr., *centunculus*, *centulle*. A genus of primulaeaceous plants, closely related to *Anagallis*. [B, 19.] — *C. arvensis* [Scroph]. The *Cerastium arvense*. [B, 173.]

CENTURIONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Se2nt(ke2nt)u2u2u2ri2e2n(u2a)*. A tribe of the *Phyllostomidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 118 (L).]

CENTURY-PLANT, n. *Se2nt(u2r)u2ri2-pla2nt*. See *AGAVE americana*. [B, 255; L, 65.]

CENURUS (Lat.), n. m. *Se2nt(u2k)u2u2ru2s(u2a)*. See *CENURUS*.

CEP (Fr.), n. Sa. See *CÈPE* and *CÉPAGE*. *C. blanc*. The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 121.] — *C. noir*. The *Boletus arcus*. [B, 121.] — *Faux c.* The *Boletus luridus*. [B, 121.]

CEPA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2ka2pa2*. Also written *carpa*, *cepe*, and *carpa*. The onion; of Monch and Bernhardt, a genus of plants now referred to *Allium*. [B, 180.] *Bulbus cepae*. The bulb of *Allium cepa*. [B, 180.] *Bulbus cepae oblongae*. The bulb of *Allium fistulosum*. [B, 180.] *C. alba et rubra*. The *Allium c.* [B, 200.] *C. angulosa* Bernhardt. The *Allium angulosum*. [B, 173.] *C. ascalonica* Pliny. *C. ascalonitides* [Parkinson]. *C. fissilis* [J. Baubin]. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 200.] — *C. longa*. The *Allium c.* [B, 200.] *C. marina*. The bulb of *Scilla maritima*. [B, 180.] *C. moly* [Monch]. The *Allium moly* of Linnaeus. [B, 173.] *C. obliqua* [Monch]. The *Allium obliquum*. [B, 173.] *C. oblonga*. The *Allium fistulosum*. [B, 180.] *C. porci*. Squill [B, 50.] *C. rotunda et longa* [J. Baubin]. *C. rubra et alba* [J. Baubin]. The *Allium c.* [B, 200.] *C. schoenoprasa* [Monch]. *C. scetilis* [Rapp]. *C. scetilis juncifolia perennis* [Tournefort]. The *Allium schoenoprasum*. [B, 200.] *C. sterilis* [Baubin]. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 200.] *C. ursina* [Bernhardt]. The *Allium ursinum*. [B, 173.] — *C. ventricosa* [Bernhardt]. The *Allium obliquum*. [B, 173.] *C. victorialis*. The *Allium victorialis*. [B, 173.] *C. vulgaris* [Bernhardt]. *C. vulgaris floribus et tunicis candidis et purpurascens*. The *Allium c.* [B, 173, 200.] *Linimentum cepae*. See *UNGUENTUM SUPPURANS*.

CEPA-CABALLO (Sp.), n. *Tha2pa2ka2ba2l(u2a)*. The *Carduus arvensis*. [B, 121.]

CEPACEOUS, adj. *Se2pa2sh(u2a)*. Lat., *capaceus*. Fr., *capacé*. Having an onion-like odor. [L, 180.]

CEPE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Se2ka2pe2a2*. Of Adamson, a section of the *Liliaceae*, comprising the genera *Asphodelus*, *Ornithogalum*, *Helonias*, *Cepa*, *Allium*, and *Porrum*. [B, 170.]

CEPEA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2ka2pe2a2*. Gr., *κεφαία* [Thes. c. 181]. 1. A plant, probably the *Sedum c.* [B, 180.] 2. A subdivision of the genus *Leucas*. [L, 41.]

CÉPAGE (Fr.), n. Sa-pa2zh. A species or variety of the grape-vine, especially of the grape-vine as cultivated for use; collectively, a vintage. [B, 121.]

CEPASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2ka2pa2s(u2a)u2tru2m(u2a)*. A variety of garlic, also the *Allium ascalonicum* and *Allium schoenoprasum*. [Dale (B, 200).]

CEPE (Lat.), n. f. *Se2ka2pe2a2*. See *CEPA*.

CÈPE (Fr.), n. *Se2p*. A name applied to several edible species of *Boletus*. [B, 121.] *C. cordon-rouge*. The *Boletus pachypis*. [B, 105.] *C. creux*. The *Boletus castaneus*. [B, 105.] *C. de Bordeaux*, *C. de Fontainebleau*. Varieties of the *Boletus edulis* (q. v.). [B, 105.] *C. de Juillet*. The *Boletus versipellis*. [B, 105.] — *C. écaillé-longue-tige*. The *Boletus radicans*. [B, 105.] — *C. franc*. The *Boletus arcus* and the *Boletus edulis*. [B, 105, 173.] — *C. franc à tête noire*. A variety of *Boletus edulis* with a black pileus. [B, 105.] *C. noir*. The *Boletus arcus*. [B, 173.] *C. obson*. The *Boletus obsonium*. [B, 105.] — *C. ordinaire*. The *Boletus edulis*. [A, 385.] — *C. peaucier à verrues*. The *Boletus peltatus*. [B, 105.] — *C. perroquet*. The *Boletus psittacus*. [B, 105.] — *C's pinaux*. Of Paulet, a family of *Fungi*. [B, 121.] — *C. royal*. The *Boletus aestivalis*. [B, 105.] *C. soufré*. The *Hypomyces chrysospermus*. [B, 121.]

CÉPÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-pa. See *CEPEA*.

CEPERNKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Tsap e2r2kra2u2t*. The *Sedum cepaea*. [B, 180.]

CEPHADELIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Se2f(ke2f)u2a2d(u2a)el(al)u2a2*. See *CEPHALOPODA*.

CÉPHAÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa2-al ed. See *CEPHAELIS*.

CEPHAELIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Se2f(ke2f)u2a2e2al(u2a)u2e2*. Of Reichenbach, De Candolle, and others, a section of rubiaceaceous plants, comprising *Cephaelis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CÉPHAÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa2-al-e. See *CEPHAELIS*.

CEPHAELINE, n. *Se2f-a2-el-en*. See *EMETINE*.

CEPHAELIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2f(ke2f)u2a2el(al)u2s*. Fr., *céphaélide*, *céphélide*. Ger., *Kopfeere*. Of Swartz, a genus of rubiaceaceous shrubs, undershrubs, and herbs, of the tribe *Psychotriae*, comprising about seventy species distributed over the whole world. [B, 42.] — *C. asthmatica* (Vahl). A West Indian species, used as a remedy in respiratory disorders. [B, 121.] — *C. Aubletii* (De Candolle). See *C. involucreta*. — *C. Bearii*. A Mexican species, used medicinally. [B, 121.] — *C. cyanocarpa*. A Mexican species mentioned along with the *C. ipecacuanha*. [B, 224.] *C. diversifolia* (Willdenow). The *Geophila diversifolia*. [B, 180.] — *C. elata* (Swartz). A West Indian species, employed medicinally. [B, 121.] — *C. emetica* (Persoon). The *Ronabea* (*Psychotria*) *emetica*, also the *C. ipecacuanha*. [B, 180.] — *C. involucreta* (Willdenow). An undershrub of Guiana, employed in asthma. [B, 121, 180.] — *C. ipecacuanha* (Richard). Fr., *ipécacuanha*. Ger., *brechennerregende Kopfeere*, *echte Brechenwurzel*. It., Sp., *ipécacuanha*. Syn.: *Culicoca*



THE CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA. [A, 327.]

area [Brotero] (et *ipécacuanha* [Brotero]). An undershrub or herb indigenous to Brazil and frequently cultivated there. The root is *ipécacuanha* (q. v.). [B, 121, 153, 180.] *C. muscosa* (Swartz). A small tree of Cuba and Martinique. The root is used as an emetic. [B, 180.] — *C. panicata* (Vahl). A shrub of Jamaica, used as an emetic. [B, 180.] — *C. reniformis* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth. The *Geophila reniformis*. [B, 180.] — *C. ruelliaefolia* (Chamisso and Schlechtendahl). A South American species. The seeds are employed as a rat poison in Brazil. [B, 121.]

CEPHALACENUS (Lat.), adj. *Se2f(ke2f)u2a2a2(u2a)u2s(u2a)u2e2n(u2a)*. From *κεφαλή*, and *αἶσα*, a thorn. Fr., *cephalacene*. Ger., *Kopflorner*. Having a prickly head; as a n., in the n. pl., *Cephalacene*, a family of the *Perceidae*. [L, 180.]

CEPHALACANTHE (Fr.), **CEPHAELACENE** (Fr.), adj's *Se2f(u2a2)u2ka2nt*, *se2n*. See *CEPHALACENUS*.

CEPHALAD, adv. *Se2f(u2a2)u2d*. From *κεφαλή*, the head. Toward the head. [L, 343.]

CEPHALEA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l a2l* Gr. κεφαλαία from κεφαλή, the head. Fr. *cephale*. Chronic, severe, deep-seated headache. [A, 322, 326.] L. 41, 94, 132. **C. ab acri-monia**. A headache due to acrimony of the humors. [L, 132.] **C. arthritica** (Musgrave). Syn. *podagra capitis*. A variety of headache alternating with gouty pains in the feet. [L, 132.] **C. febricosa**. Hemerisma attributed to latent intermittent fever. [L, 132.] **C. gravis**. Dull pain with a sense of heaviness over the whole head, sometimes intermittent. [L, 83.] **C. juvenum**. Headache attending puberty. [L, 119.] **C. melancholica** (Galen). Chronic headache in hypochondriacs. [L, 88, 132.] **C. polonica**. Headache due to phlegm polonica. [L, 132.] **C. serosa**. Headache due to serous effusion within the skull. [L, 132.] **C. spasmodica**. Sick headache. [L, 83.] **C. syphilitica**. Fr. *cephalalgie syphilitique*. Headache due to syphilis. [L, 132.]

CEPHALEMATOCELE (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e m a2l e m a2l a2l a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, αἷμα, blood, and κῆλη a tumor. Fr. *cephalématocèle*. A collection of extravasated venous blood beneath the scalp, communicating with a sinus of the dura mater through an opening in the skull. [A, 325.]

CEPHALEMATOMA (Lat., n. n. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e m a2l e m a2l a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, αἷμα, blood (see also αἷμα). Fr. *cephalématome*. Ger. *Cephalomatoma*. *Kephalomatoma*. It. *cephalomatoma*. Sp. *cephalomatoma*. 1. Properly, a swelling due to a collection of blood between one or more of the bones of the skull and the pericranium. 2. See *APERT succedaneum*. **C. dura matris**. See *Internal c.* **C. neonatorum**. See *APERT succedaneum*. **C. spurium**. **C. subaponeuroticum**. A gelatinous exudation beneath the occipitofrontal aponeurosis. [A, 326.] **C. subpericranium**. **C. verum**. See *C.* (1st def.). **Internal c. Lat. *c. dura matris*. Fr. *cephalématome interne*. A *c.* situated between the dura mater and the bone, in the new-born. [L, 87.]**

CEPHALEMATOME (Fr., n. f. *Sa fa2l a2l e m a2l e m a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, αἷμα, blood, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr. *cephalématome*. A sort of manometer to be inserted into the head in animals to ascertain if the amount of blood within the head is increased or diminished. [L, 49.]

CEPHALÉMIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e m a2l e m a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and αἷμα, blood. Fr. *céphalémie*. Ger. *Blutüberfüllung des Kopfes*. An excess of blood in the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALÉODA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ὄδω, to lead. Fr. *cephaléode*. A class of Mollusca. [L, 189.]

CEPHALÉUS (Lat., n. adj. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλαίος. Pertaining to the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAGOGUS (Lat., n. n. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄγω, to lead. Fr. *cephalagogue*. Ger. *Kopfführer*. An obstetrical forceps. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAGIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄγω, to lead. Fr. *cephalagie*. Ger. *Kopfgicht*. Chronic gouty or rheumatic headache. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAGRAPHIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and γράφω, to write. Fr. *cephalographie*. See *CEPHALOGRAPHY*.

CEPHALAGRE (Fr., n. *Sa fa2l a2l e a2l* Gr. See *CEPHALAGRA*.

CEPHALAGRICUS (Lat., adj. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλαίος. Pertaining to cephalagra. [A, 322.]

CEPHALAIRE (Fr., adj. *Sa fa2l a2l e a2l* Gr. See *CEPHALAGRA*.

CEPHALALGEN (Lat., n. adj. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλαλγής. Affected with or causing headache. [A, 322, 387.]

CEPHALALGIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr. *cephalalgie*, *mal de tête*. Ger. *Cephalalgie*, *Kopfschmerz*. It. *Sp. cefalalgia*. Headache; of the ancients, a slight, limited, and transitory pain in the head, as distinguished from cephalaea, which was a violent and more or less chronic headache. [L, 88.] **C. anæmica**. Fr. *céphalalgie anémique*. Headache due to spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels of the head. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **C. anemotropa**. A headache due to changes of the wind. It occurs in certain individuals when the wind is from a certain direction and disappears with a change of wind. [L, 132.] **C. catamenialis**. Fr. *cephalalgie menstruelle*. A headache due to suppression of the menses, or accompanying the menses. [L, 87.] **C. catarrhalis**. The headache of acute catarrh (a common cold). [L, 119.] **C. congestiva**. Fr. *cephalalgie congestive*. Congestive headache. [D, 63.] **C. dyspeptica**. Dyspeptic headache. [D, 63.] **C. epileptica** (Sieveking). Epileptic headache; the periodical headache of nervous persons; so called on account of the relation between certain forms of headache and epilepsy. [D, 35.] **C. febrilis**. Fr. *céphalalgie fébrile*. The headache of fevers and inflammations. [D, 132.] **C. gravidarum**. The headache of pregnancy. [L, 87.] **C. hæmorrhoidalis**. Fr. *céphalalgie hæmorrhoidale*. Headache due to hæmorrhoids and constipation. [L, 132.] **C. hyperæmica**. Congestive headache. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **C. hysterica**. Fr. *céphalalgie hystérique*. Hysterical headache. [L, 132.] **C. CLAVES hysterica**. **C. inflammatoria**. Ger. *inflammatorischer Kopfschmerz*. See *C. febrilis*. **C. irritabilis**. See *C. hysterica*. **C. metallica**. A headache to which metal workers, smelters, and the like are subject. [L, 132.] **C. muscularis** (Burder). Fr. *cephalalgie musculaire*. A form of external headache which is limited to the muscles and aponeuroses which cover the head, especially to the occipitofrontalis and temporal muscles. [D, 63; L, 88.] **C. nervosa**. Fr. *céphalalgie nerveuse*. Ger. *nervöser Kopfschmerz*. So-

called nervous headache. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **C. neuralgica**. Fr. *cephalalgie neuralgique*. Neuralgic headache; pain in the head which is in some cases, intermittent in others, continuous in character; and is usually limited to one side of the head, or face, or both. It is often recurrent at regular intervals. [D, 63.] **C. neurasthenica**. Ger. *neurasthenischer Kopfschmerz*. Headache with a sense of pressure; observed in cases of general neurasthenia. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **C. organica**. Fixed and deep-seated pain which appears to be within the head. It resembles the plethoric form of congestive headache, and is subject to increase and decrease of severity. [D, 63.] **C. periodica**. Fr. *cephalalgie périodique*. Periodical headache. [D, 63.] See *C. neuralgica*. **C. periosteosa**. Headache which is confined to the pericranium. It is usually limited to one spot, is attended by swelling (especially when syphilis is the cause), and is increased by firm pressure. [D, 63.] **C. pharyngo-tympanica**. A form of *c.* dependent on catarrh of the pharynx and middle ear; characterized by more or less violent paroxysms of pain, generally in the areas supplied by the auriculo-temporal and great occipital nerves. [Légal, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," XI, 2; "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 137.] **C. plethorica**. Fr. *cephalalgie plethorica*. Ger. *plethorischer Kopfschmerz*. Headache accompanying or due to plethora. [L, 132.] **C. pulsatilis**. Fr. *céphalalgie pulsatile*. Headache in which the pain, chiefly at the temples, is pulsatory; headache with a sensation of pulsation in the head. [L, 83, 132.] **C. rheumatica**. Ger. *rheumatischer Kopfschmerz*. Rheumatic headache; usually seated in the scalp. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **C. spasmodica**. **C. stomachica** (Riverius). Sick headache. [L, 83, 132.] Cf. *MIGRAINE*. **C. sympathetica**. See *C. dyspeptica*. **C. syphilitica**. Fr. *cephalalgie syphilitique*. Ger. *syphilitischer Kopfschmerz*. See *CEPHALEA syphilitica*. **C. toxica**. Fr. *cephalalgie toxique*. Headache due to poisoning, as with alcohol, chloroform, narcotics, the fumes of charcoal, etc., or to uræmia. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **C. vasomotoria** (Eulenburg). Congestive headache due to paresis of the vaso-motor nerves. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).] **Neuro-ocular c.** Headache caused by continuous use of the eyes in cases of asthenopia of accommodative or muscular origin. [Parinaud, "Rec. d'ophtalm.," Nov., 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 162.] **Ocular c.** Headache due to any ocular defect. [Parinaud, L. c.]

CEPHALALGIC, adj. *Se2f a2l a2l i2l i2l* Gr. κεφαλαλγικός. Lat. *cephalalgicus*. Fr. *céphalalgique*. Ger. *cephalalgisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or disposed to, headache; as a n., a person subject to headaches. [A, 322, 385, 387.]

CEPHALALGIE (Fr.), n. *Sa fa2l a2l e zhe*. See *CEPHALALGIA*. **C. arthritica**. See *CEPHALAGRA*. **C. circumscribe**. Headache occupying a limited portion of the head. [L, 87.] **C. diffuse**. Headache occupying the entire surface of the cranial region. [L, 87.] **C. du rhumatisme cérébral**. **C. épicranienne**. See *CEPHALALGIA muscularis*. **C. menstruelle**. See *CEPHALALGIA catamenialis*. **C. réflexe**. See *C. symptomatique*. **C. sanguine**. See *CEPHALALGIA congestiva*. **C. symptomatique**. Headache due to some cause outside of the head or nervous system, and occurring as an accompaniment or symptom of some constitutional affection, or due to disease of some remote organ. [L, 88.] **C. syphilitique**. See *CEPHALEA syphilitica*.

CEPHALALGY, n. *Se2f a2l a2l i2l* See *CEPHALALGIA*.

CEPHALALOGIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ὄδω, to lead. Fr. *cephalalogie*. See *CEPHALAGOGUS*.

CEPHALANDRA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθη, a man, on account of the head-like process formed by the united apices of the anthers. Fr. *cephalandre*. Of Schrader, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants, of the tribe *Cucurbitaceae*. [B, 12, 121.] **C. indica** (Naud.). **C. Schimperii** (Naud.). **C. wrightiana** (Römer). Syn. *beembo* (Beng.). *Brignonia grandis* (Linnaeus) (seu *palmata* (Wallich)), *Coccinia indica* (Wight and Arnott), *Momordica monodelpha* (Roxburgh). A climbing plant indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and India. The root and leaves are employed medicinally in India in small-pox and inflammatory fevers. [B, 19, 180, 212.]

CEPHALANTHEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr. *céphalanthées*. Of Kunth, Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, and Bartling, a section of the *Rubiaceae* comprising *Morinda*, *Cephalanthus*, and *Nauclea*; by De Candolle and succeeding authors restricted to include only the genus *Cephalanthus*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALANTHIDIE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr. *céphalanthidies*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Fructitubia*, consisting of the single genus *Cephalanthus*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALANTHIUM (Lat., n. n. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr. *céphalanthe*. Ger. *Blumenkopf*. Of Richard, the capitulum of the *Compositae*. [B, 1.]

CEPHALANTHUS (Lat., n. n. treated by botanists as m. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr. *céphalanthe*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of North American and Asiatic rubiaceous shrubs and small trees, of the tribe *Nauclea*. [B, 12, 215.] **C. chinensis** (Lamarek). The *Nauclea orientalis*. [B, 173.] **C. occidentalis** (Linnaeus). **C. oppositifolius** (Mönch). Fr. *bois bouton*. The button-bush, button-wood, crane-willow, swamp-dogwood; a shrub 3 to 15 feet high, growing throughout the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf States. Its bark is bitter, laxative, and tonic, and has been used as a remedy in intermittent fevers, paralysis, and syphilis. It contains a crystallizable acid, an amorphous, bitter principle, a substance resembling saponin, tannic acid, etc. [B, 5, 81, 173, 215.] **C. orientalis** (Linnaeus). A species corresponding in part to the *Nauclea cadamba*, in part to the *Nauclea orientalis*. [B, 180.]

CEPHALANTIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2f kēf a2l a2l e a2l e a2l* Gr. κεφαλή, the head, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr. *céphalantie*. Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Eubanea*, comprising the subfamilies *Naucledia* and *Cepheidia*. [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALANTIDLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n-a2n(a2)l2(a2)2e2. See CEPHALANTHIDLE.

CEPHALAPAGOTOME, n. Se2f(a2)2p(a2)2g(a2)2o2m. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἀπαγεῖν*, to drag away, and *τομή*, to cut. Fr., *cephalopagotome*. An old name for a form of cephalotome. [Hullin A., 385.]

CEPHALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)l2(a2)2e2. Fr., *cephalarie*. Of Schrader, a genus of dipterous plants. [B., 12, 14.] **C. ambrosioides**. Römer and Schultes. The common variety of *C. communis*. [B., 214.] **C. appendiculata** [Schrader]. The *Dipsacus pilosus*. [B., 214.] **C. centauroides** [Coulter]. Syn.: *Lepanophytus centauroides* [Lag.], *Scabiosa centauroides* [Lamarck], *et transylvanica* [Allott], *et ambrosioides* [Smith and Sillim], *et leucantha* [Waldstein and Kitabelt]. A perennial species growing throughout the Levant and in southern Siberia. Several varieties are described. The bitter achema have been considered to be aperient, resolvent, and depurative, and, with the root, have been used in syphilis, cutaneous disorders, and the eruptive diseases. [B., 180, 214.] **C. comiculata**. Römer and Schultes. A variety of *C. centauroides*. [B., 180, 214.] **C. cretacea** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. centauroides*. [B., 180, 214.] **C. levigata** [Schrader]. The common variety of the *C. centauroides*. [B., 214.]

CEPHALARTIC, adj. Se2f(a2)2r2t2k. Lat., *cephalarticus*. Fr., *céphalartique*. Ger., *kopfreinigend*. Relieving headache; as a n., a remedy which purges the head. [A., 322; L., 11, 49, 109.]

CEPHALASPIDE (Lat.), **CEPHALASPIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)sp(a2)l2(a2)2e2. -e2e2's. A suborder of the *Tubuliferi*. [L., 173.]

CEPHALASPIDINI [Lankester] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)sp(a2)l2(a2)2e2-in-e2n. An order of the *Gamouler*. [L., 121.]

CEPHALASPIDOBENI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)sp(a2)l2(a2)2e2-ben(a2)2e2-in-e2n. Fr., *cephalaspidobenes*. *cephalaspidobenes*. Of Rügen, a tribe of the *Geosaurae* having plates on the head. [L., 11, 116.]

CEPHALATA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2. Fr., *cephalés*. A section of *Mollusca*, embracing those provided with a head. [L., 180.] See CEPHALOPHORA.

CEPHALATE, adj. Se2f(a2)2at. Lat., *cephalatus*. Fr., *cephalé*. Provided with a head; as a n., a mollusc provided with a head. [L., 56, 73.]

CEPHALATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-om(a2)2e2. See CEPHALOTOMY.

CEPHALATUS (Lat.), adj. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-u2s(a2)2e2. See CEPHALATA and CEPHALATE.

CEPHALE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2. Gr., *κεφαλή*. The head. [A., 335.]

CEPHALEE (Fr.), n. Sa fa3l-a. See CEPHALEA. **C. de croissance**. A form of cephalaea attributed to rapid growth. [Union med., May 3, 1881, p. 771 (L).]

CEPHALÉIDÉES (Fr.), n. f. pl. Sa fa3l-a-e2d-a. See CEPHALEIDEE.

CEPHALÉIS (Fr.), n. Sa fa3l-a-es. See CEPHAELIS.

CEPHALÉLIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. A subtribe of the *Larapidae*. [L., 217.]

CEPHALÉMATOME (Fr.), n. Sa fa3l-am-a2 tom. See CEPHALÉMATOMA. **C. des femmes**. A cephalématoma said to form in young women in connection with delayed menstruation. [Treves (A.), 93.]

CEPHALÉODES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa fa3l-a-od. See CEPHALEODA.

CEPHALÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa fa3l-a. See CEPHALATA.

CEPHALETRON [Owen] (Lat.), n. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-tron. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἔτρον*, the belly. A proposed term for the anterior division of the body in the *Crustacea*. [L., 121.]

CEPHALHEMATOCÉLE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-m(a2)2e2-oc(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. See CEPHALHEMATOCÉLE.

CEPHALHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-m(a2)2e2. See CEPHALEMIA.

CEPHALHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-m(a2)2e2-om(a2)2e2. See CEPHALHEMATOMA.

CEPHALHYDROCELE, n. Se2f(a2)2hid(a2)2e2. From *κεφαλή*, the head, *ῥῆμα*, water, and *κύημα*, a tumor. An accumulation of watery fluid under the fasciæ covering the cranium, generally as the result of fracture of the skull. [Brit Med Jour., May 12, 1888, p. 1004; N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 25, 1888, p. 217.]

CEPHALIADE (Fr.), n. Sa fa3l-a-2d. See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CEPHALIC, adj. Se2f(a2)2l2k. Gr., *κεφαλικός*. Lat., *cephalicus*, *cephalicus*. Fr., *cephalique*. Ger., *cephalisch*. It., *cefalico*. Sp., *cefalico*. Pertaining to the head; as a n., a remedy for headache or other disorder of the head. [A., 325.]

CEPHALICA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cephalicus* *crania* understood. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. Fr., *céphalique*. The cephalic vein. [L., 80.] **C. pollicis**. A branch of the cephalic vein going to the thumb. [L., 112.]

CEPHALICE (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *cephalicus* *morbi* understood. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. In W. Farr's classification, brain diseases. [B.]

CEPHALICUS (Lat.), adj. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. See CEPHALIC.

CEPHALIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-a2. A *subclass* of the *Taracheata*, including the *Tarachea* and *Mollusca*. [E. Lewis, "Fauna of the Zool. Soc.," 1890, p. 118 (L).]

CEPHALIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-a2. Fr., *cephalidiens* [Latreille]. A series of animals having a small so-called head. [L., 180.]

CEPHALIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-a2-m(a2)2e2. Gr., *κεφαλίδιον*. A little head, a capitulum. [A., 322.]

CEPHALINA (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2. See SARCOCEPHALUS.

CEPHALIN (Fr.), adj. Sa fa3l-a2n2. Fixed by the head, provided with a head. [A., 385.]

CEPHALINDEX, n. Se2f(a2)2n2-de2x. See CEPHALIC INDEX.

CEPHALINE, n. Se2f(a2)2en. A substance allied to lecithine, composed of glycerophosphoric acid and a base; derived from the brain. [B., 270.]

CEPHALINE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-a2. Gr., *κεφαλίνη*. Fr., *céphaline*. It., *cefalina*. An old term for that part of the tongue nearest the fauces, where the sense of taste is most developed. [Gorrieus (A.), 225; L., 41, 43.]

CEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2. Gr., *κεφάλιον*. Fr., *cephalion*. See CEPHALIDIUM.

CEPHALIONITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa fa3l-i2-on-et. Inflammation of the cerebellum. [L., 82.]

CEPHALIONORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa fa3l-i2-on-o-ra-me. Hemorrhage into the cerebellum. [L., 82.]

CEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. Gen., *cephalitidis*. From *κεφαλή*, the head (see also -itis). Fr., *cephalite*. Ger., *Kopfentzündung*. See ENCEPHALITIS. **C. aegyptiaca**. An epidemic variety of encephalitis observed in Egypt in early summer, during hot winds. [L., 132.] **C. littriana**. Inflammation of the pineal gland. [L., 132.] **C. meningia**. See MENINGITIS. **C. nervosa**. See PERTUSSIS. **C. sericus**. See CAUMA. **C. spontanea**. Syn.: *morbus subitilis*, *phrenitis hectica* [Hippocrates]. A form of encephalitis in which the symptoms are severe pain in the head and spine, abolition of all sensation, and progressive palsy; spasms are frequent, and patients often tear their persons. [L., 132.] **C. verminosa**. An epidemic observed in France in 1545, believed to be due to the presence of worms, which were ejected in large numbers from the mouth. [L., 132.]

CEPHALITY, n. Se2f(a2)2i2t2i2. From *κεφαλή*, the head. In zoology, a preponderance of the head over the rest of the organism. [Agassiz, "Proc. of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist.," viii, p. 279 (L).]

CEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2. 1. See CEPHALIDIUM. 2. The female inflorescence in the *Pandaneæ*. [B., 121.] 3. An enlargement of the summit of the axis in the *Melocactus*, covered with woolly hairs among which the flowers develop. [B., 19.]

CEPHALIZATION, n. Se2f(a2)2i2z-a2shu2n. The concentration of organs around a single nerve-centre; a term proposed by Dana for the process by which the head becomes distinguished from the rest of the body in animals. [L., 227.]

CEPHALIZED, adj. Se2f(a2)2izd. Having the process of cephalization complete. [L., 121.]

CEPHALOBANCHIATA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-ban(a2)2ch2(a2)2i2-a2. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *βράγχια*, gills. Fr., *cephalobranches*. Ger., *Cephalobranchien*. Syn.: *Tubicola*. An order of the *Annelida*, having branchiæ at the anterior extremity of the body. [L., 147.]

CEPHALOBANCHIATE, adj. Se2f(a2)2o2-ban(a2)2ch2(a2)2i2-at. Lat., *cephalobranchiatus*. Fr., *céphalobranché*. Having branchiæ near or upon the head. [L., 147.]

CEPHALOBANCHUS, n. pl. Se2f(a2)2o2-ban(a2)2ch2(a2)2i2-s. See CEPHALOBANCHIATA.

CEPHALOCARPI [Genth] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-carpi2. A division of lichens, consisting of the order *Cladonia*. [B., 121, 170.]

CEPHALOCATHARTIC, adj. Se2f(a2)2o2-ka2th-a2r2t2k. Lat., *cephalocatharticus* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *καθαρτικός*, cleansing). Fr., *cephalocathartique*. Ger., *kopfpurgend*, *kauptreinigend*. See CEPHALARTIC.

CEPHALOCÉLE (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-c(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2. In Eng., *se2f(a2)2o2-c(a2)2e2-l2(a2)2e2*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κύημα*, a tumor. A congenital or acquired hernial protrusion of a portion of the contents of the cranium. [A., 326.]

CEPHALOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-c(a2)2e2-n2e2-s2e2. Gen., *cephalocentesis*. Fr., *céphalocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechen des Kopfes*. The operation of puncturing the head, as in hydrocephalus. [E.]

CEPHALOCERATON (Lat.), n. n. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-c(a2)2e2-r(a2)2e2-t(a2)2e2-n. See ISOETES.

CEPHALOCERCAL, adj. Se2f(a2)2o2-su2rk-a2l. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κέρκος*, the tail. In zoology, lengthwise of the body. [L., 343.]

CEPHALOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-col(a2)2e2-s2e2. Gen., *cephalocholos* *e2s(a2)2e2* (-is). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *χολαίον*, to rouse the bile. Fr., *cephalocholose*. Ger., *Gallenberden des Hirns*. An old name for some affection of the brain attributed to biliary derangement. [A., 322.]

CEPHALOCHORDA (Lat.), **CEPHALOCHORDATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Se2f(ke2f)a2h(a3)h-a2n(a2)2e2-ch(a2)2o2rd(a2)2e2. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *χορδή*, a cord. Syn.: *Leptocardia*. A division of the *Chordata* in which the notochord extends from one end of the body to the other and persists through life; a branch of the *Vertebrata* in the widest sense in which the nervous axis does not expand into a brain. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 450 (L); L., 121, 201, 210.]

CEPHALOCALADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. See *ke2f-a2(a3)-o2-klakla2-de-a2*. Of Corda and succeeding authors, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOCALASIA (Lat.), n. f. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-klaz-klakla2-de-a2*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. See *CEPHALOTRIPEPS*.

CEPHALOCOTYLEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-ko2t-a2(a3)-e2-a2*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κοτύλη*, a cup. See *CESTODEA*.

CEPHALOCROTONE (Lat.), n. f. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)krokro2-ton-to2n-e2-e2-a2*. Fr., *cephalocrotone*. A subtribe of the *Acalyphæ*, comprising *Cephalocrotone*, etc. [M. Arg. (B, 214); B, 121.]

CEPHALOCYSTS, n. pl. See *f(a2)-o2-si2sts*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κύστις*, a bag. Fr., *cephalocysts*. See *CESTODEA*.

CEPHALODE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-o-d. See *CEPHALODIUM*.

CEPHALODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-de-a2*. See *CEPHALODIUM*.

CEPHALODÈRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-o-de2r. In zoology, the head and neck when they are fused into one piece. [L, 41.]

CEPHALODES (Lat.), adj. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-de2-as*. See *CEPHALOID*.

CEPHALODESMION (Lat.), **CEPHALODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-de2-si2-mi2-on*, *a2(m)u2m*. Gr., *κεφαλοδεσμιον*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *δεσμός*, a band. Fr., *cephalodesmion*. Ger., *Kopfbünde*. A bandage for the head. [A, 322; L, 135.]

CEPHALODIUM (Sprengel) (Lat.), n. n. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-di2-u2m*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cephalode*, *cephalode*. Ger., *Kopfeide*, *Bruthauptchen*. A rounded, convex, often pedicellate mass found upon the surface or in the substance of certain lichens; formerly considered to be the fructification of the latter, but, according to later authors, of unknown function. According to De Bary, it is to be regarded as an accessory *Alga* mass which enters into the composition of the lichen in addition to the *Alga*, which already forms an essential and constant part of the latter. [B, 1, 54, 121.]—**C. endogenum**. Fr., *cephalodie endogène*. An endogenous c.; one contained with the substance of the thallus of the lichen. [B, 121.]—**C. epigenum**. Fr., *cephalodie épigène*. An epigenous c.; one found upon the superior surface of the thallus and evident as a visible external protuberance. [B, 121.]

C. hypogenum. Fr., *cephalodie hypogène*. An hypogenous c.; one found upon the inferior surface of the thallus. [B, 121.]—**C. pyrenodeum**. An endogenous c. which gives rise to a prominence upon the inferior surface of the thallus. [B, 121.]

CEPHALODUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-du2k-(du2m)-to2r*. Gen., *cephaloductoris*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. See *CAPITIDUCTOR*.

CEPHALODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-di2-m-(du2m)-i2-a2*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *δύμναι*, to mingle with. See *CEPHALOPAGY*.

CEPHALODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-di2-n-(du2m)-i2-a2*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *δύναι*, pain. Fr., *cephalodynie*. Pain in the occipito-frontalis muscle of a rheumatic character: the *rhumatisme péricrânien* of French authors. [D, 74; L, 87.]

CEPHALEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-de2-ma2*. Gen., *cephaledematos*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *οἰδημα*. See *CEDEMA*. Fr., *cephaledème*. Ger., *oedematöse Kopf*.

geschwulst, *oedematöse Wasserkopf*. An oedematous swelling of the head. [A, 322; F, 15.]

CEPHALO-EXTRACTOR, n. See *f(a2)-o2-ex2-trak2-to2r*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *extrahere*, to extract. See *CAPITIDUCTOR*.

CEPHALO-FACIAL, adj. See *f(a2)-o2-fa2-si2-a2*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the skull and to the face. [L, 100.] INDEX.

CEPHALOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-ge2-ni2-si2-si2*. Gen., *cephalogenes* *os*, *gignesis*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *γένεσις*, production. Fr., *cephalogenèse*. Ger., *Kopfbildung*. The development or evolution of the head. [L, 11; Spix (L, 121).]

CEPHALOGRAPH, n. See *f(a2)-o2-gra2f*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *γραφειν*, to write. Fr., *cephalographie*. An instrument for tracing the contours of the head. Harting's c. is the *conformateur* used by hatters. [A, 301; L, 150.]

CEPHALOGRAPHY, n. See *f(a2)-o2-gra2f-i2*. Fr., *cephalographie*. The anatomy of the head; also the use of the cephalograph. [A, 301; L, 49.]

CEPHALOHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-he2-ma2-e2-m-a2(a2)-o2-ni2-a2*. See *CEPHALEMATOMA*.

CEPHALOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-hem2-i2-a2*. See *CEPHALÆMIA*.

CEPHALOHÉMOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa3l-o-a-mo-me2tr. See *CEPHALÈMOMETER*.

CEPHALO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-hu2m(hu2m)-e2r-a2(a2)-li2s*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *humerus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the head and to the humerus; as a n., in the masc., a muscle of the horse corresponding to the deltoid and the clavicular portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid in man. [L, 12.]

CEPHALOID, adj. See *f(a2)-o2-oid*. Gr., *κεφαλώδης*, *κεφαλοειδής* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Lat., *cephalodes*, *cephaloides*, *cephaloideus*. Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopffartig*, *kopfähnlich*. It., *cefaloide*. Sp., *cefaloideo*. Shaped like the head, spherical; capitate. [B, 121; L, 38, 56.]

CEPHALOIDÆ [Leconte] (Lat.), n. f. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-id(ed)e2-e2-a2*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CEPHALOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa3l-o-ed. See *CEPHALOID* and *CEPHALOIDES*; as a n., in the pl., c's, see *CEPHALOIDÆA*.

CEPHALOÏDÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa3l-o-ed-a. Capitate. [B, 121.]

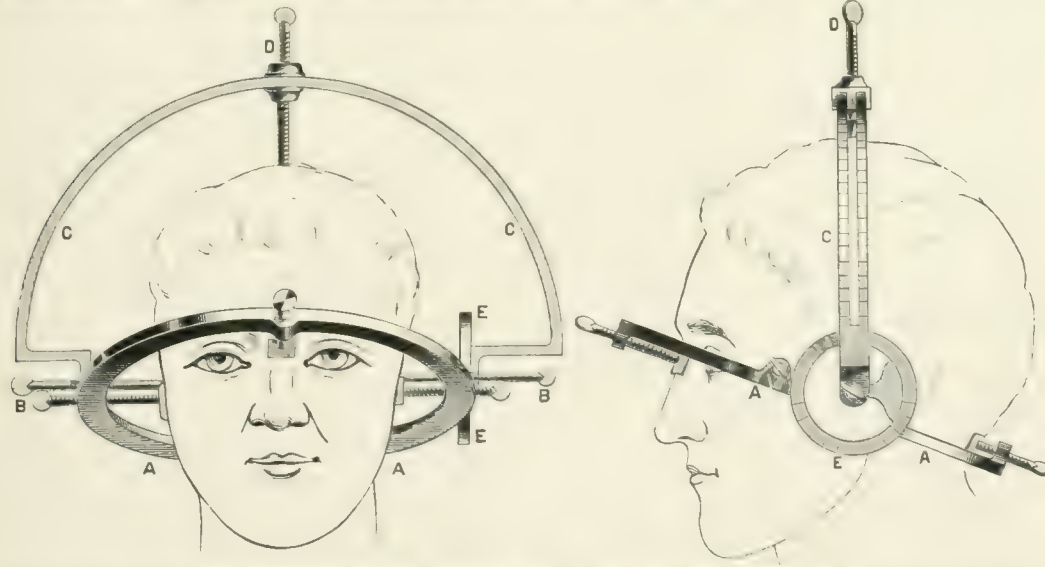
CEPHALOIDEA [Czermak] (Lat.), n. n. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-i2d(ed)e2-a2*. Fr., *cephaloïdes*. Ger., *Kopfler*. Spermatozooids that are merely rounded bodies without tails. [L.]

CEPHALOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-i2d(ed)e2-e2-a2*. Fr., *cephaloïdes*. Of Agardh, a division of lichens, including *Cenomyce*, *Bacomyces*, *Stereocaulum*, and *Coniocybe*. [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-i2d(ed)e2-i2(e)*. Fr., *cephaloïdes*. Of Acharius, an order of lichens (*Cenothalami*), comprising *Cenomyce*, *Bacomyces*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOIDES (Lat.), adj. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-i2d(ed)e2-i2(e)*. Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopffähnlich*. Like a head, disposed in heads or capitula (said of flowers); as a n. m. pl., of Fries, a series of *Hymenothalami*, comprising *Bacomyces*, *Cenomyce*, *Usnea*, and *Stereocaulum*. [B, 1, 170.]

CEPHALOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. See *f(ke2f)-a2(a3)-o2-(o2)-i2d(ed)e2-i2d(u2)u2s*. See *CEPHALOID*.



ANTELME'S CEPHALOMETER (MODIFIED FROM "MEM. DE LA SOC. D'ANTHROPOL.")

AA, a circle passing obliquely around the head just above the eyes, held in place with screws; C, a semicircle pivoted on pins BB, which allow it to be rotated in an antero-posterior direction; D, a rider that can be slipped upon C; E, a circle divided into degrees, which is attached to C and moves with it, showing the angle it forms with AA.

O, no; O2, not; O3, whole; Th, thin; Th2, the; L, like oo in too; U2, blue; U3, lull; U4, full; U5, urn; U6, like ü (German).

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, m; N², tank;

see. Syn: *trepanation du sphénoïde*. A method of breaking up the foetal skull recommended by Guyon. It consists in pushing the piercer of a trephine into the cranial vault and trephining, then inserting a smaller trephine and operating on the base of the skull. A small screw forceps is used for extraction (see *FORCEPS A CRANIOTOMIE*). [A. 23, 24.] **C. répétée sans tractions**. Pajot's term for a method of cephalotripsy in which the base of the skull is first crushed, and then an attempt is made by rotation to bring the flattened head into such relation with the contracted pelvis as to allow of its passage. If there is any resistance, the case is left to Nature for two or three hours, and the crushing is then repeated.

CÉPHALOTRIPSIE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-trep-se-a. Subjected to crushing with a cephalotribe (said of the foetus). [A. 54.]

CÉPHALOTRIPSY, n. Se²f a²l-o-tri²p-si². Lat., *cephalotripsis* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *τριβω*, to crush). Fr., *cephalotripsie*, *brèvement de la tête*. Ger., *Kephalotripsie*, *Zerquetschung des Kindeskopfes*. It., *cefalotripsia*, *cefalotressa*. Sp., *cefalotripsis*. Syn.: *cephalothripsis* [Huter]. The operation of crushing the head of the foetus to facilitate delivery.

CÉPHALOTRIPTÉUR (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-trep-tu²r. See *CÉPHALOTRIBE*.

CÉPHALOTRIPTIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-trep-se. See *CÉPHALOTRIPSIE*.

CÉPHALOTROCH, n. Se²f a²l-o-tro²k. In comparative anatomy and embryology, a ciliated band surrounding the body in front of the mouth. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 433-4.]

CÉPHALOTROTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) tro²tus(tu²s). Gr., *κεφαλότροπος* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *τροπών*, to wound). Wounded in the head. [A. 325.]

CÉPHALOTRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) tri²p-si²tu²s. Gen., *cephalotrypsis* (said of the head, and *τριψω*, expression). Ger., *Kephalotrypsie*. An old term for a form of periodical fever which, finding no lodgment elsewhere, expended itself on the head. [A. 322.]

CÉPHALOTRYPTER (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) tri²p-tu²r p. tu²er. See *CÉPHALOTRIBE*.

CÉPHALOTTE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l ot. See *CÉPALOTE*.

CÉPHALOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) tu²m. See *CÉPALOT*.

CÉPHALOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) tu²s. A genus of plants constituting the *Cephaloteae*. [B.]

CÉPHALOTYPOSIS (Eisenmann) (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ti²p-o-si²s. Gen., *cephalotyposis* (said of the head, and *τυπωσις*, expression). Ger., *Kephalotyposis*. An old term for a form of periodical fever which, finding no lodgment elsewhere, expended itself on the head. [A. 322.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALO-VISCÉRAL (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-vi²s-a-ra²l. Pertaining to the head and to the abdominal viscera. [L. 41.]

CÉPHALOTYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ti²p-si²s. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Jungmanniaceae*. [B. 170.]

CÉPHALOTYPSIS (Eisenmann) (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ti²p-si²s. Gen., *cephalotyposis* (said of the head, and *τυπωσις*, expression). Ger., *Kephalotyposis*. An old term for a form of periodical fever which, finding no lodgment elsewhere, expended itself on the head. [A. 322.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPHALUS, adj. Se²f a²l n²s. Having a head applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc. [L. 56.]

CÉPULA (Lat.), n. f. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) lu²a. Gr., *κέπυλα* (1st def.). 1. An old term for large myrobalauns. [Myrepsus (B. 200)] 2. The *Allium fistulosum*. [B. 121.]

CÉPURICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Gr., *κεπούρικα* (from *κεπος*, a garden). Pot-herbs. [B. 88.]

CER (Ger.), n. Tse²r. Cerium. [B.]—**C-nitrat**. Cerium nitrate. [B. 270.]—**C-oxyd**. Cerium oxide. [B. 270.]—**C-oxydulhydrat**. Cerous hydroxide. [B. 270.]—**C-salz**. A salt of cerium. [B. 270.]—**Oxalsaurer C-oxydulhydrat**. Cerium oxalate. [B. 270.]—**Phosphorsaurer C-oxydulhydrat**. Cerous phosphate. [B.]

CERA (Lat.), n. f. Se²ka-ra². Fr., *cire* (1st def.), *cère* (2d def.). Ger., *Wachs* (1st def.), *Wachshaut* (2d def.). It., *Sp.*, c. 1. Wax; beeswax; the official title in many pharmacopœias. [B.] 2. See *CERE*.—**Butyrum ceræ**. A thick oil obtained by distilling wax. [B. 119.]—**C. alba** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire blanche*, Ger., *weisses Wachs*. It., *c. bianca*. Sp., *c. blanca*. Beeswax bleached by exposure to the air. [B. 5.]—**C. amarilla** (Sp.). Yellow wax. [B.] See *C. flava*.—**C. amyliata**. Pulverulent wax; an excipient for pills containing oils or substances difficult to mix with water. Beeswax is cut into fine shavings, which are dried by several days' exposure. Half of the shavings is mixed in an unglazed porcelain mortar with an equal weight of dry rice-starch, the temperature not being allowed to exceed 16° C.; after powdering, the remaining shavings are incorporated, and the trituration is continued till a fine powder is obtained, which is sifted and kept in air-tight receptacles. [H. Hager, "Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, p. 431; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1889, p. 294.]—**C. arborea**. See *Ceratum Resinæ compositum*.

C. bianca (It.), **C. blanca** (Sp.). See *C. alba*.—**C. chinensis**, **C. chinense** (It.). See *Chinese wax*.—**C. citrina**. See *C. flava*.—**C. de palma** (Sp.). The Peruvian name for the wax of the wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*). [B. 19.] See *Palm-wax*.—**C. di Carnoba** (It.). See *Carnoba wax*.—**C. di mirto** (It.). See *Myrtle-wax*.—**C. di Ocuba** (It.). See *Ocuba wax*.—**C. di palma** (It.). See *Palm-wax*.—**C. flava** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire jaune*, Ger., *gelbes Wachs*. It., *c. gialla*. Sp., *c. amarilla*. Yellow wax; beeswax not bleached. [B. 5.]—**C. fossile** (It.). Fossil wax. [B.]

C. gialla (It.). See *C. flava*.—**C. giaponese** (It.). See *Japan wax*.—**C. inaurata**. Fr., *cérat doré*. A preparation official, in the Brunswick Ph., 1777, made of 10 parts of yellow wax, 3 parts, each, of red lead and sulphate of zinc, and 1 part each of cupric oxide, verdigris, and borax. It was applied to corns. [B. 119, a, 21.]—**C. japonica**. See *Japanese wax*.—**C. nigra**. Ger., *Schwarz-wachs*. A mixture of 5 parts of litharge and 20 of Japanese wax, heated together and then melted with 75 of yellow wax, and mixed with 2 each of soot and Venice turpentine. [B. 270.]—**C. rubra**. Wax mixed with red lead and cinnabar. [B. 270.]—**C. viridis**. See *Ceratum æruginis*.—**Emplastrum ceræ** (Swed. Ph., Belg. Ph.). See *Ceratum Resinæ*. [B. 95, a, 21.]—**Emplastrum ceræ terebinthinum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum citrinum*.—**Oleum ceræ**. Fr., *huile de cire*. Oil of wax; ceruleon. The oil obtained by rectifying the butyrum ceræ; official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B. 119.]—**Unguentum ceræ**. Ointment of wax; made of 4 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, and 1 part of olive oil, melted over a gentle fire and stirred constantly until it grows cold. [L. 104.] Cf. *CERATUM*.

CERABRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) bra²n-ki-a. A suborder of the *Gymnobranchiata*. [L. 282.]

CERACEÆ (Klotzsch) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ka-ra²(a³l)-o(o²) se²ke²-e(a³l-e²). Fr., *céracées*. A division of orchids (*Orchidaceæ*), comprising the subdivisions *Vandeæ*, *Epidendrææ*, and *Malaxidææ*. [B. 170.]

CÉRACÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra²-sa. In Switzerland, a sort of milk food or diet. [L. 42.]

CERACEOUS, adj. Se-ra²-shu²s. Lat., *ceraceus*. Fr., *céracé*. Ger., *wachsartig*. It., *ceraceo*. Sp., *ceráceo*. Waxy; waxlike; of the consistence or appearance of wax. [B. 116, 121, 123.]

CERADIA [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) di²a. Fr., *ceradia*, *ceradia*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CEREA (Lat.), n. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. An old term for a horn of the uterus. [A. 322.]

CERAGO, n. Se-ra²-go. See *HECUREAD*.

CERATA (Lat.), n. f. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérata*, *cérata*. Of Loureiro, a genus of orchids now referred to *Dendrobium*. [B. 42.]—**C. simplicissima** Loureiro. An imperfectly known species of China and Cochinchina, used by the native physicians in nervous prostration and epilepsy. [B. 180.]

CERAIN, n. Se-ra²-i²n. Fr., *céraine*. Of the older chemists, a non-saponifiable body produced, along with margaric acid, by the action of caustic potash on cerin. [Gmelin (B).]

CÉRAISTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra²-ist. See *CERASTIUM*.

CERAITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cératide*. An herb, perhaps fenugreek. [Dioscorides (B. 115).]

CERAJA (Lat.), n. f. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérata*. Of Loureiro, a genus of orchids now referred to *Dendrobium*. [B. 42.]—**C. simplicissima** Loureiro. An imperfectly known species of China and Cochinchina, used by the native physicians in nervous prostration and epilepsy. [B. 180.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²r)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²) ri²ka. Fr., *cérames*, *cérames*. Ger., *C. resin*. See *OTHONNA*. *C. furcata* [Lindley]. See under *OTHONNA*.—**C. resin**. Ger., *C'harz*. The resin of *C. (Othonna) furcata*. [B. 270.]

chatus [Linnaeus, Ger. *Bismuschrotel*, *Moschusbockel*]. Syn. *Callithra muschata* [Latreille]. A species found upon willows. It has a strong musk-like odor, dependent apparently upon a glutinous liquid which exudes from the anus when the animal is irritated. Distilled with alcohol, this liquid forms an ether which is said to be useful as a stomachic tonic and nervine. The insect itself is often mistaken for the Spanish fly. [B, 180.]

CERAMEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramees*. Ger., *Ceramieen*. Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Ceramiaceae*, comprising *Ceranium*, etc., and corresponding to the *Ceramiaceae* [B, 170].

CERAMIACEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramiacees*. Ger., *Ceramieen*. Of Harvey, Lindley, and others, an order or division of *Algae* corresponding in general to the *Ceramiaceae* of J. Agardh. According to some, it is made co-ordinate with the whole order *Florideae* (*Rhodospiraceae*); according to Berkeley, Cohn, and others, it constitutes a division of that order. According to Berkeley, it includes those genera of the *triamphosperma* in which the capsular fruit (sporangium) is either naked or invested with a whorl of threads. [B, 19, 15, 121.]

CERAMIACEOUS (Lat.), adj. *Se2r(a2m)i2a2shu2s*. Lat., *ceramiaceus*. Fr., *ceramiee*. Of or resembling the *Ceranium*; belonging to the *Ceramiaceae*. [B.]

CERAMIAEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramiees*. Of Bory, an order of the *Hydrophyta articulata*, comprising *Ceranium*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERAMICE (Lat., n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Gr., *κεραμικη*. Potter's clay. [Hippocrates (B, 20).]

CERAMIDEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramides*. Of Dumortier and of Gray, a division of the *Thalassophyta*, comprising *Bulbochate*, *Ectocarpus*, *Ceranium*, *Butyracarpum*, and other genera now placed in different orders. [B, 170.]

CERAMIDIUM (Lat., n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Gr., *κεραμίδιον*. Fr., *ceramide*, *kéramide*. Agardh's name for a variety of fructification found in various *Rhodospiraceae* (*Florideae*), consisting of a conical or globose-ovate capsule usually opening by a pore at the summit, and inclosing spores usually four parted to form tetraspores) which are inserted at the bottom of a membranous pericarp. [B, 19, 121.]

CERAMIE (Fr.), n. *Sa-ra2-me*. See CERAMIUM.

CERAMIEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramiees*. Ger., *Ceramieen*. Of Bonnemaisson, a section of the *Hydrophyta bivalvata*; of Agardh, a division of *Confervaceae* or order of *Algae*, comprising *Ceranium*, etc. It consists of genera which are usually monosiphous and filiform or are simpler in their structure than other *Florideae*, approaching the *Confervaceae* in this regard. [B, 75, 121, 170.]

CERAMINEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramiees*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Acetina*, consisting of *Ceranium*. [B, 170.]

CERAMIS (Lat.), **CERAMITIS** (Lat., n. s. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Gr., *κεραμης*, *κεραμιτις*. See CERAMICE.

CERAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*. Gr., *κεραμιον*. Fr., *cerame*, *ceramium*. Ger., *Gluederke* (2d def.). 1. A jar; also a measure containing about nine galls. 2. Of Adanson, a genus of *Algae*, of the order *Ceramiaceae*. 3. Of Blume, a genus now referred to *Bragantia*. 4. Of Reinwardt, a genus of ferns. [B, 121, 200.] **C. eugagropilum** [De Candolle]. Fr., *pelote de mer*, *eugagropile marine*. Syn.: *Conferva eugagropila* [Linnaeus] (sen *hervissima* [Ehrenberg]). *Chloronitum eugagropilum* [Gailion]. A species of *C* (2d def.) found in lakes, which, either powdered or roasted, is used as a remedy for scrofula and as an anthelmintic. [B, 173.] **C. cancellatum** [De Candolle]. **C. catenatum**, **C. ciliatum** [Ducluz]. **C. diaphanum** [Roth]. Different species of *C* (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88, 180.] See **HELMINTHOCORTON**. **C. filum** [Roth]. The *Chorda filum*. [B, 173.] **C. forcipatum**, **C. gracile**. Two species of *C* (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88.] See **HELMINTHOCORTON**. **C. helminthocorton**. Corsican moss. [B, 180.] See **HELMINTHOCORTON**. **C. helminthocortos** [Roth]. The *Gigartina helminthocortos*. [B, 173.] **C. hirsutum** [Roth]. The *Dasya coccone*. [B, 180.] **C. incurvum**. A species of *C* (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88.] **C. Loureiri** [Agardh]. A species of *C* (2d def.) used in Japan and Cochinchina as an article of food. [B, 180.] **C. plicatum** [Roth]. The *Plocamium plicatum*. [B, 173.] **C. plocamium** [Roth]. The *Plocamium cocconeum*. [B, 173.] **C. plumula** [Agardh]. **C. rubrum** [Agardh]. Two species of *C* (2d def.) sometimes found in Corsican moss. [B, 180.] See **HELMINTHOCORTON**. **C. scoparium** [Aut]. The *Sphaerocarpus scoparium*. [B, 180.] **C. strictum** [Roth]. The *Polysiphonia stricta*. [B, 180.]

CERAMOSPERME (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceramospermes*. Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of the subtribe *Coriandree*. [B, 121.]

CERAMURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*. Fr., *ceramurie*, *potter's clay*, and *o2pov*, urine. See **PHOSPHATRIA**.

CERANABA, n. In Brazil, the *Copernicia cerifera*. [B, 19.] See **CARABIDA** WAX.

CERANITES (Lat.), n. m. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*. Fr., *keranites*. A sort of troche mentioned by Galen. [B, 200.]

CERANOIDES (Lat., adj. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceranoide*. Ger., *hornähnlich*. Having branches disposed like horns (a botanical species name). [L, 180.]

CERANTHE [Reichenbach] (Lat., n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceranthe*. See **CERANTHIS**.

CERANTHEMUM (Lat.), **CERANTHEMUS** (Lat., n. s. n. and m. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *ceranthe*. See **CERANTHIS**.

CERANTHEREE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). Fr., *cerantherees*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Alsodineae*, comprising *Alsodeia*, *Cerantthera*, and two other genera since referred to *Alsodeia*. [B, 121.]

CERANTHIA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*). A group of the *Thryphacidae*. [L, 201.]

CERAS (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2m(a2m)i2a2s2*. Gen., *cer'atos* (-is). Gr., *κέρας*. A horn or anything of a horn-like structure. [B, 115, 200.] See also **CERATA**, **CORNEA**, and **CORNU**.

CERASA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *CERASUM* (q. v.). *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2*. Gr., *κέρασα*.

CERASCOME (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)ko(ko2)-me(ma)*. Gr., *κερασκωμη*. The pursnip [Dioscorides] (B, 115.)

CERASCOMION (Lat., n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)ko(ko2)-me(ma)*). Gr., *κερασκόμιον*. The wild vine or its flower. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERASEA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κερασεα*. The cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*). Fr., *cerasees*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amygdalaceae*, consisting of the single genus *Prunus*. [B, 121, 170.]

CERASIA (Lat., n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*). Gr., *κερασια*. The cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASIATUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)si2(a2s2)tu2m*. An old purgative preparation containing cherry-juice, apple-juice, and "essentia mercuriata." [A, 325.]

CERASIFERUS (Lat.), adj. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κερασιφερος*. Bearing cherries (a botanical species name). [B.] See *Prunus cerasifera*.

CERASIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κερασιφορμος*. Shaped like a cherry (a botanical species name). [B, 284.]

CERASIN, n. *Se2r(a2s2)i2n*. Lat., *cerasinum*. Fr., *cerasine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *Sp.*, *cerasina*. A substance occurring in the gum of cherry, apricot, peach, and plum trees, and resembling bassorin in constitution and properties. [Guerin, "Ann. de chim. et de phys." xlix, p. 248 (B).] It is said to be identical with metarabin.

CERASINOSE, n. *Se2r(a2s2)i2n-os*. A carbohydrate derived from cherry-tree gum by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It forms brittle hygroscopic crystals of the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and, on heating with hydrochloric acid or spontaneously, is changed into the isomeric arabinose. [B, 3.]

CERASIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Fr., *cerasiola*. Of Casalpini, the *Tunus communis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERASION (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κεράσιον*. A cherry; also the cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASIOS (Lat.), n. m. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. A name given by Messue to two ointments, which he called the greater and the lesser. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CÉRASIOTE (Fr.), n. *Sa-ra2-ze-of*. A remedy containing cherry-juice. [L, 41.]

CERASIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κεράσιον*. See **CERASION**.

CERASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κερασμα*. A mixture; a mixed drink or potion, more particularly of cold and hot water. [B, 115, 200.]

CERASOS (Lat.), n. m. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Gr., *κερασος*. The cherry-tree. [Theophrastus (B, 115).]

CERASPHORINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Fr., *cerasphorine*. A subfamily of the *Cerambycidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1866, p. 228 (L).]

CERASPHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Fr., *cerasphorie*. Ger., *Horutraget*. Of Illiger, an apophysis of the frontal bone in the mammals, forming the basis of the horn. [L, 180.]

CERASSUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. See **CERASION**.

CERASSUS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. See **CERASION**.

CÉRASTE (Fr.), n. *Sa-ra2-st*. See **CERASTES** and **CERASTIUM**.

CERASTES (Lat.), n. m. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Fr., *κεράστεις*. Fr., *ceraste*. A certain venomous serpent formerly used medicinally. [L, 94.]

CERASTIEE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*). Fr., *cerastiees*. Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Caryophyllaceae*. [B, 121.]

CERASTIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)a2s2(a2s2)se2a2*. Fr., *céras*, a horn, on account of the projections of the capsule in some species. Fr., *céraiste*, *céraiste*. Mouse-ear chickweed; of Linnaeus, a genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the tribe *Alsineae*. [B, 19, 42, 121.] **C. aquaticum** [Linnaeus]. A perennial European herb, used as food in time of scarcity. [B, 173.] **C. arvense** [Linnaeus]. A perennial herb common throughout Europe and the United States, said to be used as a food in time of scarcity. [B, 173.] The flowers *floribus holostis caryophyllis* (sen *arvensis minor alba*)—were formerly employed medicinally, but appear to be inactive. [B, 180.] **C. glomeratum** [Thunberg]. **C. obscurum** [Chaub.]. **C. obtusifolium** [Lamarck]. **C. ovale** [Persoon]. Spe-

imbriata [Spach]. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 28.] — *C. foliis ovatis*. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B. 211.] — *C. foliis ovato-lanceolatis*. The *Prunus c.* [B. 211.] — *C. folio laurino* [Bauhin]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B. 211.] — *C. fructu acido serotino*, *succi sanguinei* [Tournefort]. See *C. acida nigricans*. — *C. fruticosus* [Borkhausen]. The *Prunus chamaecerasus*. [B. 173.] — *C. glauca* [Mönch]. The *Prunus pumila*. [B. 173.] — *C. hiemalis* [Seringe]. The variety *β mollis* of the *Prunus americana*. [B. 286.] — *C. hortensis flore pleno* [Bauhin]. A variety of *Prunus c.* [B. 211.] — *C. humilis* [Host.]. The *Prunus chamaecerasus*. [B. 287.] — *C. ilicifolius* [Nuttall]. The *Prunus dicitfolia*. [B. 286.] — *C. juliana* [De Candolle]. The variety *juliana* of the *Prunus avium*. [B. 287.] — *C. lauro-cerasus* [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B. 180.] — *C. lusitana* [De Candolle]. The *Prunus lusitana*. [B. 214.] — *C. mahaleb* [Miller]. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B. 180.] — *C. major fructu subdulci*, etc. [Bauhin]. The *Prunus avium*. [B. 211.] — *C. marasca*, *C. marasqua*. A species probably to be regarded as a variety of *Prunus avium*. [B. 173, 180.] — *C. micrantha* [Spach]. The low, small-flowered variety of the *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 286.] — *C. nana* [Desfontaines]. A variety of the *Prunus avium*. [B. 173.] — *C. nigra* [Loiseleur, Seringe]. 1. Of the pharmacists, the black cherry, a variety of the *Prunus avium*. 2. Of Loiseleur and Seringe, the *Prunus americana*. [B. 173, 200, 286.] — *C. obovata* [Beck]. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 284.] — *C. occidentalis* [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus occidentalis*. [B. 19, 282.] — *C. padus* [De Candolle]. The *Prunus padus*. [B. 287.] — *C. penis*. See GLASS *penis*. — *C. pennsylvanica* [Aiton]. The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B. 228.] — *C. pubescens* [Seringe]. The pubescent variety of the *Prunus maritima*. [B. 286.] — *C. pumila* [Michaux]. 1. Of Michaux, the *Prunus pumila* [Linnaeus]. 2. Of Baumgarten, the *Prunus chamaecerasus*. [B. 173, 286.] — *C. pygmaea* [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus maritima*. [B. 286.] — *C. racemosa quibuscum*, etc. [Bauhin]. *C. racemosa silvestris* [Jons.], *C. racemosa silvestris, fructu non eduli* [Bauhin]. The *Prunus padus*. [B. 200, 211.] — *C. rubra*. A pharmaceutical term for the red cherry (*Prunus c.*) [B. 200.] — *C. sativa* [Jons.], *C. sativa fructu rotundo*, etc. [Tournefort]. *C. sativa rotunda rubra et acida* [Bauhin]. The *Prunus c.* [B. 200, 211.] — *C. semperflorens* [De Candolle]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B. 88, 173.] — *C. serotina*. 1. Of De Candolle, the *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. 2. Of Loiseleur, perhaps the *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 286.] — *C. silvestris* [Gronovius]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B. 286.] — *C. silvestris amara, mahaleb putata* [Bauhin]. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B. 211.] — *C. silvestris, fructu nigro et rubro* [Bauhin]. The *Prunus avium*. [B. 211.] — *C. silvestris mahaleb* [Mont.]. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B. 200.] — *C. silvestris septentrionalis anglica, fructu rubro parvo serotino* [Ray]. The *Prunus avium*. [B. 211.] — *C. trapezuntina* [Bellardi]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B. 173.] — *C. undulata*. The *Prunus undulata*. [B. 212.] — *C. virginiana* [Michaux, Hooker]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B. 284.] — *C. vulgaris* [Miller]. The *Prunus c.* [B. 200.] — Cortex *cerasi racis* (seu *cerasi acidæ*). The fruit of *Prunus c.* [B. 108.] — Fructus *cerasorum acidorum*. See CERASA *acida*. — Fructus *cerasorum nigrorum*. See CERASA *nigra*. Gummi *cerasorum*. Ger. *Kirschharz*, *Kirschgummi*. The gum which flows from the trunks and branches of cherry-trees. It contains cerasin. [B. 180.] — Nuclei *cerasorum*. See under CERASUM. — Stipites *cerasorum*. See under CERASUM. — Succus *e fructu cerasi* (Fr. Cod.). See Suc *de CERISE*.

CÉRAT (Ger., *n.* Tsa-ra³⁴). See CERATE and CERATUM. — **C'papier**. See CHARTA *cerata*. — **Braunes C'**. See CERATUM *fuscum*. — **C'salbe**. The unguentum cerereum of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205 (a, 21)]. — **Gelbes C'**. See CERATUM *citrinum*.

CÉRAT (Fr.), *n.* Sa-ra³. See (CERATE and CERATUM. **C. adhésif**. See CERATUM *resine*. [B, 119 (a, 21)]. **C. amidonné**. A cerate of 10 parts of starch and 8, 15, or 30 of ceratum Galeni. [B, 92; L, 88]. — **C. ammoniacal**. See *Ammoniacal CERATE*. — **C. anodin**. See *Emplastrum SEMI anodynum*. — **C. antiseptique** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of the alcoholic extract of Peruvian bark dissolved in a little alcohol with 8 parts of ceratum Galeni. [B, 119 (a, 21)]. — **C. arsenical**. See *CERATUM ARSENIC*. — **C. astringent**. An astringent cerate; a generic term including such moderately astringent preparations as *ceratum plumbi*, the *c. de Rhazès*, and the more astringent cerates containing salts of aluminium and zinc (e. g., the *c. de Hufeland*). [B, 46 (a, 21)]. — **C. avec la graisse cantharidée**. The pommade épispastique jaune. [B, 119]. See *UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS*. — **C. avec l'huile cantharidée**. Cerate of cantharides made with an infusion of cantharides in olive-oil. [B, 119]. See *CERATUM CANTHARIDIS*. — **C. belladonné**. A preparation made of ceratum Galeni and one tenth its weight of extract of belladonna. [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 92 (a, 21)]. — **C. blanc**. See *CERATUM Galeni*. — **C. calaminai**. The ceratum calamina. [B, 92 (a, 21)]. See *CERATUM ZINCI carbonatis*. — **C. calmant**. See *CERATUM cum LACDASO*. — **C. calmant de Roux de Brignoles**. A cerate made by replacing the rose-water in ceratum Galeni with cherry-laurel water. [B, 46, 92 (a, 21)]. — **C. camphré** [Form of the Paris Hosp., 1839]. A mixture of 1 part of camphor and 10 parts of ceratum Galeni. [B, 119]. See *CERATUM CAMPHORE*. — **C. cantharidé**. See *CERATUM CANTHARIDIS*. — **C. commun**. The ceratum commune. [B]. See *CERATUM flavum*. — **C. composé**. A compound cerate; usually made by adding medicinal substances to ceratum Galeni. [A, 301]. — **C. cosmétique**. See *COLD CREAM*. — **C. cyanhydrique**. A mixture of 60 parts of ceratum Galeni and 1 part of medicinal (1-per-cent.) hydrocyanic acid. [B, 46]. — **C. de Falek**. See *CERATUM mercuriale Faleki*. — **C. de Galien** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CERATUM Galeni*. — **C. de Goulard** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CERATUM PLUMBI subacetatis*. — **C. de Hufeland**. A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), made of 1 part each of flowers of zinc and lycpodium, and 16 parts of simple cerate. It is used for ulcerated

nipples, moist ringworms, and obstinate itch. [B. 119 (a, 21).] —**C. de Rhazès.** A cerate containing subcarbonate of lead. [B. 16 (a, 21).] See *Unquendum PLUMBI carbonatis*. —**C. de Réchou.** See *Ammoniacal CERATE*. —**C. dessiccantif.** See *CERATUM CESSICANTIS*. —**C. doré.** See *CERATUM CATHARTICUM*. —**C. épulotique.** See *Unquendum ZINCORUM*. —**C. jaune.** [Fr. Cod.] See *CERATUM FLAVUM*. —**C. labial.** See *CERATUM CATHARTICUM* and *CERATUM LABIALE*. —**C. laudanisé.** [Fr. Cod.] See *CERATUM CUM LAUDANO*. —**C. mercuriel.** See *Unquendum HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI*. —**C. mercuriel opiacé.** A cerate made up of equal parts of unguentum mercuriale and ceratum cum extracto opii; used for dressing indolent syphilitic ulcers. [B. 16 (a, 21).] —**C. narcotico-balsamique.** See *Emplastum opi.* —**C. noir.** 1. See *Emplastum PICTIS*. 2. A preparation made of 1 part of white wax and 12 of olive-oil melted and mixed with 2 parts of pulverized burnt cork and 1 part each of washed sulphur and pulverized antimony cerium; used for eczema. [Fr. Cod., 1837.] [B. 92 (a, 21).] —**C. oléo-résineux.** See *Oleoresinous CERATE*. —**C. ophthalmique.** 1. See *Unquendum ophthalmicum*. 2. A preparation made up of 18 parts of ceratum Galeni and 1 part each of powdered red precipitate and pulverized camphor; used in cases of moderately acute ophthalmia. [B. 92, 119 (a, 21).] —**C. opiacé.** See *Ceratum cum opio*. —**C. ordinaire.** See *CERATUM GALENI*. —**C. pour les lèvres.** See *CERATUM AD LABIUM*. —**C. rouge.** —**C. rouge camphré.** See *Emplastum MINII RUBRUM*. —**C. sans eau.** See *CERATUM* (3d def.). —**C. saturné.** [Fr. Cod.] See *CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS*. —**C. simple.** [Fr. Cod.] See *CERATUM* (2d def.). —**C. soufré.** Lat. *ceratum sulphuratum seu sulphure seu sulfuratum*. A preparation made of 2 parts of flowers of sulphur, 7 parts of ceratum Galeni. [Fr. Cod., 1837.] (or 10 parts. [Fr. Cod., 1866].) and 1 part of oil of sweet almonds. [Fr. Cod., 1837.] (or 2 parts. [Fr. Cod., 1866].) [B. 93, 119 (a, 21).] —**C. tonique.** A preparation made up of 8 parts of calusa and 25 of ceratum Galeni; used for burns and wounds. [B.] Cf. *C. de quinquina*. —**C. vésicant.** See *CERATUM CANTHARIDIS*. —**C. vésicant camphré.** Camphorated blistering cerate. [B. 119.] See under *Emplastum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum*.

CERATA (Lat., n. n. pl. of *ceratum* and of *ceras* (q. v.). See *keras* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ta* (a, 21). 1. Pl. of *ceratum* cerates, 2. Pl. of *cerata* the papilliform processes on the dorsal surface of certain *Mollusca*. [L. 121.]

CERATAPTERINA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). A group of the *Myliobatidae*. [L. 280.]

CERATASPIDÉ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). A family of the *Decapoda macrocerata*. [L. 240.]

CERATE, n. *Se-rat*. Gr., *κεράτος* (from *κέρας*, wax). Lat., *ceratum*, *ceratium*. Fr., *cerat*, *cerale*. Ger., *Cerat*, *Wachssalbe*. It., *cerato*, *cerato*. Sp., *cerato*. 1. Generically, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a mixture of oil or lard with wax, and used either alone or as a basis for the application of medicines. For the wax, resin or spermaceti is frequently substituted, although, properly, the term *c.* embraces only preparations made with wax. 2. Specifically, of the *C. S. Ph.* — **Simple c.** See *CERATUM* (2d def.). [B.] — **Ammoniacal c.** A preparation made of 1 part of ammonium carbonate and 2 parts of simple c.; a derivative and rubefacient. [B. 92 (a, 21).] — **Anodyne c.** See *Ceratum cum LAUDANO*. — **Arsenic c.** See *CERATUM ARSENICUM*. — **Belleville's c.** See *Unquendum HYDRARGYRI ALCANTARAE*. — **Blistering c.** See *CERATUM CANTHARIDIS*. — **Camphorated blistering c.** See under *Emplastum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum*. — **Camphorated c.** See *CERATUM CAMPHORUM* and *CERATUM CAMPHORATUM*. — **Citrine c.** See *CERATUM HYDRARGYRI CITRINI*. — **Common c.** Lat., *ceratum commune* [Bolz Ph.]. Fr., *cerat commun*. It., *cerato comune*. Sp., *cerato simple*. See *CERATUM FLAVUM*. — **Cosmetic c.** Lat., *ceratum cosmeticum*. Fr., *cerat cosmétique*. See *COLD-CREAM*. — **Galen's c.** See *CERATUM GALENI*. — **Goulard's c.** Lat., *ceratum Goulardi*. Fr., *cerat de Goulard*. — **See CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM**. — **Hufeland's c.** A preparation made of 2 parts each of zinc oxide and lycopodium and 30 of simple cerate; used for sore nipples and slight abrasions. [L. 77 (a, 21).] — **Issue c.** See *CERATUM AD FONTANULOS*. — **Kirkland's neutral c.** A mixture of 16 parts of lead plaster, 8 parts each of olive-oil, chalk, and vinegar, and 1 part of Goulard's extract; used like ceratum plumbi subacetatis. [B. 199.] — **Marshall's c.** A mixture of 2 parts each of calomel and palm-oil or, according to Paris, 2 of calomel and 10 of palm-oil, 1 part of lead acetate, and 4 parts of citrine ointment; used in ophthalmic practice. [L. 130 (a, 21).] — **Mercurial c.** See *CERATUM MERCURIALE*. — **Neutral c.** See *Kirkland's neutral c.* — **Oleoresinous c.** Fr., *cerat oléo-résineux*. A preparation, official in the Lond. Ph., 1837, made of 1 part each of boiled turpentine and white wax and 2 parts of olive-oil; used for slight excoriations. [B. 119 (a, 21).] — **Simple c.** Lat., *ceratum simplex*. Fr., *cerat simple*. It., *cerato semplice*. Sp., *cerato simple*. See *CERATUM* (2d def.). — **Touch-c.** See *CERATUM PRO TACTU*. — **Turner's c.** See *CERATUM CALAMINÆ*. — **White c.** See *CERATUM CETACEI*.

CERATEA (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Gr., *κεράτα* The *Ceratomia siliqua*. [B. 115.]

CERATECTASIA (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, the cornea, and *εκτείνω*, extension. Ger., *Keratektasie*. A variety of staphyloma of the cornea; any morbid prominence of the cornea in which the iris is not involved. [A. 326; B. 120.] — **C. conica.** Syn.: *ceratocoma*. A conical staphyloma of the cornea. [B. 120.] See *KERATOCONUS*. — **C. spherica.** A spherical staphyloma of the cornea. [B. 120.]

CERATECTOMY, n. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). See *KERATECTOMY*.

CERATED, adj. *Se-rat-e-d*. Lat., *ceratus*. Covered with wax. [L. 56.]

CERATHECA (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, a horn, and *θηκα*, a sheath. Fr., *cerathecque*. Ger., *Horn kasten*. That part of the chrysalis which covers the antennae. [L. 41, 180.] See *CERATOTHECA*.

CERATIA (Lat., n. f. sing. and n. pl. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Gr., *κεράτια*. 1st def., *κεράτια* 2d def., *κεράτια*. A genus of the *Ceratomia siliqua*. Strabo, and of Adanson, the genus *Ceratomia* as a n. pl., the fruit of the *Ceratomia siliqua*. [B. 115, 121, 180.] — **C. di-phylos.** See *COURMAYEUR*.

CERATIACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Fr., *ceratiacées*, *ceratiacées*. Ger., *Ceratiaceen*, *Ceratiaceen*. A division of the *Mycomycetes*, made by Rostkinski. [B. 51, 121.]

CERATIASIS (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). See *KERATIASIS*.

CERATICHTHYOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Fr., *ceratichthyos*. Ger., *ceratichthyos*. A disease of the cornea, and *αἰματις*, a fish (see *ICHTHYOSIS*). Fr., *ceratichthyose*. Ger., *Fischschuppenausschlag der Hornhaut*. Sp., *ceratichthyosis* Ichthyosis of the cornea. [C. H. Schmidt (A. 322).]

CÉRATIE (Fr., n. *Sa-ra-ti-é*). See *CERATIA*.

CERATIN, n. *Se-ra-tin*. See *KERATIN*.

CERATINA (Lat., n. n. f. of adj. *ceratinus*). *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). See *LAMELLA C.*

CÉRATINIEN (Fr., adj. *Sa-ra-ti-ni-en*). See *KERATOID*.

CERATINUM (Lat., n. n. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). See *KERATIN*.

CERATINUS (Lat., adj. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Gr., *κεράτινος*. Make of horn; horn like in structure. A. 322; B. 115, 120.] See *CERATINA* and *CERATINUM*.

CERATIO (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Gen., *cerationis*. From *ceras*, wax. Fr., *cération*. 1. The act of smearing with wax. 2. In alchemy, the operation of softening a hard substance to the point of liquefaction. [B. 50, 200.]

CERATION, n. *Se-ra-shu-n*. See *CERATIO* (1st def.).

CERATION (Lat., n. n. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Gr., *κεράτιον* dim. of *κέρας*, a horn. 1. One of the horns of the uterus [Aristotle]. 2. The fruit of the *Ceratomia siliqua* (in this sense and the preceding usually in the pl.). 3. A weight, the siliqua of the Latins = a carat; in Greek = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an obol; in Latin the $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound; so called because originally formed of the seeds of the *Ceratomia*. 4. The fumigree. [B. 19, 115.] See also *CERATUM*.

CÉRATITE (Fr., n. *Sa-ra-ti-té*). See *KERATITIS* and *CERATITES*.

CERATITES (Lat., n. m. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Of Link, a name applied to certain species of *Æcidium*, parasitic upon the leaves and fruit of trees. Now referred to *Rastelia*. [B. 19, 121.]

CERATITIS (Lat., adj. and n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). Gen., *ceratitidis*. Gr., *κερατιτις* (from *κεράτιον*, a horn). Fr., *cératite*. 1. (Adj.) horned. 2. (N. f.) (a) an ancient name for a sort of poppy; the horned poppy (*Glaucium luteum*); (b) keratitis (q. v.). [B. 114, 115, 121.]

CERATUM (Lat., n. n. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). For deriv., see *CERATION* (Lat.). Fr., *cération*. 1. See *CERATION* (Lat.). 2. An elongated, horn-shaped, slender capsular fruit; the siliquiform capsule of most authors. [B. 19, 35, 200.]

CERATO-ARYTENOIDEUS (Lat., n. m. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, a horn, and *ἀρτεναια* (see *ARYTENOID*). An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the processus muscularis of the arytenoid cartilage. [L. 332.]

CERATOBATRACHIDÉ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, a horn, and *βάτραχος*, gills. Fr., *ceratobatrachial*. Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the branchiae (said of the more elongated bent pieces, supported by the bones, which constitute the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes). [L. 200.] Cf. *C. BONES*.

CERATOCAMPIDÉ [Harris] (Lat., n. f. pl. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). A group of the *Bombacidae*. [L. 196.]

CERATOCARPUS (Lat., adj. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, a horn, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *ceratocarpe*. Having horned fruit (a botanical species name), as a n., a genus of chenopodiaceous plants. [B. 121, 214.]

CERATOCALUS [Bernhardi] (Lat., n. m. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). A section of the genus *Datura*, comprising several Old-World species. [B. 42, 121.]

CERATOCELE (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). In Eng., *se-krá-ter-a*. See *KERATOCELE*.

CERATOCENTESIS (Lat., n. f. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, a horn, and *κεντρον*, the head. Fr., *ceratocéphale*. Having a horned appendix upon the head; as a n., of Vaillant, see *BIDENS*; of Mönch, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, now made a section of *Ranunculus*. [B. 18, 121, 215.]

CERATOCEPHALUS (Lat., adj. *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21).) *Se-krá-ter-a* (a, 21). From *κέρας*, a horn, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *ceratocéphale*. Having a horned appendix upon the head; as a n., of Vaillant, see *BIDENS*; of Mönch, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, now made a section of *Ranunculus*. [B. 18, 121, 215.]

A, ape; **A²**, at; **A³**, ah; **A⁴**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch²**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E²**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I²**, in; **N**, in; **N²**, tank;

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ A. Gray, Lindley. (Lat., **CERATOPHYLLÆ**.) De Caudullo *et al.* (Lat., n. f. pl. See *keratophyllus*). From *keras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf. Fr., *ceratophyllacées*, *ceratophyllées*. Ger., *Ceratophyllaceen*, *Ceratophyllen*, *Horablattgewächse*, *Hydrocharitaceae*. An order of dicotyledonous plants, usually placed among the *Urticales*, and by Lindley and Lachner considered as related to the *Urticaceae*, by Bentham and Hooker placed among the anomalous orders of the *Urticales*, by Baillon regarded as a series of the *Piperaceae*. A. Gray made them an order closely related to the *Cambouliaceae*, and Prantl accedes to this view, placing the *C.* among the *Ronales*, next to the *Vignapharaceae*. The order consists of the single genus *Ceratophyllum*, including submerged aquatic plants with verticillate leaves and axillary and sexual flowers, having a many parted perianth with the segments united at the base, the male flowers consisting of twelve to sixteen stamens with almost sessile anthers, and the female flowers of a single umbelular ovary containing one orthotroped pendulous ovule and tipped with a long subulate style. The fruit is an indehiscent nut containing a single exalbuminous seed. [B, 35, 42, 121, 170; Prantl B, 245.]

CERATOPHYLLIN, n. See *keratophyllin*. Fr., *ceratophylline*. A crystalline substance, of bitter burning taste, obtained by Hesse from the *Parnassia ceratophylla*. [B, 93.]

CERATOPHYLLINÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. See *keratophyllus*). Of Linnæus, an order of the *Monocladiales*, comprising the families *Ceratophyllaceae* and *Nepenthes*. [B, 170.]

CERATOPHYLLON [Adanson and the older medical writers] (Lat., n. n. See *keratophyllum*). Linnæus (Lat., n. n. See *keratophyllum*). From *keras*, a horn, and *phyllon*, a leaf. Fr., *ceratophylle*. Ger., *Horablatt*. Syn.: *Hydroceratophyllum* Vahlant, *Dicostophyllum* [Dillenius]. A genus of submerged aquatic plants mentioned by the older medical writers, who do not, however, ascribe any special virtues to it. It constitutes the entire order *Ceratophyllæ*. [B, 42, 200; Prantl B, 245.]

CERATOPHYLLOUS, adj. See *keratophyllous*. Lat., *ceratophyllus*. Fr., *ceratophylle*. Having horn shaped leaves, or horn-like appendages resembling leaves. [B.] See *PARNASSIA ceratophylla*.

CERATOPHYTA [Schweigger] (Lat., n. n. pl. See *keratophyta*). (a) *keratophyta*. From *keras*, a horn, and *phyton*, a plant. Fr., *ceratophytes*. A tribe of corals of the family *Ceratidae*, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. A suborder of the *Rhipidocera* [Gray]. [L, 73, 244.] — *C. spongiosa* [Schweigger]. See *Spongida*.

CERATOPLASTY, n. See *keratoplasty*. See KERATOPLASTY.

CERATOPTERIDÆ (Lat., **CERATOPTERIDINÆ**.) (Lat., n. f. pl. See *keratopteris*). From *keras*, a horn, and *pteron*, a wing. Fr., *ceratopteridées*. Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of Brongniart, a tribe of ferns, consisting of the genus *Ceratopteris*. [B, 19, 170.]

CERATOPTERIS (Lat., n. f. See *keratopteris*). From *keras*, a horn, and *pteron*, a wing. Fr., *ceratopteris*, *ceratopteride*. Of A. Brongniart, a genus of aquatic polypedeaceous ferns. [B, 19, 121.] — *C. thalictroides*. The pod-fern; a species growing throughout the tropics of both hemispheres; the succulent fronds are eaten in the Indian Archipelago. [B, 19, 88.]

CERATORIUM (Lat., n. n. See *keratorium*). From *keras*, a horn, and *terion*, a creature. [B, 114.]

CERATORRHÆXIS (Lat., n. f. See *keratorrhæxis*). From *keras*, a horn, and *rhæxis*, a tearing. See KERATORRHÆXIS.

CERATOSA (Lat., n. n. pl. See *keratosa*). From *keras*, a horn. An order of the *Monocladiales*. [L, 121.]

CERATOSANTHUS (Lat., n. n. m. See *keratosanthus*). From *keras*, a horn, and *santhus*, a seed. Fr., *ceratosanthus*. See *CONSOLIDA*.

CERATOSCOPE, n. See *keratoskop*. See KERATOSCOPE.

CERATOSCOPY, n. See *keratioskopie*. See KERATOSCOPY.

CERATOSE, adj. See *keratos*. See KERATOSE.

CERATOSIS (Lat., n. f. See *keratosis*). From *keras*, a horn, and *osis*, a disease. See KERATOSIS.

CERATOSOMIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. See *keratosomidæ*). From *keras*, a horn, and *somida*, a family of the *Pygobranchia*. [L, 282.]

CERATOSPERMUS (Lat., n. n. m. See *keratospermus*). From *keras*, a horn, and *sperma*, a seed. Fr., *ceratosperme*. Having horned seeds. [B, 38.]

CERATOSPIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. See *keratospide*). From *keras*, a horn, and *spide*, a sponge. See CERATOSPIA.

CERATOSPONGIE (Lat., n. f. pl. See *keratosponge*). From *keras*, a horn, and *spongia*, a sponge. See CERATOSPIA.

CERATOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat., n. n. m. See *keratostaphylinus*). From *keras*, a horn, and *staphylon*, the uvula. Fr., *ceratostaphylin*. A set of muscular fibres extending from the hyoid cornua to the uvula, constituting a portion of the thyreo-staphylinus muscle of Winslow. [L, 13.]

CERATOSTELIDIUM (Wallroth) (Lat., n. n. m. See *keratostelidium*). From *keras*, a horn, and *stela*, a little handle. A term applied by Wallroth to the podetium of lichens when it is subulate or shaped like a horn. [B, 198.]

CERATOSTOMEUS (Lat., **CERATOSTOMUS**.) Lat., adj. See *keratostomeus*. From *keras*, a horn, and *stoma*, a mouth. Having horned mouths or ostia. A botanical descriptive term. [B, 121.]

CERATOSTROMA (Lat., n. n. See *keratostroma*). From *keras*, a horn, and *stroma*, a layer. Fr., *ceratostrome*. Ger., *Ceratostrom*. See KERATOSTOMA.

CERATOSTROSIS (Lat., n. f. See *keratostrosis*). From *keras*, a horn, and *strosis*, a spreading out. Fr., *ceratostrose*. The formation of a horny layer on the skin. [A, 322.]

CERATOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat., n. f. See *keratosyphilepis*). From *keras*, a horn, *siphile*, of *epi*, and *lepis*, a scale. Fr., *keratosyphilepis*, *siphilide squameuse cornue*. [Brett.] Ger., *keratosyphilepis*, *siphilide des Hornfellers*. Syn.: *siphilide des Hornfellers* [Fuchs]. A horny syphilide of the palms of the hands. [A, 322.]

CERATOTHECA (Lat., n. f. See *keratotheca*). From *keras*, a horn, and *theca*, a sheath. Fr., *keratothèque*. 1. Of Endlicher, a genus of *Podolium*. [B, 12, 121.] 2. The envelope of the antennæ of a chrysalis. [L, 42.]

CERATOTOME, n. See *keratotome*. See KERATOTOME.

CERATOTOMY, n. See *keratotomie*. See KERATOTOMY.

CERATO-TRACHEALIS (Lat., n. n. m. See *kerato-trachealis*). From *keras*, a horn, and *trachea*, the trachea. In birds, a muscle arising from the cerato-hyal bone and running down along the trachea. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1885, p. 319 (L).]

CERATOUS, adj. See *keratos*. See KERATOSE.

CERATUM (Lat., n. n. See *keratum*). From *keras*, a horn. 1. A cerate. 2. In the U. S. Ph., simple cerate (*C. simplex* [Belg. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *cerat simple* [Fr. Cod.], *Unguentum cerum* [Pruss. Ph.]), a preparation consisting of 3 parts of white wax and 7 of lard melted together [U. S. Ph.]. The simple cerate of the Fr. Cod., the Belg. Ph., and the Sp. Ph. is composed of 1 part of white wax and 3 parts of expressed oil of almonds. [B, 95 (a, 21).] — *C. adipis* [U. S. Ph., 1860]. See *C. (2d def.)*. — *C. ad folliculos*. See *C. CETACEI rubrum*. — *C. album* [Lond. Ph., 1745]. See under *C. CETACEI*. — *C. ammoniacale*. See *AMMONIACAL CERATE*. — *C. calaminare*. See *C. CALAMINE*. — *C. calaminaris*. See *C. ZINCI carbonatis* and *C. CALAMINE*. — *C. calmans*. See *Cherry-LAUREL cerate*. — *C. camphoratum*. See *C. CAMPHORE*. — *C. citrinum*. See *Ceratum RESINÆ compositum*. — *C. commune*. See *C. flavum*. — *C. cosmeticum*. See *C. cosmeticum anglicum*. Fr., *crème cosmétique*. A preparation official in the Pad. Ph., 1832, and the Port. Ph., 1836; made, according to the former, of 1 part of spermaceti, 1 part of white wax, 16 parts of almond-oil, and 12 parts of water; for water the latter pharmacopœia substitutes rose-water. [a, 21.] Cf. *COLD CREAM*. — *C. cum aqua*. See *C. Galeni*. — *C. cum subacetate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. PLUMBI subacetatis*. — *C. detergens*. See *C. mercuriale Falckii*. — *C. elotum* [Celsus]. A cerate made of wax washed with seawater and nitre before bleaching. [B, 45.] — *C. epuloticum*. See *Unguentum ZINCI acidi*. — *C. e sulphure*. See *C. ZINCI acidi*. — *C. ex Galeno*. See *C. Galeni*. — *C. exsicicans*. Fr., *cerat desséchant*. A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), made of 10 parts each of acetate of lead, calamine, and tutia, 1 part of camphor, and a sufficient quantity of rose ointment. [B, 119 (a, 21).] — *C. flavum* [Fr. Cod., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. A cerate composed of 1 part of yellow wax and 2 parts of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.], or of 1 part of yellow wax and 3 parts of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], or of 2 parts of yellow wax and 7 of expressed oil of sweet almonds [Fr. Cod.], or of 3 of yellow wax and 7 of olive-oil [Pruss. Ph.], or of 3 of yellow wax and 4 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).] — *C. fuscum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Ger., *braunes Cerat*. A preparation made by heating 10 parts of litharge plaster, constantly stirring until the melted mass is dark brown, then adding 3 parts of yellow wax, 3 of mutton suet, and 5 of hogs' lard. [B, 95 (a, 21).] — *C. Galeni* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *cerat de Galien* [Fr. Cod.]. A cerate made of 5 parts of simple cerate mixed with 2 of expressed oil of sweet almonds and 3 of rose-water [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. and the Sp. Ph. order 1 part of white wax, 4 parts of expressed oil of sweet almonds, and 3 parts of rose-water. Similar preparations have been official in other formularies. [B, 95 (a, 21).] — *C. Goulardi*. See *C. PLUMBI subacetatis*. — *C. hydrargyrosium*. See *C. mercuriale*. — *C. labiale*. A preparation of which many varieties were formerly described, all of which, however, approximate more or less closely to the *C. cetacei rubrum* q. v. under *CETACEUM* of the modern pharmacopœias. [B, 119.] — *C. labiale album*. See *C. CETACEI*. — *C. labiale rubrum*. See *C. CETACEI rubrum*. — *C. laudanum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. cum LAUDANO*. — *C. mercuriale* [Lond. Ph., 1746]. A cerate made of 6 parts each of strong mercurial ointment and yellow wax and 3 of lard. [L, 105 (a, 21).] — *C. mercuriale compositum* [Lond. Ph., 1746]. A cerate made of 12 parts each of strong mercurial ointment and soap cerate and 3 of powdered camphor; used as a discutient. [L, 120 (a, 21).] — *C. mercuriale Falckii*. A preparation official in the formulary of the Strals. Hosp., 1830, and in the Würzb. Ph., 1796, made of 1 part of red precipitate, 4 parts of mercurius dulcis (calomel), 2 parts of crystallized lead acetate powdered and incorporated with a mixture of 8 parts of white wax and 12 of olive-oil. [B, 119 (a, 21).] — *C. neutrale*. See *Kieckhefer's neutral CERATE*. — *C. nigrum*. See *C. RESINÆ*. — *C. noribergense*. See *C. noricum*. See *Emplastum MINI rubrum*. — *C. picatum*. See *C. RESINÆ*. — *C. protractu*. Fr., *cerat pour le toucher* [Soubeiran]. Touch cerate; made of 1 part each of spermaceti, white wax, and caustic soda and 16 parts of olive-oil; used as a lubricant in vaginal examinations. [L, 120 (a, 21).] — *C. refrigerans Galeni*. See *C. Galeni*. — *C. resinum*. See *C. RESINÆ*. — *C. rosatum*. See *Cerat à la ROSE*. — *C. rubrum*. See *C. CETACEI rubrum* and *C. CINNABARIS*. — *C. saturninum*. See *C. PLUMBI subacetatis*. — *C. simplex*. Fr., *cerat simple* [Fr. Cod.], *Sp. cerato simple* [Sp. Ph.]. See *C. (2d def.)*. — *C. simplex tabulatum* [Russ. Ph.]. See *C. flavum*. — *C. sulfu-*

ratum, *C. sulphuratum*. See *CERAT soufré*. *C. tetrapharmacum*. See *C. RESINA*. *C. tripharmacum*, *C. universale*. See *Emplastrum MITHRIDATICUM*. *C. viride*. See *Ceratum VERGINEUM*.

CERATURA (Lat.), n. f. *Sek-a-ru-ta-ra-tu* (a² u² na²). From *cerā*, wax. A smearing or covering with wax. [B, 114.]

CERATES (Lat.), adj. *Sek-a-ra-as*, tu²s tu²ss. Combined with or containing wax; waxed (e. g., charta cerata). [B.]

CERAUNARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² a² r*. *jir² g² r² o²s*. See *CERAUNARGYROS*.

CERAUNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a²*. 1. The *Ceratonia siliqua* (Pliny [B, 114]). 2. See *CERAUNUM* (3d def.).

CERAUNARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a²*. *n² r² g² r² o²s*. From *κεραυνος*, pertaining to thunder, and *ἀργυρος*, silver. Fr., *ceruunargyre*. Ger., *Knallsilber*. Fulminating silver. [A, 322.]

CERAUNIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a² a²s*. Gr., *κεραυνίαι*. See *CERAUNUM* (3d def.).

CERAUNUS, n. sing. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a²s*. From *κεραυνος*, thunder. A branch of physics dealing with heat and electricity. [L, 56.]

CERAUNOCHRYSON (Lat.), n. m. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a²*. *o² a² kriz² ch² r² u² s² o²s*. From *κεραυνος*, pertaining to thunder, and *χρυσός*, gold. Ger., *Knallgold*. Fulminating gold. [B, 200.]

CERAUNUM (Lat.), **CERAUNUM** (Lat.), n. s. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a² u² i² a²*. *o² a² kriz² ch² r² u² s² o²s*. Gr., *κεραυνον* from *κεραυνος*, thunder. 1. A sort of truffle, said to grow after thunderstorms, hence applied in modern times to the genus *Ethophomyces*. 2. A sort of precious stone (thunder-stone), also called *ceruunus*, *ceratuna*, *lapis ceratuna*, and *lapis fulminans* (Ger., *Pyramidenstein*); a mineral described as blackish or brownish and pyramidal in shape, derived principally from Germany and supposed to occur after thunderstorms. The stone was applied to swellings of the breasts and knees, and used in dropsy and jaundice, and the name was also anciently given to any stone of meteoric origin. See also *HELEMITES*, from which this was distinguished. [B, 114, 115, 121, 200.] **C. granatum** [Wallroth]. The *Ethophomyces officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CERAUNUS (Lat.), adj. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a² u² s*. Gr., *κεραυνος*. Of or pertaining to thunder; as a n. m., see *CERAUNUS*. [B, 180.]

CERAUNOCHRYSON (Lat.), **CERAUNOCHRYSON** (Lat.), n. s. and m. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a² u² i² a²*. *o² a² kriz² ch² r² u² s² o²s*. See *CERAUNOCHRYSON*. **Ceraunochryson diaphoreticum** [Böhm]. A preparation made by burning several successive charges of alcohol on precipitated gold oxide, and collecting and washing with alcohol the particles that sublime on the walls of the vessel. [B, 88.]

CERAUNUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a² u² s*. Gr., *κεραυνος*. See *CERAUNUS* and *CERAUNUM*.

CERAUNIDRARGYRUM (Lat.), n. s. *Se-rke-r a-nu² a² u² i² a² u² i² a²*. *id² u² d² r² a² r² jir² g² r² u² m² u² m*. From *κεραυνος*, pertaining to thunder, and *ἀργυρος*, quicksilver. Fr., *ceruunidrargyre*. Ger., *Knallquicksilber*. Fulminating mercury. [A, 322.]

CERBERA (Lat.), n. f. *Su-rk² r² be-r² a²*. Fr., *cerbère*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Plumeriaceae*, comprising four species growing in Asia, the East Indies, and the Pacific Islands. [B, 12.] **C. abouai**, **C. abouai** [Lamour]. The *Thibetia abouai*. [B, 12, 173, 180.] **C. Forsteri** [Seemann]. A Pacific Island species, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *C. odollam*. [B, 42.] **C. lactaria** [Hamilton]. A species growing in the Moluccas, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *C. odollam*. [B, 42, 180.] "Nouv. rem." Apr. 24, 1889, p. 211. **C. manghas** [Linnaeus]. The original species of the genus, made by Linnaeus; now referred to *Tuberanthus dichotomus*. The *C. manghas* of other authors is the *C. odollam*. [B, 42, 172, 180.] **C. odollam** [Gärtner]. The *odollam* of the Malays; a tree 20 feet high, growing on the Malabar coast. The wood is white and very spongy; the large green drupeous fruit has a narcotic, more or less poisonous nut, and is said to loosen and destroy the teeth of dogs feeding upon it. It is also said to be used as an application in skin diseases. The bark and leaves are purgative, and the latter are used in Java as a substitute for senna and contain *cerberin*. The Molucca tree, *C. lactaria* identified by Bentham and Hooker with the *C. odollam*, it is said, has purgative leaves and bark, and an illuminating oil is obtained from the seeds. [B, 12, 172, 180.] "Nouv. rem." Apr. 24, 1889, pp. 211, 214. **C. salutaris** [Loureiro]. A Cochinchina tree; the bitter root and the nut are employed in colic and gastric disorders. [B, 180.] **C. tanghin** [Sims]. A medium-sized tree of Madagascar, said to be so poisonous that twenty people have been killed by a single seed. From it is obtained the ordeal poison of Madagascar (see *TANGHIN* and *TANGHIN*). [B, 42, 180.] **C. thevetia** [Linnaeus]. The *Thibetia nerifolia*. [B, 12, 173.] **C. triphylla** [Rudge]. The *Coum quinquiflorus*. [B, 173.] **C. venenifera**. See *C. tanghin*. **C. valli**. In India, the *Cissus coruja*. [Bory [B, 121].]

CERBEREA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su-rk² r² be-r² a² r² e² a² a² e²*. Fr., *cerbères*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Caryaceae*, comprising *Cassia*, *Artocarpus*, *Amelanchier*, *Cerbera*, *Stylococcus*, *Hydnora*, etc. [B, 150.]

CERBERIN, n. *Su-rk² be-r² i² n*. Lat., *cerberinum*. Fr., *cerberine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *cerberina*. A glucoside discovered in the *Cerbera odollam* and in the seeds of the *Thibetia nerifolia*. It forms small colorless crystals of a bitter taste, and is an active poison, producing vomiting, prostration, convulsions, delirium, and coma. By dilute acids it is converted into glucose and theveresin. [B, 5.]

CERBERUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su-rk² r² be-r² u² s² u² s*. From *κέρερος*, the fabled three-headed watchdog of the infernal regions. An old name applied to several preparations, and by chemists, according to Libanius, to a compound of salt, mercury, and vitriol.

[B, 200.] **C. mitigatus**. Mercurius dulcis. [A, 322.] See *CALOMEL*. **C. triceps**. See *PULVIS CORALLINUS*.

CERBINA (It.), n. *Che-r² be-na²*. The *Erica tetralix*. [B, 121.]

CERCAIRE (Fr.), n. *Se-r² kar*. See *CERCARIA*.

CERCAL, adj. *Su-rk² a² l*. From *κερκος*, a tail. In ornithology, pertaining to the tail. [L, 343.]

CERCANTHEMUM [Plotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ka-a² n² a² n² (the² n² u² m² u² m)*. From *κερκis*, a spike or stem, and *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. A section of the genus *Howardia*. [B, 121.]

CERCARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ka-ka² r² i² a²*. From *κερκος*, a tail. Fr., *cercuire*. 1. As now used, the larva of the *Trematoda* in the state in which it is provided with a tail-like process. [L, 201.] 2. An animalcule with the body terminating in a tail-like appendage. [L, 296.] 3. A genus of the *Distomata* of Dujardin. [Müller [L, 180].] **Cercarie seminis**. The spermatozooids. [L, 73.]

CERCARIE [Bory] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ka-ka² r² i² e² a² e²*. Fr., *cercariées*. Ger., *Cercarien*. A family of *Infusoria*, having an enlarged body with a slender tail-like appendage. The body of the true *C.* of vegetable infusions is rounded, that of the zoospores is flattened. [L, 108.]

CERCARIFORM, adj. *Su-rk² ka-r² i² f² o² r² m*. From *cercaria* (q. v.), and *forma*, shape. Like a cercaria in shape. [L, 296.]

CERCARIOID, adj. *Su-rk² ka-r² i² o² i² d*. See *CERCARIOFORM*.

CERCERIE [Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² r² e² r² e² e² a² e²*. A tribe of the *Rectembryæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cercis*. [B, 170.]

CERCEAU (Fr.), n. *Se-r² so*. See *ARCEAU*. **C^x trachéens**. The cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 41, 153.]

CERCELI (It.), n. *Che-r² e² h² a² l² e*. A variety of lemon. [B, 121.]

CERCERA (Lat.), n. f. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² r² e² r² e² r² a²*. Gr., *κέρκερα*. Of Dioscorides, the *Asarum europæum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERCERAPHRON (Dioscorides) (Lat.), n. n. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² r² e² r² e² r² a² f² r² o² n*. Gr., *κέρκεραφρον*. A name of a plant, probably the *Anagallis arvensis*, var. *phænicea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERCHNALEON (Lat.), n. n. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ch² e² n² a² n² a² r² e² o² n*. Gr., *κερχναλέον*. See *CERCHNOS*.

CERCHNASMICUS (Lat.), adj. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ch² e² n² a² n² a² r² e² o² n² a² s² u² s² u² s*. Pertaining to or affected with hoarseness. [A, 322.]

CERCHNASMUS (Lat.), n. m. and n. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ch² e² n² a² n² a² r² e² o² n² a² s² u² s² u² s*. Gr., *κερχνασμός*. Fr., *enrouement*. Ger., *Heiserkeit*. Hoarseness. [A, 322, 387.]

CERCHNOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ch² e² n² a² n² o² m² a²*. Gen., *cerchnomatos* (-is). Gr., *κερχνωμα*. See *CERCHNASMUS*.

CERCHNOS (Lat.), **CERCHNUS** (Lat.), n. s. m. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² ch² e² n² o² s*, *nu² s² (nu² s)*. Gr., *κερχνος*. A noisy respiration or wheezing caused by accumulation of mucus in the air passages. [L, 94.]

CERCIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² si² d² d² (ki² d²) e² z² e² s*. A tribe of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.]

CERCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² si² d² i² d² i² u² m² u² m*. Gr., *κερκίδιον* (dim. of *κερκis*, a rod). Fr., *cercidium*. 1. Of Necker, the mycelium of *Fungi*. 2. Of Tulane, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Eucalyptaceae*. [B, 121, 198, 267.]

CERCIDOCERE (Fr.), adj. *Se-r² se² do² se² r*. From *κερκis*, a shuttle, and *κέρας*, a horn. Having the antennæ in the form of a shuttle. [L, 41.]

CERCIFIS (Fr.), n. *Se-r² se² fe*. The *Scorzonera hispanica*. [B, 88, 173.]

CERCIFIX (Fr.), n. *Se-r² se² fe*. The genus *Tragopogon*. [B, 173.] **C. sauvage**. The *Tragopogon pratensis*. [B, 173.]

CERCIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su-rk² r² ke-r² si² s² i² s² i² s²*. Gen., *cercidos* (-is). Gr., *κερκis*. Fr., *gainer* (5th def.). 1. Lit., a rod or shuttle; of the ancient writers, a rod for stirring liquids (Galen), also a pestle. 2. The prickle of an electric fish. 3. The tibia (cf. *PARACERCIS*) and the radius. 4. The aspen (*Populus tremula*), or, according to some,



THE CERCIS CANADENSIS. [A, 325.]

the Judas tree (*C. siliquastrum*). 5. Of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Bathineæ*. [A, 325; B, 42,

C. canadensis, L., *ceratocarpus canadensis* (L.) Red bud, Judas tree, a tree 20 to 30 feet high, growing in the middle and western United States. The young twigs are used to dye wool, and the purple flowers are said to be used in seasoning salads. [B. 19, 34, 173.] **C. chinensis**, A Chinese species, introduced into Europe. [B. 19.] **C. pubescens** (Pursh), A variety of *C. canadensis*. [B. 173.] **C. silquastrum** Lamour., Fr. *arbre d'amour* (ou de Judas, ou de Judas), *garnier de Judas*, Ger. *Judasbaum*. The Judas tree; a European and Asiatic species often cultivated as an ornamental hedge tree, distinguished by its simple, pinnatifid leaves and purple flowers. The young flower buds are made into preserves, and the seeds are edible. [B. 19, 173.]

CERCLE (Fr.), n. Se'rkl. See CIRCLE and ANNULUS. **C. à barrique**, **C. à barriques**, An undetermined species of *Passiflora* growing in the West Indies. [B. 121.] **C. artériel**, **C. céphalique**, See CIRCLE OF WILLIS. **C. chromatique** (Chevreul), An arrangement of the primitive colors in the form of rays, from the palest to the deepest; used in studying the contrast of colors. [A. 385.] **C. ciliaire**, See CILARY LIGAMENT. **C. de diffusion**, See DIFFUSION CIRCLE. **C. galvanique**, See GALVANIC CIRCLE. **C. membraneux**, A portion of the left auricle of the heart forming a ring around its ventricular opening. [L. 41.] **C. sous-occipito-malaire**, Poullet's term for the circumference by which his *sericeps* is supposed to seize the fetal head; below the occiput and below the malar bones. [A. 15.] **C. tympanal**, **C. tympanique**, See ANNULUS TYMPANICUS. **C. veineux de l'iris**, See CIRCULUS VEINOSUS IRIDIS. **Grand c. de l'iris**, See ANNULUS IRIDIS CILIARIS. **Petit c. de l'iris**, See ANNULUS IRIDIS PUPILLARIS.

CERCLÉ (Fr.), adj. Se'r-klā. See PIED-à.

CERCOCARPEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'ko'ka'ka'p'p'e'e'ca'e'ca'. Fr., *cercocarpus*. Of Torrey and Gray and succeeding authors, a subdivision of the *Dryadeae* (tribe of the *Rosaceae* (Focke)), comprising *Cercocarpus* and *Parashia*. As defined by Focke, it comprises genera with a tubular flower-axis enclosing 1 carpel (rarely 2), with an appended capsule and only slightly developed stipules. [B. 170, 245.]

CERCODEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'd'e'e'ca'e'ca'. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Haloragaceae*, comprising *Hippuris*, *Haloragis*, *Cerodictia*, etc. [B. 170.]

CERCODEE (Wight and Arnott) (Lat.), **CERCODIANE** (Jussieu) (Lat.), n's f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'd'e'e'ca'e'ca'. *Cerodictia* (Jussieu), a family separated from the *Thymelaeaceae*; of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Haloragaceae*, comprising *Cerodictia*, *Hibiscus*, etc. [B. 170.] Cf. HALORAGACEAE.

CERCODINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'd'i'n'e'ca'e'ca'. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Calycungula*, consisting of the single genus *Cercodia*. [B. 170.]

CERCOFOGLIA (It.), n. Che'r-ko-fol'yi'a'a. The *Anthriscus cercofolium*. [B. 121.]

CERCOLABID.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'ko'ka'ka'la'bi'd'e'ca'e'ca'. A family of *Rodentia*, comprising the American porcupines. [L. 73.]

CERCOLABINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'ko'ka'ka'la'bi'd'e'ca'e'ca'. A subfamily of the *Spalacopodidae*. [L. 341.]

CERCOLEPTIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'ko'ka'ka'le'p'ti'd'e'ca'e'ca'. A family of the *Deutropoda*. [L. 277.]

CERCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su'r ke'r-ko'm'a. Gen., *cercomatus* (-us). A genus of coleopterous insects. [L.] **C. Schafferi** (Linnaeus), A vesicating species found in France. [L. 231.]

CERCOMONADE (Fr.), n. Se'r-ko-mon-a'de. See CERCOMONAS.

CERCOMONADINA (Kent) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'ko'mo'na'di'na. A family of the *Monadida*. [L. 121.]

CERCOMONAS (Dujardin) (Lat.), n. f. Su'r ke'r-ko'mo'na's (-us). From *κερος*, a tail, and *μονα*, a unit. Fr., *cercomonade*. Ger., *Schwanmonade*. A genus of the *Cercomonadina* or of the *Flagellata*, having a long or oval body, sharp-pointed at one end, and provided with a flagellum. [L. 121, 310.] **C. acuminata** (Dujardin), **C. biflagellata** (Sternberg), **C. globulosa** (Dujardin). Species found in incrustations on the teeth. [L. 340.] **C. hominis** (Duvaine), **C. intestinalis** (Lambl.). A species found in the intestinal discharges, especially in cholera and typhoid fever and in various forms of chronic diarrhoea. It probably acts as a local irritant. [B. 27, 168; L. 17, 20.] **C. salmans**. See *Bodo salmans*. **C. urinarius**. See *Bodo urinarius*. **C. vaginalis**. See *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

CERCONELLO (It.), n. Che'r-kon-che'l'o. The *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 121.]

CERCOPIDE (Leach) (Lat.), **CERCOPIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'p'i'd'e'ca'e'ca'. Fr., *cercopides*, *cercopides*, *cercopids*. A family *Cercopidae* or tribe *Cercopidae* of homopterous insects. [L. 41, 121.]

CERCOPINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'p'i'n'e'ca'e'ca'. A subfamily of the *Cercopidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1881, p. 461, 1882.]

CERCOPITHECI (Goldfuss) (Lat.), **CERCOPITHECID.E** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'p'i'th'e'ci'(-s)ke'(-e'ca'e'ca'). From *κερκοπιθικός*, a long-tailed ape. Fr., *cercopithèques*, Ger., *Schwanzaffen*. The long-tailed apes; a family of the *Quadrumania*. [L. 121.]

CERCOPITHECINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'p'i'th'e'ci'na. A tribe of the *Simiidae*. [L. 252.]

CERCOS (Lat.), n. f. Su'r ke'r-ko's. Gr., *κεκος*. 1. A beast's tail; hence, the penis. 2. A sort of animal that injures the vine. [B. 115.] Cf. CERES.

CEROSURIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r ke'r-ko'su'ri'd'e'ca'e'ca'. From *κερος*, a tail, and *σούρα*, a lizard. A family of the *Cnemidromorpha*. [L. 121.]

CERCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su'r ke'r-ko'si's. Lat., *cercosis*. Gr., *κεκωσις*, from *κεκος*, a tail. Fr., *cercosis*. 1. A disease resulting from the chertis *Pinnis* *Legusta*. [B. 115.] 2. An excessive elongation of that organ. 2. A uterine polypus protruding from the vagina. [A. 391.] **C. clitoridis**, **C. externa**. See C. 1st def.

CERCOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su'r ke'r-ko'so'm'a. Gen., *cercosomatous*. From *κεκος*, a tail, and *σώμα*, the body. Of Branner, Diesing, and others, a supposed entozoon which was the larva of the *Prosthesia leuca* or *Prosthesia pendulata*, sometimes occurring accidentally in human urine. [L. 16.]

CERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Su'r ke'r-ko's. From *κεκος*, a tail. A many-jointed setose appendage of the posterior end of the abdomen in certain insects. There is one on each side, and they are sometimes termed anal cerci. [L. 11, 196.]

CERDA (Dioscorides) (Lat.), n. f. Su'r ke'r-du'a. A plant, perhaps the *Gypsophila*. [B. 121.]

CERDAC (Ar.), n. An old name for mercury. [Ruland (A. 325).]

CERDON (Lat.), n. n. Su'r ke'r-do'n. See CERDA.

CERE, n. Ser. Lat., *cera*. Fr., *cere*. Ger., *Wachshaut*. The wax skin of birds; a fleshy or cutaneous membrane, often feathered, covering the base of the upper mandible in parrots and many birds of prey. [L. 56, 147, 221, 343.]

CÈRE (Fr.), n. Se'r. See CERE.

CEREAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'ka-re'a'e'ca'e'ca'. Fr., *cérées*. Of Sprengel, a family of plants, comprising *Cistus*, *Ribes*, and *Aphyllon*. [B. 170.]

CEREACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'ka-re'a'e'ca'e'ca'. Fr., *céracées*. Of Blume, a tribe of orchids. [B. 170.]

CEREAL, adj. Se'r'e'al. Gr., *δημητριος*. Lat., *cerealis* from *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture. Fr., *céréale*. Ger., *Kornfruchtig*. It., *cereale*. Sp., *c.* Pertaining to edible grain; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, edible gramineous plants in general; of diseases, due to the ingestion of diseased or damaged grain. [B. 38, 116.]

CEREALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se'ke're'a'e'ca'e'ca'. Fr., *céréales*. Ger., *Cerealien*, *Kornfruchte*. It., *cereali*. Sp., *cereales*. The cereals. See under CEREAL.

CEREALIN, n. Se'r'e'al'i'n. Fr., *céréoline*. Ger., *C.* It., *Sp., cerealina*. An albuminous principle found in cereals. [A. 385.]

CEREALIOUS, adj. Se'r'e'al'i'us. See CEREAL.

CEREALIS (Lat.), adj. Se'ke're'a'e'ca'e'ca'. 1. See CEREAL. 2. As a n., a proprietary effervescent beverage, said to consist chiefly of barley-water with a small quantity of "extractum carnis."

CEREANUS (Lat.), adj. Se'ka-re'a'e'ca'e'ca'. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *céran*. Living in wax (a species name). [L. 41.]

CEREASTRE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'ka-re'a'e'ca'e'ca'. Fr., *céréastres*. 1. Of Salmi-Dyck, a tribe of the *Cactaceae*, comprising *Pilocereus*, *Echinopsis*, and *Cereus*; by Reichenbach made to include *Echinopsis* and *Cylindropuntia*. [B. 170.]

CEREBEL, n. Se'r'e'be'l. See CEREBELLUM.

CEREBELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se'r(ke'r)-e'be'l'i'a. Of Rabenhorst, a genus of *Fungi*. [B. 61, 121.] **C. andropogonis**. A species discovered by Cesati, infesting the glumes of *Andropogon* in Italy. [B. 61.] **C. urina**. Of Paracelsus, milky urine with froth adhering to the vessel, by which it was imagined that diseases of the brain could be diagnosed. [A. 325.]

CEREBELLAR, **CEREBELLIC**, adj's. Se'r'e'be'l'i'as. Fr., *cérébelleux*. Lat., *cerebellousus*. Fr., *cérébelleux*. Relating to the cerebellum. [L. 14, 11.]

CEREBELLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se'r(ke'r)-e'be'l'i'ti's. Gen., *cerebellitis*. Fr., *cérébellite*. Inflammation of the cerebellum. [L. 11.]

CEREBELLOCORTEX [Wilder] (Lat.), n. m. Se'r(ke'r)-e'be'l'i'to'lo'(-s)-ko'r'te'x. Gen., *cerebellocort'icis*. The cortex of the cerebellum. [I. 80; K.]

CEREBELLOUS, adj. Se'r'e'be'l'i'us. See CEREBELLAR.

CEREBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su'r ke'r-ko'be'l'i'm. Dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain. Gr., *ἐγκέφαλος ἐπισθίδιος, παρεγκεφαλῆς*. Fr., *cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirn, kleines Hirn, Hirnlein*. It., *cervelletto*. Sp., *cerebelo*. The little brain or hinder brain; that portion of the encephalon which occupies the posterior fossa of the skull. It is a symmetrical, cordiform mass distinct from the cerebrum proper, from which it is separated by a process of the dura mater the tentorium. Its two hemispheres are united by a median process (the vermis), and are divided into peculiar involution laminae, certain groups of which have received special names as separate lobes. It is connected with the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and cerebrum by bands of white fibres (peduncles). In structure it consists of a central nucleus of gray matter (the corpus dentatum or ganglion of the c.), imbedded in a mass of white substance; exteriorly, of white and gray laminae arranged in convoluted or arborescent form. Its function is not fully understood, no uniform disturbances presenting themselves when it is diseased. From the effects of experimental irritation, it seems to be connected with the co-ordination of muscular movements, including those of the eyes, and perhaps with the functions of the stomach and intestines. It reaches its greatest development in man. [K. L. 115, 149; A. 17.] **C'gebiet** (Ger.). The region of the c., including the underlying portion of the medulla oblongata in the embryo. [L.]

CEREBER, n. Se'r'e'be'r. See CEREBRUM.

CEREBRAL, adj. Se'r'e'be'l'i'as. Lat., *cerebralis*. Fr., *cérébral*. Ger., *c.* It., *cerebrale*. Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the cerebrum; in familiar language, pertaining to the brain in general. **C'wärts** (Ger.). Toward the cerebrum. *Schwalbe*, l. 17. K. Cf. CEPHALAD.

CEREBRALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *cerebralis* (remedia understood). *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-brab2r* li2s. Agents that act upon the brain. [B, 270.]

CEREBRALIS (Lat.), adj. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-brab2r* li2s. See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bras2r* the2n i2s. For deriv., see CEREBRUM and ASTHENIA. Ger., *Cerebrasthenia*. Cerebral weakness due to general weakness of the nervous system. [H. Averbeck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Apr. 5, 1886, p. 391.]

CEREBRASTHENIC, adj. *Se2r-e2-bras2r-the2n* i2k. Pertaining to cerebral asthenia. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885.]

CEREBRATE, n. *Se2r-e2-brat*. Fr., *cérèbrate*. A supposed salt of so-called cerebrie acid. [A, 385.]

CEREBRATION, n. *Se2r-e2-bras2r* shu2n. Fr., *cérèbration*. Of G. H. Lewes, a mental act consequent on a perception. [A, 385; K.] Unconscious c. Automatic mental action. [K.]

CÉRÉBRÉ (Fr.), adj. *Sara-bra*. Provided with a cerebrum. [A, 385.]

CÉRÉBREUX (Fr.), adj. *Sara-bru2*. Syn.: *capiteux*. Heady (said of wines, etc.). [L, 100.]

CEREBRIA (Pinel) (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-eb(e2b)* ri2a2s. Fr., *cérèbrie*. Ger., *Geistesstörung* (1st def.). 1. Insanity, mania. [A, 322, 385.] 2. Of C. Klum, "a spontaneous acute general inflammation of the substance of the brain uncomplicated with meningitis." [D.]—**C. acuta** [Pinel]. Furious mania; a severe irritation or inflammation of the brain. [A, 322.]—**C. chronica** [Pinel]. Dementia, imbecility, idiocy. [A, 322.]—**C. partialis** [Pinel]. Monomania. [A, 322.]—**C. sympathica** [Pinel]. Hypochondriasis, hysteria. [A, 322.]

CEREBRIC, adj. *Se2r-e2b* ri2k. See CEREBRAL.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cérébrique*. Ger., *Gehirnsäure*. Of Vauquelin and Frémy, impure cerebrin. [A, 385; K.]

CEREBRIFORM, adj. *Se2r-e2b* ri2fo2rm. Lat., *cerebriformis* (from *cerëbrum* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *cérèbriforme*. See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBRIN, n. *Se2r-e2b* ri2n. Lat., *cerebrinum*, *cerebrina*, *cérèbrine*. Fr., *cérèbrine*. Ger., *C. It. Sp. cerebrina*. A substance obtained, along with homocerebrin and encephalin, from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and again boiling with absolute alcohol; a snow-white microcrystalline powder melting without decomposition, burning with a luminous flame, and dissolving in boiling alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. The formula $C_{17}H_{25}NO_2$ has been doubtfully assigned to it. Mineral acids convert it into cetylde. It forms the essential constituent (95 per cent.) of white nervous tissue. Some consider it as not a true proximate principle, but an artificial derivative of protagon. [Parkus, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," n. F., xxiv, p. 310 (B); B, 108; "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," cv, p. 361 (K).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEREBRIC acid.

CÉRÉBRIN (Fr.), adj. *Sara-bra2n*. See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2b* ri2e(t) i2s. Gen., *cerebritidis*. Fr., *cérèbrite*. See ENCEPHALITIS.—**Local c.** Softening of the brain. [D, 1.]

CEREBRO-CARDIAC, adj. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2b* ro-ka2rd i2a2k. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *cérèbro-cardiaque*. Pertaining to the brain and to the heart (said of diseases in which there are both cerebral and cardiac symptoms [see C-c. NEUROATHY]).

CEREBROID, adj. *Se2r-e2b* roid. Fr., *cérèbroïde*. See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBROL, n. *Se2r-e2b* ro2l. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *oleum*, oil. A reddish oily liquid of an odor "like that of fresh brain" and a disagreeable rancid taste, obtained from cerebral tissue. [B, 118.]

CEREBROLOGY, n. *Se2r-e2-bro2l* o2j i2s. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cérèbrologie*. See ENCEPHALOGY.

CÉRÉBROME [Havem] (Fr.), n. *Sara-brom*. A growth consisting of cerebral matter situated outside the cranial cavity. ["Semaine méd.," Dec. 26, 1888, p. 487 (a, 18).]

CEREBRO-OLEIN, n. *Se2r-e2-bro2l* o2j i2n. For deriv., see CEREBRUM and OLEIN. Fr., *cérèbro-oléine*. A yellow oily liquid obtained from brain tissue; olein associated with lecithin. [A, 301, 385.]

CEREBROPATHY, n. *Se2r-e2b* ro2p a2th i2s. Lat., *cerebropathia*. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *cérèbro-pathie*. Ger., *Cerebropathie*. See ENCEPHALOPATHY.—**Psychic c.** Schüle. Fr., *cérèbro-pathie psychique*. Ger., *psychische Cerebropathie*. A mental disorder following a primary lesion of the brain or the spinal cord, not belonging among the regular phenomena of the latter, but presenting distinct symptoms of its own. [B, 108.]—**Syphilitic c.** Fr., *cérèbro-pathie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Cerebropathie*. A syphilitic c. dependent on syphilis. [B, 108.]—**Tabetic c.** Fr., *cérèbro-pathie tabétique*. Ger., *tabetische Cerebropathie*. A syphilitic c. dependent on tabes dorsalis. [B, 108.]

CEREBRO-PEDAL, adj. *Se2r-e2-bro2p* e2d i2s. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *pes*, the foot. Pertaining to the cephalic and pedal regions (said of ganglia in certain Mollusca). [L, 11, 121, 210.]

CEREBRO-PILLO ROVISCERAL, adj. *Se2r-e2-bro2p* ilo rovis2er al. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *πύλωρ*, the side, and *viscus*, of r. Pertaining to the side of the cephalic and visceral regions (said of a ganglion in certain Mollusca). [L, 121, 322.]

CEREBROPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2b* psi2cho2si (psi2b)-koich2o2si2s. Gen., *cerebropsychoscos* (-is). For deriv., see

CEREBRUM and PSYCHOSIS. Fr., *cérèbro-psychose*. Ger., *Cerebro-psychose*. A mental disorder which, as distinguished from the psychoneuroses and the psychic cerebropathies, is immediately dependent on disease of the psychic portion of the brain, but tends either to become more intense than is usually observed in such disease or to become associated with symptoms denoting the implication of non-psychic centres. [Schüle (A, 319).]

CEREBRO-RHACHIDIAN, adj's. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* a2k i2d i2a2n. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *ῥαχίς*, the spinal column. Fr., *cérèbro-rachidien*. See CEREBRO-SPINAL.

CEREBRO-RHACHIMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* a2k i2d i2a2n i2e2n i2i2s. Gen., *cerebro-rachimeningitis*. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, *ῥαχίς*, the spinal column, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane (see also -itis*). See CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

CEREBROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* a2k i2d i2a2n i2e2n i2i2s. Gen., *cerebro-sclerosis* (-os). From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *σκληρόσις*, to harden. Fr., *cérèbro-sclérose*. Ger., *Gehirnsclérose*. Induration of the brain. [A, 301.]

CEREBROSCOPY, n. *Se2r-e2-bro2r* ski2p i2s. From *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *cérèbroscopie*. 1. See ENCEPHALOSCOPY. 2. Of Bouchut, the use of the ophthalmoscope to ascertain the condition of the cranial contents. [L.]

CEREBROSE, n. *Se2r-e2-bros*. Fr., *cérèbrose*. Ger., *C. A* variety of sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, existing to the extent of from 1 to 3 per cent. in cerebral tissue, combined with neurostearic acid and sphingine. It is dextrorotary and reduces Fehling's solution. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

CEREBROSIDE, n. *Se2r-e2-bros* i2di2d. A proximate principle of the cerebral tissue. [B.]

CEREBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* si2s. Gen., *cerebro-scos* (-is). Ger., *Hirnwuth*. Frenzy, mania. [A, 322.]

CEREBRO-SPINAL, adj. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* spi2na2l. Lat., *cerebro-spinalis* (from *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *spina*, the vertebral column). Fr., *cérèbro-spinal*. Ger., *c-s. It. cerebro-spinal*. Sp., *cerebro-espinal*. Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; as a n., an agent that acts upon the brain and the spinal cord. [A, 385; B, 250.]

CEREBRO-SPINANT, n. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* spi2na2nt. See CEREBRO-SPINAL (2d def.).

CEREBROSUS (Lat.), adj. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bros* u2s u2s i2s. Hot-brained; mad. [B, 114.]

CEREBROTE [Couérbé], n. *Se2r-e2-brot*. Lat., *cerebrotum*. Fr., *cérèbrote*. Ger., *Cerebrot*. A fatty principle found in the brain; a white, tasteless, inodorous powder resembling starch, insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol and in ether, resembling an albuminoid in composition, containing nitrogen and a minute quantity of sulphur and phosphorus. [B, 118.]

CEREBROTOMY, n. *Se2r-e2-bro2t* o2mi2. Lat., *cerebrotomia* (from *cerëbrum*, the brain, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *cérèbrotomie*. See ENCEPHALOTOMY.

CEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-bro2r* (bru2m) i2s. Fr., *cérèveau*. Ger., *Gehirn* (1st def.). *Hirn* (1st def.). *Grosshirn* (2d def.). It., *Sp. cerebro*. 1. The brain as a whole. 2. The principal portion of the brain, including the hemispheres with the third and lateral ventricles, occupying the vault of the cranium and the anterior and middle fossæ of its base, consisting of central white and cortical gray matter, with special collections of gray matter (ganglia); continuous posteriorly with the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata by a constricted portion called the isthmus. [L, 15; K; L, 115.] See also BRAIN, CENTRE, COMMISSURE, CONVOLUTION, FISSURE, GANGLION, HEMISPHERE, LOBE, and the names of other particular parts of the c. 3. Of the ancients, the pith in the upper part of plants. [B, 114.] 4. In alchemy, water. [B, 50.]—**C. abdominale**. The solar plexus. [L, 115.]—**C. arietis**. Ger., *Wasser von Eiecker*. The watery portion of white of egg. [B, 50.]—**C. bovis**. Tartarum embiustum. [B, 50.]—**C. elongatum**, *C. longum*, *C. oblongum*. The spinal cord. [L, 349.]—**C. palmæ**. Ger., *Palmbirn*. Anciently, the brain-like edible head of the cabbage-palm. [B, 180.]—**C. parvum**. See CEREBELLUM.—**C. porci**. A boar's brain; formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.]—**C. posterioris**. See CEREBELLUM.

CERECERO (Sp.), n. *Thar-a-thar* o. In Spanish America, the *Prunus cerasus*. [B, a, 14.]—**C. de Cuba**. The *Malpighia puniceola*. [B, 121.]

CERECILLO (Sp.), n. *Thar-a-thar* o. See GUINILLO.—**C. de Europa**. The *Lonicera xylostum*. [B, 121.]

CERECLOT, n. *Ser-ke2l* oth. From *cera*, wax. Cloth imbued with wax; used, when made antiseptic, as a dressing for wounds. [E. Lund (D, 87).]

CERECTOMY, n. *Se2r-e2k* to2mi2. See KERATECTOMY.

CERED, adj. *Serd*. Provided with a cere. [L, 321.]

CÉRÉE (Fr.), n. *Sara*. See DENDROBIUM.

CEREFACIO (Lat.), n. f. *Se2r(ke2r)-e2-fa2k* fa2k i2shi2i2s. See CERATIO.

CEREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se2r(kar)-e2-fol* (fo2l) i2u2m i2u2m. More properly written *cerefolium*. Fr., *cérèfol*. Ger., *Kerbel*. It., *cerefolio*. Sp., *perfolio*. Port., *cerefolia*. See ANTHRISCUS.—**C. hispanicum**. The *Myrrhis (Scandria) odorata*. [B, 95, 180.]—**C. officinarum**. Rupp. *C. sativum* Monson. The *Anthriscus* c. [B, 173.]—**C. silvestre** [Riv.] The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 180.]—**Herba cerefolii**. 1. Of the Swed. Ph. see *Herba cerefolii hispanica*. 2. Of the Belg. Ph. (1st ed.) and of the older pharmacists, the herb of *Scandria*, *Anthriscus* c. [B, 95, 180.]—**Herba cerefolii hispanica** [Finn Ph.] SYN.: *herba cerefolia* [Swed. Ph.] The herb of *Myrrhis (Scandria) odorata*, collected, according to the Swed. Ph., before flowering. [B, 95, 180.]

CEREIDE (Lat. n. f. pl. Se²r kar e²o² (f) lea² o²). Of Land-levy, a tribe of the *Cathartae*, comprising *Cereus*, *Ptilocercus*, and *Echinops*. [B. 170.] Cf. **CEREASTRUE**.

CEREIFORM, adj. Se²r e²o² f²o²r²m. Lat. *cereiformis* (from *cereus*, a wax taper, and *formis*, form). Fr. *cereiforme*. Ger. *wachsformig*. Tapering like a wax candle; in botany, shaped like the *Cereus* (a species name). [B. 1, 11, 116.]

CERELION (Lat. n. f. **CERELIUM** Lat. n. f. n. Se²r kar e²o² l²i²o²n. e²o² l²i²o² n. u²m u²m. Gr. *κεράλιον* from *κερως*, wax, and *εἶδος*, species. Fr. *cérélium*. Ger. *Wachsol* (2d def.). 1. A mixture of wax and oil, containing more wax than an ordinary cerate. 2. See **OLEUM CEREE**. [A. 301, 322, 325; B. 115.]

CEREMBROCHE (Lat. n. f. Se²r kar e²o² m brok broch²o² e²o². Gr. *κερεμβροχη* from *κερως*, wax, and *εμβροχη*, an embrocation. A fomentation with molten wax. [Alexander of Tralles. B. 115.]

CERENCÉPHALOTE (Fr. n. Se²r a²n² sa fa²o² l²o²t. From *κερως*, wax, and *εγκεφαλος*, the brain. See **CÉPHALOTE**.

CÉROLÉ (Fr. n. Sa²r e²o² l²o² l²a. See **CERATE**.

CEREOLUS (Lat. n. adj. and n. m. Se²r kar e²o² l²o² l²u²s u²s o²l²u²s. From *cera*, wax. Ger. *Wachskerze*. 1. (Adj.) wax colored. 2. (N. m.) a conical pointed cylinder made of linen saturated with yellow wax; designed for introduction into a canal. Cf. **BOUGIE** and **CANDELA**. 3. (N. m.) a section of the genus *Stereocaulon*. [B. 114, 121, 270.] **Cereoli antiseptici**. Bougies made of wax and certain antiseptics (such as creosote and carbolic acid); to be inserted into sinuses, etc., with a view to discharge. [L. 57 (a, 21).] **C. chirurgorum**. See **BOUGIE**. **Cereoli compositi**. See **Cereoli medicati**.

Cereoli demulcentes, **Cereoli emollientes**, **Cereoli exploratorii**. See **Cereoli simplices**. **Cereoli medicati**. Medicated wax bougies. [L. 57 (a, 21).] **Cereoli mercuriales** (Frank Ph. 1791). Fr. *bougies mercurielles de Plenk*. Bougies made of 48 parts of yellow wax, 2 of mercurius dulcis, calomel, and 1 of extract of lead. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Cereoli nasales**. Nasal bougies made by dissolving 55 parts of white gelatin in 30 of glycerin and 20 of distilled water, adding 0.2 part of carbolic acid, and pouring the mixture into 15 glass or waxed-paper molds to solidify. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 71 (a, 21).] **Cereoli plumbei**, **Cereoli saturini**. A preparation, official in many old pharmacopœias, made by melting 24 parts of yellow wax over a slow fire, adding 1 part of lead, and forming the mass into bougies. The Schlesw. Holst. Ph. 1831, and the Swed. Ph. 1817, ordered 96 parts of yellow wax, 3 of spermaceti, and 2 of extract of lead. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Cereoli simplices**. A preparation, official in many of the older pharmacopœias, made by dipping strips of linen in melted yellow wax and forming them into bougies. The Brunsv. Ph. directed 12 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of goat's suet and expressed oil of sweet almonds. [B. 119 (a, 21).]

CEREOMETER, n. Se²r e²o² m e²o² m e²o² r. From *κερως*, wax, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the quality of wax, or the quantity contained in a given mixture, by a determination of the specific gravity. [B.]

CEREOSUS, adj. Se²r e²o² u²s. Gr. *κήπιος*. Lat. *cereus*. Fr. *céreux*. Waxen, made of wax. [A. 318.]

CÉROXYLE (Fr. n. Sa²r a² o² x² e² l. See **CÉROXYLON**.

CERERE, n. The *Eglops orata*. [B. 121.]

CERES (Lat. n. f. Se²r e²o² r e²o² r u²s. Gen. *Cerēris*. Gr. *Δημήτηρ*. The name of the Greek goddess of husbandry, used sometimes by metonymy for grain. [B.] Cf. **CEREAL**, **CEREVISIA**, and **CERIUM**.—**Liquor Cereris**. See **BEER**.

CERESE, n. The *Eggonia unguicati*. [B. 121.]

CERESIN, n. Se²r e²o² s² i² n. Lat. *ceresinum*, *ceresina*. Fr. *cérésine*. Ger. *C. Mineralwachs, Erdwachs*. A mineral wax made by treating ozokerite with sulphuric acid, decolorizing with charcoal, and filtering. It forms a hyaline mass resembling Japanese wax, and is employed as a substitute for beeswax. In the Ger. Ph. it is used as a synonym for paraffinum solidum. [B. 5, 205, 270.]

CÉRESOLES (Fr. n. Sa²r a² z² o² l. A place in Piedmont, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 19.]

CÉRESTE (Fr. n. Sa²r e²o² s² t. The *Cerastium*. [B. 38.]

CEREUS (Lat. n. adj. and n. m. Se²r (ka)² r e²o² s² u² s u² s. Gr. *κήπιος* (1st def.), *καυτός* (2d def.), *καυμάδιον* (3d def.). Fr. *cierge* (3d def.), *céréus* (3d def.). Ger. *wach-sartig* (1st def.), *Rückel-distel* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) waxen, containing wax. [A. B. 119.] Cf. **EMULSION CEREA**, **FLEXIBILITAS CEREA**, **MORBUS CEREA**, and **MEDICATUM CEREA**. 2. (N. m.) a wax taper. [A. 318.] 3. (N. m.) of De Candolle, a genus of cactaceous plants. [B. 12, 121.] **C. americanus major articulatus**, etc. [Volk.] See **C. grandiflorus**. **C. americanus trian-**

gularis radicosus [Brad.] See **C. tetragynus**. **C. Bonplandii**. See **OPUNTIA**. **C. compressus**. Mill. See **C. tetragynus**. **C. divaricatus** [De Candolle]. See **C. tetragynus**. **C. lananckii**. An erect West Indian species without a tangled stem and bearing a sweetish acidulous fruit which is eaten. The acrid juice of the stem is used as a remedy for hemorrhoids, etc. [B. 180, 214.] **C. erectus altissimus surinamensis**. Horn. See **C. horne-gomus**. **C. erectus cristatus**, etc. [Purkinet]. A West Indian



THE CEREUS GIGANTEUS. [A. 327.]

species, perhaps the *C. tetragynus*. [B. 211.] **C. erectus quadrangularis**, etc. [Boerhaave. See **C. tetragynus**.] **C. fimbriatus** [De Candolle]. A species which, according to recent authors, is fictitious, being compounded of the two species *C. grandispinus* and *C. serruliflorus*. [B. 180.] **C. flagelliformis** (Miller). Fr. *laine à vers, cierge queue de sautoir*. Ger. *Schlängenfackeldistel, geiselförmige Schlangenfackeldistel, Peitschenkaktus*. Sp. *junco* [Mex. Ph.], *junquillo, cuerno, floricuerno, flor del látigo, yerba de la alferacia* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Cactus flagelliformis* (Linnaeus), *creeping c., snake cactus*. A creeping, slender, very branching species, with red flowers, indigenous to the West Indies and South America, and frequently cultivated. The juice is employed as an anthelmintic and externally as a rubefacient, and an infusion of the flowers as a prophylactic against convulsions. [B. 173, 180, 214, 224.] **C. giganteus** (Engelmann). A species, the *saguaró* of the Mexicans, growing in the deserts of New Mexico, having erect fluted stems from 50 to 60 feet high, and bearing light cream-colored flowers and greenish fruit with red juicy pulp. The fruit is eaten by the Indians, who also use the thick saccharine juice. [B. 19, 185, 288.] **C. gracilis scandens ramosus**, etc. [Trew.] **C. grandiflorus**



THE CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS. [A. 327.]

Miller. Fr. *flor du Pérou*. Ger. *König der Nacht, grossblütiger Schlängenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Cactus grandiflorus* (Linnaeus). Night blooming c.; a species indigenous to the West Indies and cultivated in North America and Europe, having a slender, trailing or climbing, curiously twining stem, and bearing very large white or straw-colored, fragrant flowers which bloom only during the night.

The acidulous orange-colored fruit is edible, and the acrid juice of the stem is used externally as a vesicant and counter irritant in rheumatism, and internally as a remedy for dropsy and worms. [B, 180.]—*C. grandispinus* [Haworth]. Ger., *grossblättrige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Opantha altissima corymbosus*, etc. [Plumier]. *Cactus* Linnaeus (seu *C. [De Candolle] fimbriatus*). A West Indian species with very large thick spines. It is employed like *C. serruliflorus*. [B, 180.]—*C. hexagonus* [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus hexagonus* Linnaeus. A species with erect six sided stems growing in South America and Mexico. When young it is succulent, but when old it becomes woody, and is used for timber. [B, 185, 214.]—*C. jamaecuru* [De Candolle]. The *jamaecuru* of Pison; a Brazilian species the fruit of which is used like that of the *C. paniculatus*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. laete vireus* [Salm]. The *C. variabilis*. [B, 180.]—*C. MacDonaldiae*, *C. MacDonaldii* [Hooker]. A species indigenous to Honduras, with night-blooming white flowers which are often more than a foot in diameter. It has properties similar to those of the *C. grandiflorus*. [B, 19, 185, 270.]—*C. medicatus*. See *Cerefolia* (2d def.) and *Cerefolia saturnini*.—*C. minima serpens americana* [Plukenet]. *C. minimus scandens*, etc. [Boerhaave]. *C. minor scandens*, etc. [Trew]. The *C. flagelliformis*. [B, 211.]—*C. moniliformis* [De Candolle]. Ger., *perlschnurformige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Cactus moniliformis* (Linnaeus). *Melocactus* *seu plurimus globulis*, etc. [Plumier]. A prostrate, much-branched species, consisting of jointed spherical segments, growing upon the sea-shore in the West Indies. The crushed plant is used in the preparation of poultices and fomentations in inflammatory skin diseases and rheumatism, and the expressed juice is used for emetia. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. paniculatus* [De Candolle]. Ger., *rispige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Sp., *cardon cuadrangular*. Syn.: *Cactus paniculatus* (Lamarck). *Melocactus arborescens*, etc. [Plumier]. An arborescent species with erect 4-angled leaves and 4-angled branches, growing in the West Indies. The yellowish prickly fruit contains a white, acidulous, sweet pulp which is used in bilious and febrile disorders. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. pentagonus* (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Cactus pentagonus* (Linnaeus). A South American species with erect 5-angled stem, which becomes woody when the plant grows old. [B, 185, 214.]—*C. pitajaya* [De Candolle]. *C. pitaya*. See *C. variabilis*.—*C. prismatiformis*, *C. quadrangularis*. Two varieties of the *C. variabilis*. [B, 180.]—*C. scandens* [Miller]. *C. scandens minor*, etc. [Herm.]. See *C. grandiflorus*.—*C. scandens minor trigonus* [Herm., Boerhaave]. See *C. triangularis*.—*C. senilis* [Salm-Dyck]. Syn.: *Cactus [Haworth] (seu Pilocereus [Lemaire]) senilis*. Old-man cactus; a Mexican species with many-ridged cylindrical stem which is covered with long white hairs and contains much calcium oxalate, rendering it heavy and brittle. [B, 60, 185, 214.]—*C. sepium* [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Cactus sepium* [De Candolle]. A species growing near Quito, where it is called *pitajaya*. Its fruit is edible and is employed medicinally like that of the *C. paniculatus*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. serruliflorus* [Haworth]. Syn.: *C. fimbriatus* [De Candolle]. *Melocactus arborescens cereiformis et spinosissimus* [Plumier]. A West Indian species with erect 8- to 10-angled stem, upward of 18 feet in height, and bearing large rose-colored flowers and round fruit with red, acidulous pulp. The latter is employed as a refrigerant and refreshing drink in fevers. The acid juice of the stem is employed internally in abdominal engorgement and obstruction, and externally as a caustic application to warts and a topical remedy for skin disease. [B, 180.]—*C. speciosissimus* [Desfontaines]. Syn.: *Cactus speciosus* (Cavanilles) *seu speciosissimus* [Bot Reg]. A species growing in Mexico and Central America, having very large and beautiful flowers. [B, 60, 121, 214.]—*C. surinamensis*. See *C. hexagonus*.—*C. tetragonus* [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus tetragonus* (Linnaeus). A South American species with erect 4-angled stem which becomes woody as the plant grows older. [B, 185, 214.]—*C. triangularis* [Haworth]. Ger., *dreieckige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Cactus triangularis* (Linnaeus). The prickly withe or strawberry pear. A species indigenous to the West Indies and Mexico, having an erect stem composed of oblong 3-angled segments and bearing very large white flowers which bloom at night and last till nearly noon on the following day. The fruit has a sweetish-red pulp which has a very good flavor and is employed as a refrigerant in febrile disorders. The crushed plant is employed in the preparation of resolvent and discentient poultices. [B, 180, 282.]—*C. trigonus* [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus triquetus* β [Haworth], (seu *triangularis foliosus* [Jacquin]). A West Indian species, employed like *C. triangularis*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. undulosus* [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. variabilis*. [B, 180, 288.]—*C. variabilis* [De Candolle]. Sp., *pitajaya*. Syn.: *Cactus* [Jacquin] (seu *C. [De Candolle] pitajaya*). A species growing in western Mexico. The fruit has an excellent taste and is much eaten in Mexico, although, when taken in large quantities, it is said to color the secretions of the body red. It is employed medicinally like the fruit of the *C. paniculatus*. [B, 180, 185, 288.]—*Creeping C.* The *C. flagelliformis*. [B, 185.]—*Night-blooming c.*, *Night-flowering c.* See *C. grandiflorus*.—*Schlangene'* (Ger.). The *C. flagelliformis*. [B, 180.]

CÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁵. Cerous. [B, 38.]

CEREVINIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-vi²s(wes)/i²-a². Gr., $\zeta\epsilon\rho\upsilon\varsigma$. Fr., *bière, cerivoise*. Ger., *Bier*. It., *birra*. Sp., *cerveza*. Port., *cerveja*. Beer, ale; especially a medicated beer. For such medicated beers see under the names of the respective drugs. [B.] *C. abietica*, *C. abietina*, *C. abietis*. See *Spruce beer*. *C. ad melancholiam*. A preparation made by boiling 4 handfuls of white horsebroom-leaves (*folia marrubii albi*) in from 4 to 6 gallons of fresh ale, and suspending in the cask a bag containing 2 oz. each of the root of *Smilax china* and peony-root, 1 oz. of the root of *Polypodium*, 3 oz. of sorrel-root (root of the *Rumex*), 10 drachms of horse-radish (*Armoracia*), 3 handfuls of hound's-tongue leaves (leaves of the *Scopolendrium officinarum*), 6 pinches of *Hypericum* tops, 4 oz. of ash-bark (bark of the *Fraxinus*), 1 oz., each, of juniper-berries and carrot-seed, 4 oz. of tin filings, and 1 lb. of iron-rust.

[B, 117.]—*C. amara* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bière amère*. Ger., *bitteres Bier*. It., *birra amara*. Sp., *cerveza amarga*. Bitter beer; a filtered infusion of 4 parts of wormwood and 10 of pine buds in 1,000 of beer [Belg. Ph.]. The name was also formerly applied to a medicated beer containing the *Erythraea centaurium* and to a preparation, also called *bitter stomachic ale*, made by steeping 4 oz. each of gentian and of fresh lemon-peel and 1 oz. of long pepper in a gallon of ale. [B, 59, 95, 119.] Cf. *C. antiscorbutica* and *Stomachic beer*.

C. antiscorbutica. See *Sulphuric acid beer*. *C. antiscorbutica* [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bière (ou brutolée) antiscorbutique* [Fr. Cod.], *sapinette*. Antiscorbutic beer (or ale); made by infusing 30 [Fr. Cod.] or 32 [Belg. Ph.] parts each of fresh scurvy grass (*Cochlearia*) leaves and dried pine-buds and 60 [Fr. Cod.] or 64 [Belg. Ph.] parts of fresh horse-radish root in 2,000 of beer, and filtering. [B, 95.] The same name was given to a preparation formerly official, made by fermenting a mixture of 8 parts of horse-radish, 6 of juniper-berries, 2 each of sweet-flag rhizome and pine buds, of a little ginger, 12 parts of syrup of brown sugar, and 240 of beer, and, after decantation and filtration, adding 1 part of cream of tartar and 10 parts of a 14-per cent. alcoholic tincture of mustard. [B, 199.] A still older preparation was made of 7 handfuls of scurvy-grass leaves, 1 oz. of guaiac-wood shavings, 2 oz. of coriander seed, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of senna-leaves, steeped in ale. [B, 59.]—*C. Brunsvicensis*. Brunswick beer; mentioned by Sydenham in some of his prescriptions. [B, 90.]—*Cerevisia fermentum*. See under *FERMENTUM*.—*C. fortis*. Fr., *bière forte*. Ger., *starkes Bier*. It., *birra forte*. Sp., *cerveza fuerte*. Port., *cerveja forte*. See *Strong beer*.—*C. lupulata*. Hopped beer. [B, 119.] See *Beer*.—*Cerevisia medicata*. Fr., *bières médicinales*. Sp., *cervezas medicinales* [Mex. Ph.]. A beer or ale containing medicinal ingredients. [B.]—*C. melanagoga*. A preparation made by boiling $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of black hellebore-roots and the radix hermodactyli, and 8 oz. of jalap in from 24 to 28 gallons of ale, and adding 2 lbs. of senna, 6 oz. of rhubarb, 4 oz. of white tartar, 6 oz. of coriander, 4 oz. each of licorice and iron filings, and 4 handfuls of leaves of scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia*), and then fermenting with yeast. [B, 117.]—*C. stomachica*. See *Stomachic beer*.—*C. tenuis*. See *Small beer*.—*C. zingiberata*. See *Ginger beer*.—*Cryptococcus cerevisiae*, *Torula cerevisiae*. See under *TORULA*.

CEREZA (Sp.), n. Tha-ra'th²a². A cherry. [B, 121.]

CERF (Fr.), n. Se²r. A stag or deer. [B.] See *CERVUS*. *C. commun*. The *Cervus elaphus*. [B.]—*C. daim*. See *CERVUS dama*.—*C. volant*. The *Lucanus*. [B, 93.]—*Corne de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *HARTSHORN* and *CORNU CERVI*.—*Eau de cornichons de c.* See *Aqua e typhus cervi*.—*Esprit de corne de c.* See *Spiritus cornu cervi*.—*Esprit de corne de c. purifié*. See *Spiritus cornu cervi depuratus*.—*Liquor de corne de c. succinée blanche*. See *Liquor cornu cervi succinatus albus*.—*Liquor de corne de c. térébinthine*. See *Liquor cornu cervi terebinthatus*.—*Os de cœur de c.* See *Ossa de corde cervi*.—*Sel de corne de c.* See *Sul cornu cervi depuratum*.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), n. Se²r-fu²-l-y². The genus *Scandix* or *Anthriscus*; especially the chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). [B, 121, 173.] *C. à aiguillettes*. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 19, 38.] *C. anisé*. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 121, 173.]—*C. bâlard*. The *Cherophyllum temulum*. [B, 121.] *C. bulbeux*. The *Cherophyllum bulbosum*. [B, 121.] *C. commun*, *C. cultivé*. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 121, 173.] *C. des bois*. See *C. bâlard*. *C. des fous*. The *Anthriscus vulgaris*. [B, 121.] *C. d'Espagne*. See *C. anisé*.—*C. frisé*. A variety of the *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 121.]—*C. musqué*. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 121, 173.]—*C. peigne de Venus*. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 46.] *C. sauvage*. 1. The *Geranium Robertianum*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 93, 121.]

CERFEUILLÈRE (Fr.), **CERFOGLIA** (It.), n's. Se²r-fu²-el-ye²r, che²r-fol-y²-e². The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 38, 88.]

CERGUACOS (Sp.), n. The²r-gwa²-kos. The *Cistus sativafolius*. [B, 121.]

CERIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²ka-ri²-a². 1. See *CELIA*. 2. See *CEREVISIA*. 3. A sort of flat worm found in the intestines. [B, 114, 200.]

CERIA-CUSPIA, n. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERIANTHIDE [Verrill] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ka-ri²-a²-na²-thi²-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Actinacea*. [L, 224.]

CERIC, adj. Se²-ri²k. Lat., *cericus, cerivus*. Fr., *cérique*. It., *cerico*. Sp., *cérico*. 1. Of or pertaining to wax. 2. Containing cerium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—*C. acid*. Lat., *Acidum cericum* (seu *cericum*). Fr., *acide cérrique*. It., *acido cerico*. Sp., *ácido cerico*. A name given to an acid substance which was probably impure cerotic acid. [B, 93.]—*C. oxide*. Fr., *oxyde cérrique*. Ger., *Cerayd*. It., *ossido cerico*. Sp., *ácido cerico*. See *CERIUM dioxide*.

CERICO-POTASSIC, adj. Se²-ri²k-e-po²-t-a²-s-i²k. Lat., *cerico-potassicus*. Fr., *cerico-potassique*. Containing cerium (as a quadrivalent radicle) and potassium. [B, 193.]

CERIDES [Ampère] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-red. A group of elements, comprising cerium and manganese. [A, 301.]

CÉRIÉ, CÉRIÈS, n's. Languedoc names for the cherry-tree. [B, 121.]

CERIFEROUS, adj. Se²-ri²f-e²r-u²s. Lat., *ceriferus* (from *cera*, wax, and *fero*, to bear). Fr., *cerifère*. Ger., *wachstragend*. Producing wax. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

CERIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se²ka-ri²-fi²-ka²-a²/shi²(fi²-o). Gen., *cerificatio* n's. See *CERATIO*.

CERIGEROUS, adj. Se²-ri²f-e²r-u²s. Lat., *cerigerus* (from *cera*, wax, and *gero*, to bear). Fr., *cerigère*. Ger., *wachstragend*. Furnished with a cere (said of a bird's beak). [L, 41.]

CERIN, n. Ser i'n. Lat. *cerinum*, *cerina*, *cerine*. Fr. *cérine*. Ger. *C. Korkwachs* (2d def.). It. Sp. *cerina*. 1. Of John (1812), see CEROTIC ACID. 2. Of Chevreul, a substance, occurring as small, translucent, acicular crystals, precipitated by cooling from the alcohol obtained by treating an aqueous extract of cork with hot alcohol. [B. 93, 270.]

CERINIC, adj. Ser i'n i'sk. Fr. *cérinique*. See CERIC.

CERINUS, adj. Ser i'n u's. See CERINUS.

CERINTA, n. In the Alps, the *Prunus picea*. [B. 121.]

CERINTHA (Lat.), **CERINTHE** (Lat.), n's f. Se(ka)ri'nth'-a³, e-a. Gr. *κρινθή*. Fr. *cérinthe*. 1. Of the ancients, a plant of which bees make wax; the *C. major*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the honeywort, a genus of boraginaceous plants, of the tribe *Boraginæ*. 3. Bee bread. See CERINTHON. [B. 12, 111, 180.] **C. aspera**. Rough-leaved honeywort; a species to which astringent properties are attributed. [B. 93.] **C. echinoides** (Linnaeus). The *Oenothera echinoides*. [B. 211.] **C. major** (Linnaeus). Ger. *Wachsbüthe*. Honeywort, wax-plant; a European species frequently cultivated; it is about a foot in height and bears a raceme of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey, and dotted leaves covered with a wax-like bloom. It is considered astringent and is used in ophthalmic affections. [B. 19, 88, 200.] **C. minor** (Linnaeus). A European species often cultivated. It bears yellow flowers smaller than those of the *C. major*, and, like it, secretes an abundance of honey. [B. 19.]

CERINTHÉE (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri'nth'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr. *cérinthées*. Of Dumortier and De Candoille, a tribe or subtribe of the *Boraginæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cerinthé*. [B. 170, 214.]

CERINTHOIDES [Boerhaave] (Lat.), n' f. Se(ka)ri'nth-o(o²)-i(e'ezidaz). From *κρινθή* (see CERINTHE), and *eidos*, resemblance. The *Mertensia* [Roth]. [B. 121, 200.]

CERINTHON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)ri'nth'o²n. Gr. *κρίνθον*. 1. Bee bread. 2. A sort of ulcer. [B. 115.]

CERINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)ri'nth'u's(u's). Gr. *κρίνθος*. Bee bread. [B. 114.]

CERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)ri'ne'nu'minu'm). See CERIN.

CERINUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)ri'n-u's(u's). Gr. *κρίνος*. Fr. *jaune de cère*. Ger. *wachsgelb*. Waxen, especially in botany, waxen-yellow; dark-yellow with a light admixture of reddish-brown. [B. 115, 198.]

CERIO (Lat.), n' f. Se(ka)ri'o. Gen. *cerion'is*. Fr. *cérion* [Mirbel]. 1. Syn.: *cerium*. A term equivalent to caryopsis in its strict sense (i. e., to the caryopsis of the *Graminæe*). [B. 198.] 2. See KERION.

CERION (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)ri'o²n. Gr. *κρίον*. Fr. *cérion*. 1. A honey-comb. 2. See KERION. [B. 115.]

CERIOPORIDÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri-o(o²)-po²r'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Polypoda*. [L. 73.]

CERIORCHIDÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri-o²rk(o²rch²)-i²d-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subtribe of the *Orchidæe*, comprising the divisions *Ophrydæe*, *Malaxidæe*, and *Epidendræe*. [B. 170.]

CÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-rek. See CERIC.

CERIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)ri-ro's(tri's). From *cera* (see CERE), and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr. *cérirastre*. Ger. *wachshaut-schnäbelig*. Sp. *cerirostro*. Having the beak furnished with a cere. [L. 180.]

CERISALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa're-za'ltz. A ceric salt. [B. 270.] See CERUM.

CERISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(kar)-i's(ku's(ku's)). Of Gärtner, a genus which by Bentham and Hooker is made a section of *Randia*. [B. 42.] **C. malabaricus** (Gärtner). The *Gardenia* (*Randia*) *dumetorum*. [B. 173.]

CERISE (Fr.), n. Se²r-ez. 1. A cherry; the fruit of *Prunus cerasus* (official in the Fr. Codex). [B. 113.] 2. In hippiatry, a reddish excrescence on the sole of a horse's foot when there is a wound in the foot. [L. 11.] **C. aigre**. The *Prunus cerasus*. [B. 106.] **C. de capitaine**. The fruit of *Malpighia wrensi*. [B. 121.] **C. de Cayenne**. The fruit of *Eugenia Michelia* (*auriflora*). [B. 121, 173.] **C. de Cythère**. The fruit of *Averrhoa acida* (*Cecua disticha*). [B. 173.] **C. de Juif**. The fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*. [B. 173.] **C. de l'Inde**. See *C. de Cythère*. **C. de Mahon**. See *C. de Juif*. **C. des Antilles**. The fruit of *Malpighia punicifolia*. [B. 173.] **C. des îles**. See *C. de Cythère*. **C. d'hiver**. See *C. de Juif* and *C. de Cythère*. **C. d'Inde**. See *C. de Cythère*. **C. d'ours**. The fruit of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. [B. 121.] **C. du Mexique**. The fruit of *Prunus capuli*. [B. 88.] **C. du Sénégal**. The fruit of *Sapindus senegalensis*. [B. 173.] **C. gommeuse**. The fruit of *Sapindus saponaria*. [B. 173.] **Laurier-c.** See *PRUNUS lauro-cerasus*. **Limonade à la c.** [Fr. Cod.] Cherry lemonade. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of sirop de c. [Fr. Cod.] with 9 parts of distilled water. [B. 113.] **Queue de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Cherry stalk; the peduncle of the fruit of *Prunus caproniana*. [B. 113.] **Sirop de c.** A preparation made of 1 part of filtered juice of cherries and a sufficient quantity of white sugar. [B. 113.] See *Syrupus cerasorum*, under CERASUM. **Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *succus e fructu cerasi* [Fr. Cod.] Cherry juice; made by taking 10 parts of sour red cherries and 1 part of black cherries, expressing and mixing the two juices, and allowing them to ferment until they are clear. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CERISSETTE (Fr.), n. Se²r-ez-e't. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B. 19, 121.]

CERISIER (Fr.), n. Se²r-ez-e'a. The cherry-tree (*Prunus cerasus*, etc.). [B. 19.] **C. à bouquets**. *Cerasus vulgaris* (*Prunus cerasus*). [B. 19.] **C. à côtes**. The *Eugenia Michelia auriflora*. [B. 121.] **C. capitaine**. The *Malpighia wrensi*. [B. 173.] **C.**

d'amour. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B. 19.] **C. de Cayenne**. The *Eugenia Michelia*. [B. 173.] **C. de Ceylan**. The *Hyponia mystec*. [B. 121.] **C. de Courwill**. The *Malpighia wrensi*. [B. 173.] **C. de Curmasi**. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B. 121.] **C. de la Chine**. The *Nephelium* (*Scytalia*) *litchi*. [B. 88, 173.] **C. de la Jamaïque**. The *Malpighia glabra*. [B. 88, 173.] **C. de la Toussaint**. The *Prunus scrotina*. [B. 173.] **C. de Montmorency**. A variety of the *Prunus avium*. [B. 173.] **C. de Saint-Domingue**. See *C. capitaine*. **C. des Antilles**. The *Malpighia punicifolia*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. des Hottentots**. The *Maurocena capensis*. [B. 121.] **C. de Trébisonde**. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. de Virginie**. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 173.] **C. doux**, **C. du Mexique**. The *Prunus capuli*. [B. 121.] **C. nain**. The *Prunus chamaecerasus* and the *Lonicera tatarica*. [B. 19.] **Petit c. des Hottentots**. The *Celastrus lucidus*. [B. 19.]

CÉRISQUE (Fr.), n. Sa-resk. See CERISES.

CERISULFAT (Ger.), n. Tsa're-zul-fa't. Ceric sulphate. [B. 270.] See CERUM sulphate.

CERISY (Fr.), n. Se²r-eze. A small town, in the department of La Manche, France, near which there is a cold spring, said to be chalybeate. [L. 105.]

CERITE, n. Se'rit. Fr. *cérite*. Ger. *Cerit*. A mineral containing cerium and related elements, being the chief source of the former. [B. 3, 270.]

CERITERO, n. In Languedoc, the *Prunus juliana*. [B. 88, 121.]

CERITHIACEA [Menkel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i²-a(a³)-se²(ke²)-a³. Fr. *cerithiées*. An order of the *Gasteropoda*. [L. 180.]

CERITHIADÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i(e'i)a²d(a³d)-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Holostomata*, or, according to some authorities, of the *Platypoda*. [L. 147, 282.]

CERITHIDÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Tœnioglossa*. [L. 121.]

CERITHIIDÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i(i²)-i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1885, p. 51 (L).]

CERITHIINÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i²-i(e'i)ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Cerithiidae*. [L. 221.]

CERITHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i(e'i)ni(ne). A subfamily of the *Paridæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 20 (L).]

CERITHIOPSIDÆ (Lat.), n' f. pl. Se(ka)ri'th-i²-o²p'si²d-e(a³-e²). Fr. *cerithiopsidés*. A family of the *Siphonobranchiata*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1885, p. 57 (L).]

CÉRIACÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-re-te-a³-sa. A family of the *Mollusca*. [L. 109.]

CERITUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-i(e'i)tu's(tu's). See CERRITUS.

CERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)ri'u'sm(u'm). From *κρίνον*, honeycomb (1st def.), or *Ceres*, the planet, discovered just before the metal (5th def.). Fr. *cérium* (1st, 2d, and 3d, def's), *cérium* (3d and 5th def's). Ger. *Kerion* (1st def.), *C.*, *Cer* (5th def.). It., *cerio*. Sp., *cerio* (6 *cererio*) (5th def.). Port., *c.* 1. Of the ancients, see KERION. [B. 114.] 2. In structural botany, see CERIO. [B. 198.] 3. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants of uncertain botanical station. [B. 121.] 4. A sort of intestinal flat worm. See CERIA (2d def.). [B. 200.] 5. A metallic element discovered in 1803 by Berzelius and Hisinger. It is a hard malleable substance resembling iron in appearance and having a sp. gr. of 6.628 to 6.728. In compounds it acts as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) and a quadrivalent radicle, replacing 3 or 4 atoms of hydrogen, and forming compounds called respectively *cerous* and *ceric* compounds, the former having the general composition CeR''' (or more probably $\text{R}''' \equiv \text{Ce} - \text{Ce} \equiv \text{R}'''$) and the latter CeR'' . [B. 3, 270.] **Cerii bromidum**. See *C. bromide*. **Cerii carbonas**. See *C. carbonate*. **Cerii chloridum**. See *C. chloride*. **Cerii nitras**. See *C. nitrate*. **Cerii oxalas**. U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. See *C. oxalate*. **Cerii oxidum**. See *C. oxide*. **C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de cérium*. Ger., *essigsäures C.* (oder *Cerorydul*). It., *acetato di cerio*. Sp., *acetato de cerio*. A compound of c. and acetic acid. Cerous acetate, $\text{Ce}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3 + \text{Aq}$, is known. [B. 2.] **C. bromide**. Lat. *cerii bromidum*, *c. bromatum*. Fr., *bromure de cérium*. Ger., *Cerbromür*, *C. bromür*. It., *bromuro di cerio*. Sp., *bromuro de cerio*. A substance, 2CeBr_3 (or $\text{Ce}_2\text{Br}_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$), forming light-brown, deliquescent, acicular crystals of sweetish styptic taste; prepared by dissolving c. carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating. [B. 3, 5, 81.] **C. carbonate**. Lat., *cerii carbonas*, *c. carbonicum*. Fr., *carbonate de cérium*. Ger., *Carbonsäures* (oder *kohlensäures*) *C.* (oder *Cerorydul*), *C. carbonat*. It., *carbonato di cerio*. Sp., *carbonato de cerio*. A compound of c. and carbonic acid. Cerous carbonate, $\text{Ce}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming acicular crystals, is known. [B. 3, 81.] **C. chloride**. Lat., *cerii chloridum*, *c. chloratum*. Fr., *chlorure de cérium*. Ger., *Cerchlorür*, *C. chlorür*. It., *cloruro di cerio*. Sp., *cloruro de cerio*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Cerous chloride, CeCl_3 , or, more probably, Ce_2Cl_6 , a yellowish-white substance, which with 15 molecules of water forms colorless crystals, is known. [B. 3, 270.] **C. dioxide**. Fr., *oxyde cérique*, *dioxyde* (ou *bixoxyde de cérium*). Ger., *Ceroryd*. It., *diossido di cerio*. Sp., *dióxido de cerio*. Ceric oxide (CeO_2); a white or pale-yellowish powder or a crystalline substance, acting as a weak base. [B. 3.] **C. fluoride**. Fr., *cérium fluaté*, *fluorure de cérium*. Ger., *C. fluorür*. A compound of c. and fluorine. Cerous fluoride, CeF_3 , or Ce_2F_6 , is a white substance. [B. 3.] **C. hydrate**, **C. hydroxide**. Fr., *hydrate* (ou *hydroxyde*) *de cérium*. Ger., *C. hydroxyd*, *C. hydrat*. It., *idrato* (o *idrossido*) *di cerio*. Sp., *hidrato* (o *hidroxido*) *de cerio*. A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Cerous hydroxide, $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_3$, or $\text{Ce}_2(\text{OH})_6$, is a white substance, and a hydroxide of the composition $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_9 + \text{Ce}(\text{OH})_2$ is known. [B. 3.] **C. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de cérium*.

Ger. *Jode*, *C'pudar*. It. *ioduro di cerio*. Sp. *ioduro de cerio*. A compound of cerium and iodine. Cerous iodide, CeI_3 or CeI_2 , is an unstable substance, which, united with 9 molecules of water, forms transparent crystals. [B. 3.] — **C. nitrate**. Lat., *ceru nitratus*, *c. nitratum*. Fr., *azotate de cerium*. Ger., *C'nitrat*, *salpetersaures C.* It. *nitrato di cerio*. Sp. *nitrato de cerio*. A compound of cerium and nitric acid. Cerous nitrate, $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{Ce}_2(\text{NO}_3)_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and ceric nitrate, $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_4$, are crystalline substances, both of which readily form double salts with the nitrates of other radicles. Basic salts are also known. Cerous nitrate is deliquescent, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and has been employed medicinally like the oxalate. [B. 3, 81, 270.] — **C. oxalate**. Lat., *ceru oxalatus* [U. S. Ph. Br., Ph.], *c. oxalatum*, *oxalus cerosus venetis* [Swed. Ph.], Fr., *oxalate de cerium*. Ger., *oxalsaures C.* (oder *Cerorydul*), *C'oxalat*, *C'oxalat*. It. *ossalato di cerio*. Sp. *oxalato de cerio*. A compound of cerium and oxalic acid. Cerous oxalate, $\text{Ce}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a whitish granular powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and alcohol. It has been used as a nervous sedative, and especially as a remedy in nervous and reflex vomiting, as in the vomiting of pregnancy and seasickness, and cough. [B. 3, 81, 95, 270.] — **C. oxide**. Lat., *c. oxydatum*, *ceru oxydatum*. Fr., *oxyde de cerium*. Ger., *C'oxyd*. It. *ossido di cerio*. Sp., *oxido de cerio*. A compound of cerium and oxygen. Cerous oxide (i.e. sesquioxide) and ceric oxide (i.e. dioxide) are known. [B. 3.] — **C. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate de cerium*, *ceru phosphat*. Ger., *C'phosphat*, *phosphorsaures C.* (oder *Cerorydul*). It., *fosfato di cerio*. Sp., *fosfato de cerio*. A compound of cerium and phosphate. Cerous phosphate, $\text{Ce}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, or $\text{Ce}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$, occurs native. [B. 3.] — **C. salt** (Ger.). A salt of cerium. — **C. sesquioxide**. Fr., *sesquioxide de cerium*, *oxyde cerreux*. Ger., *C'oxyd*, *C'oxydydul*. It., *ossido ceroso*. Cerous oxide, Ce_2O_3 , is a bluish green powder. [B. 3.] — **C. sulphate**. Lat., *c. sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de cerium*. Ger., *schwefelsaures C.*, *C'sulfat*. It., *sulfato di cerio*. Sp., *sulfato de cerio*. A compound of cerium and sulphuric acid. There are known: cerous sulphate, $\text{Ce}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, a substance occurring both in the anhydrous state and also combined with various amounts of water of crystallization (it is used as a pigment); ceric sulphate, $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; basic ceric sulphate; a ceric ceric sulphate; and double sulphates of cerium and other radicles. [B. 3, 270.] — **Essigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate*. — **Kohlensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. carbonate*. — **Oxalsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. oxalate*. — **Phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*. — **Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*. — **Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate*.

CERIUM (Fr.), n. Sa-re-um. Cerium. [B.] — **Azotate de c.**. See *Cerium nitrate*. — **Bioxyde de c.**. See *Cerium dioxide*. — **Bromure de c.**. See *Cerium bromide*. — **Carbonate de c.**. See *Cerium carbonate*. — **C. fluaté**. See *Cerium fluoride*. — **Chlorure de c.**. See *Cerium chloride*. — **Fluorure de c.**. See *Cerium fluoride*. — **Iodure de c.**. See *Cerium iodide*. — **Oxalate de c.**. See *Cerium oxalate*. — **Oxyde de c.**. See *Cerium oxide*. — **Sesquioxide de c.**. See *Cerium sesquioxide*. — **Sulfate de c.**. See *Cerium sulphate*.

CERIVERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa're-fe'r bi'nd-ung. A ceric salt. [B. 270.] See *Cerium*.

CERMOLA, n. In the Tyrol, the *Pinus cembra*. [B. 121.]

CERNA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su'r-ke'r'na. The processes of the vertebrae. [B. 115.]

CERNAY (Fr.), n. Se'r na. A small town in the Department of Vienne, France, near which there is a warm spring, called *de Sautout*, said to contain sulphur. [L. 105.]

CERNE (Fr.), n. Se'r'n. Any one of the concentric circles seen on the section of the trunk of a tree; also a bluish discoloration around the eye, especially beneath the lower lid. [A. 301.]

CERNÉ (Fr.), adj. Se'r'na. Surrounded by a bluish discoloration (said of the eyes). [A. 301.]

CERNEAU (Fr.), n. Se'r-no. The unripe kernel of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). [B. 93, 173.]

CERNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Se'r-ne'e'r. A small town in France, 9 miles from Orbec, near which there is a cold mineral spring said to be tonic and useful in diseases of the primæ viæ. [L. 105.]

CERNOYLE, n. Su'r'n'oi'l. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [A. 505.]

CERNUE (Fr.), n. Se'r'n'ue. The *Arostis stolonifera*. [B. 38.]

CERNUOUS, adj. Su'r'n'us. Lat., *cernuus*. Ger., *abgebogen*. Erect at first and subsequently inclining from the perpendicular, or having the face directed downward (said chiefly of flowers). [B. 19, 185.]

CERNY-KOREN Bohem., n. The *Symphyltum officinale*. [B. 88, 121.]

CEROBER, n. In alchemy, water. [B. 50.] Cf. *CEREBRUM*.

CEROCARPUS Hasskarl. Lat., n. m. Se'ka-ro'r'ka'p'us. The *Jambosa*. [B. 121.] See *ERGENTIA*.

CERO-CERIC, adj. Se-ro-se'r'i'k. Containing cerium both as a trivalent and as a quadrivalent radical. [B. 270.]

CEROCOMA Lat., n. f. Se'r-ke'r'ka'ko'ma. Of Geoffroy, a genus of coleopterous insects (*Cantharideæ*). [L. 49, 87.] — **C. Schaefferi** [Fabricius]. Fr., *cerocoma de Schaeffer*. A species, having vesicating properties native of France. [L. 88.] — **C. Schreberi** [Fabricius]. A species said to have vesicating properties. [L. 87.] — **C. viridis**. Ger., *Wirthhornkäfer*. A species said to be epispastic. [L. 105.] — **C. Wählii** [Fabricius]. A species said to have vesicating properties. [L. 87.]

CEROENE (Fr.), n. Sa-re-ene. A resolvent plaster *emplâtre c.* (Fr. Cod., 1866) made of pitch wax, and sand, and containing Armenian bole, myrrh, incense, and mummum. [B. 93 a, 21.] Cf. *EMPLATRE*.

CÉRO-GRAISSEUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ro-gras-u's. Containing wax and grease. [A. 385.]

CEROIDES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro(ro's)-i(e)/dez(das) (1st def.), se'r-ke'r'ka'ro(ro's)-i(e)-dez(das) (2d def.). Gr., *κεροειδής* (1st def.), *κεροειδής* (2d def.). 1. Waxy; wax-colored. 2. Horn-shaped. [B. 115.]

CEROLEIN, n. Se'r-ol'e'i-n. Lat., *ceroleinum* (from *cera*, wax and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *ceroline*. Ger., *C.* It. Sp., *cerolina*. A constituent of bees-wax, soluble in cold alcohol. Probably a mixture of various fatty acids. [B. 5, 81.]

CEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro'ma's. Gen., *cerom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κερωμα*. 1. Anything made of or covered with wax; hence a cerate. 2. A cystic tumor with waxy contents. [A. 322; B. 114, 115.] 3. See *CERE*.

CEROMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro(ro's)-ma's. ma's-i-a'g-g-(a's)u'm. See *CEROTOMALAGMA*.

CEROMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ro-ma't-ek. Mixed with oil and wax. [L. 41.]

CEROMEL (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro(ro's)-me's. Gen., *cerom'e'llis*. Gr., *κερόμελε* (from *κερός*, wax, and *μέλα*, honey). Fr., *ceromel*. Ger., *C.* It., *ceromiele*. Sp., *ceromil*. 1. Honey in the comb. 2. A cerate of honey made up of 1 part of wax and 2 parts [B. 52] or 4 parts [B. 270] of honey. [B. 52, 115, 270.]

CERONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ron'e'e'i'-u'm (u'm). See *CERATE*.

CERONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ron'i'a's. Gr., *κερώνια*. Fr., *cérone*, *cérónia*. Of Theophrastus, the *Ceratonia siliqua* (the *keratia* of Dioscorides). [B. 121, 180.]

CERONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ron'i'-u'm (u'm). See *CERATE*.

CEROPAGE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'r-ke'r'ka'p'a'je. Of Sprengel, an order of the *orchideæ*, comprising *Orchis*, *Habenaria*, etc.; by others divided into the *Malaxideæ*, *Epidendree*, *Vandee*, and *Ophrydeæ*. [B. 170.]

CEROPEGIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'r-ke'r'ka'p'e'ja. Of Linnaeus, a genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Ceropegieæ*, comprising about 50 species found in the tropical regions of the Old World. [B. 42.] — **C. acuminata** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, with tuberous roots, the separate tubers being of the size of small eggs and containing starch, mucilage, and a bitter substance. They are edible and are used as a digestive tonic and in the intestinal disorders of children. [B. 212, 289.] — **C. biflora** [Linnaeus]. See *C. tuberosa*. — **C. bulbosa** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, resembling *C. acuminata* and employed like it. [B. 93, 289.] — **C. candelabrum** [Roxburgh]. See *C. tuberosa*. — **C. cordata** [Loureiro]. A Cochinchina species; according to Duchesne, the *Damia extensa*. [B. 173, 214.] — **C. edulis**. A garden name for *C. bulbosa*. [B. 214.] — **C. longiflora** [Poirét]. *C. mucronata* [Roth]. *C. tuberosa* [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the East Indies; perhaps identical with the species of *C.* growing at the Cape of Good Hope; said by Thunberg to furnish an edible root. [B. 88.]

CEROPEGIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'r-ke'r'ka'p'e'je. Of Decaisne, a division of the *Staphilee*, corresponding for the most part to the *Ceropegieæ* and *Staphileeæ* and, to a certain extent, the *Marsdenieæ* of Benth and Hooker. [B. 170, 214.]

CEROPEGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'r-ke'r'ka'p'e'je. Of Decaisne, a division of the *Staphileeæ*, corresponding for the most part to the *Ceropegieæ* and *Staphileeæ* and, to a certain extent, the *Marsdenieæ* of Benth and Hooker. [B. 170, 214.]

CEROPHORA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se'r-ke'r'ka'p'o'ra. Fr., *cérophores*. A section of the ruminants. [L. 180.]

CEROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Se'r-ke'r'ka'p'o'ro's. From *cépas*, a horn, and *phorós*, to bear. Fr., *cérophore*. Ger., *hornträugend*. Provided with horns. [L. 41, 109.]

CEROPIC ACID, n. Se'r-ep'i'k. Fr., *acide céropique*. A white microcrystalline acid, $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{66}\text{O}_{30}$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. [B. 93.]

CEROPISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Gr., *κεροπίστος* (from *κερός*, wax, and *πίσσα*, pitch). Fr., *céropisse*. Sp., *ceropisa*. An ancient depilatory plaster compounded of wax and pitch. [B. 115; G.]

CEROPLASTY, n. Se-ro-pla'st'i. From *κερός*, wax, and *πλαστικός*, to fashion. Fr., *céroplastique*. The art of modeling anatomical preparations, etc., in wax. [A. 301.]

CERORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se'r-ke'r'ka'ro'ch'i'd'e'je. From *κερός*, wax, and *orchis*. Of Dumortier, a division of the *orchideæ*, comprising the tribes *Epidendreeæ* and *Malaxideæ*. [B. 170.]

CEROS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)-ro's. Gr., *κερός*. 1. Bees-wax. 2. In the pl., *cera*. (Fr., *ceras*, wax tapers *ceres*). [B. 115.]

CEROSALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa'ro-sal'z. A cerous salt. [B. 270.]

CEROSATE, n. Se-ro'sa't. A salt of cerous acid. The c's have the general formula $(\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{47}\text{O}_2)_n\text{R}$, where R is a radicle of the quaternary class. [B.]

CEROSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ro's-i'a's. Fr., *cerosia*. See *CEROSIN*.

CEROSIC, adj. Se-ro's'i'k. Fr., *cérosique*. Of or pertaining to cerosin. [B.] — **C. acid**. Fr., *acide cérosique*. Ger., *Cerossäure*. A fatty acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_2$, contained in cerosin. [B.]

CEROSIN, n. Se-ro-sin. From *κηρός*, wax. Lat., *cerosinum*, *cerosin*, *cerosin*. Fr., *cerosin*, *cerosin*. Ger., *C*. A sort of wax found as a coating upon the stalk of the sugar cane, especially the violet variety. It is a grayish-green mass completely soluble in hot alcohol and precipitated from the solution on cooling. According to Levy, it has the composition of cerosinyl cerotate. [B. 23, 29.]

C' SAUER (Ger.), Of or pertaining to cerotic acid; with the name of a base, the cerotate of that base. [B. 29.] **C'SAURE** (Ger.), See **CEROTIC ACID**.

CEROSINYL, n. Se-ro-sin'yl. Fr., *cerosinyle*. Ger., *C*. An alcohol radicle or alkyl $C_{27}H_{55}O$ found in cerosin. [B. 29.] **CEROSATE**, Ger., *cerosinsäure*. *C*. A compound, $C_{27}H_{55}O_2$, 96.5 H, of c and cerotic acid; according to Levy, of the same composition as cerosin, and also found in South American bees-wax (Adapa wax). [B. 29.]

CEROSO-CERIC, adj. Se-ro-si-se-se-ri'k. Lat., *cerosocericus*. Fr., *ceroso-cérique*. Containing both a cerous and a ceric compound; ceroso-ceric. [B. 38.]

CEROSO-POTASSIC, adj. Se-ro-si-po-ta'si'k. Lat., *cerosopotassicus*. Fr., *ceroso-potassique*. Containing cerium (as a cerous, or trivalent, radicle) and potassium. [B.]

CEROSTROMA (Lat.), **CEROSTROSIS** (Lat.), n's n and f. Se-ri-ke-ro'si-stro-ma', stro-sis. Gen., *cerostromatosis*, *cerostroses*. From *κηρός*, horn, and *στρώμα*, a layer, or *στρώσις*, a spreading out. See **LITHYOSIS-HYSTERIC**.

CEROSULFAT (Ger.), n. Ts'a-ro-zul-fa't. Cerous sulphate. [B.] See **CERIUM SULPHATE**.

CEROSUS (Lat.), adj. Se-ri-ke-ro'si-su's. (1st def.) se-ri-(ke'r)-o'su's(su's) (2d def.). 1. Full of wax. [Pliny (B. 114).] 2. Cerous. [B.] Cf. **OXALASIS**.

CEROSYL'SAURE (Ger.), n. Ts'a-ro-zu'l'zoi-re. Cerotic acid. [A. 324.]

CEROTARION Lat., **CEROTARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se-ka-ro-ta-ri-on, -on-um. Gr., *κηρωτάριον*. A wax plaster or cerate. [B. 114, 115.]

CEROTATE, n. Se-ro-tat. Fr., *cérotate*. Ger., *cerotinsäure* *Sid.*, *Cerolat*. A salt of cerotic acid. The c's have the general formula $(C_{27}H_{55}O_2)_mR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]

CEROTE Lat., n. f. Se(ka)-rot'e(a). Gr., *κηρωτή* (f. s. of adj. *κηρωτός*). A cerate. [B. 115.]

CEROTENE, n. Se-ro'ten. Fr., *cérotène*. See **CERYLENE**.

CEROTIC, adj. Se-ro'tik. Fr., *cérotique*. Contained in or derived from wax. [B.] **C Acid**. Lat., *acidum ceroticum* (as *cerotinicum*). Fr., *acide cérotique* (ou *cérotinique*). Ger., *Cerotinsäure*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, occurring under the form of small granules melting at $79^{\circ}C$. It forms the chief part of bees-wax and, as the cerotate of ceryl, exists in Chinese wax. [B. 4.]

CEROTIN, n. Se-ro'tin. Lat., *cerotinum*. Fr., *cérotine*. See **CERYL ALCOHOL**.—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cerotic acid; with the name of a base, the cerotate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See **CEROTIC ACID**. **C'säure-Cerylester** (Ger.). See **CERYL ESTER**.

CEROTINATE, n. Se-ro'ti'at. Fr., *cérotinate*. Ger., *Cerotinat*. See **CEROTATE**.

CEROTINIC ACID, n. Se-ro'ti'ik. Lat., *acidum cerotinicum*. Fr., *acide cérotinique*. Ger., *Cerotinsäure*. See **CEROTIC ACID**.

CEROTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro-to'i'd(e)'ez(as). Gr., *κηρωειδής* (from *κηρός*, a cerate, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling a cerate. [Galen (B. 115).]

CEROTOMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-to'i'd(e)-ma'l(ma'l)-a'z(a'z) ma' Gen., *cerotomalogmata* (es). Gr., *κηρωτομαλάγμα* (from *κηρωτός*, a cerate, and *μάλαγμα*, an emollient application). A wax-plaster or cerate. [Galen (B. 115).]

CEROTON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro'to'n. Gr., *κηρωτόν*. A cerate. [B. 115.]

CEROTOS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro'to's. Gr., *κηρωτός*. Covered with wax. [B. 115.]

CEROTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro'tu'm(tu'm). See **CEROTON**.

CEROTURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-tu'(tu)'ri'2-u'm(u'm). A cerate. [B. 114.]

CEROTYL, n. Se-ro'ti'yl. Lat., *cerotylum*, *cerotylum*. Fr., *cérotyle*. Ger., *C*. The radicle of cerotic acid. [B. 120.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cerotic acid. [A. 324.]

CEROUS, adj. Se-ru's. Lat., *cerous*. Fr., *céreur*. Ger., *cer* (in comp.). Containing cerium as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) radicle. [B.] See **CERIUM**.

CEROVERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Ts'a-ro-fe'r-bi'nd-ung. A cerous compound. [B. 200.] See **CERIUM**.

CEROXALAT (Ger.), n. Tsar'o'x-a'l-at. See **CERIUM OXALATE**.

CERONYD (Ger.), n. Tsar'o'x-u'd. Ceric oxide. With a qualifying adjective, a ceric salt. [B. 270.] See **CERIUM DIOXIDE**.—**Salpetersaures C**. Ceric nitrate. [B.] See **CERIUM NITRATE**.—**Schwefelsaures C**. Ceric sulphate. [B.] See **CERIUM SULPHATE**.

CERONYDUL (Ger.), n. Tsar'o'x-u'd-ul. Cerous oxide; cerium sesquioxide. With a qualifying adjective, a cerous salt. [B. 270.]—**Kohlensaures C**. Cerous carbonate. [B.] See **CERIUM CARBONATE**.—**Oxalsäures C**. Cerous oxalate. [B.] See **CERIUM OXALATE**.—**Salpetersaures C**. Cerous nitrate. [B.] See **CERIUM NITRATE**.—**Schwefelsaures C**. Cerous sulphate. [B.] See **CERIUM SULPHATE**.

CEROXYLE Lat., n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ro'x-i'l(e)'e'ne. Fr., *céroxyles*. Ger., *Ceroxyle*. Of Benthams and Hooker a subtribe of palms tribe, *Areceae*, comprising *Ceroxylon* and *Jarua*. [B. 12.]

CEROXYLIN, n. Se-ro'x'i'l-i'n. Lat., *ceroxylum*. Fr., *céroxyline*. Ger., *C*. It., *cerossilina*. Sp., *cerossilina*. A crystalline substance forming the chief part of the waxy secretion of the *Cerexylon*. [B. 23, 153.]

CEROXYLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ro'x-i'l(u'l)-i'e'ne-(na'3-e'2). Fr., *céroxylinées*. Ger., *Ceroxylinae*. Of Drude, a sub-order of palms, comprising the tribes *Areceae* (*Areceae* [Bentham and Hooker]) and *Coccolinae*. [B. 245.]

CEROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro'x-i'l(u'l)-o'n. From *κηρός*, wax, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *céroxyton*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. Sp., *palma cerifera*, *cerosida*. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth the wax-palm; a genus of palms of the subtribe *Ceraxyleae* [Bentham and Hooker] or *Iriarteae* [Drude], growing in the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador. [B. 42; Drude (B. 245).]—**C. andicola** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. Fr., *palmer à cire*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. Sp., *palma cerifera*. The wax-palm; a tree about 50 feet high, the stem of which is covered with a wax-like exudation (see *Palma-wax*). [B. 5, 173, 180, 245.] **C. carnauba**. The *Copernicia caribaea*. [B. 5.] **C. Klopstockiae** [Martius]. A Venezuela species furnishing wax. [B. 121, 245.]

CERPA, n. In Malabar, the *Saccharum spontaneum*. [B. 121.]

CERQUE (Fr.), n. Se'r-k. See **CERCUS**.

CERQUINHO (Port.), n. Se'r-ken-yo. The *Quercus robur*. [B. 88, 121.]

CERRAJA (Sp.), n. The'r-ra'ja. The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B. 224.]

CERRE (Fr.), n. Se'r. The *Quercus cerris*. [B.]

CERRES, n. An old name for the *Lathyrus sativus*. [B. 121.]

CERRETTA (It.), n. Che'r-re'tta. 1. An old name in Tuscany for the *Lysimachia vulgaris*. 2. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Serratula tinctoria*. [B. 88, 121.]—**C. dei tintori**. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B. 121.]

CERRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se'r(ke'r)'ri's. 1. See **CERRUS**. 2. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Quercus*. [B. 114, 121.]

CERRITUS (Lat.), adj. Se'r(ke'r)-ri-re'(tu's(tu's)). Contr. from *cerrebitus* (from *cerrebrum*). Gr., *δμηγρητικός*. Crazed, mad. [B. 114(a, 24); B. 200.]

CERRO (It.), n. Che'r-ro. The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 88.]—**C. sughero**. The *Quercus ilex*. [B. 121.]

CERRUS (Lat.), n. f. Se'r(ke'r)'ru's(ru's). A sort of oak; the *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus ægilops*. [B. 109, 114.]

CERSALZ (Ger.), n. Tsar'za'ltz. A salt of cerium. [B. 270.]

CERTHIOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r(ke'r)-thi'2-o(a'2)-mo'r(r'e'a'2-e'2). Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminipiantares*. [L. 121.]

CERUA (Ar.), n. The *Rivinus communis*. [B. 88.]

CERULEAN, adj. Se-ru'le'a'n. See **CERULEUS**.

CERULEIN, n. Se-ru'le'i'n. See **CERULEIN**.

CERULÉO-SULFATE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru'le-a-o-su'lf-a't. See **SULPHINDIGOTATE**.

CERULÉO-SULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru'le-a-o-su'lf-u'r-ek. See **SULPHINDIGOTIC**.

CERULEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ru'2(rul)'e'2-u'm(u'm). See **CERULEUS**.

CERULIC ACID, n. Se-ru'le'i'k. See **CERULEIC ACID**.

CERULINE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru'le-en. It., Sp., *cerulina*. Soluble indigo-blue. [B. 38.]

CERULIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru'le-e-pe'd. From *ceruleus*, blue, and *pes*, the foot. Having blue paws. [L. 41.]

CERULIPENNE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru'le-e-pe'n. From *ceruleus*, blue, and *penna*, a wing. Having blue wings. [L. 41.]

CERUMEN (Lat.), n. m. Se'r(kar)-u'2(u'm'e'2)n. Gen., *cerumini*. From *ceres*, wax. Gr., *ωτός ρυμός, κεράς*. Fr., *cerumen*. Ger., *Ohrenschmalz*. It., *cerume*. Sp., *cerumen*, *cera del oído*. Ear-wax; an adhesive secretion from the ceruminous glands of the external auditory canal. It contains potash, oil, stearin, 0.1 per cent. of water, a dry material not soluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, and traces of chalk and soda. Its function is to keep the parts pliable and prevent the ready admission of insects. [F. 34.]—**C. aurium**. See **C**.

CERUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ru'2m(rum)-i'2n-o'si's. Gen., *ceruminos(eos)* (-is). A condition in which cerumen is present in considerable amount in the external auditory canal. [B.]

CERUMINOUS, adj. Se'r-u'm'i'2n-u's. Lat., *ceruminosus*. Fr., *cerumineux*. Ger., *ceruminös*. Pertaining to, containing, or secreting cerumen. [B.]

CERUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)'ru's(ru's). See **CEROS** (1st def.).

CERUSA (Lat.), n. f. Se'r(ke'r)-u'2(u)'sa. See **CERUSSA**.

CERUSE, n. Se-ru's. See **CERUSSA**.

CÉRUSE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru'z. See **CERUSSA**.—**Blanc de c**. White lead; basic carbonate of lead. [B.]—**Cérat de c. composé**. See *Emplastum PLUMBI subphosphatis compositum*.—**Éléocérulé de c**. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**Emplâtre de c**. See *Emplastum cerussæ*.—**Lavement de c**. *lavage*. An enema used in the diarrhoea of consumptives; made by dissolving from 20 to 30 decigrammes of lead acetate and from 10 to 15 decigrammes of sodium carbonate separately in a very little water and mixing the solutions with 250 grammes of decoction of linseed and 8 drops

of Rousseau's lardum. [A, 259.] — **Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonat.* — **Poudre de c. camphrée.** See *Pulvis cerussae camphoratus*. [B, 114.] — **Poudre de c. gommeuse.** See *Pulvis cerussae composuit.* — **Poudre de c. opiacée.** See *SIEF ALBUCUM OPIA*. — **Stéaraté de c.** See *Emplastrum CERUSSAE*.

CERUSSA (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.) (Lat.), n. f. *Seika*-*ru* (Russ. Ph.), Gr. *φασμα* Fr. *ceruse* Ger. *Blauweiss* It. *c.* Sp. *azufre* (Sp. Ph.), *cerusa* (Sp. Ph.), White lead. [B, 95, 114, 250.] See *Basic lead carbonate*. — **Ceratum de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonat.* — **C. acetata.** Lead acetate. [B, 114.] — **C. alba hispanica, C. alba hollandica, C. alba norica.** Lead subcarbonate. [B, 88.] — **C. antimonii.** See under **ANTIMONIUM**. — **C. citrina.** Yellow oxide of lead. [B, 48.] — **C. combusta.** C. transformed into a red powder-lead oxide by roasting in a crucible. [B, 151.] — **C. nigra.** Graphite. [B, 180.] — **C. plumbica.** See *C. serpentinae*. — **C. ustata.** See *C. combusta*. — **C. veneta alba.** Fr. *ceruse de Venise*. A variety of white lead; so called because formerly derived from Venice. [B, 57.] — **C. zinica.** Zinc oxide. [B, 250.] — **Emplastrum cerussae** (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.). Fr. *emplâtre de ceruse* Ger. *Blauweisspflaster* It. *emplastro di c.* Sp. *emplastro de albayalde*. White lead plaster; made of a mixture of 10 parts of lead plaster and 1 part of olive-oil, melted together and mixed with 10 parts of c. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], or by mixing 60 parts of lead plaster and 10 of common olive-oil, adding 35 parts of c. and heating and stirring with the addition of water [Ger. Ph.], or by making a lead plaster extemporaneously by heating 45 parts [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph. (the latter allowing the substitution of oil of sesame)] or 25 parts [Russ. Ph.] of c. with 18 (ed.) of olive-oil and 10 of litharge, adding 70 [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] or 18 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] of c. and a little water till the proper consistence is obtained. [B, 95.] — **Emplastrum cerussae-ustum.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI carbonat.* — **Pulvis cerussae camphorata.** A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, consisting of c., starch, camphor, and either ammoniac or a mixture of gum arabic and tragacanth, to which some also added sarcocolla. [B, 119.] — **Pulvis cerussae composuit.** Fr. *poudre de ceruse gommeuse*. A powder made of c., sarcocolla, gum arabic, and tragacanth. [Württemb. Ph., 1798; Brunsv. Ph., 1771; B, 119.] — **Unguentum cerussae** (Ger. Ph.). See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonat.* — **Unguentum cerussae camphoratum.** Camphorated ointment of c. (or carbonate of lead, consisting of 35 parts of unguentum cerussae and 5 of camphor. [B, 205.]

CERUSSATUS (Lat.), adj. *Seika*-*ru* (Russ. Ph.) *sa*-*sa* (Russ. Ph.). Painted or tinged with cerussa. [B, 114.]

CERUSSE (Fr.), n. *Sa*-*ru* (Russ. Ph.). See **CERUSSA**. — **Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonat.*

CERUSSEUS (Lat.), adj. *Seika*-*ru* (Russ. Ph.) *sa*-*sa* (Russ. Ph.). Of the appearance of cerussa. [B.] See **URINA cerussa**.

CERVA (Ar.), n. The *Ruminans communis*. [a, 22.]

CERVALIS (Lat.), adj. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *va* (wa³) *li* (s). See **CERVINE** (ed. del.).

CERVANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *van* (wa³) *ye* (e²) *a* (e²). Fr. *cervinæ*. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Eumetidea*, comprising *Cervina*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERVANTITE, n. *Su*-*r* *va* *nt* *it*. A native tetroxide of antimony. [L, 65.]

CERVARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *va* (wa³) *ri* *a* *a* *3*. 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Trachelium cereuleum*. 2. Of other old authors, the *Lesperidium latifolium*. 3. Of Rivinus, the *Pseudodanum c.* 4. Of DeCandolle, a section of *Pseudodanum*. [B, 109, 121, 180.] — **C. alba.** The *Lesperidium latifolium*. [B, 180.] — **C. nigra.** Of Bernhard and the ancient authors, the *Athamanta Pseudodanum*. [B, 109, 173.] — **C. rigida** Monch. **C. Rivini** Gärtn. The *Pseudodanum c.* [B, 180.] — **Radix cervariae.** The root of *Pseudodanum c.* [B, 180.]

CERVEAU (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *vo*. The brain, especially the cerebral hemispheres. [L, 28; K, a, 18.] — **Arrière-c.** See **METENCEPHALON**. — **C. antérieur.** See **PROSENCEPHALON**. — **C. en particulier.** The cerebrum proper. [L, 22; K, C.] — **C. intermédiaire, C. moyen.** See **METENCEPHALON**. — **C. postérieur.** See **METENCEPHALON**. — **Petit c.** See **CEREBELLUM**.

CERVELLET (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *la*. 1. The cerebellum. [L, 28; K, 2.] A sort of Italian mushroom. [L, 109.] — **C. de la moëlle épinière** [Gratiolet]. The vermiciform process of the cerebellum. [L, 35; K, C.] — **C. du cerveau** [Gratiolet]. The hemispheres of the cerebellum as distinguished from the vermiciform process. [L, 35; K, C.] — **C. latéral** [Gratiolet]. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [L, 35; K, C.]

CERVELLE (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *l*. The brain. [A, 301.] — **C. de palmier.** The edible palm of certain palms. [B, 38.]

CERVICAIRE (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *va* *li* *er*. See **CERVICARIA**.

CERVICAL, adj. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *li* *er*. Of the neck. Lat. *cervicis*, from *cervix*, the neck. Fr. *cervical*. Gr. *κερκε* Sp. *c.* Pertaining to the neck or the back of the neck, or to any neck-like part. [L, 343.]

CERVICALIS (Lat.), adj. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *li* *er* *ka* *li* *er* *s*. See **CERVICAL**, as a n., a cervical muscle, nerve, artery, or vein. — **C. ascendens.** Syn.: *iliocostalis cervicis*. That portion of the erector spinae muscle that usually arises from the upper margins of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and is inserted into the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae. [L, 31, 142.] — **C. descendens.** 1. A fasciculus of the serratorumbialis muscle. 2. See *C. ascendens*. [L.]

CERVICARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *li* *er* *ka* *li* *er* *a* *3*. Fr. *cervicaria*. Ger. *Halskraut*. A name applied to several plants employed in diseases of the throat, especially to species of *Cam-*

panula. [B, 109, 180.] — **C. major.** The *Campanula trachelium* and *Campanula bucoensis*. [B, 180, 211.] — **C. minor.** The *Campanula c.* and *Campanula glomerata*. [B, 180.]

CERVICI-DORSO-COSTAL (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *se* *do* *so* *ko* *st* *a* *l*. From *cervix*, the neck, *dorsum*, the back, and *costa*, a rib. See **SERRATUS posticus superior**.

CERVICI-DORSO-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *se* *do* *so* *ma* *st* *o* *di* *e* *n*. For deriv., see **CERVIX**, **DORSUM**, and **MASTOID**. See **SPLENIUS colli**.

CERVICI-DORSO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *se* *do* *so* *sc* *a* *p* *u* *l* *a* *r*. For deriv., see **CERVIX**, **DORSUM**, and **SCAPULA**. See **RHOMBOIDEUS**.

CERVICI-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *se* *ma* *st* *o* *di* *e* *n*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **MASTOID**. See **SPLENIUS capitis**.

CERVICPLEX [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *s*. See **Cervical PLEXUS**.

CERVICI-SCAPULARIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *s* *a* *p* *u* *l* *a* *r* *i* *s*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **SCAPULA**. See **LEVATOR anguli scapulae**.

CERVICI-SPINAL [E. Coues], adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *si* *2* *spin* *a* *l*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **SPINE**. Pertaining to the neck and to the spinal column or the spinal cord. ["Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

CERVICITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *t* *i* *s*. Gen. *cervicitidis*. See **TRACHELITIS**.

CERVICO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *a* *k* *rom* *i* *a* *2* *l* *i* *s*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **ACROMION**. Fr. *cervico-acromial*, *trapeze du cou*. Ger. *Nackenhautsmuskel*. It., *trapezio-cervicale, cervico-acromiano*. Syn.: *pars superior cucularis, pars superior musculus trapezi*. The cervical portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds. [Girard (L, 13).]

CERVICO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), adj. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *a* *r* *i* *2* *k* *u* *l* *a* *l* *a* *3* *l* *i* *s*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **AURICLE**. Fr. *cervico-auriculaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the external ear; as a n., a muscle so related. [L, 41.]

— **C.-a. externus** [Leyh]. A small muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the middle of the posterior face of the concha of the ear, which it draws downward and backward. [L, 13.] — **C.-a. internus** [Leyh]. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha; a congener of the c.-a. medius. [L, 13.] — **C.-a. medius** [Leyh]. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha. It rotates the ear outward and backward. [L, 13.] — **C.-a. profundus**, **Deep c.-a.**, **Inferior c.-a.** See *C.-a. internus*. — **Middle c.-a.** See *C.-a. medius*. — **Superficial c.-a.**, **Superior c.-a.** See *C.-a. externus*.

CERVICO-BASILAR, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *ba* *2* *s* *l* *a* *3* *r*. Lat., *cervico-basilaris* (see **CERVIX** and **BASILAR**). Relating to the neck and the basilar region. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-BRACHIAL, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *br* *a* *k* *i* *2* *a* *l*. Lat., *cervico-brachialis* (see **CERVIX** and **BRACHIUM**). Fr., c.-b. Relating to the neck and the arm, or to the brachial plexus and the posterior roots of the last cervical nerves (said of neuralgia). [A, 301; L, 88.]

CERVICO-BRANCHIA (Lat.), **CERVICO-BRANCHIATA** [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. s. pl. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *br* *a* *n* *2* *k* *br* *a* *n* *2* *ch* *2* *i* *a* *3* *l* *i* *s*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **BRANCHIAE**. Fr., *cervico-branchiae*. A suborder of the *Scutibranchiata*, or, according to De Blainville, an order of the *Paracephalophora*. [L, 180, 282.]

CERVICO-BRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *br* *a* *n* *2* *k* *br* *a* *n* *2* *ch* *2* *i* *a* *3* *l* *i* *s*. Fr., *cervico-branche*. Ger., *halskiemig*. Having the branchia in a cavity above the neck. [L, 180.]

CERVICO-BREGMATIC, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *bre* *g* *m* *a* *t* *i* *k*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **BREGMA**. Fr., *cervico-bregmatique*. Extending from the nucha to the bregma. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-CONCHIEN (Fr.), n. *Se*-*r* *ve* *ko* *con* *ke* *a* *n* *2*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **CONCHA**. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.

CERVICO-COSTO-HUMERALIS [Gruber] (Lat.), n. m. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *st* *o* *l* *u* *2* *m* *hu* *2* *m* *e* *2* *r* *a* *3* *l* *i* *s*. For deriv., see **CERVIX**, **COSTA**, and **HUMERUS**. Fr., *cervico-costo-huméral*. An anomalous muscle extending from the sixth cervical vertebra and the first rib to the humerus. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 49 (L).]

CERVICODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *di* *n* *2* *u* *2* *n* *2*. From *cervix*, the neck, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *cervico-dynie*. Muscular rheumatism of the neck. [D, 74.]

CERVICO-FACIAL, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *fa* *si* *2* *a* *l*. Lat., *cervico-facialis* (see **CERVIX** and **FACIES**). Fr., c.-f. Pertaining to the neck and to the face. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-HUMERAL, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *hu* *2* *m* *e* *2* *r* *a* *3* *l*. Lat., *cervico-humeralis* (from *cervix*, the neck, and *humerus* [g. v.]). See **CLEIDO-occipital**.

CERVICO-MASTOÏDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Su*-*r* (ke²) *vi* *2* *si* *k* *l* *er* *ko* *ko* *2* *ma* *st* *o* *di* *e* *u* *2* *s* *u* *l* *i* *s*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **MASTOID**. Fr., *cervico-mastoidien*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the mastoid process; as a n., of Chaussier, the splenius capitis muscle. [A, 301; L, 43.]

CERVICO-MUSCULAR, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *mu* *2* *s* *ku* *2* *a* *r*. From *cervix*, the neck, and *musculus*, a muscle. Pertaining to the muscles of the neck (see *C.-m. ARTERY*). [L, 13.]

CERVICO-NASAL, adj. *Su*-*r* *vi* *2* *ko* *na* *2* *a* *l*. For deriv., see **CERVIX** and **NASUS**. Fr., c.-n. Extending from the back of the neck to the nose; as a n., a muscle of the lower animals so related. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Su²r-ve-ko-od, sopist ad. Lat., *cervico-occipitalis*. See CERVIX and OCCIPUT. Fr., *cervico-occipital*. Relating to the back of the neck and to the occiput. [L. 38.]

CERVICORN, adj. Su²r-ve-ko-ern. Lat., *cervicornis*. From *cervus*, a stag, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cervicorn*. Ger., *hirschhornartig*. Having horn-like appendages. [L. 39, 180.]

CERVICORNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su²r-ke-ri-at-ow-ko-ern². Fr., *cervicornia*. See CAMELOPARDIDAE.

CERVICO-SCAPULAR, adj. Su²r-ve-ko-skäp-ül-a². Lat., *cervico-scapularis*. See CERVIX and SCAPULA. Fr., *cervico-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the scapula, as a n. of Chaussier, the transverse cervical artery or vein. [L. 41, 4.]

CERVICO-SCUTEN (Fr.), adj. Se²r-ve-ko-skut²-en². For deriv., see CERVIX and SCUTUM. Extending from the nucha to the scutiform cartilage of the ear (and of the ribs). [L. 41.]

CERVICO-SPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-wi²-ko-ko²-spän-sen². For deriv., see CERVIX and SPINE. Fr., *cervico-spinal*. Relating to the cervical and spinal regions. [L. 31.]

CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-ko-ko²-sub-skäp-ül-a². For deriv., see CERVIX and SUBSCAPULAR. Fr., *cervico-subscapulaire*. Pertaining to the rhomboides minor, *seu* *superior*, *seu* *longus*. That portion of the rhomboides muscle of the scapula that arises from the posterior cervical ligament. [Leyh (L. 13).]

CERVICO-TRACHÉLIEN (Fr.), n. Se²r-ve-ko-tra²-kal-e-än². For deriv., see CERVIX and TRACHÉLIE. See SPLENIS.

CERVICO-TUBIEN (Fr.), n. Se²r-ve-ko-tub²-ien². A muscle extending from the nucha to the concha of the ear. [L. 41.]

CERVICO-VAGINAL, adj. Su²r-ve-ko-vä-gi-näl². For deriv., see CERVIX and VAGINA. Fr., *cerv.* Pertaining to the neck of the uterus and to the vagina.

CERVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-kuk²-w²-n²-ü-lä². A little neck. [A. 318.]—**Cerviculæ spiritus**. In alchemy, a preparation of the bones of the stag's heart. [Ruland (A. 325).]

CERVICULATE, adj. Su²r-ve-ku-lät². Lat., *cerviculatus*. Fr., *cerviculé*. In entomology, having the prothorax long, slender, and distinct from the antepectus. [Kirby (L. 180).]

CERVICUETTE (Fr.), n. Se²r-ve-ku²-v²-et². See under CUVETTE.

CERVIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². From *cervus*, a stag. Fr., *cervides*. A family of the *Ruminata*. [L. 147.]

CERVIDIÈTRE (Fr.), n. Se²r-ve-me²-tr². From *cervix*, the neck, and *ætre*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the cervical canal of the uterus. ["Gaz. de gynéc.", June 1, 1887, p. 172.]

CERVINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². Fr., *cervins*. Ger., *Hirsche*. A family of the *Elaphia*. [L. 173.]

CERVINE (Selater) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². A subfamily of the *Cervidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.", 1870, p. 114-L.]

CERVINE, adj. Su²r-ve-ri². Lat., *cervinus* (from *cervus*, a stag). Fr., *cervin*. Ger., *hirschartig* (1st def.), *hirschig* (1st def.), *hirschartig* (2d def.). It., *cervino*. Sp., *cervino*, *cervina*. 1. Tawny; like fawn, but with more gray and brown intermixed. [B. 19, 198.] 2. Of or pertaining to the deer. [A. 318; L. 341.]

CERVIOCELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä²-se²-l². (ke²-l²-l²-m²-m²). An old term for *Pastinaca sativa*. [B. 88.]

CERVISIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². See CEREVISIA.

CERVIS SPINA (Lat.), **CERVISPINA** (Lat.), **CERVISPINA CATHARTICA** (Möschl) (Lat.), n. f. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². Fr., *cervispina*. An old term for *Rhamnus cathartica*; hence, of some authors, a genus made to include that species. [B. 88, 121.]

CERVIX (Lat.), n. f. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². Gen., *cervicis*. Gr., *αὐχὴν* (1st def.), *δέρη* (1st def.), *τρέχλος* (2d def.). Fr., *nuque* (1st def.), *col* (3d def.), *col* (3d def.). Ger., *Nacken* (1st def.), *Hals* (2d def.). It., *cervice*. Sp., Port., *cerviz*. 1. Properly, the back of the neck. 2. The neck as a whole. 3. Any constricted neck-like part. [A. 318, 322, 325.] **Cervicem flectentium primus**. See *LONAR colli*.—**C. cornu posterioris** (Clarke). The constricted portion of the posterior horn of the spinal cord. [L. 6; K.]—**C. corporis restiformis**. See *C. pedunculo-rum*. **C. cruris cerebelli**. According to Burdach, the angle of the flexion of the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum as it turns downward from the hemisphere to form the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. [L. 3; K.]—**C. femoris**. The neck of the femur. [L.]—**C. glandis**. The constricted portion of the penis, behind the corona glandis. [L. 115.]—**C. mandibule**, **C. maxille inferioris**. See *COLLUM maxilla inferioris*. **C. obstipa**. See *CAPUT obstipum*. **C. pedunculo-rum**. The constricted portion of the restiform bodies at the point where they come downward and backward to enter the cerebellum. [L. 6; K.] **C. penis**. See *C. glandis*. **C. rigida**. See *CAPUT obstipum*. **C. uteri**. Fr., *col de l'utérus*. Ger., *C. Gebärmutterhals*. Sp., *cuello uterino*. Syn.: *collum uteri*. The neck of the uterus, the constricted portion extending from the isthmus to the os uteri externum. [L. 115.]—**C. vesicæ**. Fr., *col de la vessie*. The neck of the urinary bladder. [L. 119.]—**C. vesicæ felleæ**. The neck of the gall bladder. [L.] **Conical c.**, **Conoid c.**, **Conoidal c.** A defective development of the c. uteri characterized by its conical shape, generally accompanied with elongation and with constriction of the os externum; said to be a cause of dysmenorrhœa and sterility. [A. 194.] **Granular c.** Erosion of the c. uteri.

CERVOISE (Fr.), n. Se²r-va-wä². See CERVISIA.

CERVULINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r-ke-ri-vi²-w²-ä-lä². From *cervulus*, a small deer. A subfamily of the *Cervidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1870, p. 165-L.]

CERVUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²r-ke-ri²/vu²-saw²-s. Gr., *ἔλαφος*. Fr., *cerv*. Ger., *Hirsch*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *cervo*. The stag of Linnæus, a genus of the *Cervidae*. [B. 180, L. 180.] **Cervi cornu**. See *HARTSHORN* and *CORNU CERVI*. **Cervi spina**. See *CERVISPINA*. **C. alces**. Linnæus. Fr., *élan*. Ger., *Elch*. *Phaethon*. It., *Spa*. *alce*. The elk. The horns *scapula alce* were formerly worn as amulets and also used internally for epilepsy. The horns *cervicæ alce* have been substituted for hartshorn, *cornu cervi*, and were formerly official in the Pharm. Fr. In China a decoction made from the sinews of the back or the shavings of the horns is used in rheumatism and scatica and as a tonic. [B. 180, L. 175.] **C. axis**. A species found in the East Indies. [B. 200.] **C. canadensis** (Linl.). The wapiti; a North American species regarded as distinct from *C. elaphus*. [B. 180, 200.] **C. capreolus** Linnæus. Fr., *chevreuil*. Ger., *Reh*. It., *capriolo*, *corzo*. Sp., *renado*. Port., *gado*. The roebuck; a European species. [B. 200, 200.] **C. dama**. Fr., *cerv daim*. Ger., *Damhirsch*. Sp., *gamo*. The fallow deer; a European and Asiatic species. The horn of this animal, powdered and burnt, is considered to be demulcent and nutritive, and was formerly given in various painful affections of the joints, pleura, and nerves. [B. 289, 290.]—**C. elaphus** (Linnæus). Gr., *ἔλαφος* [Aristotle]. Fr., *cerv*, *cerv commun*. Ger., *Hirsch*, *Edelhirsch*, *Rothhirsch*, *Rothwild*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *cervo*. The stag; a species, smaller than the elk, found throughout Europe, northern Africa, and northern and central Asia. Almost every part of it was formerly used in medicine, its horns (hartshorn, *cornu cervi*) being especially employed and forming the basis of a number of preparations. See *CORNU CERVI*, *SERUM cervinum*, *ossa de corde cervi*, and *Præparata cervi*. [B. 180.] **C. mexicanus**. A Mexican species, furnishing hartshorn. [B. 224.]—**C. muntjac**. The muntjak, a deer of Java. [B. 200.]—**C. tarandus**. Fr., *renne*. Ger., *Rennthier*. It., *camo*. Sp., *camileco*, *reno*. The reindeer. [B. 200.] **C. virginianus**. Fr., *cerv de la Virginie*. Ger., *Virginiahirsch*. The common Virginia deer; an American species which may furnish hartshorn. [B. 2, 200.] **Cornu cervi**, **Cornu cervi elaphi**. See *CORNU CERVI*. **Cornu cervi præparatum**, **Cornu cervi raspatum**, **Cornu cervi ustum**. See under *CORNU CERVI*.—**Ossa de corde cervi**. Fr., *ossa de cervi*. Ger., *Hirschherzbeine*, *Hirschherzknochen*. A pair of bones lying crosswise in the septum of the stag's heart at the origin of the aorta. Wonderful therapeutic properties were formerly assigned to them. [B. 38, 180.]—**Priapus cervi**. The penis of *C. elaphus*; formerly employed medicinally. [B. 180.]

CERYKION (Lat.), n. n. Su²r-ke-ri²-k²-i²-on². Gr., *κηρύκιον*. A sort of eye-salve. [Alexander of Tralles (B. 115).]

CERYL, n. Se²-ri²-l. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *céryle*. Ger., *C. It.*, *cerile*. Sp., *cerilo*. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle of the fatty series (alkyl), of the constitution C₂₇H₅₅, found in Chinese wax. [B.]—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool cerylque*. Ger., *Calkohol*. It., *alcool cerilico*. Sp., *alcohol cerilico*. A monatomic alcohol, C₂₇H₅₅.OH, obtained by the decomposition of Chinese wax; a solid substance melting at 79° C. An isomeric form, *isoceryl alcohol*, is found in wax obtained from Java and forms crystals melting at 62° C. [B. 3.] **C. cerotate**. Fr., *cerotate*. Ger., *cerotato*. It., *cerotato*. A compound, C₅₄H₁₀₉O₂ = C₂₇H₅₅.OC₂₇H₅₅O₂, of c. and cerotic acid; a crystalline substance forming the main portion of Chinese wax. [B. 4.]—**C. ester** (Ger.). A compound of c. and an acid radicle; a salt of c. [B.]—**C. hydrate**, **C. hydroxide**. Fr., *hydrate de ceryl*. Ger., *Cerylhydrat*. It., *idrato di cerile*. Sp., *idrato de cerilo*. See *C. alcohol*. **C. palmitate**. Fr., *palmitate de ceryl*. Ger., *palmitensäures C.*, *Palmitensäure Cerylster*. A compound, C₅₄H₁₁₃O₂ = C₂₇H₅₅ = C₂₇H₅₅O₂, of c. and palmitic acid, found in opium wax. [B. 3.] **Hydrated c. oxide**. See *C. alcohol*.

CERYLATE, n. Se²-ri²-l-at. Fr., *cérylate*. Ger., *Cerylester*. It., Sp., *cerilato*. A compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of ceryl alcohol by a basic radicle. [B.]

CERYLENE, n. Se²-ri²-en. Fr., *cérylene*. Ger., *Cerylen*. It., *cerilene*. Syn.: *cerotene*. A hydrocarbon, C₂₇H₅₄, formed along with cerotic acid by the distillation of Chinese wax; a mass resembling paraffin, and, on repeated distillation, transformed into a mixture of oily liquids and inflammable gases. [B. 3, 4.]

CERYLIC, adj. Se²-ri²-i²-k. Fr., *cérylique*. It., *cerilico*. Sp., *cerilico*. Of or pertaining to ceryl. [B.] **C. alcohol**, **C. hydrate**. See *CERYL alcohol*.

CÉSALPINIE (Fr.), n. Sa-ze-l²-pi-ni-e. See CÉSALPINIA.

CÉSALPINIÈS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-ze-l²-pi-ni-és. See CÉSALPINIÈS.

CÉSAREAN, adj. Sa-ze-l²-ä-n. See CÉSAREAN.

CÉSARELLIÈS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-ze-l²-ä-ni-és. See CÉSARELLE.

CÉSARIAN, adj. Se-za-ri²-ä-n. Fr., *césarien*. See CÉSAREAN.

CÉSÉRON (Fr.), n. Sa-ze-l²-ä-n. See CÉSAREAN.

CÉSICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ze-kol. Having the neck or corselet notched or furrowed. [L. 41.]

CÉSIS (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-ze-a. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L. 41.]

CESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se-ka²-zi²-si²-um². See CESIUM.

CESPES (Lat.), n. m. Se²-s(kas)/pez²-pe²-s. See CESPES.

CESPITEUX (Fr.), adj. Se²-s(p²)-teux. See CESPITEUSE.

CESPININE, n. Se²-s(p²)-en. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₃N, isomeric with amylamine, obtained from coal-tar. [B. 93.]

CESPITO-ARBORESCENT (Fr.), adj. Se²-s(p²)-ar-bo-re-sen-ä-n². Being in close tufts and in the form of a tree. [L. 41.]

CESPITOSE, CESPITOUS, adj's. *Ses'pi-to-s, -us*. See **CESPITOSE**.

CESSATIO MENSIIUM (Lat.), n. f. *Ses's(ke's)-sa-si'o-ni-um* (12^o a). See **AMENORRHOEA** and **MENOPAUSE**.

CESTEON (Lat.), n. n. *Ses's(ke's)-tes-ton*. Of Dioscorides, the *Betonica officinalis*. [B. 88.]

CESTICILLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ses'ti-kas'ti-lus* (12^o a). Dim. of *cestus*, a girdle. A ring or hoop for the head. [A. 312.] **C. cotyloideus**. See **COTYLOID LIGAMENT**.

CESTIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-ti-de* (12^o a). Fr., *cestes*. A family of the *Stenostomata*. [L. 117.]

CESTILLO DE ORO (Sp.), n. *The's-tel'yo-da-o-ro*. The *Alysum socotride*. [B. 121.]

CESTODA (Lat.), **CESTODEA** (Lat.), **CESTODES** [Milne-Edwards]. Lat. n's n. pl. n. pl. and m. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-to-da, -e-da, -es-es*. See **CESTOIDEA**.

CESTODIC, adj. *Ses'to-dik*. Pertaining to or caused by cestodes. [L. 182.]

CESTOID, adj. *Ses'toid*. Lat., *cestoides* (from *ke'stós*, embrowned, festooned, and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr., *cestoide*. 1. Having a girdle like or band-like form. [L. 180.] 2. Belonging to the Cestoidina. [L. 56.]

CESTOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-to-i-dea* (12^o a). For deriv., see **Cestoid**. Fr., *cestoïdes*, Ger., *Bandwürmer*, It., *cestoidei*. Syn.: *Cephaloxypha* [Dusign], *Tricus latransformis*, *Tenaxia*. An order of the *Trematoda*. Rudolph, of the *Elmuthu-procta* [Latreille], of the *Placochytridia* [Cuvier], of the *Helminthes* [Siebold and Stannius], a family of the *Grammacea* [Eichwald], a class of the *Cyphophora* [Lankester]; and, as most commonly used, a class or order of the *Platyhelminthes*. As formerly used, the term included the tape-worms and forms which are now known to be the larval stages of those animals. It is now restricted to the tape-worms. [A. 314; L. 15, 28, 121, 147, 201, 231, 286.]

CESTOIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-to-i-da* (12^o a). A suborder of the *Turbellaria*. [L. 261.]

CESTONA GUESALAGA (Sp.), n. *The's-to-na' gwa-sa' la' ga*. A place in Spain, where there is a spring containing chloride of sodium, oxide of iron, alum, silica, and free nitrogen. [A. 385; L. 19.]

CESTRACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-tra-tra' (se'ka)-e-a'-e*. Fr., *cestracees*. Of Lindley, a group of plants, including *Cestrum*, etc., usually placed in the *Solanaceae*. [B. 170.]

CESTRACIONT, adj. *Ses's-tra'si'o-n't*. Relating to the *Cestriontaria*; as a n., belonging to them. [L. 14.]

CESTRACIONTIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-tra-tra' (se'ka)-e-a'-e*. A family of the *Schizophora*, having no nictating membrane, 2 dorsal fins, the first opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, an anal fin, the nasal and buccal cavities confluent, and the teeth obtuse. [L. 207.]

CESTRAPHORI (Owen) (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-tra'f (tra'f)-o-ro* (12^o a). A group, tribe, or section of fishes, order *Elassobranchii*, suborder *Plagiosoma*. They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin, and obtuse back teeth. [L. 14, 73, 147.]

CESTRÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-tra' (se'ka)-e-a'-e*. Of Lindley, an order of the solanaceae alliance; of Dunal, a section of the *Solanaceae*, comprising *Cestrum* and *Vestia*. [B. 170.] Cf. **CESTRINEAE**.

CESTREAU (Fr.), n. *Ses'tro*. See **Cestrum** (2d def.). **C. A. baies noires**. The *Cestrum parqui*. [B. 38.] **C. A. feuilles de laurier**. The *Cestrum laurifolium*. [B. 173.] **C. A. grandes feuilles**. The *Cestrum macrophyllum*. [B. 38, 46.] **C. auriculé**. The *Cestrum auriculatum*. [B. 38.] **C. des teinturiers**. The *Cestrum tinctorium*. [B. 46.] **C. nocturne**. The *Cestrum nocturnum*. [B. 38.] **C. parqui**. The *Cestrum parqui*. [B. 46.]

CESTRIFORM, adj. *Ses'tri'o-form*. Lat., *cestriformis*. Fr., *cestriforme*. Of Illiger, long and straight, and having the cutting edge forming nearly a right angle with each side (said of incisor teeth). [L. 180.]

CESTRINEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-tri'n'e-a* (12^o a). Fr., *cestrinées*. Ger., *Cestrineae*. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Solanaceae*, comprising *Cestrum*, *Lycium*, and *Solanandra*. 2. Of Schlechtendahl, an order of plants made for *Cestrum* and one other genus. 3. Of G. Don and others, a tribe of the *Solanaceae*, comprising *Cestrum*, *Dunalia*, *Vestia*, *Akokanthera*, etc. 4. Of Miers, a division made for the single genus *Cestrum*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Solanaceae*, comprising *Cestrum*, *Vestia*, *Nicotiana*, and other genera in which the corolla tube is cylindrical or dilated above; the corolla lobes are distinct and imbricate or in duplicate-valvate, there are five perfect stamens, the fruit is baccate or capsular, and the embryo is straight or nearly so, the cotyledons being often broader than the radicle. [B. 42, 170.]

CESTRINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ses's(ke's)-tri-ne-us*. Of Cassini, a genus of *Cephalopoda*, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Columbidae*. [B. 42.] **C. carthamoides**. Cassini. The *Cantharidaceae*. [B. 14, 180.]

CESTRION (Lat.), **CESTRIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. *Ses's(ke's)-tri-o-n, -is-a*. A small spine, thorn, or trocar. [A. 322.]

CESTRITES (Lat.), n. m. *Ses's(ke's)-tri-tis* (12^o a). Gr., *ke'strotis* from *ke'stropos*, betony. Wine flavored with betony. [Dioscorides B. 115.]

CESTROIDES (Lat.), adj. *Ses's(ke's)-troi-de* (12^o a). From *ke'stropos* and *eidos*, resemblance. Resembling the *cestroides* of botanical species names. [B. 42.]

CESTRON (Lat.), n. n. *Ses's(ke's)-tron*. Gr., *ke'stron*. 1. The *Betonica officinalis*. [B. 115.] 2. A trocar. [A. 322.]

CESTROPHORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-tro'f (tro'f)-o-ro*. See **CESTRAPHORI**.

CESTROS (Lat.), n. m. *Ses's(ke's)-tro's*. Gr., *ke'stros*. 1. A sharpness or roughness upon the tongue. 2. The first shoot from seeds. 3. Of Pliny, the *Betonica officinalis* (= *Cestron*). [B. 114, 115.] 4. A trocar. [A. 322.]

CESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ses's(ke's)-tru's-tru'm*. Gr., *ke'stron*. Fr., *cestrum* (2d def.), *cestron* (1st def.). 1. The cestron or *Betonica officinalis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of solanaceous plants, comprising over a hundred species, indigenous to tropical America. [B. 42, 121; Dunal B. 214.] **C. aurantiacum**. 1. Of Lindley, a shrub growing in Guatemala. 2. Of Meyer, the *Capraria salicifolia*. [B. 214.] **C. auriculatum**. Sp., *yerba santa*, *hedionda*. Syn.: *C. hedionda* [Lamarck]; *Hedionda jussauiana* flore. [Foll.] *Theca hedionda*. 1. Of L'Héritier, a Peruvian shrub having a very foetid odor. The flowers exhale a musk-like odor at night. A decoction of the leaves is used in Peru in the treatment of fevers. 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *C. hediondum*. [B. 93; Dunal B. 214.] **C. bracteatum** [Link and Otto]. A Brazilian species. [B. 214.] **C. campanulatum** [Lamarck]. The *Acoris angustifolia*. [B. 214.] **C. cauliflorum** [Jacquin]. The *Acrostichum catapogae* [Hortensius]. [B. 214.] **C. corymbosum** [Schlechtendahl]. A Brazilian shrub. [B. 214.] **C. diurnum**. A small tree growing in Cuba and the other West Indian islands. It is used in Chili for dyeing blue. [B. 214; L. 37.] **C. enanthes** [Schlechtendahl]. A Brazilian shrub. [B. 214.] **C. fastigiatum** [Jan.]. Of Jacquin, a species growing in Cuba; of others, the *C. diurnum*. [B. 214.] **C. grandiflorum**. A garden name for *C. laurifolium*. [B. 173.]

C. hediunda. 1. Of Lamarck, see *C. auriculatum*. 2. Of Martius, see *C. hediundinum*. [B. 214.] **C. hediundinum** [Dunal]. Sp., *yerba hedionda* (6 santa). A very foetid shrub, growing in Peru. It is used as a refrigerant, emollient, and astringent, and especially as an application to hemorrhoids and in edema. [B. 173, 214.] **C. jamaicense** [Lamarck]. See *C. vespertinum*. **C. laurifolium** [L'Héritier]. An evergreen shrub, growing in South America and the West Indies. It is used in Brazil for tepid baths, and its poisonous berries are said to be employed as an arrow-poison. [B. 173, 214; L. 30.] **C. leucocarpum** [Dunal]. A South American species closely related to *C. nocturnum*. [B. 214.] **C. macrophyllum** [Ventenat]. A West Indian shrub, said to have properties like those of *C. laurifolium*. [B. 93, 173, 214.] **C. nocturnum**. Fr., *galant de nuit*. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. leucocarpum*. 2. Of Murray, a small tree of Jamaica and Hispaniola, having yellowish-green flowers which are very fragrant at night. The variety *β pubescens* is cultivated in Madeira under the name of *bella sombra*. *C. nocturnum* is said to have properties similar to those of *C. laurifolium*. The berries are poisonous and their juice is used in painting. [B. 48, 173, 214.] **C. oppositifolium** [Lamarck]. The *Trochophora tokinthera* [Lamarck]. [B. 214.]

C. parqui [L'Héritier]. Sp., *flores de toronja*. The *parqui* or *palqui* of the Chilians. A shrub growing in Chili and the Argentine Republic, which, according to some, is very foetid, according to others is odorless in the day-time and possesses an agreeable fragrance at night. The leaves when macerated have an odor like that of veal. A decoction of them is used in the treatment of tinea. The juice of the berries has been used in painting. [B. 48, 173, 214.] **C. pseudo-quina** [Martius]. Port., *quina do mato*, *quina da terra*. A Brazilian shrub used as a febrifuge. [B. 121, 214.] **C. ramosissimum** [Hort Pat]. The *C. vespertinum*. [B. 214.] **C. scandens** [Thib.]. **C. spicatum** [Miller]. The *C. nocturnum* of Murray. [B. 114.] **C. tinctorium**. A small tree growing about Caracacas, where it is called *uvica*. Its berries furnish a blue ink which is nearly indestructible. [B. 88, 173, 214.] **C. undulatum** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A foetid shrub growing in Peru, where it is used in making a cooling, soothing drink given in pernicious fevers. [B. 48, 214.] **C. venenatum**. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. laurifolium*. 2. Of Thunberg, the *Trochophora scandens*. [B. 214.] **C. vespertinum** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Yerva alternifolia*, etc. [Jacquin]. A West Indian branching shrub. The berries are used for dyeing blue. [B. 18, 88, 214.] **C. virgatum** [Ruiz and Pavón]. See *C. parqui*.

CESTULEES (Fr.), n. pl. *Sa-su't-e-a*. See **CESTULEE**.

CETA (Lat.), n. f. *Ses'ka* (12^o a). Gr., *κητα*. The *Calaminthe* or catmint. [B. 115.]

CETACEA (Lat.), **CETACEAE** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-ta-ta' (se'ka)-e-a* (12^o a). From *ke'tos*, a whale. Fr., *cétacés*. Ger., *Cetacea*, *Wallthiere*. It., *cetacei*. Sp., *cetáceos*. An order of bipeds (Latreille), of the *Mutillata* (Cuvier), of the *Cetomorphi* [Haeckel], of the *Carnarii* or *Pylipodonta* [Lankester], and, as commonly used, an order of the *Mammalia*. As formerly used, it included the *Sirenia*, *Odontoceti*, and *Mystaceti*; as now used, it is restricted to the two latter and an extinct suborder, the *Archaeoceti*. [L. 11, 121, 180, 228.] **Carnivorous c.** A group of the *C.* made to include the *Odontoceti* and the *Mystaceti*. [L. 121.] **Herbivorous c.** See **SIRENIA**.

CETACEANS, n. pl. *Ses's(ke's)-ta-ta' (se'ka)-e-a*. See **CETACEA**.

CETACEOUS, adj. *Ses's(ke's)-ta-ta' (se'ka)-e-a*. Gr., *κηταίνης*. Lat., *cetaceus*. Fr., *cétacé*. Ger., *waldfischartig*. It., *cetaceo*. Sp., *cetáceo*. Pertaining to a whale, or to the *Cetacea*. [B.]

CETACEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ses's(ke's)-ta-ta' (se'ka)-e-a* (12^o a). Fr., *cétace*, *blanc de baleine* [Fr. Cod.]. *Cetina* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wallrath*. It., *spermacei*, *cetina*. Sp., *esperma de ballena* [Sp. Ph.], *esperma* [Mex. Ph.], *cetina* [Mex. Ph.], *spermacei*. Roum., *spermaceu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *sperma ceti* [Netherl. Ph.], *Spermacei* [U. S. Ph. and the other pharmacopoeias]. A white crystalline mass obtained from cavities in the cranium of the spermacei whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), consisting chiefly of cetyl palmitate. It is used in medicine as a basis of cerates and ointments, being devoid of any irritant or other marked properties. [B. 95.] **Cetatum cetacei** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger. Ph., *Isotol*. Austr. Ph., *Hung. Ph.* *Extrait de blanc de baleine*, *impost blanc*. Ger., *Wall*

rather cat. It, *cerato di spermaceti*. Sp. *cerato di spermaceti*. Roum. *ceratu de cetaceu*. Roum. Ph. Syn. *ceratum album* [Swed. Ph.] *seu labiale album* [Russ. Ph.] *unguentum cetacei album* [Gr. Ph.] *Spermaceti cerate*: made by melting 8 parts of spermaceti with 25 of white wax and 14 of olive oil [U. S. Ph.], or with 8 each of white wax and expressed oil of almonds [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 12 of expressed oil of almonds [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.], Russ. Ph., or with 8 each of white wax and olive oil [Gr. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 9 of lard [Hung. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 14 of benzoated lard [Swed. Ph.]. It is used as an emollient application for excoriated and irritated surfaces. [B. 81, 95.] Cf. *Unguentum cetacei*. **Ceratum cetacei rubrum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *ceratum ad labia* [Dan. Ph.], *ceratum rubrum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *unguentum cetacei rubrum* [Gr. Ph.]. A cerate composed of white wax or yellow wax [Dan. Ph.], spermaceti, and expressed almond oil, colored with alkannet root, and flavored with oil of bergamot [Norweg. Ph.], oil of bergamot and oil of lemon [Ger. Ph.], oil of lavender [Dan. Ph.], or oil of roses [Gr. Ph.]. The Swed. Ph. orders a mixture of white wax, spermaceti, and benzoated lard, colored with alkannet root [B. 95, a, 21]. See also *Unguentum rubrum labiale*. **C. cum saccharo**, **C. preparatum**, **C. saccharatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr. *blanc de baleine saccharé*. Ger. *Wallrathscher*. Prepared (or saccharated) spermaceti: a mixture of 1 part of spermaceti and 3 parts of white sugar rubbed together to a very fine powder. [B. 81, 95.] **Emplastrum cetacei**. Sp., *emplasto de espinera de ballena* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., a plaster made up of 8 parts of white wax, 4 parts each of c. and lead plaster, and 1 part of sweet-almond oil. 2. As formerly applied, the *ceratum cetacei* q. v. [B. 95, 119.] **Unguentum cetacei** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent blanc*. Ger., *Wallrathsölle*. Spermaceti ointment: made by melting together 5 oz. (av.) of spermaceti, 2 oz. (av.) of white wax, and a pint of almond-oil. It is used for the same purposes as the *ceratum cetacei*. [B. 5.] Cf. *Ceratum cetacei*. **Unguentum cetacei album**. See *Ceratum cetacei*. **Unguentum cetacei rubrum**. See *Ceratum cetacei rubrum*.

CETACEUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ta(ka)³ se(ka)² u(ka)³. See CETACEOUS and Cf. CETACEÆ, CETACIA, and CETACEUM.

CETÆ [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ta(ka)³ e(ka)². See CETACEÆ.

CETANE, n. Se'tan. Fr., *cétane*, Ger., *Cetan*. It., c. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{18}H_{38}$; a crystalline solid melting at 19.20° C. and boiling at 278° C. K. B. Sorby, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 206, p. 37; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (b).

CETENE, n. Se'ten. Fr., *cétène*. Ger., *Ceten*. It., c. See CETYLENE.

CETYLENE, n. Se'te'n² i'en. Fr., *cétylène*. Ger., *Cetylen*. It., *cetadene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{30}$, homologous with heptene. [B. 3.]

CETERACH (Lat.), n. m. and n., indecl. Se(ka)-te(ka)² e(ka)² a(ka)². Fr., *cétérach*. Ger., *C. Sp.*, *cetrague*. 1. Of the older authors, the *Asplenium* c. 2. Of Willdenow, a genus of ferns; by Hooker made a section of *Asplenium* q. v. [B. 30, 242.] **C. aureum** [Lank.], **C. canariensis** [Willdenow], **C. latifolium** [Fée]. The *Asplenium* c. var. **C. aureum**. [B. 242.] **C. officinalis**, **C. officinarum** [C. Bauhin, Willdenow]. The *Asplenium* c. [B. 173, 180.] **Herba c.** Ger., *Ceterachkraut*. Sp., *doradilla* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb of *Asplenium* c. [B. 95, 180.]

CETEWALL, n. Se'te-wa(ka). See SETWALL.

CETI (Lat.), n. f. sing. indecl. and m. pl. Se(ka)-ti(ka). Of Dioscorides, the *Couqua squarrosa*; as a n. pl., the CETACEÆ, also a suborder of the CETACEÆ. [B. 121; L. 121, 302.]

CETIC, adj. Se(ka)-ti(ka). Lat., *ceticus*, *ceticus*. Fr., *cétique*. It., *cetico*. Sp., *cetico*. Of or pertaining to cetin or to the whale. [A. 318; B. 1.] **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum ceticum*. Fr., *acide cétique*. Ger., *Cetinsäure*. It., *acido cético*. Sp., *ácido cético*. A fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by the saponification of spermaceti; according to Heintz, identical with benomargaric acid, and according to others a mere mixture of myristic and palmitic acids. An isomeric modification, *isocetic acid*, is obtained by the saponification of the oil of *Lutophya curcas*. [B. 93.]

CETIN, n. Se'ti'n. Lat., *cetinum*, *cetina*. Fr., *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., C. It., Sp., *cetina* [Mex. Ph.]. Purified spermaceti. [B. 3.] See CETACEUM. **Célate acid**. Fr., *acide célaïque*. Ger., *Célaïnäure*. A fatty acid resembling oleic acid, obtained by saponifying cétain. [B. 5.] **Célaïn**. Fr., *cétine-élaïne*. Ger., *Célaïn*. An oil deposited by the evaporation of alcohol in which spermaceti has been dissolved. [Berzelius (B. 5).] **C'säure** (Ger.). Cetaned. B.

CETINIC, adj. Se'ti'n² i'k. Lat., *ceticus*. Fr., *cétinique*. See CETIC.

CETINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ti(ka)² i'm² i'm² i'm². See CETIN.

CETICHLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² ka(ka)² ch(ka)² i'd(ka)². e(ka)². A family of marine Echinostomata. [L. 303.]

CETODES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-to(ka)² de(ka)² z(ka)². Gr., *κητώδης*. Cetaceous. [B. 115.]

CETODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² do(ka)² n(ka)². From *κητος*, a whale, and *ὄδων*, a tooth. Fr., *cétodontes*. Whales having no whalebone, but with permanent teeth. [L. 87.]

CETOGRAPHY, n. Se-to(ka)-ra(ka)² f(ka)². Lat., *cetographia* (from *κητος*, the whale, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *cetographie*. Ger., *Cetographie*. See CETOLOGY.

CETOL, n. Se-to(ka). Fr., *cétol*. See ETHAL.

CÉTOINE (Fr.), n. Sa-twa(ka). See CETONIA (1st def.). **C. dorée**. See CETONIA aurata.

CETOLOGY, n. Se-to(ka) i'd(ka)². Lat., *cetologia* (from *κητος*, the whale, and *λογος*, understanding). Fr., *cétologie*. Ger., *Cetologie*. The zoology of the Cetacea. [L. 4.]

CETOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² mor(ka)² f(ka)². From *κητος*, the whale, and *μορφή*, form. Ger., *Walform*. A family of the *Isodactyla allipha* suborder; a legion of the *Placentalia*. [L. 145, 228.]

CETONA (It.), n. Cha-tona'. A place in Tuscany where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [L. 49.]

CETONE, n. Se-ton. Lat., *cetonum*. Fr., *cétone*. See ACETONE.

CETONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² i'a(ka)². Fr., *cétone* (1st def.). Ger., *Metallkater* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of pentamerous Coleoptera. [A. 301, 385.] 2. As a n. pl., see CETONIDÆ. **C. aurata**. Fr., *cétone dorée*. A species often fraudulently substituted for cantharides and used as an ingredient of various popular remedies for rabies, but said to be inert. [A. 301, 385.]

CETONIADÆ (Lat.), **CETONIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² i'a(ka)² d(ka)² e(ka)² e(ka)², o(ka)² i'd(ka)² e(ka)² e(ka)². Fr., *cétoniens*. The rose-chafers; a family of the Coleoptera. [L. 267.]

CÉTONIER (Fr.), n. Sa-ton-e-a. A name sometimes given to the glumes of the *graminæ*. [B. 38.]

CETONIDÆ (A. R. Wallace) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² i'a(ka)² d(ka)² e(ka)² e(ka)². See CETONIADÆ.

CÉTONION (Fr.), n. Sa-ton-ion². See CÉTONIER.

CETONUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ton² u(ka)² m² u(ka)². See ACETONE.

CETOS (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-tos. Ger., *cetus* (c.). More commonly written *cetus*. Gr., *κητος*. A sea-monster, seal, or whale. [B. 115.]

CETOSAURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)-to(ka)² sa(ka)² u(ka)² ri(ka)². From *κητος*, the whale, and *σαῦρα*, a lizard. Fr., *cetosaurus*. An order or family of the *Reptilia*, including *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*. [L. 180.]

CETOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-tos² u(ka)² s² u(ka)². Of or pertaining to the whale. [B. 180.]

CETRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-tra(tra)³ ri(ka)² a(ka)². Perhaps from *cetra*, a short leathern buckler. Fr., *cétraire*, *cétraire*. Ger., *Scheldflechte*. It., Sp., c. 1. A genus of lichens established by Acharius, belonging to the order *Lichenacei*, tribe *Cetrariei*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the thallus of *C. islandica*, the *lichen islandicus* of the Ger. Ph. and other continental pharmacopœias, the *lichen d'Islande* of the Fr. Cod., the *lupen* (or *lupen islandicus*) of the Sp. Ph., the *lichen islandica* of the Roum. Ph. [A. 322; B. 95, 121.] **C. fallax** [Acharius], **C. glauca** [Acharius]. Two European species, which have been used in the treatment of phthisis, and which also furnish a reddish dye with alum and iron sulphate. [B. 173.] **C. islandica** [Acharius]. Fr., *lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.], *moisse d'Islande*. Ger., *islandisches Moos*, *islandische Flechte*. It., *lichen d'Islanda*. Sp., *liquen islandico* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *lichen islandicu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *Lichen islandicus* [Linnaeus]. Iceland moss; a species found throughout the northern regions and mountainous portions of both hemispheres. It consists of irregularly branched masses with variously divided lobes. When moistened it is soft and tough and has a slight odor and a bitter mucilaginous taste. Boiled with water, it furnishes a bitter jelly which is considered demulcent, tonic, and nutritive. It contains a sort of starch, *lichenin*, a bitter acid principle (cetrarin or cetrarinic acid, lichenstearic acid, thallochlor, fumaric (lichenic) acid, oxalic acid, sugar, and cellulose. It is employed in chronic bronchitis, phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery, in which affections it acts both as a food and also by lessening secretions and promoting the appetite and digestion. [B. 81, 95, 173, 180.] **C. nivalis** [Acharius]. A species found upon the mountains of Europe; used like *C. islandica*. [B. 173.] **Chocolata cum c.** See *Chocolata lichenis islandici*.

Decoction of c., **Decoction cetrarie** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *decoction lichenis islandici* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (et *lichenis islandici abluhi* [Belg. Ph.]), *ptisana de lichene islandico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by washing *C. islandica* with cold water, then boiling with water, straining, and washing the residue with cold water. One part of the lichen affords 20 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 25 [Belg. Ph.], 32 [Russ. Ph.], or 100 [Fr. Cod.] parts of decoction. The preparation as thus made contains the bitter tonic principle (*cetrarin*); according to the Fr. Cod., this is to be retained only when the prescription expressly so orders; otherwise, the cetrarin is to be removed by rejecting the strained decoction and the first washings of the residue, and employing only the subsequent washings. This latter preparation is the *decoction lichenis islandici abluhi* of the Belg. Ph. [B. 81, 95.]

THE CETRARIA ISLANDICA. [A. 327.]



CETRARIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)-tra(tra)³ ri(ka)² a(ka)² s(ka)² e(ka)² i'e(ka)². Of Schärer, a family of discoid lichens, consisting of the single genus *Cetraria*. [B. 100.]

CETRARIIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-ra}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Lat., *cetrariacus*. Fr., *cétrarique*. It., *cetrario*. Sp., *cetrario*. Of or pertaining to *Cetraria*.
B. C. acid. Lat., *acidum cetrarium*. Fr., *acide cetrarique*. Ger., *Cetrariaure*. It., *acido cetrario*. Sp., *acido cetrario*. Syn.: *cetrarin*. A bitter crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$, forming about 2 per cent of Iceland moss. *Cetraria islandica* and imparting to the latter its tonic qualities. It is soluble in hot alcohol, almost insoluble in water. [B. 81, 158.]

CETRARIIE Nylander, Theobald. **CETRARIIEI** [Nylander, latic. n. s. f. pl. and m. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-kat-ra}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$, $\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$, $\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2$. Fr., *cetrariées*, *cetrariées*. Ger., *Cetrarien*. A tribe or family of lichens. *Intervallae*, *Parmeliaceae*, *Ramulodes*, consisting of the genus *Cetraria*. [B. 77, 170.]

CETRARIN, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-ra}^2\text{ri}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *cetrarinum*. Fr., *cétrarine*. Ger., C., *Mossbutter*. It., Sp., *cetrarina*. See **CETRARIIC** acid.—**C-SAURE** (Ger.). See **CETRARIIC** acid.

CETRARINIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-ra}^2\text{ri}^2\text{n}^2\text{ik}$. Lat., *cetrarinicus*. Fr., *cétrarinique*. See **CETRARIIC**.

CETRARINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t}(\text{kat})\text{-ra}^2(\text{r}^2)\text{-ri}(\text{re})\text{nu}^2\text{m}$. See **CETRARIIC** acid.

CETRARIROID, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-ra}^2\text{ri}^2\text{-oid}$. Lat., *cetrarioides*. Fr., *cetrariroide*. Resembling the *Cetraria*. [B. 121.]

CETRARSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsa-tra}^2\text{r}^2\text{-zoi}^2\text{-e}^2$. See **CETRARIIC** acid.

CETRIUOLO (It.), n. $\text{Cha-tre-u}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-lo}$. The cucumber. [B.]

CETROS, n. An ancient name for the *Daphne gnidium*. [B. 88, 121.]

CETTE (Fr.), n. Se^2t . A maritime station in the department of Hérault, in the south of France, resorted to for its baths, douches, and sand-baths. [L. 49.]

CETTI CEKKI, n. In Malabar, the *Ixora coccinea* [P. S. Moctossammy, "Indian Med. Gaz." Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

CETULE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{l}$. See **CETYL**.

CETUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{ka}^2\text{-tu}^2\text{-s}^2\text{tu}^2\text{-s}$. See **CETOS**.—**Album ceti**. See **CETACEUM**.

CETYL, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-l}$. Lat., *cetylum*, *cetylum*. Fr., *cétyle*. Ger., C. It., *cetile*, *cetile*. Sp., *cetilo*. Syn.: *cetide*. A univalent alcohol radicle—alkyl, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, occurring in the compounds derived from spermaceti (cetaceum). [B.] **Acid c. sulphate**. See **C-Sulphuric acid**. **C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylacetat*. *Essence of Cetylster*. It., *essence de cétyle*. A compound, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}(\text{OC})\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of c. and acetic acid; isomeric with stearic acid and forming acicular crystals melting at 18° or 19° C. [B. 3, 4.]

C. acetate. Fr., *cétyle acétate*. Ger., *Cetylacetat*, *cetylacessaur*. *Salt*. It., *cetyl acetato*. A salt of cetylacetic acid; of the general composition $(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{R}$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.] **C. acetic acid**. Fr., *acide cetyl-acétique*. Ger., *Cetylacessaur*. It., *acido cetyl-acetico*. Sp., *acido cetyl-acético*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_4$, $(\text{COOH}=\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O})_2$, formed by the substitution of c. for hydrogen in acetic acid, and occurring as vermicose crystals. [B. 3.] **C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool cetylque*. Ger., *Cetylalkohol*. It., *alcool cetilico*. Sp., *alcool cetílico*. Syn.: *hydrocetyl* or *sebacetyl* alcohol, hydrogen cetyl or *sebacetyl* alcohol (Chevreul). A monatomic alcohol, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, OH , obtained by the decomposition of spermaceti; a white, odorless, tasteless, crystalline mass, which may be also obtained in the form of lamellar crystals, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 2, 3, 158.] **C. aldehyde** (Ger.). See **PALMITIC aldehyde**. **C. ether** (Ger.). See **C. ether**. **C. ethyl ether** (Ger.). See **C. ethyl ether**. **C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyl bromür*. It., *bromuro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{Br}$, of c. and bromine; a white solid mass. [B.] **C. carbonate**. Fr., *cetyl carbonato*. A margarate. [B.] **C. carbonic acid**. Fr., *acide cetyl-carbonique*. Ger., *Cetylcarbonessaur*. It., *acido cetyl-carbonico*. Sp., *acido cetyl-carbonico*. A name applied to margaric acid, because it may be regarded as carbonic acid in which a molecule of c. replaces one of hydroxyl. [B. 4.] **C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylchlorür*. It., *cloruro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{Cl}$, of c. and chlorine; a limpid, oily liquid. [B. 3, 158.] **C. essigsaur** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cetylacetic acid; with the name of a base, the cetylacetate of that base. [B.] **C. essigsäure** (Ger.). Cetylacetic acid. [B.] **C. ester** (Ger.). A compound of c. with an acid radicle; a c. ether. [B.] **C. ether**. Fr., *ether cetylque*. Ger., *Cetylather*, *Cetylster*. It., *eter cetilico*. 1. Any compound of c. with an oxygen radicle, and especially with an acid radicle. 2. Specifically, c. oxide ether unchanged or with one of its c. molecules replaced by another of hydrocarbon. [B.] Cf. *C. ethyl ether*. **C. ethyl ether**. Fr., *ether cetylthique*. Ger., *Cetylthylather*. A compound, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{66}$, O , $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of c. and ethyl with oxygen; a substance forming crystalline scales. [B. 3.] **C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylhydrat*. It., *abrato di cetile*. Sp., *hidrato de cetilo*. See **C. alcohol**. **C. hydro-sulphide**. Fr., *sulfhydrate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsulhydrat*. It., *sulfidato di cetile*. See **C. mercaptan**. **C. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyljodür*. It., *iodura di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{I}$, of c. and iodine, occurring as white, crystalline scales. [B. 3.] **C. mercaptan**. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{SH}$, of c. and sulphydryl, forming lamellar crystals of a peculiar odor. [B. 3, 4.] **C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyl oxyd*, *Dicetylthier*. It., *ossido di cetile*. Syn.: *c. ether* or *diethyl ether*. A compound, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{66}$, O , $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of a double molecule of c. with oxygen, homologous with ordinary ether (ethyl ether). It forms glistening lamellar crystals. [B. 3.] **C. oxydithiocarbonate**. A salt of cetyl oxydithiocarbonic acid. [B.] **C. oxydithiocarbonic acid**. Fr., *acide cetyl-oxydithiocarbonique*. Ger., *Cetyloxydithiocarbon-säure*. A monobasic thiocacid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_3\text{S}$, (CSH) , known only through its salts. [B. 3.] **C. palmitate**. Fr., *palmitate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylpalmitat*, *Palmitinsäure-Cetylster*. It., *palmitato di*

cetile. A compound, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_2$, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}(\text{OC})\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of c. and palmitic acid. It forms waxy foliate crystals which constitute the greater part of spermaceti. [B. 3, 4.] **C-phenylamine**. Fr., *cetyl-phenylamine*. Ger., *Cetylphenylamin*. An artificial alkaloid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}$, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. [B. 2.] **C-SAURE** (Ger.). See **PALMITIC acid**. **C-Schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cetylsulphuric acid; with the name of a base, the cetylsulphate of that base. [B.] **C-Schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Cetylsulphuric acid. [B.] **C-Sulphate**. Fr., *cetyl-sulphate*. Ger., *Cetylsulfat*, *cetyl-schwefelsäure's Salz*. A salt of cetylsulphuric acid; a salt of the general constitution $(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{SO}_4)\text{nR}$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.] **C. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsulfid*, *Hydrysulfid*. It., *solfuro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{S}$, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of c. and sulphur, forming silvery lamellar crystals. [B. 3.] **C. sulphuric acid**. Fr., *acide cetyl-sulfurique*. Ger., *Cetyl-schwefelsäure*. It., *acido cetil-solforico*. Acid c. sulphate, a compound, $\text{H}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})\text{SO}_4$, acting as a monobasic acid, but known only through its salts, the cetylsulphates. [B. 3, 4.] **C. thioalcohol**. See **C. mercaptan**. **C. thioether**. Ger., *Cetylthioether*. See **C. sulphide**. **Hydrated c. oxide**. See **C. alcohol**.

CETYLATE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-l}^2\text{-at}$. Fr., *cétylate*. Ger., *Cetylät*. It., *cetilato*. 1. A compound of cetyl with oxygen and a basic radicle; a derivative of cetyl alcohol in which the hydrogen is replaced by a base. 2. A salt of cetyllic palmitic acid. [B.]

CETYLENE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-l}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *cétylène*. Ger., *Cetylen*. It., *cetilene*. A hydrocarbon, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}$, derived from cetyl alcohol by treatment with phosphorus pentoxide. It is a liquid lighter than water, and in composition acts as a bivalent radicle. Etherol and etherin, contained in oil of wine, are probably isomeric with c. [B. 3.]

C. chlorhydrin. An oily liquid of the composition $(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32})_2(\text{OH})$. [B. 3.] **C. dibromide**. Fr., *dibromure* (ou *bromure de cétyle*). Ger., *Cetylendibromür*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{Br}_2$, of c. and bromine, forming a heavy yellow liquid. [B. 3.] **C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylenoxyd*. It., *ossido di cetilene*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}$, of c. and oxygen, forming small acicular crystals. [B. 3.]

CETYLIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-l}^2\text{-ik}$. Lat., *cetyllicus*. Fr., *cétyle*. It., *cetilico*. Sp., *cetilico*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from cetyl. [B.] **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cetyllicum*. Fr., *acide cetylque*. Ger., *Cetylssäure*. It., *acido cetilico*. Sp., *acido cetílico*. Palmitic acid. [B.] **C. alcohol**. See **Cetyl alcohol**. **C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde cetylque*. Ger., *Cetylaldehyd*. See **PALMITIC aldehyde**.

CETYLIUM (Lat.), **CETYLIUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-kat}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}$, $\text{se}^2\text{t}(\text{kat})\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}$. Cetyl. [B. 121.]

CETYWALL, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t-l}^2\text{-wa}^2\text{l}$. See **SETWALL**.

CEVADA (Port.), n. Barley (the *Hordeum vulgare*). [B. 92.]

CEVADATE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{-at}$. Fr., *cévadate*. A salt of cevadic acid. [B.]

CEVADIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{-ik}$. Lat., *cevadicus*. Fr., *cévadique*. Of or belonging to cevadilla. [B.] **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cevadicum*. Fr., *acide cévadique*. Ger., *Cevadinsäure*. A crystalline acid found in cevadilla by Pelletier and Caventou, now identified with tiglic acid. [B. 4, 5.]

CEVADILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-dwa}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *cévadille* [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *Sabadilla*, *Sauerkraut*, *Sabadillsäure* (2d def.). It., *sabadiglia*. Sp., *cebadilla* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sabadilla* [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *semen* [Dan. Ph.], *seu fractus* [Ger. Ph.], 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *sabadilla*. 1. The *Schizocaulon officinale* *Asagra officinalis*. 2. The dried fruit of this plant; employed formerly as an antispasmodic, vermifuge, and emetic, now used as a source of veratrine. [B.] **C. Hispanorum**. See **C.**

CEVADILLE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa-v-a}^2\text{-del}$. See **CEVADILLA**. **Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made of cevadilla (2d def.) dried at a temperature of 25° C., pulverized in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 2 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CEVADILLINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *cévadilline*. Ger., *Cevadillin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_9$, remaining in cevadilla after the extraction of the veratrine by ether; uncrystallizable, almost insoluble in ether and in boiling benzene, but soluble in fusel oil. On treatment with soda, it yields cevadic acid. [B. 5.]

CEVADIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsa-v-a}^2\text{-den}^2$. Cevadine. [B. 270.] **C-SAURE**. Cevadic acid. [B. 120.]

CEVADINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{-den}$. Lat., *cevadina*. Fr., *cévadine*. Ger., *Cevadin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_9$, found in cevadilla and identical with the veratrine of Merck (not of Wright and Luff); forming acicular crystals or a crystalline mass, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and decomposing on treatment with hot alcoholic potash into cevine and cevadic acid or, according to others, into cevidine and angelic acid. [B. 5, 270.]

CEVIDINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-i}^2\text{-den}$. Fr., *cévidine*. Ger., *Cevidin*. A base, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_9$, formed, according to V. Schröder, along with angelic acid, when cevadine is treated with baryta; a yellowish-white powder soluble in water and in ether and having no irritant action upon the mucous membranes. By the action of strong mineral acids it is converted into cevine. [B. 270.]

CEVIL (Paracelsus), n. A supposed indurated substance in the earth, like a calculus, said to be hardened from an earthy tartar by the so-called spirit of urine in the moisture of the earth; esteemed a remedy for lithiasis. [A. 325.]

CEVILLINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-i}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *cévilline*. Ger., *Cevillin*. A base, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_9$, produced, along with cevadic (methylcrotonic) acid, by the saponification of cevadilline. [B. 270.]

CEVINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-i}^2\text{-en}$. Lat., *cevinum*. Fr., *cévine*. Ger., *Cevin*. A substance, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{45}\text{NO}_9$, formed by decomposing cevadine with hot alcoholic potash or, according to V. Schröder, by decomposing cevidine with mineral acids; an amorphous substance readily soluble in alcohol. [B. 5, 270.]

CEYNAS, n. In India, the *Bombax ceyba* *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CEYX (Lat.), n. m. Se(kay)²(x)²(x). Gen., *ceyco* (-is). Gr., *κεῖξ*. The *Hieracium esculenta*. [Pliny (L. 165).]

CHA (China), n. 1. The tea plant. [B. 121.] 2. A species of *Rhamnus*, the leaves of which are used in China as a substitute for tea. [B. 121.] 3. A viscous liquor furnished by a species of palm growing in China. [B. 38.] **C. pnan**. A plant, perhaps the *Camellia sasanqua* used in China to flavor tea. [B. 121.]

CHAAAB, n. The fruit of *Chaerica officinarum*. [L. 87.]

CHAAABE (Telugu), n. The seeds of *Coffea arabica*. [B. 88.]

CHAARU DERIARI (Pers.), n. Sea thorn; a variety of date tree. [B. 121.]

CHAARU JEMAAL (Pers.), n. Thorn of beauty; a variety of date tree. [B. 121.]

CHABAFFEER (Ger.), n. $CH^2a^3ba^3pfe^2fe^2r$. The *Piper chaba*. [B. 180.]

CHABARRO, n. Sp. *chabarro*. In Colombia, the *Byrsonima crassifolia*. [B. 121, 270.] **Crinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.** Alcornique bark. [B. 92, 180.]

CHABASI (Ar.), n. The *Malva rotundifolia*. [B. 88.]

CHABATZELETH (Hebr.), n. A plant mentioned in the Bible; in the English version translated "rose of Sharon," but some bulbous plant, probably the *Narcissus*. [B. 121.]

CHABAZIZI (It.), n. $CH^2ba^3tz^2e^2e$. In Sicily and Malta, the *Cyperus esculentus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHABETOUT (Fr.), n. SHA^3bu . A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [L. 49.]

CHABHATSELETH (Hebr.), **CHABHATSELETH** (Hebr.), n's. See **CHABATZELETH**.

CHABOK (Calauki), n. The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHABOT (Fr.), n. SHA^3bo . The *Cottus Gobio*. [L. 105.]

CHACA, n. See **CHOCCHO**.

CHACACA, n. The bark of *Drimys mexicana*. [B. 93.]

CHACALXOCHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Poucandra pulcherrima*. [B. 224.]

CHACAN-GUARICA, n. In Mexico, the *Bixa orellana*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHACANI, n. In Malabar, the *Arecia cathecu*. [B. 88.]

CHACARILLA (Lat.), n. f. $KA^2ch^2a^3ka^2ma^3p^2l^2$. Fr., *chacarilla*. See **CHACARILLA**. **Cortex chacarilla**. The bark of *Croton chlorenteria*. [B. 180.]

CHACAS (Peruv.), n. See **CHACHAS**.

CHACAYE (Peruv.), n. A shrub of Peru, perhaps a species of *Rhamnus*. [B. 38, 121.]

CHACHACA, n. See **CHACACA**.

CHACHACOMA, **CHACHAS**, n's. In Peru, the *Stereoxylon resinum*. [B. 121.]

CHACHAUL, n. In Chili, the *Calceolaria serrata*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHACHINLAGUA, n. See **CHACHAN-LA HUEN**.

CHACINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $KA^2s(ch^2a^3k)(ie)^2na^3$. A group of the *Sileneae*. [L. 280.]

CHACNUTI, n. In the Maya dialect of Mexico, the *Plumiera purpurea*. [B. 224.]

CHACRELLE (Fr.), **CHACRIL** (Fr.), **CHACRILLE** (Fr.), n's. See **CHACARILLA**.

CHADARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KA^2d(ch^2a^3a^2ma^3a^2p^2l^2)ie^2le^2$. Gr., *χαδάρεις* from Ar., *at shadaro*. Small-pox. [J. Franz (A. 322).]

CHADDIR, n. Ar., *kha'dir*, or *kha'dir*. The *Boerhaavia diantha*. [B. 171.]

CHADE, n. In Tartary, tea. [B. 88.]

CHADE (Fr.), n. SHA^3d^2ek . See **SHADDOCK**.

CHA DE FRADE, n. In Brazil, the *Casearia lingua*. [B. 19.]

CHA DE PEDRETE. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudo-thea*. [B. 19.]

CHADLOCK, n. $CH^2d^2lo^2k$. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A. 505.] **Water-c.** The *Nasturtium amphibium*. [B.]

CHADSURA (Mongol), n. The *Pous pica*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHADY, n. See **CHADE**.

CHENAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $KE^2m(ch^2a^3e^2n)a^2ie^2na^3$. A subfamily of the *Gastrochænidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1858, p. 315 (L).]

CHENANTHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2m(ch^2a^3e^2n)a^2na^3m$ the-
(tha^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Trichostegmæ*, comprising the subtribes *Mutisieae* and *Nassauvieae*. [B. 170.]

CHENANTHOPHORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. From *χαίνειν*, to gape, *ἀρεός*, a flower, and *δορεῖν*, to bear (because of the labiate flowers). Of Lagasce, a tribe of the *Synanthereae*; of Agardh, a division of the *Corymbiferae*, corresponding to the *Labiatifloræ* of De Candolle. [B. 170.]

CHENINA (Lat.), **CHENINUM** (Lat.), **CHENON** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. $KE^2n(ch^2a^3e^2n)(ie)^2na^3$, $nu^3m(nu^3m)$, $ke^2(ch^2a^3e^2)no^2n$. Gen., *cheninæ*, *-ninæ*, *-nonis*. Ger., *chänin*, *chänine*. Diastase. [A. 322.]

CHERADODIA (Lat.), n. f. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)a^2e^2do^2ch^2a^3$. See **CHERADODIA**.

CHERAPHIOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)a^2a^3$ from *χέρσιον*, *syn*. From *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, and *σύνωσιν*, to study. Ger., *lustig*, *Wahnsinn*. Usually with exaltation. [A. 42.]

CHEREPOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)e^2fo^2l(fo^2l)^2$. $a^2m(nu^3m)$. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*; of Adlon, the genus *Anthriscus*. [B. 121.]

CHEREPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)e^2fi^2l(fu^2l)^2$. $lu^2m(nu^3m)$. Gr., *χαίρεφυλλον*. See **CHEREPOLIUM**.

CHEROFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)fo^2l(fo^2l)^2$. $lu^2m(nu^3m)$. See **CHEREPOLIUM**. *Herba cherofolia*. The herb *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B. 180.] Cf. *Herba cherophylli*. [B. 180.]

CHEROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)ma^2ma^3$. ni^2a^3 . From *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *cheromanie*. Ger., *Cheromanie*. See **CHERAPHIOSYNE**.

CHEROPHYLLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)fi^2l(fu^2l)^2$. la^3 . Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbellatae*, comprising *Scandix*, *Cherophyllum*, *Myrrhis*, *Ethusa*, *Eranthis*, *Phellodromus*, *Seseli*, *Stom.*, etc. [B. 170.]

CHEROPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)fi^2l(fu^2l)^2$. $le^2e^2a^3e^2$. Fr., *chérôphyllées*. Of Link, a suborder of the *Umbellatae*, comprising *Cerfolium*, *Cherophyllum*, *Scandix*, and *Myrrhis*. [B. 170.]

CHEROPHYLLINE, n. $KE^2r-o^2fi^2l'en$. Fr., *chérôphylline*. Ger., *Cherophyllin*. A nitrogenous substance, forming crystalline salts, obtained by distilling the fruit of *Cherophyllum bulbosum* with water and caustic soda; said to be poisonous. [B. 48, 270.]

CHEROPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)fi^2l(fu^2l)^2$. lu^2m . The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B. 115.]

CHEROPHYLLOS (Lat.), n. m. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)fi^2l(fu^2l)^2$. lo^2s . The *Anthriscus cerefolium*; also the specific name of a species of *Ranunculus*. [B. 121.]

CHEROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $KE^2r(ch^2a^3e^2r)o^2(o^2)fi^2l(fu^2l)^2$. $lu^2m(nu^3m)$. Fr., *cherophyllum*. Ger., *Kälberkröpf*. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *anthriscus cerefolium*. 2. Of Tournefort, the *Anthriscus*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Amniaceae*, subtribe *Scandicinae*. [B. 42, 121.] **C. aromaticum**. 1. Of Linnaeus, an aromatic species growing in central Europe. 2. Of Lamarck, the *Myrrhis odorata*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. aureum** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *gelbfrüchtiger Kälberkröpf*. A species of aromatic odor and taste, indigenous to the mountainous regions of central Europe. [B. 180.] **C. bulbosum** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *knolliger Kälberkröpf*. A biennial species with disagreeably smelling white flowers, growing in central and northern Europe. Its tuberous, napiform root contains much starch, has an agreeable taste, and is often cultivated as a food. The plant is sometimes confounded with *Conium maculatum*, but is distinguished by its hairy stem and leaves. [B. 48, 49 (a. 18); B. 180.] **C. cerefolium** [Crantz]. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B. 173.] **C. hirsutum** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *ruhhhaariger Kälberkröpf*. An aromatic species with a rough hairy stem and white or reddish flowers, growing on the mountain meadows of middle and southern Germany. It affords a good fodder for cattle. [B. 49 (a. 18); B. 180.] **C. odoratum** [Lamarck]. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B. 180.] **C. pecten** [Veneris] [Crantz]. The *Scandix pecten*. [B. 173.] **C. rostratum** [Lamarck]. A species in part identified with *Scandix pecten*. [B. 173.] **C. sativum** [C. Bauhin]. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. silvestre** [Buxb.], **C. silvestre perenne**, *cicutæ folio* [Tournefort]. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B. 173, 180.] **C. temulum** [Linnaeus], **C. verticillatum**. Fr., *cocue*. Ger., *Taumelkerbel*, *berauschender Kälberkröpf*. A biennial species common in the woods and fields of Europe. Its root is said to be poisonous, and the plant is sometimes confounded with *Conium maculatum*, from which it is distinguished by its hairy stem. [B. 93, 173, 180.]

CHETA (Lat.), n. f. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3$. Gr., *χῆτη*. Fr., *chète*. Ger., *Haar*, *Haarthaar* (1st def.), *Borste* (2d def.). 1. The hair of the head. 2. In botany, a bristle, especially one situated at the extremity of an organ; also the stalk (*seta*) bearing the sporogonium of mosses. [B. 19, 121.]

CHETANGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3ma^3n^2$. $ji^2(ge^2)ie^2e^2e^2(a^3e^2)$. From *Chetangium*, one of the genera. Of Kützmg, a family of *Alga* (*Peridaster*). [B. 121, 170.]

CHETANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3na^3n$ the-
(the^2)re^2e^2a^3e^2. Fr., *chétanthères*. Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Labiatifloræ*, comprising *Chetanthera*, etc. [B. 170.]

CHETE (Lat.), n. f. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)te^2ta$. See **CHETA** (1st def.).

CHETETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)te^2t^2d^2e^2(a^3e^2)$. A group of the *Tabulata*. [L. 121.]

CHETOCARPEÆ (M. Arg.) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3$. $ka^2rp^2e^2e^2a^3e^2$. Fr., *chétocarpes*. A subtribe of the *Hippomaneæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chetocarpus*. [B. 121, 214.]

CHETOCEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3e^2se^2ke^2$. $re^2e^2a^3e^2$. From *chétoceros*, one of the genera. Fr., *chétocères*. 1. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of diatomaceous plants of the family *Biddulphiaceae*. 2. Of H. L. Smith, a family of the tribe *Cryptokaphidieae*. [B. 75, 121.]

CHETOCLADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3e^2o^2(kla^2d^2)$. $kl^2a^2d^2$. $ie^2ie^2e^2e^2(a^3e^2)$. Ger., *Chétocladieen*. A group of the *Mucorini*, including *Chetocladium*. [B. 54.]

CHETODERMA (Lat.), **CHETODERMARIA** [Lankester] (Lat.), n's n. pl. $KE^2(ch^2a^3e^2)ta^3e^2du^3rm(de^2rm)^2a^3$. ai^2a^3 . From *χῆτη*, long hair, and *δέρμα*, the skin. An order of the *Isoptera*. [L. 121.]

CHETODONIDÆ (Lat.), **CHETODONOIDEI** (Lat.), **CHETODONTIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. in n. pl. and n. pl. *Ke²t²o²d²o²n²i²d²e²*. Fr., *chetodonoides*. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L. 180.]

CHETOASTRA (Lat.), n. f. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²s²t²r²a²*. Fr., *chetoastre*. From *χρησ* silk, and *αστρα*, the belly, on account of the silky ovary. Fr., *chetoastre*. Of De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous plants of the tribe *Orobanchiæ*, comprising about 28 American species. [B. 121, 214.] **C. canescens** (De Candolle) (Ger.), *gratulifera* Boiss. & Hausskn. A low branching shrub growing in the province of Popayan, Colombia, at an elevation of 9,000 feet. A decoction of the violet flowers is used as a remedy for urinary disorders and is considered to be a lithontriptic. [B. 49, 180.] **C. strigosa**. A species with purple flowers disposed in a cyme, growing in the West Indies among the moss in bogs. [L. 30.]

CHETOGNATHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²g²n²a²t²h²a²*. Fr., *chetonathes*. Ger., *Pleurocnerus*. 1. Of Huxley, a class of the *Amphitropoda*. 2. A class of the *Scalceida*. 3. An order of the *Ventrida*. 4. A phylum of the *Colomata*. [L. 121, 147, 173, 220; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1877, p. 441 (L.).]

CHETOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²a²*. Fr., *chétophore*. 1. N. f. sing. of Schröder, a genus of coniferaceous *Alga*. 2. N. n. pl. a subclass or order of the *Amphida*, comprising the earth-worms, tube-worms, sand-worms, and leeches. [B. 121; L. 147.]

CHETOPHORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²a²c²e²*. Fr., *chétophoracées*. Of Rabenhorst, a family of *Alga*, comprising the subfamilies *Chetoporeæ* and *Gonoporeæ*. [B. 121.]

CHETOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²a²c²e²*. Fr., *chétophorées*. Ger., *Chetophoreen*. Of Zmarul and subsequent authors, a tribe, subfamily, or family of *Alga*, comprising *Chetophora* and other marine and fresh water genera, distinguished chiefly by the gelatinous envelope which surrounds the filamentous masses of which the frond is composed. By some they are regarded as allied to the *Confervaceæ*, by others they are referred to the *Osporeæ*, being placed among the *Ectogoniceæ*. [B. 19, 121, 170.]

CHETOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²i²d²e²*. Fr., *chétophorides*. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Confervaceæ*, comprising *Chetophora*, *Colobochloa*, and *Hydrocoleum*. [B. 170.]

CHETOPHORIDÆ (Decaisne) (Lat.), **CHETOPHORIDÆ** (Harvey) (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²i²d²e²*. Fr., *chétophoroides*. A tribe of *Alga*, *Chetoporeæ* (Harvey), *Lousporeæ* (Decaisne), comprising *Chetophora*, *Bulbochloa*, etc. [B. 170.]

CHETOPHOROUS, adj. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²i²d²e²*. Belonging to the *Chetophora*; provided with setæ. [L. 11.]

CHETOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²o²d²a²*. Fr., *chétopodes*. From *χρησ* flowing hair, and *πους* the foot. Fr., *chétopodes*. Of Huxley, a class of the *Amphida*; of De Blainville, a class of his *Ectozoa*; of Lankester, a branch of the *Appendicularia*. [L. 73, 121, 234; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1877, p. 441 (L.).]

CHETOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ke²t²o²ch²a²p²h²o²r²i²d²e²*. Fr., *chétoptérides*. A family of the *Polyptera*. [L. 121.]

CHETOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ke²t²o²s²i²s²*. Ger., *chétose*. Fr., *chétose*. From *χρησ* flowing hair. Fr., *chétose*. Ger., *Borst*; a *kranchheit*, *Borstkrankheit der Haare*. A bristly state of the hair. [J. Frank (A. 322).]

CHETOSOMARIA [Lankester] (Lat.), **CHETOSOMIDÆ** (Lat.), **CHETOSOMIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. in n. pl. and n. pl. *Ke²t²o²s²o²m²a²r²i²a²*. Fr., *chétosomaria*. A class, order, or division of the *Ventrida*. [L. 121, 201; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1877, p. 449 (L.).]

CHETOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ke²t²o²s²p²o²r²e²*. Fr., *chétosporées*. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of the *Chetophoraceæ*, comprising *Chetophora*, etc. [B. 121.]

CHETURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ke²t²u²r²i²n²e²*. A subfamily of the *Cypselidæ*. [L. 221.]

CHAFE-WEED, CHAFWORT, n's. *Chaf²we²d, -w²u²rt*. The *Camphidrum silvestre*. [A. 305; B. 255.]

CHAFF, n. *Cha²f*. A-S., *ceaf*. Gr., *ἀχυρον*. Lat., *palea*. Fr., *pa²lle*. Ger., *Spatz*; other *Spatz* (Ullrich) (1st def.), *Spatz* (3d def.). It., *loppa*, *pagliuola*. Sp., *zurron*, *hollejo*. 1. One of the thin membranous scales (bracts) subtending the florets of the disc in a flower-head of the *Compositæ*. 2. A hair dilated into a more or less sessile form, such as is found upon numerous ferns. 3. The sheath-like membranous investment (husk) which directly surrounds the florets of the *Graminææ*, and is separated from the grain by threshing. [B. 124.] **C. flower**, n. The *Alcornoque* *achyrantha*. [B. 19.] **C. seed**, n. See *C. seed*. The *Schubertia americana*. [B. 25.] **C. weed**, n. The *C. antituberculosis minus* also a species of *Camphidrum*. [B. 116, 255.]

CHAFFY, adj. *Cha²f²y*. Lat., *pubescens*. Ger., *spreuhaarig*, *spreuhaarig*, *spreuhaarig*. It., *paglioso*. Sp., *paglioso*. Resembling chaff; also bearing chaff; pubescent. [B. 77, 116, 124.]

CHAFF (Ar.), n. The *Oreochelone*. [B. 121.]

CHAFFING, n. Chaffing. See *INTERTRIGO* and *ABRASION*.

CHAFFUR (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia fatua*. [B. 121.]

CHAGA (Telugoo), n. The *Sesuvium portuacastrum*. [B. 172.]

CHAGARET-EL-ARNER, n. See *SHAGARET-EL-ARNER*.

CHAGAS (Port.), n. *Sha²ga²s*. The *Tropaeolum minus*. [B. 121.] **C. da munda**. The *Tropaeolum pentaphyllum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAGRILLENRINDE (Ger.), n. *Ch²a²g²r²i²l²e²n²r²i²n²d²e²*. Casuarilla bark. [B. 180.]

CHAGRINARTIG (Ger.), **CHAGRINÉ** (Fr.), **CHAGRIN-IRT** (Ger.), adj's. *Sha²g²r²i²n²i²g², -g²r²e²n²a², -g²r²e²n²e²t²*. Having the appearance of shagreen; in botany, alutaceous. [B. 198; L. 109, 180.]

CHAGUAL, n. A Chilean name for several species of *Paya*, furnishing a gum employed like gum-arabic. [B. 121.]

CHAGUL-BANTEE (Beng.), n. The *Damia extensa*. [B. 172.]

CHAGUL KHOR (Beng.), **CHAGULKHOORI** (Hind.), n's. The *Spongia pes-caprae*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325; B. 172.]

CHAGUL-NADI (Hind.), n. The *Sphaeranthus hirtus*. [B. 172.]

CHAI, n. A yellow resin resembling dammar, obtained from the *Shorea rubrifolia*. [B. 270.]

CHAIARXAMBAR (Ar.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [Prosper Alpinus (B. 121, 200).]

CHAILASSU, n. A Tartar and Mongolian name for the *Pinus picea*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAILLE (Fr.), n. *Sha²ch²y²*. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 38.]

CHAILLERIE (Fr.), n. *Sha²ch²y²e²r²e²*. The *Anthemis (Marula) cotula*. [B. 38, 121.]

CHAILLETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sha²ch²y²e²t²a²c²e²*. See *CHAILLETEÆ*.

CHAILLETEÆ (R. Brown, Agardh) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sha²ch²y²e²t²e²a²c²e²*. Fr., *chailletées*, *chailletées*. Syn.: *Chailletaceæ* [De Candolle, Lindley, Bentham and Hooker], *Chailletia* [Sprengel], *Chailletia* [Bartling], *Dichapetalæ* [Baillon]. An order of plants comprising *Chailletia*, *Tapura*, and *Stephanopodium*, by De Candolle (followed by Bentham and Hooker) placed among the *Calycifloræ* (cohort *Geraniaceæ* [Bentham and Hooker]), by Lindley made an order of the *Rhamnales*, by G. Don and Reichenbach made a division of the *Terebinthaceæ*, by Agardh and Bartling regarded as a division of the *Ulmaceæ*, by Baillon as a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. It comprises tropical shrubs or small trees, with alternate, entire stipulate leaves and hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers, having 5 free or connate sepals, 5 free or gamopetalous bilobed petals, 5 stamens, 5 hypogynous glands either free or connate into a cupular disc, a free ovary crowned by two or three styles and containing in each of the 2 or 3 loculi two anatropous pendulous ovules. The fruit is a dry drupe having a stony putamen with one or two cells, each containing a single pendulous exalbuminous seed. [B. 42, 170.]

CHAILLETIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sha²ch²y²e²t²i²a²*. Fr., *chailletie*, *chailletie*. Syn.: *Dichapetalum* [Thouars]. Of De Candolle, a genus of plants belonging to the *Chailletaceæ*, growing in the tropics. [B. 19, 42.] **C. erecta** [Don]. A very poisonous species found in the Sierra Leone, the seeds of which are used as a rat-poison. [B. 173.] **C. pedunculata**. A climbing species growing in Guiana. [B. 19.] **C. toxicaria** [Don]. A Sierra Leone species, the seeds of which, called ratsbane, are used as a rat-poison. [B. 19, 173.]

CHAILLETIACEÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), **CHAILLETIÆ** [Sprengel] (Lat.), **CHAILLETIÆ** [Bartling] (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Sha²ch²y²e²t²i²a²c²e²*. See *CHAILLETEÆ*.

CHAILLON (Fr.), n. *Sha²ch²y²o²n²*. See *CHAILLON*.

CHAIN, n. *Cha²n*. Gr., *αἰσῶν*, *αἰσῶν*. Lat., *catena*. Fr., *chaîne*. Ger., *Kette*, *Reihe*. It., *catena*. Sp., *cadena*. A series of links joined together in a line; also a linear arrangement of similar parts. See *CELLÆ*, *C-HOOK*, *C-SAW*, etc. **Compound c.** A series of galvanic elements connected together. [Erb (A. 165).] **Electric c.** See *Compound c. galvanic current*, and *Pulvermacher's c.* **Follicle c.** See *Oranian tube*. **Galvanic c.** See *Compound c. galvanic current*, and *Pulvermacher's c.* **Ova c.** See *Oranian tube*. **Pulvermacher's c.** Fr., *chaîne de Pulvermacher*. A sort of belt made of alternate electro-positive and electro-negative links; worn to obtain the effect of a mild constant galvanic current. **Vertebral c.** The vertebral column. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xliii, No. 264, p. 465.]

CHAINE (Fr.), n. *Sha²ch²n²*. See *CHAIN*. **C. de cellules**. See *CELL-chain*. **C. de Pulvermacher, **C. électrique**. See *Pulvermacher's chain*. **C. ganglionnaire**. A series of connected nervous ganglia. [A. 385.] **C. hydro-électrique**. See *Pulvermacher's chain*. **C. sympathique**. The chain of ganglia of the great sympathetic nerve. [A. 385.] **C. thoracique**. The thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve, including its ganglia. [L. 49.] **-En c.** Arranged in a line (said of micro-organisms, etc.). [a. 18.]**

CHAINÉ (Fr.), adj. *Sha²ch²n²*. See *CATENATE*.

CHAINETTE (Fr.), n. *Sha²ch²n²e²t²*. See *CHAIN-SAW*.

CHAIR, n. *Cha²r*. Gr., *καθῆρα*. Lat., *cathestra*. Fr., *chaise*. Ger., *Stuhl*. It., *sedes*. Sp., *silla*. A seat with a support for the back. Numerous forms are in use, many of them being arranged with the back movable, so that a sort of table may be made of them, also with special appliances for maintaining various parts of the body in particular postures to facilitate examinations and operations. See also under *APPARATUS* and *TABLE*. **-Bed-c.** An apparatus consisting of two frames hinged to each other and capable of being fixed at various angles by means of a ratchet; used to support the trunk in a more or less upright posture in bed. **-C-bed**. Fr., *chaise-lit*. A c. capable of conversion into a bed or table for purposes of examination or operation. [A. 301.] **-Con-**

straint c. Fr., *chaise de force*. An arm c. furnished with appliances for restricting the movements of the occupant; used among the insane. [Friesinger, a. 18.] **Obstetrical c.** Lat., *sedile obstetricum*, *sella obstetrica* (seu *obstetrica*). Fr., *chaise obstétricale*. Ger., *Entbindungstuhl*. It, *sella ostetrica*. Sp., *silla de partear*. A c. with the central and front portions of the seat cut away; formerly in use as a support for women during parturition. [G. J. Engelmann, "Trans. of the Am. Gynec. Soc." v. p. 15.] **Operating c.** **Surgical c.** Fr., *chaise chirurgicale*. A c. specially fashioned for sustaining a patient's person in various postures during operations; often provided with straps, etc., for the purpose.

CHAIR (Fr.), n. Sha'ir. See FRESH and CARO. **Bouillon de c.** A fleshy excretion in horses having the "foot rot," which renders them lame. [L. 100.] **C's bayoues.** Eclatant, fungous granulations of an unhealthy character; "proud flesh." [L. 100.] **C. cannelée.** See *C. de la paroi*. **C. carrée de la plante des pieds.** An old term for the accessory muscles of the long extensor of the great toe. [L. 100.] **C. coulante** [Borden]. Lit., circulating flesh; the blood. [L. 100.] **C. de Bavière.** The *Agrius agripalus*. [B. 88, 121.] **C. de la fourchette.** The frog portion of the *c. du pied*. [A. 301.] **C. de la paroi.** The peripheral portion of the *c. du pied*. [A. 301.] **C. de la sole.** The posterior portion of the *c. du pied*. [A. 301.] **C. de poutle.** See *C. transverse*. **C. du pied.** The keratogenous membrane of the hoof in the horse. [L. 100.] **C. morte.** Gangrenous tissue. [L. 100.] **C. musculaire.** Muscular substance proper. [L. 43.] **C. vive.** Healthy flesh. [L. 100.]

CHAIROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki-ch²a²-i²-roo²-o²-ma²-ma²-i². See CHLÆROMANIA.

CHAISE (Fr.), n. She'z. See CHAIR (Eng.). **C. chirurgicale.** See *surgeon chair*. **C. de force.** See *constraint chair*. **C. de Sanctorius.** A weighing chair; so constructed as to indicate the occupant's weight, to enable him to stop eating the moment that a prescribed weight of food has been taken. [L. 41.] **C.-lit.** See *Chair bed*. **C. percée.** A night stool. [L. 37.]

CHAITA (Lat.), n. f. Ki-ch²a²-i²-ta². See CHLETA.

CHAITOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki-ch²a²-i²-to²-si²s. See CHÆTOSIS.

CHAJA, CHAJALI, n's. Calmuck names of the cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*). [B. 88, 121.]

CHAJOTLI, n. See CHAYOTLI.

CHAKAE, n. A Baskir name of the *Crepis sibirica*. [B. 121.]

CHAKAN TUBUNNA (Hind.), n. The *Celtis orientalis*. [B. 172.]

CHAKARILLA, n. Cascarilla. [B. 200.]

CHĀKASU (Hind., Mah.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHĀKI-NO-KĀTHO, n. A variety of catechu occurring in square pieces, reddish or brownish without, pale-white within, and of a clayey taste. [A. 479 (B).]

CHAKOE, n. See CHAKE.

CHAKOŌDA (Hind.), **CHĀKOŌDĀ** (Hind.), **CHĀKOŌDIA** (Beng.), **CHAKOŌNDĀ** (Beng.). The *Cassia tora*. [A. 479 (B); B. 172.]

CHAKOTRA (Hind.), n. The *Citrus decumana*. [B. 172.]

CHAKRA-BHENDĀ (Bomb.), n. The *Abutilon indicum*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHAKRA-MARDANA (Sanser.), n. The *Cassia tora*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHĀKULĪĀ (Beng.), n. The *Uraria picta*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHĀKUTA (Hind.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHALA (Sp.), n. Cha¹/a³. 1. An undetermined plant of Chili, the leaves of which are used for the toothache. 2. In South America, from Ecuador to Chili, the inner husk of the corn-cob. [B. 38, 121; L. 59; a. 14.]

CHALA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B. 172.]

CHALACUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-si²-ki²-u³m(u³m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAF (Fr.), n. Sha¹a²f. See CALAF and cf. CHALEF.

CHALARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-ra³. Of Coria, a genus of *Empy. Torulacea* [Rabenhorst], *Protomyces* [Bonorden]. [B. 54, 121.] **C. fusidioides** [Corda]. Syn.: *Torula fusidioides*. A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids. [B. 121.] **C. mycoderma** [Bonorden]. A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids; according to Cienkowski, only a form of the *Oidium lactis*. [B. 54, 121.]

CHALARTHORACA [Hertwig and Lesser] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-tho²-ra²/ra³/ka². From *χάλαρα*, a chain, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. An order of the *Heliozoa* having a loose envelope consisting of isolated siliceous spicules. [L. 121, 228.]

CHALASIS (Lat.), **CHALASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-si²-si². Gen., *chalasis*, *chalasmus*. (Fr., *chalasis*, *chalasmus* (from *χάλας*, to relax). Fr., *châlaise*, *châlaise*. Ger., *Abspannung*, *Erschlaffung*. Relaxation, atony; of Wenzel, detachment of a portion of the cornea from the sclerotic; of Helling, encroachment of the iris upon the pupil. [A. 322, 325; L. 13, 94.]

CHALASTODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-si²-derm(e)-a². From *χάλας*, to relax, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALASTIC, adj. Ka²l-a²-st¹k. Gr., *χαλαστικός* (from *χάλας*, to relax). Lat., *chalasticus*, *chalasticus*. Fr., *châlastique*. Ger., *erschlaffend*, *erweichend*. Relaxing, reducing tension, soothing (said of remedies). [A. 301, 322, 325; B. 114, 200.]

CHALASTICAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-si²-ka²-men. Gen., *chalasticamenis*. A chalcistic remedy. [B. 114.]

CHALASTODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-si²-derm(e)-a². From *χάλαστος*, slackened, loose, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALAZA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-za³. Gr., *χάλαζα*. Fr., *chalaze*. Ger., *Eigelbändchen* (1st def.), *Hagelschnur*, *Keim-fleck*, *Spil-fleck*, *Kaespengrund* (3d def.). It, *calaza*. Sp., *chalaza*. 1. In a bird's egg, one of the two twisted, ligament-like filaments of condensed albumen that extend from the membrana chalciferia toward either pole, being formed by a rotary motion of the egg in its passage through the oviduct. They are attached to the lining membrane of the egg, and balance the yolk in such a manner as to keep the cicatricula uppermost. [L. 343.] 2. In botany, the organic base of the nucellus in the ovule—i. e., that part of the ovule at which the funiculus enters the organ and expands over its surface. 3. See CHALAZION. [B. 19, 121; L. 14.]

CHALAZIACUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-a²-a²/si²-ki²-u³m(u³m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAZAL, adj. Ka²l-a²-za². Lat., *chalazinus*. Fr., *chalazien*. Of or pertaining to the chalazae. [B. 19, 38; Lindley (L. 73).]

CHALAZIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-a². A chalazion. [B. 109.]

CHALAZIE (Fr.), n. Ka²l-a³-ze. See CHALAZA.

CHALAZIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka²l-a³-ze-a³-ien. See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZIFEROUS, adj. Ka²l-a²-z²-i²-f²-e²-r-u³s. Lat., *chalaziferus* (from *chalaza* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *chalazifère*. Pertaining to or provided with chalazae. [L. 221, 343.] See also C. MEMBRANE.

CHALAZINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-a²-i²-c²-e²-nu³s(nu³s). See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZION (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-o²-n. Gr., *χάλαζιον* (from *χάλαζα*, hail). Fr., c., *chalaze*, *grêle*, *orgelet*. Ger., *Hagelkorn*, *Gerstenkorn*. It, *calaza*. Sp., *chalaza*, *chalazion*, *oreoleta*. Syn.: *chalaza*, *chalaziosis*, *porosis*, *grando*, *ophus*. A small tumor in the substance of the tarsus of the eyelid due to obstruction in the excretory duct of one or more Meibomian glands and to a chronic overgrowth of the glands; a firm, usually painless swelling beneath the skin, generally causing thinning of the tarsus beneath the conjunctiva. [F.] **C. terreum**. Fr., c. *terreux*. Ger., *erdiges Hagelkorn*. A retention cyst of the Meibomian glands with marked change in its contents. It begins as an ordinary c., the excretory ducts of several glands usually being involved, but the contents become degenerated and are changed into calcium carbonate and scales of cholesterol. [F.]

CHALAZIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-o²-f²-i²-f²-i²-ma³. Gen., *chalaziophymatos* (-is). From *χάλαζιον* (see CHALAZION), and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *chalaziophyma*. Ger., *Gerstenkorngeschwulst*, *Hagelkorngeschwulst*. See HORDEOLUM.

CHALAZIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka²l-a³-zek. See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-u³m(u³m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAZIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-u³s(u³s). Gr., *χάλαζιος*. Of or pertaining to hail. [B. 114.] See CHALAZION and LAPIS c.

CHALAZODERMIE (Fr.), n. Ka²l-a³-zo-de²rm-e. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALAZONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-o²-ne²f²-ri²(re)²-ti²s. Gen., *chalazonephritis*. For deriv., see CHALAZA and NEPHRITIS. A term proposed for Bright's disease, in allusion to the granulations formed in the kidneys. [L. 32.]

CHALAZOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Ka²l-a³-zo-for. See CHALAZIFEROUS.

CHALAZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²/a³-z²-o²-si²s. Gen., *chalazosis* (-is). Gr., *χάλαζωσις*. Fr., *chalazose*. 1. A chalazion. [B. 109.] 2. The formation of a chalazion. [L. 30.]

CHALBA, n. The lenten food of the Orientals, prepared from the seed of the white sesame (sesame gruel). ["Chem. and Drug." July, 1881, p. 293; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 178 (B).]

CHALBANE (Lat.), **CHALBANUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ba²n(ba²n)-e(a), -u³m(u³m). Gr., *χαλβάνη*, *χαλβάνιον*. Galbanum. [B. 114, 121.]

CHALCANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²n(ka²n)-the²(tha). Gen., *chalcant'hes*. Gr., *χαλκάνθη*. Copperas. [B. 285.]

CHALCANTHEMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²n(ka²n)-the²m-o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHALCANTHES (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²n(ka²n)-the²-the²s. Gr., *χαλκάνθης*. Copperas. [B. 285.]

CHALCANTHODES (Lat.), adj. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²n(ka²n)-tho²-dez²(das). Gr., *χαλκάνθωδης*. Resembling copperas. [B. 285.]

CHALCANTHON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²n(ka²n)-the²n. Gr., *χαλκάνθων*. 1. Copperas. [B. 285.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Leucanthemum chrysanthemum*. [B. 121.]

CHALCANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²n(ka²n)-thn²m. (thn²m). Gr., *χαλκάνθων*. 1. Vitriol. 2. See ATRAMENTUM SATURATUM. [B. 109, 200.] **C. candidum**. White vitriol (zinc sulphate). [B. 200.] **C. cyprinum**. Blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). [B. 200.] **C. viride factitium**. Green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [B. 200.]

CHALCAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ch²a²l)-ka²s²-ka²s². 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Leucanthemum chrysanthemum*. 2. Of Leureiro and Linneus, see MURRAYA. [B. 88, 121.] **C. camunneus** [Burmann]. **C. paniculata** [Linneus]. The *Muraya exotica*. [B. 173.]

bouche. A blow pipe for the mouth. [L. 88, 284.] **C. aërydrique.** A blow pipe worked by air under water pressure. [L. 41.] **C. à gaz oxyhydrique.** See *Oxyhydrogen blow pipe*.

CHALISSET (Fr.), n. *Shāl'se't*. A place in the department of Pordogne, France, where there are thermal springs. [L. 105.]

CHALYBEUS (Lat.), adj. *Kāl'ichē'zāl'ibē'us* (ē'zāl'ibē'us). See **CHALYBEATE**.

CHALYBEATE, adj. *Kāl'ibē'at* (Gr., *χαλυβδαίος* from *χαλῦς*, steel; Lat., *chalybeatus*; Fr., *chalybé*, *acide*; Ger., *stahlhaltig*, *stählend*, *eisendaltig*). It., *caliceato*, *acqueato*. Sp., *ferroso*. Containing steel or iron; having a taste like iron, or, in natural history, having the color of iron. As an adjective, a substance containing iron, especially one used medicinally. [B. 116, L. 180.]

CHALYBEATED, adj. *Kāl'ibē'at-ed*. Containing iron. [L. 41.]

CHALYBEATION, n. *Kāl'ibē'a'shū'n* (Lat., *chalybeatio*; Fr., *acération*; Ger., *Verstählung*). The conversion of iron into steel. [B.]

CHALYBEIFORM, adj. *Kāl'ibē'ifō'm* (Gr., *χαλυβεινός*, steel, and *forma*, form. Fr., *chalybéiforme*). Resembling an iron or brass wire. [a. 18; L. 41, 180.]

CHALYBEUS (Lat.), **CHALYBEUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Kāl'ibē'us* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us), *e(a)zāl'ibē'us*. *Chalybeate*. [L. 81.]

CHALYBROCENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kāl'ichē'zāl'ibē'us* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *χαλῦς*, steel, and *κρήνη*, a spring. Ger., *Chalybrocena*. Mineral springs which contain iron bicarbonate, distinguished from other iron springs—*Siderocena*—which contain iron sulphate. [B. 270.]

CHALYBS (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Kāl'ichē'zāl'ibē'us* (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gen., *chalybis*. Gr., *χαλῦς*. Steel; in medicine, also iron or a preparation of iron. [B. 90, 109, 200.] **Chalybis rubigo.** See *Ferri rubigo*. **C. cum sulphure preparatus.** A sulphide of iron, prepared by the combination of iron and melted sulphur. [B. 109.]

C. elasticus. A steel spring. [B. 120.] **C. preparatus.** Fr., *limaille de fer*. Iron filings. [B. 119.] **Chalybis sal.** See *Sal chalybis*. **C. tartaratus.** Tartrate of iron and potassium. [B. 119.] **Limatura chalybis.** Iron filings. [B. 90, 115, 119.] **Sal chalybis.** **Vitriolum chalybis.** Ferrrous sulphate. [B. 119.]

CHALYTHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kāl'ichē'zāl'ibē'us* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). An order of the *Fibroporaceae*. [L. 113.]

CHAMA (Lat.), n. f. *Kā'chā'mā*. See **CHAMA**.

CHAMACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Fr., *chamaces* (Menke). An order of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L. 180.]

CHAMADA (Mah.), n. The *Cassia absinis*. [A. 479.]

CHAMÆACTE (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gen., *chamæactes*. Gr., *χαμαίακτε*. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [Dioscorides B. 115.]

CHAMÆBEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). A group of the *Limulidae*. [L. 320.]

CHAMÆBALANOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆBALANUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίβαλος*. Lit., a ground nut. 1. Of Dioscorides, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the *Euphorbia apios*; also an old name for a plant supposed to be the *Lithyrus tuberosus*. 2. Of Rumphius, the *Arachis asotica*. [B. 115, 121.]

CHAMÆBATUS (Lat.), **CHAMÆBATUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίβατος*. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Rubus cerasus*; or, according to some commentators, a variety of the *Rubus idaeus* or the *Fragaria*. 2. Of Walstroff, a section of Focke, a subsection of the genus *Rubus*. [B. 121, 215.]

CHAMÆBRACHYCEPHALUS, adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Lat., *chamaebrachycephalus* from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *chamaebrachycephale*. Ger., *chamaebrachycephal*. *Chamaecephalus* and *brachycephalus*. [Rev d'anthrop., 1888, p. 258 (L).]

CHAMÆBRYXUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *βρυξ*, the box-tree. Lit., dwarf box; the *Polypodium* c., also a section of the genus *Polypodium*, sometimes made a distinct genus. [B. 19, 121.]

CHAMÆCASSIA (Bryon), Lat., n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). See **CHAMÆCASSIA**.

CHAMÆCAULOS (Lat.), adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίκαυλος*. Having a low creeping stalk. [Theophrastus (B. 115).]

CHAMÆCEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κεδρος*, the cedar-tree. The *Abrotanum foenicum* (*Santolina chamaecedrissus*). [B. 200.]

CHAMÆCEPHALOUS, adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Lat., *chamaecephalus* from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *chamaecephale*. Ger., *chamaecephal*. Having a low, flat head, one in which the vertical index is less than 70°, or, according to some, less than 75°. [L. 150.]

CHAMÆCEPHALY, n. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Ger., *Chamaecephaly*. The state of being chamaecephalous. [L.]

CHAMÆCERASTON (Lat.), n. n. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίκεράστον*. The fruit of the *Chamaecerasus*. [B. 115.]

CHAMÆCERASUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίκεράσος*. Ger., *Chamaecerasus*. Lat., ground cherry. Of the ancients, a low plant with cherry like berries. *Pennisetum* c. Among medieval authors also a name applied to several species of *Lonicera*. [B. 114, 115, 121, 200; L. 30.]

CHAMÆCHRYSOCOME (Bauh.), Fr., n. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). The *Stachytarpheta*. [B. 121.]

CHAMÆCISSES (Lat.), **CHAMÆCISSES** (Lat.), n's m. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίκισσος*. Lat., ground ivy. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Chamaecissus* (*Chamaecissus*). Also a species of *Cephaelis*, the *Cephaelis hederifolia*. [B. 114, 115, 121.]—**Herba chamaecissal.** The herb of *Chamaecissus*. [B. 180.]

CHAMÆCISTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κιστος*, the rock-rose. 1. Anciently, the *Cistus helianthemum* (*Helianthemum vulgare*). 2. The *Rhododendron* c. 3. Of G. Don, a section of the genus *Rhododendron*. 4. Of S. F. Gray, the genus *Chamaecistus*. [B. 19, 12, 121.] **C. vulgaris flore luteo.** See *C. dist. del.* **Herba chamaecisti vulgaris.** The herb of *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B. 180.]

CHAMÆCLEMA (Lat.), n. n. of the botanists, f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gen., *chamaeclematos* (-is); of the botanists, *chamaeclem'os*. From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κλήμα*, a shoot. Of the pharmacists, the *Chamaeclema*; of Mönch, a genus corresponding to the *Chamaeclema* of Linnaeus. [B. 43, 180, 200.] **C. hederacea** Mönch. The *Chamaeclema*. [B. 115.] **Herba chamaeclema.** The herb of *Chamaeclema*. [B. 180.]

CHAMÆCONCHOS, adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Lat., *chamaeconchus* from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κονχός*, See **CONCHA**. Fr., *chamaeconch*. Ger., *chamaeconch*. Having an orbital index of 80 or less. [L.]

CHAMÆCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Ger., *chamaecranium*. Having the proportion of the greatest length of the cranial cavity to its greatest height as 100 to any number between 59.6 and 74.5. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop." xv L.]

CHAMÆCRISTA (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *crista*, a crest. 1. The *Cassia* c. 2. Of Breyne, a section of the genus *Cassia*. [B. 121, 200.]

CHAMÆCYPARIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). A group of the genus *Cupressus*. [A. 304.] **C. sphaeroidea** (Spach). Fr., *cedre blanc*; Ger., *weisse Cedar*, *kugelförm. Lebensbaum*. Syn.: *Cupressus thuyoides* (Linnaeus). *Thuya sphaeroides* sensu *sphaeroides* Richard. The white cedar; a low tree growing in the Atlantic United States. An infusion of the shavings is said to be used occasionally as a stomachic. A fine variety of charcoal is made from the twigs. [B. 179, 180, 185, 245.]

CHAMÆCYPARISSOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆCYPARISSUS** (Lat.), n's f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίκυπάρισσος*. 1. An old name for the ground cypress. *Santolina* c. 2. Of De Candelie, a section of the genus *Santolina*. [B. 115, 121, 180, 200.] **Herba chamaecyparissi.** The herb of *Santolina* c. [B. 180.]

CHAMÆDAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gen., *chamaedaphnes*. Gr., *χαμαίδαφνη*. Lit., dwarf-laurel. 1. Of the ancients, the *Ruscus aculeatus* (Columella), the *Daphne laureola* (Dioscorides), and the *Penaeus major*. 2. Of Lobel, the *Daphne mezereum*. 3. Of Mitchell, the genus *Mitella*. 4. Of Mönch, a genus referred to *Cassandra*. [B. 115, 121, 215.]

CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίδαφνοειδής*. Of Prosper Alpinus, the *Daphne oleoides*. [B. 121.]

CHAMÆDOLICHOCEPHALUS, adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Lat., *chamaedolichocephalus* from *χαμαί*, on the ground, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *chamaedolichocephale*. Ger., *chamaedolichocephal*. *Chamaecephalus* and *dolichocephalus*. [Arch. f. Anthrop., xvi L.]

CHAMÆDOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Fr., *chamaedoreæ*. A subtribe of palms (*Areum* (Roestk.), *Areca* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Chamaedorea*, etc. [B. 42, 170.]

CHAMÆDRIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). From *chamaedrys* c. r. a. and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *chamaedrifolié*. Having leaves like the germander (*Chamaedrys*); a botanical species name. [B. See **CHAMAEDRYFOLIUM**.]

CHAMÆDROPS (Lat.), n. n. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gen., *chamaedrops*. Gr., *χαμαίδροπος*. Of Paulus (Egineta), the *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B. 115.]

CHAMÆDRYTES (Lat.), n. m. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gr., *χαμαίδρυτες*. Fr., *chamaedryte*. Wine flavored with chamaedrys. (Dioscorides (B. 115).)

CHAMÆDRYS (Lat.), n. f. *Kām'chē'zām'ē'ā* (ē'zāl'ibē'us) (ē'zāl'ibē'us). Gen., *chamaedrys*. Gr., *χαμαίδρυς*. Fr., *chamaedrys*. Ger., *chamaedrys*. 1. Of the ancients, the germander (*Teucrium* c.) and of the pharmacists, also other plants with oak like leaves, e. g. the *Veronica*. 2. Of Cuscuta, see *Dryas*. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Teucrium*, and of Mönch, a genus now made a section of *Teucrium*. 4. Of Grisebach, a section of the genus *Veronica*. [B. 134, 115, 121.] **C. alpina.** The *Veronica octopetala*. [B. 180.] **C. aquatica.** The *Teucrium scordium*. [B. 88.] **C. botrys** Mönch. The *Teucrium botrys*. [B. 173.] **C. flava** Mönch. The *Teucrium flavum*. [B. 173.] **C. frutescens.** *Teucrium vulgare* Tournefort. The *Teucrium flavum*. [B. 211.]

C. fruticosa. *silvestris*, *melissaefolia*. The *Teucrium scordium*. [B. 200.] **C. incana** spuria, etc. Bauhin. The *Veronica prostrata*. [B. 211.] **C. maritima** *incana*, etc. (Tournefort). **C. marum** (Mönch). The *Teucrium marum*. [B. 173, 211.] **C. minor.** **C. minor repens.** C. Bauhin. **C. officinalis** Mönch. The *Teucrium* c. [B. 173.] **C. palustris** *allium redolens*. [Hist. oxon.] **C. palustris caulescens** (Tournefort). **C. scordium** (Mönch). The *Teucrium scordium*. [B. 173, 200.] **C. spuria** *fermina*. The *Veronica* c. [B. 180.] **C. spuria** mas. The *Fero-*

CHAMÆMELOON (Lat.), **CHAMEMELUM** (Lat.), n's n.
 Καμήμελον, κάμημα κάμη, br'n lūm (Gr., χαμαί-απλο
 (from χαμαί, on the ground, and ἄπλο, an apple). Lit., earth-apple,
 from the color of its blossoms. Of the ancients, the chamæmelo of
 modern authors, a genus name for various plants now referred to
Anthemis, *Matricaria*, and *Merula*. B. 114, 115, 121. *Ethero-*
leum chamæmeli. See *Choni*. *ASTHMEIDIS*. Aqua chamæ-
 meli. Fr., canou hydrocotyle de camomille. A preparation official.

in the Austr. Ph., 1820; Flem. Ph., 1812; Dutch Ph., 1805; Rav. Ph., 1822; Belg. Ph., 1824; Ferrar. Ph., 1827; Franc. Ph., 1791; and many other old pharmacopoeias, made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 1 part of water. [B. 119, a, 21.] Cf. *camdistheo de camomille*. **Aqua chamamelis anisata**. A preparation official in the Wartemb. Ph., 1798, made by distilling 4 parts of chamomile, 2 of anise, and 28 of white wine to one half. [B. 119, a, 21.] **C. annuum praecox fetidum semine aures** [Hist. oxon.]. The *Matricaria cotula*. [B. 200.] **C. aureum peregrinum**, etc. [J. Bauhin. The *Lathraea nobilis*. [B. 211.] **C. canariense**. The *Chrysanthemum tritarsus*. [B. 211.] **C. caninum fetidum** [Schw. The *Matricaria cotula*. [B. 200.] **C. chium vernum**, etc. [Tournefort. In part, the *Lathraea nobilis*. [B. 211.] **C. chrysanthemum** Bauhin. The *Lathraea tritarsus*. [B. 211.] **C. cotula** All. The *Matricaria cotula*. [B. 180.] **C. elatius, foliis obscure virentibus**, etc. [Pluk. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 200.] **C. flore pleno** Parkinson. The double-flowered variety of *Anthem. nobilis*. [B. 200.] **C. fetidum** [C. Bauhin, Baumgarten]. The *Matricaria cotula*. [B. 200.] **C. majus, foliis tenuissimis**, etc. [Hort. momp.]. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 200.] **C. nobile** [C. Bauhin. The *Lathraea nobilis*. [B. 200.] **C. nostras**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 180.] **C. odoratissimum, repens, flore simplici** [J. Bauhin, Rav.]. **C. odoratum** [Hort.]. **C. officinarum**. The *Anthem. nobilis*. [B. 200.] **C. orientale absinthii folio** Tournefort. Perhaps the *Lathraea montana*. [B. 211.] **C. orientale incanum**, etc. [Tournefort. The *Matricaria arguta*. [B. 211.] **C. romanum** [Chab.]. The *Anthem. nobilis*. [B. 200.] **C. vulgare**. 1. Of Parkinson and the old Edinb. Ph., the *Anthem. nobilis*. 2. Of many pharmaceutical writers, the *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 200.] **C. vulgare amarum** [J. Bauhin]. **C. vulgare, leucanthemum Dioscoridis**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 200.] **C. vulgaris odoratum** [Schw.]. The *Anthem. nobilis*. [B. 200.] **Conserva chamamelis**. Fr., *Conserva de camomille*. A preparation official in the Sard. Ph., 1773; made of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 3 parts of refined sugar. [B. 119, a, 21.] **Eleosaccharum chamamelis**. Fr., *oleosaccharum de camomille*. A preparation official in the Hamb. Ph., 1833; Hess. Ph., 1827; Berlin Ph., 1823; and the Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831; made of 1 oz. of white sugar and 24 drops of essential oil of chamomile. [B. 119, a, 21.] **Essentia chamamelis**. See *Tinctura CHAMEMELI*. **Extractum chamamelis aquosum**. See *Extractum ANTHEMIDIS*. [B. 119, a, 21.] **Oleum chamamelis citratum**. A preparation official in the Gr. Ph., 1837; Hamb. Ph., 1835; Hess. Ph., 1827; Oldenb. Ph., 1801; Berlin Ph., 1820; Dresd. Ph., 1837; and Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831; made by distilling 72 parts of chamomile flowers with a sufficient quantity of water and adding 1 part of oil of lemon. [B. 119, a, 21.] **Oleum chamamelis ethereum**. See *Oleum ANTHEMIDIS* and *Oleum MATRICARIAE*. **Oleum chamamelis compositum** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *huile de camomille peétrole*. Compound oil of chamomile; made by macerating 20 parts of fresh chamomile flowers in 80 parts of water and 1 part of petroleum, and distilling. [B. 97, 119.] **Infusum chamamelis**. See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*. **Syrupus chamamelis**. See *Syrupus de CAMOMILLE*. **Tinctura chamamelis**. Fr., *tincture con alcool de camomille*. A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., 1820; and the Flem. Ph., 1812; made of 1 part of the dried flowers of chamomile and 3 parts of brandy. [B. 119, a, 21.] Cf. *Tinctura CHAMOMILLE*.

CHAMEMESOPHALOUS, adj. *Kam-mes-ó-só-fal-ous* a2-l-u2s. Lat., *chamemescephalus*. From *χάμα*, on the ground, *μεσος*, median, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *chamemescephale*, Ger., *chamemescephal*. Chamæcephalous and mesocephalous. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 620, L.]

CHAMEMESPILUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-spi-lus* a2-m-a2-a2-m-ó-spi-lus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *μεσος*, the middle-tree. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Ziziphus vulgaris*, and in the pl., *Chamemespili*, the fruit of that tree. 2. Of Medici, a section of the genus *Egros*. [B. 121, 180.] **Fructus chamemespili**. The fruit of *Ziziphus vulgaris*. [B. 180.]

CHAMEMORUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *μωρα*, the mulberry-tree. Lat., dwarf mulberry. Of the older writers, the *Rubus c.*; of more recent authors, a section of the genus *Rubus*, including *Rubus c.* [B. 121, 180.] **Bacca chamemori**. The fruit of *Rubus c.* [B. 119, 180.] **C. anglica** [Parkinson], **C. norvegica** [Lind.], **C. succorum** [Rudb.], **C. vaccinia nabis**. The *Rubus c.* [B. 200, 211.] **Folia chamemori**. The leaves of *Rubus c.* [B. 270.] **Fructus chamemori**. See *Rubus chamemori*. **Herba chamemori**. The herb of *Ajuga chamapitys*. [B. 180.]

CHAMEMYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *μυρσίνη*, the myrtle. Fr., *chamemyrsine*. Lat., ground myrtle. 1. Of Phly, the *Rhusus aculeatus*. 2. Of Dalechamp, the *Polygala montana*. 3. Of Matthioli, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B. 115, 121.]

CHAMEMYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *μυρσίνη*, the myrtle. Fr., *chamemyrtus*. Lat., ground myrtle. 1. Of Phly, the *Rhusus aculeatus*. 2. Of Dalechamp, the *Polygala montana*. 3. Of Matthioli, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B. 115, 121.]

CHAMENERION (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamenerion*. An old name for the *Epilobium angustifolium*; of Tournefort and others, a genus of plants of De Candolle, a section of *Epilobium*. [B. 121, 200.]

CHAMEROPHISTHUS (Lat.), adj. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *οπισθος*, behind. Of such a shape that a line drawn between the punctum occipitale and the punctum alae vomeris intersects the radius fixus at an angle between 17° and 24° said of the cranium. [Lassauer. "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, L.] Cf. *Hypsocephalus* and *Tympanostethus*.

CHAMEOTA (W. G. Smith) (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. A genus corresponding to the section *Amudaria* of

Artemisia. [B. 121.] **C. cretacea** Pres. See *Artemisia cretacea* (1st def.).

CHAMERICHYMENUM (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerichymentum*. Of the older authors, certain species of *Lonicera*, or according to some a species of *Clematis*. [B. 121, 200.]

CHAMERICE (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerice*. Of the older authors, a genus of *Compositae*, now united with *Cnicus*. 3. According to some, the *Chamaecrista*. [B. 12, 58, 121, 180.] **C. Casabona**. De Candolle. The *Casabona*. [B. 211.] **C. mutica**. De Candolle. The *Casabona*. [B. 12, 180.]

CHAMEPEUCE (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamepeuce*. Of Schmidt, a subsection of the *Casabona*, comprising *Chamaecrista* and *Andros*. [B. 170.]

CHAMEPHYCE (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamephyce*. Of Katsing, a subsection of the *Eremospermeae*, comprising the families *Desmidiaceae*, *Palmellaceae*, and *Haptophyceae*. [B. 170.]

CHAMEPITYNOS (Lat.), adj. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamepitynos*. Flavored with chamapitys. [B. 115.] See *Vin. Chamapitynos*.

CHAMEPITYS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamepitys*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Ajuga* (*Teucrium*), *iva*, the *Ajuga* (*Teucrium*), *iva*, and the *Teucrium pseudo-chamepitys*, now usually applied to the *Ajuga c.* 2. Of botanical authors, a genus of the *Labiata*, now reduced to a section of *Ajuga*. 3. Of Plukenet, the *Erva Plukenetia*. [B. 12, 115, 121.] **C. altera** [offic.], **C. anthyllis altera herbariorum** [Parkinson]. The *Ajuga iva*. [B. 200.] **C. iva arbutica**. The *Ajuga c.* [B. 200.] **C. iva moschata monepeliaca**. The *Ajuga c.* [B. 200.] **C. lutea vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Ajuga c.* [B. 200.] **C. monepeliaca**, **C. moschata foliis serratis**, etc. [C. Bauhin, Tournefort]. The *Ajuga iva*. [B. 88, 200.] **C. officinarum** [Rupp.], **C. vulgaris** [Parkinson], **C. vulgaris odorata flore luteo** [J. Bauhin]. The *Ajuga c.* [B. 200.] **Herba chamepityos**. The herb of the *Ajuga c.* [B. 180.]

CHAMEPLATANOS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chameplatanos*. An ancient name of the *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 114, 115, 121.]

CHAMEPLION (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chameplion*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Sesam. brum officinale*. 2. Of Walroth and of Spach, a genus of plants, now made a section of *Sesam. brum*. [B. 12, 121, 180.] **C. officinale** [Walroth]. See *C.* (1st def.).

CHAMEPROSOPIC, adj. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *προσώπον*, the face. Fr., *chameprosop*. Of Kollman, having a low face, i. e., having the zygomatic facial index or the zygomatic upper facial index small. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xiii, L.]

CHAMEPUCE (Lat.), n. f. See *CHAMEPEUCE*.

CHAMERHAPHANUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerhaphanus*. Of Poudus-Egnetta, the upper part of the root of *Euphorbia caput-medusae*. [A. 35.]

CHAMERHITOS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerhitos*. An old name for the *Gypsophila struthium* and the *Saponaria officinalis*. [B. 121.]

CHAMERHODEE (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerhodes*. Of Torrey and Gray, a subtribe of the *Dryadeae*, comprising *Chamerhodos*, etc. [B. 170.]

CHAMERHODODENDRON (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerhododendron*. Of the older botanists, the *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAMERIPHES (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chameriphes*. See *CHAMEROPHES*. **C. major** [Gärtner]. The *Chamaerops humilis*, var. *arborescens*. [B. 173.] **C. minor** [Gärtner]. The *Chamaerops humilis*. [B. 173.]

CHAMERITHOS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerithos*. See *CHAMERHITOS*.

CHAMEROPS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerops*. 1. Of Phly, the *Ajuga chamædryis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of palms comprising species found in Europe, Asia, and America. [B. 19, 114, 121.] **Drude** [B. 245.] **C. arborescens** [Pavson]. An arborescent variety of *C. humilis*. [B. 173.] **C. exelsa** Humbert. The *Chamaerops exelsa*. [B. 245.] **C. fortunei** Hooker. The *Chamaerops fortunei*. [B. 245.] **C. glabra** Miller. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B. 173.] **C. humilis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *latanier*. Ger., *Zeergpalme*. A species growing in southern Europe, about the Mediterranean, and in northern Africa. It is usually only 3 or 4 feet high, but may become a tree of 20 to 30 feet. The fruit and young shoots are said to be edible. [B. 19, 121, 173.] **C. hystrix** [Fraser]. The *Rhopidophyllum hystrix*. [Drude [B. 245.]] **C. palmetto** [Michaux]. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B. 24, 173.] **C. ritchiana** [Fraser]. The *Nomophloeus ritchiana*. [B. 42, 245.] **C. serratula**. The *Serratula serratula*. [B. 42, 245.]

CHAMERUBUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kam-mé-m-ó-rus* a2-m-ó-rus. From *χάμα*, on the ground, and *ενερion*, the *Rhodiola rosea*. Fr., *chamerubus*. An old name for the *Ulmus campestris* and *Rubus saxatilis*. [B. 121.] **C. folio ribes anglica** [C. Bauhin]. The *Rubus saxatilis*. [B. 200.]

CHAMERUM (Lat., n. n. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-ru²m-um*). An old name for *Camphis sativa*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAMSAURA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-sa²-r-a²*). From *χάσα*, on the ground, and *σαύρα*, the *Cardamine protensis*. Fr., *chamsaure*. Cf. Schneider, the *Scirpus setaceus*. [B. 121.]

CHAMSAURIDE (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-sa²-r-i²*). From *χάσα*, on the ground, and *σαύρα*, a lizard. A family of the *Compositae*. [B. 121.]

CHAMSENNIA [De Candolle] (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-sa²-n-a²*). A subsection of the genus *Senecio*. [B. 121.]

CHAMSPARTIUM (Lat., n. n. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-sa²-pa²-ti²-um*). The *Genista sagittalis*. [B. 121.]

CHAMSYCE (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-sa²-sy²-ce²*). Gen., *chamsyce*. Gr., *χαμασύνκη*. Fr., *chamsyce*. Lat., ground fig. The *Euphorbia apios*. [B. 114, 115, 121.]

CHAMTEIA (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-ta²-e²-ta²*). An old name for the *Sider retusa*. [B. 121.]

CHAMEXYRIS [Lobel] (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-x²-i²-s²*). See *IRIS*.

CHAMEZOLE (Lat., n. n. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-ze²-za²-le²-n²*). Gr., *χαμαζώλον*. A plant mentioned by Pliny, called also *Gnaphalon*. [B. 114.]

CHAMAGROSTIS (Lat., n. f. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-gro²-st²*). (Gr. *χάμα*, *gro²-st²*). Gen., *chamagrostis* (or *ceos*). Fr., *chamagrostide*. See *Milvora*. C. *minima* (Schrader). The *Milvora varia*. [B. 173.]

CHAMAILEON (Lat., n. m. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-al²-i²-e²-n²*). (Gr.). See *CHAMELLION*.

CHAMAINDOO POO (Tamil), n. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 121.]

CHAMALION (Lat.), **CHAMALIUM** (Lat.), n's.n. *Ka'meh-a'm-ea²-e²-on²*, *a²-ma²-li²-um*. See *CHAMELLION*.

CHAMAMILLE (Fr.), n. *Ka'm-a²-mel*. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 121.]

CHAMARAN (Fr.), n. *Sha²-ma²-ra²-n²*. The *Maruta fatida*. [B. 173.]

CHAMARAS (Fr.), **CHAMARAZ** (Fr.), n's. *Sha²-ma²-ra²*. See *CHAMARRAS*.

CHAMARACH, n. See *CHAMARACH*.

CHAMARAZ (Fr.), **CHAMARRAS** (Fr.), n's. *Sha²-ma²-ro²-z²*. The *Toricum scorodonia*. [B. 121, 173.] **Faux c.** The *Toricum scorodonia*. [B. 173.]

CHAMBAR (Ar.), n. An old term for magnesia. [B. 200.]

CHAMBATT (Hind.), n. The *Kumpura rotunda*. [B. 172.]

CHAMBELECH, n. Of the alchemists, an elixir. [B. 50.]

CHAMBER, n. *Cham²-br²*. Lat., *camera* (from *καμάρα*, a vault. Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. It., *camera*. Sp., *Port*). An enclosed space. **Albuminiparous c.** In birds, that portion of the oviduct in which the ovum receives its covering of albumen. [L. 133.] **Anterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre antérieure de l'œil*. Ger., *vorderer Augenkammer*. The anterior portion, practically the whole of the aqueous c. of the eye, bounded behind by the iris and the central portion of the crystalline lens in the fœtus, before the seventh month, by the pupillary membrane. [A. 5.] **Aqueous c. of the eye.** The space or c. in the eye bounded by the cornea in front and the ciliary processes, suspensory ligament, and lens behind. It is divided into two very unequal parts by the iris, the pupil forming the channel of communication between the anterior and posterior portions. It is filled by the aqueous humor. [F.]—**Atrial c.** In the *Tunicata*, theatrium. [L. 145.]—**Barometric c.** Fr., *chambre barométrique*. The space above the mercurial column of a barometer. [B. 1, 49.]—**Brain-c.** The cranial cavity. [L. 121.]—**Branchial c.** Fr., *chambre branchiale*. In the *Crustacea* and in fishes, the cavities containing the branchiae. [L. 11.]—**Calciparous c.** In birds, the uterus; i. e., that portion of the oviduct in which the chorion becomes calcified, forming the shell. [L. 133.]—**C's of the eye.** See *Anterior c.* and *Posterior c.*—**Ciliated c's.** Fr., *corbeilles vibratiles*. Small dilatations of the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges, lined with ciliated cells the cilia of which maintain a constant circulation of water. [L. 12.]—**Enterocœle c's.** See *Intermesenteric c's.*—**Gas c.** Fr., *chambre à gaz*. In microscopy, an arrangement by which a current of gas may be passed over the object examined; usually made with a ring of putty on a slide, closed with a cover-glass and having inlet and outlet tubes passing through the putty. [L. 318.]—**Gill c's.** See *Branchial c's.*—**Infrabranchial c.** That one of the two divisions of the pallial cavity of the *Lamellibranchiata* formed by the inward projection of the branchial apparatus, which is connected with the branchial siphon or inhalant aperture. [L. 11.]—**Intermesenteric c's.** In the *Octocorallia*, the spaces between the mesenteries or membranous lamina which project into the general cavity. [L. 121, 147.]—**Laryngeal c.** The cavity of the larynx. [L. 200.]—**Laryngo-tracheal c.** In certain *Amphibia*, a cavity which represents the larynx and trachea of the higher vertebrates. [L. 200.]—**Lethal c.** A humane device proposed by B. W. Richardson for putting animals to death by confining them in an atmosphere of narcotic gas or vapor. [Aselepiad, Jan. 1885, p. 65.]—**Lingual c.** The cavity of the mouth. [L.]—**Mantle-c.** See *Sub-pallial c.*—**Moist c.** Fr., *chambre humide*. In microscopy, a cell so arranged that the air contained within it may be kept charged with moisture. [L. 318.]—**Pallial c.** See *Pallial cavity*.—**Posterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre postérieure de l'œil*. Ger., *hintere Augenkammer*. That portion of the aqueous c. of the eye that lies behind the iris and in the fœtus before the seventh month, the pupillary membrane. Except at its periphery it is magnifying, as the iris lies in contact with the capsule of the lens. [A. 5.] B.

Posterior pelvic c. See *Rectovaginal pouch*. **Respiratory c.** The air space of an egg. **Subdermal c's.** Syn.: *subdermal cavities*, *subcortical crypts*. Cavities beneath the cortex of certain sponges into which the excurrent canals open. [L. 121.]—**Sub-pallial c.** In the *Mollusca*, the space between the pallium and the sides and neck. [L. 121.]—**Substomatic c.** Fr., *chambre aérienne* (ou *sous-stomatique*). An open space filled with air, inclosed by parenchyma-cells and lying beneath the two guard-cells of a stoma in plants. It communicates directly with the orifice (ostiole) of the stoma and has intercellular passages opening into it. [B. 121.]—**Suprabranchial c.** In the *Lamellibranchiata*, that one of the two c's or cavities into which the pallial cavity is divided, and into which the cloaca and anal siphon open. [L. 11.]—**Visceral c.** In the *Rugosa*, a cavity included by the theca. [L. 121.]—**Water c.** In certain *Polyzoa*, a cavity in the zoecium which becomes filled with water when the polypide emerges. [“Jour. of the Roy. Mic. Soc.” 1888, p. 396 (L).]

CHAMBERLET, n. *Cham²-br²-le²t²*. In conchology, a small chamber. [L. 121.]

CHAMBERTIN (Fr.), n. *Sha²-m-be²-rt²-a²-n²*. A fine variety of Burgundy wine. [A. 18.]

CHAMBER (Fr.), n. *Sha²-m-bon²*. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline and slightly ferruginous spring. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CHAMBRE (Fr.), n. *Sha²-m-br²*. See *CHAMBER*.—**C. à air.** See *Air-CHAMBER*.—**C. aérienne.** See *Substomatic CHAMBER*.—**C. antérieure.** See *Anterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. auriculaire** [Parchappe]. See *CAMERA arteriosa*.—**C. cardiaque.** The cavity of the pericardium. [L. 321.]—**C. claire.** See *CAMERA lucida*.—**C. de l'œil.** A chamber of the eye. [L. 41.]—**See Anterior and Posterior CHAMBER of the eye.**—**C. embryonnaire.** The cavity formed by the decidua, in which the fecundated ovum lies. [L. 158.]—**C. germinale.** In certain insects, a division of the ovary in which the *cellules vitelligènes* are developed. [L. 153.]—**C. humide.** See *Moist CHAMBER*.—**C. incubatrice.** See *C. embryonnaire*.—**C. labyrinthique.** The cavity of the internal ear. [L. 153.]—**C. noire.** See *CAMERA obscura*.—**C. noire composée.** A camera obscura in which light is admitted through an opening which is provided with a lens to collect the rays of light. [B. 93.]—**C. noire simple.** A camera obscura in which the light is admitted through an opening unprovided with a lens. [B. 93.]—**C. ovigère.** See *C. embryonnaire*.—**C. post-iridienne.** See *Posterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. pulmonaire** [Parchappe]. The cavity of the right ventricle of the heart. [L. 153.]—**C. respiratoire.** A branchial chamber, or one having a respiratory function. [L. 153.]—**C. sous-stomatique.** See *Substomatic CHAMBER*.

CHAMBREL, n. *Ka²-m-br²-el²*. See *GAMBREL*.

CHAMBREULE (Fr.), n. *Sha²-m-br²-ul²*. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAMBRIE (Fr.), n. *Sha²-m-bre²*. An old name for *Cannabis sativa*. [B. 121.]

CHAMBUL, n. A South American name for the various species of *Papaya* (Carica). [B. 19, 121.]

CHAM-CHAN, n. In Cochinchina, the *Dichroa febrifuga*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAMCHENA-SOU, n. In Malabar, the *Baninia tomentosa*. [B. 121.]

CHAMÉACTE (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a²-kt²*. See *CHAMEACTE*.

CHAMEAU (Fr.), n. *Sha²-m-o²*. See *CAMELUS*.

CHAMÉBALANUS (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-ba²-l-a²-n²-us²*. See *CHAMEBALANUS*.

CHAMÉCÉDRIS (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-sa²-dres²*. The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. [B. 38.]

CHAMÉCÉRASE (Fr.), **CHAMÉCÉRASUS** (Fr.), n's. *Ka²-m-a-se²-ra²-s²*, *sha²-ra²-s²-us²*. See *CHAMECERASUS*.

CHAMÉCERISIER (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-se²-re²-ze²-s²*. See *CHAMECERASUS*.—**C. des haies.** The *Lonicera xylosteum*.—**C. rose.** The *Lonicera latifolia*. [B. 19.]

CHAMÉCISSE (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-se²-s²*. See *CHAMECISUS*.

CHAMÉCISTUS (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-se²-st²-us²*. See *CHAMECISTUS*.

CHAMÉCYPARIS (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-se²-pa²-r²-es²*. See *CHAMECYPARIS*.

CHAMÉDAPHNÉ (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-da²-f²-na²*. See *CHAMEDAPHNE*.

CHAMÉDAPHNOÏDE (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-da²-f²-no²-ide²*. See *CHAMEDAPHNOÏDES*.

CHAMÉDRITOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ka²-m-a-dre²-to²-li²-e²*. See *CHAMEDRITOLIUS*.

CHAMÉDRYS (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-dre²-s²*. See *CHAMEDRYS*.

CHAMÉDRYTE (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-dre²-s²*. See *CHAMEDRYTES*.

CHAMELEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²-meh²-a²-m-e²-l-e²-(a²²-e²²)-a²²*. Gr., *χαμελαία*. Lit., the dwarf-olive. 1. Of the ancients, the *Daphne laureum*, *Daphne oleoides*, and some other species of *Daphne*. 2. Of Boerhaave, the *Coccyzus tricolor*. 3. Of other authors, a name applied to various species of plants. [B. 115, 121, 200.]

CHAMELEITES (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²-meh²-a²-m-e²-l-e²-(a²²-e²²)-i²-(e²²)-i²-s²*. Gr., *χαμελαίτης*. Wine flavored with *Chamelea*. [B. 115, 200.]

CHAMÉLAUCIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. *Ka²-m-a-lo²-se²-a²*. See *CHAMELAUCIÉE*.

CHAMÉLÉAGNIS (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-la²-g²-ni²-s²*. See *CHAMELÉAGNIS*.

CHAMELEON, n. *Ka²-m-a-le²-o²-n²*. See *CHAMELEON*.—**Black c.** See *CHAMELEON niger*.

CHAMELEUCE (Fr.), n. *Ka²-m-a-lu²-s²*. See *CHAMELEUCE*.

CHAMÉLIN (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-lin. See CHAMÉLINUM.

CHAMÉLONIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'me-lon-i-de. See CHAMÉLONIDE.

CHAMÉMYSINE (Fr.), n. Ka'me-mi-sin. See CHAMÉMYSE.

CHAMÉPEUCE (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-pe-us. See CHAMÉPEUCE.

CHAMÉPITIS (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-pi-tis. See CHAMÉPITIS.

CHAMÉPLATANE (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-pla-tan. See CHAMÉPLATANE.

CHAMERET (Fr.), n. Sha'm-e-ra. An old name for hemp. [E. 88, 121.]

CHAMÉRHODÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka'm-a-ro-d-a. See CHAMÉRHODÉE.

CHAMÉROPS (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-ro-ps. See CHAMÉROPS.

CHAMÉRUBE (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-ru-be. See CHAMÉRUBE.

CHAMÉSYCE (Fr.), n. Ka'ma-si-sa. See CHAMÉSYCE.

CHAMEUNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka'meh'a'm-u'n'i'a. From *chameun*, to lie on the ground. The act of lying on the ground. [Gardn. A. 325.]

CHAMIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'meh'a'm-i-de-a. A family of the *Integripalladia*. [L. 14.]

CHAMILLE (Ger.), n. Ch'a'm-el-le. Chamomile. [B.]—**C'n-blumen**. Chamomile flowers. [L. 12.]—**C'utheer**. See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*. **Römische C.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B.]

CHAMIREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'meh'a'm-i-re-e. From *Chamira*, the only genus. Fr. *chamirées*. O. Sonder, Walpers, and Endlicher, a division or tribe of cruciferous plants. [B. 140.]

CHAMISO, n. In California, the genus *Adenostoma*. [B. 275.]

CHAMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka'meh'a'm-i-tis. Of Banks, see *Azorella*. [B. 12.] **C. tricuspidata** (Gartner), **C. trifurcata** (Banks and Solander). The *Azorella trifurcata*. [B. 173, 205.]

CHAMKA, n. In India, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B. 88.]

CHAMLAGU, n. A species of *Caragana*. [B. 121.] See *CARAGANA*.

CHAM LON LA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Splendens tinctorius*. [B. 206.]

CHAM SHO LA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B. 206.]

CHAMOBYORETA, n. In modern Greek, the *Calendula officinalis*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAMOCK, n. Cha'm-o'k. The *Ononis arvensis*. [A. 505.]

CHAMOIS (Fr.), n. Sha'm-wa. Ger. *Gemse* (1st def.). It. *camoscio*. Sp. *gamuzo*. Port. *camurça*. 1. The chamois. [L. 30.] 2. A variety of soft yellowish leather formerly obtained from the chamois; now made from the skins of many other animals. [L. 121.] 3. The *Hydnum repandum*. [B. 121.]

CHAMOMILE, n. Ka'm'o-mil. Lat., *anthemis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chamomilla*. Fr., *chamomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *romische Kamille*. It. *camomilla romana*, *apollinare*. Sp., *manzanilla*. The genus *Anthemis*, especially the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B.]—**Blue c.** The *Aster trifolium*. [B. 275.]—**C. clyster**. Ger., *Kamillentklyster*. A strained infusion of 1 part of c.-flowers in 10 parts of water; used for flatulence. [Bernatzik (A. 319 [a. 21]).]—**C.-flowers**. The flowers of the *Anthemis*. [B. 81.]—**C.-tea**. See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*. **Common c.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [L. 43.]—**Compound infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de camomille composée*. A preparation official in the Sard. Ph., 1773; made of chamomile and blue melilot trefoil each 1 handful, caraway and fennel each 1 oz., and boiling water 1 lb. [B. 119 (a. 21).]—**Corn-c.** The *Anthemis arvensis*. [B. 275.]—**Decoction of c.** Fr., *decoc-tion de camomille*. Of the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.). Dubl. Ph., 1830, and Edinb. Ph., 1826, a preparation made by boiling 4 parts of c. and 2 of anise in 96 of water. [B. 119 (a. 21).]—**Dog's c.** 1. The *Anthemis (Marula) cotula*. 2. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 275.]—**English c.** See *Common c.*—**English oil of c.**—**Essential oil of c.** See *Oilum ANTHEMIDIS*. **Extract of c.** See *Extractum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**False c.** The *Boltonia glastifolia*. [B. 275.]—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum ANTHEMIDIS fluidum*.—**German c.** The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 5, 275.]—**Infusion of c.** See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*. **Oil of c.** See *Oilum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Oil of c.** See *Huile de CAMOMILLE* [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 81 (a. 21).]—**Purple c.** 1. The *Aster trifolium*. 2. The *Adonis autumnalis*. [B. 275.]—**Red c.** The *Adonis autumnalis*. [B. 275.]—**Roman c.** Scotch c. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Stinking c.** Fr., *camomille puante*. The *Anthemis (Marula) cotula*. [B. 275.]—**Unsavoury c.** The *Matricaria inodora*. [L. 73.]—**White c.** The *Anthemis nobilis*. [L. 73.]—**Wild c.** A name given to various species of *Anthemis*, to the *Marula cotula*, and to the *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Yellow c.** The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B. 275.]

CHAMOMILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka'm(ch'a'm)-o(o)-mi[2](mel)'la. For deriv., see CHAMOMILEON. 1. See CHAMOMILE. 2. Of Schultz, the genus *Matricaria*. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B. 121.]—**Aqua chamomilla** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kamillenwasser*. Sp., *agua de manzanilla* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A preparation made by distilling from 1 part of *Matricaria c.* and a sufficient quantity of water 34 parts [Dutch Ph.], 4 parts [Fr. Cod.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], or by distilling 5 parts of a mixture of 1 part of chamomile and 15 parts of water [Hung. Ph.], or 7 parts from 1 part of chamomile and 20 parts of water [Swed. Ph.], or 10 parts from 1 part of chamomile and 15 parts [Dan. Ph.],

21 to 30 parts [Fr. Ph.], or 20 parts [Aust. Ph.], of water. 2. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from a mixture of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 16 parts of water [Sp. Ph.], or 5 parts from 1 part of chamomile and the necessary quantity of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 21).]—**Aqua chamomilla concentrata** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts from a mixture of 100 parts of aqua chamomilla and 2 parts of alcohol, and mixing the distillate with 9 times its weight of water, or by distilling 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *Matricaria c.* and 3 parts of water and adding to the distillate 3 parts of water at the time of using [Roum. Ph.], or, according to the Russ. Ph., by distilling 15 parts from a mixture of 12 parts of chamomile, 2 parts of spirit, and the necessary quantity of water, and, before using, diluting the mixture with 7 times its weight of water. [B. 95 (a. 21).]—**Aqua chamomilla romana**. Sp., *agua de manzanilla* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Aqua CHAMOMILLA* (2d def.).—**Aqua chamomilla vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Aqua CHAMOMILLA* (1st def.).—**Aqua florum chamomilla vinosa** [Francof. Disp., 1791]. Fr., *eau de camomille vineuse*. A preparation made of 1 part of fresh chamomile flowers and 4 parts of white wine. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**C. canina**, **C. fetida**. The *Marula cotula*. [B. 180.]—**C. major**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 180.]—**C. minor**. The *Matricaria c.* [B. 180.]—**C. nobilis**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 180.]—**C. nostras**, **C. officinalis**, **C. officinarum** [Volek]. The *Matricaria c.* [B. 200.]—**C. romana**, **C. romana officinarum** [Buxb.]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 180, 200.]—**C. silvestris**, **C. vulgaris**. The *Matricaria c.* [B. 180.]—**Essentia chamomilla** [Belg. Ph.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. [B. 95.]—**Extractum chamomilla** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. A thick extract prepared, according to the Swiss Ph. and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), with weak spirit, and, according to the other pharmacopœias mentioned, with water. The Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) directs that 1 part of *Matricaria c.*, 4 parts of spirit, and 4 parts of water shall be digested and expressed and to the product 2 parts each of spirit and water added. The Sp. Ph. orders the same, except that the first time 5 and the second time 25 parts each of spirit and water shall be used. [B. 95 (a. 21).]—**Extractum chamomilla romana**. See *Extractum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Extractum chamomilla vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum CHAMOMILLA*. [B. 95 (a. 21).]—**Flores chamomilla** [Ger. Ph.]. The flowers of *Matricaria c.* [B. 95.]—**Infusum chamomilla**. See *Tisane de CAMOMILLE*.—**Infusum chamomilla romana**. See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Oilum chamomilla**. 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., volatile oil of matricaria. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Oilum chamomilla infusum*. [B. 95.]—**Oilum chamomilla atherum**. [Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. According to the Russ. Ph., when a preparation with this title is ordered, oilum chamomilla citratum is to be dispensed. [B. 95.]—**Oilum chamomilla camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de camomille camphrée*. Sp., *aceite de manzanilla alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of camphor in 9 parts of oilum chamomilla infusum [Belg. Ph.], or in 9 of *huile de camomille* [Fr. Cod.], or in 10 of oilum chamomilla romana infusum [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95.]—**Oilum chamomilla citratum** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *citritum* [Gr. Ph.]). A preparation made by distilling 480 [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.] or 500 [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of *Matricaria c.* with 1 part of oil of lemon and a sufficiency of water. [B. 95.]—**Oilum chamomilla coctum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *infusum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Norw. Ph.]). Syn.: *oilum chamomilla* [Belg. Ph.], *oilum chamomilla coctum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by heating the flowers of *Matricaria c.*, previously steeped in alcohol (or in water [Gr. Ph.]), with 10 [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph.] or 5 [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph.] times their weight of olive oil (for which oil of sesame may be substituted [Swiss Ph.]) until all moisture has been dissipated, and straining. The Belg. Ph. adds 3 parts of powdered benzoin to every 10 of the flowers before heating. [B. 95.]—**Oilum chamomilla romana**, **Oilum chamomilla romana atherum**. See *Oilum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Oilum chamomilla romana infusum**. See *Huile de CAMOMILLE*.—**Oilum chamomilla terebinthatum** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling with water a mixture of 60 parts of the flowers of *Matricaria c.* and 1 part of oil of turpentine. [B. 95.]—**Oilum chamomilla vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. [B. 95.]—**Tinctura chamomilla** [Austr. Ph.]. Ger., *Kamillentinctur*, *Digestions-tinctur*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers in 5 parts of diluted alcohol. [L. 57 (a. 21).]

CHAMOMILLE (Fr.), n. Ka'm-o-mel. See CAMOMILLE.

CHAMOMILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'meh'a'm-o(o)-mi[2](mel)'la. Fr., *chamomillées*. A tribe of the *Corymbiferae*, comprising *Chamomilla*, *Anthemis*, *Cota*, *Anacyclus*, *Diotis*, *Santolina*, and *Achillea*. [B. 170.]

CHAMOUNIX (Fr.), n. Sha'm-u-ne. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring containing calcium salts. [A. 385.]

CHAMP (Fr.), n. Sha'm. See **FIELD**.—**C. antipolaire**. Ger., *Gegenpolseite*. That portion of the periphery of a resting nucleus that is directly opposite the c. polaire, where the branches of the loops end in free extremities. [Waldeyer, "Arch. de tocol.", Mar., 1889 (L.).]—**C. auditif**. The space in which each of the terminal branches of the auditory nerve within the ear is distributed. [L. 153.]—**C's de Cohnheim**. See *Cohnheim's AREAS*.—**C. de fixation**. See *Visual FIELD*.—**C. de l'accommodation**. See *RANGE of accommodation*.—**C. de regard**. See *Visual FIELD*.—**C. de regard monoculaire**. See *C. visuel monoculaire*.—**C. des fibres motrices**. See *Motor TRACT*.—**C. d'une lentille**. See *FIELD of a lens*.—**C. moteur**. A motor region or area. [L. 28; K.]—**C. olfactif**. Leuret and Gratiolet figure under this name an area which appears to correspond with the anterior perforated space. [I. 35; K.]—**C. parélectronomique**. A series of layers of *molecules parélectronomiques* situated at the junction of a muscular fibre with the tendon. [a. 18.]—**C. polaire**. Ger., *Polfeld*. That por-

tion of the periphery of a resting nucleus where the summits of the loops of the primary filament approach the surface. [Waldyer, *L. c.*, C. sensitif. A sensory area. [L. 28; K. C. visuel. See *Visual field*. C. visuel binoculaire. That portion of the visual field that is common to both eyes. [L. 49] C. visuel monoculaire. The field of vision of one eye. [L. 49] C. visuel péri-scopique. The field covered by the eye when it does not move. [L. 153.]

CHAMPA, CHAMPAC, CHAMPACA (Beng. and Hind.), n's. The *Machala champaca*. [B. 172, 185.]

CHAMPACAM (Malay), n. The *Machala Rheedi*. [B. 172.]

CHAMPADA (Malay), **CHAMPADAH** (Malay), n's. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHAMPAGNE, n. Sha'm pan'. Fr. vin de C. Ger. Champagner. A white wine made effervescent by being fermented in the bottle, usually containing about 11 percent of alcohol, but varying in the proportion of alcohol according to the amount of liquor added to flavor and sweeten it. Most of the natural c. of commerce is made in the neighborhood of Rheims, France. C. acts rapidly as a stimulant, and is often used to assist digestion and as a remedy for nausea and vomiting. Artificial c. A so-called c. made by the mechanical aeration of a still white wine.—**California c.** The natural c. of California differs from that of France in being sweetened with rock-candy, without the addition of any liqueur.—**C. brut** (Fr.). Crude unsweetened c.—**C. creamant** (Fr.). **C. demi-mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is moderately sparkling. [L. 30.] **C. frappé** (Fr.). C. that has been cooled to such a degree that it contains particles of ice. **C. grand mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is extremely effervescent. [A. 54.] **C. grand sec** (Fr.). C. that is very dry.—**C. lacté du Caucase** (Fr.). See *KEFIR*. **C. mousseux** (Fr.). Sparkling c. [A. 54.] **C. non-mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is comparatively flat. [A. 54.]—**C. sec** (Fr.). Dry c., Extra-dry c. Terms applied in commerce to c's to which only a small amount of sweetening material has been added. Natural c. C. that owes its effervescent property wholly to its own fermentation.

CHAMPAGNER (Ger.), n. Sha'm-pa'n'ye'r. See CHAMPAGNE. —**Halbmoussender C.** See CHAMPAGNE *demi-mousseux*. —**Moussender C.** See CHAMPAGNE *mousseux*. —**Nicht moussender C.** See CHAMPAGNE *non-mousseux*.

CHAMPAK, n. See CHAMPA.

CHAMPEL-SUR-ARVE (Fr.), n. Sha'm² pe'l su'ra'rve. A place in Switzerland, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A. 385.]

CHAMPELURE (Fr.), n. Sha'm² pe'l u'r. See CHAMPELURE.

CHAMPERON, n. Cha'm'pe'r-on. The *Agaricus arvensis*. [A. 505.]

CHAMPIÈRE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'mch'a'm'pipi'e'z-a'n² e'z. From *Champier*, one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algae* (*Coeloblastus*). [B. 121, 159.]

CHAMPIGNEUILLES (Fr.), n. Sha'm² pen-yi'l. A place in the department of Yonne, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A. 385.]

CHAMPIGNON (Fr.), n. Sha'm² pen-yon². 1. *Fungus*; especially, in popular usage, one of the *Agarici* or mushrooms, and particularly the *Agaricus campestris*; but botanically applied by French authors to all *Fungi*. 2. In pathology, any fungus-like excrescence, especially a venereal wart or a mycetoz excrescence occurring upon the spermatic cord of horses after castration; also a disease of dogs. [B. 121, 173, 180; L. 4.] **Blanc de c.** The mycelium of an agaric. [B. 121.] **C. à tête noire.** A name applied to several *Boletus*, and especially to the *Boletus aereus*. [B. 173.] **C. blanc.** The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. champêtre.** The uncultivated variety of *Agaricus campestris*. [B. 121.]—**C. d'annas.** The *Agaricus scrobata*. [B. 173.] **C. de Bruyère.** The *Agaricus campestris*. [B. 173.] **C. de cerf.** The *Elaphomyces cervinus*. [B. 173.] **C. de couche.** **C. de fumier.** The *Agaricus campestris*. [B. 173.] **C. de la mentagrie.** See *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *ACHORION Schoberi*. **C. de la teigne.** The *Chromomora caninum*. [B. 84, 121.]—**C. de mer.** A popular name for various bodies found on the sea coast. [L. 100.] **C. de rousée.** The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B. 121.] **C. des prés.** The *Agaricus campestris*. [B. 173.] **C. du ferment.** See *YEAST*. **C. du muguet.** See *OPHIDIUM album*. **C. du pain.** See *OPHIDIUM canaliculatum*. **C. du pityriasis.** See *Microsporon Audouini*. **C. masqué.** The *Agaricus personatus*. [B. 105.] **C. muscat.** The *Agaricus albellus*. [B. 88, 121.] **C. philosophique.** The voluminous spongy residue left after the combustion of drying oils from treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. [A. 301.] **C. polonais.** The *Boletus edulis*. [B. 121.]—**C'schwämme** (Ger.). Sponges shaped like the pileus of a mushroom. [B. 180.] **Schäfel** (Ger.). The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B.]—**Walde** (Ger.). The *Agaricus silvaticus*. [B.]

CHAMPILLON, n. Cha'm'pi'l-yon. The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B. 275.]

CHAMPION (Fr.), n. Sha'm² pi'z-on. In Champagne, the *Pri-mula officinalis*. [B. 121.]

CHAMPION-SPRING, n. Cha'm'pi-on. A spouting spring near Saratoga Springs, New York, containing sodium and potassium chlorides, sodium bromide, sodium iodide, lithium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and iron bicarbonates, potassium sulphate, sodium phosphate, alumina, silica, traces of calcium fluoride, sodium borate, and organic matter, and free carbonic acid. [a. 21.]

CHAMPELURE (Fr.), n. Sha'm² plu'r. Congelation of woody plants and its effects. [A. 385.]

CHAMPOLEON (Fr.), n. Sha'm² po-la-on². A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A. 385.]

CHAMPOOLING, n. Sha'm pu'i'ng. See SHAMPOOLING.

CHAMPUKA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Michelia champaca*. [B. 172.] Cf. CHAMPACA.

CHAMQUE, n. See CHAMKA.

CHAM TLAU, n. In Cochinchina, the *Lawsonia falcata*. [B. 266.]

CHAM TLAU TLANG, n. In Cochinchina, the *Aulacia falcata*. [B. 266.]

CHAMYS, n. In Circassia, the *Tarus baccata*. [B. 88.]

CHANA, n. In Brazil, the *Lucuma procera*. [B. 121.]

CHANÁ AMBÁ, CHANÁ KÁMALA (Sanskrit), **CHANÁ-KE-SIRAKAH** (Hind.), **CHANÁ-NI-KHATÁI** (Guz.), n's. The acidulous liquor obtained by collecting the dew which falls upon the *Cicer arietinum*. [A. 479.]

CHANAR, n. A tree growing in the south of Bolivia; according to some, a species of *Germosa* or *Gourtea* (*Gourtea decorticans*). The fruit is used in the preparation of a fermented drink, and its inspissated juice in diseases of the chest. The bark is said to be hæmorrhagic and to facilitate the expulsion of the placenta. [B. 121; Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv, p. 763, and xxx, p. 138 (B).]

CHANAY KALUNGGO, CHANAY KÉLÉNGU, n's. In India, the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B. 172, 185.]

CHANCALAGUA, CHANCELAGUA, CHANCHALAGUA, n's. See CHANCHALAGUA.

CHANCHAN, n. In the Mariana Islands, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculenta*. [B. 121.]

CHANCHEDEST, n. An alchemical name for steel. [B. 50.]

CHANCHI, n. In New Granada, the *Coriaria thymifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHANCLOT (Fr.), n. Sha'm² klo. Epididymitis. [Grünfeld (A. 319).]

CHANCRE, n. Sha'm² kr; in Fr., sha'm² kr. From *cancer* (q. v.). Fr., c. Ger., Schanker, venerisches Geschwür (2d def.). It., canchero, cancro, ulcera venerea (2d def.), turgolo (2d def.). Sp., cancer, úlcera venerea (2d def.). 1. As originally used, an ulcer or other lesion, especially one of a corroding character; in popular usage, the tartar on the teeth; in veterinary medicine, a carbuncle of the tongue; an ulcer of the nasal mucous membrane. 2. As now employed, an ulcer of venereal origin, recently limited by some to the initial lesion of syphilis (the syphilitic c.), by others to the non-infecting venereal sore (the simple c.), and by many applied promiscuously to either of these lesions. [G. L. H.] **Celsus's c.** Fr., c. de Celse [Bassereau]. See *Simple c.* **Céphalique c.** Fr., c. céphalique. C. of the head. [G.] **C. à base calleux** [Rayer] (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.* **C. à bubon suppuré** (Fr.). A c. characterized by a suppurating bubo. [G.] See *Simple c.*—**C. acnéiforme** (Fr.). See *C. furunculosa*. **C. à début pustuleux** (Fr.). **C. ancien.** See *Simple c.* **C. avec callosités** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. bombé.** See *Raised indurated c.* **C. boutonneux** (Fr.). See *C. furunculosa*. **C. bulbeux** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.*—**C. bulleux** (Fr.). A variety of simple c. in which the lesion is a bleb. [L. 87, 88.]—**C. calleux** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.* **C. céphalique** (Fr.). See *Céphalique c.* **C. chronique** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. creux** (Fr.). An excavated c. [L. 88.]—**C. croûteux** (Fr.). See *Ethmoidal c.* **C. de Celse** [Bassereau] (Fr.). **C. de Galien** (Fr.). See *Simple c.* **C. de Sahara** (Fr.). See *Allopoïon*. **C. desquamatif** (Fr.). See *Desquamative c.* **C. d'inoculation** (Fr.). A simple c. occurring in the neighborhood of one previously existing, due to self-inoculation. [L. 41, 87.]—**C. dur** (Fr.). See *Indurated c.* **C. en cocarde** (Fr.). A c. having a gray centre and a red periphery, the two colors being arranged concentrically. [Semaine med., Dec. 19, 1888 (a. 18).] **C. épithélial** (Fr.). See *Desquamative c.* **C. érosif** [Fournier] (Fr.). The superficial erosion of primary syphilis. [G.]—**C. exulcéreux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Eroductive c.*—**C. farineux** (Fr.). The buttons or tumors of farcy. [L. 88.] **C. fissurair** (Fr.). An elongated soft c. [L. 87.] **C. folliculaire** (Fr.). **C. furunculosa** (Fr.). A soft c. at an early stage when it forms a button-like elevation with a whitish point at its summit. [L. 88.] **C. herpétique** (Fr.). See *Herpetic c.* **C. huntérien** (Fr.). See *Hunterian c.* **C. induré** (Fr.). See *Indurated c.* **C. induré bombé** (Fr.). See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. induré creux.** A syphilitic c. in the form of a deep ulcer. [L. 87.] **C. induré plat** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. in which the induration is of slight thickness, and causes little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.]—**C. induré profond** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. with marked induration; a Hunterian c. [G.] **C. induré récidivé** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. which after cicatrizing breaks down again. [L. 87.] **C. induré saillant** (Fr.). See *Raised indurated c.* **C. induré serpigneux** (Fr.). See *Serpiginous c.* **C. induré successif** (Fr.). A secondary syphilitic c.; one that follows a previous one. [L. 87.] **C. infectant** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. [L. 11, 49.]—**C. intertrigineux** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. the contour of which is not well defined from the redness surrounding it. [L. 88.] **C. larvé** [Ricord] (Fr.). A concealed or masked c. (e. g., one occurring in the urethra). [G.] **C. local** (Fr.). See *Simple c.* **C. mixte** [Rollet] (Fr.). See *Mixed c.* **C. mixte vaccino-syphilitique** [Julien] (Fr.). See *Vaccination c.* **C. mixte vénéro-syphilitique** [Julien] (Fr.). Mixed c. as distinguished from a vaccination c. due to a combination of the vaccinal and the syphilitic viruses. [G. 84.] **C. morveux** (Fr.). A nasal ulcer occurring in glanders. [L. 88.] **C. mou** (Fr.). See *Soft c.* **C. mulet** [Rollet] (Fr.). A hybrid or mixed c. [G.]—**C. multiple herpétique** (Fr.). See *Multiple herpetic form c.* **C. nain** [Fournier] (Fr.).

Dwarf c., the simplest form of the syphilitic c., usually an indurated papule or superficial erosion. [G.] **C. non-infectant** (Fr.). See **Schanker**. **C. non-suppurant** (Fr.). A syphilitic ulcerating c., which is usually unaccompanied by a purulent discharge. [G.]

C. o-phagédénique (Ricord) (Fr.). A phagedenic c. which has taken on that character because the patient is affected with alcoholism. [L. 88.] **C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See **Simple c.** **C. papuleux** (Fournier) (Fr.). See **Papular c.** **C. phagédénique** (Fr.). See **Phagedenic c.** **C. phagédénique gangréneux** (Fr.). A c. complicated with gangrene. [L. 87.] **C. phagédénique pulsatif** (Fr.). A variety of phagedenic c. characterized by marked softening. [L. 87.] **C. phagédénique serpiginoux** (Fr.). A serpiginous phagedenic c. [L. 87, a, Fr.] **C. plat** (Fr.). See **C. indurated**. **C. plat érosif** (Fr.). A flat erosive variety of c. [L. 87.]

C. primitif (Fr.). The initial lesion of syphilis. [L. 41.] **C. pseudo-syphilitique** (Fr.). See **Simple c.** **C. pustuleux** (Fr.). See **Ulcerating syphilitic c.** **C. recidivé** (Fr.). See **C. successif**. **C. redux** (Fournier) (Fr.). A syphilitic c. which returns after having healed over. [G.] Cf. **C. indurated**, **condole**, **C. réinoculable** (Ricord) (Fr.). See **Simple c.** **C. rougeant** (Fr.). See **Phagedenic c.** **C. rougeur des fumeurs** (Fr.). Epithelioma of the lip or tongue attributed to smoking. **C. sans incubation** (Fr.). See **Simple c.** **C. serpiginoux** (Fr.). See **C. phagédénique serpiginoux**. **C. simple de Ricord** (Fr.). See **Simple c.** **C. successif** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. acquired during the period of primary incubation by a second inoculation with syphilitic virus, and appearing after the c. due to the first inoculation. [G.] Cf. **C. condole** and **INDURATIONS DE ROUSSEAU**. **C. syphilitique** (Fr.). See **Syphilitic c.**

C. syphilitique mixte (Fr.). See **Mixed c.** **C. ulcéreux** (Fournier) (Fr.). See **Ulcerating syphilitic c.** **C. végétant** (Fournier) (Fr.). A c. from which fleshy excrescences spring. [a, 18.] **C. vaccino-syphilitique** (Fr.). See **Vaccination c.** **C. vénérien** (Fr.). See **Simple c.** **C. vénéréo-syphilitique** (Fr.). See **Mixed c.** **Chronic c.** Fr. *c. anancora*. See **Simple c.** **Concealed c.** See **C. hunc**. **Desquamative c.** The indurated papule of a primary epidermic or epithelial syphilitic lesion when attended by desquamation of the dry scaling patch on its surface. [Fournier.]

Ethymatous c. Fr. *c. ethymatous* on *condole*. 1. See **Ulcerating syphilitic c.** 2. Of Ricord, see **Simple c.** **Erosive c.** Fr. *c. érosif*. See **Desquamative c.** **Extra-genital c.** Fr. *c. extra-génital*. C. occurring elsewhere than on the genitals. [G.] **Exulcerative c.** Fr. *c. exulcerante* (Fournier). A superficial ulcerating syphilitic c. [G. 85.]—**Galen's c.** See **Simple c.**

Gangrenous c. Fr. *c. gangréneux*. Ger. *gangränöser Schanker*. A c. complicated with gangrene. **Hard c.** See **Indurated c.** **Herpetic c.** Fr. *c. herpétique*. A syphilitic c. with multiple superficial erosions causing it to resemble in form an eruption of herpes. It is believed by some to be due to an inoculation of the vesicles of an already existing herpetic eruption by the syphilitic virus. (Keyes) 10. **Hunterian c.** Fr. *c. hunterien*. Ger. *Hunter'scher Schanker*. A syphilitic c. when attended with marked induration and ulceration; the only form of syphilitic c. described by John Hunter.—**Indurated c.** Fr. *c. induré*. Ger. *hartes Geschwür*, *verhärteter Schanker*. A syphilitic c., especially one with marked induration. [G.] **Infecting c.** See **Syphilitic c.**

Mixed c. Fr. *c. mixte* (Ricord). *c. mixte* is a *res syphilitique, ulcére chancroïde syphilitique*. A c. having the properties of both a simple and a syphilitic c., and supposed to result from an inoculation of the virus of both at a single point. It begins as a simple c., but induration appears subsequently, either at its base or, if it has healed in the cruet, and constitutional syphilis follows. [G.] **Mucoid c.** [Otis]. A flat syphilitic c. resembling a mucous patch. [G.]—**Multiple herpetic form c.** Fr. *c. multiple herpétique*. A multiple c. simulating herpes. [L. 88.] Cf. **Herpetic c.** **Non-indurated c.** **Non-infecting c.** See **Simple c.** **Non-suppurating c.** See **C. non-suppurant**.

Papular c. Fr. *c. papuleux*. A syphilitic c. consisting of a simple infiltrated and slightly indurated papule. It resembles a papule occurring upon the integument during the secondary period of the disease. [G. 85.] **Phagedenic c.** Fr. *c. phagédénique*. Ger. *phagedenischer Schanker*. A c. in which phagedenism occurs. [L. 87, 87.] **Pseudo-indurated c.** See **Pseudo-indurated Schanker der Syphilitiker**. **Raised indurated c.** Lat. *ulcus elevatum*. Fr. *c. induré saillant ou bombé*. A form of syphilitic c. in which a red, moist, more or less hard, tuberculous growth is formed, considerably elevated above the surface and usually slightly cup-shaped at its summit on account of a superficial erosion. Its most common situations are the lips, the tongue, the cervix uteri, and the frenum and border of the prepuce. [G. 84.] Cf. **Ulcus elevatum**. **Serpiginous c.** Fr. *c. serpiginoux*. A c. which spreads in a serpiginous manner. [Simple c.] Lat. *ulcus non-cum molle*. Fr. *c. simple ou mou, ou verruciforme*, ou *a bords suppurés*, ou *non-infectants*, *chancroïde*, *chancroïde*, *ethymatous chancroïde*, *pustule chancroïde*, *fausse syphilis*, *syphilis blanchâtre*. Ger. *reinfacher Schanker*, *mischer Schanker*, *venärisch-contagieuses Geschwür*. Syn.: *soft* (or *non-infecting*, or *non-indurated*), *c. chancroïde*, *soft venereal sore*. A foul contagious ulcer, occurring usually upon the genitals, produced by the inoculation of virus derived from another ulcer of like character and unattended by constitutional infection. It is especially characterized by its decidedly inflammatory character, by its almost unlimited inoculability, and by its tendency to give rise to suppurating and virulent buboes, and by a peculiar physiognomy, consisting chiefly in its circular form, its sharp-cut, perpendicular, elevated or everted, and often undermined edges, its uneven, grayish, or sloughy base, and its copious purulent or sanious discharge. [G.] **Sloughing c.** See **Phagedenic c.** **Soft c.** **Suppurating c.** See **Simple c.**—**Syphilitic c.** **True c.** Lat. *ulcus durum*. Fr. *c. syphilitique ou induré*, ou *infectant*, ou *hunterien*, ou *initial*, ou *primitif*, ou *constitutionnel*, *vera c.*, *accident*, ou *syphilitique primitif*, *induration* (ou *sclérose*, ou *lesion*) *primitif*, *ulcère initial* (ou *calleur*, ou *avec durcissement*, ou *avec callosité*, ou *a base indurée*, ou *a base calleuse*). Ger. *harter* (oder *verhärteter*, oder *indurierter*, oder *Hunter'scher*) *Schanker*, *specifische* oder *Hunter'sche* *Induration*.

Schanker, *Sclérose*, *Initialschlerose*, *Sclérose*, *Primärsyphilis*, *primäre Syphilis*. Syn.: *hard* (or *indurated*, or *everted*), or *Hunterian c.*, *initial lesion of syphilis*, *primary syph.*, *hard venereal sore*, *specific induration*. The local manifestation of syphilis in infection at the site of its inoculation, characterized chiefly by a circumscribed induration more or less pronounced, and attended or not by ulceration. [G.] For its varieties of form, see under **Primary syphilis**.—**Ulcerating syphilitic c.** Fr. *c. ulcéreux* (ou *exulcerant*). A syphilitic c. in which the epidermis is destroyed and the corium or deeper tissues are exposed. The floor of the ulcer is grayish or sloughy, and either elevated, slightly depressed, or deeply excavated. Its edges slope gradually to the level of the surrounding skin. The thin, usually scanty serous or sero-purulent discharge sometimes forms a dark colored crust or scab (ethymatous c.). The induration may be thin (the lamellar or parchment induration) or thick, and varies in extent. In its severer form it is commonly known as the Hunterian c. [G.]—**Urethral c.** A c. situated within the urethra. Cf. **C. larvé**.—**Vaccination c.** Fr. *c. vaccinal*. The initial lesion of syphilis communicated by vaccination.

CHANCRELLE [Dday] (Fr.), n. Sha²n²kre²l. Dim. of *chancre*. See **Simple chancre**. **C. ecorçante**. A superficial variety of phagedenic chancre. [P. Dday, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph." May, 1886, p. 349.]

CHANCRELLEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha²n²kre²l-u². See **CHANCROIDAL**.

CHANCREUX (Fr.), adj. Sha²n²kre²l. See **CHANCROUS** and **CHANCEROUS**.

CHANCIFORME (Fr.), adj. Sha²n²kre-form. Having the shape of a chancre. [L. 88.]

CHANCROID, n. Sha²n²kreoid. From *chancre* (q. v.), and *εἶδος* likeness. Fr., *chancroïde*. See **Simple chancre** and **CHANCROIDE**.

CHANCROIDAL, adj. Sha²n²kreoid'al. Fr., *chancroïdal*. Pertaining to or resembling a simple chancre.

CHANCROÏDE [Clere] (Fr.), n. Sha²n²kreoid. A simple chancre. By Clere the name was originally applied to the contagious non-infective sore produced by inoculating with syphilitic virus an already syphilitic subject. As this sore appeared to differ in no respect from a simple chancre, it was assumed that the latter represented a modification of the effects of the syphilitic virus. [G.]—**C. syphilitique**. See **C.**

CHANCROUS, adj. Sha²n²kre'u²s. Fr., *chancrois*, *chancroïdeux*. Ger., *chancrös*, *schankerartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of chancre. [G.]

CHANDANA (Hind., Beng., Bomb.), **CHANDANUM** (Tamil, n's. The *Santalum album*. [A. 479; B. 72.]

CHANDELIER (Fr.), n. Sha²n-de²l-e-a. The *Ruellia polyantha*. [B. 121.]

CHANDELIER-FLOWER, n. Sha²n-de²l'er-flu²s-u²-u²r. The *Brunsvigia* *amarillifolia*. [B. 375.]

CHANDELIER-TREE, n. Sha²n-de²l'er-tree. The *Pandanus candlabrum*. [B. 375.]

CHANDELLE (Fr.), n. Sha²n-de²l. The *Typha angustifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHANDI (Hind.), n. Silver. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDIROBA (Marcyr.), n. The *Nhandiroba*; the *Fevillea cordifolia*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHANDRÁ (Beng.), n. The *Ophiorylon serpentinum*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDRAJOTA (Hind.), n. A fused mixture of potassium nitrate and alum (potassium and aluminum sulphate). [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDRA PRABHÁ GUTKÁ, n. A pill-mass made of nux vomica and numerous other ingredients; used in gonorrhoea, urinary affections, intestinal disorders, etc. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDRASA (Mah.), n. The *Callitris quadrivalvis*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDRASURA (Sanser.), n. The *Lepidium sativum*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDRODAYA RASA, n. A mixture of mercury, sulphur, incinerated tin-foil and talc, asphalt, and cardamom; used in gonorrhoea, syphilis, leprosy, jaundice, etc. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANDRUSA (Guz.), n. See **CHANDRASA**.

CHANDUL, n. In India, the *Antiaris saccidora*. [Graham] (B. 172.)

CHANEH, n. Of Rheede, the *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. [B. 172.]

CHANCHARA MÁRI (Guz.), n. The *Blumea aurita*. [A. 479 (B).]

CHANE-KÁ-SIRAKA (Hind.). See **CHANÁ KESIRAKÁH**.

CHANFREIN, CHANFRIN, n's. Cha²n²fr'i²n. Fr., *chanfrain*, *chanfrein*. In mammals, the portion of the face between the eyes and nares, comprising the lower parts of the brow and the muzzle; in birds, the feathers at the base of the beak that incline from behind forward. [L. 41, 180.]

CHANG-CHU (Chin.), n. The *Camphora*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHANGE, n. Chang. An alteration in condition or state of being. [a. 17.] **Amacoid c.** See **Amacoid MOVEMENT**. **C. of life**. Fr., *âge de retour*, *retour d'âge*. See **MENOPAUSE**.

CHANGEANT (Fr.), adj. Sha²n²zha²g². 1. Of birds, having the plumage (or its color) change with the season of the year. 2. Of flowers, changing in color; as a n., a common name for the *Agaricus annularius* (melleus). [B. 121; L. 41.]

- CHANG-KO-TSE-CHU** (Chin.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CHANGIA**, n. In Cochinchina, the *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 88.]
- CHANH-COI-NON-LA**, n. In Cochinchina, the *Pavetta parasitica*. [B, 121.]
- CHAN-IDAHN**, n. A Mongol name for the *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CHANINA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2mch^2a^2n$ - se^2na^2 . A group of the *Clupeidae*. [L, 280.]
- CHANKE**, n. In Japan, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*). [B, 88, 121.]
- CHANKER** (Ger.), n. $Ch^2a^2n^2k^2e^2r$. See CHANCER.—C'seuche. See MAL du coat.
- CHANKI** (Malay), n. Claves. [B, 88.]
- CHANLENJAN AGARBI**, n. In the East Indies, the *Maranta quinquata*. [B, 88.]
- CHANNEL**, n. $Cha^2n^2e^2l$. From *canalis*, a water-pipe. Fr. *canal*. See CANAL. Inter-cellular c's. Fr. *canalicule poreux*. Ger. *intercellular Canaliculen* oder *Gänge*. Syn: *intercellular canals* or *canaliculi*. 1. The irregular channels or canals formed by the communication of the intercellular spaces between prickly cells; supposed to be connected with the lymph-capillaries. ["Ztschr. f. wiss. Zool.," xli, 1884, p. 302; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," 1884, p. 442.] 2. The minute passages, without special membrane, between adjacent gland-cells. They ultimately communicate with the ramifications of the gland-ducts. [J, 30, 35, 42.]—**INTRACELLULAR c's**. The minute c's described by Pflüger and Kupper which connect vacuoles in the cell-body of liver-cells with the bile canaliculi or intercellular channels. [J, 30.]—**JUGULAR c**. In comparative anatomy, an interspace between the levator humeri and sterno-maxillaris muscles, occupied by the jugular vein. [L, 13.]—**LYMPHATIC c's**. See *Serous CANALICULI*. Lymph c's of a lymphatic gland. See LYMPH SINUS. Plasmatic c's. See *Serous CANALICULI*.
- CHANNEL-LEAVED**, adj. $Cha^2n^2e^2l$ - lev^2d . Having leaves folded so as to form a gutter or channel. [B, 116.]
- CHANNELLED**, adj. $Cha^2n^2e^2l$ - d . See CANALICULATE.
- CHANO-KADI** (Guz.), **CHANOTHI** (Guz.), n's. The *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 179 (B).]
- CHAN-PO-TZI** (Chin.), n. The *Acorus calamus*. [L, 77.]
- CHANSCHHA** (Malay), **CHANSCHENA** (Malay), n's. The *Banania tomentosa*. [B, 172.]
- CHANSERMANN** (Ger.), n. $Ch^2a^2n^2se^2r$ - ma^2n - na^2 . See MANNA elastrina.
- CHANSER** (Calmuk), n. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CHANT DES ARTÈRES** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 daz a^2r - te^2r . Lit., the song of the arteries. See *BRUIT de souffle ordinaire et intermittent*.
- CHANTARELLE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 ta^2r - e^2l . See CHANTERELLE.
- CHANTEREL** (Adanson), n. The *Cantharellus* or *Cantharellus*.
- CHANTERELLE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 te^2r - e^2l . The *Cantharellus*, especially the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. comestible**, **C. commune**. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 73, 121.]—**C. fausse**, **Fausse c**. The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*. [B, 121, 173.]
- CHANTEURS** (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^2n^2 - tu^2r . 1. See CANTORES. 2. A tribe of CICADAIDÆ. [L, 41.]
- CHANTEUSES** [Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^2n^2 - tu^2z . See STRIDULANTES.
- CHANTOURNÉ** (Fr.), adj. Sha^2n^2 tu^2r - a . Repand. [B, 198.]
- CHANTRANSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2n (ch^2a^2n) - tra^2n - tra^2n - si^2a . Fr. *chantransia*. Of Desvaux, a genus of fresh water *Algae*. [B, 121.]—**C. rivularis** [Linnaeus]. A species found in streams in Europe, formerly employed as a remedy in asthma and phthisis, and said to be useful also as an application to contusions, wounds, burns, and fractures. A green coloring matter is extracted from it by alcohol. [B, 173, 180.]
- CHANTRANSIACEE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2n (ch^2a^2n) - tra^2ns - $(tra^2nsi)^2$ - a^2 - se^2 - ce^2 - e^2 . Fr. *Chantransiacées*. Of Rabenhorst, a family of *Algae* which includes the CHANTRANSIA. [B, 121.]
- CHANTRANSIE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2n (ch^2a^2n) - tra^2ns - $(tra^2nsi)^2$ - e^2 - ce^2 - e^2 . Fr. *chantransiées*. Of Kützing and others, a family or tribe of *Algae* (*Gracilariales*, *Ectospermeae*, *Zonariaceae*), comprising *Chantransia*, etc. [B, 170.]
- CHAN-TSU**, n. In Asia, the *Oxalis sensitiva*. [B, 121.]
- CHANVENON** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 ve^2n - on^2 . In some parts of France, hemp. [B, 88, 173.]
- CHANVRE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 - vr^2 . Hemp; *Cannabis*. In the Fr. Cod., the *Cannabis sativa*, of which the herb and the fruit are directed. [B, 114, 121.]—**C. américain**. The *Cannabis americana*. [B, 81.]—**C. aquatique**. The *Rubens tripartita*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. batard**. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. cultivé**. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'Afrique**. The *Sinensis*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'eau**. 1. The *Bidens tripartita*. 2. The *Lycopus aquaticus*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. de Crète**. The *Datisca cannabina*. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. de l'Amérique**. The *Cannabis americana*. [B, 38.]—**C. de la Nouvelle Zélande**. The *Phormium tenax*. [B, 52.]—**C. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cannabis indica*. [B, 113.]—**C. de Manille**. Manila hemp; the textile fibre obtained from *Musa textilis*. [B, 94, 121.]—**C. des Américains**. The *Agave americana*. [B, 52.]—**C. des Indes**. 1. The *Agave americana*. 2. The *Agave fatida*. 3. The *Cannabis indica*. [B, 38.]—**C. des Philippines**. See *C. de Manille*.—**C. de Virginie**. The *Leontodon cannabina*. [B, 173.]—**C. du Bengale**. The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B, 38.]—**C. du**
- Canada**. The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. du Japon**. The *Spiraea* of Japan. [B, 38.]—**C. femelle**. The female individual of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. folle**. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 173.]—**C. indien**. The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 88, 93, 121, 173.]—**C. mâle**. The male individual of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. piquant**. The *Urtica cannabina*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [B, 19.]—**Extrait de c. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum CANNABIS indicæ*.—**Huile de c.** The oil expressed from the fruit of *Cannabis sativa*; hemp-seed oil. [B, 173.]—**Teinture de c. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura CANNABIS indicæ*.
- CHANVREUX** (Fr.), adj. Sha^2n^2 - vr^2 . Pertaining to hemp. [L, 41.]
- CHANVRIÈRE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 - vre - e^2r . The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 121.]
- CHANVRIN** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 - vr^2 - a^2n^2 . 1. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 93.]
- CHANVRINE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 - vr^2 . See CHANVRIN (2d def.).
- CHAODINÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kaich^2a^2$ - o^2d - ie - ne - na^2 - e^2 . Of Fries, a division of *Algae*, comprising two genera. [B, 170.]
- CHAODINÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kaich^2a^2$ - o^2d - ie - ne - na^2 - e^2 . Fr. *chaodinees*. 1. Of Bory (1822) and Agardh, a family of *Algae* corresponding to the *Diatomeae* and the *Nostochineae* of Endlicher. 2. Of Bory (1828), an order of *Algae* (*Hydrophyti articulati*) comprising the *C. propria dicta*, the *Tremellaria*, and the *Diphyssa*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Nostochineae*. [B, 170.]
- CHAOMANTIA** (Lat.), n. f. $Kaich^2a^2$ - o^2 - ma^2n - (ma^2n) - ti - $(te)^2a^2$. From $\chi\alpha\omicron\varsigma$, the expanse of air, and $\mu\alpha\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$, divination. Fr. *chaomantie*. Ger. *Chaomantie*. The art of divination from observing the air. [B, 50.]—**C. signa**. See C.
- CHAOS** (Lat.), n. n. $Kaich^2a^2$ - o^2s . Gen. *chaëos*. Gr. $\chi\alpha\omicron\varsigma$. 1. Of Paracelsus, air. 2. A name applied by Linnaeus to members of the lowest order of microscopic animal organisms (*Infusoria*), and by Bory to certain insufficiently known vegetable organisms. Of Linnaeus also, the spores and other seed-like organisms of fungous origin. See *C. fungorum* and *C. ustilaginis*. [B, 121; B, 48 (a, 14); H.]—**C. fungorum**. Of Linnaeus, the dust-like seeds of *Fungi*, which in water exhibit apparently an independent motion. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**C. ustilaginis**. Of Linnaeus, the rust of grain. [B, 48 (a, 14).] See UREDO.—**Luminous c**. Fr. *c. lumineux*. A condition in which there is a subjective sensation of light when no appreciable ray is entering the eye. [L, 158.]
- CHAOSDA**, n. Of Paracelsus, the plague. [L, 94.]
- CHA-OUAW** (Chin.), **CHA-OUAWE** (Chin.), n's. The *Camellia japonica*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CHAP**, n. Cha^2p (1st def.), cho^2p (2d def.). Fr. *gerçure* (1st def.), *rhagade* (1st def.). Ger. *Schrunde* (1st def.), *Hautschraide* (1st def.). It., *ragada* (1st def.). Sp., *grieta* (1st def.). 1. A superficial fissure of the skin. 2. The jaw (especially in the lower animals). [L, 56.]
- CHAPALASHA** (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus chaplasha*. [B, 172.]
- CHAPARRO** (Sp.), n. Cha^2p - pa^2r - ro . The *Quercus ilex*; in Venezuela, a stunted knotty tree with very thick leaves. [B, 14.]
- CHAPAXA**, n. In Brazil, the *Lepidocaryum tenue*. [B, 121.]
- CHAPDES-BEAUFORT** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p - de^2s - bo - for . A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a feebly acid chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]
- CHAPE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p . 1. The cover of an alembic, and a piece which crowns a smelting furnace. 2. In surgery, a mechanism composed of two similar pieces which when joined together form a narrow box of the shape of a knife-blade. [B, 132.]
- CHAPEAU** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p - o . 1. A hat; in botany, the pileus of an agaric. [B, 121.] 2. In birds, the portion of the head between the root of the beak and the nucha. [Illiger (L, 180).] 3. That portion of the fetal membranes which is carried before the head in parturition. [A, 385.] 4. The pellicle formed on fermenting liquids. [A, 385.] 5. The head of an alembic. [A, 385.] 6. See GOURME.—**C. canelle**. The *Agaricus (Cortinarius) castaneus*. [B, 132.]—**C. de roses**. See *C. de roses*.—**C. d'évêque**. 1. The *Pulmonaria australis*. 2. According to Bory, also the *Epimedium alpinum*. [B, 88, 121, 173.]
- CHA PEDISTRE**, n. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudothea*. [B, 121.]
- CHAELET** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p - e^2l - a . See CORONA VENERIS.—**C. de sainte-Hilaire**. A name for the prepared roots of a plant called *patenôte* in France (probably the *Azadirachta indica*). [B, 121 (B).]—**C. pustuleux**. A pustular corona Veneris. [A, 385.]
- CHAPÉLIÈRE** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p - e^2l - e^2r . The *Tussilago petasites*. [B, 88, 173.]
- CHAPERON** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p - e^2r - on^2 . 1. An old name for the prepucis. 2. In entomology, the labrum or any cup-like portion of the head. 3. In certain *Crustacea*, the space between the eyes when this is not prolonged forward in a rostrum. [L, 41, 180.]—**C. de moine**. 1. The *Arauc maculatum*. 2. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 38.]
- CHAPERONNÉ** (Fr.), adj. Sha^2p - e^2r - on - a . See PILEATUS.
- CHAPETONNADÉ** (Fr.), n. Sha^2p - e^2t - on - a^2d . A disease, characterized by vomiting and delirium, which attacks Europeans traveling in tropical climates. [L, 41.]
- CHAPI**, n. In Bolivia, a species of *Galium* used for dyeing. [B, 121.]—**C. del monte**. The *Galium c.* [B, 121.]—**Pampa c**. An annual species of *Galium* found on the pampas of Bolivia. The root is used in dyeing. [B, 121.]

CHAPITEAU (Fr.), n. Sha'p'e-to. 1. A peltus. 2. The head of an anemone. [B. 38.] **C. à queue**. A breast pump shaped like a tobacco pipe. [Ménard (A. 301).]

CHAPLASH (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus chaplasha*. [B. 152.]

CHAPOLA (Spanish), n. The *Ceanothus salicifolius*. [A. 159-B.]

CHAPON (Fr.), n. Sha'p'on. See **CAPON**.

CHAPONAGE (Fr.), n. Sha'p'on-azh. The castration of fowls. [L. 12.]

CHAPPACH (Tartar), n. The *Chaenactis pepo*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAPPEDEADE (Fr.), **CHAPPETENADE** (Fr.), n's. Sharp-edged, pointed. See **CHAPPEDEADE**.

CHA-PAW (Chin.), n. See **CHACAW**.

CHAQUAYEL, n. In Egypt, the *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHAUQUEE (Fr.), n. Sha'ku's. The *Equisetum*. [B. 38, 88, 121.]

CHAQUIHUE (Sp.), n. Cha'ke'wa. The *Crematodendron hookerianum*, a species now referred to *Toussengia*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv, p. 165-B.]

CHARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *chara*. 1. Of the ancients, a plant, probably the *Ceratophyllum*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of aquatic plants constituting a part of the order *Characeae*. They grow very rapidly, and, in shallow waters, soon decay, giving rise to foetid exhalations, which, as in the Pontine marshes of Rome, are believed to be the cause of disease. [B. 121, 185.] **C. Casaria**. See *C. 1st def.* **C. decipiens** (Desvaux), *C. vulgaris* (Linnaeus). Fr., *chara*, *charapot*, *gracile*, *deformis*, *herbacea*, *on a graminelle*, *lustre d'eau*. A species used for cleaning tin vessels. [B. 153.]

CHARABE (Lat.), n. f. Ka'ch'a-ra. See **AMBR**.

CHARA BERKOE, n. In Siberia, the *Betula dahurica*. [B. 121.]

CHARACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characeae*. Fr., *characeae*, *characées*. Ger., *Arndachter*, *Arndachtergewächse*. Sp., *characeas*. The limeworts; of L. C. Richard and subsequent authors, an order of aquatic chlorophyllaceous plants, formerly regarded as belonging to the phanerogams or to the vascular cryptogams (*Arceutho*), but now usually placed among the *Algae*, of which they form the highest and most differentiated division. They comprise *Chara* and *Najas* (including *Folypia*). By Bessey, who raises them to the rank of a class of the grand division *Carpophyceae*, they are divided into the orders *Charaeae* and *Nasaeae*. [B. 19, 45, 55, 121, 150, 279.]

CHARACEOUS, adj. Ka'ra'shu's. Lat., *characeus*. Fr., *characeus*. Of or resembling the genus *Chara*; belonging to the *Characeae*. [B. 4.]

CHARACIAS (Lat.), adj. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characias*. Gr., *χαράσις* (from *χαρά*, a prop). 1. An epithet applied to erect, stiff plants, e. g., to the *Euphorbia* c. 2. As a n., a section of the genus *Euphorbia*. [B. 121.]

CHARACIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characiee*. Gr., *χαράσις*. From *Characium*, one of the genera. Fr., *characées*. Of Rabinowitch, a subfamily of *Algae* (*Prothococcaceae*); of Nageli, a division of the *Paludinales*. [B. 121, 170.]

CHARACIN, n. Ka'ra'sin. Fr., *characine*. Ger., *C*. Of Thupson, a concrete volatile oil (camphor) found in various *Algae*, and thought to give *Chara* and other *Algae* the peculiar marshy odor which has been ascribed to the decomposition of these plants, but which is probably characteristic of the living organism. It is a white, greasy substance, of strong marsh-like odor, gradually volatilizing in the air, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [Chem. News, Aug. 22, 1870, p. 86; Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 268-B.]

CHARACINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characini*. Fr., *characines*. Of Latreille, a tribe of the *Schizomela*. [L. 180.]

CHARACINIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characinide*. Gr., *χαράσις*. A family of the *Physostoma*. [L. 201.]

CHARACIOPAPPE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characiopappe*. Gr., *χαράσις*. Of Schultz, a subtribe of the *Cynara*, comprising the *Centaurium*, *Serratula*, and *Carduina*. [B. 170.]

CHARACTER, n. Ka'ra'k-tu'r. Gr., *χαρακτήρ*. Lat., c. Fr., *caractère*. Ger., *Charakter*. *Kennzeichen*, *Markmal*. It., *carattere*. Sp., *carácter*. 1. A symbol or sign used to designate a particular thing; e. g., the letter *C* to denote carbon. 2. In natural history, a special mark by which a being or assemblage of beings can be distinguished from others. 3. In pathology, the general nature of a disease, including its relations to other diseases and its tendency to follow a particular course. 4. A disposition to some particular disease. [A. 385; B. 19; De Candolle (L. 121); B. 200; L. 43, 91.] **Charakter**, *Wissenschaft*. (Ger.). See **CHARACTERISIC**. **Secondary sexual c's**. The marks of difference, other than the reproductive organs, between the two sexes (e. g., the spurs of a cock). [L. 121.]

CHARACTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charactericus*. Gr., *χαρακτηριστικός*. See **CHARACTERISTIC**.

CHARACTERIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characteriformis*. Gr., *χαρακτηριστικός*. Resembling written letters; marked as if with writing (said of plants). [B. 121.]

CHARACTERISMS (Lat.), **CHARACTERISMA** (Lat.), **CHARACTERISMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characterismus*. Gr., *χαρακτήρισμα*. Gen., *characteris*, *cos*, *et*, *is*, *is*, *is*, *is*, *is*, *is*. See **CHARACTERISIC**.

CHARACTERISTIC, adj. Ka'ra'k-tu'r-ist-ik. Lat., *characteristicus*, *characteristicus*. Fr., *caractéristique*. Ger., *Charakteristisch*. It., *caratteristico*. Sp., *característico*. 1. Serving to distinguish or mark as distinct. 2. As a n., a distinguishing mark, a part or attribute of a thing which distinguishes it from other things. [B. 121.] **Acid c.** See **under ACID**.

CHARACTERISTICE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *characteristice*. Ger., *Charakteristika*. Characterization; the science of characters; i. e., that which has to do with the description of natural objects and their distinguishing marks. [B. 48 (a, 14); B. 124.]

CHARADEE (Fr.), (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadee*. Gr., *χαραδία*. See **CHARADEE**.

CHARADIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka'ra'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadius*. See **CHARADIUS**.

CHARADIADIE (Lat.), **CHARADRIE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadiadie*. Gr., *χαραδία*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L. 270.]

CHARADRIAN, adj. Ka'ra'dri'a'n. Lat., *charadrius*. Belonging to the *Charadriidae*. [L. 121.]

CHARADRIE (Lat.), **CHARADRIIDE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadrie*. Gr., *χαραδία*. See **CHARADRIE**.

CHARADRINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadrine*. Gr., *χαραδρία*. The typical subfamily of the *Charadriidae*, including the plovers proper and the lapwings. [L. 221.]

CHARADRIOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ra'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadriomorphæ*. Gr., *χαραδριόμορφα*. See **CHARADRIE**.

CHARADRIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka'ra'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charadrius*. Gr., *χαραδριός*. Ger., *Regenpfeifer*. Sp., *caradán*, *alcaravan*. Syn., *gallulus*, *hantula*. A certain bird having a yellow head and yellow feet. The ancient Greeks believed that the sight of it was sufficient to cure jaundice. [A. 322, 335; L. 41, 94.]

CHARAGAI (Calmuck), n. The *Pinus sylvestris*. [B. 121.]

CHARAGANA (Mongol), n. The *Robinia ferox*. [B. 121.] Cf. **CHARAGANA**.

CHARAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka'ra'n-y'. The genus *Chara*; in the pl. c's, the *Characeae*. [B. 121.]

CHARAGNAYE HEMBRA, n. In New Granada, a variety of the *Michelia tomentosa*. [B. 121.]

CHARAIGNE (Fr.), n. Ka'ra'n-y'. The genus *Chara*. [B. 173.]

CHARAK, n. A commercial name in Bombay for the stem of the pepper-plant. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 192 (B).]

CHARAL, adj. Ka'ra'l. Lat., *charalis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Chara*. [B. 121.] **C. alliance**. Lat., *unus charalis*. See **CHARALES**.

CHARALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ra'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charales*. Of Linley (1833) an alliance of the *Eschscholaceae*, consisting of the single order *Characeae*. [B. 170.]

CHARAMAIS, n. The *Ambela* (*Phyllanthus coccineus*), or, according to some, a species of *Ambelana*. [B. 37, 200.]

CHARA MODON (Calmuck), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHARAMOK (Calmuck), n. The *Rhamnus erythroxylon*. [B. 121.]

CHARANÇON (Fr.), n. Sha'ra'n-son. The genus *Curculio*. [A. 385.]

CHARANÇONITES (Fr.), n. pl. Sha'ra'n-son-et. See **CHARANÇONITES**.

CHARANÇONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha'ra'n-son-a. Attacked by a *Curculio*; e. g., *blé*, wheat c. [L. 4.]

CHARANSONITES (Lamarck and Latreille) (Fr.), n. pl. Sha'ra'n-son-et. A tribe of the *Coleoptera* having the *Curculio* as the type. [L. 180.]

CHARANTIA (Lobel.) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charantia*. Gr., *χαράντις*. Fr., *charantie*. The genus *Momordica*. [B. 121, 200.]

CHARAPAT (Fr.), **CHARAPOT** (Fr.), n's. Sha'ra-pa's, po. The *Chara vulgaris*. [B. 173.]

CHARARIEE (Dumortier) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka'ch'a-ra. Fr., c. 12d def. *charariee*. Gr., *χαραρία*. An order of the *Coccinellidae*, consisting of the single family *Charariee*. [B. 170.]

CHARAS, CHARASA (Hind.), n's. See **CHURRAS**.

CHARASCH (Ar.), n. Leprosy. [G.]

CHARA-TOSCHLI (Calmuck), n. The *Rhus nigra*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHARBA (Ar.), n. The genus *Heliborus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHARBACHEM (Ar.), n. Corrupted from *Kharbeg asuah*. The *Heliborus asuah*. [B. 121.]

CHARBAK (Ar.), n. See **CHARBA**. **C. abyadh**. White hellebore; of the Arabian physicians, probably the *Veratrum album*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi, p. 592 (B).]

CHARBE (Ar.), n. See **CHARBA**.

CHARBON (Fr.), n. Sha'bon. 1. Charcoal. 2. In Chamaigne, the *Isatis tinctoria* and the *Scabiosa succisa*. 3. Formerly, any inflammatory or gangrenous swelling involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue; e. g., the buboes of the plague. [L. 41.] 4. A carbuncle. 5. Anthrax, including simple (or benign) anthrax and especially contagious anthrax (malignant pustule). 6. A disease (the smut of English writers) attacking grain, produced by the *Ustilago*; also a disease of the vine caused by the *Sphaeria*.

loma ampelinum. [B. 121; L. 121] Cataplasme au c. See Cataplasma CARBONIS. Cérat au c. de bois porphyrisé et à l'extrait de ratanhia. A preparation made of wood charcoal and extract of ratanhia; used in cases of phagedæna, cancerous ulcers, and hospital gangrene. [L. 87.] C. à bonnetier. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 92] C. albuminé. See Albuminated charcoal. C. animal. C. animal ordinaire. Fr. Cod. See Animal charcoal. C. animal purifié. Fr. Cod. See Purified animal charcoal. C. apoplectiforme. C. apoplectique. Contagious anthrax ending in early and sudden death. [A. 301.] C. bénin. See *Leucon* ANTHRAX. C. blanc. Adarsæra in the horse. [A. 301] C. caustique. A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of powdered wood charcoal and 2 of powdered nitrate of potassium, and adding 5 of gum tragacanth dissolved in sufficient water to form, with the other ingredients, a paste, which is then rolled out into cylinders of various diameters and dried. Before using, these cylinders should be lighted and allowed to burn for a distance of 1 cm. from the end. [B. 92(a, 21)] C. de Bellocq. A preparation made by carbonizing the young branches of the poplar, washing the charcoal three or four times with water, and drying and pulverizing. [B. 92(a, 21)] C. de blé. See C. (6th def.) C. de bois. See Wood charcoal. C. de Dieu. See Contagious ANTHRAX. C. de pelotes de mer. See CARBO pili marini. C. de peuplier. See C. de Bellocq. C. de pierre. Coal. [B. 38, 88] C. d'éponge. See SPONGIA usta. C. de sang. See Blood charcoal. C. des animaux. See Contagious ANTHRAX. C. des céréales. C. des graminées. See C. (6th def.) C. de terre. See C. de pierre. C. d'os. See CARBO animalis. C. du seigle. Ergot. [B. 92] C. épidémique. See Contagious ANTHRAX. C. éruptif. Contagious anthrax in which external lesions (nodules, pustules, etc.) are formed. [A. 301.] C. érysipélateux. Contagious anthrax in which there is engorgement of the skin without swelling. [A. 301.] C. fébrile. Carbuncular fever. [L. 88] C. fossile. See C. de terre. C. granulé. See Granulated charcoal. C. incombustible. A name sometimes given to anthracite. [B. 38] C. malin. See Contagious ANTHRAX. C. minéral. See C. de pierre. C. oedémateuse. See MALPUGHIAN EDEMA. C. pestifériel. 1 The plague. [L. 41] 2. See Contagious ANTHRAX. C. platiné. A preparation made of 1,500 parts of wood charcoal impregnated with a solution of 16 of platinum chloride in 2,500 of alcohol and then calcined. [B. 92(a, 21)] C. poreux et absorbant. A preparation made by mixing wood charcoal, coarsely powdered bone charcoal, sawdust to which has been added 20 per cent. of coal-tar, and a certain amount of asphalt, and subjecting the mass to a strong pressure in molds of polished steel or brass and to a sufficiently elevated temperature. [B. 92(a, 21)] C. pulmonaire. See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.) C. pustuleux. Contagious anthrax in which pustules are formed. [A. 301] C. purifié. See Purified animal charcoal. C. sporadique. See CARBUNCLE. C. symptomatique. See CARBUNCLES symptomatiques. C. tuberculeux. Contagious anthrax in which tuberculous swellings are formed. [A. 301] C. végétal. Fr. Cod. Lat., *carbo ligni* [Fr. Cod.] Vegetable charcoal. [B. 113.] See Pulverized wood charcoal. C. volant. Contagious anthrax affecting the tongue. [A. 301.] Huile de c. de terre. Petroleum. [A. 301] Petit c. See C. bénin. Poudre de c. végétal. Fr. Cod. Lat., *pulvis carbonis vegetalis*. A preparation made by pulverizing vegetable charcoal in a covered mortar and bolting it through a No. 120 silk sieve. For internal use a coarser powder is prepared (using a No. 80 silk sieve), from which the soluble elements are separated by rinsing with water. [B. 113(a, 21)] Cf. Pulverized wood charcoal. Tablettes de c. [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *tabellæ cum carbone* [Fr. Cod.] Tablets each of which contains about 8 grains each of wood charcoal and sugar, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage of tragacanth. [B. 113(a, 21)] Vapeur de c. The fumes of charcoal. [A. 301]

CHARBONNÉ (Fr., adj.) Sha²r bon n. Carbonized or charred; in natural history, having a black color or marked with black. [L. 41] Cf. CHARBONNEUX.

CHARBONNEUX (Fr., adj.) Sha²r bon nu². Carbuncular. See ANTHRACOSIS.

CHARBONNIÈRE (Fr., n.) Sha²r bone e²r. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B. 173]

CHARBONNIÈRES (Fr., n.) Sha²r bon e²e²r. A place near Lyons, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 105.]

CHARBOSA (Pers., n.) The *Cucurbita* (*Cucumis*) *citrullus*. [B. 88, 121]

CHARBOUILLOU (Fr., n.) Sha²r buel von². An ulcerative inflammation of the pituitary membrane of horses. [L. 41.]

CHARBUSAK, n. In Armenia, the *Cucumis melo*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHARCEDONIUS (Lat., n. m.) Ka²rich²a²ru²se²ka² don²du² (P²h²se²u²se²) See CHARCEDONIUS.

CHARCHUS, n. According to Mentzel, an Arabic name for the *Plantago major*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHARCOAL, n. Char²r kol. Lat., *carbo*. Fr., *charbon*. Ger., *Kohle*. It., *carbone*. Sp., *carbón*. Port., *carvão*. A substance derived from the imperfect combustion of certain animal and vegetable carbonaceous materials, particularly bones (*animal c.*) and wood (*vegetal c.*). It is a black porous substance devoid of taste and odor and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It burns without smoke or flame. It consists of pure carbon mixed with a variable proportion of inorganic ash, which, in the case of c. prepared from bones, consists chiefly of the phosphate and carbonate of calcium. Bone c. also contains nitrogenous matters, is less porous and less combustible than wood c., and is of a duller hue. Both varieties of c., but particularly animal c., have the power of attracting many substances, especially coloring and flavoring principles, from their solutions. C. is therefore much used for clarifying and decolorizing liquids in laboratories and manufactories. Both varieties of c. also have a marked power of absorbing gases, this power being

especially pronounced in the more porous wood c., which can take up more than a hundred times its volume of gaseous ammonia. The noxious principles evolved in the putrefaction of organic substances are also absorbed by c. and rendered inert. [B.]—**Albuminated c.** Fr., *charbon albuminé*. A preparation used for clarifying and decolorizing syrups and other liquids. It is made of purified animal c. and a sufficient quantity of the white of egg to form a paste, which is dried in the sun or in an oven, and, when dry, is pulverized, again mixed with the white of egg, made into a paste, and dried. This operation may be repeated. [B. 92(a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxvii, p. 317 (B)] **Animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *carbo ossium* [Netherl. Ph.], Fr., *charbon animal ordinaire* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Thierkohle*. It., *carbone animale*. Sp., *carbón animal*. Port., *carvão animal*. C. prepared from animal material (bone, blood, etc.) by incomplete incineration apart from the air. [B. 95.] See C. and Purified animal c. **Blood c.** Fr., *charbon de sang*. Ger., *Blutkohle*. It., *carbone di sangue*. Sp., *carbón de sangre*. Port., *carvão de sangue*. C. obtained by heating 4 parts of blood with 1 part of potassium carbonate, treating with water and hydrochloric acid, and again heating apart from the air. [B. 3.]—**Bone c.** Lat., *carbo ossium* [Fr. Cod.], Fr., *charbon d'os*. Ger., *Knochenkohle*. It., *carbone delle ossa*. Sp., *carbón de huesos*. Port., *carvão de ossos*. C. obtained from bones; ordinary animal c. [B.]—**C. lozenges.** See Tablettes de CHARBON. **C. poultice.** See Cataplasma CARBONIS. **C. quilt.** An apparatus consisting of two sheets of cotton wadding, quilted together and inclosing a layer of powdered c. Applied to gangrenous sores, etc. [B. 5.] **Granulated c.** Fr., *charbon granulé*. A preparation of the powdered c. of the box-willow, or linden-tree, mixed with sugar, pulverized gum arabic, a little mucilage, and aromatized with flavor flavored with benzoin, and granulated at a temperature of 102° or 107° C. [B. 5(a, 21)]—**Prepared wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni præparatus* [Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *carbo ligni depuratus*, *carbo præparatus* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.], *carbo vegetabilis præparatus* [Gr. Ph.]. Wood c., either simply pulverized [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or pulverized and purified by boiling with water and washing [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.), Norw. Ph.], or by simple maceration in water [Belg. Ph.], [B. 95.]—**Pulverized wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *carbo ligni pulveratus* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], (*seu depuratus* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *seu præparatus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *carbo vegetabilis præparatus* [Gr. Ph.], Fr., *charbon végétal* [Fr. Cod.], It., *carbone végétale*. Sp., *carbón vegetal*. Port., *carvão vegetal*. Wood c. heated in a closed vessel and reduced to a powder of varying degrees of fineness. [B. 95.]—**Pure c.** Carbon. [B. 5.]—**Purified animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis purificatus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], (*seu præparatus* [Gr. Ph.]), *carbo ossium depuratus* [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *charbon animal purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Animal c. freed from its nitrogenous and mineral constituents by heating on a water-bath with dilute hydrochloric acid, then digesting with water, and, after drying, heating to a dull red heat. [B. 81, 95.]—**Vegetable c.** Lat., *carbo vegetabilis*. Fr., *charbon végétal*. Ger., *Pflanzenkohle*. It., *carbone vegetale*. Sp., *carbón vegetal*. Port., *carvão vegetal*. C. obtained by the incineration of vegetable material, especially wood. [B.]—**Wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *carbo vegetabilis* [Gr. Ph.], Fr., *charbon de bois*. Ger., *Holzkohle*. It., *carbone di legno*. Sp., *carbón de madera*, *carbón vegetal* [Sp. Ph.]. Vegetable c. obtained by the incomplete combustion of wood apart from the air. [B. 95.]

CHARD, n. Chard² 1. The leaf beet; a variety of the white beet having large succulent leaves with a very solid mid-rib. 2. The blanched leaves of the artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*) and some other vegetables. Often used in the pl., c's. [B. 19, 116, 275.]—**C-beet.** See C. (1st def.).

CHARDAL (Ar., n.) The mustard of the Bible; an arborescent plant. [B. 88, 121; B. 18(a, 21)]

CHAR DE VÉNUS (Fr., n.) Sha²r d' van u²z. The genus *Aconitum*. [B. 38(a, 14)]

CHARDINIA (Lat., n. f.) Ka²rich²a²ru²di²n²a². Fr., *chardinie*. Of Desfontaines, a genus of composite herbs. [B. 42, 121.]—**C. xeranthemoides** [Desfontaines]. The only species; an annual herb of Asia Minor and Persia. The seeds contain hydrocyanic acid. [B. 19, 270.]

CHARDON (Fr., n.) Sha²r don². The thistle; a name applied to the various species of the *Carduus*, and to other thistle-like plants; also formerly to the *Cynara scolymus*. [B. 121.]—**Alcoolé de c.-bénit.** See Tinctura *Cardui benedicti*. C. à bonnetier. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 121.]—**C. acanthe.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 88, 173.]—**C. à carder.** The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 173.]—**C. à cent têtes.** The *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 173.] C. à feuilles varicées. The *Carduus* (*Cnicus*) *heterophyllus*. [B. 173; L.] C. à foulon. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [A. 385.] C. argenté. The *Silphium maritimum*. [B. 173.] C. aux aines. The *Cnicus corymbosus*, also the *Onopordon acanthium*, and other plants. [B. 121, 173.] C. bitard. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B. 173.]—**C. bénit** [Fr. Cod.], 1. The *Centauria benedicta*. 2. The *Silphium maritimum*. [B. 121, 173.] C. bénit des Antilles. The *Argemone mexicana*. [B. 173.] C. bénit des Parisiens. The *Carduus lanatus*. [B. 173.]—**C. bleu.** The *Eryngium amethystinum*. [B. 121.] C. bonnetier. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 88.]—**C. d'âne.** The *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 173.]—**C. des champs.** See *C. heterochaetis*. C. des Indes. C. des Indes occidentales. The *Melilotus communis*. [B. 38, 121, 173.] C. des prés. The *Cirsium olivaceum* (*Cnicus olivaceus*). [B. 121.] C. des vignes. See *C. heterochaetis*. C. de Vénus. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 121, 173.] C. doré. The *Atractylis humilis*. [B. 173.]—**C. du Brésil.** The *Ananassa sativa*. [B. 121.] C. étoilé. The *Centauria cabatrapa*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. fier.** An undetermined species of *Atractylis*. [B. 121.]—**C. hé-**

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, full; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

tries is *tasajo*. In Mexico, goat-meat so preserved is called *chito*. [A. 11; L. 56, 77 (a, 21).]

CHARQUONE (Fr.), n. *Sha²r-kon*. In Champagne, the *Equisetum*. [R. 121.]

CHARRAH (Ar.), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris clavata*. [B. 19.]

CHARRAPOT (Fr.), n. *Sha²r-a³ po*. See **CHARA**.

CHART, n. *Chart*. Gr. *χάρτης* Lat. *charta*. Fr. *carte*. Ger. *Karte*. A paper showing a graphic record of events *e.g.* the changes in the temperature of the body, the rapidity of the pulse and respiration, etc., as observed daily or oftener; usually a printed form consisting of vertical columns divided into equal parts by transverse lines, each column being marked with the day or hour of the observation and each transverse line with a numeral denoting the temperature, etc. A dot is inserted at the proper place in each column, and the consecutive dots are usually connected by straight lines, which, taken as a whole, are termed the "temperature curve," "pulse curve," etc. The same term is applied also to schematic outline drawings *e.g.* those showing the relations of anatomical parts.

CHARTA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r²ch²a²r²ta²* Gr. *χάρτης*, *χαρτίον*. Fr. *papier*, *carton*. Ger. *Papier*. It. *carta*. Sp. *papel*. 1. See **CHART**. 2. Paper; a class of preparations official in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph. and Fr. Cod., consisting of paper imbedded or spread with medicinal substances, intended either for external application, as *c. sinapis*, *c. cantharidis*, or for purposes of fumigation, as *c. potassii nitricis*. [B.] **C. ad cauteris** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ad cantherium** [Belg. Ph.], Fr. *papier à cauteris* [Fr. Cod.], 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made of 384 parts of yellow wax, 193 each of spermaceti and clemi, and 230 of Venetian turpentine, melted together and spread on pieces of paper. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation made of 60 parts of white wax, 45 of white resin, and 10 of Venetian turpentine, mixed together, strained through a cloth, and spread upon rectangular pieces of paper 10 cm. long and 6 cm. wide. [B. 95, 113 (a, 21).] **Charte ad cigarettas arsenicales**. See **PAPIER ARSENICUM**. **C. ad fonticulos** [Swed. Ph.], A preparation made of 60 parts of yellow wax, 120 of yellow-pine resin, 40 of refined suet, 20 of ordinary turpentine, and 5 of powdered acetate of copper, melted together and strained. Pieces of thin, stiff white paper are dipped into the mixture, so as to coat both sides, and allowed to cool. [B. 95 (a, 21).] Cf. **EMPLASTRUM AD FONTICULOS**. [B. 11, 95 (a, 21).] **C. adhesiva**. Thin papers spread with mucilage of gum arabic; used for sticking-plaster. [Bernatzik (A. 319).] **C. antarthritica**. See **C. resinosa**. **C. antasthmatica**. Fr. *carton fumigatoire* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *antiasthmique*). 1. Of the Dutch Ph., a preparation made by saturating white paper with an infusion of 1 part each of belladonna leaves, digitalis leaves, stramonium leaves, and salvia (all in coarse powder) in 48 parts of boiling water, to which, after straining, 1 part of potassium nitrate has been added; baking the mass; sprinkling it with a mixture of 4 parts of tincture of benzoin and 16 of rectified spirit; and baking again. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation made by tearing 120 grammes of gray unsized paper into strips; soaking it in water until it is perfectly soft; draining off the greater part of the water; beating the pulp into a homogeneous mass; incorporating with it 5 grammes each of pulvis belladonnae, pulvis foliorum digitalis, pulvis foliorum stramonii, pulvis fructus pyrellandri, and pulvis herbae lobellae, 10 grammes each of pulvis myrrhae and pulvis olibani, and 60 grammes of powdered potassium nitrate; baking the mass in a tin plate; and cutting it into 36 rectangular strips. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **C. antirrhumeatica** [Norw. Ph.], See **C. resinosa**. **C. arsenicalis**. See **PAPIER ARSENICUM**. **C. atropinifolia**. Ger. *Atropinapapier*. A preparation made by spreading mugwort atropine on Strathfield tissue paper. A small square piece may be inserted into the conjunctival sac. [L. 55 (a, 21).] **C. aurifolia**. Gold leaf, used to protect excoriated parts of the skin. [L. 135 (a, 21).] **C. bibula**. See **BIBULOUS PAPER**. **C. cerata**. Wax paper; a preparation consisting of thin, well-sized paper impregnated with white wax; used for wrapping odorous substances, powders containing volatile oil, etc., for covering soft plasters, and for other purposes. [L. 65 (a, 21).] **C. cerata phenylata**. Wax or paraffin paper medicated with carbolic acid; used as an antiseptic protective dressing. [Bernatzik (A. 319) (a, 21).] **C. chemica** [Fr. Cod.], See **PAPIER DIT CHIMIQUE**. **C. conglutinata**. Paste-board. [L. 135 (a, 21).] **C. cum extracto Gnidii**. See **PAPIER AN GARNI**. **C. cum pulvere sinapis**. [Fr. Cod.], See **C. SINAPIS**. **C. densata**. See **C. conglutinata**. **C. emplastica**. Fr. *papier d'emplâtre*. Ger. *Pflasterpapier*. It. *carta d'impiastrato*. Sp. *papel de emplastro*. Paper covered with some adhesive substance, to be used for external application as a plaster. [L. 55 (a, 21).] **C. emporetica**. See **BIBULOUS PAPER**. **C. epispastica** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], Fr. *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.], Sp. *papel epispástico* [Sp. Ph.], See **C. CANTHARIDIS**. **C. epistolaria alba**. Ger. *Schreibpapier*. White writing paper; formerly it was soaked in alcohol and applied to excoriated parts. [L. 135 (a, 21).] **C. exploratoria**. See **TEST PAPER**. **C. exploratoria cerata** [Ger. Ph.], Ger. *blaues Lakmispapier*. Fr. *papier de tournesol bleu*. Sp. *papel de tornasol azul*. See **BLAU LITMUS PAPER**. **C. exploratoria flava** (sen *lutea*). Ger. Ph.], See **TERMEIDE PAPER**. **C. exploratoria rubefacta seu rubra** [Ger. Ph.], See **ROD LITMUS PAPER**. **C. fumifera** [Fr. Cod.], See **C. antistomatia**. **C. meta sacchari carulea**. Ger. *blaues Zuckerpapier*. The blue paper in which loaf sugar was formerly wrapped; smeared with camphor or white lead, it was applied in cases of erysipelas. [L. 135 (a, 21).] **C. nitrata** [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.], Fr. *papier nité*. Ger. *Salpeterpapier*. See **CHARTA POTASSII NITRICIS**. **C. paraffinata**. Paper impregnated with paraffin; used like *c. cerata*. [Bernatzik (A. 319) (a, 21).] **C. per ceram tracta**. Ger. *mit Wachse tract. u. d. d. Papier*. See **C. cerata**. **C. per picem liquidam tracta**. Ger. *Teerpapier*. See **LAUR PAPER**. **C. pieca** [Fr. Cod.], **C. piecata**. Ger. *Teerpapier*. See **C. antistomatia**, *c. antirrhumeatica*. Paper coated with a mixture of 6 parts each

of black pitch and turpentine, 4 of yellow wax, and 10 of colophony, melted together and carefully strained. It should be brown and shiny, and adhere readily to the skin. [A. 506.] **C. resinosa**. Fr. *papier goudronné*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., paper spread with a mixture of 5 parts each of yellow wax and pine tar and 15 of rosin. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., and Russ. Ph., paper spread with a mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax, 10 of rosin, and 6 each of pitch and turpentine. 3. Of the Norw. Ph., paper spread with a mixture of 4 parts each of yellow wax, pine tar, and pitch, and 16 of rosin. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **C. sinapisata** [Ger. Ph.], See **C. SINAPIS**. **C. vernicea**. Varnished paper, used in place of oiled silk. 1. Paper coated with a varnish made of 100 parts of linseed-oil boiled with 4 part carbonate or borate of manganese in fine powder for half an hour at a temperature of 200° C. and filtered. 2. Paper coated with a varnish made by boiling 100 parts of linseed-oil with 2 of boric acid dissolved in 24 of water until all the water is evaporated. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 48 (a, 21).] **C. vesicatoria**. See **C. CANTHARIDIS**. **C. virginea**. The amnion. [B. 200.]

CHARTACEOUS, adj. *Ka²r²ta²'sha²s* Lat. *chartaceus*. Fr. *chartacé*. Resembling paper or parchment. [B. 19, 114, 121.]

CHARTAM (Ar.), **CHARTAN** (Ar.), n's. The *Corthamus tinctorius*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHARTREUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka²r²te²ch²a²r²t²'e²-u²s²u²s*. Of or pertaining to paper. [B. 114.]

CHARTOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²r²te²ch²a²r²t² o²l²'e²p²i²s*. See **CENTAUREA**.

CHARTRE (Fr.), n. *Sha²r²r*. Tabes mesenterica. [L. 41.]

CHARTREUSE (Fr.), n. *Sha²r²t ru²*. A cordial consisting of an alcoholic preparation of *Mentha officinalis*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Angelica*, *Candella*, saffron, mace, and also, it is said, *Scandix odorata*, *Bupleurum*, and fir-twigs; so called from its being made at la Grande-Chartreuse, a Carthusian monastery near Grenoble, France. [A. 385; L. 50 (a, 21).]

CHARTREUX (Fr.), n. *Sha²r²t ru²*. The *Agaricus leucophanus*. [B. 121.]

CHARTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *charta*. *Ka²r²te²ch²a²r²t²u²l²a*. A little paper; in prescriptions, a powder, *i. e.*, a paper containing a medicine in the form of powder, usually a single dose. [B.] **C. cerata**. A powder wrapped in wax paper.

CHARN (Tartar), n. The *Pinus larix*. [B. 121.]

CHARUB (Ar.), n. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B. 88.]

CHARUL, n. In the East, the *Paliurus australis*. [R. 121.]

CHARYBDEIDE, (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²r²ch²a²r²y²b²e²i²d²e²*. *i²d²e²a²3²e²*. A family of the *Comnoidae*. [L. 121.]

CHAS (Fr.), n. *Sha²*. 1. The eye of a needle. [B. 52.] 2. A starch paste obtained from grain by expression. [A. 300 (a, 18).]

CHASA (Bomb.), n. Whey. [A. 479.]

CHASALIE, (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²s²ch²a²s²a²l²i²e*. *a²l²i²e*. A tribe of the *Psychotria*, comprising *Chasalia*, *Psychotria*, etc. [B. 121, 170.]

CHASA MIZAJA (Ar.), n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [A. 479.]

CHASBOL, **CHASBOW**, n's. *Cha²s²'bol*, *-bo*. The poppy. [A. 505.]

CHASCANON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²s²ch²a²s²a²n²'o²n*. Gr. *χασκανον*. The *Xanthum strumarium*. [Diocorides (B. 115).]

CHASCHA (Turk.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B. 88.]

CHASHAMI-KHURSA (Pers.), n. The root, leaves, and seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [A. 479.]

CHASHUMA (Pers.), n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [A. 479.]

CHASIM (Calmuck), n. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B. 88.]

CHA-SIN-KIOW (Chin.), n. A vinous liquid obtained by fermentation from rice; employed in Chinese pharmacy instead of grape wine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 33 (a, 21).]

CHASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²z²ch²a²s²'ma²*. Gen. *chas²'matos* (-is). Gr. *χάσμα*. 1. A wide opening; a paroxysm consisting of a series of yawns, following each other in rapid succession and accompanied by a flow of saliva and tears, dullness of hearing, and tinnitus aurium. [D. 85.] 2. In ornithology, the optic chiasm. [L. 343.] 3. In craniometry, the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris to the punctum alæ vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).] **C'ebene** (Ger.). See **PLANE** of the c.

CHASMANThERA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²s²ch²a²s²ma²'na²ma²n²*. *the²r²a²*. Fr. *chasmanthère*. Of Hochstetter, a genus of menispermaceous plants of tropical Africa. As defined by Baillon, it includes also *Jatrochorda* and *Tinospora*. [B. 121; Prantl (B. 245).] **C. bakis** [H. Baillon]. See *Tinospora bakis*. **C. cordifolia** [H. Baillon]. The *Tinospora cordifolia*. [B. 121, 245.] **C. crispa**. See *Tinospora crispa*. **C. palmata** [Baillon]. The *Jatrochorda palmata*. [B. 113, 121, 245.] **Pulvis chasmantheræ palmatæ**. Fr. Cod. See *Poudre de colombo*. **Vinum de c. palmata** (Fr. Cod.). See *Vin de Colombo*.

CHASMANThERE, (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²s²ch²a²s²ma²'na²ma²n²*. *the²r²e²*. *re²a²'e²*. Fr. *chasmantheres*. Of H. Baillon, a series of the *Menispermaceæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Tinosporeæ* of Benthams and Hooker and of Prantl. [B. 121.]

CHASMATOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²s²ch²a²s²ma²'na²ma²n²*. *phy²tum*. From *χάσμα*, a chasm, and *φυτε²*, a plant. Fr. *chasmatophyte*. Of Neeske, a genus of plants, comprising the species (genera) *Calceolaria*, *Justicia*, *Melampyrum*, *Orobancha*, *Penstemon*, *Scrophularia*, etc., which have deliquescent stamens and irregular ringent corollæ. [B. 121, 170.]

CHASME (Lat., n. f. *Ka-zch'z's me'ma*, Gr. *χασμή*). An old term for yawning. [B, 121; L, 94.]

CHASMEISIS (Lat., n. f. *Ka-zch'z's me'ma*, s'is. Gen. *chasmis* s'is. Gr. *χασμῖσις*). 1. See CHASME. 2. See DILUIS GENCE.

CHASMICUS (Lat., adj. *Ka-zch'z's m'ik u'su's*). Pertaining to yawning. [A, 322.]

CHASMO-CLEISTOGAMY, n. *Ka-z mo'k lis to'g'a'm*. From *χασμῖσις*, to gape, *κλειν*, to close, and *γάμος*, marriage. (Ger. *Chasmo-Cleistogamia*). Of Delpino, that condition of a plant in which the flowers are all hermaphrodite, and both cleistogamous and chasmogamous flowers are found upon the same individual. [Engler (B), 245.]

CHASMODIE (Ger.). *Ch'a's-mod'e*. See CHASMA (1st def.).

CHASMOGAMOUS, adj. *Ka-z mo'g'a'm-u's*. From *χασμῖσις*, to gape, and *γάμος*, marriage. (Fr. *chasmogame*, Ger. *Chasmodigamie*). Of flowers, opening so that the stigmas can be fertilized by the pollen from other individuals; opposed to cleistogamous. [B, 121; Engler (B), 245.]

CHASMOGAMY, n. *Ka-z mo'g'a'm*. Fr. *chasmogamie*. Ger. *Chasmodigamie*. Of Axell, that condition of a plant in which the flowers are all chasmogamous. [Engler (B), 245.]

CHASMOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Ka-zch'z's mo'sis*). Gen. *chasmis* s'is. See CHASMEISIS.

CHASMUS (Lat., n. m. *Ka-zch'z's m'u'su's*). Gr. *χασμός*, *χασμῖσις* from *χασμῖσις*, to yawn. (Ger. *Chasmodigamie*). Spasmodic yawning. [A, 326.]

CHASSE, n. *Cha's*. The *Papaver somniferum*. [A, 505.]

CHASSE (Fr.), n. *Sha's*. The junction of the blade of a lancet, bistoury, etc., with the handle. [A, 301, 389.]

CHASSE-BOSSE (Fr.), n. *Sha's-bos*. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*; so called from its vulnerary properties. [B, 38, 173.]

CHASSE-DIALE (Fr.), n. *Sha's-de-a*. The *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 38, 121.]

CHASSE-FIL (Fr.), n. *Sha's-fel*. An instrument consisting of a channeled needle fixed to a handle, with a wheel that presses upon



THE CHASSE-FIL.

a wire running in the channel and, being turned, propels the wire onward. [A, 18.]

CHASSE-RAGE (Fr.), **CHASSERAGE** (Fr.), n's. *Sha's-ra'zh*. The *Leptodermis americana*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHASSE-TAUPE (Fr.), n. *Sha's-top*. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 173.]

CHASSE-VACHES (Fr.), n. *Sha's-va'sh*. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*. [B, 173.]

CHASSE-VENIN (Fr.), n. *Sha's-ve'n a'n*. The *Lauria vulgaris*. [B, 173.]

CHASSIE (Fr.), n. *Sha's-e*. See BLEAREDNESS.

CHASSIEUX (Fr.), adj. *Sha's-eux*. Bleared-eyed.

CHAST (Syr.), n. The *Costus arabicus*. [B, 88.]

CHASTEK (Tartar), n. The *Rubra frutescens*. [B, 121.]

CHASTE-TREE, n. Chast tree. The *Vitex agnus castus*. [B, 275.]

CHASTEY, n. *Cha'st'e*. The *Castanea vesca*. [A, 505.]

CHAT, n. *Cha't*. A catkin; also the key or samara of the ash or maple, and the cone of a fir-tree. [B, 275.]

CHAT (Fr.), n. *Sha's*. The cat. [L, 41.] See CAT, CATS, and FELIS. C. de mer, C. marin. See ANARRICHAS lupus. Herbe au chat. Herbe de c. 1. Catnep; *Nepeta cataracta*. 2. The *Panicum marum*. 3. The *Eupatorium atriplicifolium*. 4. The *Valeriana officinalis*. 5. The cat's foot (*Antennaria dioica*). [B, 38, 173.]

CHATAIGNE (Fr.), n. *Sha'ta'ny'*. 1. The chestnut fruit of the *Castanea*. 2. The so-called chestnut in solipeds. [B, 121, 173; L, 41.] C. corne. The *Trapa natans*. [B, 121.] C. d'Amérique. 1. The *Shorea dentata*. 2. The *Capanea americana*. [B, 121; L, 14.] C. d'eau. The *Trapa natans* and its fruit. [B, 173.] C. de cheval. The horse-chestnut fruit of *Esculus hippocastanum*. [B, 121.] C. de la côte d'Espagne. See C. de la France. C. de la Guiane. The *Pachira aquatica*. [B, 38.] C. de la Trinité. The *Caribaea* (*Pachira*) *insipida*. [B, 121.] C. de mer. The seeds of *Entada serotina*. [B, 172; L, 41 (a, 14).] C. de terre. The *Buraria* (*Correa*) *bulbocastanea* and its tuber. [B, 121, 173.] C. du Brésil. The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 173.] C. du Malabar. The fruit of *Arborescens integrifolia*. [B, 132.] C. marine. The fruit of *Trapa natans*. [B, 121.] C. sauvage. The *Brachypodium stellatum*. [B, 121.] Chocolat de c. See CHESTNUT CHOCOLATE.

CHATAIGNIER (Fr.), n. *Sha'ta'ny'-e*. The chestnut-tree (*Castanea vulgaris*). [B, 121.] C. d'Amérique. 1. The *Capanea americana*. 2. The American variety of *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 173.] C. de la côte d'Espagne. The *Pachira insignis*. [B, 173.] C. de la Guiane. The *Pachira aquatica*. [B, 173.] C. de Saint-Domingue. See C. d'Amérique. C. d'Inde. The *Esculus hippocastanum*. [B, 81.] C. du Brésil. The *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 173.]

CHATAIN (Fr.), adj. *Sha'ta'ny'*. See BADIOUS.

CHATAIRE (Fr.), n. *Sha'ta'ny'*. The genus *Nepeta*, especially the *Nepeta cataracta*. [B, 121, 132.]

CHATALHUIC, n. In Mexico, the *Cassia silvestris*. [B, 121.]

CHATE, n. Fr., *chaté*. 1. A sort of cucumber or melon indigenous to Egypt. The *Cucumis, angulatus* (cucumber). The older botanists, which by some is identified with the *Cucumis c. of Linnaeus*. 2. According to Dalechamp, the Arabic name for *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 19, 121, 200.]

CHATEAU-GAUTIER (Fr.), **CHATEAU-GONTIER** (Fr.), n's. *Sha't-o-go-te-a*, *-gon'te-a*. A place in the department of Mayenne, France, where there is a weak saline, gaseous, chalybeate spring. The water is drunk and used for bathing, especially for catarrh of the bladder. [A, 319, 385; L, 30.]

CHATEAUNEUF (Fr.), n. *Sha't-o-neuf*. 1. A place in the department of Loiret, France, where there is a cold mineral spring. 2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are several cold and warm alkaline and feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 385; L, 105.] C. les-Bains. See C. (3d def.).

CHATELDON (Fr.), n. *Sha't-e'l don*. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold, gaseous, alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57.]

CHATEL-GUYON (Fr.), n. *Sha't-e'l-gu-on*. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate and chloride. [A, 385; L, 49, 57.]

CHATENOIS (Fr.), n. *Sha'te'n-wa'*. A place in the department of the Bas-Rhin, France, where there is a spring containing iodine, bromine, arsenic, and iron. [A, 385.]

CHATHETH (Ar.), **CHATHETH** (Ar.), n's. The *Astragalus tragacantha*. [Dalechamp (B, 88, 121).]

CHATINI (Ar.), **CHATINIE** (Ar.), n's. The *Althaea officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CHATIRI (Hind.), n. The *Alstonia scholaris*. [B, 172.]

CHATOESSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka't(ch'a't-o)(o)-e's-si(se)'-na*. A group of the *Cypripedium*. [L, 280.]

CHATOEMENT (Fr.), n. *Sha't-wa'-ma'n*. The production of iridescence by interference, as in the choroid of the cat. [A, 385.]

CHATON (Fr.), n. *Sha't-o'n*. 1. An ament. 2. A pocket, pouch, or diverticulum of abnormal formation, due to sacculcation of a hollow organ; the cavity of the uterus after the expulsion of the child, the placenta still being retained. 3. The vaginal process of the temporal bone. 4. The posterior median portion of the cricoid cartilage. [A, 385; B, 121; L, 41.] Prenatal c. An impediment to the expulsion of the foetus due to a spasmodic contraction of the uterus below it, or after the manner of a band, around it. [Tyson, "Phila. Med. Times," July 15, 1882, p. 706.] Cf. Hour-glass contraction.

CHATONNE (Fr.), adj. *Sha't-o'n-a*. Inclosed in a chaton or sac, encysted. [E.]

CHATONNEMENT (Fr.), n. *Sha't-o'n-e'-ma'n*. Incarceration, encystment, as of the placenta in cases of hour-glass contraction of the uterus. [L, 41.]

CHÄTOPHOREEN (Ger.), n. pl. *Ch'a't-o-for-a'e'n*. The *Chaetophoreae*. [B.]

CHATOPODA (Ger.), n. pl. *Ch'a't-o-p'o'd-a*. See CHÆTOPODA.

CHATOUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. *Sha't-u-el-ma'n*. Itching. [L, 41.]

CHÂTRÉ (Fr.), adj. *Sha't-ra*. Castrated. [E.]

CHÂTREUR (Fr.), n. *Sha't-ru'*. A spayer or gelder. [L, 43.]

CHÂTRURE (Fr.), n. *Sha't-ru'*. See CASTRATION.

CHATTAH-PAT, n. In Assam, the *Licuala peltata*. [B, 121.]

CHATTAL-RENAY, n. On the Comorand coast, different species of *Hedyotis*. [B, 121.]

CHATTEJEMA, n. Gamboge. [B, 180.]

CHAUBE, n. Arabian coffee. [C. Bauhin (B, 121).]

CHAUCLE (Mex. Ph.), n. *Cha'u-ka*. A species of *Echinops*. A decoction of the pseudo-bulbs is used in dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 769.]

CHAUD (Fr.), adj. *Sho*. Acute, febrile, hot. [A, 385.]

CHAUDEAU (Fr.), n. *Shod-o*. 1. A kind of thin gruel or bouillon. 2. A mixture of beer and water, used for dysentery. 3. A warm drink made by beating together, while cooking, white wine, yolks of eggs, and sugar rubbed with lemon. [L, 30, 41 (a, 21).]

CHAUDE-MALADIE (Fr.), n. *Shod-ma'l-a-de*. An epidemic meningitis that raged in Metz in 1438. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUDEPISSE (Fr.), n. *Shod-pes*. See GONORRHEA.—C. cordée. See CHORDEE.—C. sèche. Urethritis attended with little or no discharge. [G.] C. HEPHÉTISSE urethral. C. tombée dans les bourses. Gonorrheal epididymitis. [G.]

CHAUDS-AIGUES (Fr.), n. *Shod-e'g-u'*. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are very hot saline springs. [A, 319.]

CHAUD ET FROID (Fr.), n. *Shod-a-frwa'*. Lit., hot and cold; the ephemeral fever produced by taking cold, accompanied with alternating sensations of heat and chilliness. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUDFONTAINE (Fr.), n. *Sho-fon'ta'ny'*. A place near Liège, in Belgium, where there are hot alkaline springs. [L, 49, 57.]

CHAUDIÈRE (Fr.), n. *Shod-i'e'r*. A metallic vessel for heating, boiling, or cooking substances, also a steam boiler. [a, 14.]

CHAUDON (Fr.), **CHAUDRON** (Fr.), n's. *Shod-o'n*, *-ro'n*. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHAUFFAGE (Fr.), n. *Shof-a'zh*. Heating. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUFFOIR (Fr.), n. Shof wa⁹. A warm napkin to be applied to the person, especially to the vulva after delivery, also a room, etc., arranged for keeping a convalescent warm. [A, 76, 301.]

CHAUFFOY (Fr.), n. Shof wa⁹. An old popular term for a warm room to which women resorted when labor came on. [A, 4.]

CHAULEN AL KARABI (Ar.), n. A medicinal compound used by the Arabs, containing the desiccated juices of unknown plants. It appears in trade wrapped in the bladders of cattle; a nearly dry, shiny, black substance. When chewed, it swells and becomes soft and slimy. It is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [L, 300a, 110.]

CHAULODONTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka¹leh²a²a²u²h²o²o². déont eap²o². From χαυλοδόντις, having prominent teeth. Fr., *chaulodontes*. Animals having long tusks. [L, 119.]

CHAULODONTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka¹leh²a²a²u²h²o²o². déont i eoa². A group of the *Sternophylidae*. [L, 280.]

CHAULMOOGRA, n. Cha¹ling ra². Fr., *chaulmoogra*. 1. The *Gynocardia odorata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a genus now referred to *Gynocardia*. [B, 19, 121.] **C. odorata** [Roxburgh] (Lat.). The *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 121.] **C.-oil**. Lat., *oleum gynocardiæ*. Ger., *Chaulmoograpöl*. An oil obtained from the seeds of *gynocardia odorata*; a yellow, oily, acid liquid, of repulsive odor and taste, containing palmitic and gynocardic acids. It has been used internally in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, in phthisis, scrofula, and rheumatism, and externally in various affections. [A, 185; B, S. L. 185.] Cf. *Unguiment GYNOCARDIÆ*. **C. ointment**. See *Unguiment GYNOCARDIÆ*. **C.-seeds**, *Semen chaulmoograe* (Lat.). The seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 270.]

CHAULMOGRA, n. See CHAULMOOGRA (1st def.). **C⁵61** (Ger.). See CHAULMOOGRA. **C.-seed-plant**. The *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 275.]

CHAUME (Fr.), n. Shom. See CULM.

CHAUMONT (Fr.), n. Shom-o²n². A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring called "Fonsrouillaise." [L, 105.]

CHAUNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka¹nka²a²u²m-o²s²i²s. Gen., *chaunosus* (Ger.). Gr., χαυνωσις. Ger., *Lockenwerden*, *Weichenwerden*. 1. Relaxation, atony, as of the uterus. 2. See CHASMA. [A, 322, 325.]

CHAUNOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka¹nka²a²u²m-o²t²o²t²o²k-a²s²i²s. Gr., χαυνωτικός. Capable of or causing relaxation. [A, 322, 387.]

CHAUSE (Fr.), n. Shos. A filter. [A, 385.] **C. d'Hippocrate**. Ger., *Filtrirack*. A conical bag used as a filter. [L, 49.]

CHAUSSE-TRAPE (Fr.), **CHAUSSE-TRAPPE** (Fr.), n's. Shos de²p. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHAUTLE (Mex Ph) (Sp.), n. Cha³ut la. See CHAUCE.

CHAI-TO-KO, n. In Japan, a drug composed of the slender flower-stalks of *Cucurbita gambur*. [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 157 (a, 21).]

CHAUE (Fr.), adj. Shov. Bald; in natural history, see CALVES [14].

CHAUX (Fr.), n. Sho. Lime [B]. **Acétate de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Calcium acetate*. **Antimoniate de c.** See *Calcium antimoniatis*. **Arséniate de c.** See *Calcium arsenatis*. **Arsénite de c.** See *Calcium arsenitis*. **Azotate de c.** See *Calcium nitrate*. **Benzoate de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Calcium benzoatis*. **Bichlorure de c.** See *Calcium chlorate*. **Blanc de c.** See *Milk of lime*. **Carbonate de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Calcium carbonate*. **Carbonate de c. précipité** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *carbonis calcis* [Fr. Cod.] See *Precipitated calcium carbonate*. **Carbonate de c. préparé**. Calcium carbonate freed from impurities and prepared for medicinal use. [B.]—**C. carbonatée**. Calcium carbonate; chalk. [B, 119.] **C. carbonatée pulvérisée**. See *AGARICUS murex*.

C. carbonatée spatique. See *CALC SPAR*. **C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary lime; quick-lime. [B, 113.]—**C. d'antimoine d'Hoffmann**. **C. d'antimoine sulfurée**. See *Calcium thioantimoniatum*. **C. d'argent**. Silver oxide. [B, 88.] **C. défilée**. **C. éteinte** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *lapis calcis* [Fr. Cod.] See *Slaked lime*. **C. éteinte à l'air**. Lime which has absorbed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere; calcium carbonate. [B, 88.]—**C. éteinte à l'eau**. See *Slaked lime*. **C. fluatée**. Calcium fluoride. [B, 88.]—**C. hydraté** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Slaked lime*.—**C. hydraulique**. An hydraulic cement consisting of calcium silicate made by the calcination of a calcareous earth, containing silica in a state of minute division. [A, 301.] **C. métalliques**. An old name for various whitish metallic oxides obtained by the action of heat. [A, 301.] **C. phosphatée**. See *Calcium phosphate*. **C. sodée**. **C. sodique**. A mixture of lime and caustic soda, prepared by slaking quick-lime in a solution of soda. It is then dried, calcined, pulverized, and preserved in an air-tight vessel. [L, 19 a, 21.]—**C. sulfatée**. See *Calcium sulphate*. **C. sulfurée**. See *Calcium sulphurated*. **C. sulfurée antimoniale**. See *Calcium thioantimoniatum*. **C. vive**. See *Quick lime*. **Chlorite de c.** **Chlorure de c.** See *Calcium chlorate*. **Chlorure de c. liquide**. See *Liquor calcis chlorinatus*. **Chlorure de c. sec** [Fr. Cod.] See *Calcium chlorate*. **Citrate de c.** See *Calcium citrate*. **Crème de c.** An old name for the white crust or pellicle of calcium carbonate that forms on milk of lime. [A, 301.] **Eau de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *oxyhum calcium aqua siccum* [Fr. Cod.] See *Liquor calcis*. **Eau de c. à boire**. See *Liquor calcis cerata*. **Eau de c. seconde**. See *Liquor calcis*. **Huile de c.** An old name for deliquescent calcium chloride. [A, 301.]—**Hydrate de c.** See *Slaked lime*. **Hydrolé de c.** See *Liquor calcis*. **Hydrolé d'hydrochlorate de c.** See *Liquor calcis chloridi*. **Hydrosulfate de c.** See *Solution of calcium sulphate*. **Hydrosulfate de c. antimonie**. **Hydrosulfure de c. antimonie**. See *Calcium thioantimoniatum*. **Hypochlorite de c.** See *Calcium chlorate*. **Hypophosphite de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *hypophosphis calcis* [Fr. Cod.] See *Calcium hypophosphite*. **Lactate de c.**

See *Calcium lactate*. **Lactate de c. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. Normal calcium lactate. [B, 113.] **Lactophosphate de c.** See *Calcium lactophosphate*.—**Lactophosphate de c. en solution** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *lactophosphatis calcis aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 17 parts of monohydric calcium orthophosphate (phosphate bicalcique [Fr. Cod.]) with 964 of distilled water, adding 19 of lactic acid, and filtering. [B, 113.] **Lait de c.** See *Milk of lime*. **Liquor de c. muriatée**. See *Liquor calcis chlorati*. **Lut de c.** Lime cement; made of white of egg, a little water, and powdered slaked lime. [A, 301.]—**Muriate de c.** See *Calcium chloride*. **Nitrate de c.** See *Calcium nitrate*. **Onguent de c. vive**. See *Ointment of quick-lime*.—**Oxalate de c.** See *Calcium oxalate*. **Oxichlorure de c.** **Oximuriate de c.** See *Calcium chlorate*. **Phosphate acide de c.** The phosphate monocalcique of the Fr. Cod.; acid phosphate of lime; tetrahydric calcium orthophosphate. [B, 113.] **Phosphate basique de c.** **Phosphate de c.** The basic phosphate of lime, the phosphate tricalcique of the Fr. Cod.; normal calcium orthophosphate; of the U. S. Ph., *calcii phosphas precipitatus*. [B, 113.]—**Phosphate neutre de c.** The phosphate bicalcique of the Fr. Cod.; monohydric calcium orthophosphate. [B, 113.]—**Pilules de c.** See *Pilule saponaceæ*.—**Saccharate de c.** See *Calcium saccharate*.—**Sel marin de c.** See *Calcium chloride*.—**Sirop d'acétate de c.** See *Syrupus coralliorum*. **Sirop de chlorhydratophosphate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum chlorhydratophosphate calcico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 1½ parts of bicalcic phosphate (monohydric calcium orthophosphate) dissolved in 340 of water by the addition of just the sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid, and with the subsequent addition of 630 parts of sugar and 10 of *alcoolature de citron*. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de lacto-phosphate de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis*. **Sirop de phosphate acide de c.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation consisting of 12½ parts of bicalcic phosphate (monohydric calcium orthophosphate) dissolved in 340 of water by the aid of phosphoric acid, and with the subsequent addition of 630 of sugar, and, after filtration, 10 of *alcoolature de citron*. [B, 113.]—**Sirop d'hypophosphite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum hypophosphite calcico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made up of 1 part of calcium hypophosphite, 10 parts of syrup of orange flowers [Fr. Cod.], and 89 parts of syrup (the *sirop de sucre préparé à froid* of the Fr. Cod.). [B, 113.]—**Sous-chlorure de c.** See *Calcium chlorate*. **Sucrate de c.** See *Calcium succinate*.—**Sulfate de c.** See *Calcium sulphate*.—**Sulfhydrate de c.** See *Calcium hydrosulphide*.—**Sulfure de c. liquide**. See *Solution of calcium sulphide*.—**Soluté de c.** See *Liquor calcis*.—**Soluté d'hypochlorite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hypochloris calcis aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor calcis chlorati*.—**Sous-phosphate de c.** Subphosphate of lime; normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.] **Sulfure de c. antimonie** (ou stibié). See *Calcium thioantimoniatum*. **Tartrate de c.** See *Calcium tartrate*. **Urate de c.** See *Calcium urate*.

CHAUXNUC (Maya), n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. [A, 447.]

CHAVAKA (Bomb.), n. The dried unripe spikes of *Piper nigrum*. [A, 479.]

CHAVANCELLE (Fr.), n. Sha³-va²n²-se²l. The *Boletus soloniensis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAVAYER, n. See CHAYAYER.

CHAVES (Port.), n. Sha³ve²s. A place in Portugal where there are sulphurous and saline springs. [L, 41, 49.]

CHAVICA (Lat.), n. f. Ka¹ch²a² viwa²ka². Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous plants, now limited to 5 East Indian species. [B, 121, 245.] **C. betle** Miquel. The *Piper betle*. [B, 81, 245.] **C. chaba** [Miquel]. A plant the leaves and fruit of which resemble those of *Piper longum*. It is both indigenous to and cultivated in the East Indies. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. majuscula** [Miquel]. A plant indigenous to Java and Molucca, the leaves of which are used as a rubefacient in rheumatism, lameness, and palsy. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. madamiri** [Miquel]. The *Piper madamiri*. [B, 270.] **C. officinarum** [Miquel]. The *Piper officinarum*. [B, 81, 245.] **C. pepuloides** [Miquel]. The *Piper pepuloides*. [B, 270.] **C. Roxburghii** [Miquel]. The *Piper longum*. [B, 81.] **C. silvatica** [Miquel]. The *Piper silvaticum*. [B, 270.] **C. siriboa** [Miquel]. The *Piper siriboa*. [B, 81, 245.]

CHAVICIC ACID, n. Ka²v²i²s²i²k. Fr., *acide chavicique*. Ger., *Chavicinsäure*. An amorphous acid produced by the decomposition of chavicine. [B, 81, 270.]

CHAVICINE, n. Ka²v²i²s²en. Fr., c. Ger., *Chavirin*. An amorphous alkalioid, occurring as a yellowish or brownish turpentine-like substance of very strong and acid piperaceous taste, obtained from black pepper. Boiled with alcoholic potash, it is decomposed into piperidine, and chavicine acid. [B, 81, 270.]

CHAVICINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ch²a²v²i²-i²s²en zoie². Chavicine acid. [B, 270.]

CHAVINIC ACID, n. Ka²v²i²n²i²k. See CHAVICINIC ACID.

CHAVIQUE (Fr.), n. Sha³vek. See CHAVICA.

CHAVINTHA AULLEE TILAMARAY (Tamil), n. The *Nymphæa rubra*. [B, 172.]

CHAW-STICK, n. Cha⁴st²ik. The *Gouania domingensis*. [B, 275, 282.] Red c.s. See C s.

CHAY, n. Cha. See CHAYA (1st def.).—**C.-root**. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 172, 185.]

CHAYA, n. 1. In Hindustan, the *Erya lanata*. 2. An Eastern name for various rubaceous plants used in dyeing. [B, 121, 172.]—**C. montera**. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, especially the variety growing on high ground. [B, 180.]—**C. pula**. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.] **C. ver.** **C. ver.** **C. vier.** The *Oldenlandia umbellata* and its root. [B, 121, 180.]

CHAYNDIPOLLA [Telugoo], n. The *Trichosanthes cucurbitina*. [B, 172.]

CHEILANTHUS FRAGRANS (Lat.), n. m. Kil ch²·2 el·a²n (a²n/thu³s;thu⁴s). Syn.: *Polypodium fragrans*. A fragrant, scale-like fern, employed as a remedy for scurvy. The Mongolians use it

A black and white illustration showing a man and a woman seated in a dental chair, facing each other. They are using a large, vintage dental X-ray machine. The machine has a long, horizontal arm with a circular component at the end, which is positioned between the two patients' heads. The man is on the right, wearing a suit and tie, and the woman is on the left, wearing a dark dress. The machine is mounted on a stand with various adjustment knobs and levers. The background is plain.

CHEILOPHYMA (Lat., n n Kil ch²e² el²so a²o²-fi-fu²ma³, Gen., *cheilophyma* al²os). From χείλος the lip, and φύμα, a tumor Fr., *cheilophyma*, *cheilophyma*. Ger., *nacktebare odematöse Lippeneschwellst*. A yielding oedematous swelling of the lip. [A, 322.]

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chop; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, be; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

sen *cheiranthi*—were the *Xenagor* of Dioscorides, and were formerly employed as a laxative and aperient in hepatic disorders, jaundice, dropsy, and uterine diseases, and also as a means of inducing and hastening menstruation, parturition, and the discharge of the secundines. They are still occasionally employed as an anodyne and nerveine. The root, leaves, and seeds have been employed in the same way. [A, 190 (a, 21), B, 174, 180.]



THE CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI. [A, 327.]

C. crismoides [Huds.] The treacle-wormseed, treacle-hedge-mustard; a plant common in all Europe. [A, 190 (a, 21).] **C. ibericus** [Willdenow]. The *Barbarea iberica*. [B, 314.] **C. incanus** [Lamour.] Syn: *Matthiola incana*. The winter gilly-flower; stock gilly-flower; indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. [A, 190 (a, 21); B, 180.] **C. lanceolatus** [Willdenow]. A plant cultivated in southern Europe as fodder for cattle. An oil superior to rapeseed oil is extracted from the seeds. [A, 190 (a, 21).] **C. lividus** [Forsk.] A plant found in Egypt, injurious to goats, although it may be eaten with impunity by man. [A, 190 (a, 21).] **Flores cheiranthi**. The flowers of *C. cheiri*. [B, 180.]

CHEIRANTIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ka²ra²n to²fol-ea*. See CHEIRANTHOPHYLLUS.

CHEIRAPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r a²pa²p o²a²*—the *tha² ka²*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *ἀποθήκη*, a place of storage. A collection of surgical instruments. [A, 322.]

CHEIRAPSTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r a²pa²p si²a²*. Gr., *χειραψία*—from *χειράστω*, to handle. Fr., *cheirapsie*, *cheirapsie*. Fiction, scratching, shampooing, etc., with the hands. [A, 325.]

CHEIRARTHROS (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r a²pa²rth²ri o²e²*—(is). Gen., *cheirarthros*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *cheirarthros*. Ger., *Handgelenk-entzündung*. Arthritis of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIRARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r a²pa²rth²ro²ka²*—(is). From *χεῖρ*, the hand, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *cheirarthrocace*. Ger., *Handgelenk-entzündung*. Fungous arthritis of the wrist. [A, 325.]

CHEIRI, n. 1. An old name for *Cheiranthus c.*; of Adanson, a genus of plants now made a section of the genus *Cheiranthus*. [B, 121.] 2. A name used by Paracelsus to denote any quicksilver, both the flowers of plants. 3. Of the alchemists, a sort of *aurum potabile*, also antimony. [B, 50.] **Flores, Herba, et Semen c.** The flowers, herb, and seed of *Cheiranthus c.* [B, 270.]

CHEIRIATER (Lat.), n. m. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. See CHEIRIATRUS.

CHEIRIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Surgery, also manipulation (as in mesmerism). [A, 322.]

CHEIRIATROS (Lat.), n. m. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gr., *χειρῖατρος*—(from *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *ιατρος*, a physician). A surgeon, also a manipulator *q. v.*, a mesmerizer. [A, 322, 325.]

CHEIRISTS (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gen., *cheirists*. See CHEIRISMUS.

CHEIRISMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gen., *cheirisma*. Fr., *cheirisme*. 1. Properly, a disease or a part of the body treated by manipulation. [A, 322.] 2. See CHEIRISMUS.

CHEIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gr., *χειρισμός*. Fr., *cheirisme*, *cheirisme*. Ger., *Cheirismus*, *Cheirismus*. Manipulation of a sick person or of a diseased or injured part. [A, 322.]

CHEIRINIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gen., *cheirinis*. Fr., *cheirine*. Manual treatment. [A, 322.]

CHEIROCA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiroca*. See CHEIRANTHROCA.

CHEIROCYRTOMA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheirocyrtoma*. Gr., *χειροκυρτωμα*. In curvature of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROID, adj. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a hand.

CHEIROLOGY, n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *λογία*, to speak. Fr., *cheirologie*. Ger., *Cheirologie*, *Handschreiberei*. A method of conveying with the hands used by the deaf and dumb, to be distinguished from dactylology. Schwabach [A, 319].

CHEIROMASTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiromastie*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *μαστία*. Fr., *cheiromastie*. Masturbation. [A, 322.]

CHEIROMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gen., *cheirometreses*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *μετρον*, measurement. Measurement of or by means of the hand (as in pelvimetry). [A, 322.]

CHEIROMETER, n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Lat., *cheirometrum*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *μετρον*, measurement. Fr., *Cheiro-mètre*, *Handmesser*. Of Oslander, an instrument for measuring off a certain length on the finger or the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIROMYDIE (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiromydie*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *μύς*, a rat. A family of the *Stepparhand* or of the *Lamurids*. [A, 147.]

CHEIRONA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand. An affection of the hand with *σιρῶνες* *q. v.*

CHEIRONACTES (Lat.), **CHEIRONAX** (Lat.), n. m. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gen., *cheironactes*. Fr., *cheironax*. A person of manual dexterity. [A, 322.]

CHEIRONECTIDE (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheironectide*. A family of the *Palaemon*. [A, 173.]

CHEIRONEION (Lat.), n. n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. An old name for the *Erythraea centaureum*. [B, 121.]

CHEIRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Gr., *χεῖρονιον*. 1. An ulcer of the sort mentioned under CHEIRONIUS. [E, 2.] 2. Of Theophrastus, a plant variously assigned to *Pastinaca*, *Laserpitium*, *Indula*, and *Helianthemum*. [B, 121.]

CHEIRONEIUS (Lat.), adj. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheironeus*. Fr., *cheironeus*. Rebellious to surgical treatment, malignant—said of ulcers. [A, 322; G, 15.]

CHEIRONERGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheironergie*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *ἐργον*, work. See SURGERY.

CHEIRONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. See SIRONES.

CHEIRONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheironie*. Ger., *Chironie*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Gentianeae*, tribe *Cheironeae*, subtribe *Eucheironeae*. [B, 12, 121.] 2. See CHEIRONIUS.—**C. angularis** [Lamour.] See *Sabbatia angularis*. **C. bacifera** [Linnaeus]. A plant used at the Cape of Good Hope in decoction for syphilis. [A, 190 (a, 21).] **C. centaureoides** [Roxburgh]. See *Erythraea Rosburghii*. **C. centaureum** [Smith]. See *Erythraea centaureum*. **C. chilensis** [Willdenow]. See *Erythraea chilensis*. **C. cymosa** [Lamour.] See *Sabbatia paniculata*. **C. Gerardi** [Schum.] See *Erythraea pulchella*. **C. gracilis** [Michaux]. See *Sabbatia paniculata*. **C. inaperta** [Schlechtendahl]. See *Erythraea pulchella*. **C. linearifolia**. See *Erythraea linearifolia*. **C. paniculata** [Michaux]. See *Sabbatia paniculata*. **C. pulchella**, **C. ramosissima**. See *Erythraea pulchella*.

CHEIRONIE (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Of G. Don, a subtribe of the *Gentianeae*, comprising *Cheironia*, *Rosburghii*, *Erythraea*, and *Sabbatia*. [B, 170.]

CHEIRONIEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheironieae*. A subdivision of the *Gentianeae*, comprising *Sabbatia*, *Fraxinea*, *Sabbatia*, *Erythraea*, *Cheironia*, *Gentiana*, *Savaria*, etc.; subsequently divided into the sections *Savaria*, *Erythraea*, and *Savaria*. 2. Of Grisebach and others, a tribe of the *Gentianeae*, comprising *Cheironia*, etc. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Gentianeae*, divided into the subtribes *Eucheironeae*, *Erythraea*, and *Savaria*. [B, 12, 121, 170.]

CHEIRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheironomie*. A measured motion or swinging of the arms as an exercise, mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen. [L, 84.]

CHEIROPEDS, n. pl. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *πῆς*, the foot. See CHEIROPODA.

CHEIROPELVIMETATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiropelvimetatio*. Gen., *cheiropelvimetatio*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, *pelvis* *q. v.*, and *μετρον*, measurement. See PELYOCHIROMETRESIS.

CHEIROPELVIMETER, n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiropelvimeter*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIROPELVIMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiropelvimetresis*. Gen., *cheiropelvimetresis*. See PELYOCHIROMETRESIS.

CHEIROPLATEIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiroplateia*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *πλάτεια*, the palm. The flat of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROPLETHES (Lat.), adj. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiroples*. Gr., *χειροπληθής*. Amounting to a handful. [A, 322.]

CHEIROPOD, n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *πούς*, the foot. A member of the *Cheiropoda*.

CHEIROPODA (Ogilby) (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiropodes*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *Cheiro-podes*. An order of *Mammalia* having hands or feet resembling hands. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1836, p. 28, L.]

CHEIROPODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiropodalgie*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, *πούς*, the foot, and *ἀλγος*, pain. See ACRODYNIA.

CHEIROPODALOGIA (Low) (Lat.), n. f. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. Fr., *cheiropodalogie*. From *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *λογία*, to speak. See CHEIROPODALOGIA.

CHEIROPODIST, n. *Kir²ch²e² i²r i²ra²a² tu²ri²tar²*. A more correct form of *cheiropodist* *q. v.*

Frautl and Kindig, a tribe of the *Papaveraceae*, comprising *Sta-
guinaria*, *Chelidonium*, *Macleaya*, *Ranunculus*, etc. [B. 121, 130, 245.]

CHELIDONIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-ēns. See CHELIDONIA.

CHELIDONINE, n. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-nē Lat., *chelidonina*, *chelidonium*. Fr., *chelidonine*. Ger., *Chelidonin*. An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{15}N_2O_4 + H_2O$ (Lamprecht), or $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O_4$ (Schmidt), or $C_{17}H_{11}N_2O_4$ (Strocker), obtained from the root, herb, and unripe fruit of *Chelidonium majus*; forming colorless tubular crystals of a vitreous lustre and bitter taste; insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and in ether; not poisonous. [B. 1, 5, 118, 250.]

CHELIDONINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-ē. Fr., *chelidoninees*. Of Spach, a section of the *Papaveraceae*, comprising *Chelidonium*, *Glaucium*, and *Ranunculus*. [B. 121, 170.]

CHELIDONINIC ACID, n. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-ā-sīd. Fr., *acide chelidonique*. Ger., *Chelidoninsäure*. An acid obtained from *Chelidonium majus*, now identified with succinic acid. [B. 250.]

CHELIDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-um. Fr., *chélidonée* (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *chélidonée*. Ger., *Schildkrout*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the swallow-wort, celandine. [A. 311, a, 17.] 2. Of Heschelus, the *Aconitum*. [A. 311, a, 17.] 3. A name applied to several plants, e. g., the *C. majus*, the *Bryonia alba*, and the *Ranunculus ficaria*. 4. Of Linnaeus, a genus of papaveraceous plants, now limited to a single species. 5. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., and Hung. Ph., the herb of *C. majus*; of the Netherl. Ph., the leaves of the same. [B. 81, 121, 180, 245.] **Chelidonii herba** (Gr. Ph.). The herb of *C. majus*. [B. 95.] **C. chinense** [De Caudolle]. A Chinese species, regarded as a variety of *C. majus*; used in China as a stomachic. [A. 400, a, 21; B. 250.] **C. corniculatum** [Linnaeus]. The *Glaucium corniculatum*. [B. 180.]

C. glaucum Linnaeus. **C. glaucum**. The *Glaucium flavum*. [B. 180, 245.] **C. hybridum** [Linnaeus]. The *Ranunculus violacea* (Lamour.). [B. 180, 245.] **C. japonicum** [Thunberg]. A Japanese species, regarded as a variety of *C. majus* and having the same properties. [B. 250.] **C. laciniatum** [Miller]. A variety of *C. majus*, found in southern Europe. [B. 173, 180, 250.] **C. majus**. Gr., *χελιδόνιον* (Dioscorides). Fr., *jelongne*, *grande chélidonée*, *herbe à l'œufort* (ou *chironelle*). Ger., *grosses Schilkrout*, *Schwalbenkraut*, *Gottesgabe*, *Goldwurz*. 1. Of Linnaeus, greater celandine, tettrwort; a perennial herb growing throughout Europe and introduced in America. All parts of the plant contain an acrid, irritant, yellow latex, and have an unpleasant odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It contains chelidonine, chelerythrine, chelidoxanthine, and chelidonic acids. The herb is official as *C.* [U. S. Ph. *herba chelidonii* (seu *chelidonii majus*) (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.); the fresh herb with the root as *herba chelidonii majus cum radice recens* (Russ. Ph.), and the root as *radix chelidonii majus*. It has been employed as a stomachic in jaundice, in dropsy, in old cases of intermittent fever, in syphilis, in scrofula, and in skin diseases, and externally as an application to warts and various cutaneous eruptions and also to corneal opacities. It is a drastic ca-



THE CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. (A. 327.)

thartic; a strong local irritant, and a narcotic. [B. 81, 180, 250.] 2. Of Leureno, see *C. chinense*.—**C. majus arborescens**. The *Baccharis frutescens*. [B. 211.]—**C. medium**. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B. 180.]—**C. minus**. Of the pharmacists, the *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B. 180.] **C. quercifolium** [Willdenow]. The *C. laciniatum*. [B. 180.] **C. vulgare**. The *C. majus*. [B. 180.] **Extractum chelidonii**. A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., and Russ. Ph., made from the fresh plant; from the leaves gathered while the plant is in bloom [Dutch Ph.]; from the herb [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; from the herb while in bloom [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) Swiss Ph.]; or from the herb while in bloom and the root [Russ. Ph.]. The Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), and Hung. Ph. direct that the extract shall be prepared with spirit; the Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., and Russ. Ph. do not. The extract of the Hung. Ph. is dried with the aid of dextrin; the rest have a thick consistency. The solution in water is muddy. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Folia chelidonii**. The leaves of *C. majus* (the *C.* of the Netherl. Ph.). [B. 95.]—**Herba chelidonii** (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)). The herb of *C. majus*. [B. 95.] **Herba chelidonii cum radice recens** [Russ. Ph.]. The fresh herb and root of *C. majus*. [B. 95.] **Radix chelidonii**. The root of *C. majus*. [B. 180.] **Succus chelidonii recens expressus**. The fresh expressed juice of *C. majus*; used in the "herbure" in so-called abdominal plethora. [A. 319.]—**Tinctura chelidonii**. A tincture of *C. majus*, formerly used in disorders of the liver. [Rade-macher (A. 319).]

CHELIDONTIS (Lat.), adj. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-tis. Pertaining to the genus *Chelidonium*; as a n., in the pl., c's, a family of the *Chelidoniaceae*, comprising *Chelidonium*, *Glaucium*, and *Ranunculus*. [B. 121, 170, 245, 287.]

CHELIDONOMORPH (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-mōr-phē. Pertaining to the genus *Chelidonium*; as a n., in the pl., c's, a family of the *Chelidoniaceae*. [L. 121.]

CHELIDONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kel'ch'ōn'zäure. Chelidonic acid. [B. 4.]

CHELIDOXANTHIN, n. Kel'ch'ōn'zān'thīn. Fr., *chélidonxanthine*. Ger., *C.* A bitter, crystalline principle obtained from *Chelidonium majus* after the extraction from it of chelerythrine and chelidonine. [B. 5, 270.]

CHELIFERIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-fer'īdē. Fr., *chelifères*. See PSEUDOSCORPIDIDE.

CHELIFEROUS, adj. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-fer'ūs. Lat., *cheliferus* from *χελή*, a claw, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *chelifère*. Ger., *scheeren tragend*. Having claw-like appendages. [L. 26.]

CHELIFORM, adj. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-form. Lat., *cheliformis* from *χελή*, a claw, and *forma*, shape. Fr., *cheliforme*. Ger., *scheeren ähnlich*. It., *cheliforme*. Sp., *queliforme*. Pincher-like (said of claws). [L. 180.]

CHÉLIGNATHE (Fr.), adj. Kal'on'ya'thē. From *χελή*, a claw, and *γαστήρ*, the jaw. Having cheliform jaws. [L. 11.]

CHELINE, n. Kelen. See CHELERYTHRINE.

CHELIS (Lat.), n. f. Kel'ch'ōn'īs. From *χελή*, a claw. See KELOID.

CHELIDONTE (Fr.), adj. Kal'ō-dōn'tē. From *χελή*, a claw, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Having teeth in the form of pinchers; as a n., in the pl., c's, a family of *Arachnida* having such teeth. [L. 11.]

CHELOID, n. Kel'oid. Lat., *cheloidea* (from *χελή*, a claw, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cheloïde*. It., *cheloide*. Sp., *quelóide*. A more correct form of *keloid* (q. v.). [A. 301.]

CHELOÏDE (Fr.), n. Kal'ō-ēdē. See KELOID.—**C. cicatricielle**. *C. fausse*. See FALSE KELOID.—**C. cylindracee**. See CHELOIDES CYLINDRACEA.—**C. spontaneae**. See TRUE KELOID.

CHELOÏDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kal'ō-ēdēk. Of the nature of keloid. [L. 85.]

CHELOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-ōidēs. From *χελή*, a claw, and *εἶδος*, a tooth. Having teeth in the form of pinchers; as a n., in the pl., c's, a family of *Arachnida* having such teeth. [L. 11.]

CHELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-ma. Gen., *chelom'atos* (-is). Gr., *χῆλωμα*. 1. A cleft or notch. 2. See KELOID. [A. 325, 387.] **C. traumaticum**. See FALSE KELOID.

CHELONAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kal'on'a'rē. Pertaining to the genus *Chelone*, belonging to the chelonians. [A. 385.]

CHELONE (Lat.), n. f. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-onē. Gen., *chelon'ēs*. Fr., *chélonée* (1st def.). Fr., *tortue* (1st def.). Ger., *Schildkröte* (1st def.), *Schildblume* (2d def.). Sp., *quelonea*. 1. The tortoise. Several species have been used in medicine. 2. Of the ancients, the *Hedera helix*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of North American scrophulariaceous plants. 4. An instrument for forcible extension of the limbs (named from the slowness of its action). [B. 34, 121, 180; E.]

C. acadiensis, etc. [Tournefort]. **C. floribus speciosis**, etc., **C. glabra** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *kahl Schildkröte*. Bahmany, turtle-head, snake-head, shell flower; a perennial herb with white flowers growing in Canada and throughout the eastern half of the United States. It is very bitter, has cathartic properties, was employed by the aborigines in disorders of the stomach and herpetic skin diseases, and is still occasionally used in jaundice and as an anthelmintic. [A. 400, a, 21; B. 81, 180, 211, 255.] **C. hirsuta** [Linnaeus]. **C. laevigata** [Sprengel]. **C. Lyonsi** [Pursh]. A variety having the same uses as *C. glabra*. [A. 400, a, 21.] **C. obliqua** [Linnaeus]. A red-flowered species growing throughout the United States, employed in the same way as *C. glabra*. [B. 180, 215.] **C. pubescens**. See *C. hirsuta*.—**C. purpurea** [Miller]. See *C. obliqua*.

CHELONÉ (Fr.), n. f. Kal'on-ē. See CHELONIAN.

CHELONÉE (Lat.), n. f. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-onē. Fr., *chelonées*. Of I. Don and G. Don, a family of the *Pennatulæ*, or an order of the *Corollifloræ*, comprising *Chelone* and *Pentstemon*; by Bentham, who made it a tribe of the *Antirrhinidæ*, extended to include *Collinsia*, *Scrophularia*, etc. [B. 42, 170, 214, 215.]

CHELONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing and n. pl. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-on'ī-ā. Fr., *chelonien* (1st and 2d def's), *tortue* (3d def.). Ger., *Schildkröten* (1st and 2d def's), *Meerschildkröte* (3d def.). 1. (Pl.), an order of the *Reptilia*, including the tortoises and turtles. 2. (Pl.), of Stannius, an order of the *Monimostylica*. 3. (Sing.), a genus of the *Cheloniidae*. [L. 121, 145, 250.] **C. esculenta**. See *C. mydas*. **C. imbricata**. Fr., *caret*. Ger., *Carette*. The hawk's-bill turtle; a marine species inhabiting tropical seas, furnishing tortoise-shell. [L. 145.] **C. mydas**, **C. viridis**. Fr., *testudo forcada*. Ger., *grüne Schildkröte*. The edible green turtle, found principally about the Bahamas, Ascension Island, and the coast of Florida, and on other tropical and semitropical coasts of the Atlantic. It has been recommended in scurvy and certain cutaneous affections. [B. 180; L. 1, a, 17.]

CHELONIADÉ (Fr.), n. f. pl. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-on'ī-ā-dé. Fr., *chelonades*. 1. A family of the *Chelonii* (1st def.). 2. A family of the *Lepidochelyna*. [L. 256, 268.]

CHELONIADÉ (Fr.), adj. Kal'on'ī-ā-dé. Resembling the *Chelonii*; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHELONIAN.

CHELONIAN, adj. Kel'ch'ōn'ī-ān. Lat., *chelonius*. Fr., *chelonien*. Pertaining to the turtle; as a n., a member of the *Chelonii* (1st def.). [L. 121.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², hoch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, he; I², in; N, m; N², tank;

universe to chemical processes. 3. Chemistry. [B. 18 a, 11.] 4. Of W. Thornton, "the normal relative position of the atom which brings about the chemical and physical integrity of the body." [A. 361.]

CHEMIST, n. Ke'm-ist. Lat., *chemicus*. Fr., *chimiste*. 1st def., *pharmaceuticus* (2d def., *Ger., Chemiker* 1st def., *Apotheker* 2d def., *1. One skilled in chemistry; one who makes chemical researches or analyses. 2. In England, also an apothecary.* [B.]

CHEMISTRY, n. Ke'm-ist-ree. Gr., *χημεία*. Lat., *chemia*, *chymia*. Fr., *chimie*. Ger., *Chemie*. It., *chimica*. Sp., *química*. The science which treats of the composition of bodies and of such of their properties as depend upon their composition and upon the character and arrangement of their ultimate elementary parts atoms. B. **Actinic c.**, **Actino-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of substances by light. [B.] **Agricultural c.**, **Ger., Agriculturnchemie**. C. applied to purposes of agriculture; the branch of science which treats of the composition of the soil and of manures and of the application of the latter to the cultivation of plants. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. 'x, p. 174, xn, p. 172.] B. **Analytical c.**, **Fr., chimie analytique**, **Ger., analytische Chemie**. It., *chimica analitica*. Sp., *química analítica*. That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of bodies, i. e., which aims to ascertain what elements are contained in substances of unknown composition and to what substances they give rise by their decomposition (qualitative analysis); (2) to determine the proportions of those elements to each other (quantitative analysis, establishing the empirical formula of a substance); (3) to determine the number and inter-relations of the atoms contained in a molecule (establishing the rational and structural formula of a substance). B. **Animal c.**, **Fr., chimie animale**, **Ger., Thierchemie**. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids. [B.] **Applied c.** That division of c. which aims to apply the laws of the science to some useful end, as to the processes of manufacture, *technical c.*, to the purposes of trade, or to the furtherance of knowledge in other branches of science. [B. Cf. *Pure c.*] **Atomic c.**, **Fr., chimie atomique**, **Ger., atomische Chemie**. That part of c. which relates to the atomic structure of molecules, the relations of the atoms in the latter, and the laws of their combination with each other. B. **Electro-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decompositions of bodies by electricity. [B.] **Empirical c.**, **Experimental c.**, **Fr., chimie expérimentale**. 1. The body of chemical knowledge which has been established by experiment. 2. The conduction of experiments for ascertaining the laws or facts of c. [B.] Cf. **Technical c.** **Forensic c.**, **Fr., chimie judiciaire**, **Ger., forensische oder gerichtliche Chemie**. C. in its relations to legal investigations. [B.] **Galvano-c.** See **Electro-c.** **General c.**, **Fr., chimie générale**, **Ger., allgemeine Chemie**. That part of c. which treats of the laws and theories of the science and the chemical properties common to all bodies; opposed to special c. [B. 98.] **Geological c.**, **Fr., chimie géologique**, **Ger., geologische Chemie**. C. as applied to geology. [B.] **Graphic c.**, **Fr., chimie graphique**. That branch of c. which relates to the representation of the structure and reactions of bodies by symbols and diagrams. [B.] **Histo-c.**, **Ger., Gewebchemie**. The c. of tissues, either animal or vegetable. [B.] **Historical c.** The history of the origin and development of c. [B.] **Industrial c.**, **Fr., chimie industrielle**. That branch of applied c. which treats of the composition of substances used in the industrial arts. [B.] Cf. **Technical c.** **Inorganic c.**, **Lat., chemia inorganica**, **Fr., chimie inorganique**, **Ger., inorganische Chemie**. The c. of inorganic substances. [B.] **Judicial c.**, **Legal c.**, See **Forensic c.** **Medical c.**, **Fr., chimie médicale**, **Ger., medizinische Chemie**. C. as applied to medicine. [B.] **Medico-legal c.**, See **Forensic c.** [B.] **Micro-c.**, **Microscopical c.**, **Fr., chimie microscopique**, **Ger., mikroskopische Chemie**. The c. of microscopical substances; especially that branch of c. which treats of the detection of substances by tests observable under the microscope. [B.] **Mineral c.**, **Fr., chimie minérale**, **Ger., mineralische Chemie**. 1. See **Mineralogical c.** 2. See **Inorganic c.** **Mineralogical c.**, **Fr., chimie minéralogique**, **Ger., mineralogische Chemie**. The c. of minerals. [B.] **Organic c.**, **Lat., chemia organica**, **Fr., chimie organique**, **Ger., organische Chemie**. It., *chimica organica*. Sp., *química orgánica*. Originally, that branch of c. which treats of the composition of organized bodies and their products; now applied to the c. of the organic substances, i. e., of all the carbon derivatives. [B.] **Pathological c.**, **Fr., chimie pathologique**, **Ger., pathologische Chemie**. That branch of c. which treats of the composition of diseased fluids and tissues and of morbid products. [B.] **Pharmaceutical c.**, **Fr., chimie pharmaceutique**, **Ger., pharmaceutische Chemie**. The c. of drugs and of their composition and of the reactions involved in their preparation. [B.] **Philosophical c.** See **General c.** **Physiological c.**, **Fr., chimie physiologique**, **Ger., physiologische Chemie**. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids in a state of health and of the changes and reactions involved in the carrying on of the normal vital processes. [B.] **Practical c.**, **Fr., chimie pratique**, **Ger., praktische Chemie**. See **Applied c.** and **Experimental c.** 2d def. **Pure c.**, **Fr., chimie pure**, **Ger., reine Chemie**. C. which aims to discover the structure and properties of substances and the laws governing chemical changes, without applying this knowledge to any ulterior purpose. [B.] Cf. **Applied c.** **Special c.**, **Fr., chimie spéciale**. That part of c. which treats of the properties and constitution of particular substances, as opposed to general c. [B. 98.] **Stoichiometric c.** See **Atomic c.** **Synthetical c.**, **Fr., chimie synthétique**, **Ger., synthetische Chemie**. That branch of c. which concerns the building up of compounds from their elements. [B.] **Technical c.**, **Lat., chemia technica**, **Fr., chimie technique**, **Ger., technische Chemie**. C. applied to processes of manufacture. [B.] **Theoretical c.**, **Fr., chimie théorique**, **Ger., theoretische Chemie**. 1. That branch of c. which aims to deduce the laws of the science solely from theoretical considerations. 2. That branch of c. which deals with the laws as distinguished from the facts of

the science. [B. Cf. *Experimental c.*] **Toxicological c.** That branch of c. which treats of poisons and their detection. [B.] Cf. **Toxicology**. **Vegetable c.**, **Fr., chimie végétale**, **Ger., Pflanzenchemie**. The science which treats of the composition of vegetable tissues and fluids and of the substances obtained from them. [B.]

CHEMLANTHUS, n. In the East Indies, the *Sesbania indica*. [B. 172.]

CHEMOGRAPHY, n. Ke'm-o-g'ra-f'ee. Lat., *chemographia* from *χημεία*, chemistry, and *γραφειν*, to depict. Ger., *Chemographie*. The production of pictures by chemical means, photography, etc. [A. 322.]

CHEMOLYSIS, (Lat.), n. f. Ke'm-ol-ee-sis. Gen., *chemolysis* (colysis). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *λυσίς*, a solution. See **ANALYSIS** 1st def.

CHEMORGANICUS, (Lat.), n. f. Ke'm-oh-mo-g'ra-ni-z'm-oo's. Gen., *chemoorganicus*. From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ὀργανικός*, organic. Ger., *chemisch-organisch*. Pertaining to both chemical and vital action, the latter predominating, as in the decomposition of atmospheric air in the lungs. [A. 322.]

CHEMOSED, adj. Ke'm-o-sed'. Affected with chemosis. [L.]

CHEMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke'm(kam)-os'is. Gen., *chemos'eos* (sis). Gr., *χημωσις*, *χημωσις* (from *χημα* a swelling in allusion to the sunken appearance of the cornea), or *χυμός*, juice [from its being attributed to a humoral disorder]. Fr., *chémosis*. Ger., *C.*, *Bindehautschwellung*. It., *chemosi*. Sp., *quimosis*. (Edematous infiltration or swelling of the ocular conjunctiva, either passive or inflammatory, in which the cornea appears at the bottom of a cavity formed by a ring of swollen conjunctiva. [F.]—**C. blepharorhœica**, Ger., *Augentripper*. C. due to gonorrhœa. [L. 135.]—**C. hæmática**, Fr., *chémosis hémétique*. C. due to an infiltration of blood into the conjunctiva. [L. 41.]—**Inflammatory c.**, Fr., *inflammatoire*. C. due to inflammation. L. 57. **C. serosa**. C. of a yellowish color with single dilated vessels. [Reuss (A. 319).]

CHEMOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke'mich'am-o's(m)-os'is. Gen., *chemosmos'eos* (-is). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ὀσμός*, a forcing. Chemical action as a result of osmosis. [B. 116.]

CHEMOSMOTIC, adj. Ke'm-o's-mo'ti'k. Pertaining to or produced by chemosmosis. [L. 56.]

CHEMOTICA (Lat.), **CHEMOTICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ke'm-oh-mo'ti-ka (ti-ka). Gr., *χημωτική*. See **CHEMISTRY**.

CHENA, n. The *Panicum miliaceum*. [B. 19.]

CHENA-GHANI (Beng.), n. The *Nyris indica*. [B. 172.]

CHENARD (Fr.), n. She'n-a-rd'. The fruit of *Cinnabaris sativa*. [B. 173.]

CHÉNARDE (Fr.), n. Shan-a-rd'. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 173.]

CHENAR-TREE, n. Chen-a-r-tre. The *Plantanus orientalis*. [L. 73.]

CHÉNAVARD (Fr.), n. Shad-a'v-a-rd'. See **CHENARD**.

CHENCHE, n. In Quito, the *Coriaria thymifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHENCHELCOMA, n. In Peru, the *Salvia oppositifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHENDANUM (Telugoo), n. The *Santalinum album*. [B. 172.]

CHÉNANTHOPHORÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Kan-a'n-to-for-és. See **CHENANTHOPHORE**.

CHÈNE (Fr.), n. She'n. The oak. [B. 173.] See **QUERCUS**.—**C. alba**, **albea**. The *Quercus alba*. [B. 173.] **C. à feuilles d'égilops** (ou d'égilops). The *Quercus egilifolia*. [B. 132, 173.] **C. à feuilles en lyre**. The *Quercus lyrata*. [B. 132.] **C. à feuilles rondes**. The *Quercus rotundifolia*. [B. 132, 173.] **C. à fruit en olive**. The *Quercus oliviformis*. [B. 173.] **C. à glands doux**. The *Quercus ballota*. [B. 173.] **C. à glands sessiles**. **C. à grappes**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B. 38, 121, 173.] **C. à gros fruits**. **C. à gros glands**. The *Quercus macrocarpa*. [B. 38, 173.] **C. à la galle**. **C. à la noix de galle**. The *Quercus infectoria*. [B. 38, 173.] **C. à lobes obtus**. The *Quercus obtusiloba*. [B. 173.] **C. ambigua**. The *Quercus ambigua*. [B. 132.] **C. angoumois**. The *Quercus toza*. [B. 19, 38, 173.] **C. aquatique**. The *Quercus aquatica*. [B. 173.] **C. à siliques**. The *Catalpa bignonioides*. [B. 173.] **C. à trochets**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B. 19.] **C. au kermès**. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. ballote**. The *Quercus ballota*. [B. 173.] **C. blanc**. 1. The *Quercus alba*. 2. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. Bourgogne**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 38(a, 14).] **C. brasse**. The *Quercus toza*. [B. 121, 173.] **C. castillan**. The *Quercus ballota*. [Bosc. (B. 214).] **C. cendré**. The *Quercus cinerea*. [B. 173.] **C. cerris**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 38.] **C. châtaignier**. The *Quercus castanea*. [B. 173.] **C. châtaignier nain**. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B. 173.] **C. chétif des landes**. The *Quercus ciliolata*. [B. 173.] **C. chevelu**. The *Quercus cuneata*. [B. 173.] **C. cyprès**. The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B. 19.] **C. de Banister**. The *Quercus Banisteri*. [B. 132.] **C. de Bourgogne**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 173.] **C. de Catesby**. The *Quercus Catesbyi*. [B. 132.] **C. de deux couleurs**. The *Quercus bicolor*. [B. 173.] **C. de roche**. The *Quercus montana*. [B. 173.] **C. des Apennins**. The *Quercus apennina*. [B. 173.] **C. des grandes Indes**. The *Tectonia grandis*. [B. 173.] **C. des marais**. The *Quercus palustris*. [B. 173.] **C. d'Espagne**. The *Quercus ilex*. [B. 173.] **C. des Pyrénées**. The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B. 19.] **C. des teinturiers**. The *Quercus infectoria*. [B. 173.] **C. doucier**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 173.] **C. douteux**. The *Quercus ambigua*. [B. 173.] **C. durelin**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B. 38 a, 14.] **C. écarlate**. The *Quercus coccinea*. [B. 173.] **C. en lyre**. The *Quercus lyrata*. [B. 173.] **C. femelle**. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B. 121.] **C. français**. **C. français des Antilles**. The *Tremula lucida*. [B. 121.]

A, ape; A¹, at; A², ah; A³, all; Ch, chin; Ch¹, lech (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

benderant, Jesuitenther. Sp. *te de España* [Sp. Ph.]. Mexican tea, American wormseed, Jerusalem oak, the *calca* of Chili; an annual herb growing throughout the United States, Mexico, and South America, and naturalized in southern Europe and southern Africa.

It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter biting taste. The var. *anthelminticum* (the *C. anthelminticum* [Linnaeus]) is perennial and has a more disagreeable odor and more pungent taste than the ordinary *C. ambrosioides*. The fruit of this variety is official in the U. S. Ph. as *C.* and furnishes the *oleum chenopodii*. The herb of *C. ambrosioides* is official in several European pharmacopoeias, and was formerly used as a nerve, especially in chorea, under the name of Mexican tea, Jesuit's tea, etc. It is said to be used by the Brazilians as an emmenagogue and abortifacient. All parts of the plant, but especially the seeds, are anthelmintic and are used to expel lum-



THE CHENOPODIUM ALBUM. (A. 327.)

bricoid worms. [A. 490 (a, 21); B. 5, 48 (a, 14), 180, 185. *C. ambrosioides folio sinuato* [Tournefort]. The *C. botrys* [B. 211]. *C. ambrosioides mexicanum* [Tournefort]. The *C. ambrosioides* [B. 211]. *C. angustifolium laciniatum minus* [Tournefort]. The *C. glaucum* [B. 211]. *C. annuum humifusum* [Tournefort]. The *Polygonum arvense* [B. 211]. *C. anthelminticum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ausseren anthelminticum* (ou *vermifuge*). Ger., *wurmwidriger Gansfuss*. Syn.: *Ambrina anthelmintica* [Spach], *Othosporum anthelminticum* [R. Brown]. The *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*. [B. 81, 180. *C. astracanicum* [Ledebur]. The *C. rubrum* [B. 214]. *C. atraplicis* [Linnaeus]. 1. A species probably to be referred, at least in part, to *Atriplex hortensis*, var. *bengalensis*. [B. 153. 2. According to Linnaeus fil., the *C. purpurascens* [B. 214]. *C. auricomum* [Lindley]. Australian spinach; an Australian species used as a substitute for spinach. [B. 185, 214]. *C. baryosumum*. Syn.: *Salsola fatula*, *Carozylon fatidum*. A species found in Arabia, Egypt, and the Cape Colony; used as *C. enivaria* is used in Europe. [A. 490 (a, 21).] *C. bengalense* [Sprengel]. See *C. atraplicis* (1st def.). *C. betie folio* [Tournefort]. See *C. polyspermum*.

C. bonus Henrius [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bon Henri*, *penard sauvage*, *sarron*, *tout bonne*. Ger., *Dorf Gansfuss*, *guter Heinrich*, *Allerdschneepfl.*, *Hundsmelie*. Sp., *huaragente* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Blitum bonus Henrius* [Reichenbach]. All good, good King Henry, tota bona; a perennial herb growing wild throughout Europe and naturalized in America. Its herb



THE CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES. (A. 327.)

herba boni Henrici, seu *totabona*, seu *atriplexcanum*, has a feeble mucilaginous, salty taste, and was formerly much employed as an emollient and depurative in cases of old wounds and ulcers, and is made into poultices to relieve pain and to promote suppuration. The root has a bitter and acrid taste and was formerly used in cutaneous affections and in veterinary practice. The flower tops are laxative. [B. 34, 81, 173, 180, 224. *C. botrys* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *herbe à printemps*, *print.* Ger., *Trarbeckkraut*, *Trarbenschnepfl.*, *trarbiger Gansfuss*. Sp., *botris*, *bi-engranada* [Sp. Ph.]. The Jerusalem oak, feather geranium; an annual herb growing in central and southern Europe and in America. It has a strong terebinthaceous odor and taste and contains large quantities of a volatile oil. The herb *herba botrys*, seu *botrys vulpinea*, is an aromatic tonic and antispasmodic and is reputed to be useful as an expectorant. Its seed is anthelmintic. [B. 34, 81, 173, 180. *C. capitatum*. Fr., *arroche-fraise*, *épinaud fraise*. Ger., *Erlbeerspinat*, *Schmuckbeere*. Syn.: *Blitum capitatum* [Linnaeus]. *Morocarpus capitatus* [Scopoli]. Strawberry blite; an annual species growing throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and the strawberry-like fruit are sometimes used as food, the latter being also used to color wine. The plant is used internally in inflammatory diseases, and also in the preparation of poultices. [B. 34, 173, 180. *C. caudatum* [Jacquin]. A species used as a vermifuge in Guinea and Japan. [A. 490 (a, 21).] *C. clemente* [Sprengel]. The *Suaeda setigera*. [B. 211]. *C. erectum*, *foliis subtriangularibus*,

etc. See *C. rubrum*. *C. ficifolium* [Smith]. A species occasionally employed as food. [B. 173, 180, 214. *C. fatidum*. 1. Of Tournefort and Lamarck, the *C. vulpinea*. 2. Of Schrader, a species with a very powerful aromatic and foetid odor, growing in Mexico and South America, where it is called the *aparsote de toro*, southern Africa, and Abyssinia. It is occasionally confounded with *C. botrys*. [B. 180, 214. *C. foliis subulatis prismaticis* [Guett]. The *Polygonum arvense*. [B. 211. *C. foliis subulatis semicylindricis* [Linnaeus]. See *C. maritimum*. *C. folio laciniato*, *coma purpurascens* [Tournefort]. See *C. album*. *C. folio oblongo integro* [Dill]. See *C. viride*. *C. folio sinuato candelante* [Dill]. See *C. album*. *C. folio triangulo* [Tournefort]. See *C. bonus Henrius*. *C. folio viridi vulgo*. See *C. viride*. [B. 211. *C. fruticosum* [Marshall]. 1. Of Bieberstein, the *Suaeda dendroica*. 2. Of Moench, the *Suaeda fruticosa*. [B. 173, 180, 214. *C. glaucum* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Atriplex glaucum* [Crantz]. An annual European species much sought after by cattle. [B. 173, 214. *C. graveolens*. Of Lagasca, the *C. fatidum* (3d def.). [B. 214. *C.*



THE CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRICUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

halimus [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex halimus* [B. 173. *Chenopodii herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. ambrosioides*. [B. 95. *C. hybridum* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Bastard Gansfuss*, *Sautet*. An annual European weed having an intensely unpleasant, overpowering odor. It is a deadly poison to pigs and acts as a narcotic on man. The herb (*herba pedis anserini*) was formerly employed as a narcotic and emollient. When cooked it is said to be eaten as a vegetable with impunity. [B. 48 (a, 14); B. 180. *C. ineanum*, etc. [Burm.]. The *Illecebrum lanatum*. [B. 211. *C. laciniatum* [Thunberg]. See *ATRIplex laciniata*. *C. leiospermum* [DeCandolle]. See *C. album*. *C. leucospermum* [Schrader]. The *C. purpurascens*, var. *punctulatum*. [B. 214. *C. lini folio villosa* [Tournefort]. See *C. scoparia*. *C. littorale*. 1. Of Thunberg, the *Atriplex littoralis*. 2. Of Moquin, a species growing in New Holland. [B. 173, 214. *C. lycopi folio perenne* [Dill.]. See *C. anthelminticum*. *C. macrocarpum* [Desvaux]. A variety of *Suaeda maritima*. [B. 214. *C. maritimum* [Linnaeus]. The *Suaeda maritima*. [B. 173, 180. *C. maritimum foliis teretibus* [Burm.]. The *Salsola (Suaeda) salsa*. [B. 211. *C. mexicanum*. A pharmaceutical name for *C. ambrosioides*. [B. 180. *C. multifidum* [Linnaeus]. A South American species having vermifuge properties and employed like *C. ambrosioides*. [B. 180. *C. murale* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *seuille*, *vraie patte d'oie*. An annual species indigenous to Europe and found occasionally in the United States. It contains soda. [B. 34, 173. *C. olidum* [Curt.]. See *C. vulvaria*. *C. opulifolium* [Schrader]. A weed growing in Europe and North America, occasionally used as a food; identified by some with *C. ficifolium*. [A. 490 (a, 21); B. 180, 214. *C. pinnatum*. The *Atriplex laciniata*. [B. 214. *C. polyspermum* [Linnaeus]. All-seed; an annual European species, found occasionally in the United States. It furnishes food for cows and sheep, and fish are said to be fond of it, and it is therefore placed in fish-ponds. [B. 48 (a, 14); 173. *C. portulacoides* [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex portulacoides*. [B. 214. *C. primum* [Tabernaemontanus]. See *C. murale*. *C. punctulatum* [Scop.]. The *C. purpurascens*, var. *punctulatum*. [B. 214. *C. purpurascens* [Jac-

quin). A species the typical variety of which grows in Siberia and perhaps in other parts of Asia. The variety *punctulatum* (the *C. leucospermum* of Schrader, and the *quinoa blanca* of South America), a Chilian species, is regarded by Humboldt as a food-stuff equaling rice or maize in importance. The leaves are used as a vegetable and the seeds like rice. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. quinoa** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *petit ris du Pérou*. Ger., *Mehlschmeigel, kleiner Peru-Reis*. Quinoa; an annual herb from 3 to 6 feet high, growing in Chili and Peru upon the mountains above the limit of cultivation of grain; used in Mexico as an excitant and sudorific in coughs. The seeds, which are produced abundantly and are of an agreeable taste, furnish food to millions of people in South America. The seed is also used as a bird-food, and the leaves are eaten as a vegetable. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 173, 180, 185; a, 14.]—**C. rubricaulis** [Schrader]. See *C. purpurascens*. **C. rubrum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *anserine rouge*. Ger., *rother Gausefuss, Mistmelde, Sindalg, Neusspatzen*. Sow-bane, swine's-bane; an annual herb growing on dung-heaps in Europe, said to be poisonous to pigs. The herb *herba atriplexis silvestris* was once employed in medicine, but is now chiefly used as a vegetable like spinach. [B, 18 (a, 14), 173, 180.]—**C. sagittatum** [Lamarck]. See *C. bonus Henricus*. **C. salsa**, **C. salsum**. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Sueda salsa*. 2. Of many other authors, the *Sueda maritima*. [B, 42, 214.] **C. scoparia** [Linnaeus]. The *Kochia scoparia*. [B, 180.]—**C. sedi folio minimo, facie kali**, etc. [Boerhaave]. The *Sueda maritima*. [B, 211.]—**C. sedi folio minimo, frutescens perenne** [Boerhaave]. The *Salsola frutescens*. [B, 211.]—**C. setigerum** [De Candoille]. The *Sueda setigera*. [B, 214.]—**C. silvestre alterum coma purpurascens** [Vail]. See *C. rubrum*. **C. silvestre opuli folio** [Vail]. See *C. viride*. **C. sinuatum** [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex laevis*. [B, 214.] **C. suaveolens foliis longioribus mexicanum** [Rapp]. **C. suffruticosum** [Willdenow]. See *C. ambrosioides*.—**C. triangulare** [Forskål]. See *C. mirale*. **C. variegatum** [Gouan]. See *C. ambrosioides*.—**C. vestitum** [Thunberg]. **C. vestitum** [Räusch]. The *Atriplex glauca*. [B, 173.] **C. virgatum**. Syn.: *Bilim virgatum* [Linnaeus], *Morocarpus foliolosus*. An annual European species employed like *C. capitatum*. [B, 173, 180.] **C. viride** [Linnaeus]. Sp., *quelite* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *quelite* of the Mex. Ph., a variety of the *C. album*, used as a food. [B, 214, 224.] 2. Of Curtis, the *C. ficifolium*. [B, 214.]—**C. vulvaria** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *arroche puante, herbe puante ou de bone, olive, senecle, vulvaire*. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bocks-melde, Schamkraut, Buhlkrout, Wantzenkraut*. Stinking goose-foot, dog's-orach, notch-weed; an annual herb growing throughout Europe in waste places and on dung-heaps, etc. All parts of the plant have a very repulsive odor and a nauseous, salty taste, but lose both on drying. The herb *herba vulvaria* (sen atriplexis foetida, seu olida)—has been official in several pharmacopoeias, and the leaves are still official in the Fr. Codex. They have been employed chiefly in hysteria and in uterine disorders, and particularly as an emmenagogue. The plant is said to furnish propylamine. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 173, 180, 214.]—**Fructus chenopodii anthelmintici**. The fruit of *C. anthelminticum*; the c. of the U. S. Ph., and the fruit of *anserine vermifuge* of the Fr. Codex. [B, 95, 113.]



THE CHENOPODIUM VULVARIA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

Herba chenopodii [Bolz Ph.]. See *Herba chenopodii ambrosiacae*. **Herba chenopodii ambrosiacae** [Sedum ambrosioides]. Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *ambrosie du Mexique (herbe)*. Sp., *té de España* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *chenopodii herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 95, 180.] **Herba chenopodii anthelmintici**. The herb of *C. anthelminticum*; official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 95, 113.] **Herba chenopodii mexicanum**. The herb of *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 180.] **Oil of c.**, **oleum chenopodii** [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of American wormseed; a volatile oil obtained by distilling the fruit of the *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*, with water or superheated steam; a yellowish or colorless, limpid liquid having a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter pungent taste. It is employed chiefly as a vermifuge, being used especially for lumbricoid worms, but it is also used in dyspeptic and nervous affections, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 81.]—**Radix chenopodii**, **Radix chenopodii boni Henrici**. The root of the *C. bonus Henricus*. [B, 180.] **Semen chenopodii anthelmintici**. The

seed (fruit) of the *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*; the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 48 (a, 21).]

CHENOPUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²n(ch²an'o(o²)-pu²s(pus). Gen., *chenopodis*. Gr., *χηνόπους*. The *Chenopodium album*. [Pliny (B, 88).]

CHENOTAUROCHOLIC ACID, n. Ke²n'o-ta²r-o-kol'i²k. From *χην*, a goose, *ταύρος*, a bull, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide chénotaurorocholique*. Ger., *Chenotaurorocholsäure*. Syn.: *tanachénorocholic acid*. An acid, C₂₀H₃₉NSO₄, homologous with hyotaurocholic acid, found in goose's bile. [B, 4.]

CHENU (Fr.), adj. She²n-u². Gray-haired. [A, 301.]

CHEOPLASTIC, adj. Ke-o-pla²st'i²k. From *χεῖν* to pour, and *πλαστικός*, plastic. Made plastic and liquid by heat (said by A. A. Blundy of an alloy of silver, bismuth, and antimony invented by him for making dental plates). [A, 483.]

CHEPPOO-NEERINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera encephylla*. [B, 121, 172.]

CHEPU-TATAKU (Telooqoo), n. A plant, perhaps the *Asarum europæum*. [B, 121.]

CHEQUEN (Sp.), n. Cha-kan'. In Chili, the *Myrtus chekan*. [B, 5, 270.]

CHEQUERBERRY, n. Che²k'u²r-be²r-i². See *CHECKERBERRY*. [B, 275.]

CHEQUERED, adj. Che²k'u²rd. See *CHECKERED*.

CHERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²ar'a²g(a²g)-ra². See *CHEIRAGRA*.

CHERAKEN, n. In Java, the *Croton tiglium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHERAMBOLIER (Fr.), n. Shar-a²m-bol-i²a. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 173.]

CHERAMELA, n. Of Rumphius, the *Cicca* (*Phyllanthus*). [B, 121.]

CHERAMELIER (Fr.), **CHERAMELLABAUM** (Ger.), **CHERAMELLE** (Fr.), n's. Shar-a²me²l-i²a, ke²r-a²me²l-i²a. ba²u²m, shar-a²me²l. The *Phyllanthus disticha*. [B, 121, 180.] See *CHERAMELIER*.

CHERBE (Fr.), n. She²rb. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 173.]

CHERBOURG (Fr.), n. She²r-burg. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Manche, France, where there are also sand-baths and chalybeate waters. [A, 319; L, 49.]

CHERDA, n. In Barbary, the *Eryngium maritimum*. [B, 121.]

CHERECAHO, n. In India, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121.]

CHEREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²ar'e²-foli²o²u²m. See *CHEREFOLIUM*.

CHEREMBELLE (Fr.), **CHEREMBELLIER** (Fr.), n's. Shar-a²n-be²l, be²l-i²a. See *CHERAMELIER*.

CHERÉDRAMON (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²ar'e²u²dr'a²mo²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHERETTA (Beng.), n. The *Agathotes chirayta*. [B, 172.]

CHERFA, n. In Hungary, the *Quercus cerris*. [B, 121.]

CHERIE (Fr.), n. Shar-e. The *Lithospermum arvense*. [B, 173.]

CHERIMOYA, **CHERIMOYER**, n's. Ke²r-i²mo²ya², moi²-e²r. Lat., *cherimolia*. Fr., *cherimole, cherimolier*. The *Annona cherimolia*. [B, 121, 185, 282.]

CHERIO, n. Of Paracelsus, acquired (as distinguished from innate) heat or cold. [A, 325.]

CHERIS, n. A gum-resin obtained in Nepal from a narcotic plant (perhaps the *Cannabis*); probably the same as *churru*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHERIVELLO (Telooqoo), n. The *Hedyotes* (*Oldenlandia umbellata*). [B, 172.]

CHERLERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(ch²ar'e²)-le²r-i²(i²)/e².e. (a²e²). From *Cherleria*, one of the genera. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sabulinae*, now merged in *Arenaria*. [B, 42, 170.]

CHERMASEL, n. The galls of *Tumaria orientalis*. [B, 121.]

CHERMELLE (Fr.), **CHERMELLIER** (Fr.), n's. She²r-me²l, -me²l-i²a. See *CHERAMELLE*.

CHERMES (Lat.), n. m. indecl. Ku²rm(ch²ar'm)/e²(e²s). Fr., *cherms*. See *KERMES*. **Bacca c.** Ger., *C'bera*. *Kermes berries*. [B, 180.]—**C. cacti**. See *Coccus cacti*.—**C. mineralis**. See *KERMES mineralis*.—**Grana c.** *Kermes berries*. [B, 180.]

CHERMESINE, adj. Ku²rm'e²-i²n. Lat., *chermesinus*. Having the color of kermes; scarlet. [B, 19, 121.]

CHERNIBION (Lat.), **CHERNIBION** (Lat.), **CHERNIBS** (Lat.), **CHERNIPS** (Lat.), n's n., n., f. Ku²r(ch²ar'e²)-ni²b'i²e²o²n, ku²r(ch²ar'e²)-ni²b'i²zini²psi. Gen., *chernibion, chernibi, nibos* (cst). Gr., *χερνιβιον, χερνιβιον, χερνιβιον*. A basin for washing the hands; of Hippocrates, a urinal. [A, 325.]

CHEROCOLIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²r(ch²ar'e²)-o²(o²)-ko²l'i²d-e²(a²e²). A family of the *Leptoglossæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1857, p. 132 (L).]

CHEROKEE SPRINGS, n. Che²r-o-ke'. A place in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where there are mineral springs. [a, 21.]

CHEROLLE (Fr.), n. Shar-ol. The *Vicia spicata*. [B, 121.]

CHERONJEE, n. In India, the *Bachanania latifolia*. [B. 121, 172.]

CHEROOGODY Tamil, n. The *Ventilago mandraspatha*. [B. 121.]

CHEROONJIE, n. See **CHERONJEE**. —C. oil. The oil of *Bachanania latifolia*. [B. 172.]

CHE-ROOT. See **CHÉ** and **CHAY-root**.

CHEROPHYLLE E. Lat. n. f. pl. *Ke'ch'ch'ar'p'o'o'z' f'f' f'u'f'f'* [B. 121, 172.] See **CHEROPHYLLE**.

CHERRIS, n. See **CHERRIS**.

CHERRY, n. *Chér'f'z'*. Gr. *κέραρος* Lat. *cerasus, cerasum*. Fr. *cérise* (1st def.), *cérise* (2d def.). Ger. *Kirschbaum* (1st def.), *Kirsch* (2d def.). It. *ciliegia* (1st def.), *ciliegia* (2d def.). Sp. *cereza* (1st def.), *cereza* (2d def.). 1. The *Prunus cerasus* and other species of *Prunus* belonging to the section *Cerasus* (formerly regarded as a distinct genus). 2. The fruit of the same. [B. American bird-c. The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B. 275] American wild black c. The *Prunus serotina*. [B. 275] American wild red c. The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B. 275] Australian c. The *Eriocarpus cypripediformis*. [B. 185] Australian brush-c. The *Trichocarpa haurina*. [B. 275] Barbadoes c. The *Malpighia glabra* and the *Malpighia puniceifolia*, also the *Eugenia uniflora*. [B. 185, 275, 282]—**Bastard c.** 1. The *Prunus pseudo-cerasus*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Elæagnus tinifolia*. [B. 19, 282]—**Beech-c.** The *Trichocarpa laurina*. [B. 19, 275]—**Bigarreau c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) durandii* var. *conduriva*. [B. 275]—**Birch-c.** The *Betula lenta*. [B. 19.]—**Bird-c.** The *Prunus padus*. [B. 19, 185]—**Black c.** Lat. *cerasus nigra*. Fr. *cérise noire*. 1. The *Atropa belladonna*. 2. The black-hued variety of the fruit of *Prunus cerasus*. 3. The *Prunus serotina*. [B. 34, 275]—**Black-c. water.** See *AQUI CERASORUM NIGRUM*.—**Black choke-c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) lucida*. [B. 275]—**Black-fruited c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus* bearing black fruit. [B. 275]—**Broad-leaved c.** In the West Indies, the *Cordia macrophylla*. [B. 282]—**Brush-c.** The *Trichocarpa haurina*. [B. 19]—**Canadian c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) pumila*. [B. 275]—**Capollin bird-c.** The *Prunus capollin*. [B. 275]—**Cayenne c.** The *Eugenia Micheli*. [B. 275]—**C-bay.** The *Prunus bsdanica*. [B. 275]—**C. bounce.** C. brandy and sugar. [L. 73 a, 21.]—**C-crab.** A variety of the Siberian crabapple (the *Pirus malus baccata*). [B.]—**C-gum.** The gum obtained from the c.-tree. [B.]—**Cf. CERASIN.—C.-laurel.** Lat. *laurocerasus*. Fr. *laurier-cérise*. Ger. *Kirschlorbeer*. It. *lauriceraso*. Sp. *laural cereza*. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*; in America also the *Prunus caroliniana*. [B. 34]—**C.-laurel water.** See *AQUI LAURO-CERASI*.—**C-pepper.** The *Capsicum cerasiforme*. [B. 19, 275]—**C-pic.** 1. The *Heliotropium peruvianum* and the *Epidendrum hirsutum*; so called from the smell of the flowers. [B. 19, 275]—**C-pit.** C.-stone. The stony endocarp of the fruit of the c., inclosing the kernel or seed. [B.]—**C.-tree.** See C. (1st def.).—**C.-wood.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B.]—**Choke-c.** The *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Chummy c.** In the West Indies, the *Cordia alliodora*. [B. 19, 282]—**Common c.** The *Prunus cerasus*. [B. 275]—**Common bird-c.** The *Prunus padus*. [B. 1.]—**Cornelian c.** The *Cornus mascula*. [B. 19, 275]—**Cowhage c.** Cow-itch c. The *Malpighia urens*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Double-flowered c.** The double-flowered variety of *Prunus cerasus* and other species of c. [B. 275]—**Downy c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) pubescens*. [B. 275]—**Duke c.** A variety of *Cerasus (Prunus) arum*. [B. 34]—**Dwarf-c.** The *Prunus pumila*. [B. 275]—**English c.** A variety of *Cerasus (Prunus) arum*. [B. 34]—**Evergreen c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) caroliniana*. [B. 275]—**False c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) pseudo-cerasus*. [B. 275]—**Flemish c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B. 275]—**Fluid extract of wild c.** See *EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ FLUIDUM*.—**Gean c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) pumila*. [B. 275]—**Ground-c.** The *Cerasus chama-cerasus* and the genus *Physalis*. [B. 19, 34.]—**Hautbois c.** The *Prunus capollin*. [B. 275]—**Helmet-fruited c.** A variety of *Prunus juliana*. [B. 275.]—**Hottentot c.** The *Cassine macrocarpa* (*Maurocarpa capensis*). [B. 19, 263]—**Jamaica c.** The *Ficus pedunculata*. [B. 275, 282]—**Japan c.** The *Prunus japonica*. [B. 275.]—**Jerusalem c.** The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B. 34]—**Kentish c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B. 275.]—**Mahaleb c.** The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B. 275]—**Mayduke-c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B. 275]—**Morello c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B. 34]—**Native Australian c.** The *Eriocarpus cypripediformis*. [B. 19, 275.]—**Native c. of New South Wales.** The *Nelitris ingens*. [B. 19.]—**Naughty man's c.** The *Atropa belladonna*. [B. 275.]—**Nepal bird-c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) nepalensis*. [B. 275.]—**New South Wales c.** The *Nelitris ingens*. [B. 275.]—**Northern choke-c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) borealis*. [B. 275.]—**Ox-heart c.** A variety of *Prunus arum*. [B. 34.]—**Peach-leaved c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) persica folia*. [B. 275]—**Perfumed c.** The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B. 275.]—**Red c.** The red variety of the fruit of *Prunus cerasus*. [B.]—**Cf. Wild red c.—Red Cornish c.** The red variety of *Prunus padus*. [B. 275.]—**Red winter c.** The *Physalis alkekengi*. [B. 275.]—**Saint Julian's c.** The *Prunus juliana*. [B. 275.]—**Sand-c.** The *Prunus pumila*. [B. 34.]—**Saw-leaved c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) serrulata*. [B. 275]—**Somniferous winter-c.** The *Physalis Withneri* (*Wintersomnifera*). [B. 275]—**Spirit of black c's.** See *AQUI CERASORUM NIGRUM ALCOHOLICA*.—**Surinam c.** A species of *Eugenia*. [B. 275.]—**Syrup of wild c.** See *SIRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ*.—**West Indian c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) occidentalis*, also various species of *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*. [B. 275, 282.]—**White-heart c.** The *Cerasus (Prunus) durandii*. [B. 275.]—**Wild American black c.** Wild black c. The *Prunus serotina*. [B. 275.]—**Wild California c.** The *Prunus dermissa demissa*. [B. 275.]—**Wild c.** Ger. *Wildkirschbaum*. 1. The *Prunus arum*. 2. The *Prunus serotina*. 3. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 5, 34, 275.]—**Wild-c. bark.** Lat. *prunus virginiana* [U. S. Ph. Fr. *cortece de cerisier de Virginie*. Ger. *Wildkirschbark*. It. *cortece di edeapio*

salvatico. The bark of *Prunus virginiana*. [B. 5.]—**Wild red c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B. 34]—**Winter-c.** The *Physalis alkekengi* and the *Physalis oleracea*; also the *Physalis peruviana* and the *Cochlospermum latifolium*. [B. 19.]—**Wooden c.** The genus *Hakea*. [B. 275.]

CHERRY ROCK, n. *Chér'f'z' rock'*. A place in Gloucestershire, England, where there is a bitter water containing magnesia, sodium, and calcium sulphates, with some sodium chloride. [A. 319.]

CHERRY VALLEY, n. *Chér'f'z' val'f'z'*. A place in Oswego County, New York, near which there are springs containing various carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates. [A. 365.]

CHERSA Lat. n. f. *Ku'r'ch'z' sa'*. See **FACULA**.

CHERSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ku'r'(ch'z'e'r)-se'(sa'z'e'r)-a'*. Gr. *χέρση* (f. of adj. *χέρσος*, terrestrial). Of Galen, a name for various kinds of asp. [A. 325.]

CHERSTA (Lat.), **CHERSITES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Ku'r'(ch'z'e'r)-si'se'(ta'z', -te'z'e'z)*. Fr. *chersites, chersides*. Ger. *Landsechskroten*. A family or suborder of the *Chelonians*. [L. 153, 288.]

CHERSOCHELONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ku'r'ch'z'e'r so'so'z', ke'z'ch'e'z' on'z'e'z'*. From *χέρσος*, dry land, and *χελών*, a tortoise. Fr. *chersochelones*. The land-turtles. [L. 180.]

CHERSOLOPES (J. A. Ritgen) (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ku'r'ch'z'e'r so'so'z', ch'z'ol'op'e'z'es*. From *χέρσος*, dry land, and *ὄλεως*, one having a deceitful look. Fr., c. A family of ophidian reptiles, comprising venomous land serpents. [L. 180.]

CHERSOPHOLIDOPHIDES (J. A. Ritgen) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ku'r'(ch'z'e'r)-so'so'z'-hid'hu'd'-ro(ro'z')-ke'z'ch'e'z' on'z'e'z'es*. From *χέρσος*, dry land, *ὄλεως*, water, and *χελών*, a tortoise. Fr. *chersopholidophides*. A family of the *Reptilia*, comprising fresh-water tortoises. [L. 180.]

CHERSOPHOLIDOPHIDES (J. A. Ritgen) (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ku'r'(ch'z'e'r)-so'so'z'-fo'z'-id'ol'op'e'z'es*. From *χέρσος*, dry land, *ὄλεως*, a scale, and *ὄλεως*, a snake. Fr., c. A family of land serpents having the body covered with scales. [L. 180.]

CHERUTSCH, n. In Kamchatka, the *Spiraea chamaedrifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHERVI (Fr.), n. *Shér've*. 1. The *Caryum cervi*. 2. The *Sium sisarum*. 3. The *Sium latifolium*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. des marais**. The (*Emmenanthe*) *stibiosa*. [B. 173]—**C. faux, faux c.** The *Prunus silvestris*. [B. 121, 173.]—**Grand c. cultivé.** The *Pastinaca sativa*. [B. 173.]

CHERVIL, n. *Chu'r'vi'*. Lat. *cerefolium, cherophyllum*. Fr. *cervil*. Ger. *Kerbel, Kerschbaum*. It. *cervoglio*. Sp. *perifollo*. The *Anthriscus cerefolium* and other related plants. [B. 19, 75.]—**Cf. CEREFOLIUM.—Broad tooth-pick c.** The *Tordylium syriacum*. [B. 275.]—**Bur-c.** The *Anthriscus vulgaris*. [B. 275.]—**Cow-weed c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B. 275.]—**Garden-c.** The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B. 185.]—**Great c.** The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B. 19.]—**Mock-c.** 1. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. 2. The *Scandix pecten-venensis*. [B. 275]—**Needle-c.** The *Scandix pecten-venensis*. [B. 19]—**Parsnip-c.** The *Anthriscus bulbosus* (*Cherophyllum bulbosum*). [B. 19.]—**Spanish tooth-pick c.** The *Ami visnaga*. [B. 275.]—**Sweet c.** The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B. 19.]—**Tuberous-rooted c.** Turnip-rooted c. The *Cherophyllum bulbosum*. [B. 275]—**Wild c.** See *Mock-c.*

CHERVILLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ku'r'(ch'z'e'r)-vi'z'(vi'z')lu'm(h'u'm)*. Fr. *chervi, chervis*. Of Dodoens, the *Sium sisarum*. [B. 121, 173.]

CHESAS (Lat.), n. m. *Ke'z'(ch'z'e's)-a's(a's)*. Gen. *chesan'tos* (cise). Gr. *χέσας* (from *χέσσω*, to go to stool). A person affected with chesis. [A. 322.]

CHESBUG, n. *Ché's'bu'g*. The *Oniscus asellus*. [L. 77.]

CHESIA (Lat.), **CHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Ke'z'(ch'z'e's)-i'a'a'*, *kes'ch'e'z'is*. From *χέσσω*, to have an inclination to go to stool. A frequent and urgent inclination to go to stool. [A. 322.]

CHESS, n. *Ché's*. See **CHEAT.—C.-apple.** The *Pirus aria*. [B. 275.]

CHESSALONGA, n. The *Eupatorium glutinosum*. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xxiii, p. 222 (B.)]

CHESSSES, n. *Ché's'e'z*. The *Paeonia officinalis*. [L. 73.]

CHEST, n. *Ché'st*. Gr. *θώραξ*. Lat. *pectus*. Fr. *poitrine*. Ger. *Brust*. It. *petto*. Sp. *pecho*. See **THORAX.—Barrel-c.** A peculiar shape of the c., observed in old cases of pulmonary emphysema, in which the c. becomes barrel-shaped and moves up and down as if made of one piece, instead of expanding laterally. [B.]

CHESTNUT, n. *Ché'st'nu't*. Gr. *καστανός* (1st def.), *καστανία* (2d def.). Lat. *castanea*. Fr. *châtaigne, marron*. Ger. *Kastanie*. Marone. It. *castagna*. Sp. *castaña*. 1. The *Castanea vulgaris*. 2. Its fruit. [B.] 3. In the pl. c's, round or oval plates of horny epithelium on the inner surface of the forearm, above the carpal joint, in the *Equidae*, and near the upper extremity of the inner face of the metatarsus. [L. 121.]—**American c.** The *Castanea vulgaris*, var. *americana*. [B. 5.]—**Antilles c.** The *Cupania americana*. [B. 275.]—**Cape c.** 1. The *Brabejum stellatifolium*. 2. The *Calodendron capense*. [B. 185, 275.]—**C. chocolate.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes); made of ten or twelve chestnuts, torrefied and pounded and triturated with a little milk. The whole mass is then boiled with a pound of milk and passed through a sieve. To it are added 1 lb. of milk and a sufficient quantity of cinnamon and sugar, and the whole mass is again boiled together. 1. 162 a, 21. —**C.-leaves.** Lat. *castanea* [U. S. Ph.], *folia castanea*. Fr. *feuilles de châtaignier*. Ger. *Kastanienblätter*. It. *foglia di castagno*. Sp. *hojas de castaño*. The leaves of *Castanea vulgaris*. [B. 5.]—**C.-oak.** The *Quercus castanea*; also the timber of *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B. 19.]—**C.-**

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue, **U³**, lull, **U⁴**, full, **U⁵**, urn, **U⁶**, like u (German.)

CHIASTOS (Lat.), **CHIASTUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Kiēh²⁴²-a²st-²⁴st* (Gr., *χιαστός*, Fr., *chiastre*, Ger., *kraus*, forming as a n., *Krausbänder*). It., *chiastro*, Sp., *quastro*. Crossed, crucial, X-shaped; as a n., an old name for a form of bandage in which successive turns were made to cross each other over a given point. [A, 304; Orbanus (A, 325).] Cf. **CROSSED BANDAGE**.

CHIAVARDELO (It.), n. *Ke²²-v²²r-de²²llo*. The *Sorbus* (*Pyrus aria*). [B, 121.]

CHIBACA (Lat.), n. f. *Ki²²ch²²e²²ba²²ka²²*. A genus of lustrous plants. [A, 385.] **C. salutaris** (Bert.). A species found in southern Africa. The powdered bark is esteemed a specific for the very dangerous inflammation of the throat prevalent there. [A, 400a, 21.]

CHIBBA (Fr.), n. She-bo. See **CHIBOT**.

CHIBBA, CHIBBAL, CHIBBOL, CHIBE, n's. *Chi²²b²²a²², -²²l, -²²e*. A small sort of onion. [L, 56, 73.] Cf. **CEPLA** and **CHIBOLE**.

CHIBOU (Fr.), n. She-bu. The *Bursera gummiifera*; also the gum, c. resin, furnished by it. [B, 88, 173.] **C. resin**, Lat., *resina c.* Fr., *baume c.*, *resine c.*, *resine de gomari*. Ger., *Charz*, *C'gummi*, *Gomartgummi*. A resinous substance exuding from the bark of *Bursera gummiifera*; said to resemble gum elemi and to be employed in the preparation of ointments and plasters and internally as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys and lungs; rarely exported. [B, 19, 173, 180.]

CHIBOUL (Fr.), n. She-bul. See **CIBOUL**.

CHIBOULE (Fr.), n. She-bul. See **CIBOULE**.

CHIBUR (Ar.), n. Sulphur. [L, 77.] Cf. **CHYBUR**.

CHICA, n. 1. A red coloring matter extracted from the leaves of *Bignonia* c. Mixed with oil or fat, it is used by the South American Indians to smear upon their bodies. 2. A less correct form of *chicha* (1st and 2d def.). [B, 121, 185; L, 56, 73.] **C.-plant**, **C.-Trompetenbume** (Ger.). The *Bignonia* c. [B, 275; L, 80.]

CHICACHU, n. Of the South American Indians, the *Orbignia phaeocarpa*. [B, 121.]

CHICALOTL, n. See **CHICALOTL**.

CHICALOTE (Sp.), n. *Che-ka²²-lo²²ta*. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Argemone mexicana*. [A, 447.] 2. In California, the *Argemone hispida*; or, according to others, the *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 275; a, 14.]

CHICALOTL, n. Syn.: *chichicalotl*. In Mexico, the *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 88.]

CHICARRAZ, n. See **CHICHARRAZ**.

CHICASA (Lat.), n. f. *Che-ka²²sa²²*. From the American Indian name *Chicasaur*. Of Römer, a section of the genus *Prunus*. [B, 121.]

CHICCORY, n. See **CHICORY**.

CHICHA (Sp.), n. *Che²²cha²²*. 1. The *Sterculia* c. 2. A fermented liquor made from maize, the *Iniana dependens*, etc. 3. A faulty spelling for *chicha* (1st def.). [q. v.] [B, 19, 121, 180; B, 38, 18a, 21a.]

CHICHEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ki²²ch²²e²²ch²²e²²a²²* (Gr., *chichē*). Of Presl, see **STERULIA**.

CHICHAPE (Sp.), n. *Che²²cha²²pa*. In Bolivia, a variety of the *Celtis tala*. [B, 121, 214.]

CHICHARO (Sp.), n. *Che²²cha²²r-o*. The pea (*Pisum sativum*). [a, 14.]

CHICHARRAZ, n. In Cumana, the *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 88.]

CHICHE (Fr.), n. Shesh. The genus *Cicer*. [B, 121.]

CHICHICAHOATZON, n. In Mexico, the *Eryngium foetidum*. [B, 121.]

CHICHICAQUILITL, n. In Mexico, the *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Sonchus edulis*. [A, 447.]

CHICHICAYOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Bryonia variegata*. [A, 447.]

CHICHIKE, n. Fr., *chichiké*. See **CHICHIQUE**.

CHICHIM, n. In Egypt, the seeds of many kinds of *Cassia*, especially *Cassia absus* and *Cassia akakalis*. A powder made from these seeds is much employed as an antiphthalmic. [B, 93 (a, 21); B, 121.]

CHICHIMICUNA, n. In Peru, the *Nyctestium ferrugineum*. [B, 121.]

CHICHIN, n. See **CHICHIM**.

CHICHINGA (Hind.), n. The *Trichosanthes anguina*. [B, 172.]

CHICHIPATE, n. A Honduras plant, believed to be identical with *Cascara amara*. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 10, 1887, p. 299.]

CHICHIQUE, n. In Guatemala, the root of an unknown plant, used for intermittent fever. [B, 93.]

CHICHICUILITL, n. In Mexico, the *Solanum nigrum*. [A, 447.]

CHICHIRIA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [B, 172.]

CHICHITOUS, n. In the Mariana Islands, the *Achyranthes fruticosa*. [B, 121.]

CHICHLING, **CHICHLING-VETCH**, n's. A species of *Lathyrus*, the *Lathyrus sativus*. [B, 115.] See **CHICHLING-VETCH**.

CHICHIM, n. See **CHICHIM**.

CHICHMA (Lat.), n. f. *Ki²²ch²²e²²ch²²ma²²*. See **CHICHIM**.

CHICHMOL-CHICHIN, n. In Egypt, the *Cassia absus*. [B, 121.]

CHICHOULLLOS, n. In Provence, the fruit of *Celtis australis*. [B, 121.]

CHICHOULIER (Fr.), n. She-shur-le-a. The *Zizyphus sativa*. [B, 173.]

CHICHOW, n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [B, 19.] Cf. **CHIM**.

CHICK, n. *Chi²²k*. See **CHICKEN**.

CHICK, n. In India, a commercial name for crude opium. [E. M. Homes (B, 77).]

CHICKABERRY, n. *Chi²²k²²a²²be²²r²²i²²*. See **CHECKERBERRY**.

CHICKEN, n. *Chi²²k²²e²²n*. Gr., *ἀλεκτρίς*. Lat., *gallinula*. Fr., *poulet* the male, *poulette* the female. Ger., *Huhnchen*. It., *pulcino*. Sp., *polluelo*. The young of the domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*). [A, 301.]—**C.-breasted**. Affected with a deformity of the chest characterized by prominence of the sternum with lateral flattening; due to lordosis or to some chronic impediment to free inspiration. [L, 107.]—**C.-broth**. A broth made by boiling the flesh and bones of a fowl, salted and flavored and sometimes thickened with flour. **C.-cholera**. See under **CHOLERA**.—**C.-grape**. The *Vitis cordifolia*. [B, 275.]—**C.-meat**, **C's-meat**. The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]—**C.-pox**. See **VARICELLA**.—**C.-weed**. 1. The *Stellaria media*. 2. The *Cerastium triviale*. 3. The *Senecio vulgaris*. 4. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 19; L, 73.] Cf. **CHICKWEED**.—**C'-wort**. The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]—**Red c.-weed**. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B.]

CHICKERBERRY, n. *Chi²²k²²u²²r-be²²r²²i²²*. See **CHECKERBERRY**.

CHICKLING, n. *Chi²²k²²h²²n²²g*. See **CICHLING**.

CHICK-PEA, n. *Chi²²k²²pe*. The *Cacarractinum*. [B, 185.]

CHICKRASSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Chi²²k²²ra²²si²²a²²*. From Beng., *chickrassee*, the name of *C. tabularis*. Fr., *chickrassie*. Of A. Jussieu, a genus of meliaceous trees. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. tabularis** [A. Jussieu]. Syn.: *Scutellaria c.* (Roxburgh), *Plagiotaxis c.* (Wallich). A tree of British India, which has a close-grained wood (chittaceng-wood) and a powerfully astringent bark (cortex *chickrassia*) which is used medicinally in the East Indies. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 121, 172, 180.]—**Cortex chickrassie**. The bark of the *C. tabularis*. [B, 180.]

CHICKWEED, n. *Chi²²k²²wed*. 1. The genus *Alsine* (*Arenaria*); especially the *Alsine* (*Stellaria media*). 2. A commercial name for the *Rocella fusiformis*. [B, 19; L, 73.] 3. In the West Indies, the *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 282.]—**African c.** In the West Indies, the *Mollugo*. [B, 282.]—**American c.** The *Stellaria media*. [B, 275.]—**Bastard c.** 1. The *Sibthorpia europaea*. [Britt. and Holl.] 2. The *Bufonia ternifolia*. [B, 19.]—**Black wintergreen c.** The *Trientalis americana*. [B, 275.]—**C. family**. The *Caryophyllaceae*. [B, 19.]—**C. tribe**. The *Alsineae*. [B, 19.]—**C. wintergreen**. The *Trientalis*. [B, 34.]—**Chinese c.** The *Claytonia sibirica*. [B, 275.]—**Forked c.** The *Anychia* (*Queria*) *dichtoma*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Golden c.** A variety of the *Stellaria graminea*. [B, 275.]—**Great American c.** The *Stellaria pubera*. [B, 275.]—**Indian c.** The *Mollugo verticillata*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Ivy c.** The *Veronica hederifolia*. [A, 505.]—**Jagged c.** The *Holostium umbellatum*. [B, 275.]—**Mouse-ear c.** The genus *Cerastium*; especially the *Cerastium triviale*. [B, 19, 34, 275.]—**Purple c.** The *Arenaria* (*Spergularia*) *rubra*. [B, 275.]—**Sea-c.** The *Arenaria peploides*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Silver c.** The *Paronychia argyrocoma*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Water-c.** 1. The *Montia fontana*. 2. The *Malachium aquaticum*. 3. The *Callitriche verna*. [B, 19.]—**West Indian c.** The *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 275.]—**Wintergreen c.** See *C. wintergreen*.

CHICLANA (Sp.), **CHICLANA DE LA FRONTERA** (Sp.), n's. *Che²²kla²²na²², che²²kla²²na²² la²²* (from *fron²²ta²²*). A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate, hydrogen sulphide, and chlorides, used for drinking and bathing in respiratory and cutaneous diseases. [L, 49, 105.]

CHICLE, n. *Che²²k²²la*. A substance resembling balata, derived from Brazil and Mexico. Its source has not been certainly ascertained. A variety examined by Prochazka and Endemann consisted of chocolate-colored or flesh-colored, friable cakes which when chewed became a soft plastic mass, and upon heating emitted first a caramel-like odor and next the empyreumatic odor of burning caoutchouc. It contained 75 per cent. of caoutchouc, 9 per cent. of calcium oxalate (together with calcium sulphate and phosphate), 10 per cent. of arabin, 5 per cent. of sugar, and 0.5 per cent. of mineral salts soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**Brazilian c.** Syn.: *imiracene*, *mohica*, *cucas*. A variety derived from Brazil; according to Jackson, it is the extract (also known as *quararibum* and *burudum*) derived from *Monesia* bark (the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphorum*). [B, 270.]—**C'gummi** (Ger.). See **C.-C. prieto** (Sp.). Asphalt. [A, 44.]—**Mexican c.** Sp., *c. mexicana*. Syn.: *Mexican caoutchouc*. A variety obtained from Mexico and derived from the *Prosopis glandulosa* [B, 270], or from the *zapote* (*Sapota acris*), or from the *Sapota Muellieri*; used as a masticatory. [A, 447; B, 5; a, 14.]

CHICO (Sp.), n. *Che²²ko*. See **CHICHA** (3d def.).

CHICOCHE, t. See **CHICACHU**.

CHICON (Fr.), n. She-ko²²n²². The *Lactuca sativa*, var. *romana*. [B, 173.]

CHICONGO, n. An undetermined tree of Congo, used in that country as a purgative and for syphilis. [B, 88, 121.]

CHICOPATES, n. An old name for the *Agile marmelos*. [B, 121.]

CHICORACÉ (Fr.), adj. She-ko²²ra²²sa²². See **CHICORACEUS**.

CHICORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ki²²k²²e²²ch²²e²²ra²²ce²²æ* (Gr., *chicoraceæ*). Of Necker an order of plants, comprising the genera *Parris*, *Sonchus*, and *Hypochaeris*; by Dumortier made a family of the *Lupulaceae*, comprising *Chicorium* and *Leon-*

tolon; by A. Richard and Brongniart made a tribe of the *Camposita*. It corresponds nearly to the *Chicoraceae* of V. [B. 159.]

CHICORACEOUS, adj. Chik-or-a-shūs. Lat., *chicoraceus* Fr., *chicoracé*. Of the nature of or having the qualities of chicory. [L. 109.]

CHICORACEUS (Lat.), adj. Chik-chi²k or a-shūs-ké² n's. or s's. Fr., *chicoracé*. 1. See CHICORACEOUS. 2. In conchology, having a dilatation on the left border divided into different shaped points, said of univalve shells. [L. 189.]

CHICORÉE (Fr.), n. She-kor-a. The genus *Chicorium*. [B. 121.]—**Café de c.** Coffee made from chicory. [B. 48.]—**C. à café.** Chicory (the *Chicorium intybus*) used for the adulteration of coffee. [B. 38.]—**C. batarde.** The *Catananthe batarde*. [B. 173.]—**C. blanche.** 1. The *Chicorium endivia*. 2. The *Lactuca canadensis*. [B. 173.]—**C. de mer.** A popular name of several species of the genus *Urtica*. [B. 121.]—**C. d'hiver.** The *Cephus lunus*. [B. 173.]—**C. endive.** The *Chicorium endivia*. [L. 49.]—**C. frisée.** The *Chicorium endivia*, var. *crispum*. [B. 173.]—**C. sauvage.** Fr. Cod. 1. The *Chicorium intybus*; chicory. [B. 113, 173.]—**Eau de c.** See *Droctetum cicutum*.—**Extrait de c. fenilles** [Fr. Cod.] See *Extrait de chicorée*.—**Sirap de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.] See *Sirap de Ruciferae composé*. [B. 113 a, 21.]—**Tisane de c.** Fr. Cod. A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of chicory-leaves in 100 parts of boiling water, and then straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CHICORIA (Sp.), n. Che-kor-e-a². Syn.: *achicoria*. The *Chicorium intybus*. [L. 77.]—**C. de la tierra caliente.** In South America, the *Achoporphorus sessiliflorus*. [B. 19, 121.]

CHICORIACÉES (Fr.), n. pl. She-kor-e-a²-sa. The *Chicoriaceae*. [B. 121.]

CHICORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki²k(chi²i²k)-or/i²-u²m(u²m). See CHICORISM.

CHICORY, n. Chi²k/or-i². Fr., *chicorée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Feldspargel*, *Chicorie*. It., *chicoria*, *radicchio*. Syn.: *succory* The *Chicorium intybus*. [B. 19.]

CHICOT (Fr.), n. She-ko. Ger., *Strunck*, *Stumpf*. It., *radica*. Sp., *tocon*, *cuyo* of a tooth. 1. Literally, a stump or stub; the stump of a carious tooth. 2. The seed of *Moruga pleopispermata*. 3. The genus *Gymnocladus*, especially the *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B. 19, 121, 173.]—**C. du Canada.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B. 121.]

CHICOTIN (Fr.), n. She-kot-a²n². 1. An old name for colocynth, aloes, and other bitter drugs. 2. A preparation made of colocynth. 3. In Champagne, the *Arim maculatum*. 4. A root of the shape of a walnut, said to be derived from a Greenland species of *Telephium*. [B. 38, 121, 173.]—**Dragées de c.** See *Fructus colocynthidis preparati*.

CHICOURIEH, n. Thought to be the origin of the Greek *κίχουριον*. In Egypt, the *Chicorium*. [B. 121.]

CHICOURIÈS (Fr.), n. She-kur-le. See CHICOURLIER.

CHICOURYEH, n. See CHICOURIEH.

CHICOZAPOTE (Sp.), n. Che-ko-th²a²-po²ta. Mex., *chicozapoti*. See *Sapota achras*.

CHICUNCHILLI, n. In Quito, the *Ionidium microphyllum*. [B. 121.]

CHIDRA, n. The *Carludovicia rotundifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHIEN (Fr.), n. Shi²a²n². See CANIS 1st and 2d def's.—**C. roux.** The *Cibotium Barometz*. [B. 173.]

CHIENDENT (Fr.), n. Shi²a²n²-da³n². A popular name for several gramineous plants, especially *Triticum repens* and *Cynodon dactylon*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. à balais.** The *Andropogon ischaemum*. [B. 19, 121.]—**C. à bossette.** The *Dactylis glomerata*. [B. 121.]—**C. à brosses.** See *C. à balais*.—**C. à chapelet.** A variety of *Arrhenatherum arenaceum* having villose nodes. [B. 19, 121.]—**C. à perles.** 1. The *Triticum repens*. 2. See *C. à chapelet*.—**C. aquatique.** The *Glyceria fluitans*. [B. 121.]—**C. à vergettes.** See *C. à balais*.—**C. citronnelle.** The *Andropogon citratus*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. commun.** See *C. officinal*.—**C. de la manne.** See *C. aquatique*.—**C. des boutiques.** See *C. officinal*.—**C. des Indes.** The *Andropogon muricatum*. [B. 121.]—**C. du Parnasse.** The *Parnassia palustris*. [B. 173.]—**C. flexible.** Flexible asbestos. [L. 41.]—**C. flottant.** See *C. aquatique*.—**C. fossile.** See *C. flexible*.—**C. marin.** 1. The *Arundo arenaria*. 2. The *Potamogeton maritimus*. 3. An old name for several species of *Fucus*, *Zostera*, and *Posidonia*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. musqué.** The *Anthropogon schœnanthus*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. officinal** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ordinaire.** The *Triticum repens*. [B.]—**C. pied-de-poule.** The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. queue-de-rat.** The *Alopecurus arvensis*. [B. 38.]—**C. queue-de-renard.** The *Alopecurus pratensis*. [B. 121, 173.]—**C. ruban.** The *Phalaris plectra*. [B. 121, 173.]—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.], A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *Triticum repens* in 8 parts of cold distilled water for 12 hours, decanting, and evaporating to the consistency of a soft extract. [B. 113 a, 21.]—**Gros c.** See *C. pied-de-poule*.—**Gros c. à croûtes** (ou à torches). See *C. à chapelet*.—**Petit c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *C. officinal*.—**Tisane de c.** Fr. Cod. A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of *Triticum repens* for half an hour in enough water to make 1,000 parts of tisane. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CHIENNÉE (Fr.), n. Shi²a²n-a. Colchicum. [L. 109.]

CHIER, WILD CHIER, n's. Ker. The *Chieranthus chieri*. [A. 505.]

CHIETZAPOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Achras sapota*. [B. 121.]

CHIFFIR, n. An old name for sulphur. [Johnson (B. 200).]

CHIFFONNÉ (Fr.), n. Shef-on-a. In botany, corrugated. [B. 121.]

CHIFIR, n. See CHIFFIR.

CHIGGO, CHIGGRE, n's. See CHIGOE.

CHIGNITE, n. In Africa, the white, hard, aromatic substance obtained from *Combretum baderianum*. [B. 185.]

CHIGNON (Fr.), n. Shen-yo²n². In mammals and birds, the nape of the neck. [L. 180.]

CHIGOE, n. Chi²g'o. Fr., *chique*. It., *pulce penetrante*. Sp., *nigua*. In the West Indies and South America, the *Pulex* (see *Sarcophaga*, seu *Dermatophiles penetrans*). [L. 322.]

CHIGOMIER (Fr.), n. She-gom-i²-a. The genus *Combretum*, especially the *Combretum alternifolium* (*Poiraea alternifolia*). [B. 93, 121.]

CHIGOUMA, n. In Guiana, a native name for the *Combretum*. [B. 121.]

CHIGRE, n. See CHIGOE.

CHIHUCHINE, n. See KARATAS Plumieri.

CHIKAI (Telugoo), **CHIKÁKAI** (Guz.), n's. The *Acacia concinna*. [A. 479; B. 172.]

CHIKANÁ PÁTA (Mah.), n. The *Sida cordifolia* and other species of *Sida*. [A. 479.]

CHI-KEU, CHIKOH, n's. In Cochinchina, the *Citrus fulva* of Loureiro. [B. 121.]

CHILACAYOTE (Sp.), n. Chel-a²-ka²-yo²ta. The *Cucurbita perennis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 225 (B); B. 66; a, 14.]

CHILACAYOTL (Mex.), n. The fruit of *Cucurbita lagenaria*. The flesh, when boiled, is of good taste, but so fibrous that it appears like a mass of hair, and a conserve made of the same is called *cabellos de angeles* (angels' hair). [A. 14.]

CHILAGOZA (Mah.), n. The *Pinus gerardiana*. [A. 479.]

CHILALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(chel)-a²-a²i²/ji²(gi²)-a². See CHEILALGIA, and for other words in *Chil-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cheil-*.

CHILBA-DONA, n. In Turkestan, the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 256 (B).]

CHIL-BINGE (Hind.), **CHILBINJ**, n's. The *Strychnos potatorum*. [A. 308; B. 5.]

CHILBLADDER, CHILBLAIN, n's. Chi²l'bla²d-u²r, -blan. From A.-S., *cēle*, cold, and *blēgan*, a boil. Gr., *χίμελον*. Lat., *pernio*. Fr., *engelure*. Ger., *Frostbeule*. It., *gelone*, *pedigione*. Sp., *sabañones*. A painful inflammatory swelling of the skin of the fingers, toes, heel, or other parts of the foot or hand, caused by exposure to cold, and attended by tenderness, vesication, and sometimes sloughing or ulceration. [E.]

CHILCA (Sp.), n. Chel'ka². In South America, the *Baccharis umbelliformis* and other shrubby species of *Baccharis*. [B. 19, 88; 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B).]—**C. dulce.** A species used as an alternative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 762 (L).]

CHILD-BEARING, n. Child'ba²r-i²ng. The process of parturition, also the function of bringing forth children, apart from an individual gestation.

CHILBED, n. Child'be²d. Fr., *couches*. Ger., *Kindbett*, *Kreissbett*. It., *parto*, *tempo del parto*. Sp., *parto*. The lying-in state; the confinement incident to parturition.

CHILD-BIRTH, n. Child'bu²rth. See PARTURITION.

CHILD-CROWING, n. Child'kro²i²ng. See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

CHILDERING, n. Child'u²r-i²ng. See CHILD-BEARING.

CHILDHOOD, n. Child'hu²d. Gr., *παῖς*. Lat., *puerilitas*, *pueritia*. Fr., *enfance*. Ger., *Kindheit*. It., *infanzia*, *puerizia*. Sp., *infancia*, *niñez*, *puericia*. The state of being a child, of not having arrived at puberty; as distinguished from infancy, the period between the completion of the first dentition and the establishment of puberty.—**Second c.** The period of the childishness of old age.

CHILDING CUDWEED, n. Child'i²ng-ku²d-wed. The *Filago germanica*. [A. 505.]

CHILDING PINK, CHILDS SWEET WILLIAM, n's. Child'i²ng-pi²n²k, -swet-wi²l'ya²m. The *Dianthus prolifer*. [A. 505.]

CHILD-MURDER, n. Child'mu²r-du²r. See INFANTICIDE.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, n. Chi²ld're²n o²y i²z'ra²-e²l. A garden species of *Campanula*, also of *Ister*. [A. 505.]

CHILE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Chel'a. See CAPSICUM.—**C. ancho.** The *Capsicum cordiforme*. [A. 447.]—**C. chiltepin, C. chiltepique.** The *Capsicum annuum* and *Capsicum microcarpum*. [Schiede and Doppe and Oliva A. 447.]—**C. pasilla.** The *Capsicum longum*. [A. 447.]—**C. quanchilli.** The *Capsicum frutescens*. [A. 447.]

CHILENCHILE, n. In the West Indies, the *Sesbania occidentalis*. [B. 121.]

CHILIA, n. See CHILCA.

CHILI COJOTE, n. See CHILACAYOTE.

CHILIFICHTE (Ger.), n. Kel'e-fi²ch²-te². See ARACARIA imbricata.

CHILILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Chel-el'yo. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A. 447.]—**C. de cerro.** The *Clematis sericea*. [A. 447.]

CHILIMOLIA, n. The *Azara Humboldtii*. [B. 121.]

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

CHIMICO-ANALATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kīmīk-ō-an-a-lā-tī-ek. Pertaining to chemical analysis. [L. H.]

CHIMICO-PHYSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kīmīk-ō-fī-zī-ek. Pertaining to physics and to chemistry. [L. H.]

CHIMIE (Fr.), n. Kīmīe. See CHEMISTRY. **C. analytique**. See Analytical CHEMISTRY. **C. judiciaire**, **C. légale**. See Forensic CHEMISTRY. **C. philosophique**. See General CHEMISTRY.

CHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kīmīk. See CHEMICAL.

CHIMISME (Fr.), n. Kīmī-zm. 1. See CHEMISM. 2. Chemical composition, said of humors and living tissues. (Holzer, "Schädelheilm.", Mar. 6, 1889, p. 71, a. 18.)

CHIM-MI-VU, n. In Cochon China, the *Arum cucurbitatum*. [B. 121]

CHIMNEY-PLANT, n. Chīm-nē-plānt. The *Campanula patula* L. [B. 19, 275.]

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, **CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS**, n's. Chīm-nē-sweep, sweep-erz. The *Pterodon lanceolata* and the *Lagotis campestris*, also their heads. [B. 275.]

CHIMO (Sp.), n. Chimo. A paste made by boiling down tobacco pipes, various stuffing matters being added; used in Venezuela as a mastatory. [A. 14.]

CHIMOLEA LANA Parnocelis. (Lat.), n. f. Kīm-ō-lē-ā-nā. An obscure term for a certain mineral efflorescence. [A. 325.]

CHIMON (Lat.), n. m. Kīm-ō-mō-nō-n. See CHIMON.

CHIMONANTHE (E. Lat.), n. f. Kīm-ō-nā-n-thē. A subgenus of the *Althaea* species of the *Calceuthea*, consisting of the single genus *Chimonanthus*. [B. 170.]

CHIMONICHA (Mod. Gr.), n. The *Cymbula ciliolus*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CHIMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Kīm-ō-fī-lā. See CHIMAPHILA.

CHIMOPHILIN, n. Kīm-ō-fī-lī-n. See CHIMAPHILIN.

CHIMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kīm-ō-m-ūs. The scoria or dross of metals. [B. 200.]

CHIN, n. Chēn. A. S. *canis*, *cyn*. Gr. *yeu*, *yeveu*. Lat. *mentum*. Fr. *menton*, Ger. *Kinn*. It. *mento*. Sp. *barba*. 1. In man, the lower and fore part of the face; the forward prominence of the lower jaw and near the symphysis with the overlying soft parts. 2. In birds, the space between the branches of the lower jaw, the upper throat. [L. 149, 241.]

CHINA (Lat.), n. f. Kīm-ō-nā; Fr. *ken-a*; Ger. *chēn-a*; It. *ken-a*; Sp. *chen-a*. 1. Of Sydenham, the *Smilax* c. of Linnaeus. 2. *Cinchona*; a term used especially by German authors. 3. Of the Northern Ph., *Cinchona* bark. [B. 90, 95.] Cf. *CINCHONA*. **Americana**. Ger. *Amerikanische Cinchona*. The *Smilax peruviana*. [B. 180, 200.] **Aqualeucis cum c.**. See *Infusum chinat aqualeucis*. **Bastard c.**. See *Uncaria c.* **Bastardwurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Smilax pseudo-c.* [L. 30.] **Bedeckte Könige** (Ger.). See *C. catappa convoluta*. **Berg-C.** Ger. *See C. montana*. **Blasse C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *ovata*. Ruiz and Pavón. The bark of *Cinchona ovata*. [B. 18.] **Blasse Jaén-C.** Ger. *See C. flava*. **Blasse Ten-C.** Ger. *See C. flava*. **Bogotá-C.** Ger. *See C. flava*. **Brasilianische C.** Gmelin (Ger.). *See C. piana* 1st def. **Cacao tabulata cum c.** Ger. *C. Chokolade*. A preparation made of 6 oz. of cacao, 5 oz. of powdered cinchona, 8 oz. of sugar, and 1 drachm of black balsam of Peru. [L. 30, a. 21.] **Caffea cum c.** See *Coffea cum c.* **Californische C.** Ger. *See C. californica*. **Calisaya-C.** Ger. *See CALISAYA* bark. **Carabische C.** Ger. *See CARABISCH*. **Crinde C.** Ger. *See C. caribaea*. **Carthagena-C.** Ger. *See C. flava* fibrosa and *Carthagena* bark. **C. athonalies**. See *Huamalies*. **C. Cabud** Ger. *See C. baccata*. **C. chinensis**. See *C. chinensis*. **C. alba** Lat. *See C. alba*. **C. alba granatensis** (Lat.). The bark of *Ladenbergia* (Cascarilla) *macrocarpa*. [B. 250.] **C. alba payta** Lat. *See C. alba*. **C. alba Payta**. **C. ale**. See *C. ale*. **C. alba**. In Caylon, the *Smilax* c. [B. 121; L. 105.] **C. amarilla**. More properly, *Quina amarilla*. See *Yellow cinchona* bark. **C. amaro-aromatica**. Angustura bark. [B. 180.] **C. americana**. See *Uncaria c.* **C. catho** Ger. *Quinine ether*. [B. 270.] **C. Aufguss** (Ger.). **C. aufguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum cinchonae*. **C. baltensis**. See *northern cinchona*. **C. bark**. The bark of *Buena c. rosea* *laevigata*. [B. 19.] **C. basen** (Ger.). See *Cinchona alkaloids*. **C. baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona*. [B. 180.] **C. bicolor** Lat. *C. bicolorata*. See *Cinchona bicolor*. **C. bier** (Ger.). A preparation made of 1 part of cinchona, 100 parts of water, and 8 of brown sugar. [L. 30 (a. 21).] **C. blau** (Ger.). A blue pigment, soluble in water, derived from an aniline color by treatment with sulphuric acid. [B. 49.] **C. bogotensis**. Yellow cinchona bark. [B. 180.] **C. boliviana**. The bark of *Cinchona boliviana*. [B. 250.] **C. brachycarpa**. Ger. *Kurzstielige C.* The *Ernstia brachycarpa*. [B. 180.] **C. brasiliana do Mato**. The bark of *Ernstia cuspidata*. [B. 180.] **C. brasilienensis** de Minas Fr. The bark of *Rimonia feruginea*. [B. 180.] **C. californica**, **C. californica**. Fr. *ququina californica*. Ger. *californische C.* The bark of *C. rosea* *laevigata*; it is highly astringent and contains quinic acid, but no alkaloids. [B. 180, 250.] **C. calisaya**. The bark of *Cinchona calisaya*. [B. 180, 250.] **C. calisaya convoluta**. **C. calisaya cum epidermide**. Quilled calisaya bark. [B. 250.] **C. calisaya** *Cinchona* bark. **C. calisaya fibrosa**. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* and *Cinchona ovata*. [B. 270.] **C. calisaya morado** (Sp.). See *C. boliviana*. **C. calisaya plana**. Flat calisaya bark. [B. 270.] **C. Carabaya**. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B. 250.]

C. caribaea. The bark of *Ernstia caribaea*. [B. 180.] **C. c. China**. Cinchona bark. [B. 180, 180.] **C. c. von Ostindien** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona peltata*. [B. 180.] **C. Chokolade** (Ger.). See *Cacao tabulata cum c.* **C. cinerea**. See *Pale cinchona* bark. **C. cordifolia**. The *Cinchona* c. of Buena. [B. 180.] **C. coronalis** Lat. *C. coronata*. [B. 250.] **C. coronaria**. Ordinary Loxa-bark; a variety of brown cinchona-bark, occurring in commerce more frequently than the crown-bark of Loxa, and, according to Martius, derived from *Cinchona condaminea* and *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B. 180.] **C. corumbifera**. The bark of *Ernstia corumbifera*. [B. 180.] **C. euprea** Lat. *See RHEMIA pubescens* and *RHEMIA purdicana*. **C. Cusco**. Cusco bark. [B. 180.] **C. de Bahia rubra**. See *C. nora basalis*. **C. de Carthagena**. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B. 180.] **C. de Carthagena** bark. **C. de Carthagena dura**. See *Hard Carthagena* bark. **C. de Carthagena fibrosa**. See *C. flava fibrosa*. **C. de Canea**. See *C. nora surinamensis*. **C. de Cusco**, **C. de Cuzco**. See *C. Cusco* and *C. Carthago*. **C. de Guamalies**. See *Huamalies*. **C. de Guanuco**. See *Huamalies*. **C. de Jaén** Fr. *See C. de Jaén*. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *ovata*. [B. 48; L. 135.] **C. de Jaen pallida**. A pale bark derived from *Cinchona pubescens*, *Cinchona viridiflora*, and some other species. [B. 270.] **C. de Loxa**. See *Loxa* bark. **C. de Loxa ordinaria**. See *C. condaminea*. **C. de México**. Mex Ph. Sp. *See Smilax pseudo-c.*, the root of which is official in the Mex. Ph. [B. 220.] **C. de Para**. A brownish-colored bark, perhaps from a species of *Ladenbergia*, containing paricine. [B. 250.] **C. de Para rubra**. See *C. nora brasiliensis*. **C. de piura**. See *C. de Para pallida*. **C. de Rio de Janeiro** (See *Jaeniro*). See *C. nora brasiliensis*. **C. der philippinischen Inseln** (Ger.). The bark of the *Ernstia cuspidata* of Römer and Schultes. **C. de Santa Fé** (Sp.). Yellow cinchona (Carthagena) bark. [B. 180.] **C. di Santa Lucia** (It.). The bark of *Ernstia floribunda*. [B. 48.] **C. do Mato** Port. *See C. brasiliensis do Mato*. **C. du Brésil** Fr. *See C. dura*. **granatensis**, **C. dura levis**. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B. 270.] **C. dura peruviana**, **C. dura suberosa**. The bark of *Cinchona lutea* and *Cinchona pubescens*. [B. 250.] **C. Eisenwein** (Ger.). See *Vinum FERRI amarum*. **C. Essenz** (Ger.). See *Tinctura cinchonae*. **C. Extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum cinchonae* and *Extractum chinat*. **C. Extract mit Wein bereitet** (Ger.). See *Extractum cinchonae*. **C. Fernambuco**. The bark of *Centrosema speciosum*. [B. 48.] **C. flava**. Yellow cinchona bark. [B. 180.] **C. flava de Santa Fé** (Sp.). See *C. de Santa Fé*. **C. flava dura**. 1. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*. 2. Of Karsten, the bark of *Cinchona lanceifolia*. [B. 5, 180, 270.] **C. flava dura levis**. See *C. flava dura* 1st def. **C. flava dura Pitaya** [Karsten]. The bark of *Cinchona lanceifolia*, var. *discolor*. [B. 270.] **C. flava suberosa** (Berg.). The bark of *Cinchona lutea*. [B. 270.] **C. flava fibrosa**. 1. The bark of *Cinchona lanceifolia*. 2. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. 3. Of Goebel, the bark of *Cinchona lanceifolia*, var. *vera*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B); B. 23, 270.] **C. flava fibrosa rubiginosa**. The bark of *Cinchona lanceifolia*, var. *obtusifolia*. [B. 270.] **C. flava paracensis**. See *C. flava fibrosa* 1st def. **C. flava straminea**. See *C. flava fibrosa*. **C. fusca**. See *Pale cinchona* bark. **C. Galathea** (Ger.). See *Galathea de Lichen*, *See KINA KINA*. **C. Gerb-säure** (Ger.). Quinotannic acid. [B. 180.] **C. gewächse** (Ger.). The *Cinchonae*. [B. 180.] **C. gialla** (It.). Yellow cinchona bark. [B. 10.] **C. grigia** (It.). **C. grisea**. Pale cinchona bark. [B. 10.] **C. Guamalies**. See *Huamalies*. **C. Guanuco**. See *Huamalies*. **C. Harz** (Ger.). See *Extractum cinchonae*. **C. Havane**. See *Huamalies*. **C. Huamalies**. 1. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*; also the larger specimens of the bark of *Cinchona condaminea*. [B. 270.] 2. See *Huamalies*. **C. Huánuco** (Sp.). See *Huamalies*. **C. indica**. Any variety of cinchona derived from trees cultivated in the East Indies. [B. 270.] **C. Jaen**. See *C. de Jaen pallida*. **C. Jaen nigricans**. See *Pseudocinchona*. **C. Jaen pallida** (Berg.). The bark of *Cinchona ovata*. [B. 270.] **C. jamaicensis**. See *C. caribaea*. **C. javanica**. Any variety of cinchona derived from trees cultivated in Java. [B. 270.] **C. Kaf-fee** (Ger.). See *Coffea cum c.* **C. lambertiana**. The bark of *Cascarilla* *lambertiana*. [B. 250.] **C. lanceifolia**. See *CINCHONA lanceifolia*. **C. Loxa**. The younger specimens of the bark of *Cinchona urutisinga*. [B. 270.] **C. lutea**, **C. lutescens**, **C. naranjada** (Sp. [more properly *quina naranjada*]). Yellow cinchona bark. [B. 180.] **C. marmorina** (Lat.). See *Cinchona bicolor*. **C. martinicensis**. See *C. montana*. **C. mit herzförmigen Blättern** (Ger.). The *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B. 180.] **C. montana**. Ger. *Berg-C.* The bark of *Ernstia floribunda*. [B. 180.] **C. mors-sellen** (Ger.). See *MORSSELLI chinat*. **C. nodosa**. The *Smilax* c. [B. 180.] **C. nova**. 1. In Germany, in the 17th century, cascarilla bark (the bark of *Croton eluteria*). [B. 23.] 2. See *Cinchona nora*. **C. nova brasilienensis**. The bark of *Buena* (Cascarilla) *hexandra*. [B. 180, 270.] **C. nova granatensis**, **C. nova surinamensis**. See *CASCARILLA magnifolia*. **C. occidentalis**. The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180.] **C. officinalis**. Loxa bark. [B. 180.] **C. orientalis**. 1. The *Smilax* c. [B. 200.] 2. See *C. root*. **C. ovalifolia**. See *Cinchona ovalifolia*. **C. pallida**. See *Pale cinchona* bark. **C. payta**. In Chilo, the *Flavescens* *montana*. [B. 93.] **C. peruviana**. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B. 23.] **C. piaol**, **C. piaoli** [Geiger]. 1. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. 2. The bark of *Ernstia souzanum*. [B. 48, 180.] **C. Pitaya**. See *Pitaya* bark. **C. Piton**. See *C. caribaea*. **C. Pitaya**. See *CINCHONA Pitaya*. **C. pomade** (Ger.). A preparation used to prevent the hair from falling out; made of 1 oz. of finely powdered red cinchona and about 2 drachms each of almond oil, oil of bergamot, and essence of vanilla. [L. 30, a. 21.] **C. ponderosa**. The *Smilax* c. [B. 180.] **C. pseudo-loxa**. The smaller specimens of the bark of *Cinchona condaminea*; also the bark of *Cinchona nitida*. [B. 270.] **C. pseudorubra**. See *C. nora brasiliensis*. **C. pubescens**. See *Cinchona pubescens*. **C. pulver** (Ger.). See *Pulvis chinat*. **C. purpurea**. See *CIN-*

O, no; O2, not; O3, whole; Th, thm; Th2, the; U, like oo in too; U2, blue; U3, lull; U4, full; U5, urn; U6, like ü (German).

CHONA purpurea. *C. radix*, *C. radix officinarum*. See *C. root*.
-C. regia. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *C. regia nuda*, *C. regia plana*, *C. regia sine epidermide*. Flat calisaya-bark. [B. 20.] Cf. *Yellow cinchona bark*. *C. regia*. *Cinchona bark*. [B. 180.] *-Crindenbaum* (Ger.). The genus *Cinchona*. [B. 20.] *-Crinden-Brustlechte* (Ger.). The *Thaladroma cinchonum*. [B. 180.] *-Crod* (Dan.). The *Smilax* c. [B. 88.] *C. root*, Lat., *china* (seu *c. radix*). The rhizome of *Smilax* c. [B. 185.] *-C. root-plant*. The *Smilax* c. *Smilax ferax*. [B.] *C. rosa*. The bark of *Cinchona rosacea*. [B. 250.] *C. rosea*. See *C. nova surinamensis*. *C. rosea* (It.). Red cinchona bark. [B. 10.] *-Croth* (Ger.). Cinchona red. [B.] *-C. rubiginosa*. An orange-colored fibrous variety of cinchona-bark which is sometimes, but improperly, used for the red bark. Much of the bark formerly classed under this name was probably derived from *Cinchona linifolia*. [B. 33, 93.] *-C. rubra*. See *Red cinchona bark*. *C. rubra brasiliensis*, *C. rubra de Rio de Janeiro*. See *C. californica*. *-C. rubra spuria*. The bark of *Cascarilla hezandra*. [B. 270.] *C. rubra spuria Berg.* The bark of *Cinchona coccinea*. [B. 270.] *C. rubra suberosa Berg.* See *C. martinicensis*. *-C. sauer* (Ger.). Of or pertaining to quinic acid; with the name of a base, the quinate of that base. [B.] *-C. saure* (Eth.). Quinic acid. [B.] *-C. saure-Aethylster* (Ger.). Ethyl quinate. [B.] *-C. savanilla*. See *C. nova surinamensis*. *-C. smilax* (Ger.). The *Smilax* c. [L. 80.] *-C. spinosa*. The *Catesbaia spinosa*. [B. 180.] *-C. spuria*, *C. spuria nodosa*. The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180, 200.] *-C. steechwinde* (Ger.). The *Smilax* c. [B. 180.] *-C. sternflechte* (Ger.). The *Asterisca cinchonaria*. [B. 180.] *-C. supposita*. The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180, a, 21.] *-C. surinamensis*. See *C. nova surinamensis*. *-C. syrup* (Ger.). See *Syrupus de cinchona cum vino parutus*. *-C. Tecamez*. See *Cinchona bicolor*. *-C. tecta*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B. 270.] *-C. tena*. See *C. de Jaen pallida*. *-C. Ten fusca*. See *C. pseudo-loxa*. *-C. tenu*. See *C. de Jaen pallida*. *-C. tintur* (Ger. Ph.). (Ger.). *C. tinktur* (Ger.). See the major list. *-C. triangularis*. See *C. nova brasiliensis*. *-C. tubulata*. See *C. tecta*. *-C. Uritsinga suberosa*. See *C. parvifolia*. *-C. Valparaiso*. See *C. nova surinamensis*. *-C. vera*. The *Smilax* c. [B. 180.] *-C. von Cantagallo* (Ger.). See *ARARIBA bark*. *-C. von Glava* (Ger.). The bark of *Cordia febrifuga*. [B. 180.] *-C. von Pianhy* (Ger.). The bark of *Eosostema souzani*. [B. 180.] Cf. *C. pidi*. *-C. von Rio Janeiro* (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*. [B. 180.] *-C. von Santa Ana* (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B. 270.] *-C. von Santa Lucia* (Ger.). See *C. martinicensis*. *-C. von Santo Domingo* (Ger.). The bark of *Eosostema angustifolia*. [B. 180.] *-C. von Sheopore* (Ger.). The bark of *Hymenodictyon flaccidum*. [B. 48.] *-C. von Winaab* (Ger.). The bark of *Hymenodictyon thyriformum*. [B. 48.] *-C. vulgaris officinarum*. See *C. root*. *-C. Wein* (Ger. Ph.). (Ger.). See *Vinum chinae*. *-C. wurzel* (Ger.). See *C. root*. *-C. wurzelpilz* (Ger.). The *Rhizomorpha cinchona*. [B. 180.] *-C. wurzel-Steechwinde* (Ger.). The *Smilax* c. [L. 80.] *-C. wythe*. The *Smilax balbisiana*. [B. 282.] *-C. Yanucoo nigra* (Batka). See *C. pseudo-loxa*. [B. 180.] *-C. Yauucoo*. See *Huanuco*. *China radix*. See *C. root*. *-China spinosa cortex*. The bark of *Catesbaia spinosa*. [B. 48.] *China vera radix*. See *Radix china vera*. *-Coffea cum c.* (Ger., Chap.). A beverage made by infusing a mixture of 1 drachm of powdered cinchona and 2 drachms or more of coffee. [L. 30 (a, 21).] *-Confectio chinae antimonialis*. See *Electuarium chinae antimoniale*. *Cortex chinae*. See *Cinchona bark* and *Red cinchona bark*. *-Cortex chinae albus*. The bark of *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. [B.] *-Cortex chinae angustifoliae*. The bark of *Eosostema angustifolium*. [B. 180.] *Cortex chinae aurantiacus*. Yellow cinchona bark. [B. 270.] *Cortex chinae bicoloratae*. See *Cinchona bicolor*. *Cortex chinae brachycarpa*. The bark of *Eosostema brachycarpum*. [B. 180.] *Cortex chinae californicae* (seu californice). See *C. californica*. *-Cortex chinae californice spurie*. A bark having the anatomical characters of *Arariba bark*. [B. 270.] *-Cortex chinae calisaya*. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *Cortex chinae calisaya convolutus*. Quilled calisaya bark. [B. 95.] Cf. *Yellow cinchona bark*. *-Cortex chinae calisaya planus*. Flat calisaya-bark. [B. 95, 250.] Cf. *Yellow cinchona bark*. *Cortex chinae caribaeus*. See *C. caribaea*. *-C. china convolutus*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.] Cf. *Yellow cinchona bark*. *Cortex chinae corymbiferae*. See *C. corymbifera*. *Cortex chinae Cusco*. *Cortex chinae Cusco verus*. See *Cusco bark*. *Cortex chinae de Loxa*. *Loxa bark*. [B. 180.] *Cortex chinae de Rio Janeiro*. See *C. nova brasiliensis*. *Cortex chinae flavus*. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *Cortex chinae flavus de Carthagenia durus*. The bark of *Cinchona candajuba*. [B. 250.] *Cortex chinae flavus de Cuzco*. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*. [Karsten (B. 270).] *-Cortex chinae flavus durus*. See *Hard Cinthona bark*. *-Cortex chinae flavus fibrosus*. See *C. flava fibrosa*. *Cortex chinae flavus lignosus*. See *C. flava dura* (1st def.). *-Cortex chinae flavus Maracibo*. The bark of *Cinchona lupanensis* and *Cinchona candajuba*. [B. 250.] *-Cortex chinae flavus Porto Cabello*. See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.). *-Cortex chinae fuscus* (seu fuscus). See *Pale cinchona bark*. *-Cortex chinae fuscus officinalis*. See *C. corona ordinaria*. *-Cortex chinae griseus*. See *Pale cinchona bark*. *Cortex chinae Huanualis*. See *Huanualis*. *-Cortex chinae Huanuco*. See *Huanuco*. *Cortex chinae Jaen*. See *C. de Jaen pallida*. *-Cortex chinae jamaleensis*. See *C. caribaea*. *Cortex chinae Loxa*. *Loxa bark*. [B. 180.] *Cortex chinae Loxa ordinaria*. See *C. corona ordinaria*. *Cortex chinae luteus*. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *Cortex chinae Maracibo*. See *Cortex chinae flavus Maracibo*. *Cortex chinae marmorata*. See *Cinchona bicolor*. *Cortex chinae monopolis*. Flat calisaya bark. [B. 250.] *Cortex chinae nepalensis*. The bark of *Mussaenda tocinia*. [A. 190 (15).] *Cortex chinae novae*. See *C. nova surinamensis*. *-Cortex chinae Piton*. See *C. Piton*. *-Cortex chinae pseudo-loxa*. See *C. pseudo-loxa*. *-Cortex chinae regia* (seu regius). See *Yellow cinchona bark*.

Cortex chinae regius convolutus. See *C. calisaya convoluta*. *-Cortex chinae regius planus*. See *C. calisaya plana*. *-Cortex chinae ruber*. See *Red cinchona bark*. *-Cortex chinae rubiginosus*. See *C. rubiginosa*. *-Cortex chinae Sanctae Luciae*. See *C. martinicensis*. *-Cortex chinae spinosa*. See *C. spinosa*. *-Cortex chinae spuria*. *Cascarilla bark*. [B. 180.] *-Cusco* (Ger.). See *Cusco bark*. *Decoctum chinae* (Norw. Ph.). See *Decoctum cinchonae flavae*. *Decoctum chinae acidulum* (Russ. Ph.). *Decoctum chinae acidum* (Norw. Ph.). A decoction made, according to the Norw. Ph., of 10 parts of pulverized calisaya-bark, 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid of the sp. gr. 1.083, and a sufficient quantity of water to make 100 parts. The Russ. Ph. directs 8 parts of calisaya-bark, 1 part of alcohol of the sp. gr. 1.113, and a sufficient quantity of water to make 64 parts. It is to be prepared *ex tempore*. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Decoctum chinae antisepticum*. Sp., *cocimiento de quina antiséptico* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made of 4 parts of scorzonera-root and 1 part of bruised lemon seeds, boiled with the necessary amount of water, and then infused with 8 parts of Loxa-bark, 4 of bruised contrayerva-root, and 12 of mel sambuci. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Decoctum chinae antisepticum purgans*. Sp., *cocimiento de quina antiséptico purgante* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made of 4 parts of scorzonera-root and 1 part of bruised lemon seeds, boiled with a sufficiency of water, infused with 8 parts of Loxa-bark, 4 of bruised contrayerva-root, and 4 of senna leaves, and, after straining, mixed with 8 parts of honey of juniper and 8 of syrup of pale roses. The Fr. Cod., 1837, orders 480 parts of cinchona made into a decoction with 11,520 of water, 120 each of senna leaves and sodium sulphate, 20 of ammonium chloride, and 480 of compound syrup of senna. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Decoctum chinae calisaya*. See *Decoctum cinchonae flavae*. *Decoctum chinae clarificatum* (Russ. Ph.). A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of Loxa-bark with 56 parts of distilled water and adding 3 of calcined magnesia, the whole to produce 48 parts of decoction. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Decoctum chinae compositum et laxans*. See *Decoctum chinae antisepticum purgans*. *Decoctum chinae et valerianae*. Sp., *cocimiento neurosténico de quina y valeriana* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by heating 8 parts of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark with the necessary amount of water, and adding 2 of bruised valerian-root and 16 of syrup of lemon-peel; the whole to produce 192 parts of decoction. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Decoctum chinae febrifugum*. See *Decoctum corticis peruviani febrifugum* (under *Cortex*). *Decoctum chinae fuscae*. See *Decoctum corticis peruviani* (under *Cortex*). *Decoctum chinae regia*. See *Decoctum cinchonae flavae*. *Decoctum chinae rubrae*. See *Decoctum cinchonae*. *Decoctum corticis chinae fuscae* (Finn. Ph.). See *Decoctum cinchonae flavae*. *Decoctum corticis chinae regia* (Finn. Ph.). See *Decoctum cinchonae flavae*. *Deutsche C.* (Ger.). The bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B. 180.] *-Dornige C.* (Ger.). See *C. spinosa*. *-Dunkle Ten-C.* (Ger.). See *C. pseudo-loxa*. *-Eastern c.-root*, *East Indian c.* See *C. root*. [B. 200.] *-Einfache C. tintur* (Ger.). See *Tinctura chinae simplex*. *Electuarium chinae antimoniale*. Sp., *electuario de quina antimonial* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made of 0.25 parts of tartar emetic mixed with 9 parts of purified powdered tartar, 12 each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, and 84 of syrup of vinegar; the whole to make 105.25 parts. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Electuarium chinae antimoniale Mas de vall*. Sp., *electuario de quina antimonial de Mas de vall* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by rubbing together for a quarter of an hour in a glass or porcelain mortar 0.25 part of tartar emetic, 1 part each of ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate, 4 parts each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, and 24 of syrup of wormwood; to make 34.25 parts. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Electuarium chinae et catechu*. Sp., *electuario de quina y catechu* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made of 8 parts of powdered Loxa bark, 1 part each of powdered gambir catechu and powdered balsam of tolu, and 24 parts of syrup of comfrey-root. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Electuarium chinae et serpentariae*. Sp., *electuario de quina con serpentaria* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by mixing 6 parts of powdered Loxa-bark, 2 of powdered Virginia snakeroot, and 24 of syrup of peony. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Electuarium chinae ferruginosum*. Sp., *electuario de quina ferruginoso* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made of 24 parts each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, 6 each of potassium carbonate and ammonium chloride, 45 of crystallized sulphate of iron, 2 of purified diaphoretic antimony (potassium antimonate), and the necessary quantity of purified honey. [B. 95 (a, 21).] *Elixir chinae*. Fr., *élixir de quina*. A preparation of the Turin Ph., 1833; made of 1 part of cinchona and 12 parts each of alcohol, white sugar, and water. [B. 119 (a, 21).] *Essentia chinae*. See *Tinctura cinchonae*. *-Essentia chinae composita*. See *Tinctura cinchonae composita*. *Extractum chinae*. 1. See *Extractum cinchonae*. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Hung. Ph., see *Extractum chinae fuscae*. *Extractum chinae alcoholicum*. See *Extractum cinchonae*. *Extractum chinae aquosum*. Ger., *wässriges C. extract*. A thin extract made by macerating 1 part of cinchona in 10 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue in 10 parts of water, and evaporating the expressed liquids to 2 parts. The extract should be reddish brown, and yield a turbid solution with water. Very similar preparations were official in many of the old pharmacopoeias. [B. 119, 205 (a, 21).] *Extractum chinae calisaya* (Dan. Ph.). See *Extractum cinchonae*. *Extractum chinae calisaya fluidum*. See *Extractum cinchonae fluidum*. *Extractum chinae flava* (Belg. Ph.). See *Extractum cinchonae*. *Extractum chinae fluidum*. See *Extractum cinchonae fluidum*. *Extractum chinae frigide paratum* (Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., Russ. Ph.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of pale cinchona-bark in 2 parts of distilled water, expressing, repeating the maceration, evaporating the filtered liquid to the consistency of a thick syrup, and mixing 100 parts of the product with 2 of alcohol. *Sal essentialis Logaræi* is obtained by evaporating this preparation to a dry extract. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., the same, made with 1 part of coarsely powdered pale cinchona and 4 parts

of water and evaporated to a thick, dark brown product. 3 of the Dutch Ph.; a preparation made by macerating powdered cinchona in enough water to make a thin paste, expressing, and evaporating to the consistency of a thin extract. 4 of the Russ Ph.; a preparation made by macerating 1 part of coarsely powdered cinchona in 5 and then in 3 parts of cold distilled water, evaporating the decocted liquid to about 1 part, filtering through paper, and further evaporating to a thin brown extract. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Extractum chinæ fuscae** (Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ Ph., Dutch Ph.). Fr., *traité de quinquina mou et sec, extrait de quinquina gris alcoolique* (Fr. Cod.). Sp., *extracto de quina de Loja sucoso y alcoholico* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by extracting pale cinchona with water (Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., Roum. Ph., and Russ. Ph.) or with alcohol (Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed.), forming a soft, thick (Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Dutch Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed.), or dry (Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph., and Russ. Ph.) extract. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Extractum chinæ fuscae frigide paratum** (Dutch Ph.). **Extractum chinæ garayanaum**. See *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum*. **Extractum chinæ gummosum**. See *Extractum chinæ apusum*. **Extractum chinæ resinum**. See *Extractum cinchonæ*. **Extractum chinæ rubra** (Belg. Ph., Dutch Ph.). Fr., *extrait de quinquina rouge* (Fr. Cod.) *ou alcoolique* (Fr. Cod.). A preparation made by extracting red cinchona with water (Dutch Ph.) or with alcohol, and of a thick or thin (Fr. Cod.) consistence. The Dutch Ph. orders a thick extract prepared with coarsely powdered cinchona and boiling water. The Belg. Ph. directs 1 part of cinchona and 6 parts of 60-per-cent alcohol. The *extrait de quinquina rouge* (Fr. Cod.) is a solid aqueous extract made of 1 part each of cinchona, in moderately fine powder and cold water, and 6 parts of 60-per-cent alcohol. The *extrait de quinquina rouge alcoolique* (Fr. Cod.) is of a soft consistence, and is made of 1 part of cinchona and 6 parts of 60-per-cent alcohol. [B. 95, 113 (a, 21).] **Extractum chinæ rubra liquidum**. See *Extractum cinchonæ liquidum*. **Extractum chinæ spirituosum**. 1 of the Ger. Ph.; a preparation made by extracting cinchona-bark (especially that of *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona calisaya*) with alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of a dry extract. Cf. *Extractum cinchonæ* and *Extractum chinæ rubra*. 2 of the Swiss Ph.; see *Extractum chinæ fuscae*. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Extractum chinæ vinosum**. See *Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum* under *Cortex*. **Falsch-C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180.] **Falsche C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*, *C. nova surinamensis*, and *Cusco-bark*. **Falsche C'stechwinde** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180.] **Faserige gelbe c.** (Ger.). **Flache Guanuco** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.). **Flache Königse'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya bark. [B. 270.] **Flüchtige C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura chinæ volatilis*.—**Flüssiges C'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ fluidum*. **Garrayisches C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum*. **Gebräuchliche C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. corina ordinaria*. **Geistiges C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum cinchonæ*. **Gelbe C.** (Ger.). **Gelbe C'rinde** (Ger.). Yellow cinchona bark. [B.] **Gerollte Königse'** (Ger.). Quilled calisaya-bark. [B. 270.] **Graue C.** (Ger.). **Graue C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Huanuco* and *Pale cinchona bark*. **Guajaquille'** (Ger.). Cinchona derived from Guayaquil; a variety of brown cinchona-bark. [B. 270.] **Guanuco** (Ger.). See *Huanuco*. **Harte C.** (Ger.). **Harte C'rinde** (Ger.). **Harte gelbe C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Hard Carthagena bark*. **Havanae'** (Ger.). See *C. flava*. **Helle Jaen C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona lutea*. (Wobdell, "Ann. des sci. nat. bot." Ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 B.) **Holzige C.** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa*. **Huamallies-C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, *Cinchona glandulifera*, and *Cinchona lanceolata*. [B. 270.] **Huanuco-C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona glandulifera*. [B. 18.] **Huanuco** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona lutea*, *Cinchona micrantha*, and other species of *Cinchona*, growing in Huamco. [B. 270.] Cf. *Huanuco bark*. **Infusum chinæ**, **Infusum chinæ acidum**. See *Infusum cinchonæ*. **Infusum chinæ calidum**. An infusion of cinchona made with hot water; official in many of the old pharmacopœias. [B. 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Infusum cinchonæ*. **Infusum chinæ calisayæ**. See *Infusum cinchonæ flavæ*. **Infusum chinæ cum aqua calis.** Fr., *infusion de quinquina calcaire*. Syn.: *infusum calcis cinchonatum*, *aqua calcis cum c.* A preparation made of 1 oz. of cinchona and 1 pint of lime-water (U. S. Ph., 1820); or of 2 oz. of cinchona, 1 oz. of lime, and 24 oz. of lime-water (Port. Ph., 1826). [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Infusum chinæ cum magnesia**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina magnésique*. A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820; Dutch Ph., 1805; Niemann's ed.; and Hanov. Ph., 1833; made of 8 parts of powdered cinchona, 1 part of the Hanov. Ph., 1833, 2 parts of calcined magnesia, and 96 parts of warm water. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Infusum chinæ cum succo limonum**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina acidulée*. A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820; made of 1 oz. of cinchona, 2 oz. of lemon-juice, 3 oz. of camphorated tincture of opium, and 1 pint of cold water. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Infusum chinæ frigide paratum** (Russ. Ph.). A preparation made by steeping 18 parts of red cinchona, in moderately fine powder, in a mixture of 144 parts of cold distilled water and 1 part of phosphoric acid, washing through a funnel with water until 144 parts are obtained, and then filtering through paper. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Infusum chinæ frigidum**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina faite à froid*. A preparation made by macerating powdered yellow cinchona in 9 parts of cold distilled water, expressing, and filtering. Similar preparations were official in a great number of old pharmacopœias. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Infusum chinæ fuscae**. Sp., *infusion de quina de Loja* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made of Loja-bark steeped in a sufficient quantity of water. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Infusum chinæ sine calore**. See *Infusum chinæ frigidum*. **Infusum corticis chinæ aquosum frigide paratum**. A preparation resembling the infusum chinæ frigide paratum, with the addition of orange-peel. [L., 135 (a, 21).] **Infusum corticis chinæ**

vinosum frigide paratum. A preparation made by digesting a mixture of 1 oz. of cinchona and 2 drachms each of orange-peel and sweet flag in 1½ lb. of the best Rhénish wine, and expressing. [L., 135 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura cinchonæ*. **Jaen-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida*. **Jamaikanische C.** (Ger.). See *Cinchona*. **Kaltberetetes C'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum*. **Karabische C'rinde** (Ger.). **Karibische C.** (Ger.). See *C. caribaea*. **Klystier aus C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Clyster of cinchona*. **Königs-C.** (Ger.). See *C. regia*. **Kron-C.** (Ger.). See *Crown bark of Loja*. **Kurzfrüchtige C.** (Ger.). The *Cinchona brachycarpa* (*Erastema brachycarpum*). **Lanzettblätteriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona cascarilla oblongifolia*. **Lanzettblätteriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona lanceifolia*. [L., 80.] **Lima-C.** (Ger.). See *Silburyana*. **Lojae'** (Ger.). **Lova-C.** (Ger.). **Lovae'** (Ger.). See *Loja bark*. **Magisterium chinæ**. See *Extractum cinchonæ*.—**Malabar c.** A bitter bark used as a substitute for cinchona, probably obtained from the *Azadirachta indica* of Jussieu (the *Melia azadirachta* of Linnaeus). [B. 172.]—**Maracaiboc'** (Ger.). See *Cortex chinæ flavus Maracaibo*. **Neue brasilianische C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**Neue C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova*.—**Occidentalis C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180.] **Oriental c.** **Ostindische C.** (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [B. 180.] **Ovalblätterige C.** (Ger.). **Ovalblätteriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona ovalifolia*. [B. L., 80.] **Piton'** (Ger.). See *C. Piton*. **Platte Königse'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B. 270.]—**Pomeranzenfarbene C.** (Ger.). **Pomeranzenfarbige C.** (Ger.). The *C. aurantiaca*. [B. 48, 180.] Cf. *Yellow cinchona bark*. **Portocabelloc'** (Ger.). See *C. flava dura*.—**Pseudo-C.** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Pulvis chinæ**. Ger., *C'pulver*. A light cinnamon-colored powder made from the best varieties of cinchona-bark, or a dark-colored powder made from inferior bark. It is best prepared by bruising the bark, removing the coarser part, and finely pulverizing the remainder. [L., 30 (a, 21).]—**Pulvis chinæ antisepticus**. Fr., *poudre bézoardique*. A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., 1798; made of 16 parts each of cinchona, goa stone, occidental bezoar, cancor stone, crabs' eyes, raspings of stags' horns, prepared pearls, and antimony diaphoreticum lotum, and 2 each of scordium-leaves, blessed-thistle leaves, red poppy-leaves, contrayerva-root, *Carlina acaulis* root, *Tormentilla erecta* root, and *Dictamnus albus* root, ground together in a fine powder. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Purpurrothblühende C.** (Ger.). **Purpurrothblühender C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona purpurea*. [B. L., 80.] **Radix c.** **Radix chinæ**. See *C. root*. **Radix chinæ americana**. Sp., *raíz de c. de México* (Mex. Ph.). The rhizome of *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180, 229.]—**Radix chinæ nodosa**. See *C. root*. **Radix chinæ occidentalis**. See *Radix chinæ americana*. **Radix chinæ ponderosa**. See *C. root*. **Radix chinæ spuria**. See *Radix chinæ americana*. **Radix chinæ vera**. See *C. root*. **Raíz de c. de México** (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.). See *Radix chinæ americana*.—**Resina chinæ**. Ger., *Charz*. See *Extractum cinchonæ*.—**Rosso di c. (It.)**. See *Cinchona red*. **Rostfarbige C.** (Ger.). See *C. rubiginosa*. **Rothe C.** (Ger.). **Rothe C'rinde** (Ger.). See *Red cinchona-bark*.—**Silbergrau C.** (Ger.). Cascarilla provinciana (the bark of *Cinchona micrantha*). [B. 48.]—**Stechwinde C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [L., 80.]—**Sudamerikanische C'extract** (Ger.). An extract from South America, probably prepared there from fresh cinchona-bark. [L., 30 (a, 21).]—**Surinamische C.** (Ger.). **Surinamische C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. nova surinamensis*.—**Syrupus chinæ**. Fr., *sirop de quinquina* (Fr. Cod.). A preparation made of 100 parts of yellow cinchona in moderately fine powder, 1,000 each of 30-per-cent alcohol and white sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water; 1,000 parts of the strained liquid are heated over a water-bath, in order to drive off the alcohol, allowed to cool, and filtered. The Belg. Ph., 1853, orders 125 parts of powdered gray cinchona, 500 each of 55-per-cent alcohol and distilled water, and 637 of sugar. [B. 10, 113 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus chinæ aquosus**. Syn.: *syrupus corticis peruviani aquosus*. A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias; made by adding sugar to an aqueous infusion or decoction of cinchona-bark. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus chinæ vinosus**. See *Syrupus de cinchona cum vino paratus*.—**Ten-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—**Tinctura chinæ** (Ger. Ph.). See *Tinctura cinchonæ*.—**Tinctura chinæ ammoniata**. Fr., *teinture de quinquina ammoniacale*. A preparation official in the Franc. Disp., 1791, and the Lond. Ph., 1837; made of 1 part of cinchona and 8 parts of spirits of ammonia (Franc. Disp.), or of 4 oz. of cinchona and 2 pints of aromatic spirits of ammonia (Lond. Ph.). [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chinæ aquosa kalina**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina potassée, teinture aqueuse alcaline de quinquina*. A preparation official in the Palat Disp., 1764; made of 24 parts of cinchona, 2 of potassium carbonate, and 128 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chinæ composita** (Ger. Ph.). See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*. **Tinctura chinæ simplex**. See *Tinctura cinchonæ*.—**Tinctura chinæ volatilis**. Ger., *flüchtige C'tinctur*. A preparation made of cinchona and aqua ammonia. [L., 30 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura chinæ ammoniata*.—**Unbedeckte Königse'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B. 270.]—**Vinum chinæ** (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *vin* (Fr. Cod.) *ou vin de quinquina*. A preparation made of 100 parts each of tincture of cinchona and glycerin and 300 of sherry wine (Ger. Ph.); or of 1 part of cinchona, 2 parts of 60-per-cent alcohol, and 20 parts of red wine (Fr. Cod.). Other similar preparations of the Fr. Cod. differ from the latter merely in respect to the kind of wine employed. [B. 119, 205 (a, 21).]—**Vinum chinæ amarum**. Fr., *vin de quinquina et de gentiane, vin de quinquina et de gentiane composé, vin fébrifuge*. A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820, Hanov. Ph., 1833, Port. Ph., 1836, and Swed. Ph., 1817; made of 3 parts of cinchona, 1 part each of gentian and orange-peel, and 48 parts of Spanish wine (Swed. Ph.); of 16 parts of cinchona, 8 of gentian, 2 of orange-peel, 192 of white wine, and 32 of brandy (Port. Ph.); or of 1 oz. of cinchona, 4 drachms of gentian, 2 drachms of orange-peel, 1 drachm of cinnamon, 4 oz. of brandy, and 24 pints of wine (U. S. Ph.). [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Vinum chinæ**

- CHINZIN** (Ger.), n. Ken-chen. Quinine. [B.]
- CHINKWORT**, n. Ch'ên-k'wôrt. In some localities, the *Ophopogon* and similar heliophytes which grow on the trunks of trees. [B. 19.]
- CHINLEN** (Chin.), **CHINLIN** (Chin.), n's. Also written *chyn-len*. The root of an unknown Chinese plant, perhaps a species of *Thalictrum* to which medicinal virtues are assigned. [B. 180.]
- Radix chinensis** (Lat.), Ger., *Chinaurum*. See C.
- CHINNA** (Lat.), n. f. K'ên-ch'ên-na². See CHINA (1st def.).
- Radix chinensis**. See CHINA root.
- CHINOANISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. K'ên-ch'ên-o² a² n'ên t'z² a² s. m'ûs. Inability to utter the sound of the letter *c*; so called because there is no such sound in Chinese speech. [L. 20.]
- CHINOLIDIN** (U. S. Ph.), n. K'ên-ôl-din. Lat., *chinolidinum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., C. Quinoidine. [B.] **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura chinoidini*.
- CHINOIDINA** (Lat.), n. f. K'ên-ch'ên-o² i² d'ed i² e'na². Quinoidine. [B.] **Chinoidine boras.** Quinoidine borate. [B. 81.]
- Chinoidine citras.** Quinoidine citrate. [B. 81.] **Chinoidine hydrochloras.** Quinoidine hydrochlorate. [B. 81.]
- CHINOLINE**, n. K'ên-ôl-lên. See QUINOLINE. **Animal c.** [A. Dupr².] Septic sulphate. ["Pharm. Centr." 10, 1875, p. 73; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxii, p. 436 a, 21.]
- CHINOLINDINUM** (U. S. Ph.) (Lat.), n. n. K'ên-ch'ên-o² i² d'ed i² e'na² m'ûm. See QUINOLINE.
- CHINOIS** (Fr.), n. Shen-wa². The orange. [B. 173.] **Grands c.** The preserved green fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, var. *suecensis*. [B. 121, 173.] **Petits c.** The preserved green fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, var. *myrtifolia*. [B. 121, 173.]
- CHINOLA** (Guz.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A. 479.]
- CHINOLÉINE** (Fr.), n. Ken-ô-lên. See QUINOLINE.
- CHINOLIN** (Ger.), n. Ken-ô-lên. See QUINOLINE. **C²ethyl.** See *Ethylquinoline*. **C²ethylhydrur.** Hydride of ethylquinoline. [B.] **C²methylhydrur.** Hydride of methylquinoline; kairoline. [B.] **C²salicylat.** See QUINOLINE *salicylate*. **C²sulfosäure.** Quinoline sulphuric acid. [B.] **C²tartrat.** See QUINOLINE *tartrate*. **Salicylsäures C.** See QUINOLINE *salicylate*. [B.] **Weinsäures C.** See QUINOLINE *tartrate*.
- CHINOLINE**, n. K'ên-ô-lên. See QUINOLINE.
- CHINOLINSULPHURIC ACID**, n. K'ên-ô-lên-sul'f-u² i² d'ed i² e'na². See QUINOLINESULPHURIC ACID.
- CHINOLINTUM** (Lat.), n. n. K'ên-ch'ên-o² i² d'ed i² e'na² m'ûm. See QUINOLINE. **C²salicylium.** See QUINOLINE *salicylate*. **C²tartarium.** See QUINOLINE *tartrate*.
- CHINOLOG** (Ger.), n. Ken-ô-log'. See QUINOLOGIST.
- CHINOLOGIE** (Ger.), n. Ken-ô-log'e'. See QUINOLOGY.
- CHINOLSÄURE** (Ger.), n. Ken-ô-lôir'e². Quinolic acid. [B.]
- CHINON** (Ger.), n. Ken-on'. Quinone. [B. 4.] **Übergechlortes C.** (Chloranil) [B. 48.]
- CHINONES** (Fr.), n. Shen-on. The *Citrus aurantium*. [B. 173.]
- CHINOVA** (Lat.), n. f. K'ên-ch'ên-o² va² wa². See QUINOVA. **Amer de c.** (Fr.) **C²bitter** (Ger.). See QUINOVIN. **C²säure** (Ger.). See QUINOVIC ACID.
- CHINOVATE**, n. K'ên-ô-vat. See QUINOVATE.
- CHINOVATIC ACID**, n. K'ên-ô-va² t'ik. See QUINOVATIC ACID.
- CHINOVATINE**, n. K'ên-ô-va² t'en. See QUINOVATINE.
- CHINOVIC ACID**, n. K'ên-ô-vi² t'ik. See QUINOVIC ACID.
- CHINOVIN**, n. K'ên-ô-vi² n. Quinovin. [B.]
- CHINOXALIN** (Ger.), n. Ken-ô-x-a² l'en'. Quinoxaline. [B.]
- CHINQUAPIN**, n. Ch'ên-ch'ên-kwa² p'ên. Fr., *chinquapin*. An American name for the *Castanea pumila*. [B. 19, 121.] **Water-c.** The *Nephrolepis betula*. [B. 34, 275.] **Western c.** The *Castanopsis chrysophylla*. [B. 275.]
- CHINQUES**, n. A Chinese fruit, said to be that of *Diospyros kaka*. [B. 121, 275.]
- CHINTA** (Telugu), n. The *Tamarindus indica*. [B. 172.]
- CHIN-WELK.** **CHIN-WHELK**, n's. Ch'ên-wê'k, -hwe'k. Syphilis or one of its lesions. [G.]
- CHIOCCINE**, n. Ki-ô'k sen. See CHIOCCOCINE.
- CHIOCOAR**, n. In South America, a beer made from maize. [B. 121.]
- CHIOCCOCCA** (Lat.), n. f. K'ên-ch'ên-o² k'ô'k ka². From χιών, snow, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *chiococca*, *chiococque*. Ger., *Schnee-beere*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Rubiaceae*, indigenous to tropical America. [B. 19, 42, 121, 180.] **C. anguicida.** A species probably identical with *C. anguifuga* used in the preparation of the *extract alcoholique de canna*. [B. 119.] **C. anguifuga** (Martius). A Brazilian species. The root-bark, together with that of *C. racemosa*, constitutes *canna chioceana*, a powerful purgative. Used in Brazil for constipation, hypochondriasis, and snake-bites; in the West Indies, as an emmenagogue and in intermittent fever, syphilis, and insanity; in Europe, in dropsy. It furnishes cabcinic acid, which is tonic, gently purgative, and powerfully diuretic. [A. 490 a, 21.] **C. angustifolia.** Brazilian snake-root, the *rai de cobra* of Brazil, where it is employed against snake-bites. It is a powerful emetic and purgative. [B. 19, 185.] **C. brachiata** (Ruiz and Pavón). See *C. anguifuga*. **C. densifolia** (Martius). Fr., *canna de toadfishes*. Ger., *nichtblutige Schachbein*. The *canna* of Brazil said to have the same properties and uses as *C. angustifolia*. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180.] **C. nocturna** (Jacquin). The *Cestrum* ac-

- turnum of Murray. [B. 173, 214.] **C. paniculata** (Hoffmannsegg), **C. parviflora** (Willd.). See *C. anguifuga*. **C. racemosa** (Jacquin). Fr., *canna chioceana racemosa*. Ger., *Reinhold'sche Fille*. Ger., *Reinhold'sche Schachbein*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing in Florida, Mexico, Brazil, and the West Indies; employed in snake-bites, local and general dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, and disorders of the kidneys and of menstruation. The root-bark, together with that of *C. anguifuga*, constitutes *canna*. The flowers are used in pectoral complaints, and the leaves for emollient cataplasms. 2. Of Humboldt and Bonpland, the *C. anguifuga*. [B. 121, 173, 180 a, 11.] **C²säure** (Ger.). See CHIOCCOCIC ACID. **C²scandens** (Ried). See *C. racemosa*. **C²warzel** (Ger.). **Radix chiococcæ.** The root of *C. racemosa* and other species of *C.* [B. 180.]
- CHIOCCOCCEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-k'ô'k'se²(ke)²-e. (a²-e²). Fr., *chiococcées*. A tribe of the *Rubiaceae*, having a valvate corolla, imbricate stamens inserted upon the base of the corolla, and albuminous seeds. [B. 42.]
- CHIOCCOCIC ACID**, n. Ki-ô-k'ô'k'si² k. Fr., *acide chiococcique*. Ger., *Chiococcäsäure*. An acid obtained by decomposing cabcinic acid. [B. 270.]
- CHIOCCOCINE**, n. Ki-ô-k'ô'k'sen. A pulverulent grayish substance, apparently identical with emetine, obtained by Brandes from *Chiococca racemosa*. [B. 274.]
- CHIO-HAU** (Chin.), n. The *Rhynchosia*. [B. 121.]
- CHIOKOKA** (Ger.), **CHIOKOKA** (Ger.), n's. Ke-ô-kok'a². See CHIOCCOCCEÆ. **Traubenförmige C.** The *Chiococca racemosa*. [L. 80 a, 21.]
- CHIOLI** [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-i(e). Furuncles. [A. 325.]
- CHIOMA DI GIOVE** (It.), n. Ke-ô'ma de ji²-ô'va. The *Dryas octopetala*. [B. 121.]
- CHIONABLEPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-a²b(a²b)-le²ps-i²a². From χιών, snow, and ἀβλεψία, blindness. Fr., *chionablepsie*. See SNOW-BLINDNESS.
- CHIONANTHEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-a²n(a²n)/the²(as). (a²-e²). Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Oleaceæ*, comprising *Chionanthus*, *Linociera*, *Noronhia*, *Boerhaavia*, *Meyera*, and *Tetrapilus*. [B. 121, 170.]
- CHIONANTHES** (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-a²n(a²n)/the²(thas). See CHIONANTHUS. **C. latifolia** (Anton.). **C. trifida** (Michaux). **C. virginica** (Linnaeus). See CHIONANTHUS *virginica*.
- CHIONANTHUS** (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as f.). Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-a²n(a²n)/the²(thas). From χιών, snow, and ἄθος, a flower. Fr., *chionanthe*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the family *Oleaceæ*. 2. Of Gärtner, a genus now referred to *Linociera*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121.] **C. caribæa** (Jacquin). A West Indian species furnishing a very hard wood, the iron-wood (*bois de fer*) of Martinique. [B. 121.] **C. trifida** (Mönch). **C. virginiana** (Linnaeus). **C. virginica** (Linnaeus). Fr., *arbre de neige*, *chionanthe de Virginie*. The fringe-tree, poison-ash, mist-tree, Virginia snow-flower; a shrub or small tree of the southern United States. The root has been used as a vulnerary. [B. 19, 34, 121, 173.] **C. zeylanica**. A Linnaean species constituting the *Arbor borina* of Hermann. [B. 211.]
- CHIONIDIDEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-i²d'ed e²-a² e². A family of the *Rasores*. [L.]
- CHIONIDINÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-i²d'ed i² e'na² e². A subfamily of the *Pteroclidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 18 (L.).]
- CHIONOMEL**, n. Ki-ô'n-ô-me²l. From χιών, snow, and μέλι, honey. Fr., c. A mixture of honey and snow. [L. 109.]
- CHIONOTYPHLOSIS** (Lat.), **CHIONOTYPHLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-t'if(tu²ff)-lo'si²s. -t'if(tu²ff)/lot/lo²t-ez(as). Gen., *chionotiphlosis* (as), -lot'los (as). From χιών, snow, and τυφλότης, blindness. See SNOW-BLINDNESS.
- CHIONYPHE** (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-i²f(tu²ff)-e(a). Gen., *chionophes*. From χιών, snow, and φῶν, a texture. A genus of filamentous Fungi, usually referred to the *Mucorini*, but of doubtful botanical station. [B. 121; L. 73.]
- CHIPA**, n. 1. A Galibi name for the *Icica decandra*. 2. In Uruguay, a sort of bread made of maize. [B. 93, 121.]
- CHIP-BLOWER**, n. Chi²p'blo-u²er. An ordinary air-syringe used for cleaning away the débris formed by a dental engine. [E.]
- CHIPICHIOUA**, n. Of the Chipito Indians, the *Astragalus chonta*. [B. 121.]
- CHIPITIBA** (Carib.), n. The *Sapindus saponosus*. [B. 121.]
- CHIP-TREE**, n. Chi²p'tre. The *Theobroma cacao*. [B. 275.]
- CHIPUELO** (Sp.), n. Che-pu-a²lo. In New Granada, the *Xanthoxylum rigidum*. [B. 121.]
- CHIOE** (Fr.), n. Shik 1. A chrysids. [L. 121.] 2. A cocoon having little silk. [a. 18.] 3. The *Lathyrus aphaca*. [B. 121.] 4. See CHIOGE.
- CHIQUEI**, **CHIQUECHIQUEI**, n's. In Venezuela, the *Attalea funifera*.
- CHIQUECHIQUEITI** (Carib.), n. The *Cacaba porphyllum*. [B. 121.]
- CHIKUITO**, n. A white, rather hard, aromatic, butter-like substance obtained from the *Combretum latiposum*, consisting of 25 parts of oleum and 75 of margarita. [A. 391.]
- CHIRA** (Hind.), n. The wood of *Pinus longifolia*. [A. 479.]
- CHIRACHIRA** (Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [A. 479.]
- CHIRADES** (Lat.), **CHIRE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ki(ch'ên)²-ô(ô)²-a² e² e² e². See CHIRADES.

- CHIRAETA** (Hind., n. The *Suertia chirayta*. [B, 172.]
- CHIRAGON** (Lat.), n. m. *Kirch²er-a²ga²ga²o²no²m*. See CHEIRAGON.
- CHIRAGRA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²ga²ga²ra²*. See CHEIRAGRA.
- CHIRAITA-ENZIAN** (Ger.), n. *Ker-a²et-a²ga²et-a²an*. The *Geranium Suertia chirayta*. [B, 1, 80.]
- CHIRA MITI** (Hind., n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 479.]
- CHIRAPHALA** (Bomb., God.), n. The *Xanthoxylum rhetsa*. [A, 479.]
- CHIRAPOTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²po²po²o²o²the²tha²ka²*. See CHEIRAPOTHECA.
- CHIRAPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²pa²pa²si²a²*. See CHEIRAPSIA.
- CHIRATHRITIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²rth²ri²re²i²ti²s*. See CHEIRATHRITIS.
- CHIRARTHROCAE** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²rth²ro²ka²a²s²* (a²ka²e²a²). See CHEIRARTHROCAE.
- CHIRATA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²a²ta²*. From Hind., *chirata*. Fr. *chirette*. Ger. *Chirata-Enzian* It. *chiretta*. Also written *chirata* and *chirayta*. 1. The *Suertia chirayta*; in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. the herb of this plant. 2. Of Don, the genus *Chirata*. [B, 121 (a, 21).] **C-meetha**. The *Ophelia Suertia angustifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 300 (B).]—**Extractum chiratae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *extrait liquide de chirette*. Ger. *flüssiges Chirettaextract*. A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of c. in No. 30 powder, with a mixture of 2½ oz. (av.) of glycerin and 2½ oz. (av.) of diluted alcohol, macerating for 48 hours in a percolator with enough menstruum to saturate the powder and form a layer above it, allowing percolation to proceed, adding the remainder of the menstruum gradually and then diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 20 fl. oz. of the percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving it in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chiratae** [Br. Ph.]. Fr. *tisane de chirette*. Ger. *Chiretta-Thee*. A preparation made by infusing ½ oz. of c., cut small, in 10 oz. of distilled water at 120° F.; used like infusion of quassia. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chiratae** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de chirette*. Ger. *Chirettatinktur*. A tincture made with 10 parts of c. in No. 40 powder, and sufficient diluted alcohol to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.], or with 2½ oz. (av.) of c., cut small and bruised, and 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (a, 21).]
- CHIRATHODENDRON** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-a²th²a²th²o²o²de²nd²ro²n*. An American species of gentian, used as a febrifuge. [B, 121.]
- CHIRATIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²a²shi²ti²a²*. See SONNERATIA.
- CHIRATIN**, n. *Kir²at²i²n*. Fr. *chiratine*. Ger. *C*. A principle, C₂₀H₄₀O₁₆, found in the *Ophelia (Suertia) chirata*. [B, 4, 8.]
- CHIRATOGENIN**, n. *Kir²at²o²gi²e²n²*. Fr. *chiratogénine*. Ger. *C*. A substance, C₂₀H₄₂O₁₆, formed by decomposing chiratin with hydrochloric acid. [B, 8.]
- CHIRAYATA** (Bomb., Hind.), **CHIRAYIT**, **CHIRAYTA**, n's. See CHIRATA. **Stipites chiraytae**. The stalks of *Hemveta (Suertia) c.* [B, 180.]
- CHIRCHERA** (Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [B, 172.]
- CHIRCHEWORT**, n. *Chu²rch²u²rt*. See CHURCHWORT.
- CHIREETA**, n. *Kir²et²a²*. See CHIRATA.
- CHIRETTA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-a²ti²ta²*. See CHIRATA.—**C-Thee** (Ger.). See **Infusum chiratae**.—**C-tinktur** (Ger.). See **Tinctura chiratae**. **Flüssiges Chiretta** (Ger.). See **Extractum chiratae fluidum**. Hill c. A variety found in Nepal and other parts of northern India. [B, 5.] **Infusion of c.** See **Infusum chiratae**. **Palabree c.** The *Ophelia (Suertia) angustifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 499 (B).]—**Tincture of c.** See **Tinctura chiratae**.
- CHIRETTE** (Fr.), n. Sher-e²t. See CHIRATA.—**Extrait liquide de c.** See **Extractum chiratae fluidum**. **Téinture de c.** See **Tinctura chiratae**. **Tisane de c.** See **Infusum chiratae**.
- CHIRETTIN**, n. *Kir²et²i²n*. See CHIRATIN.—**Saccharo-c.** A preparation made by precipitating the coloring matter from an infusion of chirata by means of lead subacetate, precipitating the chiratin with ammoniacal lead acetate, washing the latter precipitate with ammonia water and then with alcohol, treating it with a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol, filtering, removing the excess of acid from the filtrate with calcium carbonate, adding sugar (2 parts to every 3 of the chirata used), drying at a gentle heat, and powdering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 158 (a, 21).]
- CHIRHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-u²m²a²*. See CHEIRORHEUMA.
- CHIRIAIA** (Sp.), n. *Chi²ri²a²i²a²*. The *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 121.]
- CHIRIATRIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-i²a²ti²ri²a²*. See CHEIRIATRIA.
- CHIRIATROS** (Lat.), **CHIRIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Kirch²er-i²a²ti²ro²s², -ru²s²(ru²s)*. See CHEIRIATRUS.
- CHIRIMOYA** (Sp.), **CHIRIMOYO** (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), **CHIRIMUYA** (Quich.), n's. *Ch²re²mo²ya², -yo, -mu²ya²*. The fruit of *Asimina cherimolia*. [B, 121, 180.]
- CHIRIPABA** (Camba, n. An undetermined species of *Croton*. [B, 19, 121.]
- CHIRISIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-i²s²i²s*. See CHEIRISIS.

- CHIRISMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-i²z²(i²s)'ma²*. See CHEIRISMA.
- CHIRISMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Kirch²er-i²z²(i²s)'mu²s(mu²s)*. See CHEIRISMUS.
- CHIRIVIA** (Sp.), n. *Ch²re²ve²a²*. The *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 121.]—*C. de cuaresma*. The *Sium sisarum*. [B, 19, 121.]
- CHIRIXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-i²x²i²s*. See CHEIRIXIS.
- CHIROCAE** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²ka²a²s(a²k)-e(a)*. See CHEIROCAE.
- CHIROCENTRIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)se²nt²(ke²nt)'ri²d-e(a²e²)*. A family of the *Physostomi*. [L, 207.]
- CHIROCOLES** (Lat.), **CHIROCOLIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Kirch²er-o²ka²ol(o²)e²ze²s, -o(o²)ko²i²d-e(a²e²)*. A family of the *Cyclosauri*. [L, 329.]
- CHIROCYTOMA** (Lat.), **CHIROCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)su²r(ku²r)'to²ma², -si²s*. See CHEIROCYTOMA and CHEIROCYTOSIS.
- CHIROID**, adj. Kir'oid. See CHEIROID.
- CHIROMANIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)ma²(ma²)ni²a²*. See CHEIROMANIA.
- CHIOMETRESIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)me²t²re²(ra)'si²s*. See CHEIOMETRESIS.
- CHIOMYIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)mi(mu²)i(e)'de(da²e²)*. A family of the *Lemuridae*. [L, 121.]
- CHIRON** (Lat.), n. m. *Kirch²er'o²n(on)*. See CHEIRON.
- CHIRONACTA** (Lat.), **CHIRONAX** (Lat.), n's m. *Kirch²er-o²non-a²ka²ka²ta², -on a²xi²a²x*. See CHEIRONAX.
- CHIRONECTIDA** [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)ne²k'ti²d-a²*. A family of the *Pedimani*. [L, 173.]
- CHIRONECTUS** (Lat.), adj. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)ne²k'tu²s(tu²s)*. See CHIRONECTUS.
- CHIRONERGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-on-u²er(e²r)'ji²(gi²)a²*. See SURGERY.
- CHIRONIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-on-i(e)'ya²*. See CHEIRONIA.
- CHIRONIAN**, adj. *Kir-on'i²a²n*. See CHEIRONIAN.
- CHIRONIE** (Fr., Ger.), n. *Ker-on-e, -e'*. See CHEIRONIA.—**Chilische C.** (Ger.). The *Erythraea chilensis*. [L, 80.]—**C'nkraut** (Ger.). The herb of *Erythraea centaureum*. [L, 180.]
- CHIRONIUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-on-i(e)'u²m(u²m)*. See CHEIRONEIUM.
- CHIRONIUS** (Lat.), adj. *Kirch²er-on-i(e)'u²s(u²s)*. See CHEIRONEIUS.
- CHIRONJEE**, n. See CHEROONJIE.
- CHIRONOMIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-on(o²n)-om(o²m)'i²a²*. See CHEIRONOMIA.
- CHIRONOMIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)no²m'i²d-e(a²e²)*. A family of the *Eucephala*. [L, 121.]
- CHIROPOD**, n. *Kir'o-po²d*. See CHEIROPOD.
- CHIROPODALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)po²d-a²l(a²l)'ji²gi²a²*. See CHEIROPODALGIA.
- CHIROPODALOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)po²d-a²l(a²l)oj²gi²a²*. See CHEIROPODALOGIA.
- CHIROPODIST**, n. *Kir'o²po²d'i²st*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr. *pédicure*. Ger. *Fussarzt*. Properly, one who treats diseases of the hands and feet; one who treats corns, bunions, etc. [A, 301.]
- CHIROPODY**, n. *Kir-o²p'o²d-i²*. The occupation of a chiropodist.
- CHIROPTERA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kirch²er-o²p'te²r-a²*. See CHEIROPTERA.
- CHIROPTÈRES** (Fr.), n. pl. *Ker-op-te²r*. See CHEIROPTERA.
- C. insectivores**. See INSECTIVORA (3d def.). **C. frugivores**. See FRUGIVORA (3d def.).
- CHIORRHHEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-o²r-rhu²m'a²*. See CHEIORRHHEUMA.
- CHIROSTEON** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-o²st'e²o²n*. An old term for caries, psoas abscess, and fungous arthritis. [a, 18.]
- CHIROSTROPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)stro²f-os'i²s*. See CHEIROSTROPHOSIS.
- CHIROTECHNES** (Lat.), n. m. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)te²k(te²ch²)ne²znas*. See CHEIRONAX.
- CHIROTEUTHIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)tu²th'i²d-e(a²e²)*. A family of the *Seppina*. [L, 234.]
- CHIROTHECA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)the²tha'ka²*. See CHEIROTHECA.
- CHIROTIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)ti²d-e(a²e²)*. A family of the *Amphisbaenia*. [L, 256.]
- CHIROTIRIBIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kirch²er-o²(o²)tri²b'i²a²*. See CHEIROTRIBIA.
- CHIROUIS** (Fr.), n. Sher-u-e. The *Daucus carota*, var. *silvestris*. [B, 121, 173.]
- CHIRPHUL**, n. The *Xanthoxylum triphyllum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 180 (B).]
- CHIRPUS** (Fr.), n. Sher-pwe. The *Sium sisarum*. [B, 121.]
- CHIRRIEUMA** (Lat.), n. n. *Kirch²er-rhu²m'a²*. See CHEIRORHEUMA.
- CHIRUPARAM** (Tamil), n. The *Ricledia corchorifolia*. [B, 172.]

CHIRURG (Ger.), n. m. Ker-urg'. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGEON, n. Kir-ur-jun. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGERY, n. Kir-ur-jer-ee. See SURGERY.

CHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir-ur-jer-ee. Gr. χειρουργία. See SURGERY.

CHIRURGICAL (Lat.), n. f. Kir-ur-jer-ee. Gr. χειρουργικός. Lat. chirurgicus, chirurgialis. Fr., c. Ger., chirurgisch. See SURGERY.

CHIRURGICE (Lat.), n. f. Kir-ur-jer-ee. Gr. χειρουργικῶς. See SURGERY.

CHIRURGICUS (Lat.), n. f. Kir-ur-jer-ee. Gr. χειρουργικός. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Sher-ur-zhe, ker-urge'. See SURGERY. Allgemeine C. (Ger.). General surgery. [L. 80.] C. anaplastica (Fr.). Anaplastische C. (Ger.). See PLASTIC SURGERY. C. char de ev. (Fr.). See WERTZ. C. conservatrice (Fr.). Conservative surgery. [A. 301.] C. d'armée (Fr.). C. de l'armée (Fr.). See MILITARY SURGERY. C. d'urgence (Fr.). The surgery of emergencies.—C. expérimentale (Fr.). Surgery founded on experiments on the lower animals. [A. 301.] C. ignée (Fr.). The use of the actual cautery in surgery. J. Abelle, cited in "Ctbl. f. Chir.", Aug. 7, 1886, p. 550.—C. militaire (Fr.). See MILITARY SURGERY. C. ministrante (Fr.). Minor surgery, such as leeching, cupping, etc. done under the direction of a medical practitioner. [A. 301.] C. plastique (Fr.). See PLASTIC SURGERY. C. végétérinaire (Fr.). See VETERINARY SURGERY. Gerichliche C. (Ger.). Surgery in its relations to law. [L. 80.] Krieges- C. (Ger.). Military surgery. Manuelle C. (Ger.). See OPERATIVE SURGERY. Medicinische C. (Ger.). Non-operative surgery. [L. 80.] Petite c. (Fr.). See MINOR SURGERY. Restorative C. (Ger.). Wiederherstellende C. (Ger.). See PLASTIC SURGERY.

CHIRURGIE (Fr., n. m. Sher-ur-zhe-ahz. See SURGEON.

CHIRURGIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sher-ur-zhek. See SURGICAL.

CHIRURGISCHE (Ger.), adj. Ker-ur-jish. See SURGICAL.

CHIRURGORGANEUMA (Lat.), n. m. Kir-ur-jer-ee. Gr. χειρουργόργανωμα. See CHIRURGORGANUM.

CHIRURGORGANUM (Lat.), n. m. Kir-ur-jer-ee. Gr. χειρουργόργανον. See CHIRURGORGANEUMA, etc.

CHIRURGUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch'er)-urg(urg)'u's(u's). Gr. χειρουργός. See SURGEON.

CHIRUTA-ITA (Teloogoo), n. The *Phania furcata*. [B. 172.]

CHISANTHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kiz-chi'se-a'n-a'n(u's) (th'e) (a's-e²). Of Dumbortier, a group of gamopetalous plants (*Calceitubia*), comprising *Lobelia* and *Goodenia*. [B. 121, 170.]

CHISE, n. The Mexican pepper. [L. 109.]

CHISECO, n. A tree of Congo all parts of which are given in powder as a febrifuge, and are applied to the temples to prevent syncope. [B. 88.]

CHISEL, n. (Chi'se²). Lat. *seisshum*. Fr. *ciseau*. Ger. *Meissel*. It, *esselo*. Sp. *cuchil*. An instrument consisting of a long, flat blade of steel beveled to a cutting edge at one end and provided with a handle at the other for receiving the blows of a mallet or hammer; used for cutting bone. [A. 301.]

CHISIA (Carib), n. The *Isicia decandra*. [B. 121.]

CHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kiz-chi'se²-ma². Gen. *chas'matus* (is). A fissure. [A. 322.]

CHISMOBRANCHIATA (De Blainville) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kiz-chi'se²-mo-bran-chi-a'ta². Gen. *chis'mobranchiatus*. See CHISMOBRANCHIATA.

CHISMOPNEE (Lat.), **CHISMOPNEI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Kiz-chi'se²-mo-bran-chi-a'ta². Gen. *chis'mopneus*. See CHISMOBRANCHIATA.

CHISSIPHUTAC, n. In Peru, the *Monarda salicifolia*. [B. 121.]

CHITA (Hind.), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B. 172.]

CHITALE (Heb.), n. The *Triticum sativum*. [B. 121.]

CHITAN (Esp.), n. Chet-a'n. The *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHITANKALOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Wrightia tinctoria*. [B. 172.]

CHITCHOUANG (Chin.), n. Syphilis. [L. 119.]

CHITENIDINE, n. Ket-en-id-en. An alkaloid, C₁₆H₂₂N₂O + 2H₂O, formed by the oxidation of quinidine. [Forst and B. hringer, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," cited in "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181 (B).]

CHITERPIN, n. Guinea pepper. [L. 109.]

CHITIGNANO (It.), n. Ket-en-ya'n'o. A place in Tuscany, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A. 319.]

CHITINE, n. Ki'ten. Lat., *chitina* (from χιτών, a case or covering). Fr., c. Ger., *Chitin*, *Flügeldeckstoff*. A peculiar nitrogenous principle found in the skin of insects and in the shell of the *Crustacea*. According to Lederhose, it has the composition C₁₂H₂₂N₂O₁₀, but according to Sundvik it is an amine derivative of a carbohydrate of the formula C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀, and has itself the formula C₁₂H₁₈O₁₂NH₂. 8 molecules of NH₂ replacing 8 molecules of hydroxyl. When dehydrated by drying it loses 4 molecules of water and has then the constitution C₆H₁₀N₈O₃₈. According to

Watts, its composition is C₆H₁₀N₈O₃₈. ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v. p. 384 (B), B. 1, 116, 138, a, 24.]

CHITINEUX (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-u's. Chitinous; as a n. pl., a group of the *Foraminifera*, having a chitinous test. [L. 32.]

CHITINISATION (Fr.), n. Ket-en-ez-a'se-o²n². The formation of chitine; a transformation into chitine. [A. 385.]

CHITINISÉ (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-ez-a. 1. Provided with chitine. [A. 385.] 2. See CHITINIZED.

CHITINIZED, adj. Ki'ten-izd. Fr., *chitinisé*. Formed of or converted into chitine. [L. 11.]

CHITINO-ARENACEOUS, adj. Ki'ten-o-a're-ən-a-shu's. Consisting of a chitinous substance and sand. [L. 121.]

CHITINO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Ki'ten-o-ka'l-ka're²-u's. Containing or consisting of chitine and calcareous matter. [L. 301.]

CHITINOGENE (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-o-zhe²n. Producing chitine. [A. 385.]

CHITINO-TESTACEOUS, adj. Ki'ten-o-te²st-a'shu's. Having a shell containing chitine. [L. 147.]

CHITINOUS, adj. Ki'ten-u's. Fr., *chitineux*. Containing, consisting of, or resembling chitine. [A. 385.]

CHITOCARPOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki't(ch²et)'o(o²)-ka'sp-o-mi-nu's-set-kat-ey-e's. From χιτών, a shell, *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *chitocarpomycètes*. Of Van Tieghem, a group of *Fungi* in which the spores spring from the receptacle. [B. 121.]

CHITON (Lat.), n. m. Ki't(ch²et)'o(n)-ton. Gen., *chiton* (is). Gr., χιτών. A tunic, an investment. A. 311, a, 17. C. *rhagoides* [Galen]. The chorioid and iris taken together. [L. 349.]

CHITONÉAL (Fr.), adj. Ket-on-a-a²l. See CHITONORS.

CHITONIDA (Lat.), **CHITONIDE** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ki't(ch²et)'o(n)ni-da², de-da²-e². Fr., *chitonides*. Ger., *Kuferschnucken*. A suborder of the *Placophora*. [L. 228.]

CHITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki't(ch²et)-o²n(on)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *chitonit'idis*. From χιτών, a tunic. Inflammation of an investing membrane. [A. 322.]

CHITONOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki't(ch²et)-o²n(on)-o(o²)-i(e)'da². Fr., *chitonodes*. An order of the *Decapoda*. [L. 173.]

CHITOOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki't(ch²et)-o(o²)-o(o²)-mi-(nu's)-set(kat)'ey(e²)s. From χιτών, a tunic, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *chitoomycètes*. Of Van Tieghem, an order of *Fungi*, comprising the families *Monoblepharidae*, *Saprolegnaceae*, and *Pezizomycetaceae*. [B. 121.]

CHITRA (Hind., Bengali), n. 1. (Hind.) the *Berberis vulgaris* (*aristata*). 2. (Beng.) the *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B. 172.] Cf. CHITRA.

CHITRADE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki't(ch²et)'ra²d(r²a²d)-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Trionychoida*. [L. 256.]

CHITRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki't(ch²et)'ra²-i(e)'na². A tribe of the *Chitradæ*. [L. 256.]

CHITRAKA (Hind., Sanser.), n. The root of *Plumbago zeylanica* and of *Plumbago rosea*. [A. 179.]

CHITRA-MOOLUM (Tamil), n. See CHITRA (2d def.).

CHITRAN (Ar.), n. The *Cedrus Libani*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHITSE (Chin.), **CHIT-SE** (Chin.), n's. The *Diospyros kaki*. [B. 88, 121.]

CHITTA (Hind.), n. See CHITRA (1st def.).

CHITTA-EITA, n. See CHIRUTA-ITA.

CHITTAGONG-WOOD, n. The wood of *Cedrela toona*, *Chickrassa tabularis*, and several other East Indian trees. [B. 19, 172, 183.]

CHITTAH-PAT, n. In Assam, the *Licuala peltata*. [B. 19.]

CHITTEM-BARK, n. Chi'te²m-ba²rk. The bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. [B. 5.]

CHITTENANGO, n. Chi'te²n-a²n²-go. A place in Madison County, New York, where there are three saline and alkaline springs (the "White Sulphur," the "Cave," and the "Magnesia"). [A. 363.]

CHITTIRA, n. See CHITRA (2d def.).

CHITTLE-BUNDA (Teloogoo), n. The *Pavonia odorata*. [B. 172.]

CHITTMOOL (Hind.), n. See CHITRA (2d def.).

CHITTY-EITA, n. See CHIRUTA-ITA.

CHITUA, n. See ALOES-WOOD.

CHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ki(ch²et)'u's(u's). See CHIAN.

CHIVACOA, n. Of the Bolivian aborigines, the *Mauritia vinifera*. [B. 121.]

CHIVAFU (Fr.), n. Shev-a²-fu. An old name for the *Berberis vulgaris*. [B. 121, 173.]

CHIVAN-AMEL PODIE (Tamil), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B. 172.]

CHIVEF (Pers.), n. Probably the *Carica papaya*. [B. 121.]

CHIVE-GARLIC, n. Chiv/ga²r-li²k. See CHIVES (2d def.).

CHIVES, n. pl. Chivz. Fr., *chivettes* (2d def.). Ger., *Schnittlauch* (2d def.). Syn.: *cives* (2d def.). 1. The stamens of a flower. 2. The *Allium schoenoprasum*. [B. 19, 116, 275.]

CHI-XAC, n. See CHI-KEU.

CHLENACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle²n(ch²a²-e²n)-a(a²)'se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Of Du Petit-Thouars, a family of plants; by Jussieu, made a family of the *Pericorollæ*; by Sprengel, a division of the *Tilia-*

Alcohol. B. 2.] See MONOCHLORACETAL, DI-CHLORACETAL, and TRICHLORACETAL.

CHLORACETAMIC ACID, n. Klor-a's'e't-a'm'i'k. Fr., *acide chloroacétique*. Ger., *Chloracetaminssäure*. See TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETAMIDE, n. Klor-a's'e't-a'm'i'd. Fr., *chloracetamide*. Ger., *Chloracetamid*. A substance formed from acetic acid by substituting chlorine for hydrogen. B. 2. See MONOCHLORACETAMIDE, DI-CHLORACETAMIDE, TRICHLORACETAMIDE, and TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETANILIDE, n. Klor-a's'e't-a'n'i'l'i'd. See PHENYLmonochloracetamide.

CHLORACETATE, n. Klor-a's'e't-at. Fr., *chloracétate*. A salt formed from a chloroacetic acid by the substitution of a simple or compound radicle for one or more atoms of hydrogen. There are three sorts of c's, the *monochloracetates* (often called simply c's), the *dichloroates*, and the *trichloroates* (q. v.). [B. 2.]

CHLORACETENE, n. Klor-a's'e't'en. Fr., *chloracétène*. Ger., *Chloracetén*. A body supposed to be formed by the action of phosgene on aldehyde, and to be isomeric with vinyl chloride, C_2H_2Cl , now known to be a mixture of aldehyde and paraldehyde with a small quantity of phosgene. [B. 2.]

CHLORACETIC, adj. Klor-a's'e't'ik. Fr., *chloracétique*. Acetic and containing chlorine. [B.] **C. acid**, Lat., *acidum chloraceticum*. Fr., *acide chloracétique*. Ger., *Chloressigsäure*. It., *acido cloracetico*. Sp., *acido cloracético*. An acid formed from acetic acid by substituting chlorine for the hydrogen of the radicle. The c. a's are *monochloroacetic acid*, $(CH_3ClCOOH)$ (often called simply c. a., used as a caustic), *dichloroacetic acid*, (CH_2Cl_2COOH) , and *trichloroacetic acid*, (CCl_3COOH) (q. v.). [B. 2.] **C. bromide**, Fr., *bromure chloracétique*. Ger., *Chloracetärbromür*. Syn.: *chloracetyl bromide*. A liquid, $C_2H_3ClOBr = (CH_2ClCO)Br$, formed from c. acid by the substitution of bromine for the radicle OH. It is isomeric with bromoacetic chloride. [B. 4.] **—C. chloride**, Ger., *Chloracetärylchlorür*. Syn.: *chloracetyl chloride*, *chlorinated chloride of acetyl*. A substance formed from c. acid by the substitution of chlorine for OH. The c. c's are *monochloroacetic chloride* (often called simply c. c.), *dichloroacetic chloride*, and *trichloroacetic chloride* (q. v.). [B. 2.] **—C. phosphide**. A compound of c. acid in which the radicle PH_2 replaces the radicle OH. Of these compounds two are known: *monochloroacetic phosphide* and *trichloroacetic phosphide* (q. v.), analogous to monochloroacetamide and trichloroacetamide. [B. 2.]

CHLORACETIN, n. Klor-a's'e't-i'n. Fr., *chloracétine*. Ger., *C. It.*, Sp., *cloracetina*. A chlorine substitution derivative of acetic, CH_3Cl , formed by the action of carbonyl chloride on aldehyde. [B. 93.]

CHLORACETIZATION, n. Klor-a's'e't-i'z-a'shu'n. Fr., *chloracétisation*. Fournier's method of producing local anesthesia by applying a mixture of chloroform and acetic acid. [L. 41.]

CHLORACETOLUIDE, n. Klor-a's'e't-a'l'i'd. See TOLYLCHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETONE, n. Klor-a's'e't-on. Fr., *chloracétone*. Ger., *Chloracetón*. A compound formed from acetone by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. There are six c's, all of which are oily liquids: 1. *Monochloroacetone*, C_3H_5ClO . 2. *Dichloroacetone*, $C_3H_4Cl_2O$, mesitic chloral [Kane], obtained by passing dry chlorine gas into acetone. 3. *Trichloroacetone*, $C_3H_3Cl_3O$. 4. *Tetrachloroacetone*, $C_3H_2Cl_4O$. 5. *Pentachloroacetone*, C_3HCl_5O . 6. *Hexachloroacetone*, (C_3Cl_6O) . [B. 2.]

CHLORACETONIC ACID, n. Klor-a's'e't-a'n'i'k. A substance, $C_3H_4ClO_3 = COH(CH_2Cl)COOH$, formed from chloroacetic acid by substituting one atom of chlorine for hydrogen. [B. 2.]

CHLORACETONITRIL, n. Klor-a's'e't-o-n'i'tr'i'l. A compound formed from acetonitril by substituting chlorine for hydrogen. [B. 2.] See MONOCHLORACETONITRIL, DI-CHLORACETONITRIL, and TRICHLORACETONITRIL.

CHLORACETULMIC ACID, n. Klor-a's'e't-u'n'i'm'ik. A substitution compound, $C_5H_7ClO_3$, of aceticulmic acid in which one atom of chlorine replaces one of hydrogen. [B. 2.]

CHLORACETYL, n. Klor-a's'e't-i'l. Fr., *chloracétyle*. Ger., *Chloracetätyl*. 1. A radicle, C_2Cl_2 , formed from acetyl by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. *Monochloroacetyl* (or simply c.) and *trichloroacetyl* (q. v.) are known. 2. *Acetyl (acetoxy) chloride*. [B. 93.] See **CHLORACETIC chloride**. **—C. bromide**, Fr., *bromure de chloracétyle*. Ger., *Chloracetätylbromür*. See **CHLORACETIC bromide**. [B.] **—C. carbamide**. See *C. urea*. **—C. chloride**, Fr., *chlorure de chloracétyle*. Ger., *Chloracetätylchlorür*. See **CHLORACETIC chloride**. **—C. urea**, Ger., *Chloracetätharnstoff*. Syn.: *C. carbamide*. A compound of c. and urea. Two such compounds, *monochloroacetyl* (or simply c.) *urea* and *trichloroacetyl urea* (q. v.), are known. [B. 2.] **—Chlorwasserstoffsaures C.** (Ger.). See **CHLORACETIC chloride**.

CHLORACETYLENE, n. Klor-a's'e't-i'l'en. Fr., *chloracétylène*. Ger., *Chloracetätylen*. A chlorine substitution compound of acetylene. [B. 3.] See MONOCHLORACETYLENE.

CHLORACETYPHIDE, n. Klor-a's'e't-i'f'i'd. See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.

CHLORACIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor-ä'k'i'd-um. See **CHLORACID**.

CHLORACRYLATE, n. Klor-ä'k'r'i't-at. A salt of chloroacrylic acid. General formula: $(C_3HClO)_pM^p$; where M^p is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]

CHLORACRYLIC, adj. Klor-ä'k'r'i't'ik. Fr., *chloracrylique*. Acrylic and containing chlorine. [B.] **—C. acid**, Fr., *acide chloracrylique*. Ger., *Chloracrylsäure*. A substitution product, $C_3H_3ClO_2 = CHCl = CH - CO.OH$, of acrylic acid and chlorine; a mobile

125

liquid, having an odor like that of the allyl compounds and acting as a slight irritant to the eyes and the mucous membranes. [B, 2.]

C. ether. A chloracrylate of a compound radicle; especially ethyl chloracrylate. [B, 2.]

CHLORÆA (Lat., n. f. *Klorch²lor-æ²a²²-a²*). Fr., *chlorée*. Of Lindley, a genus of the *Orchidæ*, tribe *Neottieæ*, indigenous to South America and chiefly confined to Chili. [B, 19, 13, 13.] - **C. disoides**. A species said, in Chili, to promote the flow of milk. [B.]

CHLORÆE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Klorch²lor-æ²a²²-a²²-a²²-a²²*). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Neottieæ*, comprising *Chloræa*, *Bipinnata*, *Bimera*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHLORÆMATINA (Lat.), **CHLORÆMATINUM** (Lat.), n. s. f. and n. *Klorch²lor-æ²ma²²-a²²-a²²(a²²)ne-na²², -nu²ma²²u²m*. See **CHLORÆMATIN**.

CHLORÆMIA (Lat., n. f. *Klorch²lor-æ²m²(a²²-a²²m²)-i²-a²*). From *χλωρος*, yellowish green, and *αἷμα*, blood. See **CHLOROSIS**.

CHLORÆMIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Klorch²lor-æ²m²(a²²-a²²m²)-i²d-æ²a²-a²*). A family of the *Polychæta*. [L, 121.]

CHLORAL, n. *Klor-a²l*; Lat., *klorch²lor-a²l(a²l)*; Fr., *klor-a²l*; Ger., *chl²lor-a²l*. Lat., c., *chloralum*. Fr., c. Ger., C. It., *cloratio*. Sp., *cloral*. Syn.: *trichloroacetic aldehyde*. A substitution product of acetic aldehyde in which 3 atoms of chlorine replace 3 atoms of hydrogen, $C_2H_3Cl_3O = (Cl)_3CH.O$. It is a colorless liquid of penetrating odor, boiling at 94° to 95° C., formed by the action of chlorine on acetic aldehyde, ethyl alcohol, and other bodies. It is soluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It is readily transformed into a white amorphous mass termed *para-chloral*, which is polymeric with c. It also forms numerous substitution compounds by replacement of its oxygen. The *hydrate*, formed by replacing the oxygen by two molecules of hydroxyl, is the compound used in medicine and is the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B.]

Acetamide c. See **Acetamide**. **Alcoholate de c.** (Fr.). See **C. alcoholate**. **Anhydrous c.** Ordinary c. as distinguished from c. hydrate. [B, 5.] - **Butyle**. See the major list. - **Camphorated c.** **Camphor-c.** Lat., *chloralum hydratum camphoratum*. A mixture of c. hydrate and camphor; a clear liquid, used internally and topically as a sedative and anodyne. [B.] - **C. alcoholate**. Fr., *alcoolate de c.* Ger., *Chloralalkoholat*. Syn.: *trichlorethylidene hydrate* (or *ethylate*). A substance, $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2 = CCl_3.CH_2.OH$, formed by the union of absolute alcohol and c.

It is nearly insoluble in water, and in this differs from c. hydrate. Its therapeutic properties are analogous to those of the hydrate, but on the whole it is inferior and is not now used. [B, 1, 5.] **C. ammonia**. A body produced by the action of ammonia on strongly cooled c. [B.] See **TRICHLORETHYLIDENE hydramine**. **C. and camphor**. See **Camphor-c.** **C. benzamide**. A substance, $CCl_3.CH(OH).C_6H_5.CO.NH_2$, formed by the action of benzamide on c. It forms rhombic or hexagonal tabular crystals. [Ann. d. chim. e. d. pharm., July, 1886, p. 31 (B).] **C. butylicum**. See **BUTYL-CHLORAL hydrate**. - **C. cyanhydride**, **C. cyanhydrin**. See **C. hydrocyanic**. - **C. damp** (Ger.). A spray of a solution of c. hydrate. [A, 319.] **C. glycerites**. Of R. F. Fairthorne, a class of preparations the basis of which is a solution of 1 drachm of c. hydrate in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of glycerin. [B, 81 (a, 21).] **C. hydras** [Brit. Ph.]. See **C. hydrate**. - **C. hydrate**. Lat., c. [U. S. Ph.], *c. hydras* [Brit. Ph.], *chloralum hydratum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chloralum hydratum crystallisatum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloralum hydricum* [Hung. Ph.], *hydras chlorali* [Netherl. Ph.], *hydras chloralicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *c. hydrate* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrate de c.* Ger., *Chhydrat*. It., *idrato di cloralio*. Sp., *hidrato de cloral*. Hydrated c., hydrate of c., or simply c. A compound, $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2 = CCl_3.CH(OH)_2$, of c. and hydroxyl; formed by mixing c. with water. It occurs as distinct acicular crystals or crystalline plates, white, having a pungent odor and acrid taste; very soluble in water, soluble also in absolute alcohol and in ether, but not in cold chloroform. When treated with alkalis it is decomposed into chloroform and formic acid. It is a reliable hypnotic, but a weak sedative and anodyne. In large doses it is poisonous by its paralytic action upon the heart. Locally, it is an irritant; hence it should be given largely diluted. [B, 1, 5, 95.] **Chydratklystier** (Ger.). See **Clyster of c. hydrate**. - **C. hydrocyanide**. Syn.: **c. cyanhydrin**. A body produced by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrate of c., forming colorless prismatic crystals of the composition $C_2H_3Cl_3NO = CCl_3.CH(OH).CN$, c., that of c. hydrate in which one molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On account of its stability and constancy of composition, it has been recommended as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid in medicine; 646 parts of it correspond in medicinal action to 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. [Hermes, "Inaug. Dissert." Berlin, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 8, 1887, p. 122; B, 1.] **C. hydrosulphate**, **C. hydrosulphide**. A crystalline body, $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2S = [CCl_3.CH(OH)]_2S$. [B, 1.] **C. sulphhydrate**. Fr., *sulphhydrate de c.* Ger., *Chloralsulphhydrat*. A body forming colorless prismatic or foliate crystals, having the constitution $C_2H_3Cl_3SO = CCl_3.CH(OH).SH$. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 326 (a, 21).] **C. syrup** (Ger.). See **Syrup of c.** **C. thiobenzamide**. A substance, $CCl_3-CH(OH)-C_6H_5.CS.NH_2$, prepared by the action of thiobenzamide on c. It forms yellowish-white crystals of a silky lustre, having a garlicky odor and a somewhat styptic, persistently bitter taste. It is soluble with difficulty in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [M. Spica, "Ann. d. chim. e. d. pharm.", July, 1886, p. 29 (B).] **Clyster of c. hydrate**. Fr., *lavement au c.* Ger., *Chydratklystier*. A claster consisting of from 2 to 5 parts of c. hydrate and 50 each of mucilage of gum arabic and water. [L, 57 (a, 21).] - **Croton c.** See **TRICHLORAL**. **Hydrous c.** See **C. hydrate**. **Insoluble c.** It., *cloralio insolubile*. Parachloral; so called because insoluble in water. [B, 3.] **Lavement au c.** (Fr.). See **Clyster of c. hydrate**. **Mesitic c.** Trichloracetone. [B.] See **CHLORACETONE**. **Morphoc** (Ger.). A mixture of c. hydrate and morphine.

[A, 319.] - **Sirop de c.** (Fr.). See **Syrup of c.** **Sulphureted c.** See **C. hydrosulphide**. - **Syrup of c.**, **Syrupus c.** [Br. Ph.], **Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Csyrup*. It., *siropo di cloralio*. Sp., *jirabe de cloral*. A preparation made of 80 grains of hydrate of c., 4 fl. dr. of distilled water, and enough syrup to make 1 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]. The French preparation is made by dissolving 50 parts of c. hydrate in 45 of water and adding 900 of syrup and 5 of spirit of peppermint. It is more than twice as strong as the Br. prep. [B, 5, 113.]

CHLORALBINE, n. *Klor-a²l-ben*. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5Cl_3$, contained in trichlorophenol, prepared by passing chlorine through coal-tar. [B, 93.]

CHLORALDEHYDE, n. *Klor-a²l-de-hid*. Fr., *choraldehyde*. Ger., *Chloraldehyd*. A chlorine substitution compound of aldehyde. [B.] See **MONOCHLORALDEHYDE**, **DICHLORALDEHYDE**, and **CHLORAL**.

CHLORALDEHYDENE, n. *Klor-a²l-de-hid-en*. Fr., *choraldehydeène*, *chlori theroude*. See **MONOCHLORETHYLENE**.

CHLORALDOL, n. *Klor-a²l-do²l*. A compound formed from aldol by the substitution of chlorine for an equivalent amount of hydrogen or hydroxyl. [B, 2.]

CHLORALIC, adj. *Klor-a²l-i²k*. Lat., *chloralicus*. Fr., *chloralique*. Of or pertaining to chloral. [B.] See **HYDRAS chloralicus**.

CHLORALIDE, n. *Klor-a²l-i²d-id*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chloralid*. 1. A substance, $C_4H_5Cl_3O_2 = (CCl_3.CH_2)_2.CO_2$, forming colorless glassy crystals insoluble in water, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on chloral. 2. As a generic term, a series of bodies resembling ordinary c. in structure and formed from the different oxyacids. [B, 3.]

CHLORALISATION (Fr.), n. *Klor-a²l-ez-a²²-se-o²n²*. 1. Narcotism by means of chloral. [A, 385.] 2. See **CHLORALISM**.

CHLORALINE, n. *Klor-a²l-i²siss*. Fr., c. A product of the action of chlorine on aloetin. [A, 385; B, 93.]

CHLORALISM, n. *Klor-a²l-i²zm*. Lat., *chloralismus*. Fr., *chloralisme*. 1. The state of being under the influence of chloral. 2. Chronic poisoning with chloral; a morbid state produced by the prolonged or habitual use of moderate doses of chloral. It is of exceptional occurrence, and is characterized by various cutaneous affections (such as erythema, urticaria, extensive oedema and infiltration of the skin, ulceration of the digits, and sometimes petechie and purpura hæmorrhagica), pains in the joints, a disposition to diarrhoea, great dyspnoea with precordial distress (sometimes actual asphyxia), imbecility, emaciation, loss of sensibility, and paralysis of the lower limbs. [Steinbauer (A, 319); A, 385.]

CHLORALLYL, n. *Klor-a²l-i²l*. Fr., *chloralyle*. Ger., C. It., *cloralite*. Sp., *cloralito*. A radicle, C_3H_5Cl , being allyl in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 of hydrogen. [B.] - **C. chloride**. Ger., *Chlorallylchlorür*. See **DICHLORGLYCID**. - **C. dibromide**. Ger., *Chlorallyldibromür*. A liquid, $C_3H_5Br_2Cl = CH_2Br-CHBr-CHCl$, or $C_3H_5Br_2Cl = CH_2Br-CHBr-CH_2Cl$. [B, 4.] - **C. ethyl ether**. An oxide of c. and ether. Two are known: *a c. ethyl ether*, $CH_2-CCl_2CH_2-O-C_2H_5$, and *β c. ethyl ether*, $CHCl-CH_2-CH_2-O-C_2H_5$. [B, 3.] - **C. pseudothiocyanate**, **C. thiocarbimide**. A liquid of very pungent odor, of the composition $C_4H_5SNCl = SC \equiv N.C_3H_5Cl$. [B, 3.]

CHLORALOIL, n. *Klor-a²l-o-i²l*. Fr., *chloraloile*. Ger., *Chloralöl*. A product of the action of chlorine on aloin, perhaps $C_{12}H_{19}O_3$. [B.]

CHLORALOIN, n. *Klor-a²l-o-i²n*. Fr., *chloraloïne*. Ger., *Chloraloin*. A yellow uncrystallizable precipitate, $C_{22}H_{26}Cl_6O_{14} + 6H_2O$, formed by passing a current of chlorine gas through an aqueous solution of aloin (barbaloin). [B, 5, 46.]

CHLOR-ALUM, n. *Klor-a²l-u²m*. A commercial term for impure aluminium chloride mixed with various sodium and calcium salts; used as a disinfectant. [B, 37.]

CHLORALUM (Lat., n. n. *Klorch²lor-a²l-a²²-lu²m-lu²m*). Chloral [B, 81]. **C. butyl**, **C. crotonis**. See **BUTYLCHLORAL**. - **C. hydratum** [Ger. Ph.]. See **CHLORAL hydrate**. - **C. hydratum camphoratum**. See **Camphorated chloral**. - **C. hydratum crystallisatum** [Russ. Ph.], **C. hydricum** [Hung. Ph.], **Hydras chlorali** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **CHLORAL hydrate**. [B, 95.]

CHLORALURIC ACID, n. *Klor-a²l-u²r-i²k*. Fr., *acide chloralorique*. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{22}N_{12}Cl_3O_{11}$, obtained by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid. [B, 2, 93.]

CHLORAMIDE, n. *Klor-a²m-i²d-id*. Fr., c., *chloramiture*. An amide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.] Cf. **HYDROGEN c.**

CHLORAMIDOBENZENE, n. *Klor-a²m-i²d-o-ben²n²-en*. Fr., *chloramidobenzène*. Ger., *Chloramidobenzol*. See **CHLORANILINE**. [B, 4.]

CHLORAMIDURE (Fr.), n. *Klor-a²m-ed-u²r*. See **CHLORAMIDE** and **AMIDOCHLORIDE**.

CHLORÄMIE (Ger.), n. *Klor-am-æ*. See **CHLOROSIS**.

CHLORAMILAL, n. *Klor-a²m-i²l-a²l*. A liquid derived from amyl alcohol by the action of chlorine. [L, 108.]

CHLORAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. *Klor-a²m-mon-i²u²m*. Ammonium chloride - *Reine c-lösung*. See **AMMONIUM chloratum depuratum solution**. [L, 129.]

CHLORAMYL, n. *Klor-a²m-i²l*. Fr., *chloramyle*. Ger., C. A substitution compound of amyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 1, 49, 57, 65.]

CHLORAMYLE (Fr.), n. *Klor-a²m-el*. 1. See **CHLORAMYL**. 2. See **AMYL chloride**.

CHLORAMYLENE, *n.* Klor-ám-í-len. Fr., *chloramphén.* Ger., *Chloramphen.* A substitution product of aniline in which chlorine replaces hydrogen; including the three compounds *monochloramylene* (often called simply *c.*), *dichloramylene*, and *trichloramylene* (*q. v.*) [B, 2.]

CHLORANETHOL, *n.* Klor-a-né-thol. A substitution product of anethol in which chlorine replaces hydrogen, especially *monochloranethol*, $C_{10}H_7ClO$, a yellowish liquid, of rather a pungent odor, solidifying below $-62^\circ C$. and melting at about $250^\circ C$. to $260^\circ C$. [B, 2.]

CHLORANIL, *n.* Klor-a-ní-l. Lat., *chloranilum*. Fr., *chloranile*. See TETRACHLOROQUINONE.

CHLORANILAM, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lám. Fr., *c.*, *chloranilame*, *acide chloranilamidique hydrate*. Ger., *C.* Syn. *Chloranilamidic acid*. A substance, $C_6H_3NCl_2O_2$, occurring as black acicular lustrous crystals, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on an ammoniacal solution of chloranil. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORANILAMIDE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lám-í-dé. A salt of chloranilamidic acid. [B, 93.]

CHLORANILAMIDE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lám-í-dé. Fr., *c.* The amide, $C_6H_3Cl_2NH_2 + H_2O$, of chloranilic acid. [B.]

CHLORANILAMIDIC, *adj.* Klor-a-ní-lám-í-dé-ík. Fr., *chloranilamidique*. Of or pertaining to chloranilamide. [B.] Hydrated *c. acid*. Fr., *acide chloranilamidique hydrate*. See CHLORANILAM.

CHLORANILAMMON, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lám-món. Fr., *c.* Syn. *ammonium-chloranilamidate*. A product, $C_6H_3Cl_2O_2 + 2NH_3$, formed by treating chloranil with ammonia; occurring as brown, lustrous crystals. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORANILANILIDE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lám-í-lé. Syn.: *dichloranilidopurpura*. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_3NH(C_6H_5)_2O_2$, formed by heating together aniline, alcohol, and chloranil. [B, 3.]

CHLORANILATE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lát. A salt of chloranilic acid. [B.]

CHLORANILIC, *adj.* Klor-a-ní-lé-ík. Fr., *chloranilique*. Of or derived from chloranil. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloranilique*. Ger., *Chloranilsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2O_2 + H_2O$, derived from chloranil (tetrachloroquinone). [B, 3, 4.]

CHLORANILIDE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lé-ídé. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chloranilid*. An amide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORANILINE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-lén. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chloranilin*. Syn.: *chloranilobenzene*. A chlorine substitution compound of aniline. [B.] See MONOCHLORANILINE, DICHLORANILINE, and TRICHLORANILINE.

CHLORANILIUM (Lat.), *n.* Klor(chlor)-a-ní-lí-um. See CHLORANIL.

CHLORANISIC ACID, *n.* Klor-a-ní-sí-ík. Fr., *acide chloranissique*. Ger., *Chloranissäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of anisic acid, $C_6H_3ClO_3$. [B, 93.]

CHLORANISOL, *n.* Klor-a-ní-sól. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A chlorine substitution compound of anisol, $C_{10}H_6Cl_3O$. [B, 93.]

CHLORANTHACEÆ (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Klor-án-thá-sé. A small order of dicotyledonous (division *Monochlamydeæ*), series *Marumbræ* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Chloranthus* and *Acaulium*, to which Bentham and Hooker add *Hedysarum*. Others include these genera under the *Piperaceæ*, of which Bailon makes them a series, the *Chloranthææ*, but from which they are distinguished, according to Bentham and Hooker, by their opposite leaves with lateral stipules adherent to the petiole, their unisexual flowers, their inferior or naked ovary containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule, and their albuminous seeds. [B, 12, 12, 121.]

CHLORANTHÆÆ (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Klor(chlor)-a-ní-thí-sé. Fr., *chloranthées*. See CHLORANTHACEÆ.

CHLORANTHIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Klor(chlor)-a-ní-thí-sé. See CHLORANTHY.

CHLORANTHOUS, *adj.* Klor-a-ní-thús. Lat., *chloranthus* (from $\chi\lambda\omega\pi\sigma$, green, and $\alpha\theta\rho\omega$, a flower). Fr., *chloranthé*. Ger., *grünblumig*. Having green flowers. [B.]

CHLORANTHRACENE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-thra-sén. Fr., *chloranthracène*. Ger., *Chloranthracen*. Anthracene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [L, 49.]

CHLORANTHUS (Lat.), *adj.* and *n.* created by botanists as *n.* Klor(chlor)-a-ní-thús-thús. Fr., *chloranthé*. Ger., *Grünblumig* (*adj.*). *Phanacopetrum* (*n.*). 1. (*Adj.*) See CHLORANTHOUS. 2. (*N.*) of Schwartz, a genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Chloranthaceæ*, indigenous to tropical Asia, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. Bentham and Hooker divide it into 3 sections: *Euchloranthus*, *Tricloranthus*, and *Succulenta*. [B, 19, 12, 121.] **C. brachystachys** [Blume]. A Java species, having the same uses as *C. officinalis*. [A, 90, 21; B, 19.] **C. inconspicuus** [Blume]. Fr., *chloranthé à petites fleurs*. The *clan* of the Chinese; a species the flowers of which are used for flavoring tea. It is said also to be used in fevers like *C. officinalis*, with which by some it is identified. [B, 19, 173.] **C. officinalis** [Blume]. An evergreen of Java. The root has a camphoraceous odor and a biting taste, and resembles closely that of *Serpentaria virginica*. It is used as a mild aromatic stimulant in fevers and as an oxytocic. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLORANTHY, *n.* Klor-a-ní-thí. For deriv., see CHLORANTHOUS. Lat., *chloranthia*. Fr., *chloranthie*. Ger., *Chloranthie*. 1. That process of retrograde metamorphosis in plants by which the floral organs are transformed into leaves. 2. The tendency of

brightly colored petals to become green as they decay. [B, 121; L, 13.]

CHLORANTIMONATE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-tí-món-at. Fr., *chloroantimonate*. A compound of antimony trichloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLORARGENTATE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-jé-nt-at. Fr., *chloroargenate*. A compound of silver chloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLORARSENIOUS, *adj.* Klor-a-ní-sen-jé-us. Fr., *chlorarsénieux*. Ger., *chlorarsenig*. Arsenious and containing chlorine. **C. acid**. Fr., *acide chlorarsénieux*. Ger., *Chlorarsenigsäure*. See ARSENIC ACYCHLORATE.

CHLORARSINE, *n.* Klor-a-ní-sén. Queoyl chloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORAS (Lat.), *n.* Klor-é-chlor-a-s. Ger., *chlorates*. See CHLORATE. **C. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. 1885; Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate. [B, 95.]—**C. kalicus depuratus**. Purified potassium chlorate. **C. natrius**. Sodium chlorate. [B, 119.]—**C. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM CHLORATE. **C. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See SODIUM CHLORATE. **Gargarisma cum chlorate potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gargarisma de chlorate de potasse*. **Pulvis chloratis potassici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de chlorate de potasse*. **Tabella cum chlorate potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trichisci potassii chloratis*.

CHLORASMA (Lat.), *n.* Klor(chlor)-a-sá-má. Gen., *chlorasmatos* (*cs.*). 1. See CHLOROSIS. 2. The condition of leguminous plants before they mature. [B.]

CHLORATE, *n.* Klor-at. Lat., *chloras*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Chlorat*, *Chlorsäures Salz*. It., *clorato*. A salt of chloric acid. The *c.* has here in general the formula $R(ClO_3)_2$, where *R* is a radicle of the combining capacity *n*. [B, 3.]—**C. potassique** (Fr.). See POTASSIUM. **C. sodique** (Fr.). See SODIUM.

CHLORATED, *adj.* Klor-at-é-dé. Lat., *chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*, *chlorirt*. It., *clorato*. Sp., *clorado*. Containing or combined with chlorine; chlorinated. [B.]

CHLORÁTER (Ger.), *n.* Ch-lór-at-ér. Chlorether. [B.]

CHLORATIS (Lat.), *adj.* Klor(chlor)-at(a)-tí-s(u)-s. Chlorated, chlorinated; with the name of a base, the chloride of that base. [B.] Cf. Natrium chloratum.

CHLORAUATE, *n.* Klor-a-t-at. Fr., *chloro-aurate*. A salt of chlorauric acid, also a compound of gold trichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

CHLORAUIC, *adj.* Klor-a-t-ík. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle and chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloro-aurique*. Ger., *Chlorgoldsäure*. It., *acido cloro-aurico*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $HAuCl_4 + 4H_2O$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on gold trichloride. Its aqueous solution stains the skin a purple-red color. It forms salts called chloraurates or aurichlorides. [B, 3.]

CHLORAZOL, *n.* Klor-a-zól. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* An acid and pungent fluid obtained by the solution of substances containing protein in fuming nitric acid, and then distilling with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is very volatile, attacks the sight and operates as a poison. Specific gravity 1.55. Empirical formula: $C_4H_3Cl_3N_2O_4$. [B, 48.]

CHLORAZOLITMIN, *n.* Klor-a-zó-lí-tí-mín. Fr., *chlorazolitmine*. A yellow precipitate formed by suspending azolitmin in chlorine water. [B, 2(a, 24).]

CHLORAZOTEUX (Fr.), *adj.* Klor-a-zót-u-s. Chloronitrous. [B.] See ACIDE c.

CHLORAZOTIQUE (Fr.), *adj.* Klor-a-zót-ék. Nitric and containing chlorine. [B.] See ACIDE c.

CHLORBENZAMIDE, *n.* Klor-be-nzám-í-dé. Fr., *chlorbenzamide*. Ger., *Chlorbenzamid*. A chlorine substitution compound, C_7H_7NOCl , of benzamide. [B.]

CHLORBENZENE, *n.* Klor-be-nzén. Fr., *chlorbenzène*. Ger., *Chlorbenzol*. A chlorine substitution product of benzene. The *c.* is *monochlorbenzene*, *trichlorbenzene*, *tetrachlorbenzene*, *pentachlorbenzene*, and *hexachlorbenzene*. [B, 3, 4.] **C'sulphonie acid**. Fr., *acide chlorobenzènesulfonique*. Ger., *Chlorbenzolsulfonarsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5ClSO_3OH$, which may be regarded as benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of the sulphuric-acid residue ($-SO_3OH$). Three isomeric forms are known: *ortho-c'sulphonie acid*, $C_6H_4(H.ClSO_3OH)(H.H.H.)$, *meta-c'sulphonie acid*, $C_6H_4(H.Cl.HSO_3OH)(H.H.H.)$, and *para-c'sulphonie acid*, $C_6H_4(H.Cl.HSO_3OH)(H.H.)$. [B, 4.]

CHLORBENZIDE, *n.* Klor-be-nzídé. An oily liquid obtained by treating benzene hexachloride with alkalis; according to some, the same as chlorbenzene. [B, 48.]

CHLORBENZIL, *n.* Klor-be-nzíl. Ger., *C.* A colorless, highly odorous oil, $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2O$, formed by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on benzoic acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORBENZIN (Ger.), *n.* Klor-be-nzín. A chloride of benzene. [B, 48.]—**Sechsfaches C.** Benzene hexachloride. [B, 48.]

CHLORBENZOIC, *adj.* Klor-be-nzót-ík. Benzoic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloro-benzoïque*. Ger., *Chlorbenzoesäure*. It., *acido cloro-benzoico*. Benzoic acid in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORBENZOIC ACID, DICHLORBENZOIC ACID, and TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldehyde chlorobenzoïque*. Ger., *Chlorbenzaldehyd*. It., *aldeide cloro-benzoica*. See MONOCHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, DICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, and TRICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE.

CHLORBENZOYL, *n.* Klor-be-nzót-í-lé. Fr., *chlorbenzoyle*. Ger., *C.* Syn.: *benzoyl chloride*, *chlorobenzaldehyde*. A clear, color-

CHLORCYANURET, *n* Klor'stā'nūr'et. See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLORDIAMYL, n. Klor-di-a-m'yl. Syn.: *chlordiamyl*. A substitution product of diamyl and chlorine, $C_{10}H_{21}Cl$, also called decyl chloride. [B, 2.]

CHLORDIANILIDOQUINONE, n. Klor-di-a-n'yl. Syn.: *chlorodianilidoquinone*. A brownish crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_9ClN$, derived from dichloroquinone. [B, 3.]

CHLORDIBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-di-brom-hid'r'yn. A liquid boiling at about $203^{\circ}C$, derived from glyceryl alcohol glycerite by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of chlorine for 3 molecules of hydroxyl. Formula: $C_3H_5Br_2Cl$. Isomeric with chlorallyl dibromide and chlorpropylene dibromide. [B, 4.]

CHLORDISOAMYL, n. Klor-di-i's-o-a'm'yl. See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORDIPHENYL, n. Klor-di-fe'n'yl. A mono substitution derivative, $C_{12}H_9Cl$, of diphenyl. It dissolves freely in alcohol and in ether, and forms crystals which melt at $75^{\circ}C$ and smell like oranges. [B, 4.]

CHLORDRACYLIC ACID, n. Klor-dra's'il'ik. Fr., *acide chlorodracyle*. Ger., *Chlordracylsäure*. Parachlorobenzoic acid. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLOROBENZOIC ACID.

CHLORE (Fr.), n. Klor. See CHLORINE and CHLORA.—**Acétate de c.** See CHLORINE acetate. **Bisulfure de c.** Sulphur monochloride. [B.] **Cataplasme de c.** See Cataplasma SODÆ chloratæ. **C. dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chlorum aqua solutum* [Fr. Cod.]. Chlorine water. [B, 113.] See *Aqua chlori*. **C. en boules**. A disinfecting mixture made of 18 parts of sodium chloride, 18 of iron sulphate, and 3 of manganese dioxide, mixed with potter's clay. Chlorine is evolved when the mixture is placed on burning coals. [B, 38.] **C. liquide**. See *Aqua chlori*. **C. perfoliée**. The *Chlora perfoliata*. [B.] **Eau de c.** See *Aqua chlori*. **Fumigation de c.** Fr. Cod.]. See *Fumigatio chlori*.

Hydrate de c. See CHLORINE hydrate. **Monoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE monoxide. **Oxyde de c.** See CHLORINE oxide. **Peroxyde de c.** Chlorine peroxide. [B.] **Protoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE monoxide. **Solution aqueuse de c.** See *Aqua chlori*. **Tétoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE tetroxide.

CHLORÉ (Fr.), adj. Klor-a. Containing chlorine; chlorinated. [L, 109.]

CHLOREA (Lat.), n. f. Klor-eh'lor-e'a. Of Nylander, a genus of lichens of the family of *Umei*. [B, 121.] **C. vulpina**. A species containing a large amount of ethylophonic acid. [Pharm. Jour. and Trans. 1877, p. 709; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXV, p. 65 (a, 2b).]

CHLOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor-eh'lor-e'a. Fr., *chlores*. 1. Of Grisebach (1890), a family of the *Gentianeæ*, including *Chlora*, *Scholtesia*, *Sabbatia*, and *Leontodon* (1895); a subtribe of the *Gentianeæ*, with the divisions *Sabbatia* and *Erythraea*. Spach (1840) added to these genera *Steropta*. 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*, the *Chlorideæ* of Endlicher, and *Chloropogon*, *Aristidum*, *Heterostegia*, and *Triplathera*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOREISEN (Ger.), n. Klor-i'ze-n. Iron chloride. [B.] **Aetherische C'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati aetherea*. **C'tinctur**, **Spirituöse C'tinctur**. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati*.

CHLORELAYLLUM [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor-eh'lor-e'yl. Fr., *chlorelyte*. Ethylene dichloride. [B, 35.]

CHLOREPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor-eh'lor-e'p'at'i'tis. Fr., *chlorepatis*. Gen., *chlorepatis*. From *χλωρός*, green, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver (see also *at-ē*). Fr., *chlorepatis*. Ger., *Leberentzündung mit Blausucht*. Chronic inflammation of the liver with chlorosis. [A, 322.]

CHLOREPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor-eh'lor-e'p'id'ro'sis. Gen., *chlorephidrosis*. (a). From *χλωρός*, green, and *ἥδρωσις*, perspiration. Fr., *chlorephidrose*. Ger., *grüner Schweiss*. A condition in which the perspiration is green. [A, 322.]

CHLORETHANE, n. Klor-eh'than. Fr., *chloréthane*. Ger., *Chlorathan*. A chlorine substitution compound of ethane. The c's are monochlorethane, or ethyl chloride, trichlorethane, tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, and hexachlorethane (perchlorethane). [B, 4.]

CHLORETHENE, n. Klor-eh'ten. See CHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORETHETHER, n. Klor-eh'tet'er. Fr., *chloréthère*. Ger., *Chloräther*. It., *clor-etera*. 1. A chlorine substitution compound of ethyl ether. [B.] See MONOCHLORETHETHER, DICHLORETHER, TRICHLORETHER, and PERCHLORETHETHER. 2. According to Laurent, a generic term for the chlorinated derivatives of ethylene; e. g., *chloréthral*. [B, 2, 93.]

CHLORETHETHERAL, n. Klor-eh'tet'er-a'l. See DICHLORETHER.

CHLORETHÉROÏDE (Fr.), n. Klor-a-tet'er-oi'd. See MONOCHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORETHOSE (Fr.), n. Klor-at-oz. Tetrachlorethylene. [B, 2.]

CHLORETHYL, n. Klor-eh'tyl. Fr., *chloréthyle*. Ger., *Chloräthyl*. A radical consisting of ethyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.] See MONOCHLORETHYL, DICHLORETHYL, TRICHLORETHYL, TETRACHLORETHYL, and PERCHLORETHYL. **C. alcohol**. A substitution product, C_2H_5OCl , of ethyl alcohol in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 atom of hydrogen. [B.] **C. carbonate**. See *Dichlorethyl carbonate* and *Perchlorethyl carbonate*. **C. oxide**. See *Chlorethether* (1st def.). **Sulphonie acid**. Syn.: *chloréthane* and *ethenechlorosulphonie acid*. A substitution derivative, $C_2H_4ClSO_3H$, of ethenehydrosulphonic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by 1 atom of chlorine. [B, 158.]

CHLORETHYLATE, n. Klor-eh'tyl-at. A compound consisting of a chloride and an ethylate of the same radical. General formula $RCl \cdot OC_2H_5 = R_1 \cdot Cl \cdot OC_2H_5$.

CHLORETHYLBENZENE, n. Klor-eh'tyl-be'nzen. Fr., *chloréthylbenzène*. Ger., *Chloräthylbenzol*. A substitution product of ethylbenzene in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the benzene residue, C_6H_5 . [B.]

CHLORETHYLENE, n. Klor-eh'tyl-en. Fr., *chloréthylène*. Ger., *Chloräthylen*. It., *clor-ethene*. A substitution compound of ethylene in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine. The c's are monochlorethylene (or simply c.), dichlorethylene, trichlorethylene, and perchlorethylene (q. v.). [B, 4.] **C. chloride**, **C. dichloride**. Fr., *chlorure ou bichlorure de chloréthylène*. Ger., *Chloräthylendichlorür*. Syn.: monochlorethylene dichloride. An oily liquid, $C_2H_3Cl_2 = CH_2Cl-CHCl_2$, boiling at $115^{\circ}C$. It has the odor and appearance of Dutch liquid, and has been employed as an anæsthetic. [Taubé (B, 4, 5).]

CHLORETHYLIDENE, n. Klor-eh'tyl-i'd-en. Fr., *chloréthylidène*. Ger., *Chloräthyliden*. A chlorine substitution compound of ethylidene. [B.] **C. chloride**, **C. dichloride**. Fr., *chlorure (ou bichlorure) de chloréthylidène*. Ger., *Chloräthyliden-dichlorür*. Syn.: monochlorethylene dichloride, *chlorinated ethyl chloride*. A liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2 = CH_3-CHCl_2$, isomeric with chlor-ethylene chloride, and, like it, employed as an anæsthetic. [Taubé (B, 5).]

CHLORETIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-at-ek. Chlorotic. [L, 109.]

CHLORETTE (Fr.), n. Klor-et. The *Chlora perfoliata*. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLORETUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor-eh'tor-et-um. See CHLORIDE.—**C. ammoniac**, **C. ammonium** [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See AMMONIUM chloride.—**C. ammonicum depuratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Purified ammonium chloride. [B.—**C. ammonicum venale** [Finn. Ph.]. Commercial ammonium chloride. [B, 95.] **C. auriconatricum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See GOLD and sodium chloride. [B, 95.] **C. auricum**. See GOLD chloride.—**C. barycum** [Dan. Ph.], **C. baryticum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See BARIUM chloride.—**C. calcicum**. Calcium chloride; of the Netherl. Ph., the dried chloride. [B, 95.] See CALCIUM chloride.—**C. calcicum fusum**. Fused (anhydrous) calcium chloride. [B.] See CALCIUM chloride.—**C. calcicum siccum**. Dried calcium chloride. [B.] See CALCIUM chloride. **C. chinicum**. Quinine hydrochloride. [B.] **C. ferrico-ammonium** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium chloride. **C. ferricum**. See IRON chloride.—**C. ferricum et ammonium** [Netherl. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**C. ferricum sublimatum**. See FERRIC chloride and IRON sublimate.—**C. ferrosium**. See IRON chloride.—**C. hydrargyricum**. Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate). [B, 81.] **C. hydrargyrosium**. Mercurous chloride (calomel). [B, 81.] **C. hydrargyrosium precipitatum** [Dan. Ph.]. Calomel prepared by precipitation. [B.] **C. manganosum**. Manganous dichloride. [a, 24.] See MANGANESE chloride.—**C. morphicum**, **C. morphinicum**. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**C. natrium** [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Sodium chloride. [B, 95.] **C. quininicum**. Quinine hydrochloride. [a, 24.] **C. stibicum**. See ANTIMONY trichloride. [B, 142.] **C. zincicum**. Zinc chloride. [a, 24.] **Liquor chloreti ferri** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chlorati*. **Liquor chloreti morphi** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor morphine hydrochloratis*. **Mixtura chloreti ammonici** [Finn. Ph.]. A preparation directed to be made only at the time of using, consisting of a solution of 1 part of ammonium chloride in 22 parts of water with 2 of purified inspissated licorice. [B, 95.] **Solutio chloreti ferri** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor ferri chlorati*. **Solutio chloreti stibici** [Dan. Ph.] (see *stibiosi* [Netherl. Ph.]). See *Liquor antimoni chloridi*.

CHLOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor-eh'tor-um. See CHLORINE.—**C. azotatum**. Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.] **C. carbonatum**. Carbonyl chloride. [B, 48.] **C. nitrosium**. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID. **C. percarbonatum**. Carbon sesquichloride. [B, 48.] **C. perphosphoratum**. Phosphorus trichloride. **C. persulphuratum**. Chlorine disulphide (sulphur monochloride). [B, 48.] **C. subphosphoratum**. Phosphorus pentachloride. [B, 48.] **C. subsulphuratum**. Sulphur tetrachloride or dichloride. [B, 48.]

CHLOREUX (Fr.), adj. Klor-u's. Chlorous. [B.]

CHLORFERROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-fe'r-ro-si-a'n'ik. Lat., *acidum chlorferrocyanicum*. Fr., *acide chloroferrocyanique*. An acid supposed to be formed of chlorine, cyanogen, and iron. [B.]

CHLORFERROCYANIDE, n. Klor-fe'r-ro-si-a'n'ik. Fr., *chloro-ferro-cyanure*. A compound consisting of a chloride and a ferrocyanide. [B, 38.]

CHLORFLUORIDE, **CHLORFLUORET**, n's. Klor-flu'o'r-i'd(id), -flu'o'r-u'r-e't. Lat., *chlorofluoretum*. Fr., *chlorofluore*. A double salt consisting of a chloride and a fluoride of the same base. [B.]

CHLORFUMARYL, n. Klor-fu'm'a'r'yl. Syn.: *fumaryl chloride*. A liquid, $C_4H_2O_2Cl_2 = C_2H_2(CO.OCl)_2$, boiling at $160^{\circ}C$. [B, 4.]

CHLORHEMATIN, n. Klor-he'm'a'tin. Fr., *chlorhématine*. Ger., *Chlorhämatin*. Hæmatin hydrochloride, or hæmin, formed by the union of chlorine with hæmatin. [B, 3, 4.]

CHLORHELENIN, n. Klor-he'l'en-in. Fr., *chlorhélénine*. A resinoid substance, formed by the action of chlorine on helenin. It has the constitution $C_{21}H_{23}ClO_3$ of helenin (giving to the latter the formula $C_{21}H_{25}O_3$, formerly ascribed to it) in which 4 atoms of chlorine replace 4 of hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORHELICIN, *n.* Klor hel'is'in. Fr., *chlorohelicine*. A crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{14}ClO_7$, of helicin and chlorine. [B. 93.]

CHLORHEMATIN, *n.* See CHLORHEMATIN.

CHLORHYDRAS (Lat.), *n. m.* Klor(ch'lor)-hid hu'd'ra's. Gen., *chlorhydratis*. See HYDROCHLORIDE. **C. apomorphicus** Fr. Cod. Apomorphine hydrochloride. [a. 21.] **C. morpheus** Fr. Cod. See MORPHINE hydrochloride. **C. morpheus aqua solutus** Fr. Cod. See Solu'te de chlorhydrate de morphine. **C. pilocarpinus** Fr. Cod. See Pilocarpine hydrochloride. **C. propylamnicus** Mex. Ph. Propylamine hydrochloride. [a. 21.] **C. quinicus** Fr. Cod. See QUININE hydrochloride. **C. strychnicus** Mex. Ph. Strychnine hydrochloride. [a. 21.] **Syrupus cum chlorhydrate morphico** [Fr. Cod.]. See Syrup de chlorhydrate de morphine.

CHLORHYDRATE, *n.* Klor-hid'rat. Lat., *chlorhydras*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorhydrat*. It., *cloridrato*. Sp., *cloridrato*. 1. A hydrochloride. 2. A chloride and hydrate of the same base; a chlorhydrin. [B.] See SULFURIC c.

CHLORHYDRIC, adj. Klor hid'rik. Lat., *chlorhydricus*. Fr., *chlorhydrique*. It., *cloridrico*. Sp., *cloridrico*. Compound of hydrogen and chlorine; hydrochloric. [B.] **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum chlorhydricum*. Fr., *acide chlorhydrique*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffsäure*, *Sälsäure*. It., *acido cloridrico*. Sp., *acido cloridrico*. A synonym used for hydrochloric acid, especially by continental authors. According to H. E. Armstrong ("Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 470), it should be applied only to the compound $HCl(OH)_2$ —(probably $HCl(OH)_2$)—which, according to Thompson, is formed when gaseous hydrogen chloride (HCl) is dissolved in water. [B.] **Chlorinated c. ether**. See under HYDROCHLORIC ether.

CHLORHYDRIN, *n.* Klor-hid'ri'n. Fr., *chlorhydrine*. Ger., *C.* 1. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), in which 1, 2, or 3 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by chlorine; the resulting compounds being called respectively *monochlorhydrin*, $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl$, *dichlorhydrin*, $C_3H_5(OH)Cl_2$, and *trichlorhydrin*, $C_3H_5Cl_3$. 2. See CHLORHYDRATE (2d def.). [B. 3, 4.] **Amylenic c.** See AMYLENE c. **Sulphuric acid**. Fr., *acide chlorhydrique sulfurique*. Ger., *Chlorhydrinschwefelsäure*. An acid having the formula $C_3H_5Cl(OH)_2SO_3H = C_3H_5ClSO_3H$. [B. 4.]

CHLORHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ed-rek. Chlorhydric; hydrochloric. [B.]

CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID, *n.* Klor-hid-ro-si-a'n'rik. Fr., *acide chlorhydrocyanique*. Syn.: *chlorcyanic acid*. An addition product of hydrocyanic acid and hydrogen chloride, $H-C-N \begin{smallmatrix} H \\ | \end{smallmatrix} Cl$; a colorless liquid of penetrating odor. [B. 4, 93.]

CHLORHYDROPHOSPHAS (Lat.), *n. m.* Klor(ch'lor)-hid-chi'd'ro-fos'fats'fats'. Gen., *chlorhydrophosphatis*. See CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATE. **Syrupus cum chlorhydrophosphate calcio** [Fr. Cod.]. See Syrup de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux.

CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATE, *n.* Klor-hid-ro-fos'fat. Lat., *chlorhydrophosphas*. Fr., *c.* A product obtained by acting upon a phosphate with hydrochloric acid. [B.]

CHLORHYDROPROTEIC ACID, *n.* Klor-hid-ro-pro'te'rik. Fr., *acide chlorhydroprotéique*. An acid obtained by Mulder by passing chlorine through an aqueous solution of protein; probably a chlorine substitution product. [B. 2, 4; a. 24.]

CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID, *n.* Klor-hid-ro-pi-ro'ta's'ta'rik. Fr., *acide chlorhydropyrotartarique*. A substitution product of pyrotartaric acid, $C_4H_4ClO_4$. There are three isomeric varieties, all crystalline: 1. *Trichloropyrotartaric acid*, which melts at 145° C. and is converted into itaconic acid, $C_4H_4(OH)_2$, when heated with water or alkalies. 2. *Citrichloropyrotartaric acid*, very unstable, and converted into mesaconic acid, $C_4H_4O_4$, when heated with water. 3. *Mesochloropyrotartaric acid*, melting at 120° C., and when heated with water passing into mesamic acid, $C_4H_4O_4$. [B. 3.]

CHLORHYDROQUINONE, *n.* Klor-hid-ro'kwi'n-on. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorhydrochinon*. It., *cloridochinone*. A chlorine substitution compound of hydroquinone. [B.] See MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE, DICHLORHYDROQUINONE, TRICHLORHYDROQUINONE, and TETRACHLORHYDROQUINONE.

CHLORHYDROSULPHIDE, *n.* Klor-hid-ro-su'lf'id'id. Fr., *chlorhydrosulfure*. A compound of chlorine, hydrogen, and sulphur with the same radicle. [B.]

CHLORHYDROXYPHTHALIC ACID, **CHLORHYDROXYPHTHOQUINONE**, *n's.* Klor hid ro'x'i'p'tha'lik, tho'k wi'n. Syn.: *Oxychloranthraquinone*, *Chloroxyanthraquinone*. A yellow crystalline powder, $C_{14}H_6Cl(OH)O_2$, derived by substitution from naphthoquinone. It is soluble with difficulty in water, melts above 200° C., and sublimes in needles. [B. 4.]

CHLORIASIS (Lat.), *n. f.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'as'is. Gen., *chloriasis*. Fr., *chloriasis*. Ger., *Chloriasis*. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORIBASE (Fr.), *n.* Klor-o-ba'z. A chemical compound in which chlorine forms the base. [B. 38.]

CHLORIC, adj. Klor'ik. Lat., *chloricus*. Fr., *chlorique*. It., *clorico*. Sp., *clorico*. Containing or combined with chlorine usually restricted to compounds containing chlorine united with oxygen, and to those which are combined with a greater amount of that element than occurs in chlorine compounds. [B.] See CHLORINE. **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum chloricum*. Fr., *acide chlorique*. Ger., *Chlorsäure*. It., *acido clorico*. Sp., *ácido clórico*. As ordinarily used, a substance, known only in aqueous solution, having the constitution $HClO_2$. Its solution in water is colorless, has a pungent

odor, is strongly acid, and decomposes readily in presence of organic substances, giving up its oxygen and, when not too dilute, acting as a bleaching agent. It forms a series of salts called chlorates. 2. As employed by Kammer, hypochlorous acid. [B. 2, 3.] **C. ether**. 1. See ETHYL chlorate. 2. A solution of chloroform in from 1 to 4 parts of alcohol. [B. 5, 81.] See SPIRITUS CHLORIFORM.

CHLORICTERUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch'lor)-i'k'te'r-us'is(u's). From *χλωρός*, green, and *ictreos*, a small yellowish bird. Fr., *chlorictère*. Ger., *grüngeib*. Yellowish-green. [L. 41.]

CHLORICUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch'lor)-i'k-us'is(u's). Chloric; with the name of a base, the chlorate of that base. [B.]

CHLORID (Ger.), *n.* Klor-ed'. A chloride; as an affix in a compound expression, a chloride containing a greater proportion of chlorine than a *Chlorür* (q. v.). [B.]

CHLORIDE, *n.* Klor'id'id. Lat., *chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure*. Ger., *Chlorür*, *Chlorid*, *Chlor-*. It., Sp., *cloruro*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined directly with chlorine; a chloruret.—**Acid c.** A c. formed by replacing the hydroxyl of an oxy-acid by chlorine. Thus, c. of nitroxyl, NO_2Cl , is an acid c. formed by replacing a molecule of OH in nitric acid, NO_3OH , by chlorine. [B. 3.]—**Basic c.** Fr., *chlorure basique*. Ger., *basisches Chlorür*. It., *cloruro basico*. Sp., *cloruro basico*. A compound of the chloride of an element or radicle with an oxide or hydroxide of the same element or radicle; an oxychloride, e. g., *basinich subchloride*, $BiClO$. [B.]—**Double c.** A compound of two c's, or of the c. of one radicle with the c. of another radicle. [B.]—**Test-solution of ferric c.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of ferric c. in 10 parts of water, used as a reagent. [B. 5.]—**Test solution of mercuric c.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of corrosive sublimate in 20 parts of distilled water, used as a reagent. [B. 5.]—**Test solution of platinic c.** A solution of platinic c. in 20 parts of water, used as a reagent. [B. 5.]

CHLORIDE (Fr.), *n.* Klor-ed. 1. Of Ampère, a collective term for the halogen group of elements. 2. See CHLORIS (2d def.). [B. 3, 38, 93.]

CHLORIDEA (Lat.), *n. n. pl.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'd'e-a'. Of Trinus, a division of the *Graminaceae*, comprising *Chloris*, *Gymnopogon*, *Eutriaena*, *Psilurus*, and *Hordeum*. [B. 170.]

CHLORIDEÆ (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'd'e-æ(a'-æ). Fr., *chloridées*. Of Kunth, a tribe of the *Graminaceae*, comprising *Sclerachloa*, *Septochloa*, *Gymnopogon*, *Chloris*, *Cynodon*, *Dinebra*, *Triathra*, *Bouteloua*, *Chondrostium*, *Heterostegia*, *Echinaria*, *Pappopharum*, *Tricophis*, and *Kuarepogon*. Others make it a section of the *Graminaceae*, including *Eleusine*, *Chloris*, *Dactyloctenium*, *Cynodon*, *Dinebra*, *Heterostegia*, *Polygonum*, *Chondrostium*, *Pentarrhopsis*, and *Triena*. [B. 170.]

CHLORIDIC, adj. Klor-i'd'rik. Pertaining to or containing a chloride. [B.]

CHLORIDIEÆ (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Klor-i'd-i'd'e-æ(a'-æ). Fr., *chloridiées*. Of Brongniart, a division of the *Byssaceæ*. [B. 170.]

CHLORIDULUM (Lat.), *n. n.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'd'u'l(u'l)-u'm(u'm). See CHLORIDE.

CHLORIDUM (Lat.), *n. n.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'd'u'm(u'm). See CHLORIDE.—**C. acidum**. Chloric acid. [B. 48.]—**C. calcicum**. See CALCIUM chloride. **C. ferricum**. Ferric chloride. [B.] See IRON chloride.—**C. ferrosium**. Ferrous chloride. [B.] See IRON chloride.—**C. formicum** [Finn. Ph.]. Chloroform. [B. 95.]—**C. hydricum**. See HYDROCHLORIC acid.—**C. stibicum**. Properly, antimonious chloride (antimony pentachloride), but also applied to antimonious chloride (antimony trichloride). [B. 142.]

CHLORIG (Ger.), adj. Klor'ig. Chlorous. [B.]—**C'säure**. Chlorous acid. [B.]

CHLORIMETRY, *n.* Klor-i'm'e't-ri. From *χλωρός* (see CHLORINE) and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *chlorimétrie*. Ger., *Chlorimetrie*. Syn.: *chlorometry*. The determination of the bleaching power of a chlorine compound; the estimation of the amount of available chlorine in such a compound. [B. 116.]

CHLORIMIDE, *n.* Klor-i'm-i'd'id. An imide in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the ammonia residue. [B. 3.]

CHLORINA (Lat.), *n. f.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'e'na'. See CHLORINE. **C. liquida**. See AQUA CHLOR.

CHLORINATED, adj. Klor'i'at-ed. Lat., *chlorinatus*, *chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*. It., *clorato*, *clorinato*. Also written *chlorated*. Containing or combined with chlorine. [B. 2.]

CHLORINDADIUM (Lat.), *n. n.* Klor(ch'lor)-i'n-da'di-da'di'-u'm(u'm). See CHLORINDOPTENE.

CHLORINDATMIC ACID, *n.* Klor-i'n-da't'mi'k. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on indigo blue. [B. 93.]

CHLORINDATMID (Ger.), *n.* Klor-en-da't med. See TRI-CHLORANILINE.

CHLORINDINE, *n.* Klor-i'nd'en. Lat., *chlorindinum*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chlorindin*. A chlorine substitution product of indine, $C_{14}H_8N_2O_2Cl_2$; an amorphous powder produced by the decomposition of chlorisatide by heat. [B. 93.]

CHLORINDOPTENE, *n.* Klor-i'nd-o'p'ten. Fr., *chlorindoptene*. Ger., *Chlorindopten*. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_8Cl_2O$, formed by decomposing indigo-blue with chlorine; probably only a mixture of chlorindoptenic and chlorindatmic acids. [B. 48, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID, *n.* Klor-i'nd-o'p'te'n'ik. Fr., *acide chlorindopténique*. Ger., *Chlorindoptensäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_8Cl_2O + H_2O$, obtained with trichloraniline, by the action of chlorine on indigo blue. [B. 48, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-a'nd-o'p'tek. See CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID.

CHLORINE, n. Klor'en. From *χλωρε*, green. Lat., *chlorum*, *chloracum*. Fr., *chlore*. Ger., *Chlor*. It., Sp., *Cloro*. A non-metallic element discovered by Scheele in 1774. It is a greenish, yellow-transparent gas having an intensely irritant, disagreeable, suffocating odor. It dissolves in about half its volume of cold water, forming a greenish solution having the odor of the gas. At -34°C the gas condenses into a yellowish liquid. The specific gravity of the gas compared with that of air, is 2.45. C combines very readily with hydrogen, forming hydrochloric acid, and, owing to this affinity for hydrogen, it acts in the presence of moisture as a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent by combining with the hydrogen of water and liberating oxygen, which in the nascent state attacks organic coloring matters with energy and destroys living organisms. C also combines directly with the metallic and also with all the non-metallic elements, forming the class of compounds called chlorides, which are widely diffused throughout the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. In combination, it acts almost without exception as a univalent element, replacing only 1 atom of hydrogen. In some rare cases, however, it appears to be trivalent. Atomic weight, 35.37; symbol, Cl or, in the writings of continental authors, occasionally Ch. [B, 3, 6.]—**C. acetate**, Fr., *acétate de chlor*. Ger., *essigsäures Chlor*. It., *acetato di cloro*. Sp., *acetato de cloro*. Syn.: *acetoxychlorous anhydride*. A colorless liquid, $\text{ClO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, which explodes when heated to 100°C . [B, 1.]—**C. bath**, Ger., *Chlorbath*. See *Fumigation de chlor*; and *Vapor chlori*.—**C. bisulphure**, Fr., *bisulfure de chlor*.—**C. chloride**, Fr., *chlorure de chlor*.—**C. hydrate**, Fr., *hydrate de chlor*. It., *idrato di cloro*. Sp., *hidrato de cloro*. An unstable crystalline substance, $\text{Cl}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, produced by dissolving c. in water at a temperature just above the freezing point. [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide**, Fr., *monoxyde de chlor*. Ger., *Chlormonoxid*. It., *monossido di cloro*. Sp., *monóxido de cloro*. Hypochlorous oxide; a colorless gas, Cl_2O , molecular weight 86.7, density 3.45, obtained by the action of c. on mercuric oxide. It yields, when dissolved in water, a yellow solution which is a powerful bleaching agent. It may be condensed by means of a freezing mixture into a red liquid which is highly explosive. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide**, Fr., *oxyde de chlor*. Ger., *Chloroxid*. It., *ossido di cloro*. Sp., *óxido de cloro*. A compound of c. and oxygen. The c. oxides are c. monoxide, c. trioxide, and c. peroxide. [B, 3.]—**C. peroxide**, Fr., *peroxyde de chlor*. Ger., *Chlorperoxyd*. It., *perossido di cloro*. Sp., *peróxido de cloro*. A heavy, dark-colored, yellowish gas having a peculiar odor, and at low temperatures condensing to form a dark-red liquid boiling at 9° and freezing at 79°C . The gas is very unstable, decomposing often with explosive violence. [B, 3.]—**C. poultice**, See *Cataplasma sennæ chlorata*.—**C. sulphide**, See *Sulphur chloride*.—**C. tetroxide**, Fr., *tétoxyde de chlor*. Ger., *Chlortetroxyd*. See *C. peroxide*.—**C. trioxide**, Fr., *trioxyde de chlor*. Chlorous oxide; an unstable, heavy, greenish-yellow gas, Cl_2O_3 , produced by the deoxidation of chloric acid. It has a pungent and very irritating odor, and at low temperatures condenses into a reddish-brown liquid. On dissolving in cold water, it forms chlorous acid. [B, 3.]—**C. water**, U. S. Ph. See *Aqua chlori*. Inhalation of c. [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor chlori*.—**Liquid c.**, Solution of c. [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORINEUM (Lat.), **CHLORINIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Klor-chlorineum (Lat.), n's n. Klor-chlorini (Lat.). See *CHLORINE* and *Aqua chlori*.
CHLORINUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(chlor)-in(en)'u'm(u'm). Chlorine. [U. S. Ph., 1870 (B).]—**Aqua chlorini** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Aqua chlori*.
CHLORIODATE, n. Klor-i'od-at. Lat., *chloriodas*. Fr., c. A salt of chloriodic acid. [B.]
CHLORIODHYDRIN, n. Klor-i'o-d-hi'dri'n. Fr., *chloriodhydrine*. Ger., *Chloriodhydrin*. A liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2\text{I}(\text{OH})$, boiling at 226°C , derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), by the substitution of an atom each of chlorine and iodine for two molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]
CHLORIODIC ACID, n. Klor-i'o-d'i'k. Lat., *acidum chloriodicum*. Fr., *acide chloriodique*. Ger., *Chloriodsäure*. Iodine chloride. [B, 38.]
CHLORIODIDE, n. Klor-i'od-i'd'id. Lat., *chloriodidum*, *chlorioduretum*. Fr., *chloriodure*, *chloro-iodure*. Ger., *Chloriodür*. Syn.: *iodochloride*. A compound of chlorine and iodine with the same base. [B.]
CHLORIODINE, n. Klor-i'od-en. Iodine chloride. [B.]
CHLORIODIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-e-od-ek. See *CHLORIODIC ACID*.
CHLORIODOFORM, n. Klor-i'o-d'o'fo'rm. Syn.: *dichloriodoform*, *formyl dichloriodide*. A yellow aromatic oil, CHCl_2I , boiling at 141°C , not solidifying at any temperature, derived from chloroform by the substitution of one atom of iodine for one of chlorine. [B, 4, 158.]
CHLORIRIDIC, adj. Klor-i'r-i'd'i'k. Fr., *chloro-iridique*. Containing chlorine and iridium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**C. acid**, Fr., *acide chloro-iridique*. A substance, $\text{H}_2\text{IrCl}_4 = 2\text{HCl} + \text{IrCl}_3$, acting as a dibasic acid, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on iridium tetrachloride. [B, 3.]
CHLORIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Klor(chlor)'is. Gen., *chlorit'*. 1. A chlorite. 2. Of Swartz, a genus of the *Gramineæ*, of the family *Chloridæ*. [B, 19, 12, 121.]—**C. calcicus**. See *Calx chlorata*.—**C. mucronata** Michaux. A species of *C. caldæ* found in the East and West Indies, having edible grains. [A, 490 a, 21.]
CHLORISAMIC ACID, n. Klor-i's'a'm'i'k. Fr., *acide chlorisamique*. An acid obtained by the action of cold dilute acids on chlorisamide. [B, 33.]

CHLORISAMIDE, n. Klor-i's'a'm-i'd'id. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisamid*. A yellow substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, being chlorisamide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 33.]

CHLORISATE, n. Klor-i's'a't-at. Fr., *chlorisatinate*. A salt of chlorisatic acid. [B.]

CHLORISATIC, adj. Klor-i's'a't'i'k. Fr., *chlorisatinique*. Pertaining to chlorisatine. [B.]—**C. acid**, Fr., *acide chlorisatinique*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ClNO}_2$, not known in the free state, derived from isatic acid by the substitution of 1 atom of chlorine for hydrogen. [B.]

CHLORISATIDE, n. Klor-i's'a't-i'd'id. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisatid*. A white powder, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, obtained as a precipitate by the action of ammonium hydrosulphide on chlorisatine. [B, 33, 158.]

CHLORISATIMIDE, n. Klor-i's'a't-i'm-i'd'id. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisatimid*. A substitution compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, of isatimide and chlorine. [B, 33.]

CHLORISATINATE (Fr.), n. Klor-ez'a't-en-a't. See *CHLORISATE*.

CHLORISATINE, n. Klor-i's'a't-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisatin*. A chlorine substitution compound of isatine. There are two varieties: *monochlorisatine*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_2$, known simply as c., and *dichlorisatine*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_2$ (q. v.). [B.]

CHLORISATINIC ACID, n. Klor-i's'a't-i'n'i'k. Fr., *acide chlorisatinique*. See *CHLORISATIC ACID*.

CHLORISATYDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ez'a't-ed-ek. See *CHLORISATIC ACID*.

CHLORISATYDE, n. See *CHLORISATIDE*.

CHLORISETHIONIC ACID, n. Klor-i's-e'th-i'o'n'i'k. Fr., *acide chloriséthionique*. See *CHLORETHYLSULPHONIC ACID*.

CHLORISOCROTONIC ACID, n. Klor-i's-o'krot-o'n'i'k. Fr., *acide chlorisocrotonique*. An acid, $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CCl}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})$, derived from isocrotonic acid by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen with chlorine. [B.] Cf. *MONOCHLOROCROTONIC ACID*.

CHLORISOVALERYL, n. Klor-i's-o'val'i'k. Isovaleric chloride. [B.] See *VALERIC CHLORIDE*.

CHLORISTIC, adj. Klor-i's't'i'k. Lat., *chloristicus*. Fr., *chloristique*. Pertaining to the theory of the simple elementary nature of chlorine. [B.]

CHLORIT (Ger.), n. Klor-et'. See *CHLORITE*.

CHLORITAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-i't'a'm'a'l'i'k. Fr., *acide chloritamalique*. A derivative, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_4\text{Cl}$, of itamalic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl has been replaced by chlorine; itamono-chlorpyrotartaric acid. [B.] Cf. *CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID*.

CHLORITE, n. Klor-it. Lat., *chloris*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorit*. It., Sp., *clorito*. A salt of chlorous acid. The general formula of the chlorites is $\text{R}(\text{ClO}_2)_n$, where R is a radicle of the combining power n. The chlorites are readily decomposed, and act as strong bleaching agents. [B, 3.]—**C. calcique** (Fr.). See *CALX chlorata*.

CHLORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(chlor)'i'um(u'm). See *CHLORINE*.—**C. gaseiforme** (Gr. Ph.). Chlorine. [B, 95.]—**Solutio chlorii** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORKOHLNSTOFF (Ger.), n. Klor'kol-e'n'st'o'f. Carbon chloride. [B.]—**Anderthalb-C.** Carbon sesquichloride. [L 30.]—**Einfach-C.** See *PERCHLORETHYLENE*.—**Halb-C.** Tetrachloromethane. [B, 48.]—**Julin's C.** Julin's carbon chloride; hexachlorobenzene. [B.]

CHLORLACTATE, n. Klor-la'k'tat. A salt of chlorlactic acid, especially a monochlorlactate. [B, 3.]

CHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Klor-la'k't'i'k. Fr., *acide chlorolactique*. Ger., *Chlormilchsäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of lactic acid. [B, 3.] See *MONOCHLORLACTIC ACID*, *DICHLORLACTIC ACID*, and *TRICHLORLACTIC ACID*.

CHLORLACTONITRIL, n. Klor-la'k'to-ni't'i'k. A chlorine substitution compound of lactonitril. [B, 3.] See *MONOCHLORLACTONITRIL*, *DICHLORLACTONITRIL*, and *TRICHLORLACTONITRIL*.

CHLORMALEIC ACID, n. Klor-m'a'l'e'i'k. Fr., *acide chloromaleique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{ClO}_4$. [B, 4.]

CHLORMENTHENE, n. Klor-me'n'th'en. Fr., *chloro-menthène*. Ger., *Chlormenthen*. A yellowish liquid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}$, formed by distilling menthol with phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-me's'a'm'a'l'i'k. See *CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID*.

CHLORMESTYL, n. Klor-me's'i't'i'k. Fr., *chloro-mésityle*. Ger., C. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, obtained by the action of phosphorus perchloride on acetone. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESITYLENE, n. Klor-me's'i't'i'k. Fr., *chloro-mésitylène*. Ger., *Chlormesitylen*. A substitution product, $\text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$, of mesitylene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

CHLORMESITYLIDE, n. Klor-me's'i't'i'k. Fr., *chloro-mésitylide*. Ger., *Chlormesitylid*. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, formed by the action of chlorine on mesitylene. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESSER (Ger.), n. Ch'lor-me's-se'r. See *CHLORMESITYLENE*.

CHLORMETHANE, n. Klor-me'th'an. Fr., *chloro-méthane*. Ger., *Chlormethan*. A substitution compound of methane and chlorine. Four bodies of this class are possible, and all have been prepared: 1. *Monochloromethane*, methyl chloride, CH_3Cl . 2. *Dichloromethane*, methylene dichloride, CH_2Cl_2 . 3. *Trichloromethane*, chloroform, CHCl_3 . 4. *Tetrachloromethane* (perchloromethane carbonic chloride), CCl_4 . [B, 4.]

CHLORMETHYL, n. Klor-me'th'i'k. Fr., *chloro-méthyle*. Ger., C. A substitution compound of methyl and chlorine. [B.]

CHLORMETHYLASE, n. Klor-me²th-i²l-az. Fr., *chlorométhylase*. Ger., *Chloromethylase*. An oily liquid, probably identical with chloromethylene, formed by the action of potash on methyl trichloroacetate. [B. 93.]

CHLORMETHYLIC, adj. Klor-me²th-i²l-i²k. Fr., *chlorométhyle*. Of or pertaining to chloromethyl, or to chlorine and methyl. [B.]

CHLORMICMYLIC ACID, n. Klor-mi²k-mi²i²i²k. See CHLORMICROMYLIC ACID.

CHLORMOLYBDIC, adj. Klor-mo²i²b-di²i²k. Containing molybdenum and chlorine. [B.] **C. bromide**. A reddish-yellow crystalline substance, Mo₃(Cl₄Br₂ + 3H₂O), or Mo₃(Cl₄Br₂ + 6H₂O). [B. 3.] **C. hydroxide**. A yellowish basic substance, Mo₃(Cl₄(OH)₂ + 2H₂O). [B. 3.]

CHLORMUCONIC ACID, n. Klor-mu²-ko²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloromucosique*. Ger., *Chloromucosäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₆H₂(Cl₂)(COOH)₂ = C₆H₄(Cl₂)Cl₄. [B. 4.]

CHLORNAPHTHALASE, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-az. Fr., *chloronaphtalase*. Ger., *C. Monochloronaphtal.* [B. 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-en. Fr., *chloronaphtalène*. Ger., *Chloronaphtalin*. 1. A name applied both to naphthalene dichloride and naphthalene tetrachloride. 2. More properly, a substitution compound of chlorine and naphthalene. [B. 93.] Cf. MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE, DICHLORNAPHTHALENE, TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE, TETRACHLORNAPHTHALENE, PENTACHLORNAPHTHALENE, and PERCHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-az. Fr., *chloronaphtalène*. Ger., *C. Dichloronaphtalène*. [B. 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-i²k. Fr., *acide chloronaphtalique*. Ger., *Chloronaphtalsäure*. A chlorine substitution derivative of naphthalic acid. [B.]

CHLORNAPHTHALIDE, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-i²did. Fr., *chloronaphtalide*. A chlorine substitution or addition compound of naphthalene. [B. 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALISE, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-iz. Fr., *chloronaphtalise*. Ger., *C. Trichloronaphtalène*. [B. 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALOSE, n. Klor-na²f-tha²i-os. Fr., *chloronaphtalose*. Ger., *C. Tetrachloronaphtalène*. [B. 93.]

CHLORNITRANILINE, n. Klor-ni²-ra²n-i²en. Fr., *chloronitroaniline*. A substitution compound of aniline in which nitroxyl and chlorine replace the hydrogen of the benzene residue. [B. 3.] See MONOCHLORNITRANILINE.

CHLORNITRIC ACID, n. Klor-ni²-ri²i²k. 1. Nitroxyl chloride. 2. Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B. 2.]

CHLORNITRIN, n. Klor-ni²-ri²n. A compound of chlorine and nitroxyl with glycerin. [B. 2.] Cf. DICHLORONITRIN and MONOCHLORONITRIN.

CHLORNITROBENZENE, n. Klor-ni²-tro-be²nz'en. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzol*. A substitution compound of benzene in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine and nitroxyl. [B. 3.] See MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE.

CHLORNITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Klor-ni²-tro-be²nz-o-i²k. Fr., *acide chloronitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzoesäure*. A substitution compound, ClC₆H₄NO₂, of benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitril. [B. 4.]

CHLORNITROPHENOL, n. Klor-ni²-tro-fe²n-o-i². Fr., *chloronitrophénol*. Ger., *C. A*. A chlorine and nitroxyl substitution compound of phenol. [B. 3.] See MONOCHLORNITROPHENOL.

CHLORNITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-ni²-tro-fe²n-o-i²-sul²i²i²k. Fr., *acide chloronitrophénolsulfonique*. A substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid in which an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitril replace 2 atoms of hydrogen; C₆H₄ClNO₂(OH)SO₂OH = C₆H₄ClSNO₂. Several isomeric varieties exist. [B. 2.]

CHLORNITROUS ACID, n. Klor-ni²-tru²s. Fr., *acide chloronitroque* ou *chloronitrosique*. Nitroxyl chloride. [B.]

CHLOROACETATE, n. Klor-o-a²s'e²t-at. An acetochloride, or a compound of a bivalent radicle with chlorine and the radicle of acetic acid. The general formula of the c's is C₂H₃O - O - R' - Cl. [B. 2.]

CHLOROAMIDE, n. Klor-o-a²m-i²did. See CHLORAMIDE.

CHLORO-ANEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-a²n(a²n)-em'(a²e²m)-i²a². From *χλωρός*, green, a priv., and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *chloroanémie*. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORO-ANEMIC, adj. Klor-o-a²n-e²m-i²k. Fr., *chloroanémique*. See CHLOROTIC.

CHLORO-ANTIMONIATE, n. Klor-o-a²n-ti²m-on'i²-at. See CHLORANTIMONATE.

CHLORO-ARGENTATE, n. Klor-o-a²r-j'e²n't-at. See CHLORARGENTATE.

CHLORO-AURATE, n. Klor-o-a²r-ut. See CHLORAUATE.

CHLORO-BASE, n. Klor-o-bas. Fr., *c. b.* A chloride that acts as a base. A 285; B. 99.]

CHLOROBENZAMIDE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-a²m-i²did. See CHLOROBENZAMIDE.

CHLOROBENZENE, n. Klor-o-be²nz'en. See CHLOROBENZENE.

CHLOROBENZIDE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-i²did. See CHLOROBENZIDE.

CHLOROBENZINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ba²n-z'en. See CHLOROBENZINE.

CHLOROBENZOÏLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ba²n-z-o-el. See CHLOR-BENZOÏLE.

CHLOROBENZOIC ACID, n. Klor-o-be²nz-o-i²k. See CHLOR-BENZOÏC ACID.

CHLOROBENZOÏLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-be²nz-o-el-i²-e²-u²m-u²m. See CHLOROBENZENE.

CHLOROBENZOÏLE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-o-i²l. See CHLOR-BENZOÏL.

CHLOROBENZYL, n. Klor-o-be²nz-i²l. See CHLOROBENZYL.

CHLOROBORIC ACID, n. Klor-o-bor-i²k. Fr., *acide chloroborique*. See CHLORBORIC ACID.

CHLOROBORIDE, n. Klor-o-bor-i²did. Lat., *chloroboruretum*. Fr., *chloroborure*. A compound consisting of a chloride and boride of the same base. [B.]

CHLOROBORURE (Fr.), **CHLOROBORURET**, n's. Klor-o-bor-u²r, -bor'u²r-e²t. See CHLOROBORIDE.

CHLOROBROMACETAMIDE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s-e²t-a²m-i²did. See CHLOROBROMACETAMIDE.

CHLOROBROMACETATE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s'e²t-at. See CHLOROBROMACETATE.

CHLOROBROMACETIC, adj. Klor-o-brom-a²s-et-i²k. See CHLOROBROMACETIC.

CHLOROBROMACETONE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s'e²t-on. See CHLOROBROMACETONE.

CHLOROBROMOHYDRIN, n. Klor-o-brom-hid'i²n. See CHLOROBROMOHYDRIN.

CHLOROBROMIDE, n. Klor-o-brom-i²did. See CHLOR-BROMIDE.

CHLOROBROMOHYDRIN, n. Klor-o-brom-o-hid'i²n. See CHLOROBROMOHYDRIN.

CHLOROBROMURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-brom-u²r. See CHLOR-BROMIDE.

CHLOROBUTYRENE, n. Klor-o-bu²t'i²r-en. Fr., *chlorobutyène*. See CHLOROBUTYRONE.

CHLOROBUTYRIC, adj. Klor-o-bu²t-i²r-i²k. See CHLOR-BUTYRIC.

CHLOROBUTYRONE, n. Klor-o-bu²t'i²r-on. Fr., *c.* See CHLOROBUTYRONE.

CHLOROCAMPHENE, n. Klor-o-ka²m'fen. Fr., *chlorocamphène*. See CHLOROCAMPHENE.

CHLOROCARBON, n. Klor-o-ka²rb'o²n. Fr., *chlorocarbène*. See CARBON dichloride.

CHLOROCARBONATE, n. Klor-o-ka²rb'o²n-at. See CHLOR-CARBONATE.

CHLOROCARBONIC, adj. Klor-o-ka²rb'o²n-i²k. Fr., *chlorocarbonique*. See CHLOROCARBONIC. **C. acid**, **C. oxide**. Carbonyl chloride. [B. 2.]

CHLOROCARVÈNE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ka²rv-e²n. See CHLOR-CARVENE.

CHLOROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²i(a²i)-u²s(u²s). From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *chlorocephale*. Ger., *grünkopfig*. Having a green or greenish-yellow head. [L. II. 180.]

CHLOROCEYL, n. Klor-o-se²f-i²l. See CHLOROCEYL.

CHLOROCHLORIC ACID, n. Klor-o-klor-i²k. See CHLOR-CHLORIC ACID.

CHLOROCHROMATE, n. Klor-o-krom'at. See CHLOR-CHROMATE.

CHLOROCHROMIC ACID, n. Klor-o-krom-i²k. See CHLOR-CHROMIC ACID.

CHLOROCHROOUS, adj. Klor-o²k'ro-o²s. Lat., *chlorochrous* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *χρῶν*, to color). Green or greenish-yellow. [B. 19, 121.]

CHLOROCINNAMENE, n. Klor-o-si²n-a²m-en. See CHLOR-CINNAMENE.

CHLOROCINNAMIC ACID, n. Klor-o-si²n-a²m-i²k. See CHLOROCINNAMIC ACID.

CHLOROCINNOSE, n. Klor-o-si²n-os. See CHLOROCINNOSE.

CHLOROCITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-si²t'i²i²k. See CHLORCIT-ric acid.

CHLOROCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ko²k-ka(k²ka²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²e²). From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *κόκκος*, a berry. Fr., *chlorococcacées*. Of Rabenhorst, a suborder of the *Protococcaceae*, comprising *Chlorococcum* and *Limonodictyon*. [B. 121.]

CHLOROCODEINE, **CHLOROCODIDE**, n's. Klor-o-kod-e'en, -kod'i²did. See CHLOROCODEINE and CHLOROCODIDE.

CHLOROCOMENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-kom-e²n-i²k. See CHLOROCOMENIC ACID.

CHLORO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-ko²n²-zhu²-ga. Containing chlorine as an associated element. [B. 38.] Cf. AZOTURES c's.

CHLOROCRUIORIN, n. Klor-o-kru²o²r-i²n. From *χλωρός*, green, and *cruor*, blood. A coloring matter found in the *Polychorta*. [L. 210.]

CHLOROCUMINOL, n. Klor-o-ku²m-i²n-o²l. See CHLORCUM-INOL.

CHLOROCUPRATE, n. Klor-o-ku²p'rat. Lat., *chlorocupras*. Fr., *c.* A double chloride of copper and another element or radicle. [B. 38.]

CHLOROCYANAMIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a'n-a'm-i-did. See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYANATE, n. Klor-o-si-a'n-at. See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYANE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-si-a'n. Cyanogen chloride [B, 33].

CHLOROCYANIC, adj. Klor-o-si-a'n-i-k. See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYANIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a'n-i-did. See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYANILIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a'n-i-l-i-did. See CHLOROCYANILIDE.

CHLOROCYANURET, n. Klor-o-si-a'n-u'r-e't. See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLORODIAMYL, n. Klor-o-di-a'm-i-l. See CHLORODIAMYL.

CHLORODIBROMIDE, n. Klor-o-di-brom-i-did. A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine and 2 atoms of bromine. [B.]

CHLORODINE, n. Klor-o-din. Fr., c. See CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODIPHENYL, n. Klor-o-di-fen-i-l. See CHLORODIPHENYL.

CHLORODYNE, n. Klor-o-din. Apparently a contraction for *chloroform anodyne*. An English proprietary anodyne preparation the original composition of which is not certainly known, and for which many different formulae are given. In general, these formulae contain a salt of morphine, chloroform, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and one or more volatile flavoring and carminative principles, together with syrup or molasses. According to J. P. Remington's formula (founded on C. Bullock's for a preparation essentially the same, termed *liquor chloroformi compositus*, 16 grains of morphine hydrochloride are dissolved in 1 drachm of water and 1 fl. oz. of water, and 3 fluidrachms of chloroform, 2 fluidrachms of tincture of cannabis indica, 18 minims of tincture of capsicum, 4 minims of oil of peppermint, 24 minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid, and 1 fluidrachm of perchloric or hydrochloric acid are added. Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of morphine. [B, 5 (a, 21); L, 65 (a, 21); "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1883, p. 150].

CHLORO-ETHYLATE, n. Klor-o-e'th-i-l-at. See CHLOROETHYLATE.

CHLORO FERROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe'r-o-si-a'n-i-k. See CHLORO FERROCYANIC ACID.

CHLORO FERROCYANIDE, n. Klor-o-fe'r-o-si-a'n-i-did. See CHLORO FERROCYANIDE.

CHLOROFLUORIDE, CHLOROFLUORURET, n's. Klor-o-flu'o-r-i-did, -flu'o-r-u'r-e't. See CHLOROFLUORIDE.

CHLOROFORM, n. Klor-o-förm. For deriv., see CHLORINE and FORMYL. Lat., *chloroformum* [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *chloroformum purificatum* [U. S. Ph.], *chloroformium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *chloroformium purum* [Dan. Ph.], *chloridum formicum* [Finn. Ph.], Fr., *chloroforme*, *chloroforme officinal* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *C. reineis* C. II., *chloroformum*. Sp., *cloroformo*, *cloroformo*, *clorido formico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *dichlorinated chloride of methyl*, *trichloroethane*, *trichloride of methyl*. A body having the composition CHCl_3 , discovered by Guthrie in 1831, and about the same time independently by Soubeiran and Liebig. A clear, colorless liquid of peculiar pleasant odor and sweetish burning taste, very soluble in alcohol and in ether, only moderately soluble in water, boiling at 60° to 61°C , and not inflammable. Its sp. gr. at 15°C varies between 1.485 and 1.500, according to the amount of alcohol it may contain. It dissolves iodine, bromine, fixed and volatile oils, most of the resins and fats, camphor, caoutchouc, mastic, copal, and benzoin. It has marked antizymotic powers, inhibiting the action of the organized ferments. Given by the mouth, it is a stomachic stimulant and carminative (in large doses, a narcotic), and has been thought to exert a solvent action on gallstones. Applied externally, being prevented from evaporating, it is irritant and slightly anodyne. For the action of its inhaled vapor in suspending consciousness, see *Surgical ANÆSTHESIA*. [B.] **Alcoholic solution of c.** Fr., *alcool de chloroforme*. Ger., *C. Spiritus*. A solution of 1 part of c. in 1 or 2 parts of alcohol; used for purposes of inhalation under the title of *chloric ether*. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Camphorated c.** Fr., *chloroformé de camphre*. A solution of 4 parts of camphor in 2 of c. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. clyster**. See *C. enemæ*.—**C. emulsion**. Ger., *Emulsion*. See *Mistura chloroformi*.—**C. enema**. Fr., *lavage de chloroforme*. Ger., *C. klyster*. A sedative enema of from 1 to 2 grammes of c., 8 grammes of gum arabic, the yolk of an egg, and 125 grammes of water. [Bernatzki (A, 319 (a, 21)).]—**C. julep**. A mixture of 1 part of c. and 320 parts of water, shaken together. [T. Skinner, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1862, p. 215 (a, 21).]—**C. klystier** (Ger.). See *C. enemæ*.—**C. liniment**. See *Linimentum chloroformi*.—**C. mixture**. See *Mistura chloroformi*.—**C. water**. Ger., *Chasser*. See *Aqua chloroformi*.—**Commercial c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura chloroformi composita*.—**Crude c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Gelatinized c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM GELATINISUM*.—**Käufliches c.** (Ger.). See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Liniment of c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum chloroformi*.—**Methylic c.** Prepared by the action of chlorinated lime upon wood spirit (methyl alcohol). [B.]—**Normal c.** C. prepared from ethyl alcohol by the action of chlorinated lime. [B.]—**Phosphorated c.** Lat., *chloroformum phosphoratum*. Fr., *chloroforme phosphoré*. A solution of phosphorus in c. [B.]—**Purified c.** Reines C. Ger. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM*.—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus chloroformi*.—**Tincture of c.** See *Alcoholic solution of c.*

CHLOROFORM, v. tr. Klor-o-förm. See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMATUS (Lat. and) Klor-o-chlor-o-o-s-i-tum, -at-i-s-tus. Treated with or containing chloroform. ("Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 86.)

CHLOROFORME (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form. See CHLOROFORM. **Aleoolé de c.** See *Spiritus chloroformi*.—**C. à la reine**. See *Obstetrical ANÆSTHESIA*.—**C. de camphre**. A solution of 4 parts of camphor in 20 of chloroform. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. dulcifié**. A mixture of 1 part of pure chloroform and 19 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol; sometimes used in France, and especially in England, as an antispasmodic, the dose being from 5 to 15 drops in half a glass of water. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. gélatinisé**. See *CHLOROFORMUM GELATINISUM*.—**C. officinal**. Fr. Cod. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM*.—**C. phosphoré**. See *Phosphorated chloroform*.—**C. pur**. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM*.—**C. rectifié du commerce**. Fr. Cod., *C. véral*. See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua chloroformi*.—**Gelée de c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM GELATINISUM*.—**Lavement de c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM CENNA*.—**Liniment au c.** Fr. Cod. See *Linimentum chloroformi*.—**Pommade au c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pomatum cum chloroformo*. An ointment made by melting together 5 parts of white wax and 85 of lard, and adding 10 of chloroform while cooling. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Sirap de c.** A preparation made of 1 part of chloroform, 6 parts of oil of sweet almonds, 4 parts of pulverized gum arabic, 35 parts of water, and 55 parts of sugar. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

CHLOROFORMÉ (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form-a. A medicinal preparation made by dissolving a drug in chloroform. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. de camphre**. See *Camphorated chloroform*.

CHLOROFORMIC, adj. Klor-o-förm-i-k. Fr., *chloroformique*. Pertaining to chloroform or to its action. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHLOROFORMISATION (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form-ez-a'se-o'n. See CHLOROFORMIZATION. **C. à la reine**. See *Obstetrical ANÆSTHESIA*.

CHLOROFORMISER (Fr.), **CHLOROFORMISIREN** (Ger.), v's tr. Klor-o-form-ez-a, -fo'rm-ez-er'e'n. See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMIUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor-o-chlor-o-o-s-i-förm-i'um (i-u'm) See *CHLOROFORMUM*.—**C. gelatinosum**. Fr., *chloroforme gélatinisé*. Sp., *clorido formico gelatinizado* [Sp. Ph.]. Gelatinized chloroform; made of equal parts of chloroform and white of eggs shaken into a homogeneous mass. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. phosphoratum**. See *Phosphorated chloroform*.—**C. purum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURUM*.—**C. venale**. See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.

CHLOROFORMIZATION, n. Klor-o-förm-i-z-a'shu'n Lat., *chloroformisatio*. Fr., *chloroformisation*. Ger., *Chloroformisierung*. It., *cloroformizzazione*. Sp., *cloroformización*. The process of administering the vapor of chloroform by inhalation to the extent of producing anæsthesia. [A, 385.]

CHLOROFORMIZE, v. tr. Klor-o-förm-iz. Fr., *chloroformiser*. Ger., *chloroformisiren*. It., *cloroformizzare*. Sp., *cloroformizar*. To subject to the influence of chloroform. [B.]

CHLOROFORMUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dutch Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(o-chlor)-o(o-s)-förm-i'um (i-u'm). Chloroform. [B.]—**Aqua chloroformi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de chloroforme* (ou *chloroforme*). Ger., *Chloroformwasser*. It., *acqua di cloroformo*. A preparation containing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of chloroform dissolved in water. [B, 5, 95.]—**C. crudum**. See *C. venale*.—**Chloroformi syrupus**. See *Sirap de chloroforme*.—**C. purificatum** [U. S. Ph.], **C. purum**. Fr., *chloroforme pur*. Ger., *reines chloroform*. It., *chloroformio purificato*. Chloroform purified by the successive addition of sulphuric acid, sodium carbonate, alcohol, and lime. [B, 81.]—**C. venale** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chloroforme véral* (ou *rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *käufliches Chloroform*. Commercial chloroform; containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform and of a sp. gr. not lower than 1.470. [A, 477.]—**Emulsi chloroformi**. See *Mistura chloroformi*.—**Glycerolatum chloroformi**. Of Debut, a preparation used typically in pruritus of the mouth in teething infants, consisting of 1 or 2 parts each of chloroform and tincture of saffron and 60 parts of glycerin. ("Bull. gén. de therap.," xix, p. 209 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi, p. 63 (a, 21).]—**Linimentum chloroformi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Linimentum cum chloroformi** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *liniment au chloroforme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chloroformliniment*. It., *linimento di cloroformio*. Sp., *linimento de cloroformio* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation containing, according to the U. S. Ph., 2 parts by weight of commercial chloroform to 3 of soap liniment; according to the Br. Ph., equal parts by volume of chloroform and liniment of camphor; or, according to the Fr. Cod., 1 part of chloroform to 9 parts of oil of sweet almonds. [B, 5, 6.]—**Liquor chloroformi compositus**. See *CHLORODYNE*.—**Mistura chloroformi**. Fr., *émulsion de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformemulsion*. It., *mistura di cloroformio*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 8 parts of purified chloroform, 2 of camphor, 10 of yolk of egg, and 80 of water. [B, 5.] 2. See *CHLOROFORM JULEP*.—**Pomatum cum chloroformi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pommade au chloroforme*.—**Spiritus chloroformi**. Fr., *alcool de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformspritus*. It., *spirito di cloroformio*. Of the U. S. Ph., a mixture of 10 per cent. by weight of chloroform and 90 of alcohol; of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 1 part by bulk of chloroform (9 per cent. by weight), and 19 parts of alcohol. [B, 5.]—**Tinctura chloroformi composita** [Br. Ph.]. It., *tintura di cloroformio composita*. Compound tincture of chloroform; containing 2 parts by volume of chloroform, 8 of rectified spirit, and 10 of compound tincture of cardamom. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

CHLOROFORMYL, n. Klor-o-förm-i-l. Lat., *chloroformylum*. Fr., *chloroformyle*. Ger., *Formylsuperchlorid*. See *CHLOROFORM*.

CHLOROGALE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor-o-chlor-o-o-s-a'ga-l'i-ga-l'i' (a'ga-l'i-ga-l'i). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Asphodelaceæ*, order *Liliaceæ*. [B, 42.]

CHLOROGASTER (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ga²staga²st²-u²st²ari. From *χλωρός*, greenish yellow, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *chlorogastre*. Having a greenish-yellow belly. [L. II, 180.]

CHLOROGENATE, n. Klor-o²je²n-at. A salt of chlorogenic acid. [B.]

CHLOROGENIC ACID [Payen], n. Klor-o-je²n-i²k. Caffeotannic acid. [B, 10.]

CHLOROGENINE, n. Klor-o²je²n-en. Fr., *chlorogénine*. Ger., *Chlorogenin*. See ALSTONINE.

CHLOROGENIDIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-go²n-i²d-i²u²m. From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *γενή*, seed (see GONIDIUM). Fr., *chlorogénidie*. Ger., *Grünbrutzelle*. A gonidium of a golden yellow color. [B, 121; L, 180.]

CHLOROGONIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-gon-em-ek. Resulting from an assemblage of chlorogonidia. [L, 109.]

CHLOROHÆMATIN, n. Klor-o-he²m-a²t-i²n. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLOROHÉLICINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-hal-e-sen. See CHLORHÉLICIN.

CHLOROHÉMATINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-am-a²-ten. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE, n. Klor-o-bi-dra²rg-i²r-at. Lat., *chlorohydrargyrates*. Fr., c. A compound of mercuric chloride with the chloride of another element or a radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLOROHYDRATE, n. Klor-o-hi²-drat. A compound of both chlorine and hydroxyl, (OH), with a radicle. Not to be confounded with chlorhydrate. [B.]

CHLOROHYDRIC, adj. Klor-o-hi²-dri²k. See CHLORHYDRIC and HYDROCHLORIC.

CHLOROHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-o-hi-dro-si-a²n-i²k. See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROHYDROQUINONE, n. Klor-o-hi-dro²k-wi²n-on. See CHLORHYDROQUINONE.

CHLOROHYPONITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-hi-po-ni²-tri²k. Fr., *acide chlorohypocnitrique*. Nitrosyl dichloride. [B.]

CHLOROÏDE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ed. A member of a family of elements comprising chlorine, fluorine, etc. [L, 32.] Cf. HALOGEN and CHLORIDE (2d def.).

CHLOROIODIDE, n. Klor-o-i²od-i²d(id). See CHLORIODIDE.

CHLORO-IODIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-e-od-ek. See CHLORIODIC ACID.

CHLORO-IODOFORME (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-o-form. See CHLORIODIFORM.

CHLORO-IODOFORMYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-o-form-el. A compound, C₂HCl₃, formed by distilling phosphorus chloride with iodoformyl. [A, 385.]

CHLORO-IODURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-u²r. Lat., *chloroiodureum*. See CHLORIODINE.

CHLOROLEPIDOTUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-le²p-i²d-ot²u²s. From *χλωρός*, greenish, and *λεπίδωτος*, scaly. Fr., *chlorolépidote*. Having green scales or spots. [L, II.]

CHLOROLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-le²u²k-u²s. From *χλωρός*, light green, and *λευκός*, white. Fr., *chloroleucque*. Ger., *grünweisslich*. Of a green and white color. [L, 116.]

CHLOROLOPHUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²l'o(o²)-fu²s(fu²s). From *χλωρός*, greenish, and *λόφος*, a crest or tuft. Fr., *chlorolophe*. Having a greenish crest on the head. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROMA (Lat.), n. Klor(ch²lor)-om-a². Gen., *chlorom'atos* (as). From *χλωρός*, green. Fr., c., *chlorome*. Ger., *Chlorom*. Syn.: *chloromastoma*, *green cancer*, *pericardial carcinoma*, *metastatic sarcoma*. A rare disease, first described by Balfour in 1834, since which time a number of cases have been recorded, all occurring in children. A case observed by F. G. Gade, of Christiania, was that of a little girl aged 5, who first suffered from anemic symptoms, and then from a tumor of the left cheek, with toothache, tinnitus aurium, otorrhea, deafness, and continually increasing exophthalmia. Nine weeks after these symptoms appeared, she died with pyrexia and great prostration, without having exhibited any phenomena of cerebral mischief. At the post-mortem examination an immense number of greenish-yellow and greenish-gray fibrous tumors of sarcomatous structure were found in various situations, but more especially connected with the periosteum. They were found on the dura mater, in the internal ear, in the orbit, in the periosteum of the skull and facial bones, in large numbers on the sternum, on the ribs, and in many other localities. The green coloring matter, which can be dissolved out by maceration in chloroform as a dark-green oily liquid, is not related, according to Gade and Otto, either to the blood or to the biliary coloring matter, but is formed from fat granules, great numbers of which are found in the cells of the neoplasm. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 72.]

CHLOROMALEIC ACID, n. Klor-o-ma²le-i²k. See CHLORMALEIC ACID.

CHLORO-MERCURATE, n. Klor-o-mu²rk-u²r-at. See CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE. C-m. ammonique (Fr.). See MERCURY AMMONIOCHLORIDE.

CHLOROMÉSITYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-maz-et-el. See CHLORMESITYL.

CHLOROMÉSITYLÈNE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-maz-et-el-e²n. See CHLORMESITYLENE.

CHLOROMETER, n. Klor-o²m-a²t-u²r. Lat., *chlorometrum* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *μετρον*, a measure). Fr., *chloromètre*. Ger., *Chlormesser*. An apparatus for determining the amount of dissolved chlorine in a liquid. [L, II.] See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMETHANE, n. Klor-o-me²th'an. See CHLORMETHANE.

CHLOROMETHYL, n. Klor-o-me²th'i²l. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMÉTHYLASE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-mat-el-a²z. See CHLORMETHYLASE.

CHLOROMÉTHYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-mat-el. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMÉTHYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-mat-el-ek. See CHLORMETHYLIC.

CHLOROMETRY, n. Klor-o²m-e²t-ri². Fr., *chlorométrie*. Ger., *Chlorometrie*. See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMICHMYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-mi²k-mi²l'i²k. From *χλωρός*, green, and *μύχμα*, urine. Fr., *acide chloromichmylique*. An acid, C₄H₈Cl₂O₅, obtained from the urine after the extraction of urea; soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether, and crystallizable. [B, 93.]

CHLOROMOLYBDIC ACID, n. Klor-o-mol-i²b-di²k. See CHLORMOLYBDIC ACID.

CHLORONAPHTHALASE, n. Klor-o-na²f'tha²-az. See CHLORNAPHTHALASE.

CHLORONAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-o-na²f'tha²-en. See CHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALÈSE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²-e²z. See CHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORONAPHTHALIDE, n. Klor-o-na²f'tha²-i²d(id). See CHLORNAPHTHALIDE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²-en. See CHLORNAPHTHALINE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALISE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²-ez. See CHLORNAPHTHALISE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALOSE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²-oz. See CHLORNAPHTHALOSE.

CHLORONITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-ni²-tri²k. Fr., *acide chlorazotique*. See CHLORONITRIC ACID.

CHLORONITRIN, n. Klor-o-ni²-tri²n. See CHLORNITRIN.

CHLORONITROBENZENE, n. Klor-o-nit-ro-be²n²-en. See CHLORNITROBENZENE.

CHLORONITROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-ni²-tru²s. See CHLORNITROUS ACID.

CHLORONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-not'u²s(u²s). From *χλωρός*, green, and *νότος*, the back. Fr., *chloronote*. Having a greenish back. [L, 180.]

CHLOROPALLADATE, **CHLOROPALLADIC ACID**, n's. Klor-o-pa²l'a²d-at, -pa²l'a²d-i²k. See CHLOROPALLADATE and CHLORPALLADIC ACID.

CHLOROPERCHA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-pu²rk-(pe²rk)²a². See *Liquor GUTTAPERCHÆ*.

CHLOROPHANE, n. Klor-o-fan. From *χλωρός*, green, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorophan*. The greenish-yellow variety of chromophane. [F.]

CHLOROPHENESIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-es'i²k. Ger., *Chlorphenessäure*. Dichlorphenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chlorophénique* (ou *chloro-phénique*). See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²s'i²k. Ger., *Chlorphenissäure*. Trichlorphenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENUSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-u²s'i²k. Ger., *Chlorphenussäure*. Pentachlorphenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²l'a²s-e²t-a²m-i²d(id). A substitution compound of phenylacetamide and chlorine in which one or more atoms of the latter replace hydrogen in the former. [B.] Cf. MONOCHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE.

CHLOROPHENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorophénique* (ou *chloro-phénique*). See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²l'o²a². From *χλωρός*, light green, and *φορέω*, to bear. The substance constituting the corpuscles of chlorophyll. [B, 121.]

CHLOROPHOREÆ [Jaudichand] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fo²(fo²r)²e²-e(a²-e²). A group of the *Urticaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CHLOROPHOSPHATE, **CHLOROPHOSPHORIC ACID**, **CHLOROPHOSPHOROUS ACID**, n's. Klor-o-fo²s-fat, fo²s fo²r'i²k, fo²s fo²r-u²s. See CHLORPHOSPHATE, CHLORPHOSPHORIC ACID, and CHLORPHOSPHOROUS ACID.

CHLOROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²l'i²s-i²s. Gen., *chlorophthisis* (coph²th²isis). From *χλωρός*, green (see CHLOROSIS), and *φθίσις* (see PHTHISIS). Ger., *Bleichsucht* mit *Schwind-sucht*, *Schwindsucht der Bleichsüchtigen*. Pulmonary consumption supervening on or accompanied with chlorosis. [A, 322.]

CHLOROPHYCEÆ [Kützling] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-l'i²s(fu²k)²e²-e(a²-e²). From *χλωρός*, green, and *φυκος*, sea-weed. A subclass of the *Isocarpeæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYLL, n. Klor-o²l'i²l. Lat., *chlorophylla*, *chlorophyllum* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *chlorophylle*. Ger., C., *Spinnstoff*. It., *clorofilla*. Gr., *clorofila*. The green coloring matter which exists in the leaves and other parts of plants, and in the *Protozoa*. Its chemical character is still undecided. It is, however, believed to be an immediate proximate principle of great mobility, which undergoes various changes of color during the progress of vegetation, and its presence enables the plant to assimilate carbon through the agency of light. It is found in the form of granules, and, according to Trécul and Gautier, it is fluorescent and

CHLOROSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. Klor-eh'lor-ō's'ta'k ta'sh'z-
fz'u's. From *χλωρός*, green, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr.,
chlorostachys. Ger., *grünblühig*. Having green ears or spikes.
[B.]

CHLOROSTANNATE, n. Klor-ō's'ta'n'at. From *χλωρός* (see
CHLORINE), and *stannum*, tin. A stannochloride; a compound of
tetrachloride of tin with the chloride of another element or radicle.
[B, 16.]

CHLOROSTANNITE, n. Klor-ō's'ta'n'it. A compound of
dichloride of tin with the chloride of an alkali-metal. [B, 158.]

CHLOROSTILBASE, n. Klor-ō's'til'bas. See CHLOROSTILBASE.

CHLOROSTILBENE, n. Klor-ō's'til'ben. Fr., *chlorostilbene*.
See STILBENE chloride.

CHLOROSTILBYL, n. Klor-ō's'til'bi'l. Fr., *chlorostilbyle*.
See CHLOROSTILBASE.

CHLOROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Klor-eh'lor-ō's'to'mō's'm-
u's. From *χλωρός*, green, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *chlorostome*.
Ger., *grünmündig*. Having the mouth or the region of the mouth of
a pale green color. [L, 11, 180.]

CHLOROSTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō(o)-stil(stu'l)/u's-
u's. From *χλωρός*, green, and *στυλος*, a pillar. Fr., *chlorostyle*.
Ger., *grüngrüblig*. Having a green stipes (sard of *Fragaria*). [B.]

CHLOROSTYROL, n. Klor-ō's'til'ro'l. See CHLORSTYROLENE.

CHLOROSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Klor-ō-su'b-
er'a'n ka'rb-ō's'i'f'ik. See CHLOROSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID.

CHLOROSULFOQUINONE (Fr.), n. Klor-ō-su'f-ō-ken-on.
See CHLOROSULPHOQUINONE.

CHLOROSULFURE (Fr.), n. Klor-ō-su'f-u'r. See CHLOR-
SULPHIDE.

CHLOROSULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ō-su'f-u'r-ek. See
CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHIDE, n. Klor-ō-su'f'id id. See CHLOR-
SULPHIDE.

CHLOROSULPHOFORM, n. Klor-ō-su'f-ō-fō'rm. See CHLOR-
SULPHOFORM.

CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-ō-su'f-ō'n'i'k. See
CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-ō-su'f-u'r'i'k. See
CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHYDRATE, n. Klor-ō-su'f-id'rat. See CHLOR-
SULPHYDRATE.

CHLOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō's'u's(u's). See CHLOR-
OSIS.

CHLOROTA (Lat.), n. f. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō(o)-ta'. See CHLOR-
OSIS.

CHLOROTEREBENE, n. Klor-ō-te'r'e'-ben. See CHLOR-
TEREBENE.

CHLOROTES (Lat.), n. f. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō(o)-tez(tas). Gen.,
chlorotensis. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROTETRACODEINE, n. Klor-ō-te't-ra'-ko-de'en. See
CHLOROTETRACODEINE.

CHLOROTETRAMORPHINE, n. Klor-ō-te't-ra'-mō'r'f'en.
See CHLOROTETRAMORPHINE.

CHLOROTHALLE (Fr.), n. Klor-ō-ta'l. See THALLIUM chlor-
ide.

CHLOROTHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor-eh'lor-ō'th-e'pāp-
a'ti'tis. See CHLOROPATITIS.

CHLOROTIC, adj. Klor-ō't'i'k. Lat., *chloroticus*. Fr.,
chlorotique. Ger., *chlorotisch*, *bleichsüchtig*. It., *clorotico*. Sp.,
clorótico. Pertaining to or affected with chlorosis. [B.]

CHLOROTOLUENE, n. Klor-ō-to'l'u'en. See CHLOROTOLUENE.

CHLOROTRITYLENE, n. Klor-ō-tri't'i'l-en. See ALLYL
chloride.

CHLOROTYLIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō'o'i'ti'l'ni'f'i-
f'i'ci'ci'ci'. Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Confucina*, consisting
of the genus *Chlorotylus*. [B, 150.]

CHLOROURE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ur. From *χλωρός*, green, and
οὐρε, a tail. Having greenish caudal fins. [L, 11.]

CHLOROUS, adj. Klor-ō's. Lat., *chlorosus*. Fr., *chlorus*.
Ger., *chlorig*. It., Sp., *cloroso*. Containing or combined with
chlorine; usually restricted to compounds which contain chlorine
united with oxygen, and combined with less of the latter element
than is the case with the chloric compounds. [B.]—**C. acid**, Lat.,
acidum chlorosum. Fr., *acide chloroux*. Ger., *chlorige Säure*.
Chlorous. It., *acido chloroso*. Sp., *acido cloroso*. A substance
of caustic taste and acid properties known only in aqueous solution.
It has the formula HClO_2 , and forms a series of salts called chlor-
ites. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide**, An anhydrous compound of chlorine
and oxygen, Cl_2O_2 . [B.]

CHLOROVALERAL, n. Klor-ō-va'l'e'r-a'l. See CHLORVAL-
ERAL.

CHLOROVALERIC ACID, n. Klor-ō-va'l'e'r-i'k. See CHLOR-
VALERIC ACID.

CHLOROVALERISIC ACID, n. Klor-ō-va'l'e'r-i's'i'k. See
CHLORVALERISIC ACID.

CHLOROVALEROSIC ACID, n. Klor-ō-va'l'e'r-ō's'i'k. See
CHLORVALEROSIC ACID.

CHLOROXALAMIDE, n. Klor-ō's'a-l'a'm'id. Fr., c.
Ger., *Chloroxalamid*. A chlorine substitution derivative, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2$,
of oxamide. [B, 4, 93, a, 21.]

CHLOROXYALATE, n. Klor-ō's'a'l-at. Lat., *chloroxalas*.
Fr., c. An oxalate in which chlorine replaces hydrogen in the acid
radicle. [B.]

CHLOROXYALETHYL, n. Klor-ox-a'l-eth'u'r. Fr., *chlorox-
aléthyl*. See PERCHLORETHYL oxide.

CHLOROXYALETHYL, n. Klor-ō's-a'l-e'th'i'l-en. Fr.,
chloroxaléthyl. Ger., *Chloroxaléthyl*. A chlorine substitution
compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2$, of oxalethyl; an oily liquid of narcotic odor
having the characters of a base. [B, 3.]

CHLOROXYALIC ACID, n. Klor-ō's-a'l'i'k. Fr., *acide chlor-
oxalique*. A tertiary amine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2$, derived from diethyl ox-
amide; an oily liquid acting as a monacid base. [B, 3.]

CHLOROXYALMETHYL, n. Klor-ō's-a'l-me'th'i'l-i'n.
A substitution compound of oxalmethyl, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_2$. [B.]

CHLOROXYALOVINIC ACID, n. Klor-ō's-a'l-o-vin'i'k. Fr.,
acide chloroxalovinique. Pentachloroxyloxylic acid; a deliques-
cent caustic compound, $\text{C}_4\text{HCl}_5\text{O}_4$, soluble in water, in alcohol, and
in ether, forming colorless needles which melt at a gentle heat.
[B, 2.]

CHLOROXYAMETHANE, n. Klor-ō's-a'm'e'th-an. Fr.,
chloroxaméthane. Ger., *Chloroxaméthane*. See CHLOROXYALAMIDE.

CHLOROXYANTHOS, adj. Klor-ō-zu'nt'h'u's. Lat., *chlorox-
anthos*. From *χλωρός*, green, and *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *chloroxanthe*.
Greenish yellow. [B.]

CHLOROXYETHIDE, n. Klor-ō's-e'th'i'd'id. Fr., *chlorox-
éthide*. A liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{O}_2$, produced by the action of alcohol on
perchloroxylic ether; boiling at 200°C , insoluble in water, but solu-
ble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHLOROXYETHOSE, n. Klor-ō's-e'th'i's. Fr., *chloroxéthose*.
A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{O}$, formed by the action of chloric acid on oil of
sassafras. [A, 385.] **C. bromide**, Fr., *bromure de chloroxéthose*.
See TETRACHLORIDIBROMETHANE. [B, 2.] **C. chloride**, Fr., *chlor-
ure de chloroxéthose*. See HEXACHLORETHANE. **C. tetrabromide**,
Ger., *chloroxéthosetetrabromur*. A crystalline body of the formula
 $(\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5\text{Br}_4\text{O})_2\text{Br}_2$. [B, 4.]

CHLOROXYETHYL, n. Klor-ō's-e'th'i'l. A chlorinated deriva-
tive of ethyl oxide. [a, 24.] See MONOCHLOROXYETHYL, DICHLOROXY-
ETHYL, TRICHLOROXYETHYL, TETRACHLOROXYETHYL, and PENTACHLOROXY-
ETHYL.

CHLOROXYIDE, n. Klor-ō's'i'd'id. Syn.: *oxychloride*. Fr.,
chloroxyde, *oxychlorure*. A compound of chlorine and oxygen
with a radicle. [B.]

CHLOROXYCARBONATE, n. Klor-ō's-i'-ka'rb'ōn-at. Lat.,
chloroxycarbonatus. Fr., c. Ger., *chlorokohlensaures Salz*. A salt of
chloroxy-carbonic acid. [B.]

CHLOROXYCARBONIC ACID, n. Klor-ō's-i'-ka'rb'ōn'i'k.
Lat., *acidum chloroxycarbonicum*. Fr., *acide chloroxycarbonique*.
See CARBONYL chloride.

CHLOROXYLENE, n. Klor-ō-zil'en. Fr., *chloroxylène*. See
XYLYL chloride.

CHLOROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō's'i'l'ō'n. From
χλωρός, green, and *ξύλον*, wood. A genus of the *Celastraceae*.
[B, 19, 121.] **C. dupada** (Buchan.). A tree found in the East Indies,
yielding a rich resin used for plasters. [A, 400 (a, 21).] **C. swietonia**.
Of De Candolle, a tree growing in the East Indies, yielding a
resin which in India takes the place of pine resin. [B, 19, 121.] **C.**
verticillatum. A species yielding Bourbon tannin. [L, 30.]

CHLOROXYLUS (Lat.), adj. Klor-(ch'lor)-ō's'i'l'ō'n'u's(u's).
Fr., *chloroxyle*. Having yellow wood. [B.]

CHLOROXYNAPHITHOQUINONE, n. Klor-ō's-i'-na'f-
tho'k'w'i'n-on. See CHLOROHYDROXYNAPHITHOQUINONE.

CHLOROXYPICOLINIC ACID, n. Klor-ō's-i'-pi'k'ō li'n'i'-
i'k. See CHLOROXYPYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID.

CHLOROXYSULFURE (Fr.), n. Klor-ox-e's'u'f-u'r. A com-
pound of chloroxysulphuric acid with an element. [L, 41; a, 21.]

CHLOROXYSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-ō's-i'-su'f-u'r-i'k.
Fr., *acide chloroxysulfurique*. A compound of chlorine and
sulphuric acid. [a, 21.]

CHLOROZANALIN, n. Klor-ō-za'n-a'l-i'n. See CHLOR-
ZANALIN.

CHLOROZONE, n. Klor-ō'zon. A substance of unknown
chemical constitution formed by passing nascent chlorine mixed
with air into a solution of caustic soda; a clear, yellowish liquid of
a peculiar odor, acting as a marked disinfectant and bleaching
agent. [Pharm. Record, Feb. 1, 1884, p. 63 (B).]

CHLORPALLADATE, n. Klor-pa'l'a'd-at. See PALLADI-
CHLORIDE.

CHLORPALLADIC ACID, n. Klor-pa'l'a'd-i'k. Fr., *acide
chloropalladique*. A dibasic acid, H_2PdCl_4 , forming salts called
palladichlorides. [B, 3.]

CHLORPHENYL, n. Klor-fe'n'i'l. A crystalline compound
obtained by the action of nitric acid on trichlorophenolic acid. The
crystals are yellow scales insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and
in ether. [B, 2.]

CHLORPHENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-fe'n-i'l'i'k. Fr., *acide
chlorophénylique*. Ger., *Chlorphenylsäure*. See MONOCHLORPHEN-
YLIC ACID.

CHLORPHOSPHATE, n. Klor-fo's'fat. A salt of chlor-
phosphoric acid. [B.]

CHLORPICRAMYL, n. Klor-pi'k-ra'm'i'l. Fr., *chloro-
picramyle*. Ger., *C*. See CHLOROSTILBENE.

CHLORPICRIN, n. Klor-pi'k-rin. A colorless liquid,
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3$, produced by the action of nitric acid on chloral or other

chlorinated organic compounds. It boils at 112° C., and explodes when heated suddenly. [B. 158, a, 24.]

CHLORPICRYL, n. Klor pi'k ri'l. Fr., *chloropicroyle*. Ger., *Chlorpikryl*. A chlorine substitution compound, $C_{12}H_{11}ClNO_2$, of picryl, forming colorless octahedral crystals. [B. 93.]

CHLORPLATINATE, n. Klor pla'ti'n at. Lat., *chloroplatina*. Fr., *chloroplatinate*. A compound of platinum tetrachloride with the hydrochloride of another base. [B.]

CHLORPLATINIC ACID, n. Klor pla'ti'n i'k. Fr., *acide chloroplatinique*. Ger., *Chlorplatinssäure*. It, *acido chloroplatinico*. A dibasic acid, $H_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$ often wrongly called platinum chloride, forming brown red, deliquescent crystals which are soluble in water and in strong alcohol. [B. 3.]

CHLORPLATINITE, n. Klor o pla'ti'n it. A platinumchloride; also a compound of platinum dichloride with another radicle not a chloride. [B. 3.]

CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor pla'ti'n o di fo's fo'r u's. Fr., *acide chloroplatinodiphosphoreux*. Ger., *Chlorplatinodiphosphorsäure*. Syn.: *chlorophosphoplatinic acid*. A substance, $PtCl_2 \cdot 2POH_3$, forming deliquescent, yellow acicular crystals. [B. 3.]

CHLORPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor pla'ti'n o fo's fo'r u's. Fr., *acide chloroplatinophosphoreux*. Ger., *Chlorplatinophosphorsäure*. Syn.: *chlorophosphoplatinic acid*. A substance, $PtCl_2 \cdot POH_3$, forming deliquescent, yellow prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]

CHLORPROPIONYL, n. Klor pro'pi'on i'l. Propionyl chloride. [B. 4.]

CHLORPROPYLENE, n. Klor pro'pi'en. Fr., *chloropropylène*. Ger., *Chlorpropylen*. A chlorine substitution product of propylene. [B. 4.] See MONOCHLORPROPYLENE, DICHLORPROPYLENE, and TRICHLORPROPYLENE.

CHLORPRUSSIC ACID, n. Klor pru'ss'i'k. See CHLORCYANIC ACID.

CHLORQUARTENYLIC ACID, n. Klor kwa'te'n i'l i'k. See MONOCHLORQUINOTIC ACID.

CHLORQUINOL, n. Klor kwi'n'o'l. Fr., *chloroquinol*. Ger., *Chlorchinol*. A chlorine substitution product of quinol. [B. 3.] See MONOCHLORQUINOL, DICHLORQUINOL, TRICHLORQUINOL, and TETRACHLORQUINOL. -Brown c. See DICHLORQUINHYDROSE.

CHLORQUINOLINE, n. Klor kwi'n'o'len. Fr., *chloroquinoline*. Ger., *Chlorchinolin*. A chlorine substitution compound of quinoline, C_9H_7NCl . [B.]

CHLORQUINONE, n. Klor kwi'n'o'n. Fr., *chloroquinone*. Ger., *Chlorchinon*. A chlorine substitution compound of quinone. [B.] See MONOCHLORQUINONE, DICHLORQUINONE, TRICHLORQUINONE, and TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORRESORCIN, **CHLORRESORCINOL**, n's. Klor re'so'z a'z s'o'n, -s'i'n'o'l. A chlorine substitution compound of resorcin. [B. 3.] See MONOCHLORRESORCIN, DICHLORRESORCIN, TRICHLORRESORCIN, and PENTACHLORRESORCIN.

CHLORRHODATE, n. Klor ro'd'at. A compound of rhodium sesquichloride with a more basic chloride (e. g., ammonium c.), $2NH_4Cl \cdot H_2RhCl_3$. [B. 2.]

CHLORRHODIC ACID, **CHLORRHODINIC ACID**, n's. Klor ro'd i'k, ro'd i'n i'k. Fr., *acide chlorrhodique*. A compound of chlorine with rhodium sesquioxide; said to be formed in the decomposition of pus. [A. 385; B. 93; a. 24.]

CHLORRUBIAN, n. Klor ru'b'i'a'n. Fr., *chlororubian*. A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{27}ClO_{23}$, produced by the action of chlorine on rubian. [B. 93.]

CHLORRUBIN, n. Klor ru'b'i'n. From *χλωρός*, green, and *rubr*, red. Fr., *chlororubine*. Ger., *Chlorrubin*. A compound, $C_{12}H_9O_3$, obtained by boiling chlorogenin with acids or by the action of hydrochloric acid on rubichloric acid. It is soluble in alkalies, forming a blood red solution which becomes green if acted on by acids. It is said to be contained in the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*. [B. 2.]

CHLORSALICIN, n. Klor sa'l i's i'n. Fr., *chlorosalicine*. A chlorine substitution compound of salicin, $C_{13}H_{17}O_7Cl$. [B. 4, 158.]

CHLORSALICYL, n. Klor sa'l i's i'l. Fr., *chlorosalicyle*. Ger., *Chlor-salicyl*. A chlorine substitution compound of salicyl. C. hydride. Fr., *hydruire de chlorosalicyle*. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.

CHLORSALICYLAL, n. Klor sa'l i's i'l a'l. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.

CHLORSALICYLIC, adj. Klor sa'l i's i'l i'k. Salicylic acid and containing chlorine. [B.] C. aldehyde. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_5ClO_3$, having acid properties; formed by the action of chlorine on salicyl hydride. [B. 93, 158.]

CHLORSALIGENIN, n. Klor sa'l i's i'z i'n. A chlorine substitution compound of saligenin. [B. 158.] See MONOCHLORSALIGENIN, DICHLORSALIGENIN, and TRICHLORSALIGENIN.

CHLORSCHWEEFL (Ger.), n. Ch'lor'shwe'f el. Sulphur chloride. [B. 270.] C. kohlenstoff. See THIOCARBONYL CHLORIDE. -Einfach C. Halbe. Sulphur monochloride. [B. 270.] Vierfach C. Sulphur tetrachloride. [B. 270.] Zweifach C. Sulphur dichloride. [B. 270.]

CHLORSTILBASE, n. Klor sti'l ba's. Fr., *chlorostilbase*, *chlorostilbole*. An oily liquid, $C_{14}H_{11}Cl$, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on chlorostilbene. [B. 93.]

CHLORSTILBENE, n. Klor sti'l be'n. Fr., *chlorostilbène*. Ger., *Chlorstilben*. See STILBENE CHLORIDE.

CHLORSTILBYL, n. Klor sti'l bi'l. See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLORSTYROLENE, n. Klor sti'r o'len. Fr., *chlorostyrène*. Ger., *Chlorstyrol*. Syn. *chlorostyrene*. A substitution compound, C_8H_7Cl , of chlorine and styrolene. Two varieties are known: c, C_8H_7Cl , a liquid, and b, C_8H_5Cl , a solid of a hyacinth-like odor. [B. 4.]

CHLORSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Klor su'b e'r a'n ka'rbo's i'l i'k. Fr., *acide chlorosuberanecarboxylique*. Ger., *Chlorosuberanecarboxylsäure*. A thick liquid, $C_7H_5ClCOOH$, at tacking the skin, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oxysuberanecarboxylic acid. [B. 3.]

CHLORSUBERIC ACID, n. Klor su'b e'r i'k. Fr., *acide chlorosubérique*. A chlorine substitution compound, $C_8H_{13}O_4Cl$, of suberic acid. [B.]

CHLORSULPHIDE, n. Klor su'l fi'f i'do. Fr., *chlorosulfure*. A compound consisting of chlorine and sulphur united directly to the same element or radicle. [B.]

CHLORSULPHOFORM, n. Klor su'l fi'fo'f o'rm. A product, $C_2Cl_2S_2$, of carbon monochloride and sulphur, crystallizing in needles, of an unpleasant odor, melting at 250° C., insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether and more freely in carbon disulphide, in chloroform, and in oil of turpentine. [B. 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi, p. 321 (B).]

CHLORSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor su'l fi'o'n i'k. Fr., *acide chlorosulfonique*. Ger., *Chlorosulfonsäure*. 1. A substance derived from sulphuric acid by the replacement of a molecule of hydroxyl by an atom of chlorine. It has therefore the composition $SO_2 \cdot OH = HSO_2Cl$. It is a colorless, fuming liquid, which decomposes with violence on coming into contact with water. [B. 3.] 2. As a generic term, a compound consisting of a sulphonic acid with the addition of an atom of chlorine; of the general formula $R \cdot Cl \cdot SO_2 \cdot OH$, in which R' is a bivalent radicle. [B. 4.]

CHLORSULPHOQUINONE, n. Klor su'l fi'o'kwi'n'o'n. Fr., *chlorosulfoquinone*. Ger., *Chloralsulfochinon*. An olive-colored substance of a mild sulphurous odor, produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide on monochloroquinone. [B. 93.]

CHLORSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor su'l fi'u'r i'k. Fr., *acide chlorosulfurique*. A compound, SO_2Cl_2 , which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by 2 atoms of chlorine; a colorless, fuming liquid, boiling at 77° C. [B. 2, a. 24.]

CHLORSULPHYDRATE, n. Klor su'l fi' i'd'rat. Fr., *chlorosulphhydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine, sulphur, and hydrogen. [B. 2.]

CHLORTEREBENE, n. Klor te'r e'b'en. Fr., *chlorotérébène*. A thick, colorless liquid of a camphoraceous odor, $C_{10}H_{12}Cl_4$, isomeric with chlorcamphene, formed by the action of chlorine on terebene. [B. 93.]

CHLORTETRACODEINE, n. Klor te't ra'z kod'e'en. Fr., *chlorotétracodéine*. Ger., *Chlortetracodin*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{16}Cl_2N_2O_2$, $= (C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2) \cdot H_2 + 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromotetracodeine. [B. 2.]

CHLORTETRACRYLIC ACID, n. Klor te't ra'z k'i'l i'k. See MONOCHLOROCROTIC ACID.

CHLORTETRAMORPHINE, n. Klor te't ra'z mo'r'f'en. Fr., *chlorotétramorphine*. Ger., *Chlortetramorphin*. A base, $C_{15}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_3$, $= (C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_3) \cdot H_2 + 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromotetramorphine. [B. 2.]

CHLORTOLUENE, n. Klor to'l u'e'n. Fr., *chlorotoluène*. Ger., *Chlortol*. A chlorine substitution product of toluene. [B.] See MONOCHLORTOLUENE, DICHLORTOLUENE, TRICHLORTOLUENE, and TETRACHLORTOLUENE.

CHLORTRINITROBENZENE, n. Klor tri-ni'tro be'z'e'n. Fr., *chlorotrinotrobenzène*. Ger., *Chlortrinitrobenzol*. Picryl chloride. [B.]

CHLORUM (U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod. [Lat.]), n. n. Klorch'lor'u'm(u'm). Chlorine. [B. 1, 3.] -**Aqua chlori** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *eau chlorée*, *chlore dissous* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Chlorwasser*. A saturated aqueous solution of chlorine (prepared by the action of black oxide of manganese upon hydrochloric acid); a clear yellowish liquid having the odor of chlorine and containing 4 parts to 1,000 by weight about 2,000 by volume of the gas [U. S. Ph.]. B. -**C. aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.], C. solutum. See *Aqua chlor*. -**Fumigatio chlori** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Smith]. Fr., *fumigation de chlore* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *fumigación de cloro* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *fumigatio chlorata* [Belg. Ph.], *oscu oxymurata* [Ger. Ph.], *pulvis ad fumigationes chlori* [Norw. Ph.], *oscu pro vaporibus* [Dan. Ph.], *species pro vaporibus chlori* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. distinguish between a *fumigatio chlori fortior* and *mitior*. The latter is a preparation made by mixing chloride of lime with water and adding a sufficient quantity of acid [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or by mixing 45 parts of chloride of lime with 240 of acid [Russ. Ph.]. The *fumigatio chlori fortior* of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. is made by mixing moderately diluted sulphuric acid with common salt and manganese. [B. 95, a. 21.] The *fumigatio de chlore* of the Fr. Cod. (*fumigation guinea*; Lat., *suffragatio guinea*) consists of a mixture of 250 parts of powdered salt and 100 of dioxide of manganese mixed with 200 of water. At the time of using, 200 parts of sulphuric acid are added, resulting in the evolution of chlorine gas. [B. 113.] Cf. *Suffragatio guinea*. **Fumigatio chlori fortior**, **Fumigatio chlori mitior**. See under *Fumigatio chlori*. **Inhalatio chlori**. See *Vapor chlori* [Br. Ph.], *Liquor chlori* [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*. **Pulvis ad fumigationes chlori [Norw. Ph.], **Pulvis pro vaporibus chlori [Dan. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio chlori*. **Solutio chlori** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*. **Species pro vaporibus chlori [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio chlori*. **Vapor chlori** [Br. Ph.]. A prepara-******

A, ape; **A**¹, at; **A**², ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

CHOCHITZAPOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Casimiroa edulis*. [A, 447.]

CHOCHO, n. In the West Indies, the *Scaevola edulis*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOCHOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. Cho'chos. The seeds of *Lupinus albus*. [A, 447.]

CHOCO, n. See CHOCHO.

CHOCOLADE (Ger.), n. Shok ol a³d'e². See CHOCOLATE.—**Cacao**. The *Theobroma cacao*. [L, 80.] **C'bohnen**. See CHOCOLATE.—**C. des Handels**. Commercial chocolate. [a, 21.] **C'pastillen**. See PASTA CACAOINA.—**Gesundheits-C.** See CHOCOLATA simplex.—**Vanille-C.**, **Vanillenc.** See CHOCOLATA cum VANILLA.

CHOCOLAT (Fr.), n. Shok ol a³. See CHOCOLATE. **C. à la magnésie**. See CHOCOLATE cum magnesia.—**C. à la scammonée**. See CHOCOLATE cum scammonia.—**C. à la vanille**. See CHOCOLATA cum VANILLA.—**C's alimentaires**. Preparations made of chocolate mixed with water or milk and sometimes with fine wines; used simply as food. [L, 49 (a, 21).] **C's analeptiques**. A class of preparations used both as food and medicine, consisting of chocolate mixed with salsp, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, acorns, asses' milk, evaporated milk of almonds, osmazone, etc. [L, 49, 77 (a, 21).] **C. anthelmintique de Vandamme**. A preparation made of 4 parts each of croton-oil and powdered cinnamon, 32 of mercurius dulcis, 64 of light-brown sugar, and 192 of pasta cacaoina. [B, 94, 119 (a, 21).] **C. antivenérien**. A preparation containing chocolate, consisting of tablets each of which contains a definite quantity of mercurial salts. [L, 49 (a, 21).] **C. aromatique de Fiegleb**. Of the Dutch Ph., Niemann's ed., a preparation made of 256 parts each of chocolate and sugar, 2 each of cardamom and vanilla, 4 of cloves, and 1 part of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 21).] **C. au lait d'anesse**. A preparation made by evaporating 8 parts of asses' milk and adding 1 part each of gum arabic, sugar, and powdered Caracac chocolate. [L, 77 (a, 21).] **C. de santé**. See CHOCOLATA simplex.—**C. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. See CHOCOLATA ferruginosa.—**C's médicinaux**. Medicinal preparations containing chocolate, including *c. antivenérien*, *c. ferrugineux*, *c. purgatif*, *c. vermifuge*, etc. [L, 49 (a, 21).] **C's purgatifs**. A class of preparations made of magnesia, scammony, jalap, and calomel mixed with chocolate. [L, 49 (a, 21).] **C. simple**. See CHOCOLATA simplex.—**C. vermifuge**. A preparation containing santonia, etc., mixed with chocolate. [L, 49 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. anthelmintique de Vandamme*.

CHOCOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Chok ol a³t'a³. See CHOCOLATE.—**C. aromatica**. A preparation made of 128 parts each of chocolate and sugar, 4 of cinnamon, 2 of cloves, and 1 part each of lesser cardamoms and vanilla powdered with sugar. [L, 162 (a, 21).] **C. cum magnesia**. See CHOCOLATE cum magnesia.—**C. cum scammonia**. See CHOCOLATE cum scammonia.—**C. ferruginosa**. Fr. *chocolat ferrugineux* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *chocolate ferruginosa* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *C. carbonatis ferri* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made of 493 parts of simple chocolate, 5 of ferric carbonate, and 2 of vanilla [Belg. Ph.]; or of 99 parts of simple chocolate and 1 part of ferric carbonate [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **C. medica** [Belg. Ph.]. See *C. simplex*.—**C. medicata**. Medicated chocolate. [a, 21.] **C. simplex**. **C. simplicior** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr. *chocolat, chocolat de santé* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 3 parts of pasta cacao insularum, 2 of pasta cacao caracensis, and 5 of sugar [Belg. Ph.]; or of from 483 to 300 parts of Caracac chocolate, 300 of Maraguan chocolate, and 3 of Ceylon cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]. The Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's ed., and the Frankfurt Ph., 1791, direct equal parts of pasta cacaoina and sugar macerated together and made into tablets, or three parts of chocolate and two of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21).] **C. Pulvis chocolate chinatæ** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. Fr. *poudre de quinquina au cacao*. A preparation made of 48 parts of slightly parched cacao in powder, 24 parts of powdered gray cinchona, 64 parts of powdered sugar, and 1 part of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CHOCOLATE, n. Chok'ol'at. Lat., *chocolata*. Fr., *chocolat*. Ger., *Chokolade*, *Schokolade*. It., *cacaocholate*. Sp., *c.* 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a preparation made by grinding cacao-seeds, mixing the powder while warm with its own weight of sugar, and, as a rule, flavoring the mass with cinnamon, vanilla, or some other aromatic. Occasionally various amylaceous or mucilaginous substances are added. Thus prepared, *c.* is to be had at the shops in the form of hard, brittle cakes of a reddish-brown color. They are eaten in that state, or, powdered and boiled with milk or milk and water, with the addition of sugar, are drunk like tea and coffee. *C.* is also an ingredient of various articles of confectionery and is used to flavor certain culinary preparations and to mask the taste of some drugs. 2. A medicinal preparation having *c.* for its basis. [A, 308; B, 81, 300 (a, 21).] **Artificial c.** A compound of roasted almonds bruised and mixed with milk, cloves, cinnamon, and sugar. [L, 104.] **Butter of the c. nut**. See OLEUM THEOBROMÆ.—**C. con scammonia**. [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Lat., *chocolata cum scammonia*. Fr. *chocolat à la scammonée*. A preparation made by mixing in a warm iron mortar 8-3 grammes of finely powdered Aleppo scammony and 250 of simple *c.*, and dividing into tablets of 30 grammes each; used as a purgative. [A, 447.] **C. con magnesia** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Lat., *chocolata cum magnesia*. Fr. *chocolat à la magnésie*. A preparation made by mixing 50 grammes of calcined magnesia and 500 of simple *c.* in a warm iron mortar and dividing the mass into tablets of 30 grammes each; used as a laxative. [A, 447.] **C. de salut** (Sp.). See CHOCOLATA simplex.—**C. ferruginosa** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See CHOCOLATA ferruginosa.—**C. nut**. See CACAO (1st def.). **C. nut-tree**. See *C. tree*.—**C. of health**. See CHOCOLATA simplex.—**C. root**. The *Grum canadense*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] **C. simple** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See CHOCOLATA simplex.—**C. tree**. The *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Indian c.** The *Grum rivale*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Simple c.** See CHOCOLATA simplex.

CHOCOLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Chok ol a³t'u²m(u²m). See CHOCOLATE.

CHOCOLIN, n. In Mexico, the *Erythrina corallodendron*. [A, 447.]

CHOCK-CHEESE, n. Chok'cheez. The *Matra silvestris*. [A, 505.]

CHODARDAR (Ar.), n. The *Cotyledon orbiculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODDO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ficus panifica* of Delille. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODEIRA (Ar.), n. The *Bumex orientalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODHARI (Guz.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis*. [A, 479.]

CHODIE (Ar.), n. The *Justicia triflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODRAB (Ar.), n. The *Senecio latifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHCHENNIVO, n. In Lapland, the *Eriophorum latifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHENICE (Lat.), **CHENICIS** (Lat.), **CHENICION** (Lat.), n's f, f, and n. Ke²n'(ch²o²e²n)-i²s(i²k)-e(a), -i²s, -i²s(i²k)/i²-o²n. Gr., *χενικία, χενικίς, χενικιον*. (Gen., *chenices, cheniceus* -is), *chenicii*. Fr., *chenice*. An ancient name for a trephine or some similar instrument. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325); Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CHERADENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²d-e²n-t-e²r-o²p²t²h-i²s-i²s). Gen., *cheradenterophthisis* -os (-ophth'isis). From *χοιράς*, a scrofulous swelling, *έρπεσιν*, an intestine, and *φθίσις* (see PHTHISIS). Ger., *scrofulose Darmschwindsucht*. See TABES mesenterica.

CHERADODIS (Lat.), **CHERADODES** (Lat.), adj's. Ke²r-(ch²o²e²r-a²d-a²d-i²-o²-e²-as). Gr., *χοιράδωδης*. Scrofulous. [A, 322, 387.]

CHERADODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²d-a²d-i²-o²-e²-a). Of Herbert, a genus of the *Amaryllidaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. chilensis** [Herbert]. A Chilean species. A cold infusion of the leaves is purgative and diuretic. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHERADOLETHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²d-a²d-i²-o²-e²-le²th'ro²n). Gr., *χοιράδωλεθρον* (from *χοίρος*, a pig, and *δωλεθρος*, destruction). The genus *Xanthium*. [L, 94, 116.]

CHERADOLOGY, n. Ke²r-a²d-o²-i²-o²-j². Lat., *cheradologia* (from *χοιράς*, scrofula, and *λόγος*, understanding). The study or doctrine of scrofula. [A, 322.]

CHERANGEIOKERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-i²-o²-e²-ker-a²t(i²-o²-d-i²-e²-t'i²s). Gen., *cherangeiokeratoditis* -idis. From *χοιράς*, scrofula, *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *κερατοειδής*, horn-like. Scrofulous keratitis with the formation of new blood-vessels. [A, 322.]

CHERAS (Lat.), n. f. Ker'(ch²o²e²r-a²-s(a²s)). Gen., *chær'ados* (-is). Gr., *χοιράς* (from *χοίρος*, a pig). Scrofula. [A, 322.]

CHEROCALYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-o²-ka²-l-i²-ka²-l-i²-m(u²m)-ma²). Gen., *cherocalym'atosus* -is). From *χοιράς*, the vulva, and *κάλυμμα*, a hood. See *Hottentot apron*.

CHEROCAMPINE [Grote] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-ka²-m(k'a²m)-pi²pe/ne(na²-e²a)). A family of the *Sphingidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1882, p. 778 (L).]

CHEROCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-k-ne²-z(nas)-m(u²s)-m(u²s)). From *χοιράς*, the vulva, and *κνησμός*, itching. Itching of the vulva. [A, 322.]

CHEROLYMPHOKERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-o²-l-i²-m(u²m)-m(u²m)-o²-ke²-r-a²-t(i²-o²-d-i²-e²-t'i²s). Gen., *cherolymphokeratitis* -idis. From *χοιράς*, scrofula, *lymphæ*, lymph, and *κερατοειδής*, horn-like. Scrofulous lymphatic keratitis. [A, 322.]

CHEROMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-o²-mo²-r(f)-a²). From *χοιράς*, a pig, and *μορφή*, shape. A suborder of the *Artiodactyla*. [L, 173.]

CHERO MYCES [Tulasne] (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-m(u²-i²-o²-se²-k-as). See CHOIRMYCES.

CHEROPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-o²-pi(pe)-na²). A group of the *Labridæ*. [L, 280.]

CHEROS (Lat.), n. m. Ker'(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-s). See CHERUS.

CHEROSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r-a²-o²-s-ta²-k(-ta²-ch²-i²-s(u²s)). Gen., *cherostach'ys*. A section of the genus *Lavandula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHERUS (Lat.), n. m. Ker'(ch²o²e²r-a²-u²-s(u²s)). Gr., *χοίρος*. The vulva. [A, 322.]

CHOFAR-ERKOBAD (Ar.), n. The *Ornithogalum flavum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOFOL, n. In the East Indies, the *Areca catechu*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOHO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Indigofera argentea*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOHOYOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Senecio canicida*. [A, 447.]

CHOIN (Fr.), n. Shwa²n². The genus *Schaenus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. blanc**. The *Schaenus albus*. [L, 41 (a, 24).] **C. des étangs**, **C. marisque**. The *Schaenus efusus* (marisque). [B, 173.] **C. mucroné**. The *Schaenus mucronatus*. [L, 41.] **C. noirâtre**. The *Schaenus nigricans*. [L, 41.]

CHOINE (Fr.), n. Shwa²n². The genus *Anona*; of Clusius, probably the *Anona muricata*. [B, 38, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOIRAS (Lat.), n. f. Koeh²o²i²r-a²-s(a²s). See CHERAS.

CHOIRENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Koir(ch²o²e²-i²-r-a²-e²n(e²n²)). se²f(ke²f)a²i²a²i²-u²s(u²s)). From *χοιράς*, scrofula, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Tubercular disease of the brain. [Farr (a, 18).]

genbuch's c. See CHOLECYSTECTOMY. Sims's c. The original operation, in which the gall bladder is stitched to the abdominal wall and a permanent fistula established. [E.] Wells's c. A modification of Sims's operation, in which it is proposed to close the gall bladder by a continuous suture, and return it into the abdomen. [E.] Winthart's c. See CHOLECYSTECTOMY.

CHOLEDOCHIAECTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²ch² (do²ch² = cork shut) (2^a a²). From χοληδόχος (see CHOLEDOCHUS), and αἰσθῆναι, to constrict. Fr., *choledochite*. Stenosis of the common bile duct. [A. 301.]

CHOLEDOCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²ch²o² (2^a a² u² s² u² s²). Pertaining to the biliary passages. [A. 322.]

CHOLEDOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²ch²o²itis. Gen., *choledochitis*. For deriv., see CHOLEDOCHUS, and -itis. Fr., *cholédochite*. Inflammation of the ductus communis choledochus. [L. 32.]

CHOLEDOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²ch²o² (2^a u² s² u² s²). Gr., χοληδόχος (from χολή, bile, and δόχος, containing). Fr., *cholédochus*. Ger., *Galle fahrend*. It., *coledoco*. Sp., *coledoco*. Receiving bile. [L. H. 51.] See DUCTUS COMMUNIS.

CHOLEDOGRAPHY, CHOLEDOLOGY, n's. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²g²ra² (2^a a² g² r² a² f² 2^a), o²l²o²g² 2^a. See CHOLEDOLOGY.

CHOLEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²ra². See CHOLERA.

CHOLEDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²do²kt²u²kt²u² (2^a u² s² u² s²). See DUCTUS COMMUNIS *choledochus*.

CHOLEFÉINE (Fr.), n. Kol a fa-ēn. See CHOLEFLEIN.

CHOLEGOGICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²g²o²g²o² (2^a k² n² s² u² s²). See CHOLAGOQUE.

CHOLEGON (Lat.), n. n. K²olch²o²l²o²ch²o²g²o²n. A cholagogue. [A. 322.]

CHOLEGOS (Lat.), adj. K²olch²o²l²o²ch²o²g²o²s. See CHOLAGOQUE.

CHOLEGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²gra²phi²a (2^a g² r² a² f² 2^a). See CHOLEDOLOGY.

CHOLEGUS (Lat.), adj. K²olch²o²l²o²ch²o²g²u²s (2^a g² u² s²). See CHOLAGOQUE.

CHOLEHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²hem²i²a (2^a m² i² a²). See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²i²a (2^a a²). Gr., χολαία. See CHOLEISTS.

CHOLEIC ACID [Strecker] (Lat.), n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²i²c. From χολή, bile. Fr., *acide cholique*. Ger., *Cholensäure*. Taurocholic acid. [B.]

CHOLEIN, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²i²n. Lat., *choléma*. Fr., *cholème*. A colored, fatty, non-nitrogenous product obtained by Hünefeld from bile. [A. 301.]

CHOLENIC ACID, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²i²c. Fr., *acide cholénique*. Ger., *Cholensäure*. 1. An acid, C₂₃H₄₅O₇, obtained in small quantities along with cholic acid from ox bile. It forms acicular or tabular crystals. [P. Latschmoff, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xiv, p. 309 (B).] 2. See CHOLEIC ACID.

CHOLELITH, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²lith. Lat., *cholelithos*, *cholelithus* (from χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *cholélithe*. Ger., *Gallenstein*. See Biliary CALCULUS.

CHOLELITHIA [Young] (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²lith²i²a (2^a a²). Biliary obstruction; a genus of the *Cacochymia* in Young's classification of diseases. [L. 200.] **C. acuta**. Calculous jaundice. [L. 200.]

CHOLELITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²lith²i²as²is (2^a s² u² s² u² s²). From χολή, bile, and λίθος (see LITHIASIS). Fr., *cholélithase*, *affection calculieuse du foie*. Ger., *Gallensteinkrankheit*. The condition of being affected with gall-stones. [A. 301.]

CHOLELITHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²lith²i²c (2^a n² s²). Fr., *cholélithique*. Pertaining to cholelithiasis. [A. 322.]

CHOLELITHUS (Lat.), **CHOLELITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²lith²u²s (2^a u² s² u² s²). See Biliary CALCULUS.

CHOLELOGY, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²l²o²g²y. See CHOLEDOLOGY.

CHOLEMESIA (Lat.), **CHOLEMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²mes²i²a (2^a a²), e²m² e²s² i²s². From χολή, bile, and έμεσις to vomit. Fr., *cholémèse*, *émissement biliaire*. Ger., *gallisches Erbrechen*. Bilious vomiting. [A. 301, 322.]

CHOLEMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²met²i²c (2^a u² s² u² s²). Pertaining to bilious vomiting. [A. 322.]

CHOLEMY, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²mi. See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLENTÉRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²ent²er²i²e. Bilious intestinal obstruction. [A. 250.]

CHOLEOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²ka²m²fo²r²i²c. Fr., *acide choleocamphorique*. Choleoidic acid. [B. 93.]

CHOLEPATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²pat²or²rh²e²a (2^a a²). From χολή, bile, ήπαρ, the liver, and ρέειν, to flow. See CHOLARRHEA.

CHOLEPHEIN, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²ph²e²i²n. See CHOLOPHEIN.

CHOLEPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²po²po²i²s²is (2^a s² u² s² u² s²). See CHOLOPESIS.

CHOLEPOETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²po²po²i²c (2^a t² u² s² u² s² u² s²). See CHOLOPETIC.

CHOLEPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²po²i²e²(a)²po²i²s²is (2^a s² u² s² u² s²). See CHOLOPESIS.

CHOLEPOETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²po²i²e²(a)²po²i²c (2^a t² u² s² u² s² u² s²). See CHOLOPETIC.

CHOLEPYRA (Lat.), **CHOLEPYRETUS** (Lat.), **CHOLEPYRIA** (Lat.), n's f., m., and f. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²py²ra² (2^a a²), -pi²r²e².

py²ra² (2^a u² s² u² s² u² s²). From χολή, bile, and πύρ or πυρετός a burning fever. Fr., *cholopyre*. Ger., *Cholopyretus*. Bilious fever. [A. 322, L. 30.]

CHOLEPYRRHIN, n. Kolch²o²l²o²ch²o²py²rr²h²i²n. From χολή, bile, and πυρρῆς, flame-colored, yellowish red, orange-colored. Fr., *cholopyrrhine*. Ger., *Cholopyrrhin* (1st def.). The brown coloring matter of the bile. [B. 18, 2.] See BILIRUBIN.

CHOLERA (Lat.), n. f. K²ol²l²o²l²er²a. Gen., *cholerae*. Gr., χολέρα (lit., a roof-gutter, but commonly said to be from χολή, bile, or χολαί, an intestine, and πείω, to flow). Fr., *choléra* (Ger., *Cholera*). It., *cholera*. Sp., *cholera*. Any disease characterized by repeated simultaneous purging and vomiting, with painful spasms of the stomach and bowels and occasional cramps of the external muscles; as commonly used, Asiatic c. q. v. [D. 1.] **-Algid c.**, Asiatic c. Lat., *c. asiatica*. Fr., *choléra asiatique* (ou *epidémique*). Ger., *epidémische oder orientalische C.* It., *cholera asiatica*. Sp., *cholera asiatica*. An acute infectious disease indigenous to India, whence it is at times conveyed to other parts of the world in the form of distinctive epidemics that follow the paths of human travel; attributed to a specific micro-organism, the *Spirillum cholerae asiatica* or comma bacillus. The disease is characterized by vomiting and purging, the discharges resembling rice-water; by painful cramps; and by the early occurrence of collapse with suppression of urine and a peculiar coldness of the breath. The characteristic rice-water discharges are generally preceded by ordinary diarrhoea. In cases of apparent recovery there is still the danger of the secondary fever that sometimes supervenes. The chief pathological feature seems to consist in the deficiency of liquor sanguinis due to the excessive watery discharges. Outbreaks of the disease may be prevented with great certainty by proper sanitary measures, but its curative treatment, which has been attempted in the most diverse ways, is of little avail and is for the most part confined to combating symptoms as they arise. [D. 1.] **-Barbence** (Ger.). The choleraic symptoms produced by ingestion of the rice of *Cyprinus barbus*. [B. L. 55.] **-Bilious c.** Lat., *c. biliosa*, *c. humida*. Fr., *cholérurgie*. Ger., *Feuchte C.*, *Gallenruhr*. A form of simple c. (q. v.) characterized by purging, vomiting of bile, and spasms of the lower extremities. According to Goodeve, it would be regarded as real or Asiatic c. if it occurred during an epidemic of the latter. [D. 41.] **-Black c.** Fr., *maladie noire*. See Asiatic c. **-Blue c.** Fr., *maladie bleue*. See Asiatic c. **-British c.** See Simple c. **-Chicken-c.** Lat., *c. gallinarum*. Fr., *choléra des poules*. Ger., *Hühnerc.* A disease affecting chickens, resembling Asiatic c. in its symptoms; according to Hueppe, a variety of septicæmia identical with rabbit's septicæmia. [B.] Cf. *Bacillus of Wilsenhe*, *Bacillus of cholerae c.*, and *WILSENHE*.

-C. ab arthritide. See *C. arthritica* - **C. accidentalis** [Cullen]. Simple c. due to the fermentation of undigested food. [L. 119, 290.]

-C. arida [Galen]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.). **C. arthritica**. Simple c. due to the poison of gout. [L. 132.] **C. asiatica**. See Asiatic c. **-C. asphyctica** (Lat.). Fr., *cholera asphyctica*. Asiatic c. in which extreme collapse occurs early, is of short duration, and commonly ends speedily in death. [L. 30.] **-C. asphyxia**. Fr., *choléra asphyctique*. The collapse preceding death in fatal cases of Asiatic c. [D. 63.] **-C. auriginosa a fungis venenatis** [Lemmer]. Violent purging and collapse due to the ingestion of poisonous mushrooms. [L. 132.] **-C. bacillus**. See *SPIRILLUM cholerae asiatica*. **-C. biliosa**. See *Bilious c.* **-C. cells**, **C. corpuscles**. See *C. fungi*. **-C. crapulosa**. Simple c. due to excesses in eating. [L. 132.] **-C. duresfall** (Ger.). The diarrhoea of c. [H. Eichhorst (A. 319).] **-C. dust**. The impalpable powder to which the dejections of Asiatic c. may become reduced on drying; considered capable of spreading the infection by atmospheric diffusion. [W. Budd (A. 2).] **C. epidemica**. See Asiatic c. **-C. erythistica**. Ger., *erythistische C.* Asiatic c. in which there is great nervous irritability. [L. 30.] **-C. europæa**. See Simple c. **-C. exanthema** (Ger.). A cutaneous eruption sometimes accompanying Asiatic c. [L. 30.] **-C. fever**. Ger., *C. fieber*. 1. See *C. typhoid*. 2. See *C. intermittens*. **-C. flatulenta**. 1. See *C. sicca* (1st def.). 2. Of Menstruus, see *C. sicca* (2d def.). **-C. fly**. Ger., *C. fliege*. See CHOLERAIDES. **-C. fungi**. Ger., *C. fungen*. Various *Fungi* found in choleraic dejecta and regarded as the cause of Asiatic c. [L. 30.] For the real micro-organism, see *SPIRILLUM cholerae asiatica*. **-C. galinarum**. See *Chicken-c.* **-C. gesicht** (Ger.). See *Facies cholerae*. **-C. gift** (Ger.). The micro-organism of c. See *SPIRILLUM cholerae asiatica*. **-C. humida**. Ger., *feuchte C.* See *Bilious c.* **-C. hypochondriaca** [Langius]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.). **-C. indica**. See Asiatic c. **-C. indigena**. Ger., *indianische Erbrechen*. See Simple c. **-C. infantum**. Fr., *choléra infantile*. Ger., *Beechdurchfall der Kinder*. It., *cholera infantile*. An American name for an acute gastro-intestinal disease of infants (mostly those that are not suckled); characterized by profuse watery diarrhoea and vomiting and tending to end speedily in death by collapse. It prevails especially during the heat of summer and in large towns. [D. 1.] **-C. intermittens** [Martin]. A form of simple c. which may accompany the onset of tertian fevers. [L. 132.] **-C. lazarethi** (Ger.). A c. hospital. [H. Eichhorst (A. 319).] **-C. maligna**. See Asiatic c. **-C. miasma** (Ger.). An atmosphere infected with the virus of epidemic c., the emanations from a c. patient, also the virus itself. [B.] **C. morbus**. See Asiatic c. and Simple c. In popular parlance the term is applied to severe vomiting and purging from any cause. **-C. nostras**. See Simple c. **-C. orientalis**. See Asiatic c. **-C. paralytica**. See *C. torpida*. **-C. passio**. See Simple c. **-C. pestifera**. See Asiatic c. **-C. red**, **C. Croth** (Ger.). Fr., *rouge du choléra*. A reddish coloring matter found in cultivations of the *Spirillum cholerae asiatica*; supposed to be a derivative of indol. [Rev. des sci. méd., Oct. 1888, p. 468 (a. 18).] **-C. sicca**. Fr., *choléra sec.* 1. Of Sydenham, flatulent colic. [D.] 2. A form of Asiatic c. in which speedy collapse and death occur with little or no diarrhoea or vomiting, although the characteristic transudation is found in the intestines. [A. 326; L. 30.] **-C. sicca auriginosa a fungis venenatis**. See *C. asphyctica*. **-C. spastica**. See Asiatic c. **-C. spontanea** [Cullen]. **C. spuria**. See Simple c.

O, not; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

- **Ch'stimme** (Ger.). The hoarse or piping voice of a c. patient. [L. 30.] **C. suppressa** (Riverius). See *C. succa* (3d def.). **C. torpida**. Ger. *torpida*. C. Asiatic c. in which muscular weakness is marked. [L. 30.] **C. typhoid**. Ger. *C. typhoid*. The secondary fever of Asiatic c.; a condition resembling typhus, attributed in part to uræmia. [H. Eichhorst (A. 319).] **-C. vulgaris**. See *Simple c.* **C. wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Anatherum muricatum* [B. 180.] **C. xere**. Gr. *ξηρα χολέρα* [Hippocrates]. See *C. succa* (3d def.). **C. zoon** (Ger.). Supposititious organisms formerly regarded as the cause of c. [L. 30.] Cf. *C. fungi* and *C. musina*. **Convulsive nervous c.** [Gray]. See *Asiatic c.* **Diarrhoea c.** English c. See *Simple c.* **Epidemic c.** **Epidemic spasmodic c.** [Hawkins]. Ger. *epidemische C.* See *Asiatic c.* **European c.** **Falsche C.** (Ger.). Lat. *c. europæa*. See *Simple c.* **Feuchte c.** (Ger.). See *Bilious c.* **Flatulent c.** See *C. succa* (1st def.). **Fowl-c.** See *Chicken-c.* **Hog-c.** Fr. *choléra des pores ou des cochons*. Ger. *Schweineseuche*. Syn.; *Swine-plague*. A disease of hogs which first appeared in the United States in 1860, and of which a very fatal epidemic occurred in 1875. It is most contagious and fatal in summer, but may also occur in winter. Its symptoms are a macular and papular eruption on the skin, fever with a temperature of 104° to 106° F. or higher, drooping of the ears and head, avoidance of light, an undecided, staggering gait, coughing with accelerated respiration and dyspnoea and sometimes sneezing and epistaxis, deficient or perverted appetite, usually constipation but sometimes diarrhoea, abdominal tenderness, a peculiar offensive odor and a peculiar color of the excrement, rapid emaciation, and progressive debility. It lasts from one or two days to a week. [J. M. Partridge, "Public Health Papers and Reports," xx, 1883, p. 345 (B); "Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," Apr., 1888, p. 136 (A).] Cf. *Bacillus of hog cholera*. **Hühner-c.** (Ger.). See *Chicken-c.* **Indian c.** Fr. *choléra indien*. See *Asiatic c.* **Indigenous c.** See *Simple c.* **Malarious c.** Pernicious malarial fever of a choleraic type; an intermittent fever accompanied by vomiting, purging, and collapse. [H. Blanc, "Lancet," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 238 (D).] **Malignant c.** **Orientalische C.** (Ger.). **Ostindische C.** (Ger.). **Pestilential c.** **Serous c.** See *Asiatic c.* **-Simple c.** Lat. *c. simplex*. Fr. *choléra simple* (ou *sporadique*). Ger. *sporadische C.* It. *colera semplice*. Sp. *colera esporádico*. Syn.; *Europæa c.*, *c. morbus*. A disease most common in hot climates, at the close of summer and in the early autumn, apparently produced by cold or suppression of perspiration, or the ingestion of indigestible or over-ripe fruits, vegetables, etc., and characterized by an acute catarrhal inflammation of the stomach which extends into the intestines. It generally begins with pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting, and cramps in the extremities, followed by severe watery diarrhoea. In extreme cases great exhaustion ensues, attended by depression, anxiety, cold sweats, and hiccough, and the patient rapidly sinks into collapse and dies. [D. 1.] **-Spasmodic c.** See *Asiatic c.* **Sporadic c.** **Summer c.** See *Simple c.* **-Trockne c.** (Ger.). See *C. succa* (1st def.).

CHOLÈRA (Fr.), n. Kol-a-ra³. See *CHOLERA*.—**C. algide**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. anglicæ**. See *Simple cholera*.—**C. asiaticæ**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. confirmæ**. The algi stage of Asiatic cholera. [L. 41.] **C. de l'Inde**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. des doigts**. An ecchymosis of the palmar aspect of the fingers in leather-dressers, often proceeding to ulceration. [L. 88.] **-C. des oiseaux de basse-cour**. **C. des poules**. See *Chicken cholera*.—**C. épidémique**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. européen**. See *Simple cholera*.—**C. foudroyant**. Fulminant Asiatic cholera. [L. 41.] **C. hémorrhagique**. A condition sometimes arising in connection with strangulated hernia, when vomiting, diarrhoea, etc., are so severe as to simulate those of cholera. [L. 88.] **C. indien**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. infantile**. See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**C. larvæ**. A variety of Asiatic cholera in which the initial symptoms are mild. [L. 11.] **-C. mitigé**. See *CHOLERINE* (3d and 4th def.).—**C. morbus asiaticus** (ou *épidémique*). See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. morbus sporadicus**. See *Simple cholera*.—**C. pestilential** (ou *spasmodique*). See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. sporadique**. See *Simple cholera*.—**Rouge du c.** See *CHOLERA red*.

CHOLERAD, n. Kol-e²-ra²-a². The micro-organism constituting the contagium of Asiatic cholera. [A. 18.]

CHOLERAIC, adj. Kol-e²-ra²-i²k. See *CHOLERIC* (3d def.).

CHOLERAIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²de²z (def²s). Fr. *cholérâides*. Ger. *Choleraiden*. Of Hahnemann, certain hypothetical atmospheric anomalies supposed to propagate cholera. [A. 322.]

CHOLÉRISATION (Fr.), n. Kol-a²-a²-ez-a²-se-o²n². Inoculation with the virus of cholera. [L. 88.]

CHOLERAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²foh(e²h²)-i²-o². From *χολέρα*, cholera, a priv. and *φοβος*, terror (1st def.). 1. Fearlessness in the presence of cholera. [A. 322.] 2. See *CHOLEROPHOBIA*.

CHOLERAPHONE (Lat.), **CHOLERAPHONIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²fon(e²a²)-i²-o². From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *φωνία*, speechlessness. Fr. *cholérâphonie*. Ger. *cholérâische Stimmlosigkeit*. The aphonia of Asiatic cholera. [A. 322.]

CHOLÉRÉ (Bainne) (Fr.), n. Kol-a-ra. See *Asiatic cholera*.

CHOLERIC, adj. Kol-e²-ra²-i²k. Gr. *χολερικός*. Lat. *cholericus*. Fr. *cholérique*. Ger. *cholérâisch*. It. *choleric*. Sp. *cholérico*. 1. Abounding in cholera or bile. 2. Easily excited to anger. (See *C. Temperament*.) 3. Pertaining to cholera. [D.]

CHOLERIFORM, adj. Kol(e²-ra²)-i²fo²rm. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *μορφή*, form. Fr. *cholériforme*. See *CHOLEROID*.

CHOLÉRIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Kol-a²-ez-ho²n. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Causing cholera.

CHOLERIKER (Ger.), n. (Ch²-ol-e²-ri²k-e²-r). A person affected with cholera. [L. 37.]

CHOLERINE, n. Kol(e²-r-en. Lat. *cholerina*. Fr. *cholérine*. 1. A form of influenza with intestinal symptoms observed in Paris in 1831. [A. 385.] 2. Of Farr (1852), see *CHOLERAD*. 3. A mild form of cholera. [A. 385.] 4. A form of diarrhoea observed to prevail in times of a cholera epidemic. [A. 385.]

CHOLERODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²di²o²-di²o²-ra²-i²ro²-e²-a². Fr. *diarrhée cholérique*. Ger. *Choleradurcheil*. The diarrhoea of cholera; of some authors, a mild form of Asiatic cholera. [A. 322.]

CHOLEROID, adj. Kol(e²-r-oid. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling cholera. [L. 116.]

CHOLEROMYIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²mi(mu²)-i(e²a²). Ger. *Cholerastiege*. See *CHOLERAIDES*.

CHOLEROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²foh(e²h²)-i²-o². From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *φοβος*, fear. Fr. *cholérâphobie*. Ger. *Cholerascheu*. An exaggerated dread of cholera. [A. 322.]

CHOLEROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²fon(e²a²). See *CHOLERAPHONIA*.

CHOLERAPROSPON (Lat.), **CHOLEROPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²pro²-s-op²-o²n. *e²-ra²-i²ops²-i²s*. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *πρόσπον*, the face, or *ὄψις*, appearance. Ger. *Choleragesicht*. See *Facies choleraica*.

CHOLEROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²tif(tu²f)-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see *CHOLERA* and *TYPHUS*. 1. See *CHOLERA typhoid*. 2. Asiatic cholera, especially in its severest form. [A. 322.]

CHOLERRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²ra²-i²gi²(gi²)-a². See *CHOLERRHAGIA*.

CHOLERRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²ro²-e²-a². See *CHOLERRHŒA*.—**C. lymphatica**. See *Simple cholera*.

CHOLESTEAREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²ste²(ste²)-a²ria²-i²mi²a². See *CHOLESTEREMIA*.

CHOLESTEARILIN, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-i²lin. A gaseous compound, C₂₆H₄₂, formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid on cholesterolin. [A. 448.]

CHOLESTEARIN, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-i²lin. From *χολή*, bile, and *στειν*, tallow. Fr. *cholestérine*. See *CHOLESTERIN*.

CHOLESTEARINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²ste²(ste²)-a²ria²-i²no²-ma². See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.

CHOLESTEATIN, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-i²lin. See *CHOLESTERIN*.

CHOLESTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²ste²(ste²)-a²ria²-i²no²-ma². Gen. *cholestéatomatos (-is)*. From *χολή*, bile, and *στεάτωμα* (see *STEATOMA*). Fr. *cholestéatome*, *tumeur perlée*, *tumeur ou sarcome angiothique* [Cornil and Ranvier], *endothéliome* [Robin, Lancereaux]. Ger. *Cholesteatom*, *Prylgeschwulst*, *Fetttrachsbildung*. It., Sp., *colesteatoma*. A form of cystic tumor having the same sort of sac as an atheroma, containing a white, shining, semi-solid fatty material resembling stearin or spermaceti, often lamellated, sometimes also small hairs and crystals of cholesterol; occurring oftenest in the pia mater of the brain and sometimes in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. Under the microscope, the contents show very delicate, flat, round or polygonal, generally non-nuclear cells, usually in contact with each other. [A. 291.] Cf. *PSAMMOMA*.

CHOLESTEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(eh²-o²l)-e²-ra²-i²ste²(ste²)-a²ria²-i²mi²a². From *χολή*, bile, *στειν*, stiff fat (see *CHOLESTERIN*), and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr. *cholestéramie*, *cholestérémie*. Ger. *Cholestérämie*, *Cholestéramie*. It., Sp., *colesteremia*. A morbid condition attributed to the accumulation of cholesterol in the blood; hæmatogenous jaundice. [A. Flint, Jr., "Ann. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1862 (A. 422).] Cf. *ACHOLIA* (1st def.) and *CHOLEMIA*.

CHOLESTERAMINE, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-a²m-en. See *CHOLESTERYLAMINE*.

CHOLESTERATE, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-at. Lat. *cholesteras*. Fr. *cholesterate*. Ger. *gallenfettwehssaures Salz*. It., Sp., *colesterato*. A salt of cholesteric acid. [B.]

CHOLESTÉRÉMIE (Fr.), **CHOLESTÉRÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. Kol-e²-sta²-ri²-a²m-e. See *CHOLESTEREMIA*.

CHOLESTERIC, adj. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-i²k. Lat. *cholestericus*. Fr. *choléristique*. Ger. *gallenfettwehssaure*. Pertaining to or derived from cholesterol. [B. 116 (a, 24).] **C. acid**. Fr. *acide cholestérique*. Ger. *Cholestérinsäure*. It., *acido cholesterico*. Sp., *ácido colesterico*. A dibasic acid, C₂₆H₄₂O₆, formed by the action of nitric acid on cholesterol and on cholic acid; a yellowish, granular, hygroscopic substance of acid taste. [B. 4, 48, 158.]

CHOLESTERILENE, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-en. Fr. *cholestérolène*. Ger. *Cholesterilen*. One of the crystalline hydrocarbons having the formula C₂₆H₄₂, or a formula polymeric with this, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cholesterol. [B. 4, 38.]

CHOLESTERIN, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²-ri²-i²lin. Fr. *cholestérine*. Ger. *C. Gallenfett*. It., Sp., *colesterina*. A substance found regularly under its own form in the blood, the brain and nerves, the crystalline lens, and the spleen and liver. It is excreted by the liver with the bile, forming from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. of the latter secretion and also forming a large part of gall stones; and it is believed by some to be converted in the intestines into stercorin, under which form it is excreted with the feces. [Flint (B).] It also occurs in the yolk of eggs. It is said to be identical with the hydrocarbon obtained from the carrot [Arnand (B)], and is also found in various vegetable oils, e. g., olive-oil [Benke (B)], sweet-almond oil [Lindemayer (B)], chaulmoogra oil, oil of bœhm, oil of jessuray, seeds, and the fatty and waxy matters obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylon hypericifolium*. [E. Heckel and F. Schlagdenhaufen, "Compt. rend.," 1880; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886.]

CHOLODINIC ACID, n. Kol-o-din'ik. Fr., *acide cholodinique*. Ger., *Cholodinsäure*. A colorless, amorphous, resinous mass, $C_{24}H_{42}O_7$, obtained by dehydrating cholic acid; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol. [B, 4.]

CHOLEDOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-o-o21-d2k2o2ch2-i2s. For deriv., see CHOLEDOCHUS and -itis. Inflammation of the bile ducts. [A, 322.]

CHOLEDOCHENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-o-o21-d2k2o2ch2-i2s-e2n2e2r'i2a2. From *cholē*, bile, and *docheenteria* (see DYSENTERY). Ger., *Gallenruhr*. Bilious dysentery. [A, 322.]

CHOLEPINA (Lat.), n. pl. Kolch'2o21-o-o21-p2o2-e2p'i2e'na2. A tribe of the *Bradyptodidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1871, p. 439 (L).]

CHOLOGASTRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-o-ga2st-re. From *cholē*, bile, and *gastrie*, the belly. Pain in the stomach from the presence of bile. [A, 350.]

CHOLOGRAPHY, n. Kol-o2g'ra2f-i2. Lat., *cholographia* (from *cholē*, bile, and *graphein*, to write). See CHOLOGOLOGY.

CHOLOID, adj. Kol-oid. See CHOLODES.

CHOLOIDANIC ACID, n. Kol-oid-a2n'ik. Fr., *acide choloidanique*. Ger., *Choloidinsäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{34}O_7$, obtained by boiling cholic acid with nitric acid; forming hair-like prisms almost insoluble in cold water. [B, 4.]

CHOLOIDIC ACID, n. Kol-o'id'ik. Fr., *acide choloidique*. Ger., *Choloidinsäure*. See CHOLOIDANIC ACID.

CHOLOLATE, n. Kol'o2l-at. A salt of chololic acid. [B, 38.]

CHOLOLIC ACID, n. Kol-o2l'ik. Fr., *acide chololique*. See *Chololac acid* (2d def.).

CHOLOLITH, n. Kol'o-lith. Lat., *chololithus* (from *cholē*, bile, and *lithos*, a stone). Fr., *chololithé*. See BILIARY CALCULUS.

CHOLOLITHIC, adj. Kol-o-lith'ik. Lat., *chololithicus*. Fr., *chololithique*. Sp., *coletítico*. Of or pertaining to gall-stones. [A, 322.]

CHOLOLITHOS (Lat.), n. pl. CHOLOLITHUS (Lat.), n's m. Kolch'2o21-o21-lith'os, -u2s(u)s. From *cholē*, bile, and *lithos*, a stone. See BILIARY CALCULUS.

CHOLOGOLOGY, n. Kol-o2lo2gi2. Lat., *chologologia* (from *cholē*, bile, and *logos*, understanding). Fr., *chologologie*. Ger., *Chologologie*. The study, science, or doctrine of the bile and of the biliary apparatus. [A, 322.]

CHOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kolch'2o21-o-ma2. Gen., *cholom'atos* (-is). Gr., *χολωμα*. Fr., *cholome*. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLEMATIN, n. Kol-o-ne2m'a2t-i2n. Ger., *C*. A green substance obtained by the action of ether on a precipitate formed in an alcoholic solution of the pigments of gall-stones occurring in man. [A, 516.]

CHOLONIC ACID, n. Kol-o2n'ik. From *cholē*, bile. Fr., *acide cholonique*. Ger., *Cholonsäure*. An acid, $C_{26}H_{44}NO_6$, obtained by dehydrating glycocholic acid. [A, 385.]

CHOLOPHEIN, n. Kol-o-fe'i2n. From *cholē*, bile, and *φαιός*, dark colored. Fr., *choloferine*. A brown biliary pigment, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$, which gives color to the faeces. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHOLOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch'2o21)-o(o2)-pla'pla'2'ni2-a2. From *cholē*, bile, and *πλανη*, a wandering. Ger., *Choloplanie*, *Gallenleischymose*. Jaundice. In the pl., *choloplanus*, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the first genus of the twelfth family (*Chromophanata*), embracing the different varieties of icterus. [G, 5.]

CHOLOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-o-o21-pl2e2th-ri2a2. From *cholē*, bile, and *πληθωρα*, exuberance. Ger., *Gallenüberfluss*. A superfluity of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-o-o21-po2p2-e2a'2i2s. See CHOLOPOESIS.

CHOLOPOETIC, adj. Kol-o-po-e2t'ik. See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLOPOEUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch'2o21-o(o2)-pe2p2o2-e2-u2s(u)s. See CHOLOPOIETIC.

CHOLOPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch'2o21)-o(o2)-poi-e2a'2i2s. Gen., *cholopoes'es* (-is). From *cholē*, bile, and *ποιεσις*, a making. The process or function of the formation of bile.

CHOLOPOIETIC, adj. Kol-o-poi-e2t'ik. Lat., *cholopoieticus* (from *cholē*, bile, and *ποιητικός*, productive). Pertaining or conducing to cholopoesis.

CHOLORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch'2o21)-o2r-ra2ra'2ji2gi2-a2. From *cholē*, bile, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. A sudden discharge of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-o2r-ra2ra'2gi2gi2-a2. From *cholē*, bile, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *cholorrhée*. Ger., *Gallenruhr*. A free flow of bile, also bilious diarrhoea. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLOS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch'2o21)-o2s. See CHOLUS (n.).

CHOLOS (Lat.), adj. Kolch'2o21-o2s. See CHOLUS (adj.).

CHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch'2o21)-os'i2s (1st def.), Kol(ch'2o21)-os'i2s (2d def.). Gr., *χολωσις* (1st def.). Fr., *cholose*. Ger., *Cholose*. *Lebersteig* (1st def.), *Gallenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. Jaundice. 2. Of Alibert, Eisenmann, and others, any disease due to resorption of bile. [A, 301, 322, 395.] *C. americana*. Fr., *cholose américaine*. Yellow fever. [A, 301, 322.]

CHOLESTEARIN, n. Kol-o-ste'a2r-i2n. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLESTEARINOMA (Lat.), **CHOLESTEATOMA** (Lat.), n's n. Kolch'2o21-o(o2)-ste2ste'2-a2r(a2r)-i2n-o'ma2, -a2r(a2r)-o'ma2. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLESTEATIN, n. Kol-o-ste'a2t-i2n. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLESTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kolch'2o21-o(o2)-ste2ste'2-a2t-a2t-i2n. See CHOLESTEATIN.

CHOLESTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch'2o21)-o(o2)-ste2g'no'2i2s. Gen., *cholostegno'sis*. From *cholē*, bile, and *στεγνωσις*, thickening. Fr., *cholostegnose*. Ger., *Gallenverdickung*. Thickening of the bile. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLESTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Kolch'2o21-o(o2)-ste2r'i2k-u2s(u)s. See CHOLESTERIC.

CHOLESTERINE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch'2o21)-o(o2)-ste2r-i2e'2ne'2ri2a2. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOT (Fr.), n. Sho-lo. 1. In Champagne, the *Arabis arenosa*. 2. In Lorraine, the walnut. [B, 38, 121 (a, 21).]

CHOLOTA (Lat.), **CHOLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Kolch'2o21-o(o2)-a2, -ez(as). See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLOTHALLIN, n. Kol-o-tha2t'i2n. G. r., *C*. A derivative of bilirubin, $C_9H_{11}NO_6$. [A, 516.]

CHOLOTI, n. In Lorraine, the walnut-tree. [B, 38.]

CHOLOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch'2o21)-o2t(ot)'i2k-u2s(u)s. Affected with cholosis (1st def.). [A, 322.]

CHOLYOXYGENOSIA [J. Lavater] (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-o2x-i2u2s-je2n2e2n2-o2z'i2s-i2a2. Said to be from *cholē*, bile, *oxygenium*, oxygen, and *νόσος*, disease (the chollic-acid disease); but perhaps from *cholē*, bile, *ὀξύς*, sharp, severe, and *νόσος*, disease (the severe bilious disease). Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLRINE [Farr], n. Kol'ren. See CHOLERAD.

CHOLSA (Pers.), n. The *Portulaca oleracea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOLSAURE (Ger.), n. Kol'zoi-e2. See CHOLIC ACID (2d def.).

CHOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOLURIA (Lat.), n. f. Kolch'2o21-u2r'u2r'i2-a2. From *cholē*, bile, and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *cholorie*. 1. The presence of elements of bile in the urine. 2. Greenishness of the urine at the close of an attack of hæmaturia. [A, 301.]

CHOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch'2o21)-u2s(u)s. Gr., *χόλος* (mostly in the figurative sense). Bile. [A, 322.]

CHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kolch'2o21-ma2. Gen., *chom'atos* (-is). Gr., *χόμα*. Ger., *Erdbad*. See EARTH BATH.

CHOMAH (Ar.), n. Of Forskål, the *Ruellia hispida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOMÉLIEN (Fr.), adj. Sho-ma2-e-a2n2. Described by Chomel. See DYSPESIE *chomélienne*.

CHONDODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ko2n(ch'2o2n)-do2do2-de2nd'-ro2n. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of menispermaceous climbing plants of the family *Pachygonaceæ*, comprising 10 known species indigenous to tropical America, many of which are tonic, febrifuge, and astringent. The genus is allied to the *Cocculus*, but the stigmas are ovate and simple, the fruit is globose, and the seeds are flat and orbicular with a striated margin. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. convolvulaceum*. The *ura del monte* of Peru, where the bark is used as a febrifuge. The berry is edible. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*C. glaberrima*. A Brazilian species, furnishing, according to A. St. Hilaire, the true pareira. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. tomentosum*. A species furnishing pareira-root. [B, 5, 121 (a, 24).] See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CHONDRACANTHE (Fr.), adj. Ko2n2-dra2-ka2nt. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn. Having cartilaginous bones and spines. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHONDRACANTHIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2n2-ch'2o2n2-dra2k-(dra2k)-a2n2a2n2-thi2d-e2a2e2. A family of the *Siphonostoma pachycephala*. [L, 240.]

CHONDRAL, adj. Ko2nd'ra2l. Gr., *χονδράλιος*. Lat., *chondri-cus*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *knorpelig*. Cartilaginous. [C.]

CHONDRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2n(ch'2o2n)-dra2l(dra2l)'ji2gi2-a2. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *chondralgie*. Ger., *Chondralgie*, *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRARTHROACE (Lat.), n. f. Ko2n(ch'2o2n)-dra2r-thro2k'a2s(a2k)-e2a2. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, *άρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Disease (particularly fungous disease) of an articular cartilage. [A, 322, 385.]

CHONDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko2nd(ch'2o2nd)'re2e2-a2s(a2s). Of Nügel, a family of the *Rhodomeniaceæ*, comprising *Tridax*, *Chondrus*, *Kallipnevia*, *Cryptonevia*, *Gratiolopia*, *Gigartoria*, *Rhodomenia*, and *Cryptopleura*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDRECTOMY, n. Ko2nd-re2k'tom-i2. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Excision of a cartilage or of portions of a cartilage. Cf. ARTHRECTOMY.

CHONDRENCHYME, n. Ko2nd're2n2-kim. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. A tissue resembling cartilage found in certain sponges. [L, 121.]

CHONDREXARTHROSIS (Lat.), **CHONDREXARTHROMA** (Lat.), **CHONDREXARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Ko2nd(ch'2o2nd)-re2x-a2rth-ro2ra2s-i2s, -o2ma2, -ro2s-i2s. Gen., *chondrexarthros'es* (-is), *throm'atos* (-is), *thros'es* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἐξάρθρειν*, to dislocate, to sprain. Fr., *chondrexarthrom*. Ger., *Knorpelverrenkung*. Displacement of an articular cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko2nd(ch'2o2nd)'ri2a2. Fr., *chondrie*. Ger., *Knorpelgale*. A genus of *Alga*, established by Agardh, of the order *Florideæ*, the species of which are now included among other genera, and comprise many edible and medicinal plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).] *C. articulata*. Syn.: *Lomentaria articulata* [Lyngby]. A species furnishing a rich jelly used as a demulcent in pulmonary disease; found along the seashore. [A, 490; B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. obtusa*. Ger., *stumpfe Knorpelgale*. Syn.: *Lomentaria obtusa*. An edible species found in most seas. It furnishes a gelatin like that of carrageen. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. sanguinea*. A plant used in Brazil as a medicine for children. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. spi-*

nosa. A species eaten in China and Russia. [B. 171 a. 24.] **C. vermicularis** (Hooker). A species used as an anticholeric and stomachic. [A. 100 a. 21.]

CHONDRIIC, adj. Ko'nd ri'k. Lat., *chondriacus*. See CHONDRIAL.

CHONDRICTHE (Fr.), adj. Ko'nd ri'kt. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἰχθυς*, a fish. Belonging to the fishes and having a cartilaginous skeleton. [Dumeril, A. 385.]

CHONDRIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Of Agardi, a tribe of the *Flacidae*, comprising *Chylocladia*, *Campia*, *Laurencia*, *Lactoria*, *Bonamaisonia*, *Calschidia*, and *Mimosa*; of Decasie, an order of the *Choristopora*, comprising *Champia*, *Cavallopsis*, *Chondria*, *Choristopora*, *Lomatia*, *Catella*, *Damonia*, *Geladaria*, *Merochorda*, *Solera*, *Phyllophora*, *Botryocarpa*, *Asperopora*, and *Bonamaisonia*; of Kutzing, a family of *Algae*, comprising *Lophocarpus*, *Carpocaulum*, *Laurencia*, and *Aeranthophora*. [B. 121, 170 a. 24.]

CHONDRIIFICATION, n. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *facere*, to make. Fr., c. See CHONDRIOGENESIS.

CHONDRIGEN, n. Ko'nd ri'k'nd. See CHONDRIOGEN.

CHONDRIOGENOUS, adj. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. See CHONDRIOGENOUS.

CHONDRIGLUCOSE, **CHONDRIGLYCSE**, n's. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *γλυκός*, sweet. See CHONDRIOTIC ACID.

CHONDRIILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Gr., *χόνδριον*. Fr., *chondrilla*. Ger., *Knorpelblatt*. Sp., *condrilla*. Syn.: *Leucus*. A genus of the *Compositae*, *Chorizantheae*, resembling *Lactuca*, but having the achenia furnished at the base with an investment of five small scales. [B. 19, 42, 121 a. 24.] **C. alba**. See *PARNANTHES ALBA*. **C. carulea**, *cyani capitulis* [C. Baurh]. The *Catananche carulea*. [B. 200.] **C. graminea**. A species found in eastern Europe, resembling *C. juncea*. [B. 211.] **C. juncea** [Linnaeus]. The *χόνδριον* of Dioscorides; a species found in Europe and middle Asia. The leaves were formerly official as *herba chondrilla vera seu veterum*, and the root was employed as a remedy for diarrhea and snake bites. In southern countries the plant exudes a white, viscous, and bitter milky sap which hardens on the branches to the consistence of a gum resin, and is a narcotic. It is chiefly employed as a remedy in menstrual disorders. [A. 400 a. 21; B. 121, 180 a. 24; L. 30.] **C. muralis** [Lamarek]. Syn.: *Parnantes muralis* [Linnaeus], *Phanocopus muralis* [Koch]. A European species having a bitter taste, formerly official as *chondrilla spuria seu veterum*. It was thought to have a curative effect in cases of snake-bite. The leaves are eaten as a salad. [A. 400 a. 21.] **C. prenanthoides** [Vill]. Syn.: *Parnantes chondrilla* [Arduin]. A species found in southern Germany and in Switzerland. From the roots it exudes a reddish gum-resin. [A. 100 a. 21.] **C. prima**. The *Catananche carulea*. [a. 24.] **C. ramosissima** [Zeyh]. Syn.: *Phanocopus ramosus* [Reichenbach]. A species found in middle and southern Europe. The root exudes a gummy substance which is used in Greece, under the name of *gummi chondrilla*, as a remedy for affections of the chest. [A. 490 a. 21.] **C. sesamoides dicta, flore completo**. The *Catananche carulea*. [B. 200.] **C. spuria**. See *C. muralis*. **C. veterum**. See *C. juncea* and *C. muralis*.—**Gummi chondrilla**. See under *C. ramosissima*.

CHONDRILE (Fr.), n. Ko'nd ri'k'nd. See CHONDRIILLA; of P. Belon, the resin of *Acarus gummiifera*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

CHONDRILE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Fr., *chondrilles*. Of Koch, a group of the *Chloraceae*, including *Villemetia*, *Taraxacum*, and *Chondrilla*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

CHONDRILOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Fr., *chondriloïdes*. From *χόνδριον* (see CHONDRIILLA), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Chondrilla* (a species name).

CHONDRIIN, n. Ko'nd ri'k'nd. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Lat., *chondrina*. Fr., *chondrine*. Ger., *Knorpelleim*, *Knorpelstoff*. It., Sp., *condrina*. A transparent gelatinous substance obtained by boiling cartilage from 12 to 24 hours in water and washing the solution, when cooled, with alcohol. The c. jelly is slowly dissolved in hot water, and readily dissolved with alkalies or ammonia, the solution having great optical activity. It differs from gelatin in being precipitated from its aqueous solution by acetic acid, alum, lead acetate, and other metallic salts, but incompletely by mercuric chloride. It contains in 100 parts 49.1 of carbon, 7.1 of hydrogen, 14.4 of nitrogen, and 29.4 of oxygen. It is said to contain sulphur also, and its formula has been written $5(C_{22}H_{26}O_{14}N_4) + S$. It is allied to gelatin, into which it is changed by oxidation. [A. 385; B. 4, 158 a. 24; K.]

CHONDRIINOGEN, n. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. See CHONDRIINOGEN.

CHONDRIINOGENE (Fr.), adj. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Yielding chondrin. [J.] See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRIINOUS, adj. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRIIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. The *Matricaria pseudo-dictamnus*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

CHONDRISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἵστος*, a fabric. Cartilaginous tissue. [A. 322.]

CHONDRIITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Fr., c. Of J. A. Ritgen, a suborder of ophidian reptiles having a granular skin. [L. 30, 180.]

CHONDRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ri'k'nd ri'k'nd. Gen., *chondriitis*. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage (see also *itis*). Fr., *chondrite*. Ger., *Knorpelentzündung*. It., *condrite*. Sp., *condritis*. Inflammation of cartilage. [L. 49, 57.] **C. hyperplastica tuberosa**. See *Rheumatoid ARTHRITIS*. **C. laryngea**. See *PERICHONDRIITIS*.

CHONDRIOTIC ACID. A generation inflammation of cartilage, especially the cartilages of the nose and ear, causing swelling and loss of stiffness, as, for example, of the nasal septum, softening of the epiphyseal cartilages of the long bones. [A. 42.]

CHONDROBLAST, n. Ko'nd ro'blast. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *πλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *chondroblast*. Ger., *Knorpelkeim*. A cell which forms cartilage. [J. 60.]

CHONDROCARPE (Fr.), adj. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having cartilaginous fruits. [L. 41 a. 14.]

CHONDROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. The genus *Hydrocotyle*. 2. A section of the genus *Astragalus*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

CHONDROCARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrocarosis*. 2. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *καρσος*, a clipping. A form of oriental leprosy that especially attacks the cartilages. [L. 30 a. 14.]

CHONDROCATAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrocatagmatos* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *καταγμα*, a fracture. Ger., *Knorpelbruch*. Fracture of a cartilage. [A. 322.]

CHONDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrocele*. 2. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *chondrocele*. Ger., *Knorpelfleischbruch*. A sarcocele containing cartilage-like masses. [A. 322.]

CHONDROCHYME, n. Ko'nd ro'kim. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *χῆμα*, an infusion. Fr., c. A cartilage-like tissue found in certain sponges. [L. 121.]

CHONDROCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondroclasis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κλάσις*, fracture. Fr., *chondroclase*. Ger., *Knorpelzertrückung*. Crushing of a cartilage. [A. 322.]

CHONDROCLASTS, n. pl. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κλάν*, to prune. Of Klein, cells which are supposed to bring about the absorption of cartilage. [J. 32.]

CHONDRO-CORACOID, adj. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Lat., *chondrocoracoides*. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κορακοειδής*. 2. Pertaining to a costal cartilage and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a n., an anomalous muscle which arises, alone or in company with the latissimus dorsi, from the lower ribs, and is inserted into the coracoid process. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 61 (L).]

CHONDRO-COSTAL, adj. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Lat., *chondrocostalis*. From *χόνδρος*, a cartilage, and *costa*, a rib. Fr., c. It., *condrocostale*. Relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CHONDROCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κράνιον*, the skull. The cartilaginous cranium of the embryo or of an animal in which the skull does not ossify. [H; L.]

CHONDROCRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrocrasis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κράσις* (see CRASIS). A diseased state of the cartilages seen in oriental leprosy. [A. 322.]

CHONDROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrocystis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κύστις*, a bag. Ger., *Knorpelblase*. The pathological formation of a cartilaginous envelope. [A. 322.]

CHONDRODEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *chondrodendron*. See CHONDRODENDRON and COCCYLUS *chondrodendrum*.

CHONDRODEOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrodeocle* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See CHONDROCELE.

CHONDRODES (Lat.), adj. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἴστος*, a bag. Ger., *Knorpelblase*. The pathological formation of a cartilaginous envelope. [A. 322.]

CHONDRODESMA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrodesma* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Knorpelartiges Band*. A cartilaginous ligament. [A. 322.]

CHONDRODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrodialysis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *διάλυσις* (see DIALYSIS). Fr., *chondrodialyse*. Ger., *Zersetzung der Knorpelmasse*. Decomposition of cartilage. [A. 322.]

CHONDRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondrodynia* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δύναμις*, pain. Fr., *chondrodynie*. Ger., *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage. [A. 322.]

CHONDRO-EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondroepiphysis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἐπιφύσις* (see EPIPHYSIS). A cartilage that subsequently becomes developed into a bony epiphysis. [L. 31.]—**C. acromialis** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the acromion. [L. 31.] **C. condyloideo-coracoides** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the condyle, neck, and coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 31.] **C. marginalis** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the lower angle and posterior border of the scapula. [L. 31.]

CHONDRO-EPIPTROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko'nd ro'ka'rp. 1. Gen., *chondroepitrochlearis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, *ἐπι*, upon, and *τροχίλος*, a pulley. Fr., *chondroepitrochleaire*. A slip of the pectoralis major muscle which rises low

on the ribs and is inserted usually into the fascia of the arm or into the coracoclavicular ligament. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 46 (L).]

CHONDROFASCIALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-droi^2ro^2-$ $fa^2s-ia^2s-i^2k^2i^2a^2$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and *fascia* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the costal cartilages and to the fascia of the arm; as a n. an anomalous slip of the pectoralis major muscle inserted into the fascia of the arm. [L. 332.]

CHONDROFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-droi^2ro^2-$ $fi^2b^2r-o^2ma^2$. Gen., *chondrofibrum'atos (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also *-oma*). Fr., *chondrofibrome*. Ger., *Chondrofibrum* [Virchow]. A chondroma containing an abundance of vascular connective tissue. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319) (a, 18).]

CHONDROGEN, n. $Ko^2nd-ro^2jo^2n$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota$, to engender. Fr., *chondrogène*. Ger., *C*. It., *condrogeno*. Sp., *condrógeno*. A substance found in cartilage previous to ossification, in the bony structures of the foetus, and in the cornea. Its formula is undetermined. According to Kaukenberg, it is a mechanical mixture of collagen and an albuminoid substance, hyalogen. ["Zischner f. Biol.," xx, p. 305 (B); B, 4 (a, 24).]

CHONDROGENESIS (Lat.), **CHONDROGENESIS** (Lat.), n's $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro-ro^2jo^2n-g\acute{e}\nu\acute{e}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma(-\acute{e}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma-i^2s)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{e}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, development. Fr., *chondrogenèse*. Ger., *Knorpelbildung*. It., *condrogenesi*. Sp., *cartilaginación*. Syn.: *cartilaginification*, *condrification*. 1. The formation or development of cartilage. In hyaline and elastic cartilage, the formative cells (chondroblasts) are derived from the mesoderm. They assemble, the cell nuclei become clearly defined, and the cells surround themselves with clear capsules. The cells divide, and their fused capsules form the apparently homogeneous matrix. In elastic cartilage elastic fibres are developed in the matrix. The development of fibro-cartilage has not yet been satisfactorily determined. [J, 30, 31.] 2. See CHONDROGENIA.

CHONDROGENIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro-ro^2jo^2n-g\acute{e}\nu\acute{e}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma(-\acute{e}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma-i^2s)$. Ger., *Knorpelbildung*. Pathological transformation into a cartilaginous structure. [L. 30.]

CHONDROGENOUS, adj. $Ko^2nd-ro^2jo^2n-u^2s$. Lat., *chondrogeneticus*. Fr., *chondrogène*. Ger., *chondrogenetisch*. It., *condrogeno*. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDROGLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro-ro^2jo^2n-glo^2s-$ (*glos*)/ $su^2s(-su^2s)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\gamma\acute{\lambda}\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. Fr., *chondroglosse*. Ger., *Knorpelzungensmuskel (n.)*. It., *condrogllosa*. Sp., *condrogllosa*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the tongue; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the hyoglossus muscle that arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [A, 246; L, 31.]

CHONDROGLUCOSE, **CHONDROGLYCOSE**, n's $Ko^2nd-ro-glu^2k^2o^2s$, $-gli^2k^2o^2s$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\gamma\acute{\lambda}\omega\kappa\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, sweet. Fr., *chondroglucose*. Ger., *Chondroglucose*. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROGRADE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-droi^2ro^2g\acute{r}\acute{a}\delta(-\acute{r}\acute{a}\delta-i^2s)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *chondrogrades*. An order of the *Actinophyta*. [L, 303.]

CHONDROGRAPHY, n. $Ko^2nd-ro^2g\acute{r}\acute{a}\phi\acute{i}\alpha$. Lat., *chondrographia* (from $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\gamma\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, to write). Fr., *chondrographie*. Ger., *Chondrographie*. See CHONDROLOGY.

CHONDROHYPHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro-ro^2jo^2n-hi^2-$ (*hu*)/ fa^2 . From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\psi\acute{\eta}\phi\acute{\alpha}$, a fabric. The tenacious tissue formed of the filaceous elements of lichens, as in the axis of the thallus of some species, or the cortical strata of most others. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROID, adj. $Ko^2nd-roi^2d$. Gr., $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\rho\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ (from $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, resemblance). Lat., *chondroides*, *chondroides*. Fr., *chondroïde*. Ger., *Knorpelähnlich*, *knorpelartig*. It., *con. troide*. Sp., *condroide*. Resembling cartilage. [B, 121.]

CHONDROITIC ACID [Bödecker], n. $Ko^2nd-ro-i^2t\acute{i}\acute{c}$. Fr., *acide chondroitique*. Syn.: *chondroglucose* [Bödecker]. A substance of acid reaction obtained from cartilage by long treatment with caustic soda. In one preparation there were 6.44 per cent. of nitrogen, 7.41 per cent. of ash, and 4.12 per cent. of organically combined sulphur. [Krukenberg, "Würzburg. phys. med. Sitzungsber.," 1883 (B).]

CHONDROLITHOS (Lat.), **CHONDROLITHUS** (Lat.), n's $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro-i^2th(-\acute{o}\varsigma, -\acute{u}\varsigma)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, a stone. Fr., *chondrolithe*. Calcified cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROLOGY, n. $Ko^2nd-ro^2lo-g\acute{i}\alpha$. Lat., *chondrologia* (from $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *chondrologie*. Ger., *Chondrologie*, *Knorpelkunde*. It., *condrologia*. Sp., *condrología*. The study or science of cartilage. [L, 41.]

CHONDROMA (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro-ma^2$. Gen., *chondromatos (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage. Fr., *chondrome*. Ger., *Chondrom*, *Knorpelgeschwulst*. It., *condroma*. Sp., *condromo*. A cartilaginous tumor. [A, 326; L, 41.] See ECHONDROSIS and ECHONDROMA. C. *hyalinum*. [A, 326; L, 41.] See ECHONDROSIS and ECHONDROMA. C. *hyalinum*. [A, 326; L, 41.] See ECHONDROSIS and ECHONDROMA. C. *myxomatous*. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).] C. *muco-* (*q. v.*). C. *myxomatous*. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).] C. *teleangiectodes*. A e usually one that has undergone mucoid degeneration in which the blood-vessels have become dilated. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319) (a, 18).] C. *cystoid*. C. *cystoid*. Fr., *cystichondrome*. Ger., *Cystichondrom* [Virchow]. *cystoides* Chondrom. A e that has undergone mucoid degeneration to such an extent that the fundamental substance is almost liquid. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319) (a, 18).] Ossifying e. Fr., *chondroma ossifiant*. Ger., *ossifizirendes Chondrom*. Syn.: *permeated chondroma* [Quain]. A subperiosteal e. the inner portion of which has been changed into true bone, while the outer portion remains cartilaginous and the inter-

mediate portion is calcified. [A, 364 (a, 18).]—**Osteoid e.** Fr., *chondrome ou tumeur ostéode*. Ger., *Osteochondrom*. A e that has undergone osteoid transformation in the form of trabeculae infiltrated with calcareous granules. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 18).]

CHONDROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-ma^2$ (*ma*)/ $la^2(-a^2)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and *malacia*, softness. Fr., *chondromalacie*. Ger., *Knorpelweichheit*. It., *condromalacia*. Softness or softening of the cartilages. [L, 30.]

CHONDROMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-ma^2$ (*ma*)/ $la^2(-a^2)$ $ka^2(-a^2)$ $os^2(-is)$. Gen., *chondromalacos'eos (-is)*. Fr., *chondromalacose*. Ger., *Knorpelweichung*. The formation of chondromalacia. [A, 322.]

CHONDROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-m\acute{y}\acute{c}\acute{e}\varsigma(-\acute{e}\varsigma)$. Gen., *chondromycet'os (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\eta\varsigma$, a fungus. Fr., *chondromycète*. Ger., *Knorpelschimm.* 1. Fungous disease of cartilage (see Fungous ARTHRITIS). 2. A genus of *Fungi* allied to *Stilbum* and *Isaria*. [Ritgen (A, 322); B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *crocatus* [Berkley and Curtis]. A species of C. (2d def.) found on a rotten gourd from South Carolina. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-droi^2ro^2-$ $mi^2x(-mu^2x)$ $om^2(-a^2)$. Gen., *chondromyxom'atos (-is)*. Fr., *chondromyxome*. See ECHONDROMA *muco-*.

CHONDROPERIOSTES (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-nu^2r(-od)$ $ez(-as)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{o}\nu$, a sinew, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, resemblance. Cartilaginous and tendinous. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPACHYTA (Lat.), **CHONDROPACHYTES** (Lat.), n's f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-pa^2k^2i(-pa^2k^2i)$ $ta^2(-as)$. Gen., *chondropachyte, -ytes (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, thickness. Thickening of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPERIOSTOMA (Lat.), **CHONDROPERIOSTONIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-pe^2r(-i^2)$ $ost(-o^2)$ $ma^2(-is)$. Gen., *chondroperistom'atos (-is)*, *ost'os (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{o}\nu$ (see PERIOSTOM). Fr., *chondroperistome*. Ger., *knorpelichtes Beinhaut-Exostoma*. A cartilaginous periostoma. [Lobstein (A, 322).]

CHONDROPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-fa^2r(-fa^2r)$ $i^2n(-u^2n)$ $je^2(-ge^2)$ $u^2s(-us)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$, the pharynx. Fr., *chondropharyngien*. It., *condrofaringeo*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the pharynx; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 31; Douglas (A, 332).]

CHONDROPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-fo^2ra(-as)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\phi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, to bear. A suborder of the *Septimia*, or of the *Zoothoria*. [L, 234, 303.]

CHONDROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-fi^2-$ (*fi*)/ ma^2 . Gen., *chondrophym'atos (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, a tumor. Fr., *chondrophyme*. Ger., *Knorpelknötchen* (*q. v.*). *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. A cartilaginous tumor. 2. A tumor of a cartilage. 3. See CHONDROPHYTE [A, 322].

CHONDROPHYTE, n. $Ko^2nd-ro^2fi^2$. Lat., *chondrophyton* (from $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant). Fr., *c*. A fungous outgrowth from a cartilage. [J. F. H. Albers (A, 322); E, 24.]

CHONDROPLACENTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-pla^2(-a^2)$ $se^2nt(-e^2nt)$ $ta^2(-as)$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and *placenta* (*q. v.*). Ger., *knorpelichter Mutterkuchen* [Fichin]. A cartilaginous placenta. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPLAST, n. $Ko^2nd-ro^2pla^2st$. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$, to form. Fr., *chondroplaste*. 1. See *Cartilage CELL*. 2. According to Robin, a cavity in cartilage containing either liquid, an amorphous substance, or true cells. [J, 16, 33.]

CHONDROPODEES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ko^2nd-ro^2po^2d(-as)$. A group of *Agarici* established by Reze for such genera as *Marasmius*, *Umbellaria*, *Mycena*, *Collybia*, etc., in which the stipes is cartilaginous, while the pileus is of the usual parenchymatous structure. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROPODOUS, adj. $Ko^2nd-ro^2po^2d(-u^2s)$. Lat., *chondropodus* (from $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\rho\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, the foot). Fr., *chondropode*. Having the rudiment of a foot consisting of a simple cartilaginous filament (said of serpents). [L, 180.]

CHONDROPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-por(-o^2)$ $os^2(-is)$. Gen., *chondroporos'eos (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\pi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, a pore. Fr., *chondroporose*. According to Satterthwaite, the absorption and rarefaction of cartilage during its transformation into bone. [J, 1.]

CHONDROPTERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-pt\acute{e}\acute{r}(-i\acute{e})$. An order of the *Plagiostomi*. [L, 14.]

CHONDROPTERYGIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-pt\acute{e}\acute{r}(-i\acute{e})$ $g\acute{i}\alpha(-as)$. See CHONDROPTERYGII.

CHONDROPTERYGIAN, adj. $Ko^2nd-ro^2pt\acute{e}\acute{r}(-i\acute{e})$ $g\acute{i}\alpha(-as)$. Lat., *chondropterygius* (from $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\nu$, a little wing or fin). Fr., *chondropterygien*. Ger., *Knorpelflosser (n.)*. Sp., *condropterigio*. Characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CHONDROPTERYGII. [A, 385.]

CHONDROPTERYGII [Cuvier et al.] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-pt\acute{e}\acute{r}(-i\acute{e})$ $g\acute{i}\alpha(-as)$. Fr., *chondropterygiens*. Ger., *Knorpelfische*. Syn.: *Elasmobranchii* [Bonaparte]. An order of the *Palaichthyes*, having a cartilaginous skeleton; an order, division, or group including all cartilaginous fishes. [L, 147, 207.]

CHONDRORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)-r\acute{e}\acute{x}(-is)$. Gen., *chondrorrh'eos (-is)*. From $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\rho\acute{h}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, a breaking. See CHONDROCATAGMA.

CHONDROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)-ro(ro^2)$. Gr., $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$. Fr., *cartilage* (1st def.). Ger., *Knorpel* (1st def.). It., *cartilagine* (1st def.). Sp., *condros*, *cartilago* (1st def.). 1. A cartilage, especially the xiphoid cartilage, or that in the ear, nose, or trachea. 2.

Of Dioscorides, Pliny, and Hippocrates, a great or grit (Lat., *gratum*, *maia*), or any small roundish mass, as of corn or wheaten groats. 3. A mucilaginous drink made from groats. 4. A grumous concretion. [a, 17; B, 121, 115 (a, 24); L, 11, 116, 325.]

CHONDROSARCOMA (Lat., n. n. Ko²ndch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²ro²ma²). Gen., *chondrosarcoma* (-itis) (-a). For deriv., see CHONDROSIS and SARCOMA. Fr., *chondrosarcome*. Ger., *Chondrosarcom*. It., Sp., *condrosarcoma*. Syn.: *sarcoma cartilagineum*. A variety of sarcoma classed by some among the chondromata. Between the nodules of cartilage imbedded in the sarcomatous tissue round and spindle cells are found. It is distinguished from typical chondroma by a progressive formation of cells that constantly differ more and more from normal cartilage cells. On the disappearance of the basophilic substance, it may become a round-celled sarcoma. [Birch Hirschfeld (A, 319); E.]

CHONDROSE, n. Ko²nd²ros. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ko²nd²ro²z, ko²nd²roz/e². See CHONDROSTIS.

CHONDROSEPIES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²nd²ro²sa²pe. A family of cephalopods allied to the cuttle fishes, but having a cartilaginous bone. [L, 30, 11; a, 14.]

CHONDROSLACÉ (Fr., adj. Ko²nd²ro²ze²a²sa. Resembling the *Chondrosium*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CHONDROSLACEAE. [L, 11.]

CHONDROSLACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²ce². Fr., *chondrosiacées*. Of Link, a family of the *Gramineae*, comprising *Chondrosium* and *Atheropogon*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDROSLIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-si) (-ide) (-e²). A family of the *Chondrosium*. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSLINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-ma²). An order of the *Myxospongiae*. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSLIPHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-si) (-e²). Of Kützing, a family of the *Charistocarpae* or *Caloblastaceae*, comprising *Boumetsosmia*, *Chondrothamnium*, *Chondrosiphon*, and *Halosaccus*, the first and last genera being excluded in subsequent classifications. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si². Gen., *chondrosios* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *chondrose* (1st def.), *chondrome* (2d def.). Ger., *Knorpelbildung* (1st def.), *Knorpelung* (1st def.), *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). It., *condrosi* (1st def.). Sp., *cartilaginosa* (1st def.). 1. The formation of cartilage. 2. A cartilaginous tumor. [L, 30.]

CHONDROSPONGIDE [Lendenfeld] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-ide) (-e²). An order of the *Silicea*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 572 (L).]

CHONDROSPONGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-is). Gen., *chondrospingos* (-is). The formation of chondromycetes (1st def.). [A, 322.]

CHONDROSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-us). Gen., *chondrospingos*. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *σπγγος*, a sponge. See CHONDROMYCETES.

CHONDROSTEI [Lankester] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-e) (-e). Fr., *chondrostéens*. An order of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 121, 207, 280.]

CHONDROSTEOUS, adj. Ko²nd²ro²st²e²u²s. From *χόνδρος*, a cartilage, and *στέον*, a bone. Fr., *chondrosteen*. Cartilaginous and osseous. [L, 121.]

CHONDRO-STERNAL, adj. Ko²nd²ro²st²u²rn²a²l. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *στέον* (see STERNUM). Fr., *c-s*. It., *condro-sternale*. Pertaining to the sternum and the costal cartilages. [L, 49.]

CHONDROSYNDESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-us). Gen., *chondrosyndesmes*. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *σύνδεσμος*, a bond. It., Sp., *condrosindesmo*. See SYNCHONDROSIS.

CHONDROTHAMNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-a). Gen., *chondrothamnia*. Of Walloth, a division of the *Coccolophyceae*, comprising *Polysphaera*, *Sphaerococcus*, *Wormskibollia*, *Furellaria*, *Fucus*, *Cystosira*, and *Sargassum*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDROTILERI [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-e). Fr., *chondrotiles*. See SELACHII.

CHONDROTOME, n. Ko²nd²ro²tom. Fr., *c*. An instrument for cutting cartilage; either a heavy knife, a strong cutting forceps, or a chisel-like instrument.

CHONDROTOMY, n. Ko²nd²ro²to²mi². Lat., *chondrotomia* (from *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *chondrotomie*. Ger., *Chondrotomie*, *Knorpelzerlegung*. It., *condrotomia*. Sp., *condrotomia*. The dissection or cutting of cartilage for anatomical or surgical purposes. [A, 322; L, 30, 41, 107.]

CHONDROXIPHOID, adj. Ko²nd²ro²xi²fo²id. For deriv., see CHONDROSIS and XIPHOID. Pertaining to the costal cartilages or the ribs and to the xiphoid process of the sternum. [L.]

CHONDROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si². Gr., *χόνδρος*. 1. See CHONDROSIS. 2. Of Lamouroux, a genus of the *Gigartineae*, composed chiefly of ma-



THE CHONDROS CRISPUS. [A, 327.]

rine. *Alga*, with a forked, fan-shaped, cartilaginous frond of a purplish color, and having the cystocarps more or less sunk in the substance of the frond. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 3. Of the U. S. Ph., see CARRAGHEEN. - *Calica*. See *C. crispus*. - *C. canaliculatus* (Greville). An edible species often found mingled with *C. crispus*. - *C. crispus* (Lyngbye). - *C. mammosus* (Greville). Irish moss, a species found on the European sea coasts, especially on the coast of Ireland. It is also found on the coasts of the United States, and is thrown up in large quantities on the shores of Massachusetts during storms. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See CARRAGHEEN.

CHONE (Lat., n. f. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si²). Gen., *chones*. Gr., *χώνη*. 1. Of Galen, see CHOANA. 2. A dome-like cavity in the cortex of certain sponges which opens into the subdermal chamber below, and communicates with the exterior; sometimes divided by a transverse muscular sphincter into an endochone and an ectochone. [B, 5 (a, 24).] [L, 121.]

CHONELASMATIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-ma² (-tina) (-e) (-a) (-e²). A family of the *Scopularia*. [L, 121.]

CHONEMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-ma² (-tina) (-e) (-a) (-e²). From *χώνη*, a funnel, and *μορφή*, shape. A genus of erect or twining Indian shrubs of the order *Apocynaceae*. [B, 19, 121.] - *C. anti-dysenterica* [Wight]. The *Ehretia antidysenterica* of Roth. [B, 42, 172, 180 (a, 24).] - *C. malabarica*. A Malabar species. The root and leaves are used medicinally by the natives. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHONIDETROS, n. A gum said to be used in Borneo to adulterate succin. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONIN, n. In Tartary, the *Juniperus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] - *C. artchan*. The *Juniperus sabina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] - *C. atza*. The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONIDES (Lat.), **CHONOIDEUS** (Lat., adj's. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-ides) (-e) (-as). Gen., *chonides*. From *χώνη*, a funnel, and *είδος*, resemblance. See INFUNDIBULAR.

CHONTA, n. 1. Of Kützing, the genus *Thyropsis*. 2. In Peru, the *Martinezia ciliata* (Ruiz and Pavón). 3. In Bolivia, a name for many spiny palms, especially the *Asrocaryum c.* [Martius]; also for the *Bactris ciliata* [Martius]. 4. In the island of Juan Fernandez, the *Cesoxylon australe* [Martius] (*Morenia chonta* [Philippi]). [a, 24.]

CHONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si². Gr., *χώνος*. See CHONE.

CHOOA, n. In India, the *Amaranthus frumentaceus* and the *Amaranthus oleraceus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOOKOO-MARA-POOLOO (Malay), n. The *Andropogon citratus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOOL (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Villarsia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOMPACO, n. In Sumatra, the *Michelia champaca*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CHOOPI, n. Chup. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505.] - *C. rose*, *C. tree*. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOOPIA, n. In Malacca, the fruit of *Pierardia dulcis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOOPIA, n. In Sumatra, the *Artocarpus integrifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOOPIALOO (Hind.), n. The *Dioscorea globosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOPIA, n. Chups. See CHOOPI.

CHOOPIE, n. Indian butter; a fatty substance obtained from the kernels of the fruit of *Bassia butyrica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOTA-PUSHPA (Beng.), n. The *Melastoma aspera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOP, n. Cho²p. See CHAP.

CHOPE (Fr.), n. Shop. A liquid measure equal to about three fourths of an American pint. [a, 18.]

CHOPIN, **CHOPINE**, n's. Cho²p²i²n. Fr., *chopine*. Ger., *Schoppen*. An old term for a pint measure (about four fifths of an American pint). [B, 173; a, 18.]

CHOPINE (Fr.), n. Shop-en. 1. See CHOPIN. 2. The *Taraxacum dens-leonis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHOPNUT, n. Cho²p²nu²t. The *Physostigma venenosum*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOP (Sp.), n. Cho²po. The *Populus nigra*. [L, 77.]

CHOPT-EGGS, n. Cho²pt²e²gz. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505.]

CHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si². Gr., *χώρα*. 1. An obsolete term for the orbit of the eye. [F.] 2. Of Galen, any empty space. [L, 325.]

CHORA ÁMALÁ (Guz.), n. The *Adansonia digitata*. [A, 179.]

CHORAGIDE [Kirby] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-ide) (-e) (-as). Fr., *choragides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CHORAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si² (-us). Gr., *χορηγος*, *χορηγος*. The manager of a chorus. [A, 311, 312.] - *C. osium pedis* [Villanovanus]. See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).

CHORANCHE (Fr.), n. Shor²a²ns²h. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is an effervescent sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49, 87.]

CHORD, n. Ko²rd. See CORD.

CHORDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd²ch²o²nd²ro²ro²sa²si². Gr., *χορδή*. Fr., *corde*. Ger., *Sehne* (1st def.), *Saite* (1st def.), *Strick* (1st def.). It., *corda*. Sp., *cuerda* (1st def.). 1. A collection of fibres, a cord; also a tendon. 2. An intestine. [A, 322.] 3. An old term for chordee. 4. In the pl,

chorda, of Paracelsus, the external genital organs of the male. [L. 349.] 5. Of Stachhouse, a genus of *Chorda*, dark spored *Uda* characterized by a simple cylindrical tubular frond, in which are imbedded obconical spores. [B. 19, 121 a, 21.] **C. Achilles**. See **TENDO Achilles**. **C. acustica**. See **STRIA acustica**. **Chorda acustica**. The stria medullaris in the brain. [L. 115.] **Canalage** (Ger.). In the embryo, an elongated mass of cells constituting the rudiment of the notochord. [Bonnet, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol." Anat. Th. 1889, 1, 2 (a, 18).] **Chanschwellungen** (Ger.). Enlargements of the notochord found between the vertebral bodies and at the base of the skull. [H.] **Chorda arteriarum umbilicalium**. See **LIGAMENTUM of the bladder**. **C. des Tympanum** (Ger.). See **C. tympani**. **C. dorsalis**. See **NOTOCHORD**. **C. ductus arteriosi**. See **LIGAMENTUM arteriosum**. **C. ductus venosi**. A slender cord, the remains of the ductus venosus of the fetus, lodged in the fissure of the ductus venosus in the liver. [L. 142, 143.] **Cende** (Ger.). The extremity of the notochord. [H.] **Chorde Perreilli**. The true vocal bands. [L. 30.] **C. Blum**. The *Fucus blumi* of Linnaeus; a species of marine *Uda* found on the coasts of Europe and America. Its ashes are used in the preparation of iodine. [A. 190; B. 173 a, 21.] **Chorda funiculi**. Of Hyrtl, the septima of the umbilical cord. [A. 8.] **C. gonorrhoea**. See **CHORDEE**. **C. Hippocratica**. See **TENDO Achilles**. **C. inflammatoria**. See **CHORDEE**. **C. laminosa transversalis**. See **FOLIUM nannus**. **Chorda Lancisii**. See **Lancisi's** CORDS. **Chorda ligamentosa Winslowii**. See **Vocal BANDS**. **C. longitudinalis**. See **STRIA longitudinalis medullis**. **Chorda longitudinalis Lancisii**. See **NERVES of Lancisi**. **C. magna**. **C. magna Hippocratica**. See **TENDO Achilles**. **C. obliqua**. See **LIGAMENTUM cubito-radiale teres**. **C. penis**. See **CHORDEE**. **C. pistillaris**. In botany, a line of tissue reaching from the stigma down to the cavity of the ovary; according to Correa, the special fibres, which are probably a union of vessels, that pass from the styles to the ovules, as in the ovaries of the unripe *Lycium*. [B. 19, 121 a, 21.] **C'scheide** (Ger.). The sheath of the notochord. [H.] **Chorda serpentina**. Certain small striae, described by Bergman, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, in front of the fovea anterior. 1. **C. spasmodica**. See **CHORDEE**. **C. spermatica**. The spermatic cord. [L. 30.] **C. spinalis**. See **Spinal cord**. **Chorde tendinea**. Fr. *corde tendineuse*. Ger. *Schneefaden*. Sp. *cuerda tendinosa*. Small tendinous cords which connect the ends of the muscular papillae of the heart with the segments of the auriculo-ventricular valves, being attached to their free margins and ventricular surfaces, and serving to bring the segments into more complete coaptation and prevent inversion during the systole. [C. L. 115.] **Chiere** (Ger.). See **CHORDATA** and **CHORDONIA**. **C. transversa** (seu transversalis). **C. transversa** (seu transversalis cubiti). Ger. *the band des Vorderarms*. See **LIGAMENTUM cubito-radiale teres**. **C. tympani**. Fr. *corde du tympan*. Ger. *Endohörseil*. It. *corda del timpano*. Sp. *cuerda del timpano*. A branch from the facial nerve, given off as the latter passes vertically downward at the back of the tympanum, which traverses the cavity of the tympanum and the equals *chorda tympani* to join the gustatory nerve and terminate in the lingualis muscle. [F.] **C. umbilicalis**. Fr. *cordon umbilical*. See **Umbilical cord**; in botany, a fibre, more or less developed, attached to the placenta at one end and the umbilicus of the seed at the other. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. vena umbilicalis**. The round ligament of the liver. [L. 232.] **C. venerea**, **C. Veneris**. See **CHORDEE**. **C. ventriculi**. The gastric plexus of the par vagum. [L. 105.] **C. vertebralis**. See **Spinal cord**. **Chorde verticillata**. Of Bergman, small inconstant striae on the floor of the fourth ventricle at its anterior part. 1. **Chorde vocales**. Fr. *corde vocales*. Ger. *Stimm-riehender*. It. *corde vocali*. Sp. *cuerda vocales*. See **Vocal BANDS**. **Chorde volubiles**. See **Chorda serpentina**. **C. Wilkii** Santorini. See **Anterior COMMISSURE of the brain**. **Czelle** (Ger.). A cell belonging to the notochord or to similar tissue. [J. 60.]

CHORDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²se²ke²ac². Of Dumortier, a family of the *Balanus*, consisting of but one genus, *Chorda*. [B. 150a, 24.]

CHORDAL (Ger.), adj. (Ch²ordal). Pertaining to the notochord. [H.]

CHORDAPSOS (Lat.), **CHORDAPSUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)aps²os, n. s. m. Gr. *χορδᾶπος* (from *χορδή*, an intestine, and *ἀπο*, to the up). Fr. *chordaps*. Ger. *Polymorph*. *Dermatocystis* (Ger.). Sp. *cordapsa*. An old term for intestinal obstruction. [A. 325.] Cf. **ILEUS**.

CHORDARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (a²)(a²)(se²)(ke²)(e²)(a²)(e²). Fr. *chordariacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Batrachospermata*, comprising *Chordaria*, *Liagora*, and *Heliocladia*. 2. Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanosporea*, including *Chordaria*, *Mesocladia*, *Lothosia*, *Rottisia*, *Elachista*, *Myriocoma*, and *Lobocoma*. [B. 121, 150 a, 24.]

CHORDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (a²)(e²). Of Bütsch, a family of *Polymorpha*, comprising *Cuscuta*, *Cassiope*, and *Rosella*. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CHORDARIDÆ (Lindley) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (a²)(e²). See **CHORDARIACEÆ**. (H. def.)

CHORDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (a²)(e²). *Chordeæ*. Fr. *chordariæ*. Ger. *Chordarien*. 1. Of Agardh, a division of the *Fucoidae*, comprising *Lemanea*, *Chordaria*, *Septosiphon*, and *Sporochinus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision comprising the families *Liagora*, *Myriocoma*, *Sporochinus*, and *Dietyctia*. 3. Of Harvey, a tribe of the *Melanosporea*, comprising *Chordaria*, *Heliocladia*, and *Corniphora*. 4. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Crucifera*, comprising *Crucifera*, *Myriocoma*, *Mesocladia*, *Chordaria*, *Lothosia*, and *Lobocoma*. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CHORDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (a²)(a²). Ger. *Chordata*. A phylum of the *Metazoa*, characterized by a notochord and visceral clefts, either temporary or persistent. [L. 121, 210.]

CHORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (a²)(a²)(u²)(s²)(u²). From *chorda* (q. v.). Provided with a chorda; accompanied by chordæ (see **CHORDACEÆ**).

CHORDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ac²ri²a² (e²)(a²)(e²). 1. Of Kützinger, a family of *Uda*, comprising *Chorda*, *Spermatochorda*, and *Heterozoa*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Chordariæ*, comprising *Chorda*, *Stilophora*, and *Heterozoa*. 3. Of others, a tribe of the *Algae*, consisting of *Chorda*. [B. 121, 170 a, 24.]

CHORDEE, n. Ko²rd e². From *χορδή*, a cord. Lat., *chorda Veneris* (seu *venerea*, seu *penis*). Fr., *cordé*. A painful symptom occurring in gonorrhoea, consisting of a downward deflection of the penis during erection, caused, according to most authors, by a plastic exudation in the corpus spongiosum about the urethra, which prevents the normal expansion of that structure. [G.]

CHORDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ie²(e²)ti²s. Gen., *chorditidis*. From *χορδή* (see **CHORDA**). Inflammation of a cord-like structure, especially of the vocal bands. [A. 319.] **C. tuberosa**. Of Türk, a chronic inflammation or tracheoma of the vocal bands, apparently peculiar to singers, characterized by minute whitish tumors or nodules on their upper surface. [J. Solis-Cohen (A. 63).] **C. vocalis**. Ger. *Stimmbandentzündung*. Inflammation of a vocal band. [A. 326.] **C. vocalis inferior acuta**. Fr., *oedème sousglottique* (Sestier, Cruveilhier). Syn.: *laryngitis hypoglottica acuta gravis* [v. Ziemssen]. An intense form of acute inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane below the glottis, with oedema. [Tobold (A. 319).] Cf. *Stridulous LARYNGITIS* and *Falset-croup*. **C. vocalis inferior hypertrophica**. A rare form of disease resulting from chronic laryngeal catarrh, consisting in hypertrophy of the connective tissue on the lower surface of the vocal bands, which by shrinking may eventually give rise to decided stenosis of the larynx. [A. 326.]

CHORDOMA [Virchow] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)om²a². Gen., *chordomatosus*. For deriv. see **CHORDA** and *oma*. The upper portion of the notochord when it persists through life. [L. 315.]

CHORDONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)on²i²a². Ger., *Chordonien*, *Chordathiere*. A hypothetical extinct group of animals from which Haeckel supposes the *Vertebrata* and the *Mollusca* to have sprung. [L. 146, 228.]

CHORDORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)or²rhiz²(ez)²u²s(u²). From *χορδή* (see **CHORDA**), and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *chordorrhize*. Ger., *schwarzurzelig*. Sp., *cordoriza*. Having a long, slender root, as in the *Carex cordorhiza*. [L. 41, 116.]

CHORDURETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ur²thr²(ur)²eth²(ath)²rit²is. Gen., *chordurethritidis*. From *χορδή* (see **CHORDA**), and *ὄρηθρα*, the urethra (see also *itis*). See **CHORDEE**.

CHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)ore²a². From *χορεία*, a dance. Fr., *chorée*, *danse de Saint Guy* ou de *Saint Wit*, *petite danse de Saint-Guy*. Ger., *Chorea*, *Freibanz*. It., *coron*. Sp., *coron*, *mou de San Iago*. Syn.: *epilepsia saltatoria*, *St. Vitus's dance*. As loosely applied, any form of disordered and involuntary muscular movement. [L. 20.] 2. Properly, a disease having mental, motor, and sensory symptoms, thought by Hammond to be due sometimes to a spinal and at other times to a cerebral lesion, but by H. Jackson to arise, like epilepsy, from discharging cortical lesions of the cerebrum. It appears almost exclusively between the ages of six and fifteen, and is characterized by disordered cerebral action, involuntary muscular twitchings, sometimes violent contractions, and slight mortality, recovery often occurring in three months. [J. 34.] **Acute c.** Fr., *chorée aiguë*. A c. in which the symptoms are aggravated. [L. 313.]

Angelborne c. (Ger.). Congenital c. [a. 18.] **Antichemiplegic c.** See **Phrenoplegia**. **Bilateral c.** (Bastin). C. due to cerebral lesions, such as embolism of the corpora striata, in which choreic symptoms are developed on both sides of the body. [Brit. Med. Jour., Jan. 30, 1899, p. 96 (L. 34).] **C. adultorum**. Fr., *chorée des adultes*. Ger., *C. der Erwachsenen*. C. occurring in adults. [A. Eulenb., A. 319.] **C. Anorum**. See **C. minor**. **C. cardialis**. See **C. cordis**. **C. caronica progressiva**. Of Hoffmann, the form of c. otherwise known as hereditary c. (q. v.); so called because epilepsy and not c. has sometimes represented the ancestral disorder, and because such a c. has been seen to pass into epilepsy. [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., xxi, 3, p. 513.] **C. circumrotatoria**. See **Rotatory c.** **C. clonus**. See **C. (2d def.)**. **C. cordis**. A form of c. in which the action of the heart is disordered, as evidenced by palpitation and an exaggerated impulse. [A. Eulenb., A. 319.] **C. demonomania**. See **Epilepsy**. **C. der Kinder** (Ger.). See **C. minor**. **C. der Erwachsenen** (Ger.). See **C. adultorum**. **C. der Geistes** (Ger.). See **C. senilis**. **C. diaphragmatica**. See **Diaphragmatic c.** **C. dimidiata**. See **Hemichorea**. **C. electrica**. See **Electric c.** **C. festinans**. 1. See **C. procursans**. 2. See **PARALYSIS agitans**. **C. Germanorum**. See **C. magna**. **C. gastrocervicalis**. See **C. (2d def.)**. **C. gravidarum**. Fr., *chorée des femmes enceintes* ou *gravidiques*. Ger., *C. der Schwangeren*. Sp., *corea de la preñez*. A form of c. which attacks pregnant women, and is apt to prove intractable so long as the pregnancy continues; toward its close it is sometimes aggravated and accompanied with fever. [A. Eulenb., A. 319.] **C. hereditaria**. See **Hereditary c.** **C. hysterica**. Fr., *chorée hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische C.* A form of c. in which, according to Troussseau, the movements are of hysterical origin (but according to Henoch are due in some cases to a cerebral implication). [Benoch, Arch. f. Kinderheilk., v, pp. 7, 8 (L. 17).] **C. laryngea**, **C. laryngis**. See *Laryngeal c.* **C. magna**, **C. magna Germanorum**, **C. major**. A form of real or simulated c. characterized by convulsive movements that sometimes appear to a certain extent suited to a definite purpose, but are generally grotesque and alarming, and occur either in hysterical subjects or as the manifestation of a psychosis or some cerebral disease. [Von Ziemssen (A. 326).] **C. minor**. It., *corea minore*. Syn. *ballismus*. The ordinary mild form of c. [A. Eulenb., A. 319.] **C. neuralgica**. See *Convulsive tic*. **C. nutans**. C. with nodding movements. [A.

326.] Cf. *Salaam* convulsions. *C.* of the diaphragm. See *Diaphragmatic*. *C.* of the heart. See *Cardiac*. *C.* of the larynx. See *Laryngeal*. *C.* oscillatory. See *Oscillatory*. *C.* paretic. See *Paretic*. *C.* paralytic. See *Paralytic*. *C.* phonic. *C.* affecting the muscles of phonation. [A. Eulenburg A. 319.] *C.* posthemiplegic. See *Posthemiplegic*. *C.* prehemiplegic. See *Prehemiplegic*. *C.* procursive. Fr. *choree procursive*. Syn.: *c. festinans*. *C.* with running movements in a forward direction. [D. 72.] *C. respiratoria*. *C.* with implication of the respiratory movements. [A. Eulenburg A. 319.] *C. rhythmica*. See *Rhythmical*. *C. rotatoria*. See *Rotatory*. *C. saltatoria*. See *Saltatory*. *C. Sancti Johannis*. *C. Sancti Modesti*. *C. Sancti Valentini*. *C. Sancti Viti*. Properly, epidemic *c.*; as now commonly used, ordinary *c.*. The last term the original of "St. Vitus's dance" is said to have arisen from the fact that persons were sometimes seized with *c.* at the dancing parties held in the fourteenth century in St. Vitus's Chapel in Ulm; but it appears that they were seized only with an uncontrollable inclination to dance, and it has been stated that the expression should be written *c. sancti viti* (the dancing of an unwilling saint), because some holy person was seized with an ungovernable propensity to dance. According to some accounts, the names of these saints were given to *c.* because their intercession was believed to be specially efficacious in bringing about a cure. [A. 319; B. 17; L. 1.] *C. scriptorum*. See *Writer's cramp*. *C. semilabialis*. See *Hemichorea*. *C. senilis*. Fr. *choree senile*. Ger. *Chorea senilis*. 1. Paralysis agitata. [L. 331.] 2. The shaking or trembling of the aged. [Trousseau D. 72.] *C. vibratoria*. See *Vibratory*. *C. chronic* progressive *c.* See *C. chronica progressiva*. *Dancing c.* See *Saltatory*. *Diaphragmatic c.* Lat. *c. diaphragmatica*. Fr. *choree diaphragmatique*. Spasm of the diaphragm. [L. 330.] *Electric c.* Lat. *c. electrica*. Fr. *choree electrica*. Ger. *Chorea electrica*. A peculiar form of *c.* described by Dubini in 1843, and (according to Vogel) inappropriately named, which is characterized by headache and pains in the back, followed by lightning-like twitches of the lower extremities, on one side at first, but gradually extending to the entire body, general convulsions with perspiration and fever, and finally paralysis and death. The disease occurs only in certain parts of Lombardy. [D. 30.] *English c.* See *C. minor*. *Epidemic c.* Fr. *choree epidemique*. Ger. *Chorea epidemica*. Syn.: *Choromania*. A morbus prevalent in various parts of Europe in the fourteenth century as a manifestation of intense religious emotion or as the result of excessive religious contemplation and devotion; manifested by an uncontrollable desire to dance. In those first attacked it was preceded by melancholy, but it spread rapidly by imitation among healthy persons in the church congregations. Analogous manifestations are seen among the Shakers of the present day, among the "jumpers" of Canada, and among the negroes of the Southern United States. [A. 301; 355; a. 23.] *Essential c.* [Boutville]. Fr. *choree essentielle*. Ger. *Chorea essentielle*. *C.* occurring by itself, not as a manifestation of some other disease. [L. 41; 33.] *Facial c.* See *Concussive*. *False c.* [Boutville]. Fr. *choree fausse*. See *Symptomatic*. *General c.* Fr. *choree generale*. A form of *c.* in which all, or nearly all, the voluntary muscles are the seat of irregular contractions. [L. 35.] *German c.* See *C. maquet*. *Habit c.* [S. W. Mitchell]. A local form of *c.* without definite cause, occurring usually in female children, and characterized by irregular movements of the eyes and eyelids, the brow or other parts supplied by the facial muscles, the head, or the shoulder. These movements closely simulate volitional acts (such as squinting, winking, rolling the eyeball upward, shrugging one shoulder, or making grimaces), and are at first under the control of the will; but they gradually become more and more involuntary, and aggravated in intensity, especially when attention is called to them. [G. E. de Schweinitz. "N. Y. Med. Jour." June 23, 1888, p. 690, a. 17.] *Hammering c.* A form of *c.* characterized by co-ordinated rhythmic spasms, as a result of which the patient hammers with the fist upon any convenient object, sometimes for many hours without interruption. [D. 33.] *Hereditary c.* [Huntington's c.]. Lat. *c. hereditaria*. A rare form of *c.* acquired only by direct heredity, and always beginning in middle adult life (after the age of thirty and usually before forty) as an ordinary *c.* It is characterized by a gradual aggravation of the disorder until the most violent manifestations of general *c.* are developed in successive groups of muscles (including the laryngeal, pharyngeal, and respiratory), also by mental depression and impairment of the faculties, and by an invariably fatal termination after a protracted course. The movements cease during sleep, and when voluntary motions are made. [C. King. "N. Y. Med. Jour." Apr. 25, 1885, p. 468, a. 17.] *Hysterical c.* See *C. hysterica*. *Imitative c.* An affection characterized by choreic movements sometimes developed in children who come in contact with choreics. [L. 191.] *Infantile c.* Fr. *choree infantile* [Henoch]. See *C. minor*. *Laryngeal c.* Lat. *c. laryngica*. Fr. *choree laryngee* (ou laryngienne). 1. A choreic manifestation or condition, associated with clonic spasm of the laryngeal muscles, and considered by Gerhardt as analogous to writer's cramp. It may be due either to localized general *c.*, atrophic impairment developed in the course of some other affection or disease, or irritation of the laryngeal mucous membrane or of the terminal filaments of the pneumogastrics. It is characterized by inability to sustain co-ordinate action and by irregular and unequal action. [D. 35; E. Holden. "N. Y. Med. Jour." Jan. 10, 1885, p. 37, a. 17.] 2. A condition characterized by spasmodic movements of some of the muscles of expiration, causing a cry. [L. 330.] *Legitimate c.* Fr. *choree legitime*. See *C. (2d def.)* and *Essential*. *Limp c.* [West]. Fr. *choree molle*. A disorder following motor paralysis in children, characterized by slight and almost imperceptible choreic movements. [Concours med., June 14, 1884, p. 342, D.] *Major c.* See *C. major*. *Maniacal c.* See *Choreic insanity*. *Metaparetic c.* *Metaparetic c.* A form of *c.* occurring after recovery from hemiplegia, especially in young adults. [A. 336; D. 34; L. 57.] *Methodical c.* See *Rhythmical*

c. *Mimetic c.* See *Imitative c.* *Minor c.* See *C. minor*. *Oscillatory c.* Lat. *c. oscillatoria*. Fr. *choree oscillatoire*. A form of *c.* characterized by either measured or irregular oscillations of the body or of the head or limbs separately. [D. 172; L. 41, 330.] *Paralytic c.* Lat. *c. paralytica*. A form of *c.* accompanying, following, or followed by paralysis (usually hemiplegia) which commonly affects the same muscles as those in which the choreic contractions are noticed. [D. 34.] Cf. *Prehemiplegic c.* and *Posthemiplegic c.* *Partial c.* Fr. *choree partielle*. Ger. *partielle c.* A form of *c.* due to cerebral disease in which imperfect choreic movements are associated with contractures. [Henoch. "Arch. f. Kinderheilk." v. 7, 8 (D).] *Post-hemiplegic c.* *Post-paralytic c.* See *Hammering c.* *Prehemiplegic c.* *Prehemiplegic c.* An affection characterized by chorea-like spasms in the extremities, which sometimes precedes hemiplegia. [D. 35.] *Reflex c.* Fr. *choree reflexe*. Ger. *reflectorische c.* *C.* dependent on a visceral or peripheral lesion or unusual state (such as a cicatrix, distension of the uterus from pregnancy, etc.) causing reflex irritation of the motor centres. [a. 15.] *Rheumatic c.* Fr. *choree rhumatique* (ou rhumatismale). *C.* associated with rheumatism or the rheumatic diathesis. [Henoch. "Mont de la Pelouse." June 15, 1884, D.] *Rhythmic c.* *Rhythmical c.* Lat. *c. rhythmica*. Fr. *choree rhythmique* (ou rhythmique). Ger. *rhythmische c.* It. *corea ritmica*. Sp. *corea ritmica*. A form of *c.* (including *c. festinans*, *c. rotatoria*, and *c. vibratoria*) in which certain movements are regularly performed. [L. 330.] *Rhythmical hysterical c.* Fr. *choree rhythmique hysterique*. *C.* of hysterical nature, associated with rhythmical spasmodic movements. [Charcot. "Progr. med." 1878 (D).] *Rotatory c.* Lat. *c. rotatoria*. Fr. *choree rotatoire* [Huchard]. Ger. *rotatorische c.* A form of hysterical *c.* characterized by rhythmical movements of rotation, or of balancing of the head, body, or limbs, which may be repeated many times in a minute. [D. 72; "Concours med." June 14, 1884, p. 343 (D).] *Saltatory c.* Lat. *c. saltatoria*. Fr. *choree saltatoire*. Ger. *saltatorische c.* A form of hysterical *c.* characterized by rhythmical dancing movements. [Huchard. "Concours med." June 14, 1884, p. 343 (D).] *Salutatory c.* Fr. *choree salutatoire* [Huchard]. See *C. nutans*. *Secondary c.* Fr. *choree secondaire* [Boutville]. See *Symptomatic c.* *Sydenham's c.* See *C. minor*. *Symptomatic c.* Fr. *choree symptomatique*. Ger. *symptomatische c.* A form of *c.* distinguished from ordinary *c.* by its dependence on some organic disease. [L. 41; 88; Henoch. "Arch. f. Kinderheilk." v. 7, 8 (D).] *Systematic c.* Fr. *choree systematique*. *C.* with systematized movements. [D. 72.] *Unilateral c.* See *Hemichorea*. *Vibratory c.* Lat. *c. vibratoria*. Fr. *choree vibratoria*. Ger. *vib. atorische c.* *C.* characterized by vibratory movements. [A. 326; D. 72.]

CHOREAL, adj. Kor-e-a'l. See **CHOREIC**.

CHOREATISCH (Ger.), adj. Chōre-a-tisch. See **CHOREIC**.

CHORÉE (Fr.), n. Kor-a. See **CHOREA**. *C. aiguë*. See *Acute chorea*. *C. des femmes enceintes*. See *CHOREA gravidarum*. *C. du cœur*. See *CHOREA cordis*. *C. du larynx*. See *Laryngeal chorea*. *C. généralisée*. See *General chorea*. *C. gravidique*. See *CHOREA gravidarum*. *C. imaginative*. See *Epidemic chorea*. [L. 88.] *C. infantile*. See *CHOREA minor*. *C. inflammatoire*. Choreia supposed to be caused by inflammatory processes. [L. 333.] *C. laryngée*. See *Laryngeal chorea*. *C. légitime*. See *CHOREA (2d def.)* and *Essential chorea*. *C. malleatoire*. A form of chorea in which the movements are like those of forgers at their work. [Charcot. "Progr. med." Mar. 28, 1885, p. 249.] *C. molle*. See *Limp chorea*. *C. naturelle*. See *Epidemic chorea*. *C. salutatoire*. See *CHOREA nutans*. *C. sensuelle* [Paracelsus]. See *Epidemic chorea*. *C. vulgaire*. See *CHOREA (2d def.)*.

CHOREGIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Kor-eh-gi-a. *gi-a* (gi-a)². Gr. χορηγία. Fr. *chorégie* (1st def.). 1. (Sing.) of Galen, a redundancy of some morbid matter acting as a cause of disease. 2. (Pl.) apparatuses, appliances. [A. 318, 325; L. 41.]

CHOREIC, adj. Kor-e-i'k. Fr. *choréique*. Ger. *choreatisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, of the nature of, or dependent on chorea; as a n., one who is affected with chorea. [D; L. 41.]

CHOREIFORM, adj. Kor-e-i'fōrm. From *chorea*, chorea, and *forma*, form. Fr. *choreiforme*. Choreia like [D.]

CHOREMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch)²o(r)-e²(a)-ma²/ni²-a². Gen., *choreman'ias* (-æ). From χορεύειν, to dance, and *μανία*, frenzy. Fr., *chorémanie*. See *Epidemic chorea*.

CHOREODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch)²o(r)-e²(a)-de-i-tis. See *CHORIOIDITIS*.

CHOREOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch)²o(r)-e²(a)-o²(a)-ma²/ni²-a². From χορεύειν, to dance, and *μανία*, frenzy. See *Epidemic chorea*.

CHOREUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch)²o(r)-e²(a)-ut-id-æ. A family of the *Tortricites*. [L. 248.]

CHORIAL, adj. Kor-i²-a'l. Fr., *c.* See **CHORIONIC**.

CHORIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch)²o(r)-e²(a)-ta². See **PLACENTALIA**.

CHORIOBLASTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch)²o(r)-e²(a)-bla²s. (bla²s/to²s)²s. Gen., *chorioblastos'eos* (-is). From χόριον, the corium, and *βλαστάνειν*, to sprout. Fr., *chorioblastose*. Ger., *Chorioblastose*. *Wachstumsanomalie der Haut*. An anomaly of growth of the corium and subcutaneous connective tissue; desmosis of the skin; in the pl. *Chorioblastoses*, the eighth class in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, embracing the orders *Hyperdermoses*, *Parasitoses*, and *Athesmoses*. [G. 1.]

CHORIO-ALLANTOÏDIEN Fr., adj. Kor-e-a²'l²a²nt²o²-i²ed-e-a²n². Pertaining to the chorion and to the allantois. [A. 385.]

CHORIO-CAPILLARIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-ka²p-ka²p-i²-la²a-²is. For deriv., see CHORION and CAPILLARY. The thin inner layer of the choroid tunic of the eye, entirely devoid of pigment, in which the capillaries run; separated from the retina by the vitreous lamina. [F.; L.]

CHORIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-se(kal'e(a); in Eng., Kor²o²se(l). From *chorion*, the chorion, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *choriocele*. Ger., *choriocele*. Pathologie der Gefäßhaut. A hernia like protrusion of the choroid tunic of the eye. [L. 30.]

CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-ie(t)²s. See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHORIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(ez)(as). See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDESMOSIS (Auspitz), (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-de(s)mo-si²s. Gen., *chorioidesmosis* (-es). From *chorion*, the corium, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Chorioidesmosis*. See CHORIOBLASTOSIS.

CHORIOID, adj. Kor²i²oid. Gr., *χοριοειδής* (from *χόριον* [see CHORION], and *ειδός*, resemblance). Lat., *chorioides*, *chorioides*, *chorioides*. Fr., *chorioide*. Ger., *ledrartig*, *chorionahulich*. It., *corioide*. Sp., *corioide*. Resembling the chorion, pertaining to the c. coat of the eye; as a n. Gr., *χοριοειδής χιτών*; Lat., *chorioidea*; Fr., *chorioide*; Ger., *Aderhaut*, *Gefäßhaut*; It., *corioide*; Sp., *corioidea*, the middle coat of the posterior portion of the eyeball; so called from its resemblance to the chorion in vascularity. It is a dark-brown, highly vascular tunic lying between the sclera externally and the retina internally, and extending from the opening for the entrance of the optic nerve forward to the ciliary body, into which it is insensibly merged. It consists of four layers, which are (from within outward): a. The vitreous lamina or pigmentary layer. b. The membrana choriocapillaris. c. A layer of large blood-vessels. d. The membrana suprachorioidea (seu fuscata). It is connected with the sclera by a loose connective tissue with large meshes more or less filled with pigment. [F.]

CHORIOIDAL, adj. Kor²i²oid'al. See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDEA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *chorioideus* (tunica under-stand). Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²de(i)²a². See CHORIOID and CHORIOID PLEXUS. C. argentea. See MEMBRANA ARGENTEA.—C. inferior, C. superior. See TELA c.

CHORIOIDEAL (Ger.), adj. Kor²e-o-ed-a-a²l'. See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²de(i)²-e²r(e)a(mi)²a². From *chorioideus* (see CHORIOID), and *ἐρμία*, desolation. Properly, complete congenital absence of the choroid coat of the eye; less correctly, the complete absence of choroid epithelium found in albinism. [F.]

CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²de(i)²-ie(t)²s. Gen., *chorioiditis*. Fr., *chorioidite*. Ger., *Aderhautentzündung*, *Gefäßhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite*. Sp., *corioiditis*. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye. [F.]—C. areolaris. Fr., *chorioidite areolaire*. Ger., *ringförmige* (oder *areoläre*) *Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite areolare*. Sp., *corioiditis areolar*. A plastic c. occurring in oval or circular and sharply defined patches which first appear as masses of pigment in the region of the macula and papilla; the exudation makes its appearance at the centre and extends in all directions until the pigment forms a narrow border round it. [F.]—C. arthritica. Fr., *chorioidite arthritique*. Ger., *arthritische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite artritica*. Sp., *corioiditis artritica*. See Serous c. and GLAUCOMA.—C. atrophica. C. that has advanced to atrophy of the choroid, usually with involvement of the retina; the final stage of all non-purulent forms of c. [F.]—C. centralis. Fr., *chorioidite centrale*. Ger., *centrale Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite centrale*. Sp., *corioiditis central*. A low grade of plastic c. occurring chiefly in old persons (very often preceding the formation of cataract), symmetrical and always associated with atrophy of the choroidal stroma. It is usually confined to the region of the macula lutea and optic disc; and the exudation is in pigment dots or small patches which tend to coalesce. [F.]—C. disseminata circumscripta. Fr., *chorioidite disseminata circumscripta*. See C. areolaris. C. disseminata simplex. Fr., *chorioidite disseminata simplex*. A plastic c. characterized by small circumscribed exudations of a dull whitish yellow color, and of varying shape and size; they are at first situated quite at the periphery, are apt to coalesce, and eventually are absorbed, leaving an atrophic patch in the choroid. [F.]—C. disseminata specifica. C. syphilitica. See C. syphilitica.—C. embolica. Fr., *chorioidite embolique*. Ger., *embolische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite embolica*. Sp., *corioiditis embolica*. Syn.: c. metastatica, *panophthalmitis*. A suppurative c. due to thrombosis or embolism of the choroidal vessels. [F.]—C. exsudativa. Fr., *chorioidite exsudative*. Ger., *ausserhautende Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite exsudativa*. Sp., *corioiditis exudativa*. Strictly speaking, any form of c. characterized by exudation; as commonly used, that variety of plastic c. in which the exudation occurs in isolated nodules or patches. [F.]—C. hyperplastica. See Hyperplastic c.—C. metastatica. Fr., *chorioidite metastatique*. Ger., *metastatische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite metastatica*. Sp., *corioiditis metastatica*. See C. embolica.—C. parenchymatosa. Fr., *chorioidite parenchymateuse*. Ger., *parenchymatöse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite parenchymatosa*. Sp., *corioiditis parenchymatosa*. An acute and violent purulent c. by which the eye is inevitably destroyed, and which is characterized by great injection of the conjunctiva, firm gelatinous chemosis, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, discoloration of the iris, a yellow reflex from the fundus, and sometimes corneal opacity or occlusion of the pupil by an infiltration of lymph or pus into the vitreous. [F.] Cf. C. embolica.—C. plastica. Fr., *chorioidite plastique*. Ger., *plastische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite plastica*. Sp., *corioiditis plastica*. An acute c. characterized by a plastic exudation into the stroma of the choroid, which is rarely continuous but usually appears in irregular, grayish-yellow patches in both eyes. [F.]—C. purulenta. Fr., *chorioidite purulente*. Ger., *eitrige Ader-*

hautentzündung. It., *corioidite purulenta*. Sp., *corioiditis purulenta*. See C. *parenchymatosa*.—C. pyemica. Fr., *chorioidite pyohémique*. Ger., *pyämische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite pioemica*. Sp., *corioiditis piohémica*. See C. embolica.—C. rheumatica. Fr., *chorioidite rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite reumatica*. Sp., *corioiditis reumatica*. A sero-fibrinous c. sometimes occurring in rheumatic subjects. [F.]—C. scrofulosa. Fr., *chorioidite scrofuluse*. Ger., *scrofulöse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite scrofulosa*. Sp., *corioiditis scrofulosa*. See C. tuberculosa.—C. senilis. Fr., *chorioidite senile*. Ger., *Aderhautentzündung der Greise*. It., *corioidite senile*. Sp., *corioiditis senil*. See C. centralis.—C. serosa. Fr., *chorioidite séreuse*. Ger., *seröse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite sierosa*. Sp., *corioiditis serosa*. One of the three primary varieties of c. characterized by slight injection of the eyeball, impairment of vision (due to diffuse cloudiness of the vitreous), and an intra-ocular tension varying from above to considerably below the normal. One variety constitutes acute inflammatory glaucoma. [F.]—C. suppurativa. Fr., *chorioidite suppurative*. Ger., *eiternde Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite suppurativa*. Sp., *corioiditis suppurativa*. A suppurative c., which usually spreads to other tissues and destroys the eyeball. It is very rarely idiopathic, is often the result of external injury, but is most commonly of metastatic origin. [F.]—C. syphilitica. Fr., *chorioidite syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Aderhautentzündung*. A plastic c., usually disseminated, beginning in and often confined to the inner layer of the choroid, and hence often affecting the retina; commonly a late lesion of syphilis; generally characterized by peculiar dust-like opacities of the vitreous, movable at first, subsequently aggregated into irregular masses. [F.]—C. tuberculosa. Fr., *chorioidite tuberculeuse*. Ger., *Aderhauttuberkeln*, *tuberculöse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *corioidite tuberculosa*. Sp., *corioiditis tuberculosa*. A form of c. often occurring in miliary tuberculosis, and characterized by small, round, circumscribed spots of a pale-rose or grayish-white color, situated in the stroma, and chiefly in the vicinity of the optic disc; also by larger nodules distinctly elevated above the surface of the choroid, and the slight amount of hyperemia usually present. [F.]—Hyperplastic c. Lat., c. *hyperplastica*. Fr., *chorioidite hyperplastique*. Ger., *hyperplastische Aderhautentzündung*. Sarcoma of the choroid. [L. 326.]—Fuerpental c. A purulent metastatic c. occurring in lying-in women, due to embolism or thrombosis of the retinal or ciliary vessels. It is acute in its course, almost always attacks both eyes, involving the retina, the uveal tract, the vitreous, and sometimes the cornea and the lens, and generally ends in total blindness. [F.]—Sarcomatous c. See Hyperplastic c.

CHORIOIDO-CYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²-e(y'²do(o²)-si²kku²k-lid'e)(t)²s. Gen., *chorioido-cyclitis*. From *chorioideus* (see CHORIOID), and *κύκλος*, a disc (see also -itis²). Plastic or purulent inflammation beginning in the choroid and extending to the ciliary body; the usual condition in "sympathetic ophthalmia." [F.]

CHORIOIDO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²-e(y'²do(o²)-irer)(t)²s. Gen., *chorioido-irititis*. From *chorioideus* (see CHORIOID), and *ίρις* (see IRIS). Syn.: *irido-chorioiditis*. Serous, plastic, or purulent inflammation of the iris and the choroid, i. e., of the entire uveal tract. [F.]

CHORIOIDO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²-e(y'²do(o²)-re²t(rat)-i²n-i²e)(t)²s. Gen., *chorioido-retinitis*. For deriv., see CHORIOID, RETINA, and -itis². Inflammation (usually plastic) of the choroid and retina, either beginning in or mainly confined to the former. [F.] For subheadings, see CHORIO-RETINITIS.

CHORION (Lat.), n. n. Gr., *χόριον*. Fr., c. Ger., *Lederhaut*, *Aderhäutchen*. It., Sp., *corion*. 1. The external layer of the blastoderm; the outer enveloping membrane of the fecundated ovum, most characteristically developed in the human subject, being observed as soon as the ovum has entered the cavity of the uterus, and persisting through the whole period of gestation. A part of it takes a share in the development of the fetal portion of the placenta, and the remainder constitutes the outermost of the fetal envelopes. The c. of Purkinje, R. Wagner, A. Thomson, and W. Jones (i. e., the outer membrane of the unattached ovum in the uterus) is the exochorion of Burdach and Velpeau, the *membrana corticalis* (Ger., *Schalenhaut*) and future *exochorion* of von Baer, the *Eihaut* of Valentin, and the *vitelline membrane* of Coste and of Barry. [A. 4; A. Thomson (A. 5); L. 14, 142, 158, 201.] 2. The corium. 3. The zona pellucida. 4. The fetal placenta. 5. As improperly applied, the ovicase of certain of the lower vertebrates. [Barry, "Phil. Trans." 1838, ii (L.).] 6. Of Haller (according to some), the decidua reflexa. [A. 45.] 7. In botany: a. The outer membrane of the seeds of plants. b. A carpel. c. The pulpy liquid in the interior of a seed before impregnation. [B. 1, 19, 116 (a. 24).]

Blastodermic c. Fr., c. *blastodermique*. See Secondary c.—**Bleibendes c.** (Ger.). See Secondary c.—**Cäuliche** (Ger.). Resembling the c. or the choroid. [L. 349.]—**C. anhiste** (Fr.). See Primitive c.—**C. bäumchen** (Ger.). An assemblage of umbilical blood-vessels ramifying in the chorionic villi. [Kölliker (H.).]—**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See Secondary c.—**C. blastodermique-allantoïdien** (Fr.). C. *blastodermo-allantoïdien* (Fr.). C. *composé définitif* (Fr.). See Vascular c.—**C. de l'œuf** (Fr.). See Primitive c.—**C. des Eierstockseies** (Ger.). See ZONA pellucida.—**C. filamentosum**, **C. flocculentum**, **C. frondosum**. See Shaggy c.—**C. fungosum**. Of some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A. 45.]—**C. glabrum**, **C. leve**. See Falsc c.—**C. monépipithélial** (Fr.). See Secondary c.—**C. muqueux** (Fr.). See CORIUM.—**C. ovulaire** (Fr.). C. *pellucidum*, **C. primitivum**. See Primitive c.—**C. reticulatum**, **C. reticulosum**. See Shaggy c.—**C. secundarium**, **C. séreux** (Fr.). See Secondary c.—**C. séreux-allantoïdien** (Fr.). See Vascular c.—**C. spongiosum**. Ger., *Schwammiges C.* 1. The shaggy c. 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A. 45.]—**C. sprossen** (Ger.). The chorionic villi, especially the branches of the

primary villi [a, 18]. **C'stromia** (Ger.). The stroma (fibillary layer) of the c. [a, 18]. **C. tertiaire** (Fr.). Literally, the tertiary c.; of Coste, the secondary c. (q. v.). **C. tomentosum**. See **C. villosum**. **C. transitoire** (Fr.). See **Primitive c.** **C. vasculaire** (Fr.). See **Vascular c.** **C. velouté** (Fr.). Ger., *ausser Haut, Lederhaut*. 1. A term by which Ruyss has been supposed to have referred to the decidua. [A, 15]. 2. See **C. (with del. qd.) C. verum**. See **Secondary c.** **C. villosum**. 1. The shaggy c. 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A, 15]. **C. vitellin** (Fr.). See **Primitive c.** **C. zotten** (Ger.). The villi of the c. [L, 32]. **Durchsichtiges C.** (Ger.). **Embryonic c.** See **Primitive c.** **False c.** Lat., *c. glabrum seu lare, seu nodum*. Fr., *c. glabre*. Ger., *glatts Edout, glattes C.* It, *corion permanente (secondaire)*. That portion of the c. which is left bare of villi after the formation of the placenta has begun in the remaining portion. [L, 20]. **Fungous c.** See **C. fungosum**. **Glattes C.** (Ger.). See **False c.** **Permanent c.** See **Secondary c.** **Primitive c.** Lat., *c. primitivum, zona pellucida seu radiata*. Fr., *c. anistre ou onaire, ou primitive, ou primitif, ou premier, ou transitoire*. Ger., *primär, oder primitiv, Zottenhaut*. 1. The rudimentary c.; a membranous product of the epithelial cells of the ovary and the ovulum deposited around the mature and fecundated ovum; a transformation of the vitelline membrane which becomes shaggy soon after its entrance into the uterus. [A, 15, 16; L, 87, 142]. 2. The discus proligerus. [L, 13]. **Reticulated c.**, **Schwammiges C.** (Ger.). See **Shaggy c.** **Second c.**, **Secondary c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique ou définitif, ou non épithélial, ou permanent, ou secondaire, ou séreux, ou tertiaire* (Coste), *deucrie c.* (Ger.), *blutendes C., secundäre Zottenhaut*. It, Sp., *corion permanente*. The true outer envelope of the embryo, by means of which the ovum is attached to the uterine wall, appearing on many in the second week of gestation and consisting of the single layer of basement epithelial cells which constitute the external layer of the blastoderm. [A, 8; L, 87]. **Shaggy c.** Lat., *c. plamentosum seu flocculentum, seu frondosum, seu reticulosum*. Ger., *zottiges C.* A term applied to the c. during the period (two months in the human subject) that its entire outer surface (the vitelline membrane) is covered with villous outgrowths. [A, 8]. **Smooth c.** See **False c.** **Spongy c.** The decidua. [L, 325]. **Tertiary c.**, **Third c.** Fr., *troisième c.* See **Vascular c.** **True c.** The external layer of the allantois. [M. Foster (L.)]. **Vascular c.** Fr., *c. vasculaire ou blastodermique allantoïdienne, ou composée définitif, ou partielle, ou vasculaire, ou séreuse allantoïdienne, troisième c.* The secondary c. when it has united with the external surface of the allantois and become vascular. [L, 87]. **Villous c.** See **Shaggy c.**

CHORIONAL, CHORIONIC, adj. Kor-i'ōn-a'l, -i'ō-n'ik. Fr., *chorial, choriannaire*. Relating to the chorion. [L, 14].

CHORIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor-iōn'i'tis. Gen., *chorionitidis*. An obsolete term for sclerema cutis, signifying inflammation of the corium. [G, L, 87].

CHORIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kor-e-on-ar. See **CHORIONIC**.

CHORIONOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'op'te-rēz. Gen., *chorionopterides*. Of Corda, a division of fossil ferns, of the *Gleicheniaceae*, consisting of the genus *Chorionopteris*. [B, 170 (a, 24)].

CHORIOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *choriophyta*. Of Rütgen, the lichens (his *Plethophyta*), including the orders *Idiothalamit*, *Cenothalamit*, and *Homothalamit*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CHORIO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor-iōn're'ti'tis. Gen., *chorio-retinitidis*. Gen., *chorio-retinitidis*. See **CHORIOIDO-RETINITIS**. **-C.-r. centralis**. Fr., *chorio- (ou chorioïdo-) rétinite centrale*. Ger., *centrale C.-R. It., corio-retinite centrale*. Sp., *corio-retinits central*. A plastic c.-r. similar to c.-r. circumscribed, but characterized by the appearance of the spots and patches of exudation and proliferation in and around the macula lutea and the optic disc. [F.] **-C.-r. circumscribed**. Fr., *chorio-rétinite circonscrite*. Ger., *umschriebene C.-R. It., corio-rétinite circoscritta*. characterized by the appearance of a single large deposit of infiltration or of a single group of small exudations of a brilliant yellow color, which subsequently coalesce and become one. [F.] **-C.-r. disseminata**. Fr., *chorio-rétinite disséminée*. Ger., *disseminirte C.-R. A c.-r.*, usually of syphilitic origin, characterized by circumscribed exudation masses between the chorioid and retina, followed by atrophy of the hexagonal epithelium and firm adhesion of the retina to the chorioid at the spots of exudation. As the disease progresses, these spots coalesce, until the entire fundus is involved. There is sometimes marked proliferation of the connective tissue and epithelium. It ends in atrophy of the optic nerve. [F.] **-C.-r. pigmentosa**. The condition existing in the later stages of c.-r. disseminata, when the spots of exudation in the chorioid have been absorbed and the chorioid stroma has become thinned, allowing the white sclerotic to shine through in patches. Around these patches the epithelial cells proliferate and increase in size, forming a more or less marked black girdle. [F.] **-Equatorial c.-r.** Fr., *chorio-rétinite équatoriale*. A c.-r. seated in the periphery of the retina. [L, 88].

CHORIPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'p'e'tal'ē. Gen., *choripetalæ*. From *choris*, separately, and *petalon*, a leaf. See **POLYPETALÆ**.

CHORIPETALOUS, adj. Kor-i'p'e'tal'ūs. Lat., *choripetalus*. Fr., *choripétale*. See **POLYPETALOUS** and **CHALYPETALOUS**.

CHORIPHYLLOUS, adj. Kor-i'f'il'ūs. From *choris*, separately, and *phyllos*, a leaf. Having separate leaves (said of the series of members of a flower). [B, 279].

CHORISANTHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor-iōn'an'the-ri-a. Gen., *chorisantheria*. From *choris*, separately, and *anthērōs*, flowering. Fr., *chorisanthères*. Of Jussieu, his north class of plants, characterized by flowers having distinct anthers. [B, 1 (a, 24)].

CHORISANTHERIUS (Lat.), adj. Kor-iōn'an'the-ri-ūs. Having distinct anthers. [a, 24].

CHORISE (Fr.), n. Kor-ez. See **CHORISIS**.

CHORISEPALOUS, adj. Kor-i's'e-pal'ūs. From *choris*, separately, and *petalon*, a leaf. Fr., *chorisepale*. See **DIALYSEPALOUS**.

CHORISIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor-iōn'i'si-a. Fr., *chorisie*. A genus of prickly-stemmed bombaceous trees of South America. **-C. insignis** (Kunth). A species found on the island of Maranhão in Brazil. The cottony hairs of the seeds are used to stuff cushions, and as a dressing in surgery. [A, 490 (a, 21)]. **-C. speciosa** (St. Hilaire). Fr., *c. à belles fleurs*. A Brazilian species of like uses as *C. insignis*. [A, 490 (a, 21)].

CHORISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'i'si-ē. Gen., *chorisieæ*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Eriodendreae*, comprising *Chorisia* and *Salma*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CHORISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor-iōn'i'sis. Gen., *chorisens* (chor'is). Gr., *χωρίς* (from *χωρίζω*, to divide). Fr., *chorise*. Syn.: *deduplication*. In botany, the separation of an organ that is normally single into two or more parts, as in a palmately compound leaf (mostly restricted to the homologues of leaves in the flower and especially to stamens and carpels). [B, 104, 121 (a, 24)]. **Collateral c.**, **Lateral c.** Fr., *chorise latérale*. C. with the parts side by side on the same plane. [B, 104 (a, 24)]. **Median c.** C. with the parts all in the median plane. [a, 24]. **Parallel c.** Fr., *chorise parallèle*. C. with the parts standing one before the other. [B, 104 (a, 24)]. **Transverse c.** See **Lateral c.** **Vertical c.** C. with the parts standing longitudinally, parallel with the axis. [a, 24].

CHORISOLEPIDUS (Lat.), adj. Kor-iōn'ol'e-pi'dus. From *choris*, separately, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Having fine scales (said of the periclinium of the *Syntherisma*). [B, 121; L, 41, 180].

CHORISONEURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'ol'e-pi'dus. Gen., *chorisoneuridæ*. A family of the *Blattarie*. [L, 364].

CHORISOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'm. From *choris*, separately, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *chorisophyte*. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising the species (genera) *Ademathera*, *Cynometra*, *Hymenaria*, *Parkinsonia*, *Cassia*, *Senna*, *Bauhinia*, *Papaver*, *Valeriana*, *Rotmansia*, *Gemma*, *Adleria*, *Copulifera*, *Casapina*, *Prosopis*, *Tamarindus*, *Myroxylin*, *Guilandina*, *Alandina*, *Ceratania*, *Mimosa*, *Gagnebina*, *Acacia*, *Amosa*, and *Gleditschia*, now referred to the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CHORISPORÆ (Fr.), adj. Kor-es-por-a. Resembling or belonging to the *Chorisporæ*. [L, 41].

CHORISPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *chorisporæ*. From *choris*, separately, and *σπόρά*, a seed. Of Meyer, a tribe of the *Cruciferae*, consisting of *Chorispora*, to which Meissner has added *Chukia* and *Cordycarpus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CHORISTIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *choristida*. An order of the *Tetractinellida*. [L, 121].

CHORISTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *choristocarpeæ*. From *choris*, separately, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Of Kützing, a tribe (division) of *Heterocarpeæ* comprising the orders *Axonoblastæ*, *Corioblastæ*, and *Platynoblastæ*. [B, 170].

CHORISTOPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *choristopetalæ*. From *choris*, separately, and *petalon*, a leaf. Of Leunis, a division of *Dicotyledones*, comprising the orders *Leguminosæ*, *Rosifloræ*, *Terebinthina*, *Tricoceæ*, *Amphelææ*, *Graminæ*, *Columbifloræ*, *Lamprophyllæ*, *Myrtinæ*, *Calycanthina*, *Calycifloræ*, *Succulentæ*, *Caryophyllinæ*, *Guttiferæ*, *Cistifloræ*, *Papaverifloræ*, *Rhœadææ*, *Hydrophyllæ*, *Polygarpeæ*, *Trisulphææ*, *Coccinellæ*, *Umbellifloræ*, and *Loranthææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)]. Cf. **CHORIPETALÆ**.

CHORISTOPHYLLOUS, adj. Kor-i'st-o-f'il'ūs. From *choris*, separately, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. See **CHORIPHYLLOUS**.

CHORISTOSPORÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *choristosporææ*. From *choris*, separately, and *σπόρα*, a seed. Fr., *choristosporææ*. 1. Of Decaisne, a division of *Algae*, comprising the orders *Ceramium*, *Rhizophyta*, *Polysiphonia*, *Thamnochloræ*, *Heterocladia*, *Corallina*, *Acuminatephyllæ*, *Cryptomonas*, *Eurcellonæ*, *Chondria*, *Sphaerocladia*, and *Gastreastrææ*. 2. Of Brongniart, an order of *Algae*, embracing the families *Rhizophyta* and *Chondria*. 3. Of Harvey, see *RHODOSPERMÆÆ*. 4. Of Kützing, see *HETEROCARPEÆÆ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. See **CHORION** and **CORIUM**.

CHORIZATION, n. Kor-i'z-a'shu'n. See **CHORISIS**.

CHORIZOPHYTE (Fr.), adj. Kor-ez-o-fet. From *choris*, to separate, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Having free stamens. [L, 41].

CHORN, n. In Tartary, the *Betula alba*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CHOROBRYA (Unger) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *chorobrya*. The *Cormophyta* of Endlicher. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CHOROID, adj., **CHOROIDAL**, adj., **CHOROIDEA** (Lat.), n. f., **CHOROIDES** (Lat.), adj., **CHOROIDIEN** (Fr.), adj. Kor-iōid'ē, kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *chorioides*. From *choris*, separately, and *οἶδω*, to see. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CHOROIDITE (Fr.), n. Kor-o-ed-ite. See **CHORIOIDITIS**. **-C. fibro-parenchymateuse**. A variety in which the retina undergoes fibrous degeneration. [L] **-C. pigmentaire**. See **CHORIOIDITIS atrophica**. **-C. plastique**. See **CHORIOIDITIS disseminata**.

CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *chorioiditis*. See **CHORIOIDITIS**.

CHORIOIDO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor-iōn'op'f'i'tu'ā. Gen., *chorioido-retinitidis*. See **CHORIO-RETINITIS**.

CHOROLOGY, n. Kor-ō'lo-jē. From χώρα, a region, and λόγος, understanding. Fr. *chorologia*. Ger., *Chorologie*. It., *chorologia*. Sp., *chorologia*. That branch of biology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals and plants. [L, 116.]

CHOROMANES (Lat.), n. m. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'm'ā'n(a'n)-ez(as). A person affected with choromania. [A, 322.]

CHOROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'm'ā'n(a'n)-iē'ā'. From χορός, a dance, and μανία, madness. Fr., *choromanie*. Ger., *Tanzwuth*, *Tanzwut*. It., *coremanita*. Sp., *coremanita*. See *Epidemic chorea*.

CHOROMEGINA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'm'ē'g'i(mē'g'i)-i(nē'g'i). See *CHOROMEGINA*.

CHORONOSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'nō'siō'lo'gi-a. From χορός, a region, *choros*, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases or of the endemic diseases of a particular region. [A, 322.]

CHOROPTÈNE (Fr.), adj. Kor-op-tē'n. Living in fields (said of birds). [L, 41.]

CHOROSYNCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'si'n'klō'n'us. From χορός, a dance, and σνγκλόνειν, to put into commotion. Fr., *chorosynclone*. Ger., *allgemeiner Feiertanz*. General chorea. [A, 322.]

CHORRAESCH (Ar.), n. A variety of the *Euphorbia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHORRERA (Sp.), n. Chor-ra'ra. See *MEZCAL*.

CHORTASTHMA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'st'h'm'a. Gen., *chortasthmatos* (-is). From χ-*choros*, hay, and ἀσθμα (see *ASTHMA*). Hay asthma. [G. W. Lefèvre A, 332.]

CHORTINON (Lat.), n. n. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'ti'nō'n. Gr., χόρτινον. Of Pliny, an oil extracted from the seed of *Cochlearia armuata*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHORTODIPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'ti'p'i't'um. From χορτοδής, grass like, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *chortodiphyte*. Of Necker, a plant of a group comprising *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, *Scleranthus*, *Kyllinga*, *Eriophorum*, *Carex*, *Physiglochis*, *Typha*, and *Spartanum*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORTOKADIPHE, n. The *Bupththalmum maritimum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHORTOLOGIE (Fr.), n. Kort-ol-o-zhe. From χορός, herb- age, and λόγος, understanding. That part of botany which treats of herbs or of herbaria. [L, 11; a, 18.]

CHORTONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'tō'nō'm'i-a. From χορός, herb- age, and όνομα, a name. Fr., *chortonomie*. The art of forming an herbal. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CHORTOPYRETOS (Lat.), **CHORTOPYRETUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'tō'p'i'rē't'os, -us (n's). From χορός, hay, and πυρετός, fever. Hay fever. [A, 322.]

CHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(chō'rō)-u's(u's). Gr., χορός. Lit., a dance; choren. [A, 325.]

CHORYSTOCARPEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(chō'rō)-i'st'ō'st'ō-ō-ō. Kar'p'ō's (a'ō's). See *CHORYSTOCARPEE*.

CHOSCHÉ (Mongol), n. The *Ficus umbra*. [B, 121.]

CHOSA (Hind.), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOSE-NANA-GOO (Jap.), n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 124 (a, 21).]

CHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(chō'rō)-ō'si's. Gen., *chosios* (-is). Gr., χῶσις. Treatment by means of earth-baths. [A, 322.]

CHOTA-BISH-TARICK (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Ipomoea speciosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-CHAND (Hind.), n. The *Ophiocylon serpentivum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-CHIRETTA (Hind.), n. The *Celandine hyssopifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-GOKHROO, n. The *Tridax terestris*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 159 (a, 21).]

CHOTA-JAMB (Beng.), n. The *Eugenia caryophyllifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-KUNWAR (Hind.), n. The *Aloe littoralis*. [B, 172.]

CHOTA-MAL. The galls of *Tamarix orientalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 281 (a, 21).]

CHOTA-PHOOTKA (Beng.), n. The *Osbekia aspera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-SOONDHI (Hind.), n. The *Nymphaea esculenta*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTERET (Tart.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOI (Fr.), n. Shu. The cabbage. [B, 121 (a, 24).] See *BRASSICA*. C. à faucher. The *Brassica pabularia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. à feuilles de chêne, C. à feuilles rudes. The *Brassica asperula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. à grosses côtes. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. à tige en rave. The *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. à vache. The *Brassica pabularia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. batard. 1. The *Brassica turrita*. 2. In Champagne, the *Brassica trutina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. broccolis. See *BRASSICA oleracea botrytis asparagoides*. C. bulle. See *BRASSICA sabullica*. C. cabus. See *BRASSICA oleracea capitata*. C. calle. See *CALIA pabularia*. C. caribbe. The *Brassica esculenta* and the *Caulium scabellifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. chinnois. The *Brassica chinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. colza. The *Brassica oleifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. comestible. The *Brassica napus esculenta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. commun. The *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] C. com-

mun à tige en rave. The *Brassica caulorapa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] C. commun pommé. The *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [a, 24]. C. commun rave. The *Brassica capitata conglomerata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. commun rouge. The *Brassica capitata rubra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. croute. Sauerkraut. [L, 105.] C. d'Alsace. The *Brassica praeor*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. de Beauvais. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. de Bruxelles. The *Brassica oleracea gemmifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. de chien. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).] C. de cocotier. The terminal bud of *Cocos nucifera*. [a, 24]. C. de Laponie. See *BRASSICA campestris*. C. de mer. The *Crambe maritima* and the *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] C. de Milan. The *Brassica oleracea sabauda*. [a, 24]. C. de Savoie. See *BRASSICA oleracea sabauda*. C. des champs. See *BRASSICA campestris*. C. de Siam. See *BRASSICA oleracea gemmifera*. C. d'Espagne. See *BRASSICA oleracea sabauda*. C. de vigne. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. doré. The *Brassica sabullica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. en arbre. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. fleur. 1. See *BRASSICA oleracea botrytis*. 2. See *Cauliflorer excrescence*. C. frisé. See *BRASSICA oleracea sabauda*. C. marin. The *CONVOLVULUS soldanella* and the *Crambe maritima*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] C. nain. The *Brassica oleracea sabullica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. navet. See *BRASSICA napobrassica*. C. navet blanc, C. navet jaune, C. navet rouge. See *BRASSICA campestris*. C. ordinaire. See *BRASSICA oleracea*. C. palmier. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. palmiste. The *Areca oleracea*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] See *OREODOKA oleracea*. C. poivré. The *Arum vulgare*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] See *ARUM maculatum*. C. pommé [Fr. Cod.]. See *BRASSICA oleracea capitata*. C. potager. See *BRASSICA oleracea*. C. précoce. See *BRASSICA praeor*. C. rave. See *BRASSICA oleracea gemmifera*. C. rouge [Fr. Cod.]. The *Brassica rubra*, a variety of *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [a, 24]. C. rude. The *Brassica asperifolia*. [L, 87.] C. sans tête. See *BRASSICA oleracea acephala*. C. sauvage. The *Brassica oleracea silvestris*. [a, 24]. C. vert. The *Brassica viridis*. [a, 24]. C. vert de Tourraine. The *Brassica oleracea viridis acephala*. [a, 24]. See *BRASSICA*.

CHOUA, n. See *CHIOA*.

CHOUAN, n. Spanish worm-seed. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *ANABASIS tamariscifolia*.

CHOVANA MANDARA, **CHOVANA MANDARUM** (Malay), n's. The *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOUCALLE (Fr.), n. Shu-ka. The *Calla palustris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUCHONÉ (Carib.), n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUCOURON (Carib.), n. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUCROUTE (Fr.), n. Shu-krut. Sauerkraut. [L, 49.]

CHOUGON NIDJION, n. In the Ladrone Islands, the milk of the cocoanut. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUHACK, n. The *Spartium tubaicum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU-KIÉ (Chin.), n. The *Sisymbrium Sophia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU-KIN (Chin.), n. A wax-producing plant, supposed to belong to the family *Malvaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUILA (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUK (Ar.), n. A name for several species of thorny plants. [A, 510 (a, 24); B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUKARAN (Ar.), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUNIZ (Ar.), n. The genus *Nigella*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUFALON, n. The genus *Thibaudia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUFO (Port.), n. The *Populus alba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUTEEYA (Hind.), n. The *Kydia calycina*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOURLE (Fr.), n. Shurl. In Picardy, the *Lathyrus tuberosus*; also an old name for the genus *Ornithogalum*, and especially *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUTI-TCHI (Chin.), n. Leeches. [L, 77.]

CHOUÏ-YN (Chin.), n. Mercury. [L, 77.]

CHOUÏ-LIN-TAN (Chin.), n. Crude antimony. [L, 77.]

CHOUÏ-TCHA (Chin.), n. Cinnamon. [L, 77.]

CHOUÏ-TZOUN-TAN (Chin.), n. Red precipitate. [L, 77.]

CHOU-YN-FEN (Chin.), n. Chloride of mercury. [L, 77.]

CHOVANA MANDARUM (Malay), n. See *CHOVANA MANDARA*.

CHOWLEE-PLANT, n. Chu's a'lee. The *Ugna (Polichios) sinensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOWLY (Hind.), n. The *Portulaca quadrifida*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOWPS, n. Chu's ups. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 595.]

CHOY-ROOT, n. Written also *cheroot* and *chayroot*. The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 116, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOZAM (Ar.), n. The *Chione ornithopodioides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRESTI (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum album*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHREYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kre-ō'm'e-hē're'm'ā'm'a. Gen., *chreymatos* (-is). Gr., χρευμα. See *SPECTUM*.

CHREMPISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre-ō'm'p'e-hē're'm'p'i'si's. Gen., *chrempisios* (-is). Gr., χρεμπίς. See *EXPECTATORION*.

CHRISEIS OF CALIFORNIA, n. Kri'se-i's. The *Eschscholtzia californica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

plied by Breschet to a special pigment-producing glandular apparatus supposed by him to exist in the skin. [A. 301, 322.]

CHROMATOGRAPHY, CHROMATOLOGY, n's. Krom-a't-o-g'ra-f'i-yē, -o'to-lō-jē. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *γραφειν*, to describe, or *λογος*, understanding. Fr., *chromatologie*. Ger., *Chromatologie*. See CHROMATICS.

CHROMATOMETABLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-mē-ta-blep'si-a. From *χρῶμα*, color, *μετα*, ill, and *βλεπειν*, to see. Fr., *chromatometabepsie*. See Color-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOMETRY, n. Krom-a't-o-mē-tē-t'r-i-ē. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *μετρον*, a measure. 1. The art or process of determining the coloring power of a substance. 2. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY. [A. 385.]

CHROMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-pa'ti-a. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *παθος*, disease. Any pigmentary disease of the skin, also any disease characterized by an abnormal color of the skin. [G. 9, 11.]

CHROMATOPHIL (Ger.), adj. Ch'rom-a't-o-fel. See CHROMOPHILES.

CHROMATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-pō-bi-a. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φοβος*, dread. Abnormal sensitiveness of the eye to certain colors of the spectrum. [F.]

CHROMATOPHORE, n. Krom-a't-o-for. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φορεν*, to bear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromatophor*, *Färbzelle*. 1. A granular structure analogous to a chlorophyll granule found in some of the lower plants, consisting of a matrix colored with some pigment. 2. In the *Chytridophyta* and other animals capable of changes of color, a pigment cell inclosed in a connective-tissue sheath to which are attached radiating muscular fibre cells, by the contraction of which the pigment is made to change its refractive properties and changes of color are produced. [A. 385; B. 24, 28, 322; J. 11, 56; "Jour. d'anat. et de physiol." 1876 (J); L. 121, 321, 322.] Cf. CHLOROPLASTID, CHROMOPLASTID, and LEUCOPLASTID. — **C'schicht** (Ger.). A layer of c's (3d def.) in the skin or a serous or mucous membrane. [J.]

CHROMATOPHOROUS, adj. Krom-a't-o-f'or-u's. Fr., *chromatophore*. Giving rise to color; pertaining to, consisting of, or provided with, chromatophores. [A. 385.]

CHROMATOPEUDOLEPSIA (Lat.), **CHROMATOPEUDOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-pēu-dō-lēp'si-a. From *χρῶμα*, color, *ψευδής*, false, and *βλεπειν* or *ὄψιν*, sight. See Color-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-p'si-a. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὄψιν*, sight. Fr., *chromatopsie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Farbsehen*. Chromatic vision; a condition in which all objects appear to be of a certain color. [A. 322; L. 107.]

CHROMATOPTOMETRY, n. Krom-a't-o-p'to-mē-t'r-i-ē. From *χρῶμα*, color, *μετρον*, to see, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *chromatoptométrie*. Ger., *Chromatoptometrie*. Examination of the eye with reference to the degree of its sensibility to rays of light of various wave-lengths. The simplest method is that devised by Dancy. The instrument consists of a card-board containing ten horizontal rows of colors, each series being composed of seven colors, represented by woven threads. In a certain number of series the colors are placed in the order of intensity. These rows correspond to the numbers 3 (purple), 7 (green), and 9 (red). The card-board is placed before the patient in bright daylight, and he is caused to note that certain horizontal lines contain colors of the same tone, but of different shades. He is then asked if the colors of the first row are of the same kind, and the same question is asked him of all the rows on the card-board. If he recognizes all the colors with their gradations, his color perception is normal. If he distinguishes neither the lines which contain but one color nor the others, his color-perception is not completely determined, and the examination must be gone over again. If the patient indicates one of the series as containing but one color, when in reality it contains different colors, he is color-blind, and it then remains to determine, in any of the usual ways, the variety of color-blindness. [F.]

CHROMATOSCOPE, n. Krom-a't-o-skop. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *σκοπειν*, to examine. Of Ludlcke, an instrument for determining the refractive index of the colored rays of light. [F.]

CHROMATOSCOPY, n. Krom-a't-o-skop-i-ē. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *σκοπειν*, to examine. Fr., *chromatoscopie*. The art of accurately determining the colors of objects. [A. 385.]

CHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-si's. Gen., *chromatoses* (-is). Ger., *Chromatose*. Anomalous pigmentation of tissue; a pigmentary disease of the skin; in the pl., *chromatoses*, of Auspitz, an order of the class *Epidermidoses*, comprising anomalies of cutaneous pigmentation (the *Hyperchromatosis*, *Parachromatosis*, and *Achromatosis*). [G. 1.]

CHROMATOSKIAMETER, n. Krom-a't-o-sk-i-a-mē-t'r-i-ē. From *χρῶμα*, color, *σκιὰ*, a shadow, and *μετρον*, a measure. Apparatus devised by Holmgren for testing the sense of color. It consists of a lamp and a screen of white porcelain, on which is cast the shadow of a pencil placed in front of different colored glasses. A scale attached to the screen enables the observer to know when the shadows are of equal brightness. [F.]

CHROMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-a'to-u'ri-a. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *chromaturie*. A condition in which the urine has an abnormal color. [L. 107.]

CHROME, n. Krom. Fr., c. Ger., *Chrom*. It, Sp., *chromo*. See CHROMIUM. *Azotate de c.* (Fr.). See CHROMIUM AZOTATE. — *Azoture de c.* (Fr.). See CHROMIUM AZOTATE. — *C. alum.* (Ger., *Chromalum*). See CHROMIUM ALUMINUM SULPHATE. — *C. green.* See CHROMIUM SESQUIOXIDE. — *C. holes*. A popular term for certain ulcerations, and especially a perforation of the cartilage of the septum of the nose, met with among workers in chromium compounds.

[W. Pye, "Ann. of Surg." Apr., 1885, p. 303.] — **C. iron**. Ger., *Chrom Eisen*. 1. A very hard alloy of chromium and iron, containing about three parts by weight of chromium to one of iron. 2. An ore of iron which is a compound of chromium sesquioxide and ferrous oxide, analogous to magnetic iron-ore. Chromium pigments are obtained chiefly from this ore. [a. 24.] — **C. orange**. A pigment of a dark orange-color, prepared from lead subchromate. [B. 116 (a. 24).] — **C. red**. Basic lead chromate. [a. 24.] — **C. yellow**. Ger., *Chromgelb*. Lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, unfused. [a. 24.] — **Protochlorure de c.** (Fr.). Chromous chloride. [L. 87.] See CHROMIUM CHLORIDE. — **Protosulfure de c.** Chromium monosulphide. [a. 24.]

CHROMÉ (Fr.), adj. Krom a. Containing chromium. [a. 24.]

CHROMEUX (Fr.), adj. Krom-u's. Chromous. [B.]

CHROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'ro-si's. See CHROMIDROSIS.

CHROMIC, adj. Krom'ik. Lat., *chromicus*. Fr., *chromique*. It., *chromico*. Sp., *crómico*. Containing chromium as a tetrad (pseudo-triad) radicle, as in c. oxide, Cr_2O_3 ; or as a hexad radicle, as in c. acid, H_2CrO_4 . [B.] — **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum chromicum* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide chromique*. Ger., *Chromsäure*. It., *acido cromico*. Sp., *ácido crómico*. A name usually applied to chromium trioxide, (CrO_3), and used in this sense in the pharmacopœias, constituting the *acide chromique cristallise* of the Fr. Cod. [see CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE]. The name is more properly applied to a substance existing only in aqueous solution, formed by the combination of chromium trioxide with water and having the composition $H_2CrO_4 = CrO_3 + H_2O$. This substance, which forms with water an acid yellow-colored solution, acts as a dibasic acid, and is the starting point of the salts called chromates. A series of derived acids are known through their salts. [B.] See DICHROMIC ACID, TRICHROMIC ACID, TETRACHROMIC ACID, and HEXACHROMIC ACID. — **C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride chromique*. Ger., *Chromsäure-Anhydrid*. It., *anidride cromica*. Sp., *anhidrida crómica*. Chromium trioxide. [B.]

CHROMICHLORID (Ger.), n. Krom'e-klor-ed. Chromium trichloride. [B. 270.]

CHROMIDICUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'ik-u'm(u'm). A distinct variety of chromium supposed to exist in the chromic compounds. [B.]

CHROMICUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'ik-u's(u's). See CHROMIC; with the name of a base, the chromate of that base. [B.]

CHROMICYANIDE, n. Krom-i²-si-a²n-i²d'id. Ger., *Chromicyanid*. A double cyanide of chromium and another metal, having the general formula, $R_vjCr_2(C_3N_3)_4$, where R_vj denotes a sexvalent radicle. [B.]

CHROMICYANOGENE (Fr.), n. Krom-e-se-a²n-o-zhe²n. The radicle of chromohydrocyanic acid. [L. 87.]

CHROMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'e-a²(-e²). Ger., *Chromiden*. A family of the *Acanthopteri*. [L. 14.]

CHROMIDES, n. pl. Krom-i²d'id(z). Fr., c. Of Ampère, a group of elements comprising columbium, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, and tungsten. [A. 385.]

CHROMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'eze²s. See CHROMIDÆ.

CHROMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'ik-u'm(u'm). Of Sitzenberger, the gonidia of a lichen. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CHROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'ro-si's. Gen., *chromidroses* (-is). From *χρῶμα*, color, and *ῥοσιν*, perspiration. Fr., *chromidrose*. Ger., *Chromidrose*. It., *chromidrosi*. Sp., *chromidrosis*. Syn.: *epidrosis tracta*. A condition in which the perspiration is colored. The phenomenon is limited to a part of the body, generally on the face and especially the eyelids, and the color is commonly dark-blue or blackish, but in some instances brown, yellow, or red. The affection is most common in nervous and hysterical women, and is occasionally feigned. [A. Van Harlingen (A. 473); F. G.] — **Blepharo-c.** C. of the eyelids.

CHROMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(eh²)rom-i-d'ik-u's(u's). From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φέρω*, to bear. Fr., *chromifère*. Ger., *chromhaltig*. It., *chromifero*. Sp., *chromifero*. Containing chromium. [L. 180.]

CHROMIFLUORID (Ger.), n. Krom'e-flu-or-ed. Chromium hexafluoride. [B. 270.]

CHROMIHYDROXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'e-hu²d-ro²x-u²d. Chromium trihydroxide. [B. 270.]

CHROMIMETER, n. Krom-i²-o²m-e²t-u²r. See CHROMATOMETER.

CHROMIOXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'e-ox-u²d. Chromium sesquioxide. [B. 270.]

CHROMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Krom'ek. See CHROMIC.

CHROMISALZ (Ger.), n. Krom'e-zal'tz. A chromic salt. [B. 270.]

CHROMISM, n. Krom'iz'm. From *χρῶμα*, color. Fr., *chromisme*. Sp., *chromismo*. An excessive or abnormal coloration, especially that produced in plants by cultivation. [A. 385; B. 19, 121 (a. 24).]

CHROMITE, n. Krom'it. Lat., *chromito* (3d def.). Fr., c. Ger., *Chromit*. 1. A compound of chromium sesquioxide with the oxide of another metal. Thus, the compound Cr_2O_3 is a c. of chromium; and $ZnCr_2O_4$, a c. of zinc, which may be regarded as being made up of $ZnO + Cr_2O_3$. Such compounds may, however, also be regarded as the salts of a supposititious chromous acid of the formula $H_2Cr_2O_4$. 2. In mineralogy, chrome-iron ore, which is an impure iron c. [B. 3.] 3. Any organic coloring matter. [A. 385.]

CHROMOCYANHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Krom'o-se-a²n-ed rek. See CHROMOCYANIDE.

CHROMOCYANIDE (Ger.), n. Krom'o-tsu²a²n-ed. Chromous cyanide. [B, 270.]

CHROMOCYANOGENE (Fr.), n. Krom'o-se-a²n-o-zhe²n. A hypothetical radicle, $C_2N_4Cr_2$ or $C_2N_3Cr_2$; being ferrocyanogen in which chromium replaces non. [A, 385.]

CHROMOCYANURE (Fr.), n. Krom'o-se-a²n-u²r. A cyanide of chromium and another base. [A, 385.]

CHROMOCYTOTOMETER, n. Krom'o-sit'o²m'o²t u²r. From *χρῶμα*, color, *κύτος*, a cell, and *μετρεω*, a measure. Fr., *chromocytometer*. An instrument devised by Bizzozero for measuring the amount of haemoglobin present in the red blood corpuscles by comparing the tint of a layer of blood on a plain glass with that of a similar layer viewed through colored glass, transmitted light being used. [A, 346.]

CHROMOCYTOTOMETRY, n. Krom'o-sit'o²m'o²t ri³. Fr., *chromocytométrie*. The process of measuring the haemoglobin or counting the red corpuscles in a specimen of blood. [M. Semmola, "Nouv. rech.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 443.]

CHROMOGEN (Ger.), adj. Krom'o-ge²n. See CHROMATOGENESIS; as a n., see CHROMOGENE.

CHROMOGENE, n. Krom'o-je²n. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *γενειναι*, to engender. Fr., *chromogène*. Ger., *chromogen*. 1. See CHROMOPHYLL. 2. A substance whose presence is necessary to the production of a dye. Cf. CHROMOPHORE.

CHROMOHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Krom'o-hid-ro-si-a²n'-i²k. A compound analogous to ferrihydrocyanic acid, or ferridcyanogen, but containing chromium in place of hydrogen. [L, 108.]

CHROMOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Krom'o-ed. Resembling or pertaining to chromium; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHROMIDES. [L, 41.]

CHROMOLOGIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Krom'o-lo-zhe, -ge'. See CHROMATOLOGY.

CHROMOMETER, n. Krom'o-m'e²t u²r. See CHROMATOMETER.

CHROMOPHANE, n. Krom'o-fan. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromophan*. The coloring matter of the fat globules found in the cones of the retina in birds. Described by Kühne. [F; K, 8.] See CHLOROPHANE, RHODOPHANE, and XANTHOPHANE.

CHROMOPHILOUS, adj. Krom'o-fil u²s. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φιλεω*, to love. Fr., *chromophile*. Ger., *chromophil*. Capable of being stained; said especially of the cell nucleus. [J, 55.]

CHROMOPHORE, n. Krom'o-for. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φορεω*, to bear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromophor*. The body whose presence in conjunction with a substance makes the latter form a dye-stuff. Thus, NO_2 is the c. of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen. [B, 2(a), 24.]

CHROMOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom'ch²rom'o²r-u²m-um. See CHROMATOPHORE.

CHROMOPHOSPHAT (Ger.), n. Krom'o-fos² fa²t. Chromous phosphate. [B, 270.]

CHROMOPHOTOTHERAPIE (Ger.), n. Krom'o-fot-o-te²r-a² pi. See under PHOTOTHERAPY.

CHROMOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom'(ch²rom'o²)-fit-fu²t)-osis. Gen., *chromophytosis*. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *φυτον*, a plant. See FURFURACIA and TINEA *resolens*.

CHROMOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom'ch²rom'o²p-i²a². From *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὥπη*, sight. See CHROMATOPHIA.

CHROMOPLASTID, n. Krom'o-pla²st'id². From *χρῶμα*, color, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. A pigment granule.

CHROMOPSEUDOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom'ch²rom'o²psu²d'-si² (psu²d'-si² psis. Gen., *chromopseudopsis*. From *χρῶμα*, color, *ψευδής*, false, and *ὥπη*, sight. See COLOR-BLINDNESS.

CHROMOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom'ch²rom'o²ps-i²a². See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPTOMETER, n. Krom'o²p-to²m'o²t u²r. From *χρῶμα*, color, *ὁπτεω*, to see, and *μετρεω*, a measure. Of A. Weber, a contrivance for testing the acuity of the sense of color; consisting of a number of series of pieces of colored paper in a series for each color, increasing in size in a definite ratio, fixed on a black background. The distance at which the color of each piece can be distinguished constitutes an index of the acuity of color perception. [F.]

CHROMOPTOMETRY, n. Krom'o²p-to²m'o²t ri³. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY.

CHROMOSO-CHROMIC, adj. Krom'os'o²-krom'i²k. Containing chromium both as a trivalent and as a bivalent radicle. [B.] C-c, oxide. A compound of chromium sesquioxide and chromous oxide of variable composition according to Fischer, Cr_2O_4 ; a black powder. [B, 3(a), 24; B, 270.]

CHROMOSOMES (Waldyer), n. pl. Krom'o-somz. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *σώμα*, a body. See CHROMATID and FIBRIL.

CHROMOSPORES, n. pl. Krom'o-sporz. Lat., *chromosporae*, *chromospori*. From *χρῶμα*, color, and *σπορα*, a seed. Fr., *chromasporis*. A group of *Ascomycetes*, embracing all the genera having color spots and forming a series parallel to the *Leucospori* of Fries. [B, 121(a), 24.]

CHROMOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom'ch²rom'o²spo²-ri-um. An undetermined genus of *Uromyces*, made by C. L. de Bary, but not by some to the genus *Uredo*, by others considered as the gonidia of the lichens, while others regard it as made up of young *Chlorella*. [B, 121(a), 24.]

CHROMOSTEATODES (Lat.), adj. Krom'ch²rom'o²stea²-to²-des. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromosteatodes*. From *χρῶμα*, color, *στεα*, tallow, and *ειδω*, to observe. Resembling colored tallow; as a n., a form of steatosis in which the serum is abnormally colored. [G, 16.]

CHROMOSULFAT (Ger.), n. Krom'o-sulf a²t. Chromous sulphate. [B, 270.]

CHROMOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom'ch²rom'o²s-u²m-um. A distinct variety of chromium imagined to exist in the chromous compounds. [B.]

CHROMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Krom'ch²rom'o²s-us. Chromous; with the name of a base, the chromite of that base. [B.]

CHROMOTARTARIC ACID, n. Krom'o-ta²r-ta²r'i²k. A compound, $C_4H_6CrO_6$, formed by adding tartaric acid to a warm solution of acid potassium chromate, neutralizing with lead acetate, and then precipitating with hydrogen sulphide. [B, 2(a), 24.]

CHROMOUS, adj. Krom'u²s. Lat., *chromosus*. Fr., *chromoux*. Containing chromium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]—C, acid. The supposititious acid from which the chromites may be regarded as derived. [B.]—C, bromide, etc. See under CHROMIUM bromide, etc.

CHROMOXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'o²x-u²d. Chromic oxide; chromium sesquioxide. The term is used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the chromic oxy-salts; thus, *schwefelsaures C.* is chromic sulphate. [B.]—Arsensaures C. Chromic arsenate. [B.]—C'hydrat. Chromic hydroxide. [B, 270.] See CHROMIUM hydroxide. C'kali. A compound of chromic oxide and potassium. [B.] C'salz. A chromic salt. [B, 270.]—Chrom-saures C. Chromium chromate. [B.] Essigsaures C. Chromic acetate. [B.] Phosphorsaures C. Chromic phosphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM phosphate. Salpetersaures C. Chromic nitrate. [B.] See CHROMIUM nitrate. Schwefelsaures C. Chromic sulphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM sulphate.—Schwefelsaures C'kali. Chromium and potassium sulphate. [B.]

CHROMOXYDUL (Ger.), n. Krom'o²x-u²d-ul. Chromous oxide; with a qualifying adjective, a chromous oxy-salt. [B.]—C'hydrat. Chromous hydroxide. [B, 270.] See CHROMIUM hydroxide. C'oxyd. See CHROMOSO-CHROMIC oxide.—C'salz. A chromous salt. [B.] Essigsaures C. Chromous acetate. [B.] See CHROMIUM acetate.—Phosphorsaures C. Chromous phosphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM phosphate. Salzsaures C. Chromous chloride. [B, 270.]—Schwefelsaures C. Chromous sulphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM sulphate.

CHROMSÄURE (Ger.), n. Krom'zoi²-e². Chromic acid. [B.]—C'anhydrid. Chromic anhydride; chromium trioxide. [B.]—C'hydrat. True chromic acid. [B, 270.] C'lösung. Solution of chromic acid. [a, 24.] See under ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

CHROMULE [De Candolle] (Fr.), n. Krom'u²l. Lat., *chromula*. Chlorophyll. [B, 19, 121(a), 24.]

CHROMUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom'(ch²rom'o²s-u²m-um). See CHROMIUM.

CHROMYL, n. Krom'i²l. Fr., *chromyle*. Ger., C. A bivalent radicle, CrO_2 , occurring in chromic acid, which may be regarded as the dihydroxide of c., $CrO_2(OH)_2 = H_2CrO_4$. [B.]—C, chloride, C, dichloride. Syn.: *chromium dioxide*, *dichloride*. A liquid, CrO_2 , commonly called chromic anhydride (q. v.), appearing red by transmitted light, and nearly black by reflected light, and readily decomposing with combustion on contact with phosphorus, sulphur, and many organic bodies. It may be considered as derived from chromium trioxide by substituting 2 atoms of chlorine for oxygen, or from chromic acid by substituting 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 of hydroxyl. [B, 3, 158(a), 24.]

CHRONIC, adj. Kro²n'i²k. Gr., *χρόνιος* (from *χρόνος*, duration). Lat., *chronicus*, *longus*. Fr., *chronique*. Ger., *chronisch*, *langwierig*. It., *cronico*, *ineterato*. Sp., *crónico*. Lingering, of long duration; that which lasts a long time, in opposition to that which is acute.

CHRONICITY, n. Kro²n'i²s'i²t'i². Fr., *chronicité*. The state or condition of being chronic. [L, 49, 107.]

CHRONICUS (Lat.)—CHRONIUS (Lat.), adj's. Kro²n'ch²rom'i²-i² (kro²n'i²s-i², kro²n'i²s-i²). See CHRONIC.

CHRONIZOIC, adj. Kro²n'i²zo'i²k. From *χρονίζω*, to endure. Fr., *chronizique*. Capable of preservation for a length of time; suitable for being kept ready made in the shops (and of medicinal preparations). [L, 41(a), 21.]

CHRONIZOOSPORE (Pringsheim), n. Kro²n'i²zo'o²spo²r. From *χρόνιος*, of long duration, *ζῶον*, a living organism, and *σπορά*, a seed. Fr., c. A zoospore that remains dormant for a period after its formation, awaiting ultimate development. [B, 121(a), 24.]

CHRONOGRAPH, n. Kro²n'o²-gra²f. From *χρόνος*, time, and *γραφειν*, to write. Fr., *chronographe*. An instrument for registering minute periods of time in physiological experiments by means of a tuning fork of a known rate of vibration. In Deppress's the tuning-fork is included in an electrical circuit and vibrates during the passage of the current, and a fine writing style attached to the magnet records the number of vibrations. [A, 429.] Cf. MYOGRAPH.

CHRONOGYNEA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²n'ch²rom'i²o-to²-ji²ngu²ni²-a². From *χρόνος*, time, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *chronogyne*. Menstruation. [A, 322, 385.]

CHRONONOSUS (Lat.), **CHRONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kro²n'ch²rom'i²o²n-o²s-i² (n's f. kro²n'o²pa²thi²a²). From *χρόνος*, time, and *νοσος* or *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *maladie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Krankheit*. It., *malattia cronica*. Sp., *enfermedad crónica*. A chronic disease. [A, 322.]

CHRONOSCOPE, n. Kro²n'o²-skop. From *χρόνος*, time, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Fr., c. Ger., *Chronoskop*. See CHRONOMETER.

CHRONOTHERMAL (S. Diekmann), adj. Kro²n'o²ther-ma²l. From *χρόνος*, time, and *θερμ*, heat. Pertaining to changes of the bodily temperature considered in their relations to health and disease. [Brit. and For. Med. Rev., 1876(a), 250.]

CHROOCOCCACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²n'ch²rom'o²ko²-ka²ke²-kva². See *ko²ke²-ka²ke²*. From *χρόνος*, color, and *κοκκος*, a berry.

Of Nageli, an order of *Algae* containing such as bear the *Euche* fungi, comprising *Chroococcoides*, *Chlorosphaerium*, *Mesomorpha*, *Synchroococcus*, *Chrootheca*, and *Aphanococcus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CHROOLEPIDACEOUS, adj. *Kroolepida* a shrub. Resembling or belonging to the *Chroolepidae*.

CHROOLEPIDEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kroolepida* a shrub. *Chroolepidae*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *λεπίς*, a scale. (Ger. *Chroolepidaceae*.) A family of chlorophyllaceous *Algae* related to the *Tranformaceae*, but distinguished by the red or brownish color of the cell contents. [B. 19.]

CHROOLEPOGONIDIUM (Nylander) (Lat.), n. n. *Kroolepogonidium*. A family of chlorophyllaceous *Algae* related to the *Tranformaceae*, but distinguished by the red or brownish color of the cell contents. [B. 19.]

CHROOLEPOID, adj. *Kroolepoid*. Fr., *chroolepide*. See *CHROOLEPIDACEOUS*.

CHROOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kroopsia*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *ὥψις*, sight. Fr., *chroopsie*. Ger., *Chroopsie*. See *CHROMOPTISIA*.

CHROOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kroostroma*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *στρώμα*, a layer. Fr., *chroostrome*. A species of microscopic Fungus referred by Fries to the genus *Achitonum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CHROS (Lat.), n. n. *Kros*. From *χρῶς* (-is). Gr., *χρῶς*. Of Galen, the surface of the body, the skin or its color; of others, the soft parts in general. [A. 325; L. 84, 94.]

CHROTIC, adj. *Krotik*. From *χρῶς* (see *CHROS*). Ger., *chrotat*. Of or belonging to the skin. [J. 1, 197.]

CHROTOPLASTEN (Haeckel) (Ger.), n. pl. *Krotoplasten*. From *χρῶς* (see *CHROS*), and *πλαστέον*, to form. Cells forming a lining or covering, whether on external or internal surfaces; nearly synonymous with epithelial cells. [J. 30.]

CHROTOSIA (C. G. Kühn) (Lat.), n. f. *Krotosia*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *ὥψις*, sight. See *CHROMOPTISIA*.

CHROZOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Krozophora*. From *χρῶς*, color, to stain, and *φορέω*, to bear. Of Necker, a genus of the *Crotaceae*, order *Euphorbiaceae*; assigned to the *Tournefortia* by Baillon. [B. 12, 121 (a, 24).] *C. tinctoria*. A species cultivated in the south of France. It furnishes litmus. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CHROZOPHOREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Krozophoree*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *φορέω*, to bear. A subtribe of the *Crotaceae*. [a, 24.]

CHRUPSIA [Beer] (Lat.), n. f. *Krupsia*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *ὥψις*, vision. Fr., *chupsie*. See *CHROMOPTISIA*.

CHRYDINE, n. *Krydin*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chrydin*. Of Muller, a dark-violet matter (constitution undetermined) formed by the action of sulphuric acid on chrysamic acid; soluble in aqueous potash and precipitated by hydrochloric acid as a gelatinous mass. [B. 2, a, 24; L. 108.]

CHRYSA [Rutisque] (Lat.), n. f. *Krisa*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. Of Torrey and Gray, a section of the genus *Coptis*, constituted by *Coptis trifolia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. borealis*, *C. fibrosa*. See *COPTIS trifolia*.

CHRYSALEDE (Fr.), n. *Krisalede*. See *CHRYSALE*.

CHRYSALEDO-CONTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. *Krisalede-o-kourné*. See *CHRYSALEDE*.

CHRYSALE (Lat.), *CHRYSALE* (Lat.), n. f. *Krisale*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. (Gen., *chrysalis* (-is), *allos* (-is), Gr., *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood.) Fr., *chrysalide*. Ger., *Puppe*. It., *crisalide*, *ninfa*. Sp., *crisalida*, *ninfa*. Syn.: *pupa*, *nympha*, *aurilia*. An insect in the second (caterpillar) stage of its development. [A. 301; L. 94.]

CHRYSALEOMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Krisale-o-malaxie*. Milky cataract. [L. 82.]

CHRYSALEOMÉLANIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. *Krisale-o-malaxie*. Black cataract. [L. 82.]

CHRYSALEIDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Krisaleideus*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. (See *CHRYSALE*.) Fr., *chrysalide*. Ger., *Puppe*. It., *crisalide*. Sp., *crisalida*. Syn.: *pupa*, *nympha*, *aurilia*. A folded sear to resemble the pupa of an insect (said of the seed-lobes of plants). [B. 19 (a, 24); L. 41.]

CHRYSALEIC ACID, n. *Krisaleide*. Fr., *acide chrysalique*. See *DINITRAMIDOBENZOLIC ACID*.

CHRYSAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. *Krisamin-säure*. Fr., *chrysamine*. [a, 24.]

CHRYSAMMATE, n. *Krisaminat*. A salt of chrysamic acid. [a, 24.]

CHRYSAMMIC ACID, n. *Krisamin*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. Fr., *acide chrysamique*. Ger., *Chrysaminsäure*. Syn.: *tetranitrochrysin*, *tetranitrochrysinic acid*. A dibasic acid, $C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH)_2$, derived from aloes or from the action of nitric acid on chrysamic acid. It forms yellow crystals, slightly soluble in water. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAMMIDE, n. *Krisamin*. Fr., *chrysamide*. A compound, $C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH)_2$, crystallizing in indigo-blue needles of a fine coppery lustre. [B. 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAMMIDIC ACID, n. *Krisamin*. Fr., *acide chrysamidique*. Syn.: *ammonio-chrysammic acid*. An acid, isomeric with ammonium chrysamate, of the formula $C_{14}H_2N_2O_8$ = $NH_4C_{14}H_2NO_7$, formed by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on a boiling solution of chrysamide, forming dark-colored acicular crystals, which change to an olive-green on drying. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAMMINIC ACID, n. *Krisamin*. Fr., *acide chrysamminique*. See *CHRYSAMMIC ACID*.

CHRYSAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. *Krisamin-säure*. Fr., *chrysamine*. See *CHRYSAMMIC ACID*.

CHRYSANILIC ACID, n. *Krisanil*. Fr., *acide chrysanilique*. Ger., *Chrysanilsäure*. Of Fries, a product of the decomposition of indigo blue by an alkali; it crystallizes in needles in starchy groups; is sparingly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol. When it is dissolved in an excess of alkali, the fluid becomes greenish, and, if it is left exposed to the air, an indigo-like layer is formed on the surface. [B. 2 (a, 24); L. 30.]

CHRYSANILINE, n. *Krisanil*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chrysanilin*. Syn.: *diamidophenylamine*. A yellow coloring matter derived from aniline. It is a well-defined base and forms two series of salts. According to Anschütz [Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch., 1884, p. 133, in Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc., March, 1885, p. 83], it has the composition $C_{12}H_{11}N_3$. According to some, there is another compound of this name, $C_{20}H_{11}N_3$. [B. 2, 158 (a, 24); B. 270.] *C. dinitrate*. A compound of nitric acid and aniline, $C_6H_5(NO_2)_2NH_2$; prepared by the action of ammonia on dinitrochlorobenzene. It forms greenish-yellow crystals, which melt at 182° C. [Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir., Sept. 21, 1885, p. 605.]

CHRYSANISIC ACID, n. *Krisanis*. Fr., *acide chrysanisique*. Ger., *Chrysanissäure*. Syn.: *dinitroparamidobenzoic acid*. A strong monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2CO_2H$, crystallizing in shining golden-yellow needles. It sublimes at 259° C.; is somewhat soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in cold water. It is obtained by heating dinitroanisic acid with aqueous ammonia. [B. 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSANTHE (Fr.), adj. *Kreza*. See *CHRYSANTHES*.

CHRYSANTHELLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Krisanthellum*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. A genus of annual composite herbs, tribe *Helianthaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] *C. indicum*. David's flower; indigenous to India, where it is used in brain diseases, calculous affections, and melancholia. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

CHRYSANTHÈME (Fr.), adj. *Kreza*. Resembling the *Chrysanthemum*; as a n., see *CHRYSANTHEMUM*. [a, 24.] *C. à carène*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM carinatum*. *C. à couronnes*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM coronarium*. *C. à fleurs blanches*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum*. *C. à grandes fleurs*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM grandiflorum*. *C. alvéolaire*. A variety of *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [L. 41.] *C. carné*. The *Pyrethrum carneum* (rosamum). [L. 41.] *C. de l'Inde*, *C. des Indes*. The *Chrysanthemum indicum* (*Pyrethrum indicum*). [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).] *C. des jardins*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM coronarium*. *C. des moissons*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM segetum*. *C. japonais*. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM indicum*. *C. multicaule*. The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. pompon*. See *C. de l'Inde*. *C. renouéculaire*. A variety of *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [L. 41.] *C. rose*. See *C. carné*.

CHRYSANTHEMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Krisanthemee*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. 1. Of Cassini, a division of the *Anthemideae*, comprising the subdivisions (families) *Artemisiaceae*, *Cotuleae*, *Tanacetaceae*, and the *C. vera* (including *Gymnocline*, *Pyrethrum*, *Coleostephus*, *Inmelia*, *Glebionis*, *Pinardia*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Matricaria*, and *Lidbeckia*). 2. Of Lessing, a division embracing *Lidbeckia*, *Steirodiscus*, *Schistostephus*, *Gamolepis*, *Coinogyne*, *Egletes*, *Xanthocephalum*, *Phymospermum*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Phalacrodiscus*, *Matricaria*, *Pyrethrum*, *Gymnocline*, *Ismelia*, *Pinardia*, *Villanora*, *Chlamysperma*, *Dimorphotheca*, *Castalis*, and *Arnoldia*. 3. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Anthemideae*. 4. Of Spach, a family including *Abrotanella*, *Stilpnophyllum*, *Oligosporus*, *Artemisia*, *Absinthium*, *Humula*, *Crossostephus*, and *Adenosolen*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *ANTHEMIDEAE*.

CHRYSANTHEMOUS, adj. *Krisanthemus*. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Resembling the *Chrysanthemum*. [a, 24.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Krisanthemum*. From *χρῶς*, color, and *αἶμα*, blood. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Ger., *Wucherblume*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of composite plants having heterogamous heads and involucre imbricated and hemispherical and composed of scales with membranous margins. The receptacles are naked and there is no pappus. There are 150 species cultivated in all parts of the world, but chiefly natives of China. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).] *C. africanum*. The *Tigridis erecta*. [B. 275 (a, 24); L. 119.] *C. annuum* (Ascherson). Syn.: *Tanacetum annuum* (Linnaeus). An annual species, used like *C. vulgare*. [B. 270.] *C. aquaticum* (Linnaeus). *C. aquaticum* (Linnaeus). *C. bipartitum* (Herm.). The *Bidens bipartita*. [B. 200.] *C. balsamita* (Ascherson). Fr., *menthe de cog*, *grand baume*. Ger., *Fräuleinwurz*, *Mariablatt*, *romasche*. Syn.: *Tanacetum balsamita* (Linnaeus). *Balsamita major* (Desfontaines). *Pyrethrum tanacetum* (De Candolle). Ale-cost, costmary, indigenous to Asia Minor and Persia. The var. *majus*, naturalized in Europe, has a very aromatic herb, which was formerly official as *herba balsamita* (see *mentha hortensis*, seu *costi hortorum*), and is still used as a domestic remedy and as a condiment. [B. 270.] *C. burridgeanum*. See *C. carinatum*. *C. capense* (Ascherson). Syn.: *Matricaria capensis* (Linnaeus) (seu *africana* (Bergius)). A South African species, used as an antispasmodic. [B. 270.] *C. carinatum*. Fr., *chrysanthème à carène*. Syn.: *C. burridgeanum*, *tricolor* (C. A. species found in northern Africa. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *C. chamomilla* (Bernhardi). See *MATRICARIA chamomilla*. *C. cinerariifolium*. See *C. turkestanum*. *C. coccineum* (Willdenow). See *C. roseum*. *C. coronarium*. Fr., *chrysanthème des jardins* ou *à couronnes*. Ger., *Gartenwucherblume*. Syn.: *Pinardia coronaria* (Less.). The *χρῶς* of Dioscorides, the crown-daisy, Sicilian c.; a species common in southern Europe. The flowers are used for jaundice and as a discutient. [A. 490 (a, 21); B. 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *C. cotula folio*. See *EUPHRAZIA cotula*. *C. Diocoridis*. See *C. coronarium*. *C. frutescens* (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Pyrethrum frutescens* (Willdenow). A plant found in the Canary Islands. The

root is sometimes known in commerce as *radix pyrethri*, occurring with that of *Anagelites pyrethrum*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.] **C. fruticosum**. 1. Of Catesby, the *Borreria frutescens*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a species growing in southern Africa, resembling *Achillea millefolium* and used like chamomile. [B, 215, 270.] **C. grandiflorum**. Fr. *chrysanthème à grandes fleurs*. A species from the Canaries, flowering the greater part of the year. [B, 19.] **C. incanum** [Thunberg]. A plant found at the Cape of Good Hope, having a strong pungent odor and bitter aromatic taste; used medicinally by the natives. [A, 490 (a, 21).] **C. indicum** [Linnaeus]. **C. indicum annuum**. Fr. *chrysanthème de l'Inde*. A species indigenous to India and China; the ordinary cultivated c. of the gardens. The Chinese used it medicinally in infusion. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.] **C. inodorum** [Linnaeus]. Syn. *Matricaria inodorum*. *Pyrethrum inodorum*. Wild chamomile; a very common plant resembling chamomile and often substituted for it. [A, 490 (a, 21).] **C. japonicum** [Thunberg]. Fr. *chrysanthème japonais*. See *C. indicum*. **C. latifolium brasiliense**. The *Heliopsis tuberosus*. [B, 39.] **C. leucanthemum** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *chrysanthème à fleurs blanches*. Ger. *grosse Weissblume*, *grosse römische Kamille*. Syn.: *Leucanthemum vulgare* Lamarck; *Tanacetum leucanthemum* [Schultz]. The ox-eye daisy, common American daisy, white-weed, of Europe and America. The herb and flowers



THE CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. [A, 327.]

were formerly official under the name of *herba et flores bellidis majoris*. The young sprouts are eaten in Italy as salad. The plant acts as a diuretic and is said to be a specific against fleas. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. majus** [Ascherson]. See *C. balsamita*. **C. Marshallii** [Ascherson]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum roseum*. A Caucasian species, closely allied to *C. roseum* and likewise furnishing Persian insect powder. [B, 270.] **C. montanum**. A species growing in the mountains of France. [B, 71, 275 (a, 24).] **C. Myconis** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum Myconis* [Mösch]. Tongue-leaved c.; found in southern Europe. The flowers were formerly official under the name of *flores bellidis luteae*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.] **C. parthenium** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum parthenium*, *Matricaria parthenium* (seu odorata). Feverfew; a plant common in Europe and the East. The herb and flowers (*herba et summitatis matricariae* [seu *pyrethri*]) have been used in indigestion, suppressed menses, hysterical cramps, intermittent fever, and worms, and applied to swollen breasts and painful tumors. It is said to preserve meat from putrefaction. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 45.] **C. praecox** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum parthenium* [Willdenow]. An Oriental species, used like *C. parthenium*. [B, 270.] **C. roseum**. Syn.: *Pyrethrum seu Tanacetum* [Schultz] *caruicum*. A perennial species growing in the Caucasus and northern Persia. The flower-heads constitute the ordinary Caucasian or Persian insect powder. [B, 270.] **C. Roxburghii**. An East Indian species, cultivated in Europe. The flowers are used in China and India, in infusion and syrup, like chamomile flowers; also as a masticatory. The natives of the Deccan use it, combined with black pepper, in gonorrhoea. [A, 479; B, 172 (a, 24).] **C. segetum** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *chrysanthème des moissons*. Ger. *gemeine Wucherblume*. Syn.: *Pyrethrum segetum* [Michaux]. Corn-marigold; a native of Great Britain, yielding a yellow coloring matter. [B, 19, 180, 275.] **C. sinense** [Sabine]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum sinense*. A species closely allied to *C. indicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24); B, 270.] **C. tricolor**. See *C. variegatum*. **C. turkestanicum** [Vis]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum cinerariifolium* [Trevir]. A plant found in Dalmatia, from the flower-heads of which the inhabitants prepare Dalmatian insect powder, regarded as superior to ordinary (Persian) insect powder. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.] **C. vulgare** [Bernhardt]. Fr. *tanaisie*, *herbe aux vers*. Ger. *Rainfarn*, *Kraut*, *Wunderkraut*. Syn.: *Tanacetum vulgare* [Linnaeus]. Common tansy; a perennial species indigenous to Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in America. The camphoraceous flower-heads were formerly official as *flores tanacetii*, and are still used as an anthelmintic. [B, 270.] **C. Willemottii** [Duchartre]. See *C. turkestanicum*. Common garden-c. A variety of *C. sinense*. [B, 275.] **Corn-marigold** c. See *C. segetum*. [L, 34.] **Feverfew** c. The *C. parthenium*. [B, 275.] **Mountain** c. See *C. montanum*. **Scentless** c. The *C. inodorum*. [B, 275.] **Sicilian** c. The *C. coronarium*. [B, 275.] **Yellow and crimson** c. See *C. carinatum*.

CHRYSANthemUS (Lat.), **CHRYsANTHES** (Lat.), adj's. *Krisch²ru²s²a²n²a²n²th²e²m²u²s²a²n²*, -th²e²th²a²s. Gr. *χρυσανθῆς*. Fr. *chrysanthème*. Ger. *goldblühend*, *goldblumig*. Having golden-yellow flowers. [A, 322.]

CHRYsANTHOUS, adj. *Kris²s²a²n²thu²s*. See **CHRYsANTHES**.

CHRYsAROBIN, n. *Kris²s²a²r²ob²i²n*. From *χρυσός*, golden, and *arabot²*, v. s. Lat. *chrysarobinum* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.] Fr. *chrysarobine*. Ger., C. It., *chrysarobina*. Syn.: *araroba* [Br. Ph.], *tin-powder*, *Po du Bahia*. A crystalline powder, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, obtained from the *Andira araroba* (q. v.), containing, according to age and condition, resin, woody fibre, chrysophanic acid, and other principles not well determined. When first obtained it is bitter, yellowish, insoluble in water, but highly soluble in solutions of caustic alkalies and in benzene. When purified, it is without taste or odor, nearly insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether and in boiling benzene. It melts at 162° C. and sublimes on ignition. It dissolves in solutions of alkalies and in sulphuric acid, separating again when the solution is poured into water. It is easily converted into chrysophanic acid, and, when distilled with zinc-dust, yields methylanthracene. C. is a gastro-intestinal irritant and has been recommended as of value in causing large discharges of bile. It is used externally in skin diseases, being often employed in psoriasis, chronic eczema, and leprosy. [B, 5 (a, 24).] **C. ointment**. Fr. *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *C. salbe*. See **Unguentum CHRYSAROBINI**.

CHRYsAROBINUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kris²sch²ru²s²a²r²a²b²i²n²* (b²e²h²u²b²u²m²). See **CHRYsAROBIN** - **Unguentum chrysarobini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *Chrysarobinsalbe*. An ointment made of 1 part of chrysarobin and 9 parts of benzoated lard. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

CHRYsATRIC ACID, n. *Kris²s²a²tri²k*. Ger., *Chrysatriinsäure*. Syn.: *aloeretic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies on chrysamic acid. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHRYsAUGID.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kris²sch²ru²s²a²j²(a²u²g²)-i²d²e²(a²e²)*. A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CHRYsAZIN, n. *Kris²s²a²z²i²n*. From *χρυσός*, golden. A substance, $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_{14}H_8(OH)_2O_2$, occurring in the form of reddish-brown acicular crystals or golden laminae, melting at 191° C.; a variety of dioxanthraquinone. [B, 2, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSE (Lat.), n. f. *Kris²(ch²ru²s²)e²(a²)*. Gr., *χρυσή*. A plaster mentioned by Paulus Ægineta; consisting of frankincense, plumous alum, rosin, and orpiment; the orpiment to be triturated with oil and vinegar. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CHRYSEIDE (Fr.), n. *Krez²a²ed*. See **CHRYSEIS**.

CHRYSEIDE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kris²sch²ru²s²e²-i²d²e²(e²a²e²)*. Of Cassini (1820), a section of the *Centauree*, comprising *Chryseis*, *Cyanopsis*, *Goniocaulon*, and *Voluntaria*. In his classification of 1826, the section includes *Splachnum*, *Goniocaulon*, *Voluntaria*, *Cyanopsis*, *Cyanastrum*, *Chrysis*, *Kentrophyllum*, and *Hohenwartha*, and in 1830 he added *Alophium*. Spach adopts the second classification. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSEIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kris²sch²ru²s²e²(a²i²s²)*. Gen., *chryseidos* (-is). From *χρυσός*, a favorite slave of Agamemnon. Fr. *chryseide*. Ger., *Goldbrachsen*. 1. Of Cassini, a genus of the family *Centauree*. 2. See **AMBERBOA**. 3. See **ESCHSCHOLTZIA**. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **C. centaureum** [Kostl.]. See **CENTAUREA centaureum**.

CHRYSELECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kris²sch²ru²s²e²(e²h²al²e²k²)-tru²m²tru²m²*. From *χρυσός*, golden, and *ἤλεκτρον*, amber. Fr., *chryselectre*. See **AMBERA flava**.

CHRYSENE, n. *Kris²en*. From *χρυσός*, golden. Fr., *chrysene*. Ger., *Chrysen*. It., *crisene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$, forming bright-yellow shining scales, obtained from that portion of coal-tar which boils at above the boiling point of anthracene. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in carbon sulphide, more freely in benzene. It melts at 230° C. When boiled with alcohol and a small quantity of nitric acid, it is obtained colorless. [B, 2, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSIDE (Fr.), n. *Krez²ed*. See **CHRYsis** (2d def.). **C. enflammée**. See **CHRYsis ignata**.

CHRYSIDE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kris²sch²ru²s²-i²d²e²(e²a²e²)*. See **CHRYSIDID.E**.

CHRYSIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kris²(ch²ru²s²)-i²d²-e²(e²s²)*. See **CHRYSIDID.E**.

CHRYSIDES [Ampère] (Fr.), n. pl. *Krez²ed*. From *χρυσός*, gold. A class of metals, including gold, rhodium, iridium, platinum, and palladium. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHRYSIDID.E [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kris²(ch²ru²s²)-i²d²-i²d²(e²a²e²)*. Fr., *chrysidides*, *chrysidans*. Ger., *goldwespen*. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 196.]

CHRYsIN, n. *Kris²i²n*. Fr., *chryisine*. Ger., C. A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O$, extracted from the buds of the poplar; forming bright-yellow, tabular crystals that melt at 275° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CHRYsINDIN, n. *Kris²i²nd²i²n*. A product obtained by Mulder by the decomposition of chrysamic acid with ammonia. [B, 2 (a, 24).] **C. ammoniac** [Mulder]. See C.

CHRYsINIC ACID, n. *Kris²i²n²i²k*. Fr., *acide chrysinique*. See **CHRYsIN**.

CHRYsION (Lat.), n. n. *Kris²sch²ru²s²-i²²i²n²*. A generic name proposed by Spach for *Deschidium*, a section of the genus *Fida*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In alchemy, gold. [B, 50.]

CHRYsITEEA [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. *Kris²sch²ru²s²-i²²p²e²p²u²a²*. From *χρυσίτης*, a stoic philosopher, who was said to have first used the plant. The figwort. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYsIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kris²ch²ru²s²-i²s²*. Gen., *chrysidos* (-is). From *χρυσός*, gold. Fr., *chryside*, *guêpe dorée* (3d def.). Ger.,

CHRYSOCHLORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)
clorich²lor'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Insectivora vera*. [L. 12]

CHRYSOLEPIC ACID, n. $\text{Kr}^{12}\text{s o-l}^2\text{p}^{12}\text{k}$. From χρυσός, gold, and λεπίς, a flake. Fr., *acide chrysolepique*. See PICRIC ACID.

O, no; **O**², not; **O**³, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**², the; **E**, like oo in too; **U**², plus; **U**³, hull; **U**⁴, full; **U**⁵, urn; **U**⁶, like ü (German).

CHRYOSPLENTE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-splen²-e (splen²-e²-e²-e²). Or Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Ilex* *chrysosplen*, comprising the *Chrysosplenium* and *Astille* or an 1845 *Oreostrophe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYOSPLENUM (Lat., n. n. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-splen²-um (splen²-um²-um²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *σπένος*, a spike. Fr. *chrysosplenium*. Ger. *gelbholz*. Sp. *chrysosplendo*. Having yellow flowers disposed in ears or spikes. [L, 116.]

CHRYOSPOR (Lat., n. f. pl. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-spor²-os (spor²-os²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *σπόρ*, a seed. A tribe of the *Cicadaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYOSTACHYUS (Lat., adj. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-stach²-us (stach²-us²-us²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *στέγος*, a spike. Fr. *chrysostachys*. Ger. *gelbholz*. Sp. *chrysostachys*. Having yellow flowers disposed in ears or spikes. [L, 116.]

CHRYOSTERNUS (Lat., adj. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-stern²-us (stern²-us²-us²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *στέγος*, the breast. Fr. *chryosterne*. Having a golden yellow breast. [L, 116.]

CHRYOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-stom²-e (stom²-e²-e²). Having a golden-colored mouth. [L, 116.]

CHRYSTHALES (Lat., n. n. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-th²-a²-les (th²-a²-les²). Gr. *χρυσόθαλας*. Probably the *Sedum villosum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSTHRICE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-thri's²-e (thri's²-e²-e²). See CHRYSTHRICEE.

CHRYSTIN (Garrod) (Lat., n. f. pl. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-tin²-e (tin²-e²-e²). A subfamily of the *Pittacidae*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSTIS (Lat., adj. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-tis (tis²-e²-e²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *οἶς*, the ear. Fr. *chrysothe*. Having golden-yellow ears. [L, 116.]

CHRYSTRICHE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-tri's²-e (tri's²-e²-e²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *τρίχ*, the hair. 1. Of Reichenbach (who wrote it *Chrysothrix*), a subdivision of the *Cyperaceae*, comprising *Lepidocarpus*, *Chondrocarpum*, *Chorizanthe*, and *Chrysothrix*. 2. Of Nees (who wrote it *Chrysothrix*), a tribe of the *Cyperaceae*, consisting of *Chrysothrix*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOXYLON (Lat., n. n. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-xyl²-on (xyl²-on²-on²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ξύλον*, wood. 1. A genus of the *Leguminosae*, corresponding to the *Platymenia* of Benth. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A South American rubaceous tree, referred to *Pagania* (Klotzsch) or *Honoria* (Weddell). [B, 19, 12 (a, 24).] 3. *C. febrifugum* (Weddell). A species found in the Andes of Bolivia. The bitter, greenish-brown bark is used by the natives as a remedy for intermittent fever. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHRYSTALLION (Lat., n. n. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-stall²-ion (stall²-ion²-ion²). An ancient name for the *Pulicaria dysentericus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSTULCA (Lat., n. f. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-ul²-ka². From *χρυσός*, gold, and *τέλειν*, to drink. Fr. *chrysulée*. An old name for nitrohydrochloric acid, from its dissolving gold. [A, 301, 322, 385; Koppe (a, 24).]

CHRYSTUN (Lat., n. n. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-stun²-um (stun²-um²-um²). Gr. *χρυσόστυν*. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium or a certain medicated pessary. [A, 325.]

CHRYSTURUS (Lat., adj. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-tur²-us (tur²-us²-us²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr. *chrysura*. Having the tail or caudal fins of a golden-yellow color. [L, 41.]

CHRYSTUS (Lat., n. m. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-stus²-us (stus²-us²-us²). See CHRYSTUS.

CHRYSYMENIE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kri'sch²ru's-o-o²-me²-nie²-e (me²-nie²-e²). Fr. *chrysménies*. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Splachnaceae*, including *Chrysmenia*, *Chondrosiphon*, and *Holoscia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHTHON (Lat., n. f. Thon²-on (ch²thon). Gen., *chthon'os* (-is). Gr. *χθών*. See HUMUS.

CHTHONOGENE (Fr.), adj. Ton-o-zhe'n. From *χθών*, the soil, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Earthy; forming oxides called earths (said of metals). [L, 41.]

CHTHONOGRAPHY, n. Thon-o-g'ra-f'i-j². Lat., *chthonographia* (from *χθών*, the soil, and *γραφειν*, to write). Fr. *chthonographie*. Ger., *Bodenkunde*. The science of soils. [A, 322.]

CHTHONOSOSLOGY, n. Thon-o-nos-o²-lo-g'i-j². Lat., *chthonosologia* (from *χθών*, the soil, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *chthonosologie*. Ger., *geographische Nosologie*. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases. [A, 322.]

CHTHONOPHAGIA (Lat., n. f. Thon²-on (ch²thon)-o-o²-fa²-ga²-i-j²-a². From *χθών*, the soil, and *φαγειν*, to eat. A morbid propensity to eat dirt. [D, 5.]

CHU (Lat., n. m. Ku²-chu²). See CHUS.

CHUCHAT, n. In Peru, the *Agave americana*. [A, 21.]

CHUCHOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Shu²-shot-ma²-n². Syn.: *voix chuchotée*. Whispering voice; a vocal abnormality observed in cases of relaxation of the glottis with insufficient approximation of the vocal bands; the vowel sounds have a rustling quality. [A, 385.]—**Bruit de c**. An abnormal vocal sound heard on auscultation, apparently coming from directly beneath the observer's ear. [L, 49.]

CHUCHU, n. In Brazil, the *Nierenbergia hippomanica*, also a febrile disease of horses produced by their eating the plant. [B, 270.]

CHUCKENWORT, n. Chu²-k'e²-wu²-rt. In Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]

CHUCKY-CHEESE, n. Chu²-k'i²-chez. In Devonshire, England, the fruit of *Malva silvestris* and the young leaves of *Crataegus oxyacantha*. [A, 505.]

CHUFA (Sp., n. Chu²-fa). The *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CHUFAS (Sp., n. pl. Chu²-fa's). The edible tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUHARA (Hind., n. The *Pharus dactylifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHU-HOA-MU (Chin., n. The *Pteronia tomentosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUICHUNCHULLI, n. In Peru, the root of *Ionidium microphyllum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUKÁRASÁKA (Beng.), n. The *Rumex vesicarius*. [A, 479.]

CHUKRASI (Hind., n. The *Chickrassia tabularis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUKRASIA (Lat., n. f. Chu²-kra's²-i-a². See CHICKRASSIA.—**C. tabularis**. See CHICKRASSIA *tabularis*.

CHU LAN (Chin., n. The leaves of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* and of *Aglaia odorata*; used to scent teas. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CHULARIOSE, n. Ku²-la²-ri-ose. See LENTULOSE.

CHULBRY (Tart., n. The *Sambucus chinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHULCO, n. The *Oxalis gigantea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHULINE (Fr.), n. Shu²-len. See SORLIN.

CHULQUISA, n. In Peru, the *Laplacea quinoderma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUMAB, n. In Africa, the *Ruta graveolens*. [L, 105.]

CHUMADO, n. In Abyssinia, the musana bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CHUMBELEE, **CHUMBELI** (Hind., n's. The *Jasminum grandiflorum*. [B, 19, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUMBO (Port., n. Chum'bo. Lead. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CHUMO, n. In South America, a kind of bread prepared with potatoes. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUMPACA, **CHUMPACAM**, **CHUMPAKA**, n's. The *Melochia champaca*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]

CHUNA, **CHUNAM**, **CHUNAMDOO** (Tamil, n's. Lit., lime. A crystalline siliceous deposit found in the *Bambusa baccifera*. [B, 116, 172 (a, 24); L, 77.] Cf. TABASHIR.

CHUNDA (Malay, n. The *Solanum Jacquinii*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDALI, n. The *Hedysarum gyrans*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUNDR (Bengal., Hind., n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRAMOOLA (Bengal.), **CHUNDRAMULA**, n's. The *Kempferia galanga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRHASA (Hind., n. The *Solanum ferox*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDRUKA (Hind., n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDUNA (Hind., Bengal., n. The *Santalum album*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNDUNGHATRIE (Tamil, n. The *Solanum Jacquinii*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHUNNS, n. See CHUMO.

CHUNO (Guz., n. Slaked lime. [A, 479 (a, 21). Cf. CHUNA.

CHUNSCHUT, n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUNU DEL PERU (Sp., n. Chu'nu de'l Pa'ru'. The potato. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUOI, n. In Cochinchina, the *Musa paradisiaca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUPA-CHUPA, n. In New Granada, the *Mutisia cordata*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]

CHUPERI, **CHUPIRI**, n's. A Mexican shrub said to be antisyphilitic. [A, 385; L, 87.]

CHUPO, n. In Colombia, the *Gustavia speciosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUPO-CHUPO, n. See CHUPA-CHUPA.

CHUPON DE CHILE (Sp., n. Chu'pon da Chel'a. The *Billbergia sphacelata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUPPANGOO (Tamil, n. The *Cesalpinia sappan*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUQUET (Fr.), n. Shu²-ka. The *Lathræa clandestina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUQUETTE (Fr.), n. Shu²-ke²-t. The *Fidia olitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHUQUIRAGA (Lat., n. f. Chu²-ker-a²-ga². Of Jussieu, a genus of dicotyledonous plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceae*, order *Compositae*, natives of South America. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. insignis**. A species used in Peru as a febrifuge. [L, 49.]

CHUQUIRAGE (Lat., n. f. pl. Chu²-ker-a²-e²-a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Gochnatieae*, comprising *Dicola*, *Isotipus*, *Cyclolepis*, *Hyalis*, *Calopappus*, *Pronstia*, *Stiftia*, *Anastaphia*, *Leuconeris*, *Gochatia*, *Pterocarya*, *Amelora*, *Chelidargia*, *Flotovia*, *Nardophyllum*, and *Chuquiraga*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHUQUIRAGUA [Bentham and Hooker] (Lat., n. f. Chu²-ker-a²-wa². See CHUQUIRAGA.

CHUR (Ger.), n. Kur. A place in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, near which are the New Belvédère Spring, the Ulricus Spring, and the Theophil Spring. The first is calcareous and chalybeate; the second and third are richer in sodium salts. [A, 319.]

CHURA, n. An aromatic plant found on the plateaus of the Himalayas, supposed to be the *Angelica glauca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHURCH-BROOMS, n. Chu²-ch'br'u²-nz. The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURCH HILL ALUM SPRINGS, n. Chu^hrch hīl' a-lu^m spri^{ngz}. Springs near Richmond, Virginia, containing sodium chloride, various sulphates, silica, phosphoric acid, and iron. [A, 363.]

CHURCH-STEEPLE, n. Chu^hrch'stepl. In Sussex, England, the *Asplenium adnigrum*. [A, 505.]

CHURCHWORT, n. Chu^hrch'wu^{rt}. The *Mentha pulegium*. [A, 505.]

CHURI CHINTZA (Mah.), n. The *Adansonia digitata*. [A, 479.]

CHURINIVA, n. The *Orbignya phalerata*. [B, 121.]

CHURL, n. (Chu^hrl). The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [A, 505.]

CHURLEAU (Fr.), n. Shu^hle-o. The *Pastinaca silvestris*. [B, 121, 173; a, 24.]

CHURL-HEMP, n. Chu^hrl'he^mp. The female, supposed by the old writers to be the male, plant of *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURLICK, n. (Chu^hrl'ik). The *Snaps arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHURL'S CRESS, n. Chu^hrlz'kre^s. The *Lepidium campestre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURL'S HEAD, n. Chu^hrlz'he^d. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]

CHURL'S MUSTARD, n. Chu^hrlz'mu^sst-ard. The *Thlaspi arvense* or the *Iberis amara*, and the *Lepidium campestre*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURL'S TREACLE, n. Chu^hrlz'tre-a²k'l. The *Allium sativum*. [A, 505.]

CHURMA (Pers.), n. The fruit of the date palm. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. schaumii. A variety of date. [B, 121 (a, 24).] C. sorkh. The date palm of Egypt. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHURN, n. Chu^hrn. 1. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. 2. The capsule of *Nuphar lutea*. [A, 505.]

CHURNSTAFF, n. (Chu^hrn'stast). 1. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 2. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505; B, 19, 121, 180, 275; a, 24.] Devil's c. See C. (1st def.).

CHURUS, n. A resin obtained from the leaves, stem, and flowers of *Cannabis sativa*; allied to opium in its effects as a stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 19, 121, 172; a, 24.] Cf. HASHEESH.

CHURTAL (Af.), n. The *Arena sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHURWALDEN (Ger.), n. Kur'va²ld-eⁿ. A summer resort in Switzerland, near Chur. [A, 319.]

CHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku^ssch^{us}. Gr., χου^s. See CONIGUS.

CHUSAN PALM, n. The *Chamerops Fortunei*. [B, 185, 275; a, 24.]

CHUSCH-GOWAR (Pers.), n. A variety of the date. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUSSA (Mongol.), n. The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUSSALONGO, n. The *Eupatorium glutinosum*. [B, 19, 121; a, 24.]

CHUTASLIUM, n. In Peru, the *Nunnezharia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUTE (Fr.), n. Shu^t. A fall; the falling or shedding of a part (e. g., the hair, a slough, etc.); relaxation, drooping (e. g., of the eyelid or the vulva); a lowering (e. g., of pressure or temperature); prolapse (q. v.); of an ovule, its escape from the Graafian vesicle. [A, 301, 385.]—C. des reins. A popular term for the increased amplitude of the buttocks that takes place in girls at puberty. [A, 18.]

CHUTKA (Beng.), n. The *Bauhinia acuminata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHU-TSAO (Chin.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUTSCHI (Tartar), n. The *Panus cembra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUTWU, CHYTWUN, n's. A bitter bark used as a febrifuge in Bengal; perhaps that of *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121, 173; a, 24.]

CHU-TZAO (Chin.), n. See CHU-TSAO.

CHUVE DEL PERU (Sp.), n. Chu'va de²l Pa-ru'. The *Tecoma fulva*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUVIRINGANA (Sp.), n. Chu-ve-ren-ga²na². The *Vallesia choraeoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUY-YIN (Chin.), n. Mercury. [L, 105.]

CHYAZATE, n. Kra²zat. See HYDROCYANATE.

CHYAZIC ACID, n. Ki-a²z'ik. From the symbols C (carbon), H₂ (hydrogen), and N (nitrogen). From Carbon Hydrogen Azote, in dissolving the chemical formula. See HYDROCYANIC ACID. Sulphurated c. n. [Bozett.] See THIOCYANIC ACID.

CHYBAU (Ar.), n. Of Paracelsus, sulphur. [A, 325.]

CHYEH (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia jamaica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLACEOUS, adj. Kil-a²shu^s. See CHYLOS.

CHYLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kē-la²r. See CHYLOS.

CHYLAQUEOUS, adj. Kil-a²kwē^s. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and aqua, water. Partaking of the nature of water and chyle (said of water mixed with the products of digestion). [L, 121.]

CHYLARION (Lat.), n. Kilch²u^hl' a-a²ri²oⁿ. Gr., χυλάριον, dim. of χυλός. A juice or liquor, especially a tisane. [A, 325; L, 97 (a, 24).]

CHYLARIOSE, n. Kil²u^hl' a-a²ri²o^s. See LEUCOSE.

CHYLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kilch²u^hl' a-a²ri²o^s. See CHYLOS.

CHYLDN (Chin.), n. An undetermined root which is used as a mastectatory. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLE, n. Kil. From χυλός, juice. Lat., chylus. Fr., c. Ger., Milchsaft, Nahrungsaft. It., chilo. Sp., quilo. The liquid found in the lymphatics (lacteals) of the small intestine during digestion, being the lymph of the intestine mixed with the fatty granules of emulsified alimentary material; a milky, alkaline liquid. [A, 385; J.]—C. brut (Fr.). Crude c.; c. which has not been sufficiently elaborated to be ready for absorption. [K, 30.]—C. confectionné (Fr.), C. élaboré (Fr.). C. which is ready for absorption into the lacteals. [K, 30.] Granular (or Molecular) Base of c. Of Gulliver, the minute fatty particles in c. which give it a milky appearance. [J.]

CHYLECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kilch²u^hl'-e²k'ki²(ch²u^hl'-si^s. Gen., chylecchys²eos (cēchysis). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἐκχύω, a pouring out. Fr., chylecchysie. An overflow of chyle. [L, 80.]

CHYLECTICA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u^hl')-e²k'ti²k-a². From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἐκτικός, hectic. Fr., chylectique. Ger., Milchehtik. Chylous hectic; any severe disease with a chylous discharge from the bowels, the urinary passages, etc. [A, 322.]

CHYLEMPODISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kilch²u^hl'e²m-po²d-i²st'ik-u^s(u^s). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἐμποδιστικός, impeding. Pertaining to an impeded entrance of chyle into the blood. [A, 322.]

CHYLEUX (Fr.), adj. Kel-u^s. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u^hl')-i²d-ros'is. Gen., chylidros²eos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ἰδρωσις, sweating. Fr., chylidrose. Ger., Milchscheiss, Milchschritzen. A form of chylætica (q. v.) in which the perspiration is milky. [A, 322.]

CHYLIFACIENT, adj. Kil-i²fa²si²e²nt. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and facere, to make. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFACTION, n. Kil-i²fa²k'shu²n. See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLIFACTIVE, CHYLIFACTORY, adj's. Kil-i²fa²k'ti²v,-to-ri². See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFEROUS, adj. Kil-i²f'e²r-u^s. Lat., chyliferus (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ferre, to bear). Fr., chylière. See CHYLOPHOROUS.

CHYLIFIC, adj. Kil-i²f'ik. Lat., chylicus. Fr., chylique. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFICATION, n. Kil-i²fi²-ka'shu²n. Lat., chylificatio. Fr., c. Ger., Milchsaftbereitung. It., chylificazione. Sp., quilificación. See CHYLOPOIESIS.

CHYLIFACTORY, adj. Kil-i²f'ik-a²t-o-ri². See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFORM, adj. Kil-i²-fo²rm. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and forma, form. Fr., chyliorme. See CHYLODES (3d def.).

CHYLIFY, v. tr. Kil-i²-fi. Fr., chylier. To convert into chyle. [L, 221.]

CHYLINE, n. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u^hl')-i²zi'sma². Gen., chylis-matos (-is). Gr., χυλίσμα (from χυλός, juice). 1. Of Dioscorides, the juice of a plant. 2. A section of the genus *Eriothera*. [B, 121; a, 24.]

CHYLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²u^hl')-i²zi'smu^s(mu^s). Gr., χυλίσμος. The process of expressing or extracting the juice of a plant. [A, 322.]

CHYLIVORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kilch²u^hl')-i²vor'(wo²r)-e(a²-e²). From χυλός, juice, and vorare, to eat. A family of the *Cestrifera*. [L, 13.]

CHYLIVORUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u^hl')-i²vor'(wo²r)-u^s(u^s). Fr., chylivore. Ger., saftfressend. Sp., quilivoro. Subsisting on chyle (said of certain parasitic insects). [L, 41.]

CHYLLE, n. Chi²l. The herb *Cilium* or *Psidium*. [A, 505.]

CHYLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kilch²u^hl')-o(o²)-se(k'a²)-le(ta); in Eng., kil'ose². From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύλη, a tumor. A collection of chylous fluid in the tunica vaginalis. [E, 2.]

CHYLOCLADIFÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch²u^hl')-o(o²)-kla²d-(kla²d'i²e²ce²o²a²e²). Fr., chylocladiæ. A group of *Algae* made by Agardh, belonging to the family *Dumontiaceæ*, distinguished by a tubular frond, cystocarps on an external pericarp, and spores having a simple nucleus in a gelatinous covering. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLOCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kilch²u^hl')-o(o²)-kle²ps'is. Gen., chylocleps²eos (-is). From χυλός, juice, and κλέπτειν, to steal. Fr., chyloclepsis. Ger., langsaamer Verlust des Chylus. A gradual diminution of the chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCLEPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kilch²u^hl')-o(o²)-kle²p'ti²k-u^s(u^s). Pertaining to chyloclepsis. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u^hl')-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st')-i²k-u^s(u^s). Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kilch²u^hl')-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st')is. Gen., chylocyst²eos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., chylocyste. See RECEPTACULUM chyli.

CHYLODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u^hl')-o(o²)-du²r'(de²r)/ma². Gen., chyloderma²tos (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δερμα, a skin. Lymph scrotum; a modified form of elephantiasis of the scrotum attended by great enlargement of the inguinal glands and dilatation of the lymph vessels, with accumulation of lymph in the papillary and deeper layers of the skin. [E, 2.]

CHYLODES (Lat.), adj. Kilch²u^hl')-od'e²z(as). Gr., χυλώδης. 1. Juicy. 2. Abounding in chyle. 3. Resembling chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLODIABETES (Lat.), n. m. Kilch²u^hl')-o(o²)-di²d(i²)-a²βe²-tēz(as). For deriv., see CHYLE and DIABETES. See CHYLURIA.

CHYMOSIS (Lat., n. f. Kimch'u'moos'is. Gen. *chymos'is* (48). Gr. *χυμωσις*. Fr. *chymose*. Ger. *Bildung des Speichers*. It. *chimosi*. Sp. *quimosis*. 1. The formation of chyme. [L. 39 (a, 14).] 2. See **CHYMOSIS**.

CHYMOSUM (Paracelsus) (Lat.), n. n. Kimch'u'moos'u'm. Gr. *χυμωσύν*. [A. 325; L. 94.]

CHYMOSUS, adj. Kim'u's. Lat., *chymosus*. Fr., *chymeux*. Ger., *speisebreiartig*. It., *chimoso*. Sp., *quimoso*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling chyme. [K.]

CHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kimch'u'm'us(u's). Gr. *χυμός*. 1. Chyme. 2. Of the ancients, any vegetable or animal juice, especially, in the case of plants, one that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from one obtained by expression, decoction, etc. [A. 322, 387. C. *Uffrend* (Ger.). See **CHYMORRHOUS**.

CHYNLEN (Chin.), n. See **RADIX SUTIN**.

CHYPKEFA (Hung.), n. The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CHYRAITE (Beng.), **CHYRAYTA** (Beng.), n's. Also written *chayta*. The *Gentiana chryta*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHYRAS (Lat.), n. f. Kimch'u'm'as(a's). See **CHERAS**.

CHYROUS, n. The *Dianthus silvestris*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch'u's)'is. Gen., *chys'eos* (-is). Gr., *χυσίς* (from *χύνω*, to overflow). 1. Effusion, fusion, liquefaction. [A. 322, 325, 387.] Fr., *chyside* (2d def.). 2. Of Lindley, a genus of orchids of tropical America. [B. (a, 24).]

CHYTILON (Lat.), n. n. Ki2t(ch'u't)'lo'n. Gr., *χύτιλον, ὑδάτιον*. Fr., c. Ger., *Badesalbe*. A mixture of water and oil used by the ancients during or after the bath. [A. 322, 325.]

CHYTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ki2t(ch'u't)'ra's. Gen., *chyt'ras*. Gr., *χύτρα*. Of Hippocrates, an earthen pot. [A. 325, 387.]

CHYTRIDEÆ (Lat.), **CHYTRIDIACEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ki2t(ch'u't)'ri2d'ia's. Gen., *chyt'ridia*. Fr., *chyt'ridées*. A family of the *Phycomyces*; unicellular and parasitic on other fungi. [A. 326; a. 24.]

CHYTRIDION (Lat.), n. n. Ki2t(ch'u't)'ri2d'ia's. Gr., *χυτρίδιον*. Of Hippocrates, an earthen cup. [A. 325.]

CHALAPPA (Lat.), n. f. Che'a'l'a'p'pa. See **JALAP**.

CIBALIS (Lat.), adj. Si2b(ki2b)-a(a's)'li's. From *cibus*, food. Pertaining to food. [A. 322.]

CIBARIAN, adj. Si2b-a'ri2-a'n. Lat., *cibarius* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibaire*. Ger., *zum Speisen gehörig*. Pertaining to food, also to the organs of mastication and deglutition (as in a system of classification of insects by Fabricius, of which the formation of the oral organs was made the basis). [L. 41, 121.]

CIBARIOUS, adj. Si2b-a'ri2-a's. Lat., *cibarius*. Edible. [L. 73.]

CIBARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si2b(ki2b)-a(a's)'ri2-a'mu'm. See **CIBUS**.

CIBATION, n. Si-ba'shu'n. Lat., *cibatio* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibation*. Ger., *Speisung* (1st def.). It., *cibazione*. Sp., *cibacion*. 1. The act of taking nourishment. 2. In chemistry, the process of condensation of a liquid. [K.]

CIBOLIS, n. Si2b-a'li2. See **CIBOL**.

CIBISTOME, n. Si2b'is'tom. From *κίστις*, a pouch, and *τεμνω*, to cut. An instrument devised by Petit Ridel for lacerating the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline lens as a preliminary step in the extraction of a cataract. [F.]

CIBOA, n. A species of African palm. [L. 41, 105.]

CIBOL, n. Si2b-a'li. Fr., *cibole, ciboule*. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [A. 505.]

CIBORIUM (Lat.), **CIBORIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si2b(ki2b)-a'ri2-a'mu'm. Gr., *κίστριον*. 1. The fruit of the *Viburnum speciosum*. [a. 24.] 2. A drinking cup, from its resemblance to the pods of c. (1st def.). [A. 387.]

CIBOTIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2b(ki2b)-ot-i(i)'e2-e(a's-e2). Of Fée, a tribe of the *Cathogrytae-hypochlamydeæ*, with the single genus *Cibotium*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CIBOTIUM (Lat.), **CIBOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si2b(ki2b)-ot-i(i)'e2-e(a's-e2). Gr., *κίστριον*. 1. A chest. 2. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the family *Dicksoniæ*, characterized by bipinnate fronds, double-valved involucre, the outer valve hood-shaped, the inner one operculiform, and the caudex covered with fine silky filaments. [B. 170 (a, 24).] **C. assamense**. A variety of the *C. barometz*. [a. 24.] **C. barometz** (Kuntze). A species found in China and in Cochinchina, known in commerce as *penhanger djambi*. The rhizome is astringent and used in haemorrhage, leucorrhoea, and dysentery. The hairs also are used medicinally. [A. 490 (a, 21); B. 270.] **C. Cummingii** (Hassk.). A species found in Java. The bracts furnish *penhanger djambi*. The hairs are used to beat an excellent hamostatic. [A. 490 (a, 21).] **C. djambianum** (Hooker). See *C. assamense*. **C. glaucescens** (Kuntze). **C. glaucophyllum**. See *C. barometz*. **C. glaucum** (J. Smith). A small twined plant species. It furnishes *pulu*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] **C. Schlechtii** (Schlechtendahl). **C. schiedeanum** (Schlechtendahl). A species found in Mexico, related to *C. barometz*. [A. 490 (a, 21).] **Palae** (see **Pili**) **cibotii**. The hairs of *C. barometz*. [B. 270.]

CIBOUL, n. Si2b-a'li. Fr., *ciboule*. The *Allium fistulosum*. [B. 234, 235 (a, 24).] **Perennial** c. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B. 235 (a, 24).]

CIBOULE (Fr.), n. Se-bul. Ger., *Zipolle*. Sp., *chalote*. 1. The *Allium fistulosum*. 2. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).] **C. commune**. See *C.* (1st def.). **C. de Saint-Jacques**. See *C.* (2d def.).

CIBOULETTE (Fr.), n. Se-bul-e't. The *Allium schœnoprosum*. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).]

CIBARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2b(ki2b)-ra(r'a)-ri2-a(a's)-se2(ke2)-e(a's-e2). A family of the *Peritrichæ*. [L. 121.]

CIBUR, n. See **CHYBUR**.

CIBUS (Lat.), n. m. Sib(ki2b)-u's(u's). Fr., *aliment, nourriture*. Ger., *Nahrung, Speise*. It., *cibo*. Sp., *cebo*. Food. [A. 318, 322.] **C. albus**. See **BLANC-MANGE**. **C. deorum**. See **ASAFETIDA**. **C. Saturni**. Fr., *manger de Saturne*. Of the ancients, the genus *Equisetum*. [a. 24.]

CICADA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(ki2k)-a(a's)'da's. Gr., *τίττα*. Fr., *cigale*. Ger., *Grille*. It., *cicala*. Sp., *cigarra*. A genus of the *Cicadidæ*. Several species were formerly eaten and used medicinally. [A. 301.] In the pl., *Cicadæ*, see *CICADIDÆ*. **C. fraxini** (Fabricius). **C. orni** (Linnaeus). Fr., *cigale de l'orne*. A species erroneously said to cause the manna of commerce to flow from the ash by puncturing the bark. [A. 301.] **C. plebeia**. Fr., *cigale commune*. The common locust. [A. 301.] **C. sanguinolenta**. Ger., *rother Damenvogel*. The *hung-lian-tze* of the Chinese; said to be used as an aphrodisiac. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]

CICADAIRE (Fr.), n. pl. Se-ka2d-a'r. See *CICADARIA*.

CICADALIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Se-ka2d-a'li-e-a'n2. See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADARIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a'd)-a(a's)'ri2-a2. A suborder of the *Rhyncata*. [L. 121.]

CICADARIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a'd)-a(a's)'ri2-e(a's-e2). See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADARIUS (Lat.), adj. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a'd)-a(a's)'ri2-u's(u's). Fr., *cicadaire*. Resembling the *Cicada*; belonging to the *Cicadidæ*. [L.]

CICADELLINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a'd)-e2-li(le)'na's. See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tsek-a2d'e2n. See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADIDÆ (Lat.), **CICADIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a'd)-i(i)'e2-e(a's-e2). Fr., *cicadides, cicadadiens, cicadaliens*. Ger., *Cicaden*. A family of the *Cicadina*. [L. 121, 292.]

CICADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si2k(ki2k)-a2d(a'd)-i(i)'e2-na's. A division (order) of the *Hemiptera*. [L. 121, 247.]

CICALA (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(ki2k)-a(a's)'la's. See *CICADA*.

CICATRICE, n. Si2k-a2t-ri's. Fr., *Se-ka2t-res*. See *CICATRICE* and *CICATRICE* (2d def.). **C. à filtration** (Fr.). The scar resulting from an incision into the sclera at the limbus in iridectomy for glaucoma, the theory being that filtration of the intraocular fluid outward into the subconjunctival lymphatic space occurs more readily through the comparatively loose tissue of such a cicatrix than through the denser structure of a corneal cicatrix. [F.] **C. carpique** (Fr.). See *CICATRICLEA fructum*. **C. cuirvée** (Fr.). A copper-colored cicatrix. [a. 18.] **C. enfoncee** (Fr.). A cicatrix depressed by adhesion to the subjacent parts. [L. 41.] **C. exuberante** (Fr.). See *Hypertrophic c.* **C. filtrante** (Fr.). See *C. à filtration*.

CICATRICE (Fr.), adj. Se-ka2t-res-a. See *CICATRICOSE*.

CICATRICAL, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri'sh'a2l. Lat., *cicatricialis*. Fr., *cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbig*. Pertaining to, resembling, forming, or produced by a cicatrix or cicatrization. [A. 301, 385.]

CICATRICLE, n. Si2k-a2t-ri2-k'l. See *CICATRICLEA*.

CICATRICOSE, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri2k-os. Lat., *cicatricosus*. Fr., *cicatricé*. Marked with scars, or scar-like impressions. [A. 318; L. 180.]

CICATRICLEA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cicatrix*. Si2k(ki2k)-a2t-ri2-k'l. Gr., *οὐλὴ*. Fr., *cicatricule*. Ger., *Narbenchen, Hahnentrift* (2d def.). *Keimsschicht* (2d def.), *Keimscheibe* (2d def.), *Keimhügel* (2d def.), *Hauptkeim* (His) (2d def.). It., *cicatrícola*. Sp., *cicatrícula*. 1. A small cicatrix. [B. 77.] 2. The germinating point in the embryo of a seed or in the yolk of a fecundated ovum, called the "tread" from its resemblance to a scar. [A. 4, 8, 15; B. 116 (a, 24); L. 146.] Cf. **ARCHIBLAST**. 3. In botany, the mark left by the rupture of the ovule from its pedicle (or of its vessels when a pedicle is wanting); in general, any scar on a plant, its fruit, or the seed of the fruit (e. g., the scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its base). [Cassini (a, 24); B. 1, 19 (a, 24).] **C. fructum**. Fr., *cicatrice carpique*. An impression or cicatrix which appears on certain fruits, not including the hilum or the umbilicus of the seed. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

CICATRICALAR, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri2k'u2l-a'r. Fr., *cicatriculaire*. Pertaining to a cicatrícula. [A. 385.]

CICATRISANT, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri2z-a2nt. Gr., *οὐλωτικός*. Lat., *cicatrissans*. Fr., c. Ger., *vernarnd*. It., *cicatrizzante*. Sp., *cicatrizzante*. Promoting cicatrization. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

CICATRISATE, adj. Si2k-a2t-ri2z-a2t. See *CICATRICOSE*.

CICATRISATION (Fr.), n. Se-ka2t-rez-a2-se-o2n2. See *CICATRIZATION*.

CICATRISATUS (Lat.), adj. Si2k(ki2k)-a2t(a't)-ri2z(r'i2s)-a(a's)-tu's(u's). Fr., *cicatrisé*. Ger., *genarbt*. It., *cicatrizzato*. Sp., *cicatrizado*. 1. Cicatrized. 2. Cicatrized. [L. 107.]

CICATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Si2k(ki2k)-a2t(a't)-ri2z(r'i2s)-a(a's)-tu's(u's). Fr., *cicatrice*. Ger., *Narbe*. It., *cicatrice*. Sp., *cicatriz*. A scar; the new tissue formed in the healing of an injury involving a solution of continuity of a soft part. **Apoplectic c.** Ger., *apoplektische Narbe*. It., *cicatrice apoplettica*. Sp., *cicatriz apoplettica* (6 hemorrhágica). An irregularly shaped fissure in the brain substance following the absorption of an apoplectic extravasation and having indurated walls, either in immediate con-

fact or separated by pigment. [D. 3.] **Cheloid c.** See *Falsa Keloid*. **Cicatrices adversae** (Lat.). Scars on the breast. [L. 119.] **Cicatrices a gravitate.** See *Stigmata atopica gravitatum*. **Euberant c.** **Hypertrophic c.** **Keloid c.** Fr. *cicatrices hypertrophiques*. Ger. *hypertrophische Narben*. Ital. *Narbengehübel*. A c. of the skin that undergoes hypertrophy after the healing of a wound. It is of a reddish or pinkish color, and is considerably elevated above the surface, but does not exceed in area the limits of the original wound or ulcer. [G. 17.] **C. Falsa Keloid**. **Vicious c.** Fr. *cicatrices vicieuses*. A c. that interferes with the function of a part. [L. 5.]

CICATRIZATION, n. *Sik'a2t'ri2'a'shu2n*. Gr. *ἐπούλωσις* Lat., *cicatrization*. Fr., *cicatrisation*. Ger., *Vernarbung*. It., *cicatizzazione*. Sp., *cicatrización*. The formation of cicatricial tissue; the process by which a wound is healed, especially the final step in that process, viz: the investment of the surface with epithelium. [A. 301, 385; E.]

CICATROSE, adj. *Sik'a2t'ros*. See *Cicatricose*.

CICCA (Linnaeus) (Lat.). n. f. *Sik'ki2'ka*. Ger., *Cheramellobaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants according to Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Phyllanthus* of tropical India, Africa, and America; distinguished by a four-lobed calyx, four free stamens, and the absence of petals. [B. 19, 42 (a, 24).] **C. disticha** (Linnaeus). **C. nodiflora** (Linnaeus). Fr., *bruyère*. Ger., *Cheramellobaum*. See *Phyllanthus disticha*. **C. racemosa** (Loureiro). Fr., *c. racemosa*. See *Phyllanthus racemosa*.

CICCU (Lat.). **CICCUS** (Lat.). n. n. and m. *Sik'ki2'ku2m* (kup'm). *ku2s ku2s*. The core of a fruit. [A. 318.]

CICELY, n. *Sis'2i2'2*. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B. 185 (a, 24).] **—Fool's c.** The *Ethusa cynapium*. [B. 25 (a, 24).] **Rough c.** The *Forbesia antiseptica*. [A. 505.] **Sweet c.** 1. The *Myrrhis odorata*. 2. In America, the *Osmorhiza*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Wild c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CICENDIA (Lat.). n. f. *Sik'ki2'ka2nd i2'a2*. Fr., *cicendie*. According to Bentham and Hooker, a genus of plants of the family *Chenopodiaceae*, order *triantariaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **C. filiformis**. The *triantaria filiformis* of Linnaeus; the *Etiopia filiformis* of J. Smith. [B. 13 (a, 24).] **C. hyssopifolia**. Of Linnaeus, the *triantaria hyssopifolia*, a plant found in the East Indies, all parts of which are very bitter, and are employed by the natives in convalescence from fevers and as a substitute for gentian, on account of its stomachic and (in large doses) laxative properties. [A. 430 (a, 24); B. 172 (a, 24).]

CICER (Lat.). n. n. *Sis(ki2'k)u2'e2'r2*. Gen., *cic'ris*. From Heb. *kikar*. Gr., *ἐπίβιβος*. Fr., *gesse*. Ger., *Kichererbse*. *Plat'erbs*. It., *cicerchia*. *cece*. Sp., *arveja algarroba*. A Linnaean genus of leguminous plants referred to the family *Viciae*, or vetches, characterized by round and hairy stalks, pinnate leaves, small white flowers, and a five-lobed calyx, bulging on the upper side. The pods are short, thick, and hairy, and contain seeds larger than peas. These seeds, called *ciches*, are sown in Italy and other warm countries. [B. 19, 42 (a, 24).] **—C. arietinum** (Linnaeus). Fr., *pois chiche*, *café français*. Ger., *Zweigerbse*. Sp., *garbanzo*. The chick-pea; a species found in southern Europe and in India, both wild and cultivated. In Europe, especially in Spain, as in the East, the slightly bitter seeds are a favorite article of diet, and, under the name *semina ciceris*, were formerly official. Only the meal, *farina ciceris*, is now in use, being made into emollient cataplasms, and mixed with honey as a remedy in carcinoma. A decoction of the seeds and leaves was formerly prescribed as a diuretic. The pod exudes a viscid, sour sap, containing much oxalic acid. The seeds, roasted like coffee, are considered aphrodisiac, and are also used for flatulence, dysuria, and menstrual disorders. [A. 490 (a, 21); B. 19, 172, 173, 285; a, 24.] **—C. nigrum**. An old name for a plant the seeds of which were formerly used for making broth which was given for jaundice, and used in decoction as a diuretic and laxative. [L. 94 (a, 21).] **C. physodes** (Reichenbach). A variety of *C. arietinum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **—C. rubrum**. See *C. nigrum*. **C. sativum** (Schikhr). A variety of *C. arietinum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. silvestre**. A variety growing wild in the fields of Italy and other warm countries. [L. 94 (a, 21).] **Semen ciceris**. The seed of *C. arietinum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Semen ciceris albi**. The decorticated seed of *C. arietinum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Semen ciceris rubri**. The unhusked seed of *C. arietinum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CICERA (Lat.). n. f. *Sis(ki2'k)u2'e2'r2*. 1. Of the ancients, a kind of pulse resembling little vetches. [A. 318.] 2. An old name for a pill of the size of a vetch. [B. 2 (a, 24).] **C. tartari**. An old name for a small pill of turpentine and cream of tartar. [B. (a, 24).]

CICERBITA (Lat.). n. f. *Sis(ki2'k)u2'r2b2e2'rb2i2't2'a2*. It., *chech'rb2e2'a2*. Of Pliny, a species of *Samolus*; in Italy, the *Samolus oleaceus*. [L. 94 (a, 24).]

CICERULA (Lat.). n. f. dim. of *cicer*. *Sis(ki2'k)u2'r2k2'e2'rk2'u2'u2'l2'a2*. 1. Of Pliny, a small vetch. [A. 318.] 2. A genus of leguminous plants of the subtribe *Lathyraceae*, established by Alefeld. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

CICERIC, adj. *Sis'e2'r2'ik2*. Lat., *cicericus*. Fr., *cicerique*. Pertaining to the acid obtained from *Cicer arietinum*. [A. 24.] **—C. acid**. Fr., *acide cicerique*. An acid liquid obtained from *Cicer arietinum* and other vetches; composed chiefly of oxalic acid, but containing also acetic and malic acids and, according to Dispan, another acid peculiar to the plant. [B. 2, 172, 173; a, 24.]

CICÉROLE (Fr.). n. *Sesar-ol*. See *Cicer arietinum*.

CICH, **CICHES**, **CICHLING**, n. s. *Sik'k2, sik'k2, sik'h2n2g*. Fr., *ciche*. A vetch. [B. 116 (a, 24).] See *Cicer arietinum* and *ASTRAGALUS cicer*.

CICHLORHOPHE (Lat.). n. f. pl. *Sik'ki2'ch2'lo2'h2'e2'mo2'r2'f2'e2'2*. 1. Of Sundvall, a cohort of the *Lamnaplantares*. 2. A group of the *Passeres*. [L. 121, 320.]

CICHORACEAE (Lat.). n. f. pl. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'e2'a2*. Gr., *κίχόρακες*. Fr., *cichorées*. Ger., *Wegwarten*. It., *cichoracee*. Sp., *achicoráceas*. Of Jussieu, the *Liguliflorae*; of Vaillant, a class of *Compositae* divided into groups with genera as follows: a. *Pons leontis*, *Taraxacoides*, *Taraxacum*, *Pilosella*, *Hieracium*, *Hieracoides*, *Prenanthes*, *Chondrilla*, *Crepis*, *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*, *Zacanthia*, *Rhagadiolus*, *C. Prangopium*, *Tragopogonoides*, *Habanthotheca*, *Scorzonera*, *Scorzonoides*, *d. Lampania*, *Rhagadiolus*, *e. Eriophorus*, *Achyrophorus*, *Hypochaeris*, *Catananche*, *Cichorium*, and *Scolymus*; of Hall, a tribe of floercomposite plants, including *Taraxacum*, *Hieracium*, etc. The whole group corresponds to the *Cichoriaceae* of Bentham and Hooker. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CICHORACEOUS, adj. *Sik'ch2'or2'a2shu2s*. Lat., *cichoraceus*. Fr., *cichoracé*. Ger., *cichorienartig*. Resembling chicory or having its generic characteristics. [B. a, 24.]

CICHOREE (Lat.). n. f. pl. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'e2'a2*. 1. Of Sprengel (1818), an order of the *Compositae* including *Cichorium*, *Catananche*, *Kruga*, *Thraunia*, *Holopneus*, *Hypoxis*, *Zacanthia*, *Tolpis*, *Andryala*, *Rothia*, *Crepis*, *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, *Taraxacum*, *Lactuca*, *Leonodon*, *Chondrilla*, *Prenanthes*, *Scirula*, *Hypochaeris*, *Tragopogon*, *Tragopogon*, *Urospermum*, *Habanthotheca*, *Pteris*, *Apocynum*, *Scorzonera*, *Podospermum*, *Lapsana*, *Rhagadiolus*, and *Scolymus*. (C. *CICHORIACEAE* 2. Of Sprengel, 1826, a tribe of the *Sesuviales*. 3. Of Don, a tribe of the *Cichoriaceae*, comprising *Cichorium* and *Scolymus*. 4. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Cichorieae*, including *Catananche* and *Cichorium*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CICHOREUM (Lat.). n. n. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'e2'a2m2'm2*. Gr., *κίχόρειον*. See *CICHORIUM*. **C. hortense**. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **—C. latifolium**. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. verrucarium**. The *Zacanthia verrucosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Extractum cichorei**. Fr., *extract de chicorie*. [Fr. Cod.] Of the Belg. Ph., a solid extract made from the root of chicory. [L. 57 (a, 21).] **—Pisana cichorei**. See *Tisane de chicorée*. **—Radix cichorei** (Belg. Ph.). The root of *Cichorium intybus*. [B. 95.] **—Succus cichorei**. See *Succus cichorii*.

CICHORIA (Lat.). n. f. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'i2'a2*. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B. 180.]

CICHORIACEAE (Lat.). n. f. pl. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'i2'a2*. Gr., *κίχόρακες*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division (order) of the *Homioanthae*, comprising the subdivisions (families) *Cichoriaceae verae* (embracing *Lapsana*, *Rhagadiolus*, *Hedysyris*, *Hypoxis*, *Arnoseris*, *Catananche*, and *Cichorium*), *Crepideae*, *Andryaleae*, and *Scorzonereae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Compositae*, including the subtribes *Scolymae*, *Dendroserideae*, *Hypserideae*, *Lapsanae*, *Rhagadiolae*, *Crepideae*, *Hieracae*, *Hypochaerideae*, *Lactuceae*, and *Scorzonereae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

CICHORIE (Ger.). n. *Tse-ch2'or2'e2*. See *CICHORIUM*. **—C'nblüthe**. The *flores malvæ silvestris*. [B. 270.] **—C'nkaffee**. Chicory coffee made from the root of *Cichorium intybus*. [A. 24.] **—Cnsyrup mit Khabarber**. See *Syrupus RHUBARBE composi*. **—Cnwurzel**. Chicory-root. [a, 24.] **—C'nartig**. *Cichoriaceae*. [B.]

CICHORIUM (Lat.). n. f. pl. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'i2'e2'a2*. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Trichostylae*, comprising the subtribes *Cichoria*, *Scorzonereae*, *Hieracina*, *Crepideae*, *Lapsanae*, *Lactuceae*, and *Scolymae*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Homioanthae*, comprising the subdivisions *Lampanaceae*, *Hypserideae*, and *Scorzonereae*. 3. Of Schultz, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceae*, consisting of *Cichorium*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CICHORIUM (Lat.). n. n. *Sik'ki2'ch2'or2'i2'u2'm2*. Gr., *κίχόριον*. Fr., *chicorée*. Ger., *C. Wegwarten*. A Linnaean genus of perennial plants of the *Cichoriaceae*. [B. 19, 31, 42 (a, 24).] **—C. agreste**. The *C. intybus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. caeruleum**, *coronopi foliis angustis*, etc. Fr., *chicorée bâtarde*. The *Catananche caerulea*. [B. 200.] **—C. crispum**. See *C. intybus*. **—C. endivia**. Fr., *chicorée blanche* (ou des jardins). Ger., *Endivien-cichorie*. The endive; an Eastern species, formerly official as *herba et semina endiviae*; now esteemed as a salad. [B. 19, 180 (a, 24).] **C. intybus**. Fr., *chicorée sauvage* (Fr. Cod.) (ou *blanche*). Ger., *Feldwickurte*. Wild chicory, witloof, succory, bunk; a hardy perennial species. The root, *radix cichorei*, is official. Formerly the leaves, blossoms, and seeds (included among the *quatuor semina frigida*) were also official. The root of the uncultivated plant is reputed a powerful alterative, and may be employed as a digestive or nervous tonic; in Russia it is prescribed for hydrophobia. Its chief use is in the adulteration of coffee. The plant is cultivated as a salad, the leaves, blanched like those of the endive, being so used under the name *barbe du capucin*. [A. 490 (a, 21); B. 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275; a, 24.] **—C. officinarum**, *C. silvestre*. See *C. intybus*. **—Cortex radidis cichorii**. Sp., *achicoria*, *achicoria amara* (corteza de la raíz) [Sp. Ph.]. The root-bark of *C. intybus*. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **—Decoctum cichorii**. Sp., *cocimiento de achicorias*. Sp. Ph. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of chicory-root with the necessary quantity of water for fifteen



THE CICHORIUM INTYBUS. (A. 327.)

minutes, and, when cool, straining off 24 parts. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Folia cichorii.** The leaves of *C. intybus*. [B. 95.] **Herba cichorii.** **Herba cichorii intybi seu silvestris.** The herb of *C. intybus*, once used like the root. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Infusum cichorii.** See *Tisane de chicorée*. **Succus cichorii** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1818, Sard. Ph., 1773.] A preparation made, according to the Fr. Cod., 1818, by bruising 16 parts of chicory leaves, adding 1 part of water, expressing, and filtering without heat through bibulous paper. According to the Sp. Ph., 1798, and the Sard. Ph., 1773, the juice was clarified by a slight boiling. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Syrupus cichorii.** Sp. *syrupus de achicoria*. [Sp. Ph.] A syrup made by infusing 115 parts of the leaves of *C. intybus* with 500 of water, adding to the strained liquor 690 parts of sugar, boiling, and clarifying. [B. 95.] **Syrupus cichorii cum rheo.** Sp. *syrupus de achicoria con rubarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by infusing 60 parts of chicory leaves and 115 of rhubarb in 1,000 of boiling water, adding to the strained liquor 1,800 of sugar, boiling, and clarifying. [B. 95.]

CICHORY, n. *Si2k* *ci2r* *2*. See *Cichorium intybus*.

CICH-PEA, n. *Si2k* *pe*. The chick pea (*Cicer arvense*). [a, 24.]

CICI (Lat.), n. n. *Si2k* (*ci2k*). Gr. *κίκε*. The *Ricinus communis*. [L. 105 (a, 21).]

CICIL, n. In Chili, a drink made from maize or fermented fruits. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

CICILIANA (Lat.), n. f. *Si2s* (*ki2k*) *i2l* *i2* *a* (*a2*) *na2*. The *Androsoma*. [L. 94.]

CICINAL, adj. *Si2s* *in* *a2l*. Pertaining to or resembling a cicinus. [a, 24.]

CICINDELA (Lat.), n. f. *Si2s* (*ki2k*) *i2n* *de* (*da*) *la2*. Perhaps from *cicindere*, to glow. Gr. *αἰνιδή*, Fr. *cicindèle*, var. *hispida* (2d def.). Ger. *Johanniskraut* (2d def.). Syn.: *vermiculus Sancti Johannis* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Coleoptera*. 2. The glow-worm *Lampyrus nocturna*, seu *splendens*, formerly supposed to be an anodyne and lithontriptic. [L. 49, 105, 116.]

CICINDELIDÆ (Lat.), n. pl. *Si2s* (*ki2k*) *i2n* *de* (*da*) *la2* *i2* *de* (*a2*) *e2*. Fr. *cicindelides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 196.]

CICINDELIN (Fr.), adj. *Se* *sa2n2* *dal* *e* *a2n2*. Resembling the glow-worm; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see *CICINDELIDÆ*.

CICINDELINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Si2s* (*ki2k*) *i2n* *de* (*da*) *la2* *i2* (*e*) *ni* *ne*. See *CICINDELIDÆ*.

CICINNAL, adj. *Si2s* *i2n* *a2l*. See *CICINAL*.

CICINNUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si2k* *si2n* *ki2n* *nu2* *su2* *nu2*. See *CICINUS*.

CICINOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si2s* (*ke2k*) *i2n* *o2b* *o2l* *u2s* (*u2s*). From *κίκινος*, made from the castor-oil plant or its fruit, and *βόλος* (see *BOLUS*). In veterinary medicine, a bolus of the powdered root of *Ricinus communis*, chillies, and tobacco leaves; used for colic in horses. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

CICINUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2k* (*si2n* *ki2n*) *u2s* (*u2s*). Gr. *κίκινος*. Pertaining to or resembling the *Ricinus communis*, its fruit, or its oil (castor-oil); as a n., the plant itself. [A. 387; B. 45.] **Cicini oleum.** Of Celsus, castor-oil. [B. 45.] Cf. *Cicini oleum*.

CICINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si2s* (*ki2k*) *i2n* *u2s* *nu2* *su2* *nu2*. From *κίκινος*, a curl. Ger. *Wickel*. That form of inflorescence of a plant in which the flowers are arranged in a double row along one side of a false axis, by which the whole inflorescence curves on itself, forming a scirpoid cyme, as illustrated in the *Myosotis palustris*, or in the sundew, the *Sedum*, and the borage family. [a, 24.]

CICIOLO (It.), n. Che-che-o'lo. An edible fungus, probably the *Agaricus cupula*. [L. 195 (a, 24).]

CICKENWORT, n. *Si2k* *ci2n* *wa2r*. The *Stellaria media*. [A. 505.]

CICLA (Lat.), n. f. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *la2*. Also written *cycla*. Ger. *eigentliches Mangold*. A variety of the *Beta vulgaris*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CICLAMINA (It.), n. Che-*kla* *m* *e* *na2*. See *CYCLAMEN*.

CICOGNE (Fr.), n. *Se* *ki2n* *2*. See *CICONIA*.

CICONARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *on* *a* (*a2*) *ri2* *a2*. See *CICONIA*.

CICONGIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *o2n* (*o2n2*) *i2* *gi2* *u2s* (*u2s*). An ancient measure containing twelve sextaries or pints. [L. 94, 119 (a, 21).]

CICONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *on* *i2* *a2*. Gr. *πελαργός*. Fr. *cigogne*. Ger. *Storch*. The stork, a genus of the *Ciconiidae*; formerly used medicinally. [L. 94, 105 (a, 21).]

CICONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *on* *i2* *d* *e* (*a2*) *e2*. The storks; a family of the *Pelagii*. [L. 221.]

CICONIEN (Fr.), adj. *Se* *ki2n* *a2n2*. Resembling the stork [L. 42.]

CICONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *on* *i2* *d* *e* (*a2*) *e2*. See *CICONIDÆ*.

CICONINAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *on* *i2* *d* *e* (*a2*) *ne* (*na2*) *e2*. The true storks, a subfamily of the *Ciconidæ*. [L. 221.]

CICONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *on* *i2* *d* *e* (*a2*) *ne* (*na2*) *e2*. Fr. *ciconiens*. A subfamily of the *Cultivores*. [L. 147.]

CICORY, n. *Si2k* *ci2r* *2*. See *CICHORY*.

CICUTA (Lat.), n. f. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *u2* (*ut*) *a2*. Gr. *κάντιον*. Fr. *cicutaire*, *ciguë*, *herbe ciguë*, *ciguë ordinaire*. Ger. *grosser gefleckter Schierling*. It. Sp., c. 1. A name applied to various umbelliferous plants of the genera *C. Conium*, and *Ethusa*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants, characterized by a calyx of fine segments, carpels with fine ribs, carpophore 2-parted, seeds round, leaves compound, stems hollow, flowers white, and the whole

plant having a strong disagreeable odor. [B. 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).] 3. See *Conium maculatum*. **Cataplasma cicuta.** A preparation official in the Frankf. Disp., 1791, Lond. Ph., 1837, and Port. Ph., 1836. It is made, according to the Port. Ph., of 115 parts of powdered conium, 172 of bread-crumbs, and 540 of water, boiled together. The Frankf. Disp. orders 2 parts of powdered conium, 3 of bread-crumbs, and 9 of cow's milk, boiled together. The Lond. Ph. orders 62 parts of extract of conium, a sufficient quantity of flaxseed, and 473 parts of boiling water to be mixed. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. aquatica** (It.). See *C. virosa*. **C. aglina** (It.). The *Ethusa cynapium*. [B.] **C. amomum** [Möneh]. Fr. *faux amomum*, *persil de vaches*. The *Sison amomum* of Linnaeus (the *Sison oronitium* of Lamarck). The seeds are reputed diuretic, stomachic, and carminative. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. angustifolia.** Syn.: *C. tenuifolia*. A variety of *C. virosa*, having the same uses and characteristics. [B. 12, 128, 180; a, 24.] **C. aquatica.** See *C. virosa*. **C. californica.** A variety of *C. virosa* found on the Pacific coast of the United States. [W. P. Gibbons, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 11, 1889, p. 523.] **C. cynapium.** Fr. *ache* (ou *persil*) *de chien*. The *Ethusa cynapium*. [a, 24.] **C. de jardin** (Sp.). The *Conium maculatum*. [A. 447.] **Cicutæ emplastrum.** See *Emplastrum pictæ canadensis* under *Pix*. **Cicutæ extractum.** See *Extractum conii*. **C. foetida.** Stinking hemlock; possibly the *Conium maculatum*. [a, 24.] **C. maculata** [Lamarck]. Fr. *ciguë maculée* (ou *tachetée*). Ger. *gefleckte Schierling*. It. *c. maculata* Sp., c. *macular*. Syn.: *Cicutaria maculata* [Lamarck]. Musquash-root, spotted cow-bane; a species common throughout the United States and Canada in wet meadows. It has a stem from 3 to 6 feet high, smooth, striate, hollow and branched; leaflets finely serrate and many umbels. Its thick, fleshy root is poisonous. In medical properties it resembles *C. virosa* and *Conium maculatum*. [B. 5, 12, 173, 275 (a, 24).] **C. major.** **C. major foetida.** **C. major vulgaris.** **C. mayor** (Sp.). See *CONIUM maculatum*. **C. minor.** **C. minore** (It.). The *Ethusa cynapium*. [B.] **C. officinale** (It.). Fr. *ciguë grande officinale*. The fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum*. [B.] **C. oil.** Ger. *Cicutöl*. An oil obtained by distillation from the seeds of *C. virosa*; found by Simon, of Berlin, not to be poisonous, but identical, according to Trapp, with the oil of cummin-seeds. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **C. sinensis** [Zuccarini]. A species referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Selinum*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **C. Stoerkii.** See *CONIUM maculatum*. **C. tenuifolia** [Fröhl]. See *C. angustifolia*. **C. terrestris.** See *CONIUM maculatum*. **C. virosa.** Fr. *cicutaire aquatique*, *ciguë vireuse*. Ger. *giftiger Wasserschierling*. It. Sp., c. *virosa*. Chin. *Kau-pen*. The cow-bane, brook-tongue, water hemlock, deathin, devil's salep, scots, poison turnip; an umbelliferous, poisonous species of northern Europe. It has an erect, hollow stem reaching a height of 3 or 4 feet. The leaves are pinnate and slightly toothed; the flowers are white. The effect on men and beasts is that of an active poison. When swallowed it produces vomiting, vertigo, and convulsions. It is never used internally, but has been employed externally in rheumatism. [B. 5, 34, 170, 180; a, 24.] **C. vulgaris.** Fr. *ciguë commune*. The *Conium maculatum* of Linnaeus. **Conserva cicutæ.** Fr. *conservé de ciguë*. Of the Ph. nosoc. milit. wurceb., 1815, a preparation made by rubbing together 1 part of the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum*, bruised, and 2 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Emplastrum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum conii*. **Emplastrum cicutæ cum ammoniaco.** See *Emplastrum conii ammoniacum*. **Extractum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii* (*foliorum*). **Herba cicutæ.** See *Herba conii*. **Lacrimæ cicutæ.** Of Celsus, *C. virosa*. [B. 45.] **Semen cicutæ.** Fr. *semence de ciguë*. The seed of *Conium maculatum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CICUTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *u2* (*ut*) *e* (*a2*) *e2*. Of Adanson, the family *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Cicuta*, *Galbanon*, *Delia*, *Prionitis*, *Sisarrum*, *Sison*, *Angelica*, *Laserphallum*, *Eryngium*, *Serratula*, *Astrantia*, *Anni*, *Conium*, *Meum*, *Bulbocastanum*, and *Crithmum*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CICUTARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *u2* (*ut*) *a* (*a2*) *ri2* *a2*. Fr. *cicutaire*. Ger. *Wütherich*, *Wasserschierling*. Of Tournefort, see *CICUTA*. **C. aquatica.** Fr. *cicutaire aquatique*, *ciguë vireuse*. Ger. *giftiger Wütherich*. The *Cicuta virosa* and the *Phellandrium aquaticum*. [B. 115 (a, 24).] **C. fatua.** Fr. *cicutaire folle*. The *Ethusa cynapium* of Linnaeus. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. maculata.** See *CICUTA maculata*. **C. odorata.** Fr. *cicutaire odorante*. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B. 180.] **C. tenuifolia.** The *Ethusa cynapium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. vulgaris.** Fr. *cicutaire vireuse*. The *Cicuta virosa*. [A. 385.] **Herba cicutariea.** The herb of the *Cherophyllum silvestre*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CICUTARIÆ (Fr.), adj. *Se* *ku2* *a2* *r* *e* *a*. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Cicutaria*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c's*, see *CICUTARIÆ*. [L. 41.]

CICUTARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2k* (*ki2k*) *u2* (*ut*) *a2* *r* (*a2*) *i2* *d* *e* (*a2*) *e2*. Fr. *cicutariées*. Of A. Richard, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising those with white flowers, heart-shaped petals, and globose, didymous fruits with a smooth, even surface. [B. 1 (a, 21).]

CICUTÉ (Fr.), adj. *Se* *ku2* *a*. Containing *Cicuta*. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

CICUTENE, n. *Si2k* *u2* *en*. Fr. *cicutène*. Ger. *Cicuten*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from the root of *Cicuta virosa*. [B. 270.]

CICUTINE, n. *Si2k* *u2* *en*. Lat. *cicutina*. Fr. c. Ger. *Cicutin*. It. *cicutina*, *conina*. Sp. *cicutina*, *conina*. 1. See *CONINE*. 2. A volatile alkaloid said to have been obtained from *Cicuta virosa*. [B. 158, 270.] **Bromhydrate de c.** Fr. *Cod*. *Conine* hydrobromide. [B.] **Collyrium of c.** Fr. *collyre de c.* A solution of 1 part of c. in 100 parts of alcohol; applied to the eyelids in serofulous ophthalmia. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Iso-c.** Beta-collidine hexahydrate; a substance which in physiological action resembles curare, and in properties resembles c. ["Ann. di chim. med. farm. e di farmac.," Nov., 1885, p. 311 (B).]

CICUTOXIN, *n.* *Si2k1n-tōx1p1n.* From *Cicuta* *q. v.* and *tox1cōv*, a bow poison. Fr. *cicutarine*. Ger. *C*. A substance obtained by Böhm from *Cicuta virosa*, and regarded by him as its active principle; a viscid, non-crystallizable liquid, of acid reaction and repulsive taste. In poisonous doses, it produces convulsions, general paralysis, and death. Infusion of galls is said to be an antidote. [B. 5 (a, 24); B. 370.]

CICARIDA (Lat.), **CICARIDE** (Lat.), *n. s. n. pl.* and *f. pl.* *Si2d-k1d1-a1r1d1-a1r1d1-e1*. 1. A family of the *Echinoidea*. 2. A family of the *Echinoidea*. [L. 121, 303.]

CICARIFORMIS (Lat.), *adj.* *Si2d-k1d1-a1r1d1-a1r1d1-e1*. From *cicaris* *q. v.* and *forma*, form. Fr. *cicario-forme*. Formed like a bonnet or hood (a species name). [L. 11, 116.]

CIDARIS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Si2d-k1d1-a1r1d1-a1r1d1-e1*. Gr. *κιδρίς*. Lit., a head dress or turban worn by ancient dignitaries; a genus of the *Cyperaceae*. L. 503. **C. glandifera**. A species formerly kept in the shops under the name of *bees' stings*. [L. 30 (a, 11).]

CIDARITES (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* *Si2d-k1d1-a1r1d1-a1r1d1-e1*. See *CIDARIDE*.

CIDER, *n.* *Si2d1r1*. Said to be from *sicera* (Gr. *σικερα*), an intoxicating drink made by the ancient Hebrews. Fr. *cider*. Ger. *C. Apfelwein*. It, *cider*. Sp. *sider*. The fermented juice of apples. The word formerly signified other sorts of strong liquors and juices obtained from other fruits. Ordinary *c.* contains water, alcohol (from 5 to 8 per cent.), grape-sugar, malic acid, ash, albumen, and gum. [B. 5, 116; a, 24.] **Boiled c.** New *c.* boiled down to a syrupy consistence; used in cookery. **Bottled c.** *C.* bottled at an early stage of fermentation; a highly effervescent beverage resembling champagne. **C. brandy**, **C. spirit**. See **APPLE-JACK**.—**Hard c.** *C.* so completely fermented as almost to have become vinegar; a clear, acid, intoxicating liquor.—**Made c.** A *c.* of this name is made in Devonshire, chiefly for the supply of the London market. The finest quality is simply ordinary *c.* racked into clean and well-sulphured casks. [L. 120 (a, 21).] **New c.** *C.* in which the process of fermentation has hardly begun; a sweetish, rather thick liquid, often somewhat turbid. Drunk freely, it is apt to cause indigestion. **Old c.** *C.* that has become clear and in which the vinous fermentation is complete; a wholesome but intoxicating beverage acting as an aid to digestion. **Raisin c.** A beverage made in a similar way to raisin wine, but without employing sugar, and with only 2 lbs. of raisins to the gallon, or even more, of water. It is usually fit for bottling in 10 days, and in a week longer is ready for use. [L. 162 (a, 21).] **Sweet c.** See *New c.* **Tasmanian c.-tree**. The *Eucalyptus gunni*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CIDERAGE, *n.* *Si2d1r1-aj*. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CIDONIUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Si2d-k1d1-on1-i2-u1m1d1m1*. See *CYDONIUM*.

CIDRA [Mex. Ph.] *Sp., n.* Thed *ra2*. The *Citrus medica*. [A. 44.]

CIDRE (Fr.), *n.* Sedr. See **CIDER**—**C. de poires**. See **PERRY**.—**C. iodé** [Labiell]. *Cider* containing a little tincture of iodine. [L. 77 (a, 21).]

CIDRERO (Sp.), **CIDROLIMON** (Sp.), **CIDROMELA** (It.), *n. s.* Thed *ra2-ro*, *rolem'on*, *ched-ro-ma2*. The *Citrus medica*. [A. 44; L. 195.]

CIECHOCINEK, *n.* A place in Poland, 18 miles below Warsaw, where there are saline springs. [A. 319.]

CIENTO EN RAMA (Sp.), *n.* The *Cent'io en ra2 ma2*. The *Achillea millefolium*. [A. 447.]

CIERGE (Fr.), *n.* See *Erzth*. See **CACTES**. **C. a grandes fleurs**. The *Cactus grandiflorus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. amer**. The *Euphorbia antipathum*. [L. 49.]—**C. de Notre-Dame**. The *Persea thapsus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. laiteux**. See *C. amer*. **C. queue de souris**. See *Cereus flagelliformis*.

CIFALU (It.), *n.* Che *fa2l-u*. A place in Sicily, at the foot of the castle of that name, several miles from Sciacani, where there is a warm spring (42° to 44° R.) which, according to A. Ferrara, contains magnesium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, iron, and alum. It was used in the thirteenth century for leprosy. [a, 21.]

CIGALE (Fr.), *n.* Seg *ga2l*. See **CICADA**. **C. de l'orne**. See *Cicada orni*.—**C. commune**. See *Cicada plibia*.

CIGAR, *n.* *Si2g-a2r*. Lat. *cigarra*, *cigara*. Fr. *cigare*. Ger. *Cigarre*. It. *Sp., cigarro*. A small roll of dried leaves, ordinarily of tobacco-leaves, tapering at one end; used for smoking. [L. 120 (a, 21).]—**Aromatic c's**. See *CIGARETTES aromatiques*. **Arsenical c's**. Lat. *cigarette arsenicales*. See *PAPIER arsenical* and *CIGARETTES arsenicales de Boudin*. **Balsamic c's**. See *CIGARETTE benzoique* and *Golfin's CIGARETTE balsamique*. **Medicated c's**. Fr. *cigares medicinales*. *C's* made of the leaves of one or more medicinal plants, with or without the addition of other medicaments in powder or solution. [A. 385.] **Mercurial c's**. Lat. *cigarra mercuriales*. Ordinary tobacco *c's* deprived of their narcotic properties and steeped in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, to which a little opium is generally added. [L. 120 (a, 21).] See also *Daffin-bae's Zinnobere-nigres*. **Perfumed c's**. Lat. *cigarra aromatica*. Syn. *scented c's*. A preparation made (1) by moistening ordinary *c's* with a strong tincture of cascarilla, to which a little gum benzoin and storax is often added, and sometimes a small quantity of camphor, oil of cloves, or cassia; (2) by soaking the tobacco of which the *c's* are to be made, or the *c's* themselves, for a short time in a very strong infusion of cascarilla, and then allowing them to dry by a very gentle heat; (3) by simply inserting very small shreds of cascarilla-bark between the leaves of the *c's*, or into small slits made for the purpose. They are said to intoxicate more quickly than unperfumed *c's* of the same strength and quality. [L. 120 (a, 21).]—**Scented c's**. See *Perfumed c's*.

CIGARA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Si2g-k1r2-a1r1a1*. See **CIGAR**.—**Cigare iodate**, *seu jodate*. Ger. *Jod-cigarre*. *Cigars* moistened with a solution of potassium iodide. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]

CIGARE (Fr.), *n.* Seg *ga2r*. See **CIGAR**. **C's medicinales**. See *Medicated cigars*. **C. opiacé**. A cigar made by dissolving 2 grammes of extract of opium in a few drops of water, moistening 2 grammes of belladonna leaves with the solution, and rolling the leaves into a cigar. [L. 77 (a, 21).]

CIGARETTE (Lat.), *n. f.* *Si2g-k1r2-a1r1a1*. See **CIGARETTE**. **Cigarette antiasthmatica**, *seu antiasthmatica*. Belg. Ph. Of the Belg. Ph., cigarettes made of blotting paper that has been imbibed with a liquid made by macerating for 12 hours 50 parts of belladonna-leaves, 30 each of hyoscyamus- and stramonium-leaves and 10 of bruised phellandrium-seed in about twice their volume of cherry-laurel water, expressing, and adding 3 parts of extractum opi gummosum. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Cigarette arsenicales**. See *PAPIER arsenical* and *CIGARETTES arsenicales de Boudin*.—**Cigarette benzoique** (Belg. Ph.). A preparation made as follows: One part of nitrate of potassium is dissolved in 16 parts of water. Strips of thick white filtering paper, 15 cm. wide, are dipped into the solution, dried, then saturated with a solution of 1 part of sublimed benzoic acid in 8 parts of tincture of benzoin, dried again, cut into pieces 10 cm. long, and rolled up so as to form cigarettes. [B. 95 (a, 21).] **Cigarette iodate**, *seu jodate*. See *CIGARETTE iodée antiasthmatica* and *CIGARETTES iodiques de Chartrou*.

—**Cigarette mercuriales**. See *CIGARETTES mercurielles*.—**Golfin's cigarette balsamique**. Fr. *cigarettes balsamiques de Golfin*. See *Cigarette benzoique*.

CIGARETTE (Lat.), *n. f.* *Si2g-k1r2-a1r1a1*. See **CIGARETTE**.

CIGARETTE, *n.* *Si2g-a2r-e2t*; Fr. *se-ga2r-e2t*; Ger. *tse-ga2r-e2t*; It. *cigarillo*. Sp. *cigarillo*. *C. It., cigarillo*. A little cigar; made either like an ordinary cigar or by rolling finely divided tobacco-leaves or some other combustible drug in thin paper into the form of a cylinder. **Antiasthmatic c's**. See *C's antiasthmatica* and *C's iodées antiasthmatica*. [L. 56, 76 (a, 21).]

Aromatic c's. See *C's aromatiques*. **Arsenical c's**. Lat. *cigarette arsenicales*. Fr. *c's arsenicales*. See *PAPIER arsenical* and *C's arsenicales de Boudin*. **Balsamic c's**. See *CIGARETTE benzoique*.—**C's antiasthmatica**. A preparation for which the following formula is much employed in France: A decoction is made of 5 grammes each of the leaves of belladonna, stramonium, digitalis, and sage, with 1,000 grammes of water, and strained; 75 grammes of potassium nitrate and 40 grammes of tincture of benzoin are added, and into this solution is then introduced, sheet by sheet, 1 quire of red-tinted absorbent paper, the whole remaining in contact 24 hours, after which time the paper is dried and cut into rectangular pieces of 10 by 7 cm., which are formed into tubes by rolling them around a cylinder about 1 or 1½ mm. in diameter and fastening the edge with gelatin. [B. 81 (a, 21).] Cf. *CIGARETTE antiasthmatica*.—**C's aromatiques**. Fr. *The species aromatica* rolled into *c's*. [L. 120 (a, 21).]—**C's arsenicales** (Fr.). See *PAPIER arsenical* and *C's arsenicales de Boudin*.—**C's arsenicales de Boudin** (Fr.). Syn. *cigarettes de Dioscoride, papier arsenical*. A preparation made by saturating a piece of blotting-paper with a solution of 1 centig. of arsenious acid in a few drops of water and rolling it into a *c.*; used in asthma. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's balsamiques** (Fr.). *C's* made of thick blotting-paper saturated with a solution of potassium nitrate, dried, smeared with compound tincture of benzoin, and cut into pieces 0.10 m. long and 0.05 m. broad. [L. 77 (a, 21).] Cf. *CIGARETTE benzoique*.—**C's balsamiques de Golfin** (Fr.). See *CIGARETTE benzoique*. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's de Dioscoride** (Fr.). See *C's arsenicales de Boudin*. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's d'Espic** (Fr.). See *C's antiasthmatica*.—**C's indiennes** (Fr.). *C's* made of the leaves of *Cannabis sativa* macerated in a solution of opium. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **C's iodées antiasthmatica** (Fr.). *C's* prepared with camphor or with the leaves of plants of the genus *Solanum* sprinkled with tincture of iodine. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodiques de Chartrou** (Fr.). *C's* prepared with the species *aromatica* sprinkled with tincture of iodine. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodo-camphrées** (Fr.). *C's* made by impregnating granulated camphor with the fumes of iodine and placing the mixture in little glass tubes. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodoformées** (Fr.). *C's* made of belladonna-leaves sprinkled with iodoform or moistened with a solution of that substance. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's mercurielles** (Fr.). *C's* made by spreading upon paper first a titrated solution of mercury bichloride, allowing it to dry, and then adding another coat of titrated solution of potassium nitrate; used for syphilitic ulcerations of the throat, mouth, and nose. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's mercurielles de Bernard**. *C's* made of 100 parts of finely divided tobacco from which the nicotine has been removed, 2 parts of mercury bichloride, and 1 part of extract of opium. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's narcotiques**. *Cigars* or *c's* made with belladonna, digitalis, henbane, tobacco, and stramonium-leaves, separate or mixed. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C's pectorales d'Espic** (Fr.). See *C's antiasthmatica*.—**Iodized c's**. See *C's iodées antiasthmatica* and *C's iodiques de Chartrou*. **Iodo-camphorated c's**. See *C's iodo-camphrées*.—**Mercurial c's**. See *C's mercurielles*.—**Narcotic c's**. See *C's narcotiques*.

CIGARRA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Si2g-k1r2-a1r1a1*. See **CIGAR**.—**Cigarra arsenicales**. See *PAPIER arsenical* and *CIGARETTES arsenicales de Boudin*.—**Cigarra balsamica**. See *CIGARETTE benzoique* and *Golfin's CIGARETTE balsamica*.—**Cigarra mercuriales**. See *CIGARETTES mercurielles*.

CIGARRE (Ger.), *n.* Tse *ga2r-re2*. See **CIGAR**.—**Dieffenbach's Zinnobere-n**. Tobacco cigars (or, for non-smokers, cigars of salvia-leaves) each containing a gramme of cinnabar; used in syphilitic affections of the mouth, nose, and pharynx. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]

CIGARRILLO (Sp.), *n.* The *ga2r-rel-yo*. See **CIGARETTE**.

CIGARKO (Sp.), *n.* The *ga2r-ro*. See **CIGAR**. **C's antiasthmatica** (Mex. Ph.). See *CIGARETTES antiasthmatica*.—**C's arsenicales** (Mex. Ph.). See *PAPIER arsenical*.

CIGNUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si2(2)ki2(2)nu's nu's*. An ancient liquid measure containing two drachms. [Rhodius (A. 325).]

CIGUE (Fr.), n. f. *Se2u*. See **CICUTA**.—**Abstrait de c.** See **Abstraitum conii**.—**Alcoolature de c.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by macerating the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum* in their own weight of 95-per-cent alcohol for six days and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Bain de c.** See **Bathnum conii**.—**Cataplasme avec la c.** See **Cataplasma conii**.—**Cataplasme de c.** 1. A preparation made of 500 parts of the pulp of carrots boiled in broth, 30 of powdered conium, and 50 of powdered opium. 2. See **Cataplasma cicute**. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**C. aquatique**. The *Cicuta virosa* (a, 21).—**C. commune**. *C. d'Athènes*. The *Conium maculatum*. [L. 88.—**C. d'eau**. See **C. aquatique**.—**C. des anciens**. See *C. commune*.—**C. des jardins**. The *Ethusa cynapium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des marais**. See *C. aquatique*.—**C. de Socrate**. See *C. commune*.—**C. maculée**. *C. officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. commune*.—**C. phellandre**. The *Phellandrium aquaticum*. [L. 88].—**C. proprement dite**. *C. tachetée*. See *C. commune*.—**C. vireuse**. See *C. aquatique*.—**Conserve de c.** See **Conserua cicute**.—**Emplâtre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *emplastrum cum conio maculato*. A preparation official in the French Codex, made of 940 parts of galipot, 140 of Burgundy pitch, 640 of yellow wax, 130 of oil of conium, 2,000 of fresh conium-leaves, and 500 of purified ammoniacum, melted together, strained, and spread upon cloth so as to form a plaster. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Emplâtre d'extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *emplastrum cum extracto conii maculati*. A preparation made of 90 parts of extract of conium-seed, 10 of resina elemi, and 20 of emplastrum diachylum gummatum. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Extrait alcoolique de semence (fruit) de c.** See **Extractum conii alcoholici**.—**Extrait de c. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum conii**. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Extrait de c. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.] See **Extractum conii alcoholici**.—**Extrait liquide de semence (fruit) de c.** See **Extractum conii fluidum**.—**Glycéré d'extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made of 10 parts of extract of conium and 90 of glyceritum amyli. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Grande c.** See *C. commune*.—**Huile de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *oleum conii maculati*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fresh conium-leaves with 2 parts of olive-oil, and filtering the product. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Petite c.** The *Ethusa cynapium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by exposing freshly dried conium-leaves for a few minutes to a heat of 40° C., powdering them in a mortar, and bolting the powder through a No. 120 sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *pulpa e folio conii maculati*. A preparation made by reducing fresh conium-leaves to a pulp by bruising in a marble mortar and then passing through a horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Sparadrap de c.** [Fr. Cod.] A plaster made of 500 parts of mercurial plaster and a sufficient quantity of oil of conium heated together and spread on strips of cloth. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Suc de grande c.** See **Succus conii**.—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See **Tinctura conii**. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Teinture éthérée de c. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made of 100 parts of conium-leaves in moderately fine powder and 500 of ether. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CIHOAPACTLI (Mex.), n. The *Montagnea tomentosa* and the *Montagnea floribunda*. [A. 447.]

CIL (Fr.), n. Sel. See **CILICUM**.—**C's électriques**. Of Ranvier, certain club-shaped vertical processes on the ventral surfaces of the plate-like terminations of the nerves of the electric organs of *Gymnotus*, etc. [L. 158].—**C's olfactifs** (Fr.). See **Olfactory hairs**.—**C's palpébraux**. The eyelashes. [L. 11].—**C's renversés**. See **Inverted cilia**.—**C's vibratiles**. See **CILIA** (2d def.).

CILANTRO (Sp.), n. *Thel-a-n'tro*. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A. 447.]

CILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2*. Gr., *ταρσοί* (1st def.). Fr., *cils*. Ger., *Cilien*. *Wimpern* (1st def.). It., *ciglia*. Sp., *cejas*. 1. The eyelashes, also the free margins of the eyelids. 2. The vibratory or vibratile c. (Lat., *c. vibratoria*; Fr., *cils vibratiles*, *tromyles*; Ger., *Flimmerhaare*, *Flimmerhaare*, *schwingende Wimpern*, *Wimpercilien*; It., *ciglia vibratili*; Sp., *cilios vibratiles*); hair-like projections from the free surface of ciliated cells which during life exhibit ciliary motion. They vary in length from 2 to 20 μ in man, being longest in the epididymis. They vary in number from one on a cell, as in the ear of *Petromyzon*, to a large number. They are found in all animals except the *Ctenostoma*. They are found in man in the respiratory tract, the cavities of the central nervous system, Bowman's capsule, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, and parts of the generative organs; in the lower vertebrates and in the human embryo, also in the oesophagus; in invertebrates and the ova and young of some vertebrates, such as the frog, on the external surface. [J. 41.] According to Engelmann, the c. are doubly refracting, consist of a proximal bulb and a terminal shaft, and each is connected with the intracellular fibres by an intermediate segment and pedicle. [B. 77; J. 12, 30; A. H. Tuttle, "Stud. from the Biol. Laborat. of the Johns Hopkins Univ.," li. p. 447 (J); L. 115.] 3. In botany: (a) the marginal hair-like filaments on the leaf and other parts of a plant; (b) in the *Musci*, the slender hairy continuations of the internal peristome; (c) the dentate divisions of the external peristome in the *Musci*; (d) the vibratile hair-like processes which with the spores of certain *Algae* and other low forms of plants are provided, by means of which they have the power of locomotion. [K. 1, 34, 36, 116, 123, 220; a, 24.] See **BARBICILLI**.—**C. vibratoria**. See **CILIA** (2d def.).—**Inverted c.** Fr., *cils renversés*. Ger., *verkehrte Wimpern*. A condition in which the eyelashes or the free margins of the lids are turned in upon the eyeball so as to irritate it. [F.]—**Vibratile c.**, **Vibratory c.** See **C.** (2d def.).

CILIAIRE (Fr.), **CILIAR** (Ger.), adj's. *Sel-e-a2r*, *tse-l-e-a2r*. See **CILIARY**.

CILIARIS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-a2(2)ri2s*. Ciliary; as a n., see **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**. [L.]—**C. circularis** [Henke]. The circular fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L. 313.]—**C. radialis** [Henke]. The radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L. 31.]—**C. Riolani**.

A bundle of muscular tissue situated upon the free margins of the eyelids. [L. 31, 142.]

CILIARY, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-ri2*. Lat., *ciliaris*. Fr., *ciliaire*. Ger., *ciliar*. It., *ciliare*. Sp., *ciliar*. Relating to or possessing cilia; hair-like or pertaining to a hair-like structure; pertaining to the free border of the eyelid. [J.; L.]

CILIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-a2(2)ta2*. Fr., *ciliés*. Ger., *Wimperinfusorien*, *Wimperlinge* (1st def.). 1. An order of the *Infusoria*, or a class of the *Corticata* [Lankester]. [L. 147.] 2. A branch of the *Platyhelmin* [Lankester]; an order of the *Polypi* [Lamarck] or of the *Zoophyta* [Schweigger], a family of the *Pezizomorphia* [Latreille]; and a section of the *Microzoaria* [De Blainville]. [L. 121, 176, 180.]

CILIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-a2(2)te2a2-e2*. Of Batsch, a family of the *Infusoriarum*, comprising *Diosera*, *Drosera*, *Roridula*, and *Uldrovanda*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CILIATE, **CILIATED**, adj's. *Si2(2)ia2-at*, *-at-e2d*. Lat., *ciliatus*. Fr., *cilié*. Ger., *ciliar* (in comp.), *wimperig*, *gewimpert*. It., *cigliato*. Sp., *ciliat*, *pestañudo*. Possessing cilia; bristly, furnished with bristles or small bristle-like feathers; fringed. [J.; L. 343.]

CILIATIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-at(a2)ia2-fol(fol2)ia2-u2s(u2s)*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *ciliatifolié*. Ger., *wimperblättrig*. Sp., *ciliatifoliado*. Having ciliated leaves. [L. 180.]

CILIATION, n. *Si2(2)ia2-s'hu2n*. The condition of being provided with cilia. [L. 121.]

CILIATO-DENTATE, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-'to-de2nt'at*. Lat., *ciliatodentatus* (from *cilium* [q. v.] and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *cilié-denté*. Ger., *wimpergezähnt*. Furnished with marginal teeth pointing outward from the centre and having cilia. [a, 24.]

CILIATOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-at(a2)ia2-o2(o2)-pe2t'ia2-a2(a2)ia2-u2s(u2s)*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *petala*, a leaf. Fr., *ciliatopétale*. Ger., *wimperkelchblättrig*. Sp., *ciliatopétulo*. Having ciliated petals. [L. 180.]

CILIATO-SERRATE, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-'o-se2r'rat*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *serratus*, toothed. Fr., *cilié-serré*. Ger., *wimperigge-sägt*. Provided with ciliated serrations. [a, 24.]

CILIATUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-at(a2)ia2-u2s(u2s)*. See **CILIATE**.

CILICINUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-i2(k)ia2-u2s(u2s)*. From *cilicium* (q. v.), made of hair-cloth. [A. 318.]

CILICUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-i2(k)ia2-u2m(u2m)*. Gr., *κίλικιον*. Anciently, cloth made of goats' hair (from its being commonly made in Cilicia); a hair-sieve. [A. 387; L. 119.]

CILICORNIS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-ko2rn'ia2s*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cilicorne*. Having ciliated antennae. [L. 41.]

CILIÉ (Fr.), adj. *Sel-e-a*. See **CILIATE**.

CILIEN (Ger.), n. pl. *Tse-l'ie2n*. See **CILIA**.

CILIFEROUS, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-'e2r-u2s*. Lat., *ciliferus* (from *cilium* [q. v.] and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cilifère*. Provided with cilia. [L. 41, 180.]

CILIFORM, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-'fo2rm*. Lat., *ciliformis* (from *cilium* [q. v.] and *forma*, form). Fr., *ciliforme*. Having the shape of a cilium. [L. 41.]

CILIGEROUS, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-'e2r-u2s*. Lat., *ciligerus* (from *cilium* [q. v.] and *gerere*, to bear). See **CILIFEROUS**.

CILIBRANCHES (Fr.), n. pl. *Sel-e-e-bra2n2sh*. See **POLYZOA**.

CILICORNIS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-ko2rn'ia2s*. Fr., *cilicorne*. See **CILICORNIS**.

CILIFORM, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-'fo2m*. See **CILIFORM**.

CILIGRADES (Fr.), n. pl. *Sel-e-e-gra2d*. See **Ctenophora**.

CILIOBRACHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-o2(o2)-brak(bra2n2)ia2-a2a2-ta2*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *brachium*, the arm. See **Ctenophora**.

CILIOBRACHIATE, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-o-brak'ia2-at*. Having the arms furnished with cilia. [L. 73.]

CILIOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-o2(o2)-bra2n2k(bra2n2)eh2'ia2a2*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *branchia* (see **BRANCHIE**). Fr., *ciliobranchies* [De Blainville]. See **Ctenophora**.

CILIOBRANCHIATA [Farre] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-o2(o2)-bra2n2k(bra2n2)eh2'ia2-a2a2-ta2*. See **POLYZOA**.

CILIOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-o2(o2)-fla2j(flaz2)eh2-la2a2-ta2*. For deriv., see **CILUM** and **FLAGELLUM**. Fr., *cilioflagelles*. Ger., *Wimpergeissler*. A family of the *Flagellata*. [L. 173.]

CILIOGRADA [De Blainville], **CILIOGRADE** [Gray] (Lat.), n. s. n. pl. and f. pl. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-o2g rad-ra2-d-a2a2-e2a2*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *ciliogrades*. See **Ctenophora**.

CILIOIOLATUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-o2(o2)-lat-la2a2-iol(u2s)ia2s*. Fr., *ciliolé*. Provided with small cilia. [L. 180.]

CILIOIOLUM (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *cilium*. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-i2(i2)ol(u2)lu2m(u2m)*. Fr., *ciliolé*. A little cilium. [L. 180.]

CILIO-SPINAL, adj. *Si2(2)ia2-o-spin'a2l*. Lat., *ciliospinalis*. Fr., *c-s*. Relating to that part of the spinal cord which is said to control the ciliary movements. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CILIPES (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-pe2pas*. From *cilium* (q. v.) and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cilipède*. Sp., *cilipedo*. Having ciliated feet. [L. 41.]

CILUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-u2m(u2m)*. Generally used in the pl., *cilia* (q. v.).

CILIUS (Lat.), adj. *Si2(2)ki2(2)ia2-u2s(u2s)*. Ciliated. [J.]

CILLEMENT (Fr.), n. *Sel-y-ma2n2*. See **NICTATION**.

CILLO (Lat.), **CILLON** (Lat.), n. m. Si²l(ki²)lo, lo²lo². A person affected with chronic spasm or trembling of the eyelids. [L. 50, 329.]

CILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²l(ki²)lo²s. Gen., *cillos/eos* (-ia). Fr., *cilliosis*. *Albicans*. Ger., *Chorionchies Blaugen*. It., *Chiasa*. Sp., *Chiasa*. A spasmodic affection in which the eyelids are in a constant state of agitation or trembling. [L. 11, 50.] See **CINEISTS**.

CILLURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²l(ki²)lu²(dur)²(ie). A family of the *Dendrocalyptides*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1874, p. 548 (L.).]

CILLO (Lat.), n. m. Si²ke²lo. See **PROCEPHALUS**.

CILS (Fr.), n. pl. See **CILIA**.

CIMA (Lat.), n. f. Si²ke²ma². See **CYMA**.

CIMBA LAIRE (Fr.), n. Sa²n²ba²la²r. The *Linaria cybalaria*. [B. 173 a, 24.]

CIMBA (B. G. Wilder) (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)²bi²a². The tracheal transverse peduncle of Meynert. [a, 18.]

CIMBICIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ki²m)²bi²si²ke²ci²de. Fr., *cimbicides*. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L. 11.]

CIMBICINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²m(ki²m)²bi²si²ke²/na². Fr., *cimbicinas*. A subfamily of the *Anthracodidae*. [L. 394.]

CIMBRO, n. The *Parus cembra*. [B. 185 a, 24.]

CIME (Fr.), n. Sem. See **CYME**.

CIMENT (Fr.), n. Sem. See **CEMENT**. — **C. d'Ostemaier**. A mixture of 13 parts of castile lime and 12 of anhydrous phosphoric acid; used for filling cavities in teeth. [L. 8.] — **C. intercallaire**, **C. intercellulaire**. See **CELLULMENT**. — **C. Sorel**. A mixture of zinc chloride and zinc oxide; used for filling dental cavities. [L. 8.]

CIMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(kem)²ci²nt²a²si²ti²o. Gen., *cimentatio nis*. See **CEMENTATIO**.

CIMEX (Lat.), n. m. Si²ke²me²x. Gen., *cimicis*. See **ACANTHIA**.

CIMICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)²i²ka²(ka²)²ri²a². Fr., *cimicaria*. The *Cimicifuga racemosa*. [B. 173 a, 24.]

CIMICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)²i²ka²(ka²)²si²ti²o. Gen., *cimicatio nis*. From *cimex*, the bed bug. Ger., *Wanzenstich*. A bed-bug bite. [G.]

CIMICIC, adj. Si²m-i²s-i²2k. From *cimex*, the bed-bug. Fr., *cimicique*. Derived from or belonging to a beetle. [B.] — **C. acid**. Fr., *acid cimicique*, Ger., *Ciminsäure*. A yellow, crystallizable, monobasic acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₂, obtained from a species of beetle. [B. 4, 158 a, 24.]

CIMICIDE (Lat.), **CIMICIDES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ki²m)²i²s(i²ke²)²d-ea²(e²), -eze(e²s). Fr., *cimicides*, *cimiciens*. Ger., *Blutwanzen*. A family of the *Hemiptera* with *Cimex* as the type. [L. 41, 180.]

CIMICIFUGA (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)²i²si²ke²fu²(u²)ga². From *cimex*, the bed-bug, and *fuga*, flight. Fr., *cimicifuge*. Ger., *Wanzenkraut*. 1. A Linnean genus of ranunculaceous plants of the family *Helleboreae*, differing from *Actaea* only in its dehiscent carpels. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. racemosa*. [B. 5, 19, 34, 42; a, 24.] — **C. foetida** (Linnaeus). Fr., *cimicifuge*. Ger., *stinkendes Wanzenkraut*. Syn.: *Actaea cimicifuga*.

Fœtid bug-bane; a species used to drive away bugs by its offensive odor which gives name to the genus; found in America, Siberia, and eastern Europe. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.] — **C. racemosa** [Bart.], **C. serpentaria** [Pursh]. Fr., *actée* (ou *cimicifuge*) à grappes. Ger., *traubiges Wanzenkraut*, *schwarze Schlangwurzel*, *amerikanisches Christophskraut*. A species found in the United States and Canada. The root (U. S. Ph., *cimicifuga radix* [Br. Ph.]) has been used in various diseases, but is now employed chiefly in the treatment of rheumatism and chorea. [B. 5, 173, 180 a, 24.] — **Cimicifuge radix**. See under *C. racemosa*. — **Extractum cimicifuge fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (see *liquidum*). Fr., *extraît liquide d'actée à grappes*. Ger., *flüssiges Cimicifuge-Extrakt*. A fluid extract of *c.* (2d def.) made by moistening 100 parts of the root, in No. 60 powder, with 25 of alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a layer above it, closing the lower orifice and macerating for 48 hours, then allowing percolation to proceed, adding alcohol until the *c.* is exhausted, reserving the first 90 c. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 c. [A. 477.] — **Tinctura cimicifuge** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 20 parts of *c.* (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, in 15 of alcohol for 24 hours, and percolating with the gradual addition of alcohol until 100 parts are obtained. [A. 477.]

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA. [A. 327]



it, closing the lower orifice and macerating for 48 hours, then allowing percolation to proceed, adding alcohol until the *c.* is exhausted, reserving the first 90 c. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 c. [A. 477.] — **Tinctura cimicifuge** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 20 parts of *c.* (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, in 15 of alcohol for 24 hours, and percolating with the gradual addition of alcohol until 100 parts are obtained. [A. 477.]

CIMICIFUGA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ki²m)²i²si²ke²fu²(u²)ga². 1. Of Torrey, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceae*, embracing *Actaea*, *Cimicifuga*, *Trautvetteria*, *Thalictrum*, and *Zanthorhiza*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Helle-*

boreae, order *Ranunculaceae*, comprising *Actaea* and *Cimicifuga*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] 3. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceae*, with the genera *Cimicifuga*, *Actaea*, and *Hydrastis*. [B. 34 a, 24.]

CIMICIFUGIN, n. Si²m(ki²m)²i²si²ke²/u²ga². Fr., *cimicifugine*. Ger., *C. Syn.*: *macrolin*. A crystallizable principle said to have been obtained by Beach from commercial resin of *Cimicifuga racemosa*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

CIMICINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²m(ki²m)²i²si²ke²/na². A family of the *Heteroptera*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 461 (L.).]

CIMICINE, adj. Si²m-i²si²n. From *cimex*, the bed-bug. Smelling of bugs. [B. 19 a, 24.]

CIMICINIC ACID, n. Si²m-i²si²n-i²2k. See **CIMICIC ACID**.

CIMICINOUS, adj. Si²m-i²si²n-i²2s. See **CIMICINE**.

CIMICOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ki²m)²i²ke²oi²des. From *cimex*, the bed-bug, and *eidos*, resemblance. Fr., *cimicoide*. Ger., *wandlausähnlich*. Resembling a member of the genus *Cimex*. [L. 41.]

CIMICULIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Sem-e-ku²le-a²n². See **CIMICIDE**.

CIMINALIS (Borkh.) (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)²i²n-a²i²l²s. The genus *Gentiana*. [a, 24.] — **C. acaulis**, **C. grandiflora**, **C. longiflora** [Moneh]. **C. pneumonanthe** [Borkh.]. The *Gentiana acaulis*. [B. 173, 180; a, 24.]

CIMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsem-en-zoir-e². See **CIMICIC ACID**.

CIMMAROMA, n. A plant growing in Spain and Brazil. The pulp is a laxative, and is used in Brazil in erysipelas. [“Lancet,” July 4, 1885, p. 36 (B).]

CIMMOL, n. Si²m-i²ol. Cinnamyl hydride. [a, 24.]

CIMOLÉ (Fr.), adj. Sem-ol-a. See **CIMOLIUS**.

CIMOLIA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cimolius* (terra understood). Si²m(ki²m)²ol-i²a². Gr., *κιμωλία* γῆ. Fr., *terre cimolée*. Cimolite; a silicious, saponaceous earth from the island of Cimolus; now but little used in medicine. [A. 318, 325, 387; B. 5, 180; a, 24.] — **C. alba**. A white variety of *c.* [a, 24.] — **C. incarnata**, **C. purpurens**, **C. rubra**. Reddish and purplish varieties of *c.* [a, 24.]

CIMOLITE, n. Si²m-i²ol-it. See **CIMOLIA**.

CIMOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ki²m)²ol-i²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cimolé*. Containing or resembling cimolia. [a, 24.]

CINA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ke)²na². Fr., *armoise santonique* (1st def.). 1. The *Artemisia santonica* and other varieties of *Artemisia* of the section *Seriphidium*, the unexpanded flower-heads of which (wormseed, *santonica*) are used as an anthelmintic. 2. The *Smilax china*. [B. 173 (a, 24); B. 270.] — **African c.** Ger., *afrikanische C.* See *Flores cinæ barbarici*. — **Aleppo c.** Alexandrian c. See *C. leucantha*. — **Berberische C.** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ barbarici*. — **Capitula cinæ**, **C. anthodia**, **C. blüthen** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ*. — **C. cinæ**. The *Cedrela fibrifuga*. [B. 180 a, 24.] — **C. levantica**. Ger., *levantische C.* (1st def.) obtained from the East by way of Russia; the only kind now imported. [B. 270.] — **Confectio cinæ** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Confectio seminis cinæ**. Sugar-coated *santonica* buds. [B. 95, 97 (a, 21).] — **Extractum cinæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Extractum cinæ aetherum** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît de semen-contra*. Syn.: *extractum santonici* [Dutch Ph.]. An ethereal extract of *santonica*. [a, 21.] — **Flores cinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *SANTONICA*. — **Flores cinæ barbarici**. Ger., *afrikanische C.*, *berberische C.* The unexpanded flower-heads of a species of *Artemisia* (*glomerata*, *contra*, *inculta*, or *ramosa*) indigenous to north-western Africa. [B. 270.] — **Flores cinæ depurati**. *Flores cinæ* sifted and freed from dust. [B. 270.] — **Flores cinæ exsiccati**. *Flores cinæ* dried on a water-bath and powdered. [B. 270.] — **Flores cinæ indici**. Ger., *indische C.* The flower-heads of *Artemisia pauciflora* and *Artemisia monogyna* collected on the Russian steppes on the banks of the Volga. [B. 270.] — **Flores cinæ in granis**. See *Flores cinæ depurati*. — **Flores cinæ ostindici**. A variety resembling *Levant c.*; not now met with. [B. 270.] — **Flores cinæ rossici**, **Indian c.**, **Indische C.** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ indici*. — **Levant c.** Ger., *levantische C.* See *C. levantica*. — **Oleum cinæ**. A constituent, C₁₀H₁₆O, of oil of wormseed, obtained by Wallack. [B. 5 (a, 24); Brit. and Colon. Druggist, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 13.] — **Pulvis cinæ compositus**. Sp., *polvo de santonico compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 15 parts each of corallina and *santonica*, and 8 of rhubarb. [B. 95.] — **Pulvis cinæ ferratus** [Dan. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of ferrous sulphate and 6 parts of *santonica*. [B. 95.] — **Semen cinæ**. See *SANTONICA*. — **Semen cinæ africanum**, **Semen cinæ barbaricum**. See *Flores cinæ barbarici*. — **Semen cinæ indicum**. See *Flores cinæ indici*. — **Semen cinæ levanticum**. See *C. levantica*. — **Syrupus cinæ**. A syrup made from the flower-heads of *Artemisia c.* [B. 270.]

CINABAR, n. Si²n-a²b-a²r. See **CINNABAR**.

CINABARIN (Fr.), adj. Sen-a²-ba²-a²n². Having the red color of cinnabar. [L. 41.]

CINABARIS (Lat.), **CINABARIUM** (Lat.), n. f. and n. Si²n(ki²n)²a²b(a²b)²/a²a²si²ti²o. Fr., *cinabaris*. See **CINNABAR**. **C. antimoni**. See **ANTIMONY CINNABAR**.

CINÄBEN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ab-an². See **CINEBENE**. — **C²kampher**. See **CINEBENE camphor**.

CINABRA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ki²n)²a²b(a²b)²-ra. Gr., *κινάβρα*. A rank, goat-like odor, as of the arm-pits. [G. 8.] Cf. **BROMIDROSIS** and **HIRCUS**.

CINABRE (Fr.), n. Sen-a²br. See **CINNABAR**. — **C. artificiel**. See **RED MERCURY SULPHIDE**. — **C. vert**. See **CHROME GREEN**.

CINEBENE, n. Si²n-el²en. Ger., *Cinäben*. A substance, C₁₀H₁₆, forming one of the constituents of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica*. [Vogl (A, 319).] — **C. camphor**. Ger., *Cinäbenkampher*. A substance, C₁₀H₁₆O, forming the chief constituent of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica*. [Vogl (A, 319).]

[B. 23, 180, 214, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. hexandra* (Don). The *Bacopa hexandra* (A. 490). *C. hirsuta* (Ruiz and Pavón). Sp. *cascarilla delgada* Ruiz. A Peruvian species, by De Candolle regarded as a variety of *C. pubescens*, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosa*. Its bark is a variety of Loxa bark, and is the *quinquina Huamaltocensis* of Weddell. It is said to be of excellent quality. [A. 490; B. 18, 214; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. howardiana* (Kuntze). See *C. succubra*. *C. Huamaltocensis*. Fr. *quinquina Huamaltocensis* (Ger.). *Huamaltocensis*, *Yuanmaltocensis*. *Huamaltocensis*, bark; a variety of pale c. bark first described by Bergen in 1826, named from Huamaltoc in central Peru. It is a mixture of barks from several species, especially from *C. micrantha*, *C. glandulifera*, *C. Patton*, and *C. lanceolata*. It occurs in quills or half-quills from 5 or usually 10 to 20 mm. in diameter and from 1 to 8 mm. in thickness and of a leather-brown color externally. It contains on an average only 0.2 per cent. quinine and 4 per cent. cinchonine, although the quantity of the former alkaloid may reach 3 per cent. [B. 5, 24, 270.] *C. Huánuco*. Fr. *quinquina Huánuco* (ou *gris Huánuco* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger. *Huamaltocensis*, *Yuanmaltocensis*, *Huamaltocensis*. *Huánuco*-bark; a variety of pale c. bark, so called because formerly derived from Huánuco in southern Peru. It is a mixture of barks obtained from *C. nitida*, *C. micrantha*, *C. subcordata*, *C. suberosa*, *C. umbellulifera*, *C. purpurea*, and other related species. It forms spiral quills with each edge incurved, of about the size of *C. Huamaltocensis*, of a pale reddish-brown color externally and marked with shallow, short, longitudinal furrows. It contains a varying amount of alkaloids, averaging from 0.3 to 0.6 per cent. of quinine and 1.5 to 2.5 per cent. of cinchonine. [B. 5, 113, 270.] *C. humboldtiana*. 1. Of Lambert, a Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosa*, furnishing a pale bark, very poor in alkaloids, called false Loxa-bark and Jaén-bark. A variety, the *C. humboldtiana*, var. β *conglomerata* (the *C. conglomerata* [Pavón]), is said to furnish true Loxa-bark. 2. Of Römer and Schultze, the *Macrocneum humboldtianum*. [B. 5, 19, 33, 270; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. iv, t. i, p. 64, and ser. v, t. xi (B.).] *C. Jaén*. Jaén-bark; a sort of pale c. bark, several varieties of which are distinguished. According to Weddell, the ordinary Jaén-bark is derived from *C. humboldtiana*. The false Loxa-bark, known as *china Jaen nigricans*, derived from *C. nitida*, *C. stupea*, and *C. serotulifera*, and coming from northern Peru, occurs in bent quills, cinnamon-colored internally, dark-brown or even black externally, with numerous deep cross-markings and numerous shallow longitudinal furrows. It contains about 0.16 per cent. (sometimes 0.35 per cent.) of quinine and 0.11 per cent. (sometimes 0.66 per cent.) of cinchonine. The pale Jaén-bark, *china de Jaen pallida*, derived from the *C. viridiflora*, *C. pubescens*, and other species, and coming from Ecuador, forms thin bent quills, reddish-brown internally, yellowish-gray externally, unmarked or with fine cross and longitudinal markings. It is said to contain 0.56 per cent. quinine and 0.6 per cent. cinchonine. None of the varieties of Jaén-bark are of commercial significance. [B. 18, 23, 270.] *C. jamaicensis* (Wright). The *Exostema caribaeum*. [B. 214.] *C. javanica*. A name applied to any species of *C.* (but especially the *C. calisaya*) cultivated in Java; and also to its bark. The variety of *C. calisaya* which is commercially so designated contains from 0.3 to 1.7 per cent. of quinine. [B. 95, 270.] *C. Josephiana* (Weddell). A subspecies of the *C. calisaya* (q. v.). Weddell, l. c. (B.). *C. kattie-kambar* [König]. The *Uncaria acuta*. [B. 214.] *C. lacifera* (Pavón). See *CONDAMINEA tinctoria*. *C. lambertiana* (Martius). The *Cascarilla lambertiana*. [A. 490; B. 18, 180.] *C. lanceifolia*. See *C. lanceolata*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *C. glabra* of Ruiz, a Peruvian species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis*, furnishing a variety of pale c. bark (Carthagenia bark, c. Huamaltocensis). See *C. Huamaltocensis*. 2. Of Benthall, the *C. patagonica*. [B. 5, 18, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. lanceifolia* [Mutis]. A tree over 10 feet high, growing in New Granada at elevations of a mile to a mile and a half above the sea, and also cultivated in the East Indies. According to Weddell, it belongs to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis*, being the type of a special branch *varius lanceifolia*; according to Kuntze, it is a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. succubra*. Weddell recognizes several varieties and a subspecies, the *C. forbesiana*. The *C. lanceifolia* of Rhode is the *C. officinalis*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. α *nitida* (De Candolle), is the *C. nitida*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. β *lanceolata* (Weddell), is the *C. lanceolata*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. ϵ [Mutis], is the *C. officinalis*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. η [Mutis], is the *C. lucumafolia*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. ι [Mutis], is the *C. urutisinga*; and the *C. lanceifolia*, var. μ [Mutis], is the *C. chahuarguera*. The bark of the *C. lanceifolia*, which is a variety of yellow c., occurs usually in quills or half-quills of very variable length and from 10 to 35 mm. in diameter, of a brownish or orange-yellow color, light in weight, of a loose, spongy, very fibrous texture, and breaking with a splintery fracture. Its outer portions present a number of stone-cells often arranged in a tangentially disposed layer, and similar cells are frequently found in the bast and the medullary rays. It is of a bitter taste, although the degree of bitterness varies much in the different specimens, and contains a very variable amount of alkaloids (usually from 2 to 8 or 4 per cent. of the sulphates of quinine and cinchonine). It is known as *Colombia-bark*, *fibrous* (or *spongy*) *Carthagenia-bark* (a term applied especially to the less valuable varieties), *Caqueta-bark*, *Bogotá-bark*, and *china flava fibrosa*. A special variety, furnished by some specimens, is the *center chana flavae* *Purto-Caballo*. The var. *obtusifolia* produces the *china flava fibrosa rubiginosa*; the var. *discolor*, the *china flava dura* *Pitayo*; and the var. *oblonga*, described by Howard, the soft Colombian bark. [B. 5, 18, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. lanosa*. A variety of *C.* described by Trimen. [B. 23.] *C. lechleriana* (Schidl.). The *C. purpurea* (Ruiz and Pavón). [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B.).] *C. ledgeriana* (Moens). The *C. calisaya*, var. *ledgeriana*. [Weddell, l. c. (B.); B. 81.] *C. lineata* (Vahl). The *Exostema lineatum*. [B. 214.] *C. liquor*. A preparation said to be of beautiful color, pleasant bitter taste, and aromatic odor; made by macerating 600

parts of c. bark, 350 parts of fresh orange-peel, 150 parts of curaçoa-peel, free from parenchyma, 180 parts of gentian, 100 parts of cinnamon, 1 part of cloves, and 0.8 part of cardamom in 2,250 parts of white wine and 3,500 parts of 96-per-cent. alcohol; adding a solution of 3,100 parts of rock candy in 1,500 parts of water (made with heat); allowing the whole to stand for two days; and filtering. [Roiffis, "Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, p. 166; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1889, p. 247.] *C. longiflora* [Lambert]. The *Exostema longiflorum*. [B. 214.] *C. Loxa*. Fr. *quinquina de Loxa*. Ger. *Lozachina*. Loxa-bark. A variety of pale c. bark, originally derived from Loxa but now obtained from different portions of Ecuador and Peru and exported especially from Guayaquil, Payta, and Callao. It was the first variety of c. brought to Europe, and from the fact that the choicest specimens were reserved for the use of the Spanish court, it was called crown-bark, or crown bark of Loxa (*china coronalis*). It is really a mixture of barks derived from a number of species, especially from *C. officinalis* and its varieties, and from *C. urutisinga*, *C. chahuarguera*, *C. nitida*, *C. macrocalyx*, *C. purpurea*, *C. corimbosa*, *C. glandulifera*, *C. heterophylla*, etc. It occurs in quills not usually over 10 mm. in diameter, cinnamon-colored internally, ash-colored or grayish-brown externally, and often marked with white spots, having few and indistinct cross-markings and larger irregular longitudinal markings. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of alkaloids (0.2 to 0.35 of quinine and 0.34 of cinchonine). It is recognized by the Br. Ph., Fr. Codex, Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph., and Roum. Ph., and is the only sort of pale bark recognized by the Br. Ph. and Sp. Ph. [B. 270.] *C. luciana* [Vilm.]. The *Exostema floribundum*. [B. 214.] *C. lucumafolia* [Pavón]. A tree of Ecuador and Peru, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis*, and closely related to or perhaps forming a variety of the *C. macrocalyx*. Its bark (*china rubiginosa*) is a sort of red c. bark, containing 2.5 per cent. of cinchonine but no other alkaloids, and is not of any commercial importance. The *C. lucumafolia*, var. *stupea* (Weddell) (the *C. stupea* [Pavón]), is said to furnish a sort of pale c. bark (*china Jaen nigricans*). Cf. *C. Jaen*. [B. 5, 18, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. lutea* [Pavón]. A subspecies of *C. cordifolia*, by some identified with *C. pubescens*, furnishing a sort of yellow bark—*china dura* (seu *flava dura*) *suberosa* (seu *peruviana*)—poor in alkaloids and not now exported. [B. 173, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. lutescens* [Ruiz]. The *C. (Cascarilla) magnifolia*. [B. 214.] *C. luziana* [Herb. Banks]. See *C. luciana*. *C. macivoriana* [Kuntze]. Syn.: *C. robusta* [Trimen]. A hybrid between *C. officinalis* (itself a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*) and *C. succubra*; furnishing a very valuable variety of yellow c. bark. [B. 270.] *C. macrocalyx* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis* and forming the type of a special branch (the *varius macrocalycinæ*). According to Weddell, it comprises the subspecies *C. Patton*, *C. suberosa*, *C. coccinea*, *C. heterophylla*, and *C. obtusifolia*. The *C. macrocalyx*, var. γ *lucumafolia* [De Candolle], is the *C. lucumafolia*, and the *C. macrocalyx*, var. δ *urutisinga* [De Candolle], is the *C. urutisinga*, var. α *urutisinga*. The bark of the *C. macrocalyx* is a sort of Loxa c. (q. v.), called ashy crown-bark. The subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*, except *C. coccinea*, which furnishes a red c. bark, afford different varieties of pale c. bark (*C. Loxa*, *C. Huánuco*, *C. Huamaltocensis*). [B. 5, 95, 180, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. macrocarpa* [Vahl]. See *CASCARILLA macrocarpa*. *C. macrocnemia* [Mart.]. The *Remijia macrocnemia*. [B. 180, 283.] *C. macrophylla* [Karsten]. A species now referred to *Remijia*. [B. 23.] *C. magnifolia* [Pavón]. The *C. (Cascarilla) macrocarpa*. [B. 214.] *C. magnifolia*. 1. Of Pavón, the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. 2. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *Cascarilla caduciflora* (*Cascarilla magniflora*, var. *caduciflora*). [B. 180, 282; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. iii, t. x, p. 110 (B.).] *C. micrantha*. 1. Of Lindley, the *C. serotulifera*. 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a species constituting by itself the *stirps cinchonae micranthæ* and forming, according to Kuntze (who also calls it the *C. pavoniana*), one of the 1 primary species of *C.* Weddell recognizes the varieties *humancensis* (having the subvarieties *albiflora* and *roseiflora* and corresponding to the original *C. micrantha* of Ruiz and Pavón); *reicheltiana*; γ *affinis* (the *C. micrantha* [Howard]); and the *C. micrantha*, var. β *oblongifolia* [Weddell]; δ *calisayoides*; ϵ *serotulifolia*. Besides this, the *C. micrantha* forms numerous hybrids with the other species; e. g., with the *C. calisaya* it forms the *C. officinalis* and *C. ledgeriana* (the former itself uniting with the *C. succubra* to form the *C. macivoriana*); with the *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. orata*; with the *C. succubra* it forms the *C. heterophylla*; with the *C. calisaya* and the *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. coccinea*; and with all three of the other species it forms the *C. mixtissima*. The *C. micrantha* is a tree 20 to 60 feet high, growing in Bolivia and in the province of Carabaya in Peru. It is especially distinguished by its bright-green leaves provided with leaf-pits, and its yellowish-white, inconspicuous flowers with short corolla-tube, ventricose at the base. It furnishes a part of the *C. Huamaltocensis* and *C. Huánuco* (q. v.), and is recognized by the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) as the source of pale c. bark (Lima-bark). [B. 5, 33, 95, 180, 270, 283; Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. microphylla* [Mutis]. The *C. Mutisii*. [Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. mixtissima*. A variety of *C. calisaya*. [Kuntze (B.).] *C. montana* [Budier]. The *Exostema floribundum*. [B. 214.] *C. morado* [Ruiz]. The *C. purpurea* (Ruiz and Pavón). [B. 214.] *C. moritziana* [Karsten]. The *Cascarilla citrifolia*. [Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. Mutisii* [Lambert]. A species growing in Ecuador, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosa*. Its bark contains no alkaloid except aricine, and is not now brought into commerce. The *C. Mutisii*, var. *crispa* [Weddell], is the *C. rugosa*, var. *crispa*, and the *C. Mutisii*, var. *rugosa* [Planchon], is the *C. rugosa*. [B. 5, 18, Weddell, l. c. (B.).] *C. mucronensis* [Goudot]. The *Cascarilla mucronensis*. [B. 173, 180.] *C. nitida*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a species indigenous to Peru and also cultivated in India, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae micranthæ*, and closely related to the *C. officinalis*. Its bark, a variety of pale c. bark, constituted the chief part of the Huánuco-bark (see *C. Huánuco*), and also a sort of pale Loxa-bark (*china Jaen nigricans*); and, as Loxa crown-

bark, it is still exported to the continent of Europe. It is official in the F.F. Codex as *quinquina gris de Huancayo*. [B. 5, 18, 33, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] 2. Of Bentham, the *Cascarilla nitida* [B. 282]. — *C. nova*, *C. nova surinamensis*. The bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia* [B. 23]. Cf. *CHINA nova*. — *C. oblonga* [Howard]. A variety of *C. lanceifolia* producing what is called soft Colombian bark [B. 5]. — *C. oblongifolia*. 1. Of Mutis, the common variety of the *Cascarilla oblongifolia*. 2. Of Lambert, the *Cascarilla rusciana* [B. 173, 180, 282]. — *C. obovata*. 1. Of Pavón, a species regarded by Weddell as a subspecies of the *C. pubescens*. 2. Of Sprengel, the *Hymenodictyon obovatum*. [A. 190; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. obtusifolia* [Pavón]. Sp., *Cascarilla crespillia negra mala*. A Peruvian species regarded by De Candolle as a variety, by Weddell as a subspecies, of *C. macrocalyx*, and said by the latter to furnish an inferior sort of Loxa bark having a nauseous taste due to excess of quinic acid. [B. 214; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).] — *C. of Cantagallo*. Ger., *China von Cantagallo*. Arariba bark [B. 23]. See ARARIBA bark. — *C. of Caroni*. Quassia. — *C. officinalis* [Linnæus]. A tree, 30 to 50 feet high, growing in Ecuador (Loxa) and Peru, and cultivated in Java, the East Indies, Jamaica, and the Réunion Islands. By Weddell it is regarded as the type of the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, and more particularly of the branch (*ramus*) *cinchonæ officinalis*; by Kuntze it is regarded as a hybrid between the *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*. According to Weddell, it comprises the varieties *C. officinalis*, var. *α arutasaga* (the *C. arutasaga*), *C. officinalis*, var. *β condaminia* (the *C. chahuaripora*), and the *C. officinalis*, var. *γ bonplandiana* (the *C. bonplandiana*), and the subspecies *C. crispata* (the *C. officinalis*, var. *δ crispata* [Howard]). The *C. officinalis*, var. *lanceolata* [Broughton], is a subvariety of the var. *γ bonplandiana*. The *C. officinalis* and its varieties furnish pale c-bark (Loxa c.), and with them is recognized as the source of c. in the pharmacopœias. The cultivated varieties in the East Indies are among the most valuable sources of quinine, containing sometimes over 5 per cent of this alkaloid. [B. 5, 95, 180, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. ovalifolia*. 1. Of Mutis, the *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. 2. Of Humboldt, the *C. humboldtiana* (*Macrocnemum humboldtianum*). [B. 173, 180, 214.] — *C. ovata* (Ruiz and Pavón). A species growing in Bolivia and Peru, forming the type of the *stirps cinchonæ ovate* and of the branch (*ramus*) *Evovate*, and, according to Kuntze, being a hybrid between the *C. carabayensis* and the *C. micrantha*. It comprises the varieties *α genuina*, *β vulgaris* (the *C. ovata*, var. *α* of a former classification), and *γ pallescens*, and the subspecies *C. palalba*. The *C. ovata*, var. *β rufinervis* [Weddell], is the *C. rufinervis*; the *C. ovata*, var. *γ erythroderma* [Weddell], is the *C. erythroderma*; and the *C. ovata*, var. *cordata* [Howard], is the *C. platyphylla*. The *C. ovata* furnishes, with the *C. scrobiculata*, Santa Ana bark, also the *china de Jaen pallida* (see *C. Jaén*), or a sort of white c-bark. It is poor in alkaloids and is used simply as an astringent and tonic. [A. 190; B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. paludiana*. Of Howard, a species closely related to the *C. carabayensis*, the bark of which contains nearly 1 per cent. of quinine and over 2 per cent. of total alkaloids. As enlarged by Kuntze, the species was made to include the *C. carabayensis*, with which in the extended sense now given to the latter it is synonymous. [B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] See *C. carabayensis*. — *C. palalba* [Pavón]. Sp., *Cascarilla con hojas de zamba* [Pavón]. Also written *C. palalba*. A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies of the *C. ovata*. [B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. pallescens* (Ruiz and Pavón). According to De Candolle, the *C. ovata*; according to Weddell, the *C. caloptera*. The *C. pallescens*, var. *α vera* [Howard], is the *C. ovata*, var. *γ pallescens*, and the *C. pallescens*, var. *β ovata* [Howard], is the *C. ovata*, var. *α genuina* [B. 214; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. pallida*. See *Pale c-bark*. — *C. Palton* [Howard]. Sp., *Cascarilla con hojas de Palton* [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. macrocalyx*, furnishing a very good variety of pale bark called Palton-bark (*quinquina de Loxa jaune, fibreuse*). [B. 5, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. parabolica* [Pavón]. The *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispa* [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. Pará fusca*. See *C. Jaén*. — *C. pavillora* [Poirét]. The *C. micrantha*. [B. 214.] — *C. pata de gallinazo*. "Vulture-claw" c.; a Peruvian name for c-bark with peculiar markings on the surface, derived from the *C. nitida*. [B. 23, 270.] — *C. paviana*, *C. pavoniana* [Kuntze]. See *C. micrantha*. — *C. Pavonii* [Lamarck]. The *Cascarilla Pavonii*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat.," ser. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B); B. 173.] — *C. pedunculata* [Karsten]. The *Remijia pedunculata*. [B. 5.] — *C. pelalba*. See *C. palalba*. — *C. pelletierana* [Weddell]. A species, now regarded as a subspecies of the *C. pubescens*, growing in southern Peru. Its bark (Cusco-bark), a variety of yellow c-bark, is poor in alkaloids, containing chiefly aricine. [B. 5, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. peruviana*. 1. Of Howard, a species indigenous to Peru and cultivated in India, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, allied to the *C. nitida* and furnishing a bark similar to the latter and differing chiefly in the presence of a single row of laticiferous vessels and in the smallness of the bast-fibres. The species is now restricted to the var. *α vera* of Howard, the var. *β nitida* of that author being now referred to the *C. nitida*, and the var. *γ micrantha* to the *C. micrantha*. 2. Of Poirét, the *Exostema peruvianum*. 3. Of the pharmacists, the bark of the *C. scrobiculata*. [B. 5, 18, 23, 33, 180; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. philippica* (Avanilles). The *Exostema philippicum*. [B. 173, 214.] — *C. Pitaya*, *C. pitayensis* [Weddell]. A species of Ecuador and New Granada, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, and comprising, according to Weddell, 4 varieties, of which one (the var. *β Trianae*) is the *C. Trianae* of Karsten, and one subspecies, the *C. corymbosa*. The bark, Pitaya or Pitayo bark (*china Pitaya*), contains from 1.5 to 1.8 per cent. quinine and 0.8 to 1.0 per cent. cinchonine. [B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. Pitaya*. A bark found in the town of Tecamez (Altacamez), Ecuador. It is not a true c-bark, and contains no alkaloids. [B. 23.] Cf. *C. bicolor*. — *C. platyphylla* [Weddell]. A subspecies of the *C. cordifolia*, by some regarded as a mere variety of that species, by others separated from it and made a variety of the *C. ovata*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. prismatostylis* [Karsten].

A species now referred to *Remijia*. [B. 23.] See *REMIJIA prismatostylis*. — *C. pseudotoxa*. The *C. laubmohtiana* of Lambert. [B. 5, 24.] — *C. pubescens*. 1. Of Trimen, the *C. bronia*. 2. Of Lambert, the *C. ovata*. 3. Of Howard, the *C. rusciana*. 4. Of Vahl, a species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*, by Kuntze regarded as a hybrid between the *C. carabayensis* and *C. succirubra*. It comprises, according to Weddell, the subspecies *C. pelletierana* and *C. obovata*. The *C. pubescens*, var. *α cordata* [De Candolle], is the *C. cordifolia*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *β ovata* [De Candolle], is the *C. ovata*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *γ purpurea* [Weddell], is the *C. purpurea*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *δ hirsuta* [De Candolle], is the *C. hirsuta*; and the *C. pubescens*, var. *pelletierana* of Weddell, is the *C. pelletierana*, and of Hasskarl is the *C. caloptera*. The *C. pubescens* furnishes a variety of yellow bark—*china dura suberosa* (seu *peruviana*), *cortex chinæ flavus de Cuzco* [Karsten], yellow Carthagena-bark [Karsten]—which is poor in alkaloids and of no commercial importance. It is also said to furnish Arica-bark, although this is probably derived rather from the subspecies *C. pelletierana*; and, according to some, it furnishes also a sort of pale c-bark (*china de Jaen pallida*), but this is doubtful. [B. 5, 23, 33, 180, 214, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. purpurascens* [Weddell]. A Bolivian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*, and distinguished by the dark purple of the leaves before falling. Its bark is not imported. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. purpurea* (Ruiz and Pavón). Sp., *Cascarilla de hoja morada* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*. It is said to furnish Huamalies-bark [Weddell], Huánuco-bark, *china Jaen pallida* [Berg] (see *C. Huánuco*, *C. Huamalies*, and *C. Jaén*), a sort of Loxa-bark, and Carabaya-bark (red Cusco-bark), which is a sort of yellow c., containing from 1 to 1.2 per cent. of quinine. [B. 5, 33, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. quercifolia* [Pavón]. The *C. Mutisii*. The *C. quercifolia*, var. *β crispa* [Pavón], is the *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispa* [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. quina* [Lop.]. The *Buena* (*Cosmibuena*) *obtusifolia*. [B. 214.] — *C. red*, Ger., *Chinaroth*. It, *rosso di china*. Syn., *cinchofulvic acid*, *insoluble red coloring matter* [Pelletier and Caventou]. An amorphous, reddish-brown, odorless and tasteless substance, $C_{20}H_{20}O_{14}$, contained in c-bark, especially in red bark, and obtained by boiling cinchotannic acid with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is almost insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol. [B. 5, 270.] — *C. regia*. A name formerly given to crown-bark of Loxa (see *C. Loxa*); now applied to *calisaya*-bark. [B. 270.] — *C. regia plana*, *C. regia sine epidermide*. Flat *calisaya*-bark. [B. 270.] — *C. reicheliana* [Howard]. A species, now regarded as a variety, of the *C. micrantha*, furnishing a sort of Loxa-bark (Lima Loxa-bark). [B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. remijana* [St.-Hilaire], *C. remijana* [Sprengel]. The *Remijia hilaris*. [B. 5, 180, 214.] — *C. riedeliana* [Casaretto]. The *Cascarilla riedeliana*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).] — *C. robusta* [Trimen]. The *C. mac ivoriana*. [B. 270.] — *C. Roraimæ*. See *CASCARILLA Roraimæ*. — *C. rosa*. The bark of the *Cosmibuena hirsuta*. [B. 23.] — *C. rosea*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *Macrocnemum roseum*. [B. 42; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," iv, i, p. 65 (B).] — *C. rosulenta* [Howard]. Fr., *quinquina à quinidine* [Rampon] (ou *Carthagène rosé* [Delondre and Bouchardat]). A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. succirubra*, whose bark contains quinamine. [B. 5; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. rotundifolia* [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell made a subspecies, of the *C. cordifolia*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. rubicunda* [Tafalla]. The *C. ovata*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. rubiginosa*. A variety formerly recognized; probably to be referred, at least in part, to *C. lanceifolia*. [B. 23.] — *C. rubra* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Red c-bark*. — *C. rubra de Rio Janeiro*. The bark of *Cosmibuena hirsuta*. [B. 38 (a, 24).] — *C. rufinervis* [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*, growing in Peru and Bolivia, furnishing a light variety of *calisaya*-bark. [B. 5, 18; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. rugosa* [Pavón]. A species forming the type of the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, by De Candolle confounded with the *C. cordifolia*. It appears to be without medicinal significance. [B. 214; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. sanctæ Lucie* [David], *C. sanctæ Lucie*. The *Exostema floribundum*. [B. 173, 180, 214.] — *C. sioure* (Ger.). Cinchonic acid. [B. 48.] — *C. Savanilla*. A commercial name for the bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B. 23.] — *C. Schuhkraft*. The *C. josephiana*. [B. 5, 270.] — *C. scrobiculata* [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, growing in the southern portions of Peru. The bark, which is a variety of yellow c., somewhat resembling the true yellow c-bark (*calisaya*), but distinguished from the latter by its superior compactness, its fibrous fracture, and the great quantity of bast-fibres, which exhibit a closely marked radial arrangement, is known as *Santa Ana bark* (*Cascarilla de Santa Ana*), light (or reddish) *calisaya*, *china calisaya fibrosa*, and c. (or *china*) *peruviana*. It contains only a small amount of alkaloids. According to Weddell and others, the *C. scrobiculata* also furnishes the *red Cusco-bark* (which, however, is also ascribed to the *C. purpurea* [q. v.]), the *china Jaen nigricans* (see *C. Jaén*), a variety of c. *Huamalies*, and a bark called *Cascarilla colorado* (which is also ascribed to the *C. pelletierana*). The *C. delondriana* [Weddell] is a variety of the *C. scrobiculata*. [B. 5, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. spinosa* [Vavassor]. The *Catesbæa Vavassorii*. [B. 214.] — *C. stenocarpa* [Lambert]. The *Cascarilla stenocarpa*. [B. 5, 282.] — *C. stupea* [Pavón]. The *C. lucumofolia*, var. *β stupea*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. subcordata* [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell made a subspecies of *C. cordifolia*. It furnishes a variety of c. *Huánuco* (pale-yellow *Huánuco-bark*, *Cascarilla pata de gallinazo* [Pavón]). [B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. suberosa* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*. It furnishes a variety of c. *Huánuco* (the *Cascarilla blanca pata de gallinazo de Loxa* [Pavón]). [B. 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. subessilis* [Miquel]. A species closely resembling *C. pubescens*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).] — *C. succirubra* [Pavón, Kuntze]. Syn., *C. howardiana* [Kuntze]. A tree, 50 to 80 feet high, indigenous to Ecuador and cultivated in Jamaica, India, Ceylon, and Java. According to Weddell, it belongs to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*; according to Kuntze,

[illegible]

A, ate; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chm; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tina;

crataea and its varieties, *C. microcalyx*, *C. nitida*, *C. officinalis*, and several species which are found especially in South America, being rarely cultivated in the East or West Indies. The most valuable medicinal species are *Hydnocarpus*, *Larix* the most important variety, *C. Javanica*, *C. Himalayensis*, *C. v. B.*, 5, 25, 270. **Paraguayan bark.** See *Paraguayan bark*. **Pulvis cinchonae cinerea** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis cinchonae cinerea*. **Red c.** [U. S. Ph.]. **Red c.-bark.** Lat., *c. rubra* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchona rubra cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex chinae* [Ger. Ph.], *seu chinæ ruber* [Austr. Ph.], *Dan. Ph.*, *Netherl. Ph.*, *seu cinchona rubra* [Russ. Ph.], *china rubra* [Fr.], *quinquina rubra* [Fr. Cod.]. **Ger. Ph.** *China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It, *china* (rind). Sp., *quina roja*. A variety of c. bark distinguished by the reddish-brown color of the middle and inner bark layers. It occurs either in large flat pieces derived from the trunk or larger branches, as in most specimens from South America, or in quills from the smaller branches, as in the cultivated varieties of the East Indies. It contains more quinine than the pale bark, but less than the yellow bark, and is of a decidedly bitter taste. It is more fibrous in structure than the pale bark, and has a fine, splintery fracture. It is derived almost exclusively from the *C. succirubra*, although two varieties of little commercial importance are furnished by the *C. canariensis* and the *C. buxifolia*. The variety *china rubiginosa* furnished by the last named species, which is more fibrous and orange-colored than the ordinary red c. and which contains little besides cinchonine, is expressly forbidden for use by the U. S. Ph. and the Russ. Ph.; and these pharmacopœias, as well as the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) and the Dan. Ph., forbid the South American (quilled) bark. For pharmaceutical purposes the red bark should contain 15 per cent. [Br. Ph.] or 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.] of quinine and 1 per cent. of cinchonine [Russ. Ph.], or 25 per cent. [Austr. Ph., Roun. Ph.], 3 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 35 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of total alkaloids. A bark allied to the red bark is furnished by the *Remijana* v. v., and a spurious red c. bark is furnished by the *Cuscutaria maynifolia*. [B. 95, 270.] **Resinous extract of c.** See *Extraction cinchona resinosa*. **Soluble red coloring matter of c.** Quinotannic acid. B. Spurious c.-bark. See *Falsc. bark*. **Spurious red c.-bark.** The bark of the *C. Cuscutaria maynifolia*. [B. 19.] **Stirps cinchonae calisaya** [Weddell]. A division of the genus *C.* comprising the species *C. elliptica* and *C. calisaya* with its varieties and its subspecies *C. pubescens*. It corresponds to the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) of Kuntze with certain of its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. B.] **Stirps cinchonae micrantha** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.* comprising the two branches *Ramus A. Scrobiculata* (including the species *C. australis* and *C. nitida*), and the *Ramus B. Eucalyptata* (including the *C. micrantha* and its varieties). It corresponds to the *C. micrantha* (*C. parvifolia*) of Kuntze and some of its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. B.] **Stirps cinchonae officinalis** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.* comprising the branches *Ramus A—Euoficinales* (including the species *C. adherens* and its subspecies *C. crispata*, *Ramus B—Macracanthales* (including the species *C. lanceolata*, *C. lucumafolia*, and *C. macrocalyx* with its subspecies *C. Patton*, *C. suberosa*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. heterophylla*), and *Ramus C. Laminifolia* (including the *C. amplexifolia*, and the *C. lancifolia* with its varieties and the subspecies *C. forbesiana*). According to Kuntze, this subdivision corresponds to various hybrids between the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) and the *C. parvifolia* (*C. micrantha*) and *C. bonariensis* (*C. succirubra*). [B. 23; Weddell, l. c. B.] **Stirps cinchonae ovate** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.* comprising the branches *Ramus A—Succirubra* (including the species *C. purpurea*, *C. rufoveris*, and *C. succirubra* with its subspecies *C. erythroderma*, *C. rosulenta*, and *C. erythrantha*), *Ramus B—Eucalyptata* (including the species *C. ovata* with its varieties and its subspecies *C. paludosa*), and *Ramus C. Cordifolia* (including the *C. cordifolia* with its subspecies *C. lobata*, *C. platyphylla*, *C. subcordata*, and *C. rotundifolia*), the *C. tucuyensis*, the *C. pubescens* with its subspecies *C. pelletieriana* and *C. obtusifolia*, the *C. subserotilis*, the *C. viridifolia*, and the *C. purpurea* with its subspecies *C. decumbentifolia*, and the little-known or doubtful species *C. chomeliana* and *C. barbacensis*. This corresponds in part to the *C. succirubra* of Kuntze and its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. B.] **Stirps cinchonae rugosa** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.* comprising the branches *Ramus A—Eurugosa* (including the species *C. pitagoris* with its subspecies *C. corymbosa*, the *C. rugosa*, the *C. Mutisiu*, and the *C. hypoleuca*), and *Ramus B. Eucalyptata* (including the species *C. carabayensis*, *C. paludosa*, *C. asperifolia*, *C. umbellulifera*, *C. glauca*, and *C. hirsutifolia*). It corresponds to the *C. parvifolia* (*C. micrantha*) of Kuntze and its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. B.] **Syrupus de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus de quinquina*. **Syrupus de c. cum citrate ferri** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus de quinquina citrate ferri*. **Syrupus de c. cum vino paratis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus de quinquina cum vino*. **Tinctura cinchonae** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *Chinatinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura cinchonae flava* [Br. Ph.], *tinctura chinae* [Ger. Ph.]. A tincture made by exhausting 20 parts of yellow c. in No. 60 powder, with 10 of glycerin and enough alcohol and water (in the proportion of 13 to 5) to yield 100 parts of percolate. [B. 81 a, 21.] **Tinctura cinchonae composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de quinquina composée*, *elixir fébrifuge de Huxham*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Chinatinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura chinae composita* [Ger. Ph.]. Huxham's tincture; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of red c. 8 of bitter-orange peel, and 2 of serpentaria, ground together to a fine powder, in 30 of a menstruum composed of 10 parts of glycerin and enough alcohol and water to make 100 parts, gradually pouring on the remainder of the menstruum, and continuing the percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2 oz. (av.) of pale c. 1 oz. (av.) of bitter-orange peel, 1 oz. (av.) of serpentaria, 60 gr. of saffron, and 30 gr. of cochineal in enough proof spirit to make 1 pint (imp.) [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 6 parts of c. 2 parts each of orange-peel and gentian-root, and 1 part of Chinese cinnamon in 50 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 81 a, 21.] **Tinctura cinchonae flava** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made

from 1 oz. (av.) of yellow c. and enough proof spirit to yield 1 pint (imp.) [B. 81 a, 21.] **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cinchonae flava*. **Tincture of yellow c.** See *Tinctura cinchonae flava*. **Tinctures of c.** See *Morsetti cinchona*. **Vinous syrup of c.** See *Syrupus de c. cum vino paratis*. **Vinum de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum de quinquina*. **Vinum de c. maritimum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum de quinquina*. **White c.-bark.** A variety of pale c. bark. [B.] See *C. alba* [Lange]. **Wine of c.** See *Vinum de c.* **Yellow c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Yellow c.-bark.** Lat., *c. flava* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchona flava cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex chinae calisaya* [Ger. Ph.], *Aust. Ph.*, *Swiss Ph.*, *Norweg. Ph.*, *Swed. Ph.*, *Netherl. Ph.*, *Dan. Ph.*, *cortex cinchonae calisaya* [Russ. Ph.], *cortex chinae regia* [Fr. Ph.], *china calisaya* [Hung. Ph.], *china regia* [Fr. Ph.], *Gr. Ph.*, *Fr.*, *quinquina calisaya* [Fr. Cod.], *tou jaune royal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gelbe China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It, *china gialla*. Sp., *quina calisaya* (6 amarilla) [Sp. Ph.]. **Calisaya-bark, calisaya**; a name applied to ochre-yellow or light cinnamon-colored barks of coarsely fibrous structure, derived especially from *C. calisaya* and its varieties and hybrids. See *C. calisaya*. It contains a relatively large amount of quinine and has a pronounced bitter taste. Two varieties are distinguished: (a) *quilled calisaya-bark*, *cortex calisaya seu cinchona calisaya quilleda* (seu *tectus*, seu *cum epidermide*)—quilled pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in diameter, derived from the smaller branches, and retaining the outer-bark layers so as to be dark-brown, or whitish with irregular markings, externally; and (b) *flat calisaya-bark*, *cortex calisaya planus* (seu *nudus*, seu *sine epidermide*)—flat or slightly guttered pieces several inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in thickness, derived from the trunk, especially of the older portions of the tree, and, from loss of the external bark-layers, of a bright yellowish-brown color. Besides the calisaya-bark which is the variety official in the pharmacopœias, there are numerous other sorts of yellow bark, viz., the *china calisaya morada* (bark of the *C. boliviana*), the *Santa Ana bark* (derived from the *C. scrobiculata*), *Cusco-bark* (from the *C. pelletieriana*), the *china flava dura* (from the *C. cordifolia*), *C. lobata*, and *C. pubescens*, *Patagon bark* (from the *C. patagonensis*), red *Cusco-bark* (from the *C. purpurea* or the *C. scrobiculata*), *Maracantha bark* (from the *C. cordifolia* and *C. tucuyensis*), *Porto Cabello bark* (from the *C. lancifolia*), and *Carthagen bark* (from the *C. lancifolia*). [B. 270.] **Yellow coloring matter of c.** The yellow coloring matter found in yellow c.-bark. It has but little taste and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. [B. 5.]

CINCHONACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-ko²n²-chen a²-a²-se²(ke²)-e²(a²-e²)*). Fr., *cinchonacées*. Ger., *Cinchonaceen*, *Chinagewächse*. It., *cinchonacee*. Of De Candolle, G. Don, and Meisner, a tribe of the Rubiaceæ, comprising the subtribes *Naucleæ* (*Naucleaceæ*) and *Cinchonæ*. As defined by Lindley, an order of the *Cinchonales* comprising the tribes *Coffeæ* and *Cinchonæ*, and corresponding in part to the order *Rubiaceæ* of other systems. [B. 170, 214.]

CINCHONACEOUS, adj. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-a²-shu²s*. Lat., *cinchonaceus*. Fr., *cinchonacé*. Resembling the *Cinchona*; of or belonging to the *Cinchonaceæ*. [B.]

CINCHONADS [Lindley], n. pl. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-a²-dz*. See *CINCHONACEÆ*.

CINCHONAL, adj. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-a²-l*. Lat., *cinchonalis*. Fr., *cinchonale*. Of or pertaining to *Cinchona*. [B.]—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nixus cinchonalis*. Fr., *alliance cinchonale*. See *CINCHONALES*.

CINCHONALES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-ko²n²-chen a²-a²-le²(ke²)s*). Of Lindley, the cinchonal alliance; an alliance of epigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cinchonaceæ* and *Lyrodendraceæ*, or, according to a later classification, the *Vacciniaceæ*, *Collumeliaceæ*, *Cinchonaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, and *Galiaceæ*. [B. 170.]

CINCHONAMINE, n. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-a²-m²-en*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonamin*. It., *cinchonamina*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}N_3O$ (or, according to some authorities, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O$), obtained from the bark of the *Remijana purdieana*; forming shining, colorless, acicular or prismatic crystals, which are nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, and chloroform; said to be toxic. [B. 270; Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Mar. 3, 1883, p. 35 (B.).]—**C. sulphate**. A salt of c. and sulphuric acid, to which *Sco²* and *Bache* fontaine attributed six times the medicinal activity of quinine sulphate. [Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir., Feb. 13, 1885, p. 111; N. Y. Med. Jour., Mar. 14, 1885, p. 316.]

CINCHONARIA (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-ko²n²-chen a²-a²-r²-a²*). Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Droseraceæ*, comprising 22 genera now included under the *Rubiaceæ* (*Cinchonaceæ*). [B. 170.]

CINCHONATE, n. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-at*. Lat., *cinchonatus*. Fr., c. Ger., *cinchonsaures Salz*. It., *cinconato*. A salt of cinchonic acid. [A. 322.]

CINCHONATUS (Lat., adj. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-ko²n²-chen a²-a²-tu²s* (tu²s)). Containing cinchona. [B.]

CINCHONE (Ger., n. Tsen²chen²e²). A species of the genus *Cinchona*. [B. 270.]

CINCHONÆÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-ko²n²-chen e²-a²-e²*), Fr., *cinchonées*. Ger., *Cinchonées*, *Chinagewächse*. It., *cinconee*. Sp., *cinchonées*. Of Batsch and succeeding authors, a family, order, suborder, or tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Cinchona* and related genera; distinguished, according to Bentham and Hooker, by the valvate, imbricate, or contorted corolla, and the bilocular capsule which contains numerous alate or appendiculate, albuminous seeds. [B. 23, 42, 170.]

CINCHONETINE, n. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-e²-t²-en*. Fr., *cinchonétine*. A substance obtained by the action of iron peroxide on cinchonine sulphate. [A. 385.]

CINCHONIA (Lat., n. f. *Sin²n²-ko²n²-ko²n²-chen a²-a²*). See *CINCHONINE*.—**Acid sulphate of c.** *C. bisulphate*, *Cinchoniac sulphas* [U. S. Ph., 1850], *Sulphate of c.* See *CINCHONINE sulphate*.

CINCHONIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ko}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cinchonius*. Fr., *cinchonique*. It., *cinchonico*. Of or pertaining to Cinchona. [B.]
C. acid. Fr., *acide cinchonique*. Ger., *Cinchonäsäure*. It., *acido cinchonico*. A tribasic acid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_9 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_3(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})_2$, occurring as highly deliquescent crystals of agreeable acid taste, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on cinchonemeric acid. [B.]

CINCHONINE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ko}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}$ -en. Lat., *cinchonina*, *cinchoninum*, *cinchonina*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonin*. It., *cinchonina*. An amorphous alkaloid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidine and formed from either of these substances by heating. [B, 5, 270.]

CINCHONICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{n}(\text{ch}^2\text{on})^2\text{k}$ -u³s. (u³s). 1. Cinchonic; with the name of a base, the cinchonate of that base. 2. Cinchonine [Fr. Cod.]. [A, 332; B.]

CINCHONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{n}(\text{ch}^2\text{on})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ -e. (a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the Cinchoneæ, comprising Cinchona, etc. [B, 170.]

CINCHONIDIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2)\text{kon}(\text{ch}^2\text{on})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ -a³. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCHONIDIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{kon}$ -i²d/i²k. Lat., *cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Of or pertaining to cinchonidine. [B, 113.]

CINCHONIDIN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ch²on-ed-en. See CINCHONIDINE. Benzoesäures C., C'benzoat. See CINCHONIDINE benzoate. C'bihydrobromat. See CINCHONIDINE dihydrobromide. C'bihydrochlorat. See CINCHONIDINE dihydrochloride. C'bisulfat. Cinchonidine bisulphate. [B.] C'salicylat. See CINCHONIDINE salicylate. C'sulfat. Cinchonidine sulphate. [B, 270.] C'tartrat. See CINCHONIDINE tartrate. Salicylsäures C., Cinchonidine salicylate. [B.] Salzsäures C., Cinchonidine hydrochloride. [B.] Säures schwefelsäures C., Acid cinchonidine sulphate; cinchonidine bisulphate. [B.] Schwefelsäures C., Cinchonidine sulphate. [B.] Weinsäures C., See CINCHONIDINE tartrate.

CINCHONIDINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{n}(\text{ch}^2\text{on})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ -i(e)-na³. Cinchonidine. [B.] Cinchonidine benzoas. See CINCHONIDINE benzoate. Cinchonidine hydrobromas. See CINCHONIDINE hydrobromide. Cinchonidine hydrochloras. See CINCHONIDINE hydrochloride. Cinchonidine salicylas. See CINCHONIDINE salicylate. Cinchonidine sulphas [U. S. Ph.]. Cinchonidine sulphate. [B.] Cinchonidine tartras. See CINCHONIDINE tartrate.

CINCHONIDINE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ko}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ -en. Lat., *cinchonidine*, *cinchonidinum*, *cinchonidia*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonidin*. It., *Sp.*, *cinchonidina*. Syn.: *cinchonatine*, *a-quinidine*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, obtained from cinchona, especially from the cultivated East Indian varieties; isomeric with cinchonine and bearing the same relation to the latter that quinidine does to quinine. It forms laminar or prismatic, colorless crystals, of very bitter taste and alkaline reaction, nearly insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in chloroform, and also in dilute acid solutions, its solution being laevogyre, but not fluorescent. It acts in composition as a diacid base. [B, 5, 270.] Acid c. sulphate. See C. bisulphate. Basic c. hydrobromate (or hydrobromide), Basic c. hydrochloride. See C. monohydrobromide, C. monohydrochloride. Bichlorhydrate de c. (Fr.). See C. dihydrochloride. Bromhydrate de c. [Fr. Cod.]. See C. dihydrobromide. Bromhydrate de c. basique [Fr. Cod.]. See C. monohydrobromide. Bromhydrate de c. neutre [Fr. Cod.]. See C. dihydrobromide. Bromhydrate de c. officinal [Fr. Cod.]. See C. monohydrobromide. Chlorhydrate de c. (Fr.). See C. hydrochloride. C. benzoate. Lat., *cinchonidinum benzoicum*, *cinchonidin benzoas*. Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoesäures Cinchonidin*, *Cinchonidinbenzoat*. It., *benzoato di cinchonidina*. A compound, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, of c. and benzoic acid, forming small columnar crystals, very difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270.] C. bisulphate. Lat., *cinchonidinum bisulfuricum*. Fr., *bisulfate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinbisulfat*. It., *bisolfato di cinchonidina*. A substance, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless, pyramidal, efflorescent crystals which when rubbed in the dark exhibit a violet fluorescence and which are soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 5, 270.] C. dihydrobromide. Lat., *cinchonidinum bihydrobromicum*, *bromhydras cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. neutre* [Fr. Cod.], *bibromhydrate de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchonidinbihydrobromat*. A substance, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{HBr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming elongated prismatic crystals, soluble in 6 parts of cold water and very soluble in hot water. [B, 113, 270.] C. dihydrochloride. Fr., *bihydrochlorate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinbihydrochlorat*. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid upon c. monohydrochloride. [B, 270.] C. hydrobromate, C. hydrobromide. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrobromicum*, *cinchonidm hydrobromas*. Fr., *bromhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrobromat*. It., *bromdrato di cinchonidina*. A compound of c. and hydrobromic acid. [B.] See C. monohydrobromide and C. dihydrobromide. C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrochloricum*, *cinchonidm hydrochloras*. Fr., *chlorhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrochlorat*, *chlorwasserstoffsaures Cinchonidin*. It., *cloridrato di cinchonidina*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. See C. monohydrochloride and C. dihydrochloride. C. monohydrobromide. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrobromicum basicum*, *subbromhydras cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.], *monobromhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinbromhydrat*. It., *monobromidrato di cinchonidina*. Basic c. hydrobromate, or simply c. hydrobromate; a salt, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming long colorless crystals, sparingly soluble in water. [B, 113, 270.] C. monohydrochloride. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrochloricum basicum*. Fr., *chlorhydrate de c. basique*. Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrochlorat*. It., *monocloridrato di cinchonidina*. Basic c. hydrochlorate, or simply c. hydrochlorate; a salt,

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming small octahedral crystals moderately soluble in water. [B, 270.] C. salicylate. Fr., *salicylate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidinsalicylat*, *salicylsäures Cinchonidin*. It., *salicilato di cinchonidina*. A salt, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$, compound of c. and salicylic acid, forming acicular crystals difficultly soluble in cold water. [B, 5, 270.] C. sulphate. Lat., *cinchonidina sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonidinum sulfuricum* [Swiss Ph.], *subulfas cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchonidinsulfat*, *schwefelsäures Cinchonidin*. It., *solfato di cinchonidina*. Sp., *sulfato de cinchonidina*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. The ordinary sulphate of c.—basic c. sulphate, c. monosulphate, $(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, occurs combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization, as efflorescent acicular crystals [Fr. Cod.], or with 3 molecules of water of crystallization as hard prismatic crystals [U. S. Ph.]; soluble in 100 parts of cold water, 4 parts of boiling water, 70 parts of cold alcohol, and readily soluble in acidulous aqueous or alcoholic solutions. It is obtained along with quinine sulphate from various cinchona-barks, especially from the *Cinchona lancifolia*. It is employed like quinine sulphate, but is somewhat less active. [B, 5, 270.] See also C. bisulphate. C. tartrate. Lat., *cinchonidinum tartaricum*, *cinchonidina tartras*. Fr., *tartrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonidintartrat*, *weinsäures Cinchonidin*. It., *tartrato di cinchonidina*. Sp., *tartrato de cinchonidina*. A crystalline compound, $(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, almost insoluble in water, produced by the action of sodium tartrate upon a salt of c. in solution. [B, 270.] Monobromhydrate de c. (Fr.). Monochlorhydrate de c. (Fr.). See C. monohydrobromide and C. monohydrochloride. Neutral c. hydrobromate, Neutral c. hydrochlorate, Neutral c. sulphate. See C. dihydrobromide, C. dihydrochloride, C. bisulphate. Sulfate de c. (Fr.). See C. sulphate. Sulfate de c. basique [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary c. sulphate. [B, 113.]

CINCHONIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{n}(\text{ch}^2\text{on})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ -i(e)-nu³m(nu³m). See CINCHONIDINE. C. benzoicum. See CINCHONIDINE benzoate. C. bisulfuricum. See CINCHONIDINE bisulphate. C. hydrobromicum. See CINCHONIDINE hydrobromide. C. hydrobromicum basicum. See CINCHONIDINE monohydrobromide. C. hydrobromicum neutrale. See CINCHONIDINE dihydrobromide. C. hydrochloricum. See CINCHONIDINE hydrochloride. C. salicylicum. See CINCHONIDINE salicylate. C. sulfuricum. See CINCHONIDINE sulphate. C. tartaricum. See CINCHONIDINE tartrate.

CINCHONIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{kon}$ -e-fe²r. Containing or producing cinchona-bark. [B, 88.]

CINCHONIN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ch²on-en. See CINCHONINE. Arsensäures C., See CINCHONINE arsenate. Basisch schwefelsäures C., Basic (ordinary) cinchonine sulphate. [B.] See CINCHONINE sulphate. Benzoesäures C., See CINCHONINE benzoate. Chinasäures C., See CINCHONINE quinate. Chlorsäures C., See CINCHONINE chlorate. C'acetat. See CINCHONINE acetate. C'arseniat. See CINCHONINE arsenate. C'benzoat. See CINCHONINE benzoate. C'bihydrochlorat. See CINCHONINE dihydrochloride. C'bisulfat. See CINCHONINE bisulphate. C'bitartrat. See CINCHONINE bitartrate. C'chlorat. See CINCHONINE chlora c. C'disulfonsäure. See CINCHONINE disulphonic acid. C'hydrobromat. See CINCHONINE hydrobromide. C'hydrochlorat. See CINCHONINE hydrochloride. C'nitrat. See CINCHONINE nitrate. C'phosphat. See CINCHONINE phosphate. C'säure. See CINCHONINE sulphuric acid. C'schwefelsäure. See CINCHONINE sulphuric acid. C'sulfat. See CINCHONINE sulphate. C'sulfonsäure. See CINCHONINE sulphonic acid. C'tannat. See CINCHONINE tannate. C'tartrat. See CINCHONINE tartrate. C'trisulfonsäure. See CINCHONINE trisulphonic acid. Essigsäures C., See CINCHONINE acetate. Gerbsäures C., See CINCHONINE tannate. Neutral schwefelsäures C., Neutral (ordinary) cinchonine sulphate. [B.] See CINCHONINE sulphate. Phosphorsäures C., See CINCHONINE phosphate. Salpetersäures C., See CINCHONINE nitrate. Salzsäures C., See CINCHONINE hydrochloride. Säures schwefelsäures C., Cinchonine bisulphate. [B.] Säures weinsäures C., See CINCHONINE bitartrate. Schwefelsäures C., See CINCHONINE sulphate. Weinsäures C., See CINCHONINE tartrate.

CINCHONINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2)\text{kon}(\text{ch}^2\text{on})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$ -i(e)-na³. See CINCHONINE. C. acetica. See CINCHONINE acetate. Cinchonina bisulphas. See CINCHONINE bisulphate. Cinchonina hydrochloras. See CINCHONINE hydrochloride. Cinchonina sulphas [U. S. Ph.]. See CINCHONINE sulphate.

CINCHONINE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{kon}$ -en. Lat., *cinchonina* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchoninum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Swiss Ph., *Netherl. Ph.*, *cinchonina*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonin*. It., *Sp.*, *cinchonina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, isomeric with cinchonidine, occurring along with quinine in various cinchona-barks, especially in the pale cinchona. It forms colorless, transparent, monoclinal, columnar or acicular crystals, of alkaline reaction, and bitter taste, soluble in 3,600 parts of water, 100 parts of alcohol, and 370 parts of ether, its solutions being non-fluorescent and dextrogyre. Its salts are employed like those of quinine, but are slower and less certain in action. An isomeric modification, β -c., occurs, along with quinine, in quinoidine. [B, 4, 35, 270.] Acetate de c. (Fr.). See C. acetate. Acid c. sulphate. See C. bisulphate. Acid c. tartrate. See C. bitartrate. Arseniate de c. (Fr.). See C. arsenate. Azotate de c. (Fr.). See C. nitrate. Basic c. sulphate. Fr., *sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary c. sulphate. [B.] See C. sulphate. Bichlorhydrate de c. (Fr.). See C. dihydrochloride. Bromhydrate de c. (Fr.). See C. hydrobromide. Chlorate de c. (Fr.). See C. chlorate. Chlorhydrate de c. (Fr.). See C. hydrochloride. C. acetate. Lat., *cinchonina acetica*. Fr., *acétate de c.* Ger., *essigsäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninacetat*. It., *acetato di cinchonina*. Sp., *acetato de cinchonina*. A compound of c. and acetic acid. C. arsenate. Fr., *arseniate de c.* Ger., *arsensäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninarseniat*. It., *arsenato di cinchonina*. Sp., *arsenato de cinchonina*. A compound of c. and arsenic acid. [B, 38.] C. ben-

CINEFACTION, n. *Si²n e² fa²k shu²n*. Lat., *cinefactio* (from *cineis*, ash, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *cinefaction*. See INCINERA 1498.

CINEFACTUS Lat., **CINEFACTUS** Lat., adj.'s. *Si²n ki²n e² fa²k shu²n*. Lat., *cinefactus*. Incinerated. [A, 318.]

CINELLE (Fr.), n. *Sen e²l*. The *Coccus ilicis*. [B, 5, 121, 180; a, 24.]

CINEMA Lat., n. n. *Si²n ki²n e² a² ma²*. Gen., *cinematos* (see Gr. *κινημα*). See CINESIS.

CINEMATICS, n. sing. *Si²n e² m a² t² i² ks*. See KINETICS.

CINÉMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Sen a ma² t² ek*. See KINETIC.

CINENCHAMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²n kem e² a² ki² m e² ch² a² m a²*. Gen., *cinechamatos*. From *κινεω*, to move, and *εγχυμα*, something poured in. The vascular system conveying the latex or peculiar juice of plants. It occurs in petioles, veins, roots, and especially the liver. The vessels of this tissue are sometimes simple, but generally netted and complicated. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

CINENCHYMATOUS, adj. *Si²n e² n ki² m a² t² u² s*. Pertaining to or provided with a cinenchyma. [B, 11 (a, 24).]

CINENE, n. *Si²n e²n*. Fr., *cinehène*, *cinephène*. Ger., *Cinehen*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from cineol, the chief ingredient of oil of wormseed, a terpene identical with capputene. [B, 5 (a, 24); L, 48, 8.]

CINERACEOUS, adj. *Si²n e² r a² shu² s*. Lat., *cineraceus* (from *cinis*, ash). Ash gray. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CINÉRAIE (Fr.), adj. and n. *Sen a ra² r*. See CINEREA and CINERARIA. C. à fleurs bleues. The *Apotheca anellulodes*. [B, 19, 121; a, 24.] C. de la Sibérie. The root of *Cinarrara sibirica*. [A, 192 (a, 24).]

CINERARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n ki²n e² r a² a² ri² a²*. Fr., *cineraria*, *centaurea*, *cineraria*. Ger., *Aschenpflanze*, *Aschenkraut*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the order *Compositæ*, closely allied to *Senecio*. The white down on the leaves of some species resembles ashes; hence the name. 2. Of Nees, the *Senecio patens* of De Candel. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180; a, 24.] Alpine c. See *C. alpina*. C. *acanthifolia*. The *Senecio acanthifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] C. *cernua*. The *Dracunculus cernua*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. *crispata*. The *Senecio crispatus*. [B, 128 (a, 24).] C. *maritima*. Syn.: *Jacobaea tinctoria*. Fr., *argente blanche*. Ragwort. The white down on the leaves gives name to the genus. Emmenagogue and antihysterical virtues have been assigned to it. [B, 173 (a, 24).] C. *palustris*. The *Senecio palustris*. C. *pratensis*. The *Senecio pratensis*. [B, 128 (a, 24).] C. *sibirica* (Linnaeus). Fr., *cinéraire de Sibérie*. Syn.: *Liquidaria sibirica* (Vassini). A plant eaten raw by the Swiss as an aphrodisiac. [B, 173 (a, 24).] Silvery-leaved c. The *C. acanthifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CINERARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si²n ki²n e² r a² a² ri² a² mu² m*. Gr., *κινερῆριον*. The ash-pit of a furnace. [A, 325.]

CINERASCENS Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r a² a² s² se² n² z² kans*. Ash-colored. [B, 121.]

CINERATION, n. *Si²n e² r a² shu² n*. Lat., *cineratio*. Fr., *cineration*. See INCINERATION.

CINEREA Lat., n. f. of all *cinerens* (substantia understood). *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a²*. The gray matter of the central nervous system. [I, 80.]

CINEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si²n (ki²n) e² (e²) r e² e² (a² e²)*. Of Boissier, the *Cynodactylus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CINEREAL, adj. *Si²n e² r a² l*. Lat., *cinereus*. Fr., *cinéraire*. Ashy, pertaining to ashes. [B, 2.]

CINERICOLLIS Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² ko² l² lis*. From *cinereus*, ash, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cinericolle*. Having the neck of an ash-gray color. [L, 41, 180.]

CINERIFRONS Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² fr² o² n² s*. From *cinereus*, ash, and *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *cinerefront*. Having an ash-colored forehead. [L, 41, 180.]

CINEREO-ALBIDUS Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² bi² di² s*. Ashy white. [L.]

CINEREO-ARGENTATUS (Lat.), **CINEREO-ARGENTATUS** Lat., adj.'s. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² ar² ge² n² t² a² t² u² s*. From *cinereus*, ash, and *argentatus*, silvery. Silver gray. [A, 191 (a, 24).]

CINEREO-FLAVESCENS Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² fl² a² v² e² s² e² n² s*. From *cinereus*, ash, and *flavescens*, yellowish. Grayish yellow. [L.]

CINEREO-FUSCUS Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² fu² s² u² s*. Ashy brown. [L.]

CINEREO-NIGER Lat., adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² ni² gi² r*. Ashy black. [L.]

CINEREO-TOMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² a² l² to² m² e² n² t² o² s² u² s*. From *cinereus*, ash, and *tomentum*, down. Having ash-colored down. [L.]

CINEREUS, adj. *Si²n e² r e² s*. Gr., *τεφρώδης* Lat., *cinereus*. Fr., *cinère*. Ger., *aschfarben*. Of an ash color. [L, 343.]

CINERES Lat., n. m. and f. pl. of *cinis* (q. v.). *Si²n ki²n e² r e² s*.

CINEREUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r e² s*. See CINEREUS.

CINERIFORME (Fr.), adj. *Sen a re² for² m*. From *cinis*, ash, and *forma*, form. Resembling ashes. [L, 41.]

CINERITIOUS, adj. *Si²n e² r i² shu² s*. Lat., *cineritius*. See CINERITIOUS.

CINERITUM Lat., n. n. *Si²n ki²n e² r i² shu² t² u² m*. A cinerite. [L, 84.]

CINERIUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ki²n e² r i² s*. See CINEREUS.

CINERRE (Fr.), n. *Sen e² r*. See CINERARIA.

CINERULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cinis*. *Si²n ki²n e² r u² (u²) l²*. Gr., *σινέριον*. The dross of metals. [A, 325, 387.]

CINESIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n ken² e² zas² i² a²*. For deriv., see CINESIS. Fr., *cinésie*, *cinèse*. The employment of systematic movements of the body, active or passive, for hygienic or therapeutical purposes. [Dally (A, 301); L, 49.]

CINÉSIALGIE (Fr.), n. *Sen e² a² l² zhe*. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *ἀλγος*, pain. The condition of a muscle in which contraction causes severe local pain. [L, 87.]

CINESIOLOGY (W Dally), n. *Si²n e² i² o² l² o² ji²*. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cinesiologie*. The science of artificial or natural movements of the body as educational, therapeutical, or hygienic agents. [L, 87.]

CINESIOMETRIC, adj. *Si²n e² i² o² me² ri² k*. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Pertaining to the measurement of movements. [A, 322.] See C. SENSE.

CINESIOMETRY, n. *Si²n e² i² o² m² e² ri²*. Fr., *cinesiométrie*. Ger., *Kinesiometrie*, *Bewegungsmesskunst*. The measurement of movements. [A, 322.]

CINESIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n ken² e² zas² i² o² n² o² s² u² s*. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *cinésionose*. Ger., *Bewegungskrankheit*. A disease characterized by impaired power of movement. [A, 323.]

CINESIPATHY, n. *Si²n e² i² p² a² th² i²*. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *πάθος*, disease. 1. Properly, see CINESIONOSUS. 2. See CINESITHERAPY.

CINESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n ken² e² a² si² s*. Gen., *cinesicos* (is). Gr., *κίνησις* (from *κινεῖν*, to move). Fr., *cinèse*, *cinésie*. Ger., *Bewegung*. Motion. [A, 325.]

CINESITHERAPY [Dally], n. *Si²n e² i² the² r² a² p² i²*. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *cinesithérapie*. The treatment of disease by means of cinesia (q. v.). [A, 301.]

CINETHICS, n. sing. *Si²n e² th² mi² ks*. See KINETICS.

CINETIC, adj. *Si²n e² t² i² k*. See KINETIC.

CINETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *cineticus* (mala understood). *Si²n ken² e² t² (at)² i² k² a²*. An order of neurotic diseases in which the predominant symptom is spasm. [L, 83.]

CINETICUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ken² e² t² (at)² i² k² u² s² (u² s)*. See KINETIC.

CINETUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ken² e² a² t² u² s² (u² s)*. Gr., *κινητός*. Movable (see KINETIC); as a n. in *cinetus* (mala understood), an old name for the diaphragm. [Bartholin (A, 325).]

CINGENS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² e² n² s*. From *cingere*, to gird. Ger., *umgürtend*, *umgebend*. Girding; applied to that which surrounds a part without fully enveloping it (e. g., the calyx around the fruit of the *Nicotiana*). [B, 123 (a, 24).]

CINGILLUM (Lat.), **CINGILLUS** (Lat.), n. s. n. and m. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² i² lu² m² (u² m)*. Gr., *ζώνιον*. A little girdle; the neck of a tooth. [A, 318; L.]

CINGULA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² u² la²*. 1. A band or girdle; in entomology, a colored band. [L, 196.] 2. Of Burdach, the upper portion of the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 6 (K).]

CINGULARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² u² la²*. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [L, 105.]

CINGULATA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² u² lu² a² ta²*. A suborder of the *Effodentia*. [L, 173.]

CINGULIFERUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² u² lu² fi² r² u² s² (u² s)*. From *cingulum* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cingulifère*. Surrounded by a girdle-like colored band. [L, 180.]

CINGULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² u² lu² m² (u² m)*. From *cingere*, to gird. Gr., *ζώνη*, *ζώνη*. Fr., *ceinture*, *cordon*. Ger., *Gürtel*. It., *cingolo*, *cingolo*, *cingolo*. Sp., *cinturón*, *cintura*. *Cingulo*, *cinto*, *cordón*. See BAND, BELT, and GIRDLE. C. *abdominale*. Fr., *ceinture abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchbinde*. An abdominal bandage. [A, 332.] C. *abdominis musculoso-aponeuroticum*, C. *Halleri*. The abdominal muscles. [L, 332.] C. *Hildani*. Fr., *ceinture de Hildani*. A leather belt formerly used in the reduction of dislocations and fractures of the limbs. [A, 301.] C. *mercuriale*. Fr., *ceinture de mercure* (ou de *vif argent*). A belt imbued with some preparation of mercury, worn for the destruction of vermin. [L, 41.] C. *pectorale*. A bandage for the chest. [L, 30 (a, 24).] C. *pueritiae*. See CEINTURE DE CHARLÈTE. C. *Sancti Johannis*. Fr., *ceinture de la Saint Jean*. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] C. *sapientiae*, C. *stultitiae*. See C. *mercuriale*. C. *vastissimum abdominis*. See C. *Halleri*. C. *Veneris*. See CORONA VENERIS. C. *venosum prostatico-urethrale*. A venous plexus between the prostate gland and the rectum connecting the veins of each side. [L, 31.]

CINGULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si²n ki²n e² i² g² u² lu² s² (u² s)*. See CINGULUM.

CINIFICATUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n ki²n e² i² fi² ka² ka² t² u² s² (u² s)*. From *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make. Calcined. [L, 194.]

CININ, n. *Si²n i² n*. Lat., *cininum*. See SASTONIC ACID.

CINIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Si²n ki²n i² s*. Gen., *cineris*. Gr., *κίνησις*, *σινέριον*. Fr., *cinde*, *cinde*. It., *cinere*. Sp., *ciniza*. Lat., ash; of Celsus, impure zinc oxide; of the old writers in general, the dross of a metal. [A, 325; B, 45.] *Cineres clavellati*. See POTASSIUM CARBONATUM IMPURUS. *Cineres clavellati depurati*. See POTASSIUM CARBONATUM. *Cineres herbarum*, *Cineres perlati*. See POTASSIUM CARBONATUM IMPURUS. *Cineres russici*. Impure

[illegible]

(according to some, the *Cinnamomum aromaticum* grown in China. It constitutes, wholly or in part, the official *cinnamomum* [U. S. Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomum* [Ger. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi cassia* [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi chinensis* [Swiss Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi ceylanicum* [Finn. Ph.], *cinnamomum sinense* [Cort. Belg. Ph.], *cassia cinnamomum* [Gr. Ph.], *canela de China*, *de Manila* [Sp. Ph.]. It is darker and rougher than the Ceylon c., but the finer qualities are equal in every respect to the latter, and have the same medicinal properties and uses. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180; a. 24.] **C-bark.** See *Ceylon c.* and *Cinnamomum c.* **C-leaf oil.** A viscid, brown, volatile oil smelling like cloves, exported from Ceylon. [B. 5 (a. 24).] **C. of Santa Fé.** See *Santa Fé c.* **C. of the Isle of France.** See *Isle of France c.* **C-oil.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *huile de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmtöl*. It., *olio volatile di cannella*. Sp., *aceite de esencia de cañela*. See *Oil of Chinese c.* and *Oil of Ceylon c.* **C-root.** The *Indra conga*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **C-root oil.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi radices*. An essential oil, of a mingled odor of camphor and c. [B. 18 (a. 24).] **C-sedge.** The *Acorus calamus*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **C-suet.** A fatty substance obtained from the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* by bruising and boiling in water. [B. 5 (a. 24).] **C-tree.** The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 180, 275 (a. 24).] **C-water.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*. **Compound powder of c.** See *PRÆPIS aromaticus*. **Essential oil of c.** See *C-oil*. **Essential oil of c-leaf.** See *C-leaf oil*. **Essential oil of c-root.** See *C-root oil*. **Indian c.** The *Cinnamomum aromaticum* of Nees. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Isle-of-France c.** The *Oreocarya cupularis*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Malabar c.** See *CINNAMOMI MALABARICUM*. **Mountain c.** The *Cinnamodendron corticosum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Oil of Ceylon c.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph. in part], Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *oleum cinnamomi ceylanici* [Russ. Ph.], *huile de ceylan* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *Swiss Ph.*], *essencia cinnamomi* [Belg. Ph.], *cinnamomi oleum* [Gr. Ph.], *oleum volatile cinnamomi* [Fr. Cod.], Fr., *huile volatile de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *zeiglanisches Zimmtöl*. It., *olio di cannella*. Sp., *esencia de cañela* [Sp. Ph.]. A variety of c. oil derived from Ceylon c.; a yellowish oily liquid, of burning aromatic taste, and peculiar agreeable odor, and of a sp. gr. of about 1.040 [U. S. Ph.] or, according to other pharmacopœias, of 1.025 to 1.040. It grows darker and denser by exposure to the air from oxidation. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde. B. 8, 95. **Oil of Chinese c.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph. in part], Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *oleum cinnamomi cassia* [Russ. Ph.], *huile de Chine* [Swiss Ph.], *atheroleum cassia* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *huile de casse* (ou de cannelle de Chine). Ger., *chinesisches Zimmtöl*. It., *olio di cannella cinese*. Roum., *oleu de cinnamonia cassia* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: oil of cassia [U. S. Ph.]. A variety of c. oil derived from Chinese c.; less agreeable in taste and odor than the oil of Ceylon c. and, according to most pharmacopœias, of higher specific gravity than the latter; otherwise agreeing with it in physical properties. [B. 95.] **Oil of c.** See *C-oil*. **Saute Fé c.** The *Nectandra cinnamomoides*. [B. 19, 275; a. 24.] **Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI*. **Strong c-water.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI fortis*. **Telli-cherry c.** An inferior quality of c. produced in southern India, probably from *Cinnamomum iners*. [B. 77 (a. 24).] **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*. **Tinnevely c.** An inferior quality of c., probably from *Cinnamomum malabaricum*. [B. 77 (a. 24).] **True c-tree.** The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Wild c.** The *Cinnamomum iners*, the *Pimenta acris*, and the *Canella alba*. [B. 19, 173, 275; a. 24.] **Wild c-tree.** The *Canella alba*. [B. 81, 173.] **Winter's c-bark.** The *Drinys Winteri*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CINNAMONITRILE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{ni}^2\text{tr}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2$. A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on cinnamide. It forms crystals at a low temperature, boils at 255°C , and is soluble in alcohol but not in water. [a. 24.]

CINNAMOSMA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{za}^2\text{s}^2\text{ma}^2$. A genus of the *Canelaceae*. Its bark is stimulant and aromatic, resembling that of *Canella*. [B. 42, 121; a. 24.] **C-fragrans.** The only species; found in Madagascar. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CINNAMULE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{l}$. See CINNAMYL.

CINNAMUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{na}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$. 1. According to Baillon, an old name for an Ethiopian perfume derived from a tree called "Caryopon." [B. 121 (a. 24).] 2. See CINNAMOM.

CINNAMYL, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *cinnamyle*. Ger., *C*. A univalent radical, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}$, found in cinnamic acid which may be regarded as the hydrate of c. [B. 2 (a. 24).] **Aceto-c.** **Acetate.** An oil, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, heavier than water, obtained by the action of acetyl chloride on sodium cinnamate; a very unstable compound. [B. 2 (a. 24).] **C-alcohol.** See *CINNAMIC alcohol*. **C-chloride.** See *CHLOROCINNAMYL*. **C-cinnamate.** See *STRYRACIN C-hydrate*. See *CINNAMIC acid*. **C-hydrate.** Cinnamic aldehyde. [B. 2 (a. 24).] **C-säure** (Ger.). See *CINNAMIC acid*. **C-wasserstoff** (Ger.). **Hyduret of c.** See *C-hydrate*.

CINNAMYLIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Containing or resembling cinnamyl. [a. 24.]

CINNE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Agrostales*, comprising *Lagurus*, *Carthamus*, *Polypogon*, *Gastridium*, *Agrostis*, *Luchmagrostis*, *Muehlenbergia*, *Trichophloe*, *Podasæum*, *Apera*, *Calamagrostis*, *Ammophila*, and *Remirea*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CINNHYDRAMIDE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{hid}^2\text{ra}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{id}$. Hydrocinnamide; a compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{N}$, produced by the action of dry ammonia on cinnamic aldehyde. [B. 4 (a. 24).]

CINTRANISIDE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ni}^2\text{tra}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{id}$. Nitranisyl cinnamide; a derivative of nitranisidine, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, analogous to benzamide. [B. 2.]

CINNOBER (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsen}^2\text{no}^2\text{ber}^2$. See CINNABAR.

CINNOLINE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{len}$. A substance said to have the constitution $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$. [CH:CH: N:N: B.]

CINNUM (Lat.), **CINUS** (Lat.), $\text{ni}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$ and $\text{ni}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. $\text{ni}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$ and $\text{ni}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. According to Arrianus, an old name for a drink of spelt-grain and wine. [B. 114 (a. 24).]

CINNYL, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *cinnyle*. Ger., *C*. The univalent alcoholic radical, C_9H_7 , of cinnamic alcohol. [B. 2 (a. 24).] **C-alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cinnylique*. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*. **C-cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate de cinnyle*. Ger., *Zinnamtsäure Zinnylester*. See *STRYRACIN*.

CINNYLIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *cinnilique*, *cinnylique*. Containing cinnyl; resembling or relating to cinnamic acid. [B. 2 (a. 24).] **C-alcohol.** See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.

CINNYRID (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2$. Fr., *cinnyridées*. A family of the *Scansores*. [L. 292.]

CINNYROMORPHE (Sundevall) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2$. 1. A family cohort of the *Limacæ plantarum*. 2. A group of the *Pessæres*. [L. 121, 320.]

CINO (It.), n. Chen^2no . The *Rosa canina*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CINOGLOSA (Mex. Ph.), (Sp.), n. $\text{Thien}^2\text{oglosa}^2$. See *CYNOGLOSSUM officinale*.

CINOIRAS (Port.), n. $\text{Sen}^2\text{or}^2\text{as}$. The *Daucus carota*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CINOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ken}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From $\kappa\iota\iota\nu\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to move, and $\sigma\omega\varsigma$, a disease. Ger., *Bewegungsleiden*. Any disease characterized by impairment of motion. [L. 325.]

CINOPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ken}^2\text{o}^2\text{p}^2\text{lan}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *cimplanesis*. From $\kappa\iota\iota\nu\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to move, and $\pi\lambda\alpha\nu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, aberration. Fr., *cinoplansè*. Irregularity or inco-ordination of muscular action. [A. 322; L. 325.]

CINORRODON (Sp.), n. $\text{Thien}^2\text{or}^2\text{ro}^2\text{don}$. The *Rosa canina*. [A. 447.]

CINOSTERNID (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ken}^2\text{o}^2\text{st}^2\text{er}^2\text{n}^2\text{id}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. A family of the *Dugdata* or of the *Testudinatu*. [L. 121.]

CINO-RACINES [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{cin}^2\text{es}$. See *Quinque radices apocrites majores et minores*.

CINQUEFOIL, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{foi}$. Fr., *quatre-foille* (from *cing*, five, and *foille*, a leaf). Ger., *Fünfblätter*. The genus *Potentilla*. [B. 5, 19, 121; a. 24.] **Alpine c.** The *Potentilla alpestris*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Brilliant c.** The *Potentilla splendens*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Calabrian c.** The *Potentilla calabrica*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Clusius's c.** The *Potentilla clusiana*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Colorado silvery c.** The *Potentilla hippiana*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Common c.** **Creeping c.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Dark crimson c.** The *Potentilla atrosanguinea*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Dwarf c.** The *Potentilla nana*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Dwarfest c.** The *Potentilla minima*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Geese-grass c.** The *Potentilla anserina*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Hoary c.** The *Potentilla argentea*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Lady's-mantle c.** The *Potentilla alchemilloides*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Marsh c.** The *Comarum palustre*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 24).] **Norway c.** **Norwegian c.** The *Potentilla norvegica*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Pyrenean c.** The *Potentilla pyrenaica*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Rock c.** The *Potentilla rupestris*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Shining c.** The *Potentilla nitida*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Showy c.** The *Potentilla speciosa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Shrubby c.** The *Potentilla fruticosa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Silvery c.** The *Potentilla argentea*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Snowy c.** The *Potentilla nivalis*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Spring c.** The *Potentilla verna*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Three-toothed-leaved c.** The *Potentilla tridentata*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Tormentil c.** The *Potentilla tormentilla*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Tree-c.** The *Potentilla frutescens*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Tufted c.** The *Potentilla caespitosa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **White-flowered c.** The *Potentilla alba*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CINQUIER (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{ke}^2\text{a}$. The *Casalpinia bontocilla*. [A. 385.]

CINTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2$. From *cingere*, to gird. A girdle.—**C. beriberica.** The sense of constriction, as of a girdle around the abdomen, that forms one of the symptoms of beriberi. [B. Foris, "Gaz. hebdom. de med. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 387.]

CINTE (Fr.), n. Sa^2nt . The *Rhizoma cinnamomum*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CINTRÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{tra}$. Semicircular. [A. 385.]

CINURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ken}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2$. A group of the *Thysanura*. [L. 106.]

CINZILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ki}^2\text{n}^2\text{z}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2$. From *cingulum*, a girdle. Of Paracelsus, a disease regarded by him as a variety of herpes exedens, but which probably was zoster. [G. 15.]

CHOCOLATA (It.), n. $\text{Chok}^2\text{ko}^2\text{la}^2\text{ta}^2$. See *CHOCOLATE*.—**C-all' arrow-root.** See *Chocolate of arrow-root*.

CIOIDE (Leach) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2$. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 196.]

CION (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Gen., *cionos* (-is). Gr., $\kappa\iota\omega\upsilon$. 1. Of Aretæus and Hippocrates, the uvula; also, of Aretæus, a swelling of the uvula. 2. Of Hippocrates, a warty excrescence of the vulva. 3. Of Pollux, the septum of the nose. [A. 311 (a. 17); L. 84.]

CIONDOLINO (It.), n. $\text{Chen}^2\text{do}^2\text{len}^2\text{o}$. The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\omega\iota\alpha$. Of Dioscorides, the small central columns in the shells of snails; also the middle parts of whelks and purple-fish near the centre of the stripe. Calcined, they were formerly used in medicine. [A. 311 (a. 17); L. 94 (a. 21).]

CIONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sike-ōn'īd ez-ē's. Fr., c. A subfamily or group of the *Meiorhyncha*. [L. 362.]

CIONIS (Lat.), n. f. Sike-ōn'is. Gen., *cionidos* (cis). Gr., *κίονος* (dim. of *κίον*). Fr., c. See *CIONIS*.

CIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sike-ōn'it'is. Gen., *cionitidis*. From *cion* the uvula. See also *atys*. Fr., *cionite*. See STAPHYLITIS.

CIONOCRANIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sike-ōn'ō-ō-krān'ia. From *cion*, the uvula, and *κρανίον*, the skull. A suborder of the *Latevitalia*. [L. 121.]

CIONOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sike-ōn'ōp'tōs'is. Gen., *cionoptosis*. From *cion* the uvula, and *πτῶσις*, a drooping. Relaxation of the uvula. [A. 316.]

CIONORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sike-ōn'ō-rhā'ia. From *cion*, the uvula, and *ρᾶψ*, a sewing. Fr., *cionorrhaphie*. Ger., *Zipfelenrath*. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

CIONOTOME, n. Sto'n-ō-tō-mē. From *cion*, the uvula, and *τομή*, to cut. Lat., *cionotomus*. Fr., c. Ger., *Zapfchennesser*. A curved scissor for cutting off the uvula. [L. 41.]

CIONOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., *cionotomus* (31 def.). Ger., *Zapfchennesser*. *Cionotomus*, 21 def. 1. See CIONOTOME. 2. An instrument invented by Desault for cutting bristles in the rectum and bladder; a sort of amygdalotome or *bistouri caché*. [E.]

CIONOTOMY, n. Sto'n-ō-tō-m'i. See STAPHYLOTOMY.

CIORI, n. The *Piper nigrum*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIOIA, n. In Provence, a variety of the raisin. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIOLOLO (It.), n. Che-o-lo-lo'na. In Florence, the *Peziza capsulata* and the *Helvella aculeus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPA (Lat.), n. f. Sike'pa. See CIPA.

CIPAPA, n. Fr., *cipape*. In Guiana, tapioca. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPÓ (Port.), n. Sep-ō'. 1. In Brazil, the *Anchista salutaris*. [Pharm. Ztg., 1889, No. 7, p. 55; "Nouv. rem." March 8, 1889, p. 120.] 2. In Brazil, a general term for many climbing plants. [B. 121 (a. 24).] 3. The *Pepelaea surubia*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. cruz**, Lat., c. *cruce*. In Brazil, the *Chaconea racemosa*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

C. d'alto. In Brazil, the *Sebania floribunda*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

C. das cobras. In Brazil, the *Cissampelos pareira*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

C. de caboclos. In Brazil, the *Tetracera volubilis*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

C. de camaras. In Brazil, the *Ipeacuanha amara*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

C. de carijó. In Brazil, the *Tetracera oblonga*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

C. de eunam. A species of the *Euphorbia*, probably the *Euphorbia phosphorea*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

C. dosness boticas. See *C. de camaras*. **C. guya**. In Brazil, the *Bapouia guya*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPOLLACCIO (It.), n. Che-pol-la't'che-o. The *Ornithogalum umbellaceum*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPON, n. Fr., *ciponne*. In Guiana, a tree, probably the *Symplocos alstonii* (tea of Bogotá). [B. 121, 181 (a. 24).]

CIPPER-NUT, n. Sep-u'r-nūt. The *Banum flexuosum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CIPRE (Fr.), n. Sopr. 1. The *Cordia gerascanthus*. 2. A variety of *Pouzolida*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPRÉS (Sp.), n. The pras'. The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [L. 77.]

CIPRESSEMO (Ger.), n. Tse-pre'se'n-mos. The *Lycopodium alpinum* of Baillon. [B. 121, 180 (a. 24).]

CIPRESILLO (Sp.), n. The pras-el'yo. The *Scutellaria chamaecypariss*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPRESSINA (It.), n. Che-pre'sen'na. The genus *Tamarix*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPRIER, n. A wine made in Senegal from the palm. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIPRIDINE (Lat.), **CIPRIDINI** (Lat.), n's, f. ol and m. pl. Sipe-kri'p'ri-dī-ne'ē's. See CIPRIDINE.

CIPURA (Andal.), Lat., n. f. Sipe-kri'p'ri-dī-ne'ē's. Fr., *cipura*. A genus of midwater herms of the tribe *Sagurinae*. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a. 24).]

C. martinicensis (Humboldt and Bonpland). Fr., *trés de la Martinique*. A species of the root of which is tonic, astrigent, and emmenagogue, and the sap sternutatory. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

C. paludosa. Fr., *cipura des marais*. A species with bluish flowers, found in Guiana, on damp plateaus. [A. 491; B. 19 (a. 24).]

CIPURE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sipe-kri'p'ri-dī-ne'ē's. Of Bentham and Hooker a subtribe of the *Sagurinae*, order *Tidara*, embracing *Cipura*, *Sphonsia*, *Elutharia*, *Calidura*, *Gelasium*, and *Vomastylus*. [B. 42 (a. 24).]

CIQUE (Fr.), n. Sek. A species of *Laurel*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CIRCEA (Linnaeus) (Lat.), n. f. Su'r(ker)-se'(ka'ē'a)-a. Gr., *κίρκη* (from *κίρκη* the enchantress. Fr., *circe*, *sorcière*, *hache* *enchantresse*, *ouave*, *magiciennes*, on *St. Eleanore*. Ger., *Hexe*, *Leind*, *Staphanskant*, *Waldklette*. It., *circea*, *erva di Santo Stefano*. Sp., *circea*. A genus of perennial herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the order *Onagraceae*. It embraces several species indigenous to the north temperate and frigid zones. According to Dioscorides, 4 oz. of the bruised root macerated in 3 parts of sweet wine and drank for three days together "purges the womb," and the seed, taken in sorbile liquors, "generates plenty of milk"; but by Parkinson the plant there referred to is not considered the plant of the same modern name. [A. 491 (a. 24); B. 34, 12 (a. 24); L. 94, 105, 116 (a. 24).] **C. alpinia**. A plant similar to *C. luteiflora* found in the mountainous parts of Europe. [B. 190 (a. 24).] **C. luteiflora** Linnaeus. **C. pubescens** (Pollard). **C. vulgaris** Michx. Fr., *lance*, *herbe aux sorciers*. Ger., *Staphans-kauf*, *Waldklette*. Enchanter's bindweed, nightshade, mandrake; common species of the genus. The leaves *tota circea* were formerly used as a vulnerary and cataplasm, and were thought by the superstitious to have magical power. [A. 305; B. 19, 173, 180 (a. 24).] **C. luteiflora**. The leaves of *C. luteiflora*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

CIRCEACEAE (Lindley) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r(ki'r)-se'(ka'ē'a)-a. Fr., *circeaceae*. An order of eulythorall *Syn-carpa*, subsequently made an order allied to the *Onagraceae*. [B. 170, 180 (a. 24).]

CIRCEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r(ki'r)-se'(ka'ē'a)-e. 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Onagraceae*, embracing *Lopezia* and *Circea*. Koch and Meissner make the family consist of *Circea*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1832), a subdivision of the *Myrobolaneae*, with the genus *Circea*. He afterward (1837) made it an enlarged division of the *Onagraceae*, subdivided into the groups *Lopezia*, *Combretia*, and *Alangia* (1841, *Montana*). 3. Of Jussieu, a tribe of the *Onagraceae*, with the genus *Circea*. 4. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Onagraceae* (subsequently *Onagraceae*), including *Lopezia* and *Circea*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

CIRCEADE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r(ker)-se'(ka'ē'a)-a. A family of the *Cryptocarpeae*. [L.]

CIRCEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r(ki'r)-se'(ka'ē'a)-e. Of Lindley and of Baillon, a tribe of the *Onagraceae*, including *Riesenbachia*, *Diplandra*, *Lopezia*, and *Circea*. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24).]

CIRCEE (Fr.), n. Ser-sa. The genus *Circea*, especially the *Circea luteiflora*. [A. 385.]

CIRCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. dim. of *circulus*. Su'r(ki'r)-se'(ka'ē'a)-lu's. A small circle. [A. 318.]—**Circelli cerebelli**. The laminae or folia of the cerebellum. [I. 3; K.]—**Circelli venosi spinales** (seu *vertebrales*). The transverse branches opposite the bodies of the vertebrae which communicate between the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L. 31.]—**C. venosus foraminis intervertebralis**. A venous plexus surrounding an intervertebral foramen and connecting the internal spinal veins with the veins of the back. [L. 31.]—**C. venosus hypoglossi**. Syn.: *rete venosum condyloideum*. A venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen, communicating internally with the occipital or circular sinus, and externally with the internal jugular vein or one of its branches. [L. 322.]

CIRCINAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su'r(ki'r)-si'n(ki'n)-e. Fr., *circinées*. A subfamily of the *Falcinidae*. [L. 303.]

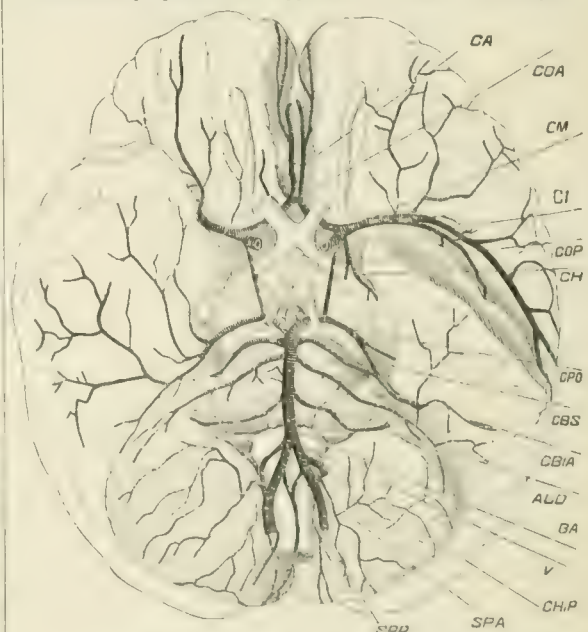
CIRCINAL, **CIRCINATE**, adj's. Su'r(ki'r)-si'n(ki'n)-at. Lat., *circinalis*, *circinatus* (from *κίρκος*, a circle). Fr., *circiné*, *entortillé*. Ger., *lockenförmig*. It., *avvolto*. Sp., *enroscado*. Rolled (said of a leaf when it is coiled downward from the apex, as in a fern); rounded, ring-shaped (said of the arrangement of cutaneous lesions). [A. 491 (a. 21); B. 19, 34; a. 24.]

CIRCINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su'r(ki'r)-si'n(ki'n)-i. See CIRCINAE.

CIRCINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Su'r(ki'r)-si'n(ki'n)-i. See CIRCINNUS.

CIRCINUS (Lat.), n. m. Su'r(ki'r)-si'n(ki'n)-i. Gr., *κίρκινος*. 1. A circle. 2. A pair of compasses. 3. An old term for zoster. [A. 318, 322; B. 121; G.]

CIRCLE, n. Su'r-k'l. Gr., *κίρκος*, *κύκλος*, *κρίκος*. Ar., *halac*, *mazda*. Heb., *chug*, *mechuga*. Lat., *circulus* (dim. of *circus*). A-S., *circol*, *circul*. Fr., *cerce*. Ger., *Zirkel*, *Kreis*. It., *circolo*, *cerchio*. Sp., *circulo*. 1. A continuous curved line in the shape of a ring, every point of which is equidistant from a common centre. For mathematical purposes, a c. is supposed to be divided into 360 equal



THE CIRCLE OF WILLIS (AFTER HENSEL). CA, the anterior cerebral artery; COA, the anterior communicating artery; CM, the middle cerebral artery; CI, the internal carotid artery; COP, the posterior communicating artery; CH, the anterior communicating artery; CPO, the posterior communicating artery; CBS, the superior cerebral artery; CBIA, the inferior cerebral artery; ALD, the lateral artery; BA, the basilar artery; V, the vertebral artery; CHP, the posterior inferior cerebral artery; SPA, the anterior spinal artery; SPT, the posterior spinal artery.

parts, degrees. 2. Any curved line, structure, or appliance more or less resembling a circle. 3. A series of similar or related objects, events, etc., so connected as to maintain a common action or produce a common result. 4. See CIRCUIT. — **Baudelocque's c.** See **Baudelocque's valves**. — **Ciliary c.** Fr., *cercle ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarkreis*. It., *circolo ciliare*. Sp., *círculo ciliar*. See **Ciliary ligament**. [L. 31.] — **C. of Carus.** See **Carus's curve**.

C's of diffusion. See under **DIFFUSION**. — **C's of dispersion.** See under **DISPERSION**. — **C. of Haller.** See **Circulus arteriosus Halleri**. — **Circulus constrictor minimus**, and **ANNULUS fibrosus atrio-ventricularis**. — **C. of sensation, C. of sensibility** [E. H. Weber]. A circular or oval area of the skin within the limits of which all tactile impressions are referred to the same point. [L. 12.] — **C. of Willis.** Lat., *circulus arteriosus Willisii*. Fr., *cercle de Willis*. Ger., *Zirkel des Willis*. Will'scher Zirkel. It., *circolo anastomotico di Willis*. A roughly circular channel of communication between the arteries of the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral and the anterior and posterior communicating arteries. — **C. Color c.** An instrument for testing color blindness adapted to Holmgren's method. It consists of a fixed test board, the segment of a c in form, holding 6 test colors (hobbins of colored yarns arranged along its concave margin; also of a revolving color disc, into the periphery of which numerous 32 hobbins of variously colored yarns are set promiscuously. Each of the latter, as the disc is revolved, comes successively into opposition with each of the test-colors (red, orange, green, blue, violet, and purple). One of the test-colors having been shown the person whose sight is to be tested, he is asked to turn the disc until that one of the tints on its margin comes opposite the selected test-color which most nearly corresponds to it; and this is repeated with different colors until the amount and sort of deficiency in color-sense are determined. [C. S. Jeffreson, "Lancet," July 17, 1896, p. 115 (a, 17).] — **Diffusion c's.** See under **DIFFUSION**. — **Dispersion c's.** See under **DISPERSION**. — **Galvanic c.** A galvanic circuit. [a. 24.] — **Lower polar c.** [Barnes]. Fr., *cercle polaire inférieur*. An arbitrary boundary between the meridional and the cervical zones of the uterus. — **Polar c.** Fr., *cercle polaire*. A more or less decided circular groove on the surface of a cell during carvynosis, indicating the termination of the striae of the antipodal cone. [Waldeyer, "Arch. f. Anat.," xxxiii, "Arch. de tocol.," Apr., 1889, p. 275 (L).] — **Polar c's of the uterus.** See **Lower polar c.** and **Upper polar c.** — **Tympanic c.** See **ANNULUS tympanicus**. — **Upper polar c.** [Barnes]. Fr., *cercle polaire supérieur*. An arbitrary boundary between the fundal and the meridional zones of the uterus. — **Voltaic c.** A galvanic circuit. [a. 24.]

CIRCUET, n. Su^rrk lē^t. See **CIRCELLUS**.

CIRCOCELE, n. Su^rrk o^sel. See **CIRSOCELE**.

CIRCON, n. Su^rrk oⁿ. See **ZIRCON**.

CIRCONCIS (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 sez. See **CIRCUMCIS**.

CIRCONCISEUR (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 sez u^r. One who practices circumcision. [L. 41.]

CIRCONCISION (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 sez-e-oⁿ2. See **CIRCUMCISION**.

CIRCONCISSE (Fr.), adj. Ser-koⁿ2 sez el. See **CIRCUMCISSE**.

CIRCONFÉRENCE (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 far-aⁿ2s. See **CIRCUMFERENCE**.

CIRCONFLEXE (Fr.), adj. Ser-koⁿ2 fle²x. See **CIRCUMFLEX**.

CIRCONIUM (Lat.), n. Su^rrk^rer-kon^r2 uⁿmu^m. See **ZIRCONIUM**.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 skrep-se-oⁿ2. See **CIRCUMSCRIPTIO**.

CIRCUMSCRIT (Fr.), adj. Ser-koⁿ2 skre. See **CIRCUMSCRIBED**.

CIRCUMSPECTION (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 spēk se-oⁿ2. See **CIRCUMSPECTION**.

CIRCUMVOLUTION (Fr.), n. Ser-koⁿ2 vol uⁿse-oⁿ2. See **CONVOLUTION**. — **Cinquième c. occipitale** [Broca]. See **Fifth occipital convolution**. — **Cinquième c. temporale** [Broca]. See **Uncinate gyrus**. — **C. à crochet.** See **Uncinate convolution**. — **C. angulaire.** See **Angular convolution**. — **C. arciforme, C. arquée.** See **Uncinate convolution**. — **C. cachée.** See **ISLAND of Reil**. — **C. centrale antérieure.** See **Anterior central convolution**. — **C. centrale postérieure.** See **Posterior central convolution**. — **C. cérébrale.** A cerebral convolution. [I. 18; L. 150.] — **C. courbe.** Syn., *plycourbe*. See **Angular gyrus**. — **C. crétée.** See **GYRUS cristatus linguiformis**. — **C. cuneiforme.** See **Cuneate lobule**. — **C. d'Ammon.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**. — **C. de Broca.** See **Inferior frontal convolution**. — **C. de la cavité digitale.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**. — **C. de la corne de l'Ammon.** See **Uncinate convolution**. — **C. de la grande fente.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**. — **C. de la scissure de Sylvius.** See **Callosal convolution**. — **C. de l'hippocampe.** See **Uncinate convolution**. — **C. de l'insula.** See **ISLAND of Reil**. — **C. de l'ourlet.** See **Callosal convolution**. — **C. d'enceinte.** The third frontal convolution. [A. 385.] — **C's de passage.** Convolutions that connect the parietal and the occipital parts of a cerebral hemisphere. [A. 385.] — **C. du coin.** See **Cuneate lobule**. — **C. du corps calleux.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**. — **C. du grand hippocampe** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See **Hippocampal convolution**. — **C. du lobule de l'insula.** See **GYRI operi**. — **C's en coin.** The small infolded convolutions forming the posterior extremity of a cerebral hemisphere. [A. 385.] — **C. en crochet.** See **Uncinate convolution**. — **C. enveloppante de la scissure de Sylvius.** See **Callosal convolution**. — **C. frontale ascendante.** See **Ascending frontal convolution**. — **C. frontale externe.** The external surface of the superior frontal convolution. [I. 36.] — **C. frontale inférieure.** See **Inferior frontal convolution**. — **C. frontale interne inférieure.** See **Callosal convolution**. — **C. frontale interne supérieure.** See **Marginal convolution**. — **C. frontale moyenne.** See **Middle frontal con-**

volution. — **C. fusiforme.** See **Fusiform lobule**. — **C. godronné** [Duval]. See **Frontal convolution**. — **C's inférieures de l'hémisphère cérébrale.** The inferior convolutions of the brain. [I. 81.] — **C. interne.** 1. One of the convolutions on the mesial surface of a cerebral hemisphere. 2. Of Gratiolet, the gyrus fornicatus. [I. 5.] — **C. limbique.** See **Limbic lobe**. — **C. linguale, C. linguiforme.** See **GYRUS cristatus linguiformis**. — **C. marginale.** See **Marginal convolution**. — **C's moyennes de l'hémisphère cérébrale.** The convolutions on the mesial aspect of a cerebral hemisphere. [I. 18.] — **C. occipitale externe.** See **Superior occipital convolution**. — **C. occipitale interne.** See **Posterior occipital convolution**. — **C. occipitale moyenne.** See **Middle occipital convolution**. — **C. olfactif.** See **Olfactory lobe**. — **C. olfactif externe.** See **Ectorrhinal fold**. — **C. olfactif interne.** See **Entorrhinal fold**. — **C. pariétale accessoire** [Sappey]. A small convolution, apparently the præcuneus. [I. 36.] — **C. pariétale antérieure, C. pariétale ascendante.** See **Ascending parietal convolution**. — **C. pariétale inférieure.** See **Inferior parietal convolution**. — **C. pariétale postérieure.** See **Posterior parietal convolution**. — **C. pariétale supérieure.** See **Superior parietal convolution**. — **C's postérieures de l'hémisphère.** The posterior occipital cerebral convolution. [I. 18.] — **C. post-rolandique** [Broca]. See **Ascending parietal convolution**. — **C. prérolandique.** See **Ascending frontal convolution**. — **C. retournée.** See **Uncinate convolution**. — **C's supérieures** [Gratiolet]. The anterior and posterior central cerebral convolutions. [I. 35.] — **C. supramarginale.** See **Supramarginal convolution**. — **C. susorbitaire.** See **Supra-orbital convolution**. — **C. temporale inférieure.** The inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I. 70.] — **C. temporale moyenne.** The middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I. 70.] — **C. temporo-occipitale, C. unciforme.** See **Uncinate convolution**. [I. 28.] — **Deuxième c. occipitale.** See **Second occipital convolution**. — **Deuxième c. pariétale.** See **Inferior parietal convolution**. — **Deuxième c. temporale.** See **Second temporo-sphenoidal convolution**. — **Grande c. du corps calleux.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**. — **Grande c. pariétale postérieure.** See **Descending parietal convolution**. — **Première c. antérieure.** The superior frontal convolution. [I. 35.] — **Première c. de passage (ou passage pariéto-occipitale).** See **First annectant convolution**. — **Première c. frontale.** See **Superior frontal convolution**. — **Première c. frontale interne.** See **Internal frontal convolution**. — **Première c. occipitale.** The superior occipital convolution. [I. 28.] — **Première c. pariétale.** See **Superior parietal convolution**. — **Première c. supérieure.** The ascending frontal convolution. [I. 35.] — **Première c. temporale.** See **Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution**. — **Première c. temporo-sphénoidale.** See **First temporo-sphenoidal convolution**. — **Quatrième c. temporale** [Broca]. See **Fusiform lobule**. — **Seconde c. antérieure.** The middle frontal convolution. [I. 35.] — **Seconde c. de passage (ou passage pariéto-occipitale).** See **Second annectant convolution**. — **Seconde c. frontale.** See **Middle frontal convolution**. — **Seconde c. frontale interne.** See **Internal frontal convolution**. — **Seconde c. occipitale.** The middle or second occipital convolution. [I. 35.] — **Seconde c. supérieure.** The ascending parietal convolution. [I. 35.] — **Seconde c. temporale.** See **Second temporo-sphenoidal convolution**. — **Troisième c. antérieure, Troisième c. frontale.** See **Inferior frontal convolution**. — **Troisième c. occipitale.** See **Inferior occipital convolution**. — **Troisième c. temporale.** The third (anterior) temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I. 64.]

CIRCUMVOLUTONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-koⁿ2 vol uⁿse-oⁿ2. See **CIRCUMVOLUTONNAIRE**.

CIRCOS (Lat.), n. m. Su^rrk(ki^rk)ko^s. Gr., *κύκλος*. An old name for a ring, especially one attached to a wall, for holding a pulley employed in the reduction of dislocations. [A. 325.]

CIRCUIT, n. Su^rrk i²t. Gr., *περίοδος*. Lat., *circuitus* (from *cirare*, to go around). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Kreis, Kreislauf, Umlauf*. It., *circuito*. Sp., *circuito*. 1. The act of moving around continuously in a more or less circular course; revolution. 2. The course taken in such a motion; of an electrical current, the chain of objects through which it passes. 3. Of a recurrent disease, the period of its revolution. [A. 318, 325, 385.]

CIRCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ku¹a^r. Circular; as a n., a circular turn or loop, as of a bandage or of the umbilical cord around some part of the fetus. (Lat., *funiculus umbilicalis fetus circumvolutus*. Ger., *Nabelschnurumschlingung*). [A. 385.]

CIRCULAR, adj. Su^rrk u¹a^r. Gr., *κυκλαίος*. Lat., *circularis*. Fr., *circulaire*. Ger., *zirkelförmig, kreisförmig, circolär*. It., *circolare*. Sp., *c*. 1. Having the form of a circle. 2. Characterized by alternations of depression and excitement. See **C. INSANITY**. [A. 10.]

CIRCULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^rrk(ki^rk)u¹u¹a¹a¹ri^s. Circular; as a n., a circular muscle, such as the levator anguli oris alæque nasi, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the sphincter ani, etc. [A. 491 a. 21; L. 118.]

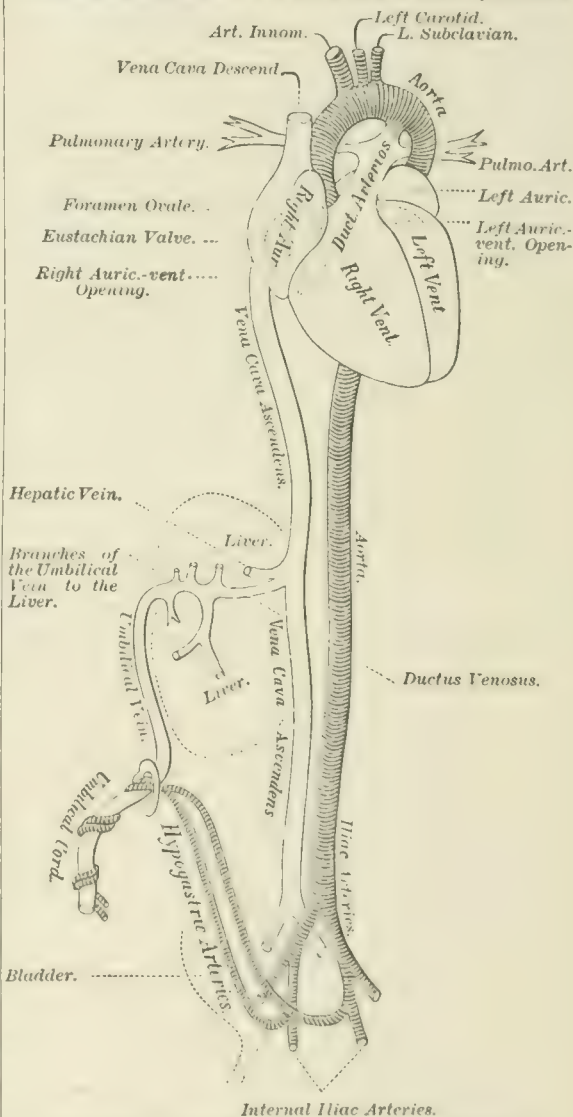
CIRCULATING, adj. Su^rrk u¹a¹i²ng. Lat., *circulans*. Fr., *circulant*. Ger., *circulirend*. In a state of circulation, especially of being carried around in the circulation of the blood.

CIRCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su^rrk(ki^rk)u¹u¹a¹a¹shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *circulationis*. See **CIRCULATION**. — **C. foetalis.** See **Fœtal circulation**. — **C. humorum.** See under **CIRCULATION** (4th def.). — **C. sanguinis.** See **CIRCULATION** (2d def.). — **C. succi.** See under **CIRCULATION** (4th def.).

CIRCULATION, n. Su^rrk u¹a¹shu²n. Gr., *κύκλωσις*. Lat., *circulatio*. Fr., *c*. mouvement circulaire. Ger., *Kreislauf, Umlauf, Zirkulation*. It., *circolazione*. Sp., *circulación*. 1. Continuous motion, as of air; especially such motion in a definite circuit; in distillation, the process of repeatedly returning the distillate to the still after condensation, to undergo redistillation. [Tre (a, 24).] 2. The motion of the blood through the vessels of the animal body

SVc, the superior vena cava; *IVc*, the inferior vena cava; *RA*, the right auricle; *RV*, the right ventricle; *RL*, the right lung; *PA*, the pulmonary artery; *PV*, the pulmonary vein; *LA*, the left auricle; *LV*, the left ventricle; *MT*, the mitral valve; *LT*, the left lung.

place within the cell, of the granules imbedded in the threads of protoplasm. 2. The rotation of protoplasm. [B. 229 (a, 24).]—**C. ombilicale** (Fr.). **C. omphalo-mésentérique** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. pérित्रachienne**. A c. believed by some to be carried on between the inner and outer coats of the tracheæ of insects. [L. 158.]—**C. porto-hépatique** (Fr.). See *Portal c.*—**C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Pulmonary c.*—**C. rénale** (Fr.). The c. (3d def.) through the kidneys. [L. 41.]—**C. simple** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) as it is carried on in fishes (the heart containing venous blood only). [L. 158.]—**C. systémique** (Fr.). See *Systemic c.*—**C. veineuse** (Fr.). See *Venous c.*—**C. vitelline** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**Collateral c., Compensatory c.** The c. of blood through vessels which, being ordinarily small and of comparatively little importance, become enlarged to compensate for the complete or partial closure of the main vessels of a part, with which they communicate on both the proximal and the distal side of the obstruction.—**Derivative c.** Fr., *c. derivée* [Sicquet]. A c. of the blood of certain parts (such



as the nose, the ears, the fingers, the intestine, the parotid gland, the liver, etc.) from the arteries to the veins by means of small communicating vessels that are larger than capillaries. [⁹ Bull. de l'acad. de med., June 18, 1861, p. 825 et al., 18.] — **Duodenum**, c. Fr. *See Placental c.* — **Fetal c.**, Fr., c. *foetale*. Ger., *Fötalkreislauf*, *Kreislauf der Frucht*. It., *circolazione fetale*. The circulation in the foetus and the umbilical cord and placenta. The blood enters the body through the umbilical vein, by which and its branches and connections the larger portion passes through the liver, a relatively small quantity entering the inferior vena cava through the ductus venosus. The portion which passes through the liver enters the ascending vena cava, which then contains the blood from the lower portion of the body, that which comes directly from the umbilical

vein, and that from the hepatic veins. It then enters the right auricle of the heart, where it is deflected by the Eustachian valve through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. The blood from the head and upper portion of the body enters the right auricle and passes through the auriculo-ventricular opening into the right ventricle. That in the left auricle passes into the left ventricle, and thence into the aorta, while that in the right ventricle passes through the ductus arteriosus also into the aorta. The blood in the aorta, with the exception of that which goes to the head and upper portion of the body, passes down into the internal iliac arteries, and thence, with the exception of that supplying the lower portion of the body, passes through the hypogastric arteries to the umbilicus, where they form the umbilical arteries. Through the umbilical arteries it passes to the placenta, and thence to the umbilical vein. The left auricle and ventricle receive a small amount of blood by the pulmonary veins, and a small quantity goes to the lungs from the right ventricle. [L. 151.] **Grande c.** Fr., Greater c. See **Systemic c.**—**Intracellular c.** Fr., *c. intracellulaire*. The movement of the protoplasm of the cells of plants when it is intermittent and varies in direction according to the form of the cell. [L. 49.] **Laemar c.** See *c. laemare*. **Lesser c.** See **Pulmonary c.** **Nutrient c.** Fr., *c. nutritive*. The c. of blood in an organ for the purpose of nourishing the organ, as distinguished from the c. of blood in the same organ to be subjected to the physiological action of the organ. [L. 330.] **Parietal compensatory c.** (Tronseau). The venous compensatory c. observed in the abdominal parietes in cases of obstruction to the hepatic. [L. 330.] **Petite c.** (Fr.). See **Pulmonary c.** **Placental c.** **Placental c.** Fr., *c. placentaire*, *deciduaire*. The c. of blood in the fetal blood through the umbilical arteries, the capillaries of the villi, and in the reverse direction, the fetal veins, on the one hand; on the other hand, the c. of the maternal blood through the uterine arteries, the intervillous lacunae, the utero-placental sinuses, and back into the uterine veins. [A. 5.] **Portal c.** Fr., *c. porte*, Ger., *Portalkreislauf*. The c. through the portal vein and especially its hepatic branches. [K.]—**Primary c.** (Fr.). **Primary c.**, **Primitive c.** See **Vitelline c.**—**Protoplasmic c.** See **C. of protoplasm**. **Pulmonary c.**, **Pulmonic c.** Fr., *c. pulmonaire*, *c. definitive* (2d def.), *c. troisième*. Ger., *Lungenkreislauf*. 1. The c. of blood through the pulmonary vessels from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left auricle. 2. The adult c. [K.]—**Return c.** The backward motion of the blood to the heart in the systemic c. [a. 17.] **Second c.** See **Fetal c.** **Secretory c.** The c. of blood in a gland for the purpose of the physiological action of the gland, as distinguished from the c. of blood destined for its nutrition. [L. 330.] **Spiral c.** Syn.: *rotation*. (Of Schledien, a movement of the whole mass of protoplasm enclosing a vegetable cell-cavity in a thick current. [Sachs (a. 24).])—**Systemic c.** Fr., *c. systématique ou générale*, *grande c.* It., *circolazione grande o generale*. Ger., *Körperkreislauf*, *grosser Kreislauf*. The c. of blood through the entire body except the lungs. [K.]—**Third c.**, **Troisième c.** (Fr.). See **Adult c.** **Utero-placental c.** Fr., *c. utéro-placentaire*. Ger., *Chorion-Placentarkreislauf*. The placental c. (q. v.) and that of the maternal blood in the uterine sinuses, considered as a whole.—**Venous c.** Fr., *c. veineux*. The c. of blood through the veins. [L. 87.] **Vitelline c.** Fr., *c. blastodermique*, *c. ombilicale*, *c. omphalomesenterique*, *c. de la vesicule ombilicale*, *c. vitelline*, *primitive c.* Ger., *erster Kreislauf* oder *Blutkreislauf*, *Dottersackkreislauf*. Sp., *circulación vitelina*. The c. of blood through the vessels ramifying upon the surface of the vitelline sac. [L. 158.]

CIRCULATIVE [Oken], adj. Su'rk(u)l'at'iv. Having a distinct apparatus for the circulation of blood (and of the *Mollusca*). [L. 331.]

CIRCULATOR (Lat.), n. m. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2(u)l'-at'at'iv'o'r; in Eng., Su'rk u'2l-at'at'iv. A traveling charlatan. [A. 322.]

CIRCULATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *circulatorius* (was understood). Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2(u)l'-at'at'iv'o'r'is u'2m(u)l'u'm. Ger., *Circulirgefäss*. In chemistry, a vessel for collecting and cooling a liquid or vapor arising from another vessel that is being heated. [B. 116(a. 24).]

CIRCULATORY, adj. Su'rk(u)l'-at'at'iv. Lat., *circulatorius*. Fr., *circulatoire*. It., *circulatorio*. Relating to the circulation; as an., see **CIRCULATORIUM**. [L. 44.]

CIRCULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2(u)l'-at'at'iv'o'r'is (u'2m). See **CIRCULATION**. **C. majus** (sen majus Paracelsi). A preparation made of corrosive sublimate and sea-salt; but, according to some, consisting of alcohol only. [L. 94 a. 21.] **C. minus**. According to Boerhaave, a preparation of a fixed oil obtained by Paracelsus from sea-salt, alcohol, and the juice of the radish-root; according to Maets, it was made by digesting the flowers of sal ammoniac in alcohol, with warmth, for three days or longer.

CIRCULIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. Serk-u'2l'-e-zhe'r. From *circulus*, a circle, and *gerere*, to bear. Marked with a colored circle. [L. 41.]

CIRCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2(u)l'-u's(u)s. Dim. of *circus*, a ring. Gr., *κύκλος*. 1. In chemistry, an iron instrument formerly used for cutting circular portions of glass. It was applied hot, and then suddenly cooled. 2. In anatomy, an object or part of a circular form. 3. A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons. 4. In botany, a ring. [A. 325, 491 (a. 21); L. 94.]—**C. arteriosus Halleri**. A vascular plexus upon the surface of the sclerotic at the point of entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short ciliary arteries. [L. 44.]—**C. arteriosus iridis** (sen *iridis major*). Fr., *cercle artériel de l'iris*. Ger., *grosser Gefässkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. It., *cercolo arterioso dell'iride*. An arterial plexus which encircles the outer edge of the iris. [L. 31.]—**C. arteriosus iridis minor**. Ger., *kleiner Gefässkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. It., *cercolo piccolo arterioso dell'iride*. A circular arterial plexus in the pupillary region of the iris. [L. 31, 112.]—**C. arteriosus musculi ciliaris** (Leber). A circular arrangement of the arterioles in the center of the ciliary muscle.

[L. 31.] **C. arteriosus nervi optici**. Ger., *Schulzheim'scher Kreis* oder *Zinn'scher Gefässkreis*. A circular arterial plexus in the sclera around the entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short posterior ciliary arteries. [L. 332.]—**C. arteriosus umbilicatus** (Hyrtl). Ger., *arterieller Gefässkreis um den Nabel*. An anastomosis of the arterioles of the anterior abdominal wall, the bladder, and the liver, in the form of a circle surrounding the umbilicus. [A. 19.] **C. arteriosus Willisii**. See **CIRCLE of Willis**. **C. arteriosus Zinnii**. See **C. arteriosus Halleri**. **C. articuli vasculosus**. A circle formed around articular cartilages by blood-vessels in the adjoining synovial membrane. [C.]—**C. callosus Halleri**. See **ANNULUS fibrosus atrio-ventricularis**. **C. cephalicus**. An anastomosis between the carotid arteries in certain fishes, effected by a transverse trunk. [L. 330.] **C. chorioideæ**. Freiman, *C. ciliaris*. See **Ciliary ligament**. **C. conjunctivæ**. See **CORONA conjunctivæ**.—**C. faciei**. The upper portion of the face. [L. 118.]—**C. gangliosus ciliaris**. A circular nervous plexus in the ciliary muscle. [L. 332.]—**C. Halleri**. See **C. arteriosus Halleri**. **C. venosus Halleri**, and *VALVULA pulberi*. **Circuli ignei**. Flashings of light (a symptom of epilepsy). [L. 119.] **C. Mascagnii**. Fr., *cerche de Mascagni*. Ger., *Mascagni'scher Ring*. It., *cerchiolo Mascagni*. Sp., *cercholo Mascagni*. A circular arrangement of the small capillary branches of the blood-vessels in the region of the zonule of Zinn in the fetus. [F.]—**C. membranaceus**, **C. membranaceus**. The hymen. [A. 491 (a. 21).] **C. nervosus foraminis cerei**. A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the external border of the foramen cecum. [L. 7.]—**C. osseus**. See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**C. quadruplex**. See **PLINTHION**.—**C. sanguinis aorticus** (sen *major*). See **Systemic circulation**.—**C. sanguinis minor** (sen *pulmonalis*). See **Pulmonary circulation**. **C. tonsillaris**. A plexus formed over the tonsil by filaments of the tonsillar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [C.]—**C. umbilicatus**. See **C. arteriosus umbilicatus**. **C. venosus**. An arrangement of veins more or less in the form of a circle. See **SIXUS terminalis**.—**C. venosus areolæ**. See **C. venosus mammae**.—**C. venosus ciliaris**. See **CANAL of Schlemm**. **C. venosus corneæ**. See **CANAL of Schlemm**. **C. venosus Halleri**. See **C. venosus mammae**.—**C. venosus Hovii**. A ring-like anastomosis of the venæ vorticosæ in the choroid. [L. 332.]—**C. venosus iridis**. Fr., *cercle veineux de l'iris*. See **CANAL of Schlemm**. **C. venosus ischiadicus** [Krause]. A venous anastomosis between the vena circumflexa medialis and the vena ischiadica. [L. 31, 332.] **C. venosus mammae** [Hall]. An anastomosis of veins around the nipple. [C.]—**C. venosus obturatorius**. A venous anastomosis, beneath the obturator muscles, between the vena circumflexa femoris medialis and the obturator vein. [L. 31.]—**C. venosus orbiculi ciliaris**. See **CANAL of Fontana**.—**C. venosus pulmonis**. In certain *Gasteropoda*, a circular venous sinus surrounding the floor of the chamber containing the pulmonary sac. [L. 322.]—**C. venosus Ridleyi**. See **Circular sinus**.—**C. venosus trachealis** [Luschka]. A venous anastomosis surrounding the trachea at about the level of the lower border of the thyroid gland. [L. 31.]—**C. venosus umbilicatus** (Hyrtl). Ger., *venöser Gefässkreis um den Nabel*. A circular venous anastomosis around the navel. [A. 19.]—**C. Willisii**. See **CIRCLE of Willis**.

CIRCUMACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2m(u)l'-a'2k a'2k'-shu's(u)2'o. Gen., *circumactionis*. A revolving, a turning round. [A. 318.]

CIRCUMACTUS (Lat.), adj. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2m(u)l'-a'2k a'2k'-tu's(u)2's. Turned round; as a n., see **CIRCUMACTIO**. [A. 318.]

CIRCUMAGENS (Lat.), adj. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2m(u)l'-a'2k a'2k'-en'zi'ans. From *circumagere*, to cause to turn round. Producing rotation; as a n., a muscle having that action. [L. 349.]—**Circum-agens**, **Circumagentes bulbi** (Spigelius). The superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eye; so called from their method of action and effect upon the eyeball. [F.; L. 332.]—**Circumagentes humerus primus et secundus** Spigelius. The infraspinatus and supraspinatus muscles. [L. 349.]

CIRCUMANAL, adj. Su'rk u'2m-an-a'2l. From *circum*, around, and *anus* (q. v.). Fr., *c.* Surrounding the anus. [L. 24.]

CIRCUMAXILE, adj. Su'rk u'2m-a'2x'i'2l. From *circum*, around, and *axis* (q. v.). Fr., *c.* Situated around an axis (said by Mirbel of the nervules of the placenta when they are situated against a central axis, and do not separate with the dehiscence of the carpel). [B. 11 a. 24.]

CIRCUMBUCAL, adj. Su'rk u'2m-bu'2k'a'2l. From *circum*, around, and *bucca*, the cheek. Surrounding the oral aperture. [L. 321.]

CIRCUMCINGENS (Lat.), adj. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2m(u)l'-a'2k a'2k'-en'zi'ans. From *circum*, around, and *cingere*, to gird. Surrounding, investing (e.g., *membrana c.*, the periosteum). [L. 349.]

CIRCUMCISED, adj. Su'rk u'2m-siz'd. Lat., *circumcisus*. Fr., *circuncis*. Ger., *beschnitten*. It., *circunciso*. Sp., *circuncidado*. Having had the prepuce cut away. [E.]

CIRCUMCISER, n. Su'rk u'2m-siz'u't. See **CIRCUMCISION**.

CIRCUMCISION (Lat.), n. f. Su'rk(ki'r)k-u'2m(u)l'-a'2k a'2k'-si'2n. Gen., *circumcisionis*. See **CIRCUMCISION**. **C. feminarum**. The partial or complete removal of the nymphæ. [A. 325; L. 43.]

CIRCUMCISION, n. Su'rk u'2m-si'2z'yu's(u)2. Gr., *περιτομή*. Heb., *shechitah*. Lat., *circumcisio* (from *circum*, around, and *cedere*, to cut). Fr., *circuncision*. Ger., *Beschneidung*. It., *circuncisione*. Sp., *circuncisión*. The operation of cutting off the end of the prepuce by a circular incision. The term is sometimes made to include the operation of slitting the prepuce so as to enlarge its orifice, also that of removing the clitoris or the nymphæ. C. of the male is general among the Jews as a religious rite, and it prevails also among various oriental races. It is often done for phimosis, for adhesion of the prepuce to the glans, and for the relief of neuromas supposed to depend on phimosis; and its general adoption has been advocated

as a preventive of masturbation and venereal infection. It is usually performed by drawing the prepuce forward, clamping it in front of the glans, and cutting off the free portion with a knife or with scissors; then stitching the cutaneous to the mucous layer; another method is to slit the prepuce in its dorsal portion, and then cut on either side to the frenum. In infants, sutures are not necessary. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 173; A. 385; L. 41.]—C. of the conjunctiva. See PERITOMY.

CIRCUMCISOR (Lat.), n. m. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-sis²kes/-o²r; in Eng., su²rk(u²m)-sis-o²r. Gen., *circumcisor is*. Heb., *mohe*. Gr., *περιτομῆς*. Fr., *circunciseur*. It., *beschnittener*. A peritomist; one who performs the operation of circumcision, especially as a religious rite. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 173.]

CIRCUMCISORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-si²z-(kes)-o²ri²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *circuncisoire*. An old instrument used for bleeding cattle in the foot. [L. 41.]

CIRCUMCISSILE, adj. Su²rk-u²m-si²s-i²l. See CIRCUMCISSUS.

CIRCUMCISURA (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-si²z-(kes)-u²m(u²m). 1. Circumcision. 2. A circular incision. [A. 318; E.]

CIRCUMCISUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-si²z-(kes)-u²s(u²s). Circumscribed, circumsised. [A. 318.]

CIRCUMCLUSION, n. Su²rk-u²m-klu²zhu²n. From *circum*, around, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin under it and a wire loop over it, including both ends of the pin. [E.] Cf. *ACCOMPRESSURE*.

CIRCUMCORNEAL, adj. Su²rk-u²m-ko²rn'e²-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *cornea* (q. v.). Around the cornea.

CIRCUMDANS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-da²nz-(da²nz). Pres. part. of *circumdare*, to surround. Fr., *entourant*. Surrounding. [B.] See FOLIA *circumdantia*.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, n. Su²rk-u²m-du²k'shu²n. Lat., *circumductio* (from *circum*, around, and *ducere*, to lead). Fr., c. Ger., *Kreisbewegung*. It., *circonduzione*. Sp., *circunducción*. The act of sweeping a limb about in such manner as to cause it to describe a cone with the apex at its articulation with the trunk. [A. 385; C. 3; L. 343.]

CIRCUMFERENCE, n. Su²rk-u²m-fe²r-e²ns. Gr., *περιφέρεια*. Lat., *circumferentia* (from *circumferre*, to carry round). Fr., *circumference*. Ger., *Circumferenz*. Umkreis. It., *circonferenza*. Sp., *circunferencia*. The outline of a more or less circular or spherical figure or body; the distance around it.—**Antero-posterior c. of the skull**. Fr., *circumference antéro-postérieure du crâne*. The c. of a plane touching the nasal point and the opisthion. [L. 150.]—**Frontal c.** The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the nasal and coronal sutures. ["Arch. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 334 (L.).]—**Horizontal c. of the skull**. Fr., *circumference horizontale du crâne*. The c. of the skull where it is cut by a horizontal plane passing through the external occipital protuberance and the upper border of the orbits [Van der Hoeven] according to Marten, the plane passes through the most prominent point of the occipital bone and just above the superciliary ridges; according to Baer, through the glabella and the most prominent point of the occipital bone; according to De Welcker, through the frontal bosses and the same point in the occipital bone; according to Broca, through the supra-orbital line and the most prominent point of the occipital bone. [L. 149, 150.]—**Larger c. of the fetal head**. Fr., *grande circonférence*. That c. which touches the two extremities of the greatest antero-posterior diameter.—**Lesser (or Obstetrical) c. of the fetal head**. Fr., *petite circonférence*. That c. which touches the two extremities of the sub-occipito-bregmatic diameter.—**Median c. of the skull**. See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull*.—**Occipital c.** Fr., *circonférence occipitale*. The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the lambda and the posterior border of the foramen magnum. ["Arch. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 334 (L.).]—**Sagittal c. of the skull**. See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull*.—**Transverse c. of the skull**. Fr., *circonférence transverse du crâne*. The c. of a plane passing through a point between the bregma and vertex and the two supra-auricular points. [L. 150.]—**Vertical c. of the skull**. See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull*.

CIRCUMFERENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fe²r-e²n-shi²a²l. See CIRCUMFERENCE. C. articularis radii. The portion of the head of the radius which articulates with the ulna. [L. 31.]—C. articularis ulnae. The articular facet on the lower end of the ulna with which the interarticular fibro-cartilage and the lower end of the radius articulate. [L. 31.]

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, adj. Su²rk-u²m-fe²r-e²n'sha²l. Pertaining to a circumference; peripheral.

CIRCUMFERUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fe²r-u²s(u²s). In botany, twisting round, like tendrils. [L. 97.]

CIRCUMFLEX, adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fe²z. Gr., *περικλινής*. Lat., *circumflexus*. Fr., *circonflexe*. Ger., *umgebogen*. It., *circonflesso*. Sp., *circunflejo*. Winding round. [L.] See C. ARTERY, C. NERVE, etc.

CIRCUMFLEXION, n. Su²rk-u²m-fle²z-yu²n. Gr., *περικλινσις*. Lat., *circumflexio*. Ger., *Windung*. A bending or twisting. [L. 73.]

CIRCUMFLEXOR (Lat.), n. m. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fle²z'-o²r. Gen., *circumflexor is*. A bender or twister.—**C. muskel des Gaumens** (Ger.). See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

CIRCUMFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fle²z-u²s(u²s). See CIRCUMFLEX.—C. palati, C. palati mollis. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube.

CIRCUMFORANEUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fo²ra-a²(a²)ne²-u²s(u²s). From *circum*, around, and *foram*, a public place. Strolling, itinerant; as a n., an itinerant quack. [A. 318, 322; L. 81.]

CIRCUMFUSA (Lat.), n. pl. of adj. *circumfusus* (poured round). Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-fu²z-fu²-sa². Fr., *milieu*, *choses en-*

vironnantes. Ger., *Herumgeossene*. Of Hallé, hygienic surroundings (atmosphere, climate, habitation, etc.). [A. 301.]

CIRCUMFUSION, n. Su²rk-u²m-fu²z-yu²n. Lat., *circumfusio* (from *circumfundere*, to pour round). Fr., *circconfusion*. Ger., *Umgiessung*. A pouring round. [A. 318.]

CIRCUMGYRATION, n. Su²rk-u²m-gi²-ra'shu²n. Lat., *circumgyratio* (from *circum*, around, and *gyrare*, to turn). Vertigo. [L. 97.]

CIRCUMLIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-li²g-a²l(a²)-u²ri²(ur)²a². From *circum*, around, and *ligare*, to bind. See LIGATURE and PARAPHIMOSIS.

CIRCUMLITIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-li²sh(li²ti)²-i²o. Gen., *circumlitio is*. From *circumducere*, to besmear. Gr., *περιχρίσις* (1st def.), *περιχρίσις* (2d def.). 1. A daubing, smearing. 2. An old name for a medicament to be smeared upon a part, particularly the eye. [A. 318, 325; L. 325.]

CIRCUMNASCENS (Lat.), **CIRCUMNATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-na²s-na²s(-se²nz-kans). -na²na², tu²s tu²s. From *circum*, around, and *nasci*, to spring up. Growing around. [A. 491.]

CIRCUMNUTATION, n. Su²rk-u²m-nu²t-a'shu²n. From *circum*, around, and *nutare*, to nod. A nodding movement (of certain young radicles and tendrils) at all points of the compass. [B. 229 (A. 24).]

CIRCUMOCULAR, adj. Su²rk-u²m-o²z-k'u²l-a²z. From *circum*, around, and *oculus*, the eye. Surrounding the eye or the ocular region. [L. 221.]

CIRCUMESOPHAGEAL, adj. Su²rk-u²m-e-so fa²z'e²-a²l, -fa²z'e-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *oesophagos* (see ŒSOPHAGUS). Surrounding the oesophagus. [L. 147.]

CIRCUMORAL, adj. Su²rk-u²m-or-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *os*, the mouth. Surrounding the mouth. [L. 121.]

CIRCUMORBITAL, adj. Su²rk-u²m-o²rb'i²z-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *orbita* (see ORBIT). Fr., *circumorbitaire*. Surrounding the orbit. [L. 41.]

CIRCUMOSSALIS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-o²s-sa(-sa²)li²s. From *circum*, around, and *os*, a bone. See PERIOSTEAL.

CIRCUMPITUITARY, adj. Su²rk-u²m-pi²t-u²i²z-a²l. From *circum* around, and *pituita* (q. v.). Surrounding the region of the pituitary body. [L. 202.]

CIRCUMPOLAR, adj. Su²rk-u²m-pol-a²z. From *circum*, around, and *polus*, a pole. Surrounding a pole or a polar region. [L.]

CIRCUMPOLARIZATION, n. Su²rk-u²m-pol a²z-a'shu²n. Polarization of light in a plane that is made to revolve around the direction of the ray as an axis. [B. 2 (A. 24).]

CIRCUMPULSIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-pu²ls-(pu²ls)²i²o. Gen., *circumpulsio is*. From *circum*, around, and *pellere*, to drive. Circular impulsion, circulation, as of the blood. [A. 325.]

CIRCUMPUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-pu²z'k-(pu²z'k)-shi²(ti)²o. Gen., *circumpunctio is*. From *circum*, around, and *pungere*, to prick. Ger., *Umstechung*. The procedure of making punctures round a part. [L. 81.]

CIRCUMCISSILE, adj. Su²rk-u²m-si²s-i²l. See CIRCUMCISSUS.

CIRCUMCISSUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-si²s-skes/-su²s(su²s). From *circumscindere*, to cut round about. Gr., *περιτομῆς*. Fr., *circoncis*, *circuncissile*, *circuncissile*. Ger., *umschnitten*, *beschnitten*. It., *circonciso*, *circuncissile*. Sp., *circunciso*, *circuncisio*. Cut transversely and circularly (said of an organ of a plant when it is divided by a transverse circular scissure, as in the flower of *Orobanch* or the pericarp of *Anagallis*, and of the dehiscence of a pericarp when the top of the ovary opens like a lid, as in the henbane). [B. 1, 19, 34, 123 (A. 24).]

CIRCUMSCRIBED, adj. Su²rk-u²m-skribd. Lat., *circumscriptus* (from *circumscribere*, to draw a limit around). Fr., *circoscrit*. Ger., *umschrieben*, *begrenzt*. It., *circonscritto*, *limitato*. Sp., *circunscrito*, *limitado*. 1. Having a well-defined outline. 2. Restricted within narrow limits. [A. 385.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, n. Su²rk-u²m-skri²p'shu²n. Gr., *περιγραφή*. Lat., *circumscription*. Fr., *circumscription*. Ger., *Umschreibung* (1st def.), *Grenztlinie* (2d def.). 1. The act of circumscribing, the state of being circumscribed. 2. The contour or line around the border of a vegetable organ that determines its form. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (A. 24).]

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-skri²pt'-u²s(u²s). See CIRCUMSCRIBED.

CIRCUMSECTION (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-se²k'shi²(ti)²o. Gen., *circumsection is*. From *circum*, around, and *secare*, to cut. See CIRCUMCISION.

CIRCUMSEPIENS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ki²rk)-u²m(u²m)-se²psa²p'i²z-e²nans. From *circum*, around, and *seper*, to shelter. See CIRCUMDANS and FOLIA *circumdantia*.

CIRCUMSPECTION, n. Su²rk-u²m-spe²k'shu²n. Lat., *circumspēctio* (from *circumspicere*, to look about). Fr., *circospection*, *prévoyance*. Ger., *Vorsichtigkeit*, *Behutsamkeit*. It., *circospezione*. Sp., *circospección*. Of Gall, the mental faculty of foresight. [A. 391.]

CIRCUMTYMPANIC, adj. Su²rk-u²m-ti²m-pa²n'i²z'k. From *circum*, around, and *tympānum* (q. v.). Surrounding the tympanum or the external auditory canal or opening. [L. 14.]

CIRCUMUMBILICAL, adj. Su²rk-u²m-u²m-bi²l'i²z-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Surrounding the umbilicus or the umbilical region. [L.]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole, **Th**, thin; **Th**², the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**-, blue; **U**³, lull; **U**⁴, full; **U**⁵, urn; **U**⁶, like ü (German).

oophoritis. [a, 25] **C. of the spleen.** Chronic enlargement and induration of the spleen with thickening of the capsule and trabeculae. [Woodhead (a, 25)] **C. of the stomach.** See *Chronic interstitial gastritis*. **C. parasitaria.** In the dog, interstitial hepatitis due to the presence of the *Distomum campanulatum*. [Zwaardemaker, "Mil. geneesk. Arch.", 1887; "Cirrh. f. klin. Med.", Nov. 26, 1887, p. 900.] **C. peritonai.** See *PERITONITIS distomani*. **C. pulmonum.** See *Interstitial pneumonia*. **C. pulmonum tuberculosa.** Of Rindfleisch, a pathological state of the lungs due to proliferation of connective tissue consequent on tubercular lymphangitis, especially about the larger bronchi, associated with chronic desquamative pneumonia. [A, 326] **C. renum.** See *Interstitial nephritis*. **C. ventriculi.** See *Chronic interstitial gastritis*. **Fatty c.** Fr., *cirrhose graisseuse*. Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration. [L. Dreyfus Brissac, "Gaz. hebdomadaire et de chir.", Feb. 13, 1885, p. 102] **Hypertrophic c.** **Hypertrophic c.** Fr., *cirrhose hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophische Cirrhose*. A variety of interstitial hepatitis in which no atrophy of the newly formed connective tissue takes place. [L, 20.] **Insular c.** See *Unilobular c.* **Irritative c.** Interstitial hepatitis caused by the irritation of some poisonous material, such as alcohol or the poisonous elements of syphilis or malaria, brought to the liver by the hepatic or portal veins. [M. Smith, "Brit. Med. Jour.", 1888, i, p. 1381; "Practitioner," Sept., 1888 (L)] **Laennec's c.** See *C. multinodular c.* **Multilobular c.** **Multilobular c.** A variety of c. of the liver in which a large number of lobules are included within a fibrous ring. [L, 20.] **Muscular c.** Of Ross, the process which takes place in muscular contracture, on account of its similarity to c. of the liver. There is an induration of connective tissue, together with fatty degeneration and subsequent atrophy of the muscular fibres. [D, 35] **Pulmonary c.** See *Interstitial pneumonia*. **Obstructive c.** Interstitial hepatitis due to some impediment to the flow of bile or blood from the liver. [M. Smith, l. c. (L)] **Renal c.** See *Interstitial nephritis*. **Turbinated c.** A rudimentary condition of the turbinated bodies, due to more or less complete disappearance of the erectile structure in cases of atrophic rhinitis. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.] **Unilobular c.** A form of interstitial nephritis in which the cirrhotic proliferation takes place between the individual lobules. [L, 20]

CIRRHOSSITAS (Lat.), n. f. See **CIRROSITAS**.

CIRRHOSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ros}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. See **CIRRHOTIC** and **CIRRATE**.

CIRRHOTIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ro}^2\text{t}^2\text{p}^2\text{k})$. Lat., *cirrhoticus*, *cirrhosus*. Fr., *cirrhotique*. Ger., *cirrhofisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of cirrhosis. [D.]

CIRRHUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})$. See **CIRRATE**.

CIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru})^2\text{s}$. See **CIRRAUS** and **OVIDUCT**.

CIRRI-BARBINÆ [Craig] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ri}^2\text{ba}^2\text{r}(\text{bi})^2\text{no}^2\text{na}^2\text{e}^2$. A subfamily of the *Blennidæ*. [L, 73]

CIRRI-FÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ro-fèr. See **CIRRIFEROUS**.

CIRRI-FERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ri}^2\text{f}(\text{e}^2\text{r})$. Plants characterized by bearing cirri. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

CIRRI-FEROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ri}^2\text{f}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Lat., *cirriiferus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cirrifère*. Ger., *lockendragend*, *rankentragend*. Provided with cirri or tendrils. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123; a, 24]

CIRRI-FLOROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ri}^2\text{flor}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Lat., *cirriiflorus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *flus*, a flower). Having cirri arising from the petals. [a, 24] (C. *Carex corollaris*).

CIRRI-FORM, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ri}^2\text{for}^2m)$. Lat., *cirriiformis* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *cirriiforme*. Ger., *lockenformig*, *rankenformig*. Shaped like a cirrus. [B, 1, 19, 121; a, 24]

CIRRI-GEROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ri}^2\text{g}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Lat., *cirrigerus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *cirrigère*. See **CHARIFEROUS**.

CIRRI-GRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ri}^2\text{g}(\text{ra}^2\text{d})\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *cirrigrades*. See **ASTEROIDA**.

CIRRI-GRADU, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ri}^2\text{grad})$. Lat., *cirrigradus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *gradus*, a step). Fr., *cirrigrade*. Accomplishing locomotion by means of cirri. [L, 73.]

CIRRI-PEDIA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ri}^2\text{ped}(\text{pe}^2\text{di})^2\text{a}^2$. Fr., *cirripèdes*, *cirripédiens*. Ger., *rankenfüssige Krebe*. Sp., *cirripodos*. Syn.: *Cirripedes*. A subclass of the *Crustacea* provided with cirriiform legs. [A, 385; L, 121, 147, 173.]

CIRRI-PEDS, n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ri}^2\text{pe}^2\text{dz})$. See **Cirripedia**.

CIRRI-SPINIGRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ri}^2\text{spin}(\text{spi}^2\text{n})\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *cirripèdes spinigrades*. From *cirrus* [q. v.], *spina*, a spine, and *gradus*, a step. See **ECUMIDA**.

CIRROBRANCHIA (Lat.), **CIRROBRANCHIATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ro}^2\text{bra}^2\text{n}(\text{ch})^2\text{ia}^2$. From *cirrus* [q. v.], and *branchia*, gills. Fr., *cirrobranchies*. A suborder of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L, 282.]

CIRRODERMAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-ro-de-rm-ai. See **ECUDERMATA**.

CIRROIDES (Lat.), **CIRROID**, adj's. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{rod}(\text{ez})^2\text{as}$, $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{roid})$. See **CIRROFORM**.

CIRROPHOROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ro}^2\text{for}^2u}^2\text{s})$. See **CHARIFEROUS**.

CIRROPHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ro}^2\text{phal}(\text{tha}^2\text{li})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. See **CIRROPHALMIA**.

CIRROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ro}^2\text{p}(\text{od})^2\text{a}^2$. See **CIRROPODA**.

CIRROSE, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ros})$. Lat., *cirrosus*. See **CIRRATE** and **CIRROFORM**.

CIRROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ros}^2\text{ita}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *cirrositas*. From *cirrus* [q. v.]. The production of tendrils. [B, 19 (a, 24)]

CIRROSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ros}^2\text{to}^2\text{ma}^2\text{io}^2\text{ie}^2$. From *cirrus* [q. v.], and *stoma*, the mouth. See **LEPTOCARDIA**.

CIRROSUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ros}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. See **CIRRATE** and **CIRROFORM**.

CIRROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ro}^2\text{teuth}(\text{id})^2\text{e}^2$. A family of the *Octopoda*. [L, 121]

CIRROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})$. See **CIRRATE** and **CIRROFORM**.

CIRRUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru})^2\text{s}$. Fr., *cirre*. Ger., *Ranken*, *Wickelranke*. It., *viticcia*. Sp., *cirro*. 1. A lock of hair, also any tendril-like structure; of Merrem, a tuft of feathers which, beginning above the eyes, pass down the length of the neck in birds; of Illiger, a feather with a long shaft scantily supplied with barbs; of Phny, the foot of a *Cephalopod*; of De Blainville, any filiform appendage; one of the articulated appendages of the *Cirripedia*; in the *Cestodes*, the male intromittent organ, as a rule, attached to the anterior extremity of the c. pouch. 2. A tendril. [L, 180, 182; a, 24.]—**Auditory cirri.** Auditory hairs (tendril-like processes in many of the lower animals, thought to have auditory functions). [L, 201.]—**Cirrorum conglutatio.** See *PLICA polonica*.—**C-beutel** (Ger.). See *C. pouch*.—**C. corollaris.** A tendril arising from the petals of a flower. [B, 306 (a, 24).]—**C. foliaris.** A tendril arising from a leaf. [a, 24.]—**C. peduncularis.** A tendril arising from a peduncle. [a, 24.]—**C. petiolaris.** Fr., *cirre petiolé*. A petiolar tendril taking the place of a leaf and appearing like the continuation of the leaf-stalk. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. pouch.** Fr., *poche du cirre*. Ger., *C-beutel*. Syn.: *bursa copulatrix*. A muscular and connective-tissue structure attached to the male genital opening of the *Cestodes* which serves to protrude the cirrus. [L, 182.]—**Infero-lateral prestomial c.** Fr., *antenne externe*. A tendril-like filamentous process on the lower portion of the prestomium of the *Polychæta*. [L, 11.]—**Morbus cirrorum.** See *PLICA polonica*.—**Neuropodial cirri.** In the *Polychæta*, cirri springing from the neuropodium. [L, 11.]—**Notopodial cirri.** In the *Polychæta*, cirri springing from the notopodium. [L, 11.]—**Prestomial c.** Fr., *cirre labiale*, *antenne mitoyenne*. Ger., *Fühlcirre*. In the *Polychæta*, a tendril-like process springing from the middle of the prestomium. [L, 11.]—**Supero-lateral prestomial c.** Fr., *antenne mitoyenne*. A tendril-like filamentous process on the upper side of the prestomium of the *Polychæta*. [L, 11.]

CIRSELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{se}^2\text{li}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$. Of Gärtner, the genus *Atractylis* of Linnaeus. [B, 42 (a, 24).] **C. gummi-ferum.** See *ATRACTYLIS gummi-fera*.—**C. humile.** See *ATRACTYLIS humilis*.

CIRSEANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{se}^2\text{ne}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}(\text{ys})^2\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *cirseaneurysmus* (is). From *κίρσος*, a varicose, and *άνευρύσμα* (see **ANEURYSM**). See *Cirroid* **ANEURYSM**.

CIRSHYDROSCHECELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{hid}(\text{hu}^2\text{d})\text{ro}^2\text{sch}(\text{e}^2\text{ce})\text{le}^2$. In Eng., *suirs hid rosch'e*. See **CIRSHYDROSCHECELE**.

CIRSIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{si}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. See **VARICOSE**.

CIRSIUM (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{si}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cymarae*, comprising *Lappula*, *Echeurus*, *Notobasis*, *Chamaepuce*, *Klenzia*, *Erythrolena*, *Cusum*, *Picnemon*, *Clavina*, *Carduus*, *Spaniophlon*, *Cymara*, *Onopordon*. 2. Of Schultz, a section of the *Eucardunnae*, subdivided into the *Eucardus*, *Chamaepuce*, and *Galactitidæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24)]

CIRSIODES [De Candolle]. A section of the genus *Aptotaxis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRSION [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{si}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. Gr., *κίρσιον*. Some undetermined species of *Aptotaxis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRSIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{si}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. Fr., *cirse*. 1. Of Cassini, the *Cephalopod* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24)] 2. Of De Candolle and many modern botanists, the *Cnicus* of Linnaeus. [B, 42 (a, 24)] 3. Of Lessing, the *Chamaepuce*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. anglicum** [De Candolle]. Fr., *langue de bœuf*. The *Cnicus anglicus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. arvense** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] **C. Casabonæ** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **C. compactum** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus pycnanthus*. [B, 214.] **C. eriophorum** [Scopoli]. The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **C. heterophyllum** [De Candolle]. **C. helenioides** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24); B, 214.] **C. lanatum**. The *Carthamus lanatus* of Linnaeus. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. lanceolatum** [Scopoli]. The *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. laniflorum**. The *Carthamus eriophorus*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. maculatum** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus spurius*. [B, 173, 214, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. monspeliense** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus pycnanthus*. [B, 214.] **C. officinale**. The *Carthamus heterophyllus*. [B, 275 (a, 24); L, 119.] **C. oleraceus** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus oleraceus*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).] **C. syriacus** [Gärtner]. The *Cnicus syriacus*. [B, 214.]—**C. trispinosum**. [Mönch]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ*. [B, 214.]—**C. tuberosum**. The *Cnicus tuberosus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. variabile** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus pratensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CIRSOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{si}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *cirso-blepharon*. Ger., *Krampfader am Augende*. A varicose state of the eyelids. [L, 81.]

CIRSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ki}^2\text{r})\text{si}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u})^2\text{s}$. In Eng., *suirs'o-sel*. From *κίρσος*, a varix, and *κύστη*, a tumor. Fr., *cirsocele*. Ger., *Samenaderbruch*, *Samenadergeschwulst*, *Krampfaderbruch*. It., *Sp. c.* Syn.: *varicocele*, *hernia varicosa*. A varicose state of the spermatic and (according to most authors) the scrotal veins. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 41.]

CIRSOID, adj. $\text{Su}^2\text{r}(\text{ros})$. Gr., *κίρσώδης* (from *κίρσος*, a varix, and *είδος*, resembling). Lat., *cirsoideus*. Fr., *cirsoide*. Ger., *Krampfaderig*, *varikos*. Resembling a varix, varicose. [L, 81.]

133

with black berries of the size of a pea, which contain a juice that dyes the skin dark red; the thick, fleshy leaves, which are sharp and pungent when fresh, are eaten as a vegetable after being boiled with salt and water; the juice is taken internally and applied externally in fevers. [L. 30.] — *C. caustica* [Tussac]. Fr. *c. caustica*. A West Indian species. It has an edible fruit and caustic leaves. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] — *C. cordifolia* Lamour. Fr. *c. à feuilles en cœur*. An American species. The stem furnishes a refreshing juice. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. crenata* [Vahl]. The *Vitis trilobata* of Lamour. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. digitata* Lamour. Fr. *c. digitale*. A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are used as a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. glauca* Roxburgh. The elephant vine; a species indigenous to the East Indies, bearing black edible berries. An infusion of the leaves is used as a detergent and in fevers; the juice, boiled with oil, is used as a resolvent plaster. [L. 30, 35.] — *C. heterocarpa* Persoon. See *AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia*. — *C. heptaphylla* [Retz]. Fr. *c. palmifolia*. A species indigenous to India, where it is made into a pisan which is used in ophthalmic diseases. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. latifolia* [Lamour]. See *C. glauca*. — *C. mappia* [Lamour]. The *Malaecorydon pinnatum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. pedata* [Lamour]. See *C. heptaphylla*. — *C. quadrangularis* [Lamour]. Fr. *c. quadrangulaire*. A species found in the East Indies and Africa. It bears a very acrid fruit of about the size of a large pea, known as the *raisin de Galum*. The leaves and young shoots are edible, and, dried and powdered, are used in intestinal affections. The Arabs apply the leaves externally in lumbago, and the negroes of Senegambia reduce the stems to a paste, which they employ as a vulnerary. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] — *C. quinquefolia* [Persoon, Lamour]. See *AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia*. — *C. rotundifolia* [Vahl]. Fr. *c. à feuilles rondes*. A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are eaten cooked. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. salutaris* Kunth. Fr. *c. salutaris*. A Chinese species. In Cunnina it is used in dropsical affections. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. setosa*. The *Vitis setosa* of Wallich. [B. 172 (a, 24).] — *C. ternata* [Gmelin]. Fr. *c. ternata*. A species found in Arabia, where the leaves are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — *C. tinctoria* [Martius]. A species indigenous to Brazil. The berries and leaves contain a bluish-green juice, used by the natives for dyeing cotton cloth. [L. 35.] — *C. trifoliata* [Lamour]. See *C. alata*. — *C. venatorium* [De Candolle]. Fr. *c. des chasseurs*. The sportsman's climber; a South American species. The sap is used as drinking-water. [B. 173, 275 (a, 24).] — *C. vitiginea*. Fr. *c. colomneuse*. A species of which the leaves and roots are used in India as cataplasms; according to Sprengel, it is the *animum* of the ancients. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CISYBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-si^2b(su^2b)/i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\upsilon\beta\iota\omicron\nu$. A cup made of ivy-wood, or carved with ivy wreaths, used by the ancient Greeks to detect fraudulent admixtures of water with wine. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 37, 94.]

CISTA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2s)/ta^2$. Fr., *ciste*. Ger., *Kiste*, *Behälter*. 1. A triple envelope of a seed, the external and middle layers of which are membranous, the internal being fungous or fleshy. 2. A chest for medicines. [L. 81, 94, 116.]

CISTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-ta^2(ta^2)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cistacées*. 1. An order of thalamidifloral dicotyledons, equivalent to the *Cistineæ* of Bentham and Hooker. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Cistales*, comprising *Fumana*, *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Lechea*, *Hudsonia*, *Taraxacum*, and *Cochlospermum*. 3. Of Spach, a family of the *Cistifloræ*, comprising the tribes *Cisteæ* and *Lecheæ*, and the anomalous genus *Hudsonia*. 4. Of Torrey and Gray, an order of dicotyledons, the *Cistaceæ* of De Candolle, embracing *Helianthemum*, *Lechea*, and *Hudsonia*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

CISTAL, adj. $Si^2st(a^2)$. Pertaining to the genus *Cistus*. [B. 10, 21.] — *C. alliance* [Lindley]. Lat. *cistalis*. See *CISTALES*.

CISTALES [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-a(a^2)/lez(e^2)s$. An alliance of the *Cistaceæ*, comprising the orders *Linææ*, *Chenopodiæ*, *Cistaceæ*, and *Rhamnaceæ*; also, subsequently, an alliance of hypogynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cistaceæ*, *Brassicæ*, *Rosaceæ*, and *Capparidæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CISTARIÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2s(ki^2st)-a(a^2)/r(a^2)-e^2(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. An order of the *Toropetalæ*, comprising the families *Proserpineæ*, *Violariæ*, *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Bixineæ*, and *Cistineæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CISTÈ (Fr.), n. Sest. See *CISTÈS*. *C. de crête ou incane*, on ladanifère, on à feuilles planes, on ledon, on ondulé, on tachté. See under *CISTÈS*.

CISTÈE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)/e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cistées*. 1. Of J. St.-Hilaire, a family of plants, comprising *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. 2. Of Mirbel, a family of polypetalous dicotyledons, with the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. 3. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Hypopetalæ*, with the same genera. [B. 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *CISTÈ*.

CISTELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2st)-e(a^2)/la^2$. See *CISTELLA*.

CISTELENE (Lat.), **CISTELIDÆ** [Latreille] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-e(a^2)/i^2-d(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$, $-e(a^2)/e^2-n^2(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cistélides*, *cistéliennes*. A family of the *Colopieræ*. [L. 196.]

CISTELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2st)-e(a^2)/la^2$. Fr., *cistelle*. 1. See *CISTELLA*. 2. Of Blume, a genus of orchids corresponding to *Goodyera*. [B. 12 (a, 21).]

CISTERN, n. $Si^2st(e^2)-n^2$. See *CISTERNÆ*. Seminal c. See *RECEPTACULUM SEMINIS*.

CISTERNA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2st)-n^2(e^2)/m^2(a^2)$. Fr., *cisterna*. Ger., *Cisterna*. It., Sp., c. A vessel, a receptacle, a cistern; an old term for the fourth ventricle of the brain, also for the concourse of galactophorous vessels in the mamma. [L. 116, 121; I. 3.] — *C. ambrosiæ*. 1. See *RECEPTACULUM CANNÆ*. 2. Of Schwalbe, a subarachnoid space surrounding the crura cerebri. [I. 17.] — *C. chiasmatis et laminae cineræ terminalis*. That portion of the subarachnoid space that is situated between the optic chiasm and the rostrum of the

corpus callosum. [L. 332.] — *C. chylæ*. See *RECEPTACULUM CHYLÆ*. — *C. corporis callosi*. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*. *C. fossæ Sylvii*. That portion of the subarachnoid space which lies immediately above the fissure of Sylvius. [L. 332.] — *C. intercerebralis*. The anterior subarachnoid space at the base of the brain. [I. 17.] — *C. intercerebralis profunda*. That portion of the subarachnoid space lying above the space on the base of the brain between the cerebral peduncles. [L. 332.] — *C. intercerebralis superficialis*. That portion of the subarachnoid space which is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic chiasm. [L. 332.] — *C. laminae cineræ terminalis*. A subarachnoid space corresponding to the region of the optic chiasm. [I. 17.] — *C. lateralis pontis*. A small subarachnoid space lying along the outer edge of the pons Varolii. [I. 17.] — *C. lumbaris*. See *RECEPTACULUM CHYLÆ*. *C. lymphatica magna*. See *SUBARACHNOID LYMPH-SINUS*. — *C. magna*. 1. That portion of the subarachnoid space immediately above the transverse fissure of the cerebellum. [L. 332.] 2. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*. — *C. magna cerebello-medullaris*. The large subarachnoid space between the posterior and lower surface of the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. [I. 17.] — *C. Pecqueti*. See *RECEPTACULUM CHYLÆ*. *C. pontis media*. A small subarachnoid space around the basal sulcus of the pons Varolii. [I. 17.] — *C. subarachnoidalis*. See *SUBARACHNOID SPACE*.

CISTHORUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2s(ki^2s)/tho^2-r(u^2s)(u^2s)$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$. The *Cistus creticus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CISTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)/e(a^2)$. 1. Of Adanson, a family of plants comprising the following groups of genera: a, *Prockia*, *Rhoedus*, *Salvadora*, *Lactuca*, *Konostylis*, *Causchi*, *Sesuvium*, and *Hypopitys*; b, *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Hypericoides*, *Komina*, *Kito*, *Hypericum*, *Androsaceum*, *Elodea*, *Asperum*, *Akania*, *Aldrovandus*, *Nagatampa*, *Theca*, *Coa*, *Adonaria*, *Mungia*, *Osterichia*, *Fraxinus*, *Nalaga*, *Coddempalla*, *Agrostis*, *Cacarea*, *Manga*, *Cinlo*, *Paris*, *Nahli*, *Calsium*, *Bolbi*, *Calaba*, *Coccoloba*, and *Illa*; c, *Hirtella*, *Pultara*, *Pamal*, *Maharajana*, *Nitraria*, *Pourouha*, *Grias*, *Olucia*, *Japarradaba*, *Cappia*, *Anavaga*, and *Euphorbia*. 2. Of Jussieu, an order (of De Candolle, a family) of dicotyledons, comprising *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *CISTACEÆ*.

CISTICOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-i^2k^2-o^2l(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. A group of the *Pimeliinæ*. [L. 320.]

CISTICOLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-i^2k^2-o^2l(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Timeliidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1879, p. 341 (L).]

CISTIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-i^2-flor^2(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. 1. Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Phylacochorpicæ*, comprising the families *Violariæ*, *Cistaceæ*, and *Bixineæ*. 2. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasiæ*, with the orders *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Margraviæ*, *Bixineæ*, *Cistaceæ*, *Violariæ*, *Proserpineæ*, and *Tamariscinæ*. 3. Of Spach, a class of dicotyledons comprising nearly the same orders as those of Bartling. 4. Of Leun., an order of the *Choristopetalæ*, embracing the families *Proserpineæ*, *Proserpineæ*, *Violariæ*, *Cistaceæ*, and *Bixineæ*. 5. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the series *Aphanocycliceæ*, class *Choripetalæ*, including the families *Violariæ*, *Proserpineæ*, *Nepenthoæ*, *Cistaceæ*, *Bixineæ*, *Hypericaceæ*, *Elatinææ*, *Tamariscinæ*, *Tristramiaceæ*, *Cuscutaceæ*, *Garciniaceæ*, and *Dipterocarpeæ*. [B. 170, 270 (a, 24).]

CISTINÆ [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-e(a^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Multisetariæ*, comprising *Cistus*, *Bonnetia*, *Menziesia*, *Louisa*, *Bixa*, *Lalua*, and *Bauera*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *CISTINEÆ*.

CISTINÉ (Fr.), adj. Sest en-a. Resembling the *Cistus*; as a n. in the f. pl., c'es, see *CISTINEÆ*.

CISTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-i^2n^2(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cistinées*. 1. Of De Candolle, an order of *Thalamifloræ*, embracing *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Hudsonia*, and *Lechea*. 2. Of Gray, a family of the *Thalamifloræ*, consisting of the genus *Helianthemum*. 3. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamungulæ*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Cistifloræ*, with the divisions *Tamariscinæ*, *Frankeniaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*. 5. Of Jussieu, a family embracing the same genera as those of De Candolle. 6. Of Goebel, a family of the order *Cistifloræ*, including the divisions *Rosaceæ*, *Violariæ*, *Proserpineæ*, *Sapranaceæ*, *Nepenthoæ*, *Cistaceæ*, *Bixineæ*, *Hypericaceæ*, *Frankeniaceæ*, *Elatinææ*, *Tamariscinæ*, *Tristramiaceæ*, *Cuscutaceæ* (with *Margraviaceæ*), *Guttiferæ*, *Umbellææ*, and *Dipterocarpeæ*. [B. 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *CISTACEÆ*.

CISTINEOUS, adj. $Si^2st-i^2n^2(e^2)-u^2s$. Lat., *cistineus*. Fr., *cistiné*. Belonging to the *Cistineæ* or resembling the genus *Cistus*. [B. 10, 24.]

CISTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-o(o^2)-i^2-d(e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cistoïdées*. 1. Of Spach, a division of the *Cistineæ*, including *Helianthemum*, *Ladanum*, *Rhodocistus*, *Cistus*, *Stephanocarpus*, and *Ledomia*. 2. Of Ventenat, the *Cisti* of Jussieu. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CISTOME, n. Si^2st^2om . A prolongation or fold of the cuticle, penetrating the stomates, and lining the bottom of the subjacent chamber. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CISTOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2st(ki^2st)-o^2f^2-i^2-l(u^2s)(u^2s)$. From *κίστη* (see *CISTA*), and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *cistophile*. Growing on *cistæ*, e. g., the *Adiantum cistophila* on the stems of frutescent *cistæ*. [a. 21.]

CISTRÉ, n. Sest ra. In Provence, the *Mium athamanticum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CISTRO, n. Sest-ro. In Provence, the *Helicoborus foetidus*. [B. 121 (a, 21).]

CISTROSCHE (Ger.), n. $Tsist^2ru^2sh(e^2)n$. The *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CISTROSE (Ger.), n. $Tsist^2ro^2z(e^2)$. The genus *Cistus*. [a. 21.] *Cretischeæ*. The *Cistus creticus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *Cypriischeæ*. The *Cistus cyprius*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — *Ladanum traganteæ C.*

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

172, 173, 180 (a, 24). **Herba citronelle.** The herb of *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e-l. 1. Barbadoes water, a distillation of citron rind with French brandy. 2. See CITRONELLA. — **C. de la Guiane ou Guyane.** The *Psidium aromaticum* of Aublet (= *Psidium montanum* of Swartz). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. petite.** The *Santalum chamæcyperissus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLÔL (Ger.), n. Tset-ron-e-l-ol. A constituent, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of citronella oil, isomeric with borneol. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CITRONGULA (Lat.), n. f. Si-ti-ku-pi-ro-gu-la. A variety of *Citrus* having an acid sap. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONILLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-ely. The *Cucurbita pepo* and its fruit. [B, 1, 121, 173 (a, 24).] — **Décoction de pulpe de c.** A decoction made from the pulp of the fruit of *Cucurbita pepo*, given in southern France as a refreshing and relaxing beverage. [L, 88 (a, 24).] — **Pastèque c.** More properly written *pastèque* simply. The watermelon (*Cucumis citrullus*) and its fruit. [a, 24.] — **Semence de c.** Pumpkin seeds. [L, 88 (a, 24).]

CITRONIN, n. Si-ti-ro-n-i-n. Fr., *citronine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *limonina*. Sp., *citronina*. A yellowish coloring matter having the constitution of dinitrodiphenylamine. [B, 49.]

CITRONNADE (Fr.), n. See CITRONADE.

CITRONNAT, n. Si-ti-ro-n-a-t. Lat., *cortex citri conditus* Ger., *Citronat*, *Citronate*, *Cedrat*. Candied lemon-peel, the candied peel of the fruit of *Citrus medica* (2d def.), *Citrus decumana*, and other species of *Citrus*. It is first soaked in salt water, then scalded, boiled in syrup, and put up in casks. [B, 180; Rice, "Cit. Fam." (a, 24).]

CITRONNE (Fr.), n. Set-ron. The *Agaricus citrinus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONNELLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e-l. See CITRONELLE.

CITRONNIER (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e-a. 1. The genus *Citrus*. 2. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à feuilles d'yeuse.** The *Citrus ilexifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à feuilles larges.** The *Citrus latifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fleurs doubles.** The *Citrus duplex*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit bossele.** The *Citrus gibbosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit changeant.** The *Citrus mutabilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit comprimé.** The *Citrus depressa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit cornu.** The *Citrus aurantium*, var. *corniculatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit doux.** The *Citrus limui dulcis* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit nain.** The *Citrus minutissima*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit ruqueux.** The *Citrus aurantium*, var. *rugosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à fruit sans graines.** The *Citrus aurantium asperma*, a variety of the *Citrus aurantium* of Desfontaines. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à petits fruits.** The *Citrus microcarpa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. bergamottier.** The *Citrus bergamia vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. bigaradier franc.** The *Citrus aurantium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. cédratier.** The *Citrus medica cedra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limettier.** The *Citrus limetta vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier à fruit cannellé.** The *Citrus limonium striatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier amalfi.** The *Citrus limonium analaphanum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier barbadore.** The *Citrus limonium barbadorens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier bignetta.** The *Citrus limonium bignetta*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier caly.** The *Citrus limonium caly*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier de Calabre.** The *Citrus limonium calaber*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier de Gaëte.** The *Citrus limonium cajetanum*. [B, 174 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier de Naples.** The *Citrus limonium neapolitanum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier d'Espagne.** The *Citrus limonium hispanicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier ferraris.** The *Citrus limonium ferraris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier impérial.** The *Citrus limonium imperialis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier incomparable.** The *Citrus limonium incomparabilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier mellarose.** The *Citrus limonium mellarosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier ordinaire.** The *Citrus limonium vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier ponzin.** The *Citrus limonium ponzinum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier rosolin.** The *Citrus limonium rosolinum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. limonier sauvage.** The *Citrus limonium siliaticum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger.** The *Citrus aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger commun.** The *Citrus aurantium vulgare*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger crépu.** The *Citrus aurantium crispum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger de gènes.** The *Citrus aurantium genuense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger de Majorque.** The *Citrus aurantium balearicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger de Malte.** The *Citrus aurantium melitense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger de Nice.** The *Citrus aurantium nicense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger noble.** The mandarin orange (the *Citrus nobilis* of Loureiro). — **C. oranger précocé.** The *Citrus aurantium præcox*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger pyriforme.** The *Citrus aurantium pyriforme*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. oranger Turci.** The *Citrus aurantium leuatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CITRONWORTS, n. pl. Si-ti-ru-n-wu-rt-s. The AURANTIACEÆ of Lindley. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CITRONYL, n. Si-ti-ru-n-i-l. Oil of citron. [L, 30.]

CITROSMA (Lat.), n. f. Si-ti(ki-ti)-ro-z(ro-s)ma. Also written *citrosma*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus corresponding to the genus *Siparuna*, of the family *Atherospermæ*, of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONMÉES [Fée] (Fr.), n. pl. Set-ros-ma. Plants having the odor of the *Aurantiaceæ*, such as the *Melissa*, *Thymus citriodorus*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRO-TARTARICUS (Lat.), adj. Si-ti-ki-ti-ro-ro-z(ro-s)-ta-ti-r-i-ik-u-s-us. Compounded of citric and tartaric acids; with the name of a base, the citro-tartrate of that base. [B, 95.]

CITRO-TARTRATE, n. Si-ti-ro-ta-ri-et-ri-t. Lat., *citro-tartratus* (Fr. Ph.). Fr., *c.-t.* A compound of a base with citric and tartaric acids. [B.]

CITRUL, n. Si-ti(ru)-l. Lat., *citræolus*. The *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] Sicilian c. See CUCURBITA citrullus.

CITRULLEN-GURKE (Ger.), n. Tset-ron-le-n-gur-ke. The *Cucumis citrullus* of Settinge. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRULLUM (Lat.), n. n. Si-ti(ki-ti)-ru-l(ru-l)/lu-m(lu-m). Fr., *pastèque*, *melon d'eau*. Ger., *Wassermelone*. The fruit of *Cucumis citrullus*. [L, 116.]

CITRULLUS [Schrader] (Lat.), n. m. Si-ti-ki-ti(ru)-lu-m(lu-m). A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising according to Bentham and Hooker, but two species, indigenous to tropical Asia and southern Africa. [B (a, 24).] — **C. amarus.** The wild watermelon of southern Africa; it furnishes a bitter drastic principle. [B (a, 24).] — **C. colocynthis** [Schrader]. Fr., *concombre coloquinte*, *chicotin*, *concombre amer*. Ger., *Koloquinten-Gurke*. The bitter cucumber or gourd; a species resembling the common watermelon. The ripe fruit is yellow and smooth and of about the size and shape of a small orange, and furnishes colocynth (q. v.). [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **C. pseudo-colocynthis.** The *Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **C. vulgaris.** The *Cucumis c.* [B, 121 (a, 24).] — **Semen citrulli.** The seed of *Cucumis c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si-ti(ki-ti)-ru-m(ru-m). A precious odorous wood much esteemed by the Romans, which was, according to Mongis, the thyme of Theophrastus. Desfontaines believes it to have been the *Tamarix orientalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si-ti-ki-ti(ru)-ru-s(ru-s). Fr., *citronnier*. Ger., *Orange*, *Agrume*, *Citrone*. Sp., *cidro*, *limonero*. 1. A genus of aurantiaceous trees of the tribe *Aurantieæ*, characterized by a cupular or urceolate calyx, about 20 versatile anthers, with filaments polyadelphous and dilated at the base, and by having a pulpy fruit with a spongy rind, such as the orange, lemon, lime, lime, citron, shaddock, and other similar fruits. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. A wood used by the ancients, believed to be the *Calistris quadrivalois*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] — **Acetositas citri.** Lemon-juice. [Vogl (A, 319).] — **Acidum citri.** See CITRIC ACID. — **Alcohol cum citro aurantio.** See Tinctura aurantii. — **Aqua citri** (Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.), **Aqua corticum citri** (Belg. Ph.). Sp., **agua de corteza de cidra** [Sp. Ph.]. Lemon-peel water; made by mixing a solution of 0.3 part of oleum citri in 2.7 parts of alcohol with 99.7 parts of distilled water [Belg. Ph.]; by distilling 1 part of fresh lemon-peel with enough water to yield 9 [Gr. Ph.] or 34 [Netherl. Ph.] parts; or by macerating for 2 days 9 parts of fresh lemon-peel in 18 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, and distilling off 9 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).] — **Aqua florum citri aurantii.** See Aqua aurantii florum. — **Bacca citri medica.** See Fructus citri. — **C. acida** [Roxburgh]. The sour lime of India; the *C. bergamia* of Risso; according to some botanists, a variety of the *C. medica* of Linnæus. [B, 172, 212 (a, 24).] — **C. acris** [Miller]. A species yielding the lime. [B, 5 (a, 24).] — **C. asperma.** See *C. aurantium asperum*. — **C. aurantium.** Fr., *citronnier orange* (1st def.). Ger., *Pomeranzenbaum*. 1. The orange-tree; a species



CITRUS AURANTIUM. [A, 327.]

from 20 to 40 feet high, indigenous to southern Asia, China, and the Indian Archipelago. It has the following varieties: *amara* (see *C. vulgaris* [Risso]), *dulcis* (see *C. aurantium* [2d def.]), and *bergamia* (see *C. bergamia*). 2. Of Risso, the sweet orange-tree; the *C. aurantium*, var. *dulcis*, of Linnæus; the *C. dulcis* of Lamarck. Fr., *citronnier à fruit doux*. Ger., *Apfelsinenbaum*, *süsser Pomeranzenbaum*, *Orangenbaum*. It., *arancio dolce*, *melarancio*. Sp., *naranzo dulce*. Port., *laranjeira de fructo doce*. It is indigenous to northern India and southern China, and is cultivated in most warm climates. The leaves, *folia aurantii dulcis*, were formerly used in spasmodic diseases, and the flowers are used in infusion as a gentle nervous stimulant, and by the Chinese as a tea-scent. They furnish an oil used as a substitute for oil of neroli. The juice of the ripe fruit, mixed with salt, is used in the West Indies as a purge. 3. Of Desfontaines, the *Aurantium vulgare* of Commerson; the *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*, of Linnæus. [B, 5, 19,

173, 180, 212. Rice (a, 24). *C. aurantium asperma* [Hortul]. Fr. *citronnier à fruit sans épines*. A seedless variety of the *C. aurantium* of Desfontaines. The flowers are used in making perfumes. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium baccaricum*. Fr. *citronnier de Majorque*. A species resembling the orange of Portugal. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium bazarria* [Hortul]. Fr. *bazarria*. A species having an edible fruit. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium chinensis*. The Portuguese orange. [B, 212.] *C. aurantium corniculatum* [Hortul]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium crispifolia* [Hortul]. Fr. *bourqueto, rache de paille*. A variety of *C. aurantium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium crispum* [Hortul]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium depressum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium dulcis*. See *C. aurantium*. *C. aurantium duplex* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium fetifera* [Risso]. Fr. *orange fétide*. A variety of *C. aurantium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium genuense* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium gibbosum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. *C. aurantium ilicifolium* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium indicum* [Gail]. The *C. aurantium vulgaris* of Risso. [B, 212.] *C. aurantium latifolium* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium lunatum* [Hortul]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium lusitanicum* [Hortul]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium melitense*. Fr. *citronnier de Malte*. A variety of *C. aurantium dulcis*. Its fruit, the orange-grenade, or red orange of Portugal, is like the Chinese orange. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium microcarpum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium minutissimum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium mutabile* [Risso]. Fr. *citronnier à fruit changeant, citronnier de Naxos*. A variety of the *C. aurantium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium myrtifolia*. Fr. *citronnier à feuilles de myrte*. A subvariety of the latter orange. Its fruits are known as *cham* or *petits chams*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium nicense* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium nobile* [Risso]. Fr. *orange noble*. See *C. bigaradia myrtifolia*. *C. aurantium olysiponense* [Hortul]. Fr. *orange de la Chene*. A variety of the sweet orange, known as the orange of Portugal. It was originally imported from China. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium pomum Adami Parisiorum* [Hortul]. Fr. *pomme d'Adam des Parisiens*. An edible sweet orange; to be distinguished from the Adam's apple obtained from *Citrus medica* (a citron) and the Adam's apple obtained from *C. limetta* (a lime). [B, 173; Rice (a, 24).] *C. aurantium precox* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium rugosum* [Risso]. Fr. *citronnier à fruit rugueux, orange des bous*. A variety of sweet orange. The fruit is used in San Domingo as a febrifuge in low fevers. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium spatulata* [Hortul]. Fr. *citronnier spatulata*. A variety of the bitter orange; the fruit is used in making confits. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium violacea* [Hortul]. Fr. *citronnier violet*. A variety of the latter orange. It furnishes the *bagarade violée*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. aurantium vulgare* [Risso]. See *C. aurantium* (2) det. 1. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. bergamia*. [Risso, Wright, and Arnett]. Fr. *bergamotte*. Ger. *Bergamot*, *Bergamottenbaum*. Sp. *bergamota*, *bergamota*. The *C. aurantium*, var. *bergamia* of Linnaeus. It is considered by many botanists as a variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. The leaves yield an oil used to adulterate oil of bergamot, and the juice of the fruit constitutes a portion of the commercial concentrated lime-juice used in making citric acid. *Essai de bergamote* is obtained chiefly from bergamots grown about Reggio. [B, 180; Rice (a, 24).] *C. bergamia macrocarpa* [Risso]. Fr. *bergamotte melleuse*, *bergamotte à petit fruit*. The fruit is used in making confits. A variety of the *C. bergamia vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. bergamia vulgaris* [Risso]. See *C. bergamia*. *C. bigaradia*. See *C. vulgaris*. *C. bigaradia macrocarpa* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Risso. The fruit furnishes the *oleum meli bigaradia*, used to adulterate oil of neroli. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *C. bigaradia myrtifolia* [sensu sinensis]. Fr. *orange à feuilles de myrte*. The mandarin orange; a variety of the *C. aurantium* of Risso. It is indigenous to China and cultivated in Sicily, southern Italy, and Florida. The fruit is smaller than the common orange, with a smooth, delicate rind, and a delicious pulp. A hydrocarbon is obtained from the rind, of an agreeable odor and taste. [B, 5 (a, 24).] *C. buxifolia* [Poiret]. See *C. vulgaris*. *C. calot* [Lag]. The *C. aurantium*, var. *aurant*. [B, 214 (a, 24).] *C. cedra galesto*. A variety of the *C. medica* [Rice (a, 24)]. *C. corniculata*. See *C. aurantium corniculatum*. *C. decumana*. Fr. *bergamotte des antres*. 1st det. 1. Of Linnaeus, a variety of the *C. limetta* of Risso. The fruit is used in making confits, and by the goldsmiths of India to clean jewelry. 2. Of Linnaeus, the shaddock. See *C. pomadour*. [B, 173, 180. Rice (a, 24).] *C. depressa*. See *C. aurantium depressum*. *C. duplex*. See *C. aurantium duplex*. *C. histrix*. See *C. decumana* 1st det. *C. ilicifolia*. See *C. aurantium ilicifolium*. *C. japonica* [Thunberg]. A Japanese variety with a small, sweet fruit. [B, 214.] *C. latifolia*. See *C. aurantium latifolium*. *C. limetta*. Fr. *limette*. Ger. *Limette*, *Limettenbaum*. H. *limu*. 1. Of De Candolle, the *Citrus bergamia* of Risso, and the *C. limetta* of Risso in part. [B, 5, 212 (a, 24).] 2. Of Risso, a variety of the *Citrus medica* of Linnaeus. It has a pale-yellow fruit, oval or subglobose, the yellow apples of the Italians of the Italians. The juice is used to acidulate spirituous drinks and as a cleansing agent, and the rind furnishes oil of limetta (Fr. *essence de limette*), which is very like oil of lemon. [B, 5; Rice (a, 24).] F. Watts. *Journal of the Chem. Soc.* 1880, p. 396; *Ann. Jour. of Pharm.* July, 1880, p. 452 (a, 24).] *C. limetta* (vulgaris) [Risso]. See *C. limetta*

(2) det. 1. [B (a, 24).] *C. limonellus* [Wallich]. The *C. medica*, var. *limetta* (in part). [B, 212.] *C. limonium* [Risso]. See *C. limonium*. *C. limonium aulaphitanum* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier aulaph.* A variety of *C. limonium*. [B, 173.] *C. limonium ballo-*



CITRUS DECUMANA [LINNAEUS]. [A, 327.]

tinum [Risso]. Fr. *balotin*. The *Citrus medica ballotina* of Desfontaines. [a, 24.] *C. limonium barbadorensis* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier barbadorensis*. A variety of the *C. limonium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium bignetta* [Risso]. Fr. *vignette*. The vignette-tree, a variety of *C. limonium*. The fruit is globose and has a yellow rind and a depression below the blunt navel. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium cajetanum* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier de Gatch*. A variety of *C. limonium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium calaber*. Fr. *limonier de Calabre, citronnier limonier de Calabre*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium caly* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier caly, citronnier limonier caly*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium coriissem* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier coriis*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium ferraris* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium hispanicum* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier d'Espagne*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium imperialis* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier imperialis*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium incomparabile* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier incomparable*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium mellarosa* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier mellarose*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium neapolitanum* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier de Naples*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium parvum* [Risso]. Fr. *petit cedrat*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium peretta dominicensis* [Risso]. Fr. *peretta de Saint-Domingue*. A variety of *C. limonium* named after St. Dominic, who is said to have planted the first lemon-tree in Spain. [a, 24.] *C. limonium ponzinum* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier ponzin*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium rosolinum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium silvaticum*. Fr. *limonier sauvage*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium striatum* [Risso]. Fr. *limonier à fruit cannelé*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium vulgaris* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. limonium* [Risso and Wallich]. Ar. *limūn*. Hind. *limu*. Fr. *limonier, citre limonier*. Ger. *Limonenbaum* (commonly, but incorrectly, written *Citronenbaum*). It, *limone*. Sp. *limonero*. Port. *limoeiro*. The lemon-tree; the *C. medica*, var. *limonium*, of Linnaeus. It is indigenous to northern India, and was brought by the Arabs to Palestine and Egypt during the tenth century. It is cultivated along the Mediterranean and in the southern countries of Europe, western Asia, Brazil, and the West Indies. The bark of the root is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge. The peel is aromatic, and yields an oil much used in perfumery. The fruit, *fructus limonis*, is smaller than the citron, but contains more citric acid. The fresh juice, on this account, is used in scurvy. It has been used in rheumatism, in malarial fevers, and as a hæmorrhagic. The essential oil of lemon, *oleum limonis*, is made from the unripe or green fruit. The seeds have been used as a vermifuge. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180; Rice, *Cit. Fam.* 1878 (a, 24).] *C. limia* [Risso]. Fr. *limu*. Ger. *Limun*, *süsse Citrone*. The

CIVET, n. *Sphinct. lat., zibethium*. Fr. *civet, civette* (Fr. *Col. Ger. Zibethikum*—1st def.) It., *zibetto*. Sp., *gato de aljubar* (Col. Ger. *Zibethum*—2d def.) Ssn., *c cat*—1st def.) 1. The *Viverra civetta*. 2. *aljubar*—2d def.) A substance obtained from the *Viverra civetta* or *c. cat* of the East Indies. It is a semi liquid, mucous material of a strong, musk like odor, and bitter, unpleasant, fatty taste, which is secreted into a cavity opening between the anus and the external genitals. It contains a volatile oil, fat, and ammonia; and was formerly employed medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic; now used only as a perfume. [B. & C., 24: 1. 77.] **African c.** See *Viverra civetta*. **perluve**. Fr., *civette de l'Inde*. See *VIVERRA CIVETTA*.

CIVETTE (Fr. *h. Sevest.*). See CIVET. **C. commune**. See **VIVERRA civetta**. **C. de l'Inde**. See **VIVERRA civetta**.

CINNIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. of the *Homophra*, [L. 124])

CLABELINO, n. In Languedoc, the *Echium vulgare*. [B, 15
(a, 24)]

CLADENCHYMA Lat. n. n. $\text{Kl}^{\text{a}}\text{d}^{\text{e}}\text{kla}^{\text{a}}\text{d}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{ki}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{e}}\text{ch}^{\text{e}}\text{u}^{\text{e}}\text{m}$. From $\kappa\lambda\alpha\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a branch, and $\chi\eta\mu\alpha$, Gen., *cladenchymatos* (18). Branches parenchyma. [B. 1]

CLADES [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Klade, klade (Russ.). Ger. *Klades*, *Hauptklass.* A division lower than a phylum or subphylum and higher than a class. [L. 121, 228.]

CLADIOSPORÉ (Fr., adj. Kla2di o-spor-a. Having the shape of a spore. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

CLADOBIUM [Lindley] (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d|kla²(+obto²b)^y

cladocarpites.—From *κλαδός*, a young shoot, and *καρπίς*, a fruit. A division of mosses, including *Sphagnum* and *Cladonia*, in which the spore-case is supplied with a pedicle, which, not the sterile, originates in the true mosses, the urn being supplied with a pedicel.

[B. 121 a, 24]

εἰς αὐτὸν. From *καὶ* εἰς, a branch, and *κερας*, a horn. Fr., *carneux*, Ger., *Wasserschloß*. A family of the *Crustacea*, or an order of *Entomozoa* or of the *Branchiopoda*. [L., 121, 147, 180, 238.]

CLADODEI Nylander (lat.), n. m. pl. Kla'd klā'd; ool' e².
A series of *Lichens* constituting the second of the family *Lichens* on

CLADODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla²dəkla²də d r²-u³mən⁴m⁵.
 Resembling or pertaining to a cladode. [B. a. 24.]

growing in light soil or when past maturity. (B. 19 a, 24)

CLADOME, n. Klād'om'. The branching arms or clads of a species regarded as a whole. [L. 131.]

CLADONA (Adanson) Clāt', n. f. Klād'oklād'on a².

CLADONIA Lat. n. f. Klad'kla'bi, ou' r' a⁹ Fr. *clad*
Ger. *Kladion* Cl. Hoffman a genus of lichens of the tribe *C*

red upstems, and is often mistaken for *C. occidentalis* and *C. pyramidalis*. *E. isola* n. sp. **C. islandica**. See *CYTRARIA* n. sp. **C. nasechalis** Willdenow. The *Stereocaulon* puts

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loc

C. pyridata [Sprengel]. Fr., c. à grand calice, pile. Ger., Buchsen, Bucher-Flechte. A species common in woods and hedge banks. It yields a dark green dye. It was formerly used in inter-

A species covering large tracts of Arctic Europe and America. It serves as a food for reindeer, and is capable of supporting man in time of famine; of recent years, in Scandinavia and Russia, an

173, 185 [a, 24]. *C. sanguinea* [Martius] Fr., c. sanguin. [B, 19, 173, 180 [a, 24]]. *C. subulata*. The *Baomyces ucinidis*. [B, 173 (a, 24)]

CLADONIAE. E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²dka³d-on-i²-a-a³'se².
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 8

Stereocaulon. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a division corresponding to the second of Reichenbach's classifications, but with *Pycnothelia* substituted for *Cenomys*. 3. (Of Korb), a family of heteromeraceae.

CLADONIA (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kladonien* (German). (ke²-ie). Of Schärer, a family of capitate lichens, comprising *Stereocaulon*, *Baeomyces*, and *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (a, 24)]

CLADONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²dikla³d-on-iti²/e².e(a³.e²
Fr. *cladoniées*. Of Genth, the one order of *Cephalocarya*, con-

CLADONIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kladon³klad³on-ici²(e²ice). Fr.

CLADONIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kládóníídeí (Lat. *cladonioides*). 1. Of Schulz, a family of *Dermatophyllospora*, including the sections *Plocaria* and *Usnaria*. 2. Of Nylander (1855), a family of *Cladonia*, comprising the tribes *Stereocaulaceæ*, *Cladoniaceæ*, and *Cladoniaceæ*.

CLADOPHORE (Fr.), adj. *Klad-op.* Having a stalked base.
[L, 41.]
CLADOPHOREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kladokla³d-o²o²-fo²re²*
A subfamily of *Monocystee*, comprising

CLADOPHYLL, n. Kla'd'ô-fîl. From κλαδος, a branch, and φύλλον, a leaf. See *Cladode*.

121 (a, 21)]

CLADOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Kla}^2\text{dkk}^2\text{da}^2\text{-o-o}^2\text{-po-dipo}^2\text{d}$
 p^{3m}n n^{4m}. See *Sripes vaginularis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

An affection seen in the willow and some other forest trees which the small branches, having died, are thrown off from living portion of the tree, leaving a circular cup shaped depression. When a leaf falls from its stalk. [B. 19a.]

CLADOS (Lat.), n. m. Klad'ka²d'v'2s. See CLADUS.
CLADOSE, ad) Klad'os. Branched.

See **CLADOSPORIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Κλαδοκλάσιν-σπορί-σπορ-ισμ-ο-ν. From κλαδος, a branch, and σπόρα, a seed. Of

ferava that attacks apple tree leaves and fruit, causing scorching on the latter [B, 19 (a, 24)] *C. herbarum*. A species found on the budding form, in the "tears" of the grape-vine, and the leaf-roller, may be perhaps the source of the *Saccharos* [B, 19 (a, 24)].

Cladostephus. [B, 121, 170 (α, 2β).]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

CLADOTHRICE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kladokhris* (or) *thrix*. *cladokhris* (or) *thrix*. Ger., *Cladotrichia*. In Zopf's classification of bacteria, a division of the *Schizomycetes*, characterized by their occurring at some period of their development in straight or slightly curved filaments so united as to resemble filaments which have undergone dichotomous division. [A, 496, B.]

CLADOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. *Kladokhris* (or) *thrix*. Gen., *cladotrichis* (or). From *κλαδος*, a branch, and *θρίξ* a hair. 1. Of Nuttall, a genus of *Amorcanaceae*, tribe *Complanaceae*, indigenous to Mexico and California. 2. A genus of the *Cladotrichia*. [A, 21.] **C. dichotoma** Cohn. A species of *C. cladotrichis* having filaments 3 μ thick, occurring in water that contains organic matter, forming zoogloea. [A, 395, B, 296, 297.] **C. Foersteri** Cohn. A species of *C. cladotrichis* forming felted masses in the human lacrymal passages. [A, 396.]

CLADUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kladus* (or) *cladus*. Ger., *κλαδος*. Fr., *rameau*, *branche*. Ger., *Zweig*. A shoot, limb, or bough of a plant. [B, 246.]

CLAIR-BASSIN (Fr.), n. *Kla'r-ba's-sin*. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 121, 123, (a), 246.]

CLAIRAGE (Fr.), n. *Kla'r-sa'zh*. Clarification. [L, 99, 17.]

CLAIRET (Fr.), n. *Kla'ra*. See **CLARETUM**. *C. des six graines*. See **CLARETUM** *c. des six graines*.

CLAIRETTE (Fr.), n. *Kla'r-e'te*. The *Campanula arvensis*. [B, 121, 123, (a), 246.]

CLAIRVOYANCE, n. *Kla'r-vo'a'ns*; m. Fr., *clairvoyance*. Fr., c. (from *clair*, clear, and *voir*, to see). The pretended power of being able to discern the nature of cases of sickness supernaturally; actually to see the internal organs of a patient.

CLAIRVOYANT, adj. *Kla'r-vo'a'nt*; m. Fr., *clairvoyant*. Fr., c. Possessing, or of the nature of clairvoyance; as a n., a practitioner of clairvoyance.

CLAMATORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kla'm(kla'm)-a't(a't)-or'e'z*. From *clamare*, to cry out. 1. A suborder of the *Pesseres mesomyzidi*. 2. Of Cabanis, an order of the *Insessores*. [L, 121, 221.]

CLAMIDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'm(kla'm)-id(e)-a'*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]

CLAMIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'm(kla'm)-id(e)-a'*. The *Phormium tenax*. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLAMITANS (Lat.), n. adj. *Kla'm(kla'm)-it(a't)-ans*. From *clamitare*, to cry aloud. Screaming. [L, 341.]

CLAMP, n. *Kla'mp*. Lat., *cochlea*. Fr., *pince*, *cuilleron* (2d def.). Ger., *Klammer*, *Quetsch-Hahn*. It., *cucchiaio*. Sp., *cuchara*. 1. A mechanism for holding a part such as an artery (the pedicle of a tumor, etc.) fast by pressure. 2. That portion of the obstetrical forceps which grasps the foetal head. [A, 102.]

CLANDESTINA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'n(kla'n)-de'st(i)-e'na*. Fr., *clandestine*. See **LATHREA**.

CLANDESTINARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'n(kla'n)-de'st(i)-e'na*. From *clandestine*, to cry aloud. Screaming. [L, 341.]

CLANDESTINE (Lat.), n. *Kla'n(kla'n)-de'st(i)-e'na*. The *Lathraea clandestina*. [B, 121, (a), 246.] **C. commune**, *C. de Léon*. See **C. 1st def.** **C. de Tournetfort**. The *Lathraea amblyota*. [L, 41.] **C. écailleuse**. The *Lathraea squamaria*. [B, 215, (a), 246; L, 41.]

CLANDESTININ, n. *Kla'n(kla'n)-de'st(i)-e'na*. A white crystalline substance insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, obtained from the buds of *Clandestina* (*Lathraea rectifolia*). [B, 2.]

CLANG, n. *Kla'n'g*. Lat., *clangor*. Ger., *Klang*. A hoarse voice such as is occasioned by dryness of the vocal organs; a sustained sound. [L, 94.] **-C. tint**. See **TIMBRE**.

CLANGOR (Lat.), n. m. *Kla'n'g(kla'n'g)-or*; in Eng., *clangor*. Ger., *Clangor*. See **CLANG**. **C. infantum**. See **LARYNGISMUS stridulus**.

CLANGULA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'n'g(kla'n'g)-u'la*. The sharp cry of a bird. [L, 341.]

CLANGULINS (Fr.), n. pl. *Kla'n'g(kla'n'g)-u'la*. A family of the *Palmyridae*. [L, 41.]

CLAOTRACHELUS (Lat.), n. m. The genus *Vernonia*. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLAP, n. *Kla'p*. See **GONORRHEA**. **-C. threads**. Ger., *Trip-peladen*. Abominous threads found in the urine in gonorrhoeal cystitis. [L, 191.]

CLAPALOU, n. In Comandol, the *Carissa*. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLAPAS, n. In Tartary, the *Coco*. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLAPIER (Fr.), n. *Kla'p(e)-a*. A pus cavity or sinus. [L, 49.]

CLAPOTAGE (Fr.), **CLAPOTEMENT** (Fr.), n. *Kla'p-et-a'zh*, *-ma'n*. From *clapoter*, to become covered with short, close waves, producing a clapping sound. In auscultation, see **BRUIT de clapotement**.

CLAQUAT (Fr.), n. *Kla'k-a'*. See **CLAQUETTE**.

CLAUDEMENTS (Fr.), **CLAUQUEMENT DES DENTS** (Fr.), n's. *Kla'k(kla'k)-ma'n*, *de da'n*. Lat., *dentium crepitus*. Ger., *Zahnklappern*. It., *battimento dei denti*. Sp., *rechino de los dientes*. Chattering of the teeth due to muscular tremor of the lower jaw. [L, 109.]

CLAQUET (Fr.), n. *Kla'k-a*. In Normandy, the *Digitalis purpurea*. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLAQUETTE (Fr.), **CLAQUOT** (Fr.), **CLAQUOTTE** (Fr.), n's. *Kla'k(kla'k)-e't*, *-o*, *-ot*. The *Colutea arborescens*, *Silene inflata*, *Physalis alkekengi*, and *Rhamnus crista galli*. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLAREMONT PARK, n. *Kla'r-mont-park*. A place near Blackpool, Lancashire, England, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 249.]

CLARENDON SPRINGS, n. *Kla'r-en-don*. A place in Rutland County, Vermont, where there is a spring containing free nitrogen, free carbonic acid, calcium carbonate and chloride, sodium sulphate, and magnesium sulphate; used in lithiasis, dyspepsia, and hepatic engorgement. [L, 395.]

CLARET, n. *Kla'r'e'te*. Lat., *claretum*, *clareta*. Fr., *claret*, *vin de Bordeaux*. Ger., *Würzwein*. A general term for the light-red wines of France and others resembling them.

CLARETA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'r(e)-ta*. See **CLARET**. **C. composita** (Bauderon's Ph.). A preparation made of aromatic and astringent ingredients, macerated in white wine and distilled. [L, 94, (a), 21.] **C. de Coquimbo**. See **AZURELLA multispicata**. **C. simplex** (Bauderon's Ph.). An infusion of 1 part of cinnamon in 6 parts of brandy and 4 of rose-water, with the addition of 3 of white sugar. [L, 94, (a), 21.]

CLARETUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kla'r(kla'r)-et(at)-u'm(u'm)*. See **CLARET**. **C. aromaticum**, **C. ex sex semibus**, **C. ex sex semibus carminativis**. Fr., *insoluble com claret des six graines, carminatives, carminatives, claret aromatique, claret aromatique de carni composé*. 1. Of the Württemberg Ph., 1798, a preparation made of 1 oz. of sex semina, 4 lbs. of brandy, and 12 oz. of clarified sugar. [B, 97, 119, (a), 21.] 2. Of the Ph. Parisiensis, a preparation made of 1 oz. each of the seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, caraway, and carrots, a sufficient quantity of brandy and of chamomile water, and a syrup prepared from 1 lb. of white sugar. [L, 94, (a), 21.] **-C. fructum** (Augustin). A preparation made of 15 parts of ripe cherries, 6 of gooseberries, 3 of raspberries, 24 each of alcohol and cloves, 1 of a vanilla pod, and 4 lbs. of sugar. [B, 97, (a), 21.] **-C. laxativum**. An old name for wine impregnated with senna, mechoacana, turpeth, and aromatic substances; used as a purgative. [L, 116, (a), 21.]

CLAREY, n. *Kla'r'e'*. The genus *Salvia*. Common c. The *Salvia officinalis*. [B, 97.]

CLARIDAT, n. *Kla'r-id-a't*. A solution of lead acetate in which precipitated sulphur is suspended; used for deepening the color of the hair. [B, 270, (a), 21.]

CLARIEGE, n. In Languedoc, the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus. [B, 121, (a), 246.]

CLARIFICATION, n. *Kla'r-i-fi-ka'shu'n*. Lat., *clarificatio* (from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make). Fr., c. Ger., *Klärung*, *C. Clarificierung*. It., *chiarificazione*. Sp., *clarificación*. The process of clarifying liquid substances from their impurities by allowing the latter to subside by their greater specific gravity, or by being rendered heavier by the application of heat, or by aggregation and separation by the addition of a foreign substance. [B, 14, (a), 246.]

CLARINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kla'r(kla'r)-i(i)-e'na*. A division of the *Suborder homaloptera*. [L, 295.]

CLARISSIMA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *clarissimus* (superl. of *clarus*, clear [*tinctura* understood]). *Kla'r(kla'r)-i'ss(i)-ma*. A tincture made from the *herba spilanthis oleracea*; an old remedy for toothache. [B, 180, (a), 246; 270, (a), 21.]

CLARKIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'r(kla'r)-i(i)-e'na*. A division of *Onograde*, including *Euchardium*, *Clarkia*, *Phæostoma*, and *Opianthus*. [B, 170, (a), 246.]

CLARRY, **CLARY**, n's. 1. The *Salvia sclarea*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 275, (a), 246.] 2. See **CLARETUM**. **Horminum c.** The *Salvia horminum*. [B, 19, (a), 246.] **-Meadow c.** The *Salvia pratensis*. [B, 275, (a), 246.] **-Silvery c.** The *Salvia argentea*. [B, 275, (a), 246.] **-Wild c.** The *Heliotropium indicum* and the *Salvia verbenacea*. [B, 275, (a), 246.] **-Vervain c.** The *Salvia verbenacea*. [B, 19, (a), 246.]

CLASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kla's(kla's)-is*. Gen., *clas'eos* (-is). Gr., *κλάσις*. 1. A fracture. 2. A fragment. 3. Of Philo, the modulation of the voice. [A, 311, (a), 17.]

CLASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kla's(kla's)-ma*. Gen., *clas'matos* (-is). Gr., *κλάσμα*. Fr., *classe*, *esquille*. Ger., *Splitter*. It., *scheggia*. Sp., *esquirla*. A fragment. [A, 311, (a), 17.]

CLASPER, n. *Kla'sp(er)*. A modified portion of the pelvic fin of male *Elasmobranchia*; a series of cartilages movable upon each other, covered with skin and muscles, and channeled on their inner surface; when in the cloaca of the female, the channeled surfaces form a canal which conveys semen into the oviduct; in the pl. c's, organs on the terminal ring of male *Diptera* which aid in copulation. [L, 196, 294.]

CLASPING, adj. *Kla'sp(er)-ing*. Climbing (said of a tendril). [a, 246.]

CLASS, n. *Kla's*. Lat., *classis*. Fr., *classe*. Ger., *Klasse*, *Abtheilung*. It., *classe*. Sp., *clase*. 1. A primary division of plants, arranged according to some one or more characteristics common to the whole group. In most systems of classifications the term is applied to the highest division and includes orders, families, genera, and species. For examples see under **CLASSIFICATION**. [B, (a), 246.] 2. A fundamental division of animals (e. g., the birds). [L, 343.] **Artificial c.** Fr., *classe artificielle*. A division founded upon a few external distinctions, without strict regard to natural affinities. [B, (a), 246.] **Natural c.** Fr., *classe naturelle*. A division based upon a scientific study of all natural affinities, whether morphological, structural, or physiological. For examples see under **CLASSIFICATION**. [B, (a), 246.]

CLASSIFICATION, n. *Kla's-i-fi-ka'shu'n*. Lat., *classificatio* (from *classis*, a class, and *facere*, to make). Fr., c. Ger., *C. Abtheilung in Klassen*. It., *classificazione*. Sp., *clasificación*. In general, the systematic arrangement of objects of nature or of art, in order to facilitate their study; in botany, the methodical and

scientific grouping of all plants, living or fossil, into species, genera, tribes, families, orders, classes, or other divisions, in accordance with some one or more characteristics of organization, function, habitat, form, or external or internal structure, common to each group, as exemplified in the systems of the following and other botanists: viz.: 1. Of Caeapinus (1853), who distributed all the plants then known into fifteen classes, distinguished by the fruit. 2. Of Linnæus, who arranged all known genera of plants under 24 classes, each based on some arbitrary character derived from the floral organs. This is the principal artificial c. The first 13 classes comprised all plants with perfect flowers and were named *Monandria*, *Dianthia*, etc., i. e., one-stamened, two-stamened, etc., to the 14th class, called *Polyandria* having 20 or more stamens. The 14th and 15th classes were founded on the length of the stamens, *Didymia* 2 long and 2 short stamens; and *Tetradymia* 4 long and 2 short stamens. The next four classes are distinguished by the union of the stamens, *Monadelphica*, *Dadelphica*, *Polyadelphica*, and *Synapetala*. The next class, *Gynandria*, depends on the cohesion of the stamens with the pistil. The next three classes, *Monocla*, *Dicla*, and *Polyclava*, include all plants with declivous flowers. The last class, *Cryptogamia*, includes the flowerless plants. The orders of the first 13 classes are determined by the number of styles or stigmas on each flower, order 1 being *Monogynia*, order 2 *Digynia*, and so on up to the 13th, called *Polygynia*, with more than 12 styles. The orders of class 14 depend on the seed-vessels, and are formed *Gynaspermia* and *Angiospermia*. The orders of class 15 depend on the fruit, being *Siliculosae* and *Siliquosae*. The orders of classes 16, 17, and 18 are known by the number of stamens, and named, like the first classes, *Fernandria*, *Pentandria*, etc. The orders of class 19 are 5, viz.: 1. *Agrostes*, *Superflua*, *Frustanea*, *Necessaria*, and *Segregata*. The orders of classes 20, 21, and 22 are distinguished in the same way as the first 13 classes and as the 16th, 17th, and 18th classes, as order 1, *Monandria*; order 2, *Dianthia*, etc. The orders of class 23 are founded on the relative position of the flower, as *Monocla*, *Dicla*, and *Tricla*. The orders of the 24th are: 1. *Filices*; 2. *Musci*; 3. *Hepaticae*; 4. *Lichenes*; 5. *Fungi*; and 6. *Algae*. C. Of De Candolle (1824), who divided the vegetable kingdom into cellular and vascular plants, subdividing the latter into exogenous or dicotyledons, and endogenous or monocotyledons. These are subdivided into 8 families: *Thalamiflorae*, *Calyciflorae*, *Corolliflorae*, *Monochlamydeae*, *Phanerogames endogènes*, *Cryptogames endogènes*, *Cellulares foliaceae*, and *Cellulares atfoliaceae*. This c., with some modifications, is now the one generally adopted in England and the United States. D. Of Jussieu (1789), who, following Nature, divided all plants into *acotyledons*, *monocotyledons*, and *dicotyledons*, the first comprising the *cryptogams*, the second, according to the insertion of the stamens, being divided into *epigynous*, *perigynous*, or *hypogynous* classes, and the third, comprising a large number of plants, being subdivided into *hermaphrodite dicotyledons* including the *apetalous*, *monopetalous*, and *polypetalous* plants; and the *Dicla*. These divisions were divided into 15 classes, according to the mode of insertion of the stamens or the character and relations of the corolla, as follows: a. *Acotyledonae Fungae*; b. *Monophyllaeae Gramineae*; c. *Monopetaleae Ardeae*; d. *Monopetaleae Orchideae*; e. *Epistamineae Aristolochiae*; f. *Peristamineae Polygamiae*; g. *Hypostamineae Plantaginaceae*; h. *Hypocistamineae Solanaceae*; i. *Pericorollae Ericaceae*; j. *Synanthraeae Cochleariae*; k. *Corsanthraeae Rubiaceae*; l. *Epipetalae Umbelliferae*; m. *Hypopetalae Cruciferae*; n. *Peripetalae Rosaceae*; and o. *Diclae Carniflorae*. E. Of Lindley, who makes two grand groups—flowering and flowerless plants, which he divides into seven classes: *thallophytes*, *acrogens*, *rhizogens*, *endogens*, *dictyogens*, *gymnosperms*, and *angiosperms*. Into the 303 families of his c. he admits 36 *allotaxones*, means, a kind of natural section interposed between the families and classes. F. Of Brongniart (1843 to 1850), who divided the vegetable kingdom into *Cryptogams* and *Phanerogams*, subdividing these into 68 classes and 296 families. G. Of Endlicher, who divides all plants into two regions and five sections, which he subdivides into *cohorts*, embracing 52 classes, in which there are 27 families embracing 695 genera. H. Of Sachs, who divides the whole vegetable kingdom into *Thallophyta* and *Cormophyta*. The first division has two sections, embracing *Algae*, or plants without, and *Fungi*, plants with, chlorophyll. The *Thallophyta* are further subdivided into four classes: *Protophyta*, *Zygomycetes*, *Oosporae*, and *Carpogonia*. The *Cormophyta* embrace three series: the *Brachyphyta*, including the classes *Edicetes*, *Equisetacea*, and *Dichotomia*; and the 3d series, *Phanerogamia*, including the two classes *Gymnospermia* and *Angiospermia*, the last comprising the divisions *Monocotyledones* and *Dicotyledones*. I. Of Cuvet (1885), who divides plants into the three grand divisions of acotyledons, including *cryptogams*, *monocotyledons*, and *dicotyledons*, including in all more than 70 families, the c. being based upon the relations of the ovary and petals, their absence or presence, and their situation. [B. 4, 194; a. 24.] Artificial c. Fr. *artificielle*. A c. founded on certain features of resemblance selected arbitrarily, without regard to features which, although less apparent, are more essential. [a. 24.] C. *parallétique* Fr. A form of c. proposed by G. St. Hilaire, founded on the theory that all living beings are modified offshoots from the same stock. [L. 4.] Natural c. Fr. *c. naturelle*. A c. founded on essential and fundamental points of structure, irrespective of external forms. [L. 4, 147.]

CLASSICAL, adj. Kla'st'ik'a-lat. Lat. *classicus* Fr. *classique* Ger. *Klassisch* Cf. or according to the best authority; typically characterized. [B. (a, 24).]

CLASSIS, Lat. n. f. Kla'st'ik'la-sis. See CLASS.

CLASTIC, adj. Kla'st'ik' Lat. *clasticus* (from *κλάω*, to break; Fr. *clastique* Ger. *Klastisch* It. *clastico* Sp. *clástico* Separable into pieces, said of anatomical models, drawings, etc. [L. 19.]

CLATHRATE, Lat. n. f. pl. Kla'th'kla'th' rāra't'se' (ke'2-īe). Fr. *clathrate*. 1. Of Corda a family of *Fungi*, embracing *Laticaria*, *Clavia*, and *Clathrus*. 2. Of Brongniart, a tribe of *Fungi*, comprising the *Phalloides* and *Clathrantes*. [B. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHRACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla'th'kla'th' rāra't'se' (ke'2-īe). Fr. *clathracei*. A group of *Gasteromycetes* separated from the *Phalloides* of Fries, and raised to the rank of a separate family. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHRATE, CLATHRATED, adj's. Kla'th'rat, -rat-e'2d. Lat. *clathratus* (from *κλῆθρα*, a lattice). Ger. *gittert*, *gitterig*. Cancellate; shaped like a lattice or sieve. [B. (a, 24).]

CLATHRE (Fr.), n. Kla'tr. See CLATHRUS.

CLATHREÆ [Tulasne] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla'th'kla'th' rē'2-e- (a'2-e'2). A tribe of the *Angiogostrea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHREI [Fries] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla'th'kla'th' rē'2-īe). A tribe of the *Phalloidei*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHROIDEI [Corda] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla'th'kla'th' rō'2-īe'2d' (e'2-īe). A subdivision of the *Phalloideae*, consisting of *Clathrus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHROPTYCHIAEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla'th'kla'th' rō'2-pti'th' (cl'2-īe'2-a'2) se'2 (ke'2-e'a'2-e'2). A family of the *Pentrichae*. [L. 121.]

CLATHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla'th'kla'th' rūs's' (rūs's). Gr. *κλῆθρον*. Fr. *clathre*. 1. A lattice; a membrane pierced with holes and forming a kind of network, as in the *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 2. A genus of gastero-mycetous *Fungi*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDÆÆ [Kützinger] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla'd' (kla'2-u'd'2) e'2-a'2-e'2. Fr. *claudæes*. A family of rose-color-spored marine *Algae* formed of parenchymatous cells. It includes *Claudia*, *Martensia*, *Thuretia*, *Halophyllum*, and *Dictyurus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDINEÆ [Trevis] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla'd' (kla'2-u'd'2) īn'2-e'2-a'2-e'2. A subtribe of *Algae rhodomeleae*, comprising *Claudia*, *Martensia*, *Pollefenia*, *Dictyurus*, *Thurmasia*, *Rhodophelia*, and *Thuretia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDETITE, n. Kla'd'e't-it. Arsenic trioxide. [B.]

CLAUDIACON (Lat.), n. n. Kla'd' (kla'2-u'd'2) i'2-a'2-ā'2 (ke'2-ā'2). Gr. *κλαδικον*. Of Paulus Ægineta, a collyrium. [L. 94, 97 (a, 24).]

CLAUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kla'd' (kla'2-u'd'2) i'2-k'a'2 (a'2) shi'2 (t'2)-o. Gen. *claudicationis*. From *claudicare*, to halt or limp. See CLAUDICATION.—C. *à dolore*. Lameness due to anything that renders walking painful. [L. 135].—C. *spontanea*. Ger. *freiwilliges Hinken*. The limping that occurs as an early symptom of hip-joint disease in children. [A. 326.]

CLAUDICATION, n. Kla'd' i'2-k'a'2 shu'2n. Lat. *claudication*. Fr. *c. boitement*, *boiterie*. Ger. *Lahmung*, *Hinken*. It. *claudicazione*. Sp. *claudicación*, *cojera*. 1. Lameness. 2. A shutting up or obstruction (as of the pelvis). [A. 15.]

CLAUDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla'd' (kla'2-u'd'2) ī'2-i'2-e'2-e'2 (a'2-e'2). Of Kützinger, a family of foliaceae marine *Algae*, comprising *Claudia* and *Martensia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDINETTE (Fr.), n. Kla'd-e'n'e't. The *Narcissus poeticeus*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CLAUJOT (Fr.), n. Klo-zho. The *Arum maculatum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CLAUSA (Lat.), **CLAUSICONCHÆ** [Latreille] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Kla's' (kla'2-u's-a'2) kla's' (kla'2-u's) i'2-ko'n' (ke'2-ko'n'2) e'2-a'2-e'2. A section of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L. 180.]

CLAUSILUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla's' (kla'2-u's) i'2-l'2-u's (u's). Fr. *clausile*. Of Richard, the embryo of grasses the cotyledon of which he mistook for a radicle. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CLAUSTRAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla'st' (kla'2-u'st) rāra't'se'2-e'2 (a'2-e'2). Fr. *claustralitèles*. Spiders that form their webs with oval spaces. [L. 180.]

CLAUSTROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla'st' (kla'2-u'st) rō'2-fo'2-fo'2 (t'2)-i'2-a'2. From *κλειστρον* (= *κλειθρον*, a closed space, and *φοβος*, fear Fr. *claustrophobie* Ger. *Claustraphobie*. A form of mental derangement characterized by the fear of closed spaces.

CLAUSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla'st' (kla'2-u'st) rūs'm' (rūs'm). Fr. *avant-mur*. Ger. *Vornauer*. It. Sp. *claustrum*. A narrow tract of gray cerebral substance which intervenes between the external capsule and the white matter of the island of Reil. [L. 15].—C. *gutturis*. The opening of the pharynx. [L. 119, 335.] C. *oris*. See *VELUM palati*. C. *virginalis*, C. *virginitatis*. See *HYMEN*.

CLAUSURA (Lat.), n. f. Kla's' (kla'2-u's) i'2-u'2-rā'2 Fr. *fermeture*, *cloture* Ger. *Clasur*. It. *chiusura*. Sp. *c. imperforete* stat. of any canal or cavity. [L. 30, 325.] C. *falloppianarum*. C. of the Falloppian tubes. [L. 325.]—C. *uteri*. C. of the cervix uteri.

CLAUSUS (Lat.), adj. Kla's' (kla'2-u's) i'2-u's (u's). Fr. *fermé*, *enfermé*, *clos*. Ger. *geschlossen*. It. *chiuso*. Sp. *cerrado*. Shut, inclosed, hidden.

CLAVA (Lat.), n. f. Kla'kla'2-vā'2-wā'2. 1. The *Colamus aromaticus*. 2. Of Pliny, a branch, bough, or club. 3. Of various Roman writers on husbandry, according to Palladius, a graft or scion. [B. 114 (a, 24).] 4. See *Posterior PYRAMID*.

CLAVIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kla'kla'2-ve'2 (wā'2-e'2) fō'2-rm' i'2s. From *clava*, a club, and *forma*, form. See CLAVATE.

CLAVARE (Fr.), n. Kla'2-vā'2r. See CLAVARIA. C. *améthyste*. The *Clavaria amethystina*. [B. 153 (a, 24).] C. *botryode*. The *Clavaria botrytis*. [B. 153 (a, 24).] C. *botryode* *roseâtre*. The *Clavaria botrytis rosea*. [B. 153 (a, 24).] C. *botryode* *sanguine*. The *Clavaria botrytis sanguinea*. [B. 153 (a, 24).] C. *cendrée*. The *Clavaria cendrea*. [B. 153 (a, 24).] C. *coralloïde*. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B. 153 (a, 24).] C. *coralloïde* *cendrée*. An ash-colored variety of *Clavaria coralloides*. Cooked with vinegar, it is edible. [B. 105, 173 (a, 24).] C. *coralloïde* *jaune*. A yellow edible variety of *Clavaria coralloides*. [B. 105, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *coralloïde* *rouge*. A red edible variety of *Clavaria coralloides*. [B. 105.] C. *corne*. The *Clavaria*.

between the mantle lobes through which the foot is projected. [L., 353.] **Genital c's.** See *Genital c's.* Gill-c. See *Opercular c.* and *Interbranchial c's.* **Hyo-branchial c.** **Hyoid c.** The c. between the hyoid and the first branchial arches. [L., 201.] **Hyo-mandibular c.** The first, or uppermost, of the visceral c's of the embryo. It takes part in the development of the ear and lies between the mandibular and hyoid arches. [L., 201.] **Inter-branchial c's.** Fr., *fontes interbranchiales*. The c's leading from the pharynx to the gills and between the branchial arches of fishes. [L., 201.] **Maxillo-intermaxillary c.** A fissure between the maxillary and intermaxillary matrices (the fronto-nasal and maxillary plates) in the foetus. It by arrest of development it persists, it gives rise to cleft palate. **Ocular c.** A fissure between the fronto-nasal process and the superior maxillary plate, leading from the mouth up to the eye in the embryo. [L., 201.] **Opercular c.** An opening into the branchial chamber between the opercula and the body in fishes. [L., 210.] **Pharyngeal c's.** In embryology, see *Visceral c's.* **Primitive cerebral c.** Ger., *primärer Hirnschlitz*. In the embryo, a decided sinking of the cerebral roof separating the prosencephalon from the thalamencephalon. [L., 176.] **Protovertebral c's.** Fissures between the protovertebral segments or somites. [L., 176.] **Sclerotic c.** A c. in the lower part of the foetal sclerotic, into which a process of the ectoderm projects to form the vitreous. [L., 13.] **Tympano-Eustachian c.** See *Hyo-mandibular c.* **Visceral c's.** C's situated between the postoral visceral arches, one on each side, running through the wall of the body from the external surface into the cavity of the pharynx. [L., 5, 13.]

CLEIDAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-a²g(a³g)-ra³. From *κλεις*, a key (see *CLAVICLE*), and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *clavagra*. Ger., *die Gicht an Schlüsselbein*. Sp., *clisagra*. Gout of the clavicle and neck. [L.]

CLEIDAL, adj. Klid'a²l. Relating to the clavicle. [L., 14.]

CLEIDARTHRIITIS (Lat.), **CLEIDARTHIROCE** (Lat.), n's f. Klid(kle²-i²d)-a³rth-ri(re)'ti²s. -ro²k'a²s(a³k)-e(a). Fr., *clidarthritis*. Ger., *Kleidarthritide*. Inflammation of the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L., 50.]

CLEIDION (Lat.), n. n. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-i²-o²n. Gr., *κλειδίον*. 1. Lit., a small key. [L., 50.] See *CLAVICLE*. 2. Of Blume, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotonaceae*. [B., 42, 121 (a, 24).] 3. A certain astringent pastille described by Galen and by Paulus Ægineta. 4. An astringent epithem described by Aetius. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

CLEIDO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-o²a²t- (a³t)-la²nta²n)'ti²k-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *ATLAS*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the atlas; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra, and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. [L., 332.] Cf. *LEVATOR clavicular*.

CLEIDOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-o²a²-brak(bra³ch²)'i²-a(a³)'li²s. For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *BRACHIUM*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the arm; as a n., that portion of the pectoralis major muscle which arises from the clavicle. [L., 332.]

CLEIDOCERVICALIS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-o²(o²)-su²r-(ke²r)-vi²2k(wek)-a(a³)'li²s. For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *CERVIX*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n., a muscle having such relations.—**C. imus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. [L., 332.] Cf. *LEVATOR clavicular*.—**C. inferior**. See *SCALENUS anticus accessorius*.—**C. superior**. See *LEVATOR clavicular*.

CLEIDOCOSTAL, adj. Klid-o-ko²st'a²l. Lat., *cleidocostalis* (from *cleidion*, the clavicle, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *c.* See *COSTO-CLAVICULAR*.

CLEIDO-EPISTROPHEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-o²(o²)-e²p-i²-stro²ph'e²-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the cervical vertebrae; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae and inserted into the outer end or middle of the clavicle. [L., 332.] Cf. *LEVATOR clavicular*.

CLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-o²(o²)-hi(hu²)'-o²(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *HYOID*. Fr., *cleidohyoïdien*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the clavicle; as a n., (1) of Cruveilhier, the sterno-hyoid muscle; (2) of Schmidt-Müller, the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle; (3) the omo-hyoid muscle when, as is sometimes the case, it arises from the clavicle; (4) an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the hyoid bone in front of the sterno-hyoid muscle. [A., 262; L., 31, 142.]

CLEIDOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle²-i²d)-o²l'a²b(a³b)-i²s. Fr., *c.*, *peuce à pression continue*. Ger., *Pracette mit Schluss*. SYN.: *forcipula claudibilis*. A small forceps with a catch. [L., 50.]

CLEIDOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle²-i²d)-o²(o²)-ma²n(ma³n)'ti²(te)a³. Fr., *cleidomancie*. Divination with a key and a piece of paper attached to a Bible. [L., 41, 50.]

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-o²(o²)-ma²st(ma³st)-o²(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *MASTOID*. Fr., *cleidomastoidien*. Pertaining to the clavicle and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; as a n., the clavicular portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle (*nutator capitis externus seu posterior*). [L., 31.]

CLEIDONARTHEX (Lat.), n. m. Klid(kle²-i²d)-o²(o²)-na²r'the²(thax) Gen., *cleidonarthēcos* (c's). From *κλεις* (see *CLAVICLE*), and *ῥαρθή*, a splint. Ger., *Schlussbeinschönne*. A splint for the clavicle. [L., 50.]

CLEIDO-OCIPITAL, adj. Klid-o-ok-si²p'i²t-a²l. Lat., *cleido-occipitalis* (from *cleidion*, the clavicle, and *occiput* [q. v.]). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the occiput; as a n., an anomalous

muscle arising from the clavicle externally to the sterno-cleido-mastoid (of which it may be a portion) and inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1867, p. 519 (L.); L., 31, 142.]

CLEIDO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kled-o-ska²p'u²l'a²r. For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *SCAPULA*. Pertaining to the clavicle and the scapula. [L., 43.]

CLEIDO-STERNAL, adj. Klid-o-stu²rn'a²l. For deriv., see *CLEIDION* and *STERNUM*. See *STERNO-CLAVICULAR*.

CLEIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis(kle²-i²s). Gen., *cleid'os*. Gr., *κλεις*. Lit., a key. [L., 50.] See *CLAVICLE*.

CLEISAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Klid'(kle²-i²d)-a²g(a³g)-ra³. A false spelling of *cleidagra* [q. v.].

CLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis(kle²-es')-i²s. Gen., *cleis'eos* (-is). Gr., *κλείσις*. A closing.

CLEISTOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o(o²)-ka²rp'-(ie). Of C. Müller, a class of mosses, comprising the tribes *Archidiaceae*, *Fontineae*, *Phascaceae*, *Brachaceae*, and *Ephemeraceae*; of Rabenhorst, a division of the *Acrocarpae*, including only the *Phascaceae*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CLEISTOCARPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o(o²)-ka²rp'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Lucernarie*. [L., 121.]

CLEISTOGAMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o²g'a²m(a³m)-e²(e²s). From *κλειστός*, closed, and *γάμος*, marriage. Fr., *cleistogames*. Flowers in which the fecundation is accomplished without their opening. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CLEISTOGAMIC, **CLEISTOGAMOUS**, adj's. Klist-o-ga²m'-i²k, -o²g'a²m-u²s. Fr., *cléistogame*. Ger., *kleistogam*, *kleistogamisch*. Characterized by cleistogamy, belonging to or resembling the *Cleistogames*. [a, 24.]

CLEISTOGAMY, n. Klist-o²g'a²m-i². Fr., *cléistogamie*. Ger., *Kleistogamie*. The fertilization of plants without the opening of their flowers; necessarily a form of self-fertilization. [a, 24.]

CLEISTOGENOUS, adj. Klist-o²j'e²n-u²s. See *CLEISTOGAM-OTS*.

CLEISTOTHEICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o(o²)-the-(tha)'i²-se(ka³-e²). *Fungi* whose spores remain shut up in the theca; also such *Fungi* as have arogenous spores. [Hoffmann (a, 24).]

CLEITHORION (Lat.), **CLEITHORIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Klist(kle²-i²)-thor(tho²r)'i²-o²n, klist(kle²-i²)-tho²r-i²s. See *CLITHORIS*.

CLEITHRON (Lat.), n. n. Klisth'(kle²-eth')-ro²n. Gr., *κλειθρον*. See *CLAUSTRUM*.

CLEITORION (Lat.), **CLEITORIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Klist(kle²-i²)-tor-to²r'i²-o²n, klist(kle²-i²)-to²r-i²s. Gr., *κλειτορις*. See *CLITHORIS*.

CLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kle(kla)'ma². Gen., *clem'atos* (-is). Gr., *κλήμα*. 1. A twig or tendril of a plant, a slip or cutting for grafting. 2. An old name for the *Euphorbia esula*, and the *Polygonum aviculare*. [B., 14, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEMATIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **CLEMATIDÆ** [De Candoille] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kle²m-a²a³'te²-e(a³-e²), -a²(a³)-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *clématidées*. A tribe of the *Ranunculaceae*, comprising *Clematis*, *Thalictrum*, and *Actaea*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CLEMATIDIN, n. Kle²m-a²t'i²d-i²n. A substance extracted from the *Aristolochia clematitis*, to which the formula C₉H₁₀O₈ has been assigned. In physical properties it resembles aristolochin and aristolochia yellow, and is probably identical with them. It is doubtful, however, whether it is a true chemical compound, as it has never been satisfactorily isolated. [B., 196, 207.]

CLEMATINE, n. Kle²m-a²t-en. Fr., *clématique*. An alkaloid found by Gaube in *Clematis vitalba*. With sulphuric acid it forms a salt which crystallizes in six-sided needles. [B., 5 (a, 24).]

CLEMATIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle²m(klam)'a²t(a³t)-i²s. Gen., *clemat'idis* (-is). Gr., *κλήματις* (dim. of *κλήμα*). Fr., *clématite*. Ger., *Waldrebe*. 1. Of Linnaeus, virgin's-bower; the typical genus of the *Clematideae*. The species are well-known climbing plants without petals, or with petals like sterile filaments. There are more than 100 species growing in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, more rarely in the tropics. 2. Of Pliny, the *κλήματις* of Dioscorides; any climbing plant. [B., 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**Austrian c.** See *C. alpina* and *C. austriaca*.—**Biting c.** See *C. vitalba*.—**Chinese c.** See *C. chinensis*.—**C. alpina** [Miller]. Fr., *atragène des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpen-doppelblume*, *Alpenrebe*. Syn.: *Atragene alpina* [Linnaeus]. A species not uncommon in gardens, with violet flowers, sometimes white. The leaves are irritant and the seeds purgative. [B., 19, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. angustifolia** [Jacquin]. A native of southeastern Europe and western Asia, closely akin to *C. erecta*. The dried leaves are used in Siberia as a tea. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. atragene Theophrasti quibusdam**. The *C. vitalba*. [B., 200, 211.]—**C. austriaca**. A species with large blue flowers with abortive stamens simulating petals. [B., 19 (a, 24).]—**C. azurea**. A Japanese species, with blue flowers. [B., 19 (a, 24).]—**C. bitermata** [De Candoille]. A species of which the roots and lower parts of the stem are used in Cochinchina as a sudorific and diuretic. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. camphor**. A substance obtained from several varieties of *C.* by distillation. It has a sharp taste and pungent odor. When the infusion is exposed to the air, it throws down a flocculent precipitate of *C. camphor* in white scales. [B., 2 (a, 24).]—**C. chinensis** [Retzius]. Chinese c.; a species having the same uses in China as the *C. bitermata*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cirrhosa** [Linnaeus]. Evergreen c., Spanish traveler's joy, Spanish wild cucumber; a species of southern Europe, supposed to be the *κλήματις* *ετέρα* of Dioscorides and Pliny, the fruits of which were used as a purgative, and the leaves in skin diseases. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. corymbosa**. A poisonous species found in southern Europe, Siberia, and Tar-

tary. The leaves are vesicant. [a, 21.] *C. crispata* [Linnaeus]. Curled-sepaloid c.; a variety of *C. vitalba*, native of Georgia and the Carolinas. The leaves are used like those of the *C. erecta*. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).] *C. daphnoides major*. Dioscorides. The *Vinea major*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *C. daphnoides minor*. Fr. *radette de sorcier*. The *Vinea minor*. [a, 21.] *C. dioica* [Linnaeus]. A variety, a native of Jamaica and the West Indies, very much like *C. vitalba*. The boiled root, mixed with wine or sea water, is used as a purge in dropsy. [B, 180 (a, 21).] *C. dumosa* [Salisbury]. See *C. vitalba*. *C. erecta* [Allouin]. Fr. *clematite droite*. Ger. *aufrichte Waldrebe*, *Brennende*. Erect c.; a poisonous species. The leaves, *herba c. erecta* seu *flammula Joris*, are vesicant, and have been used in syphilis, diseases of the bones, cancer, ulcers, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. flammula* [Linnaeus]. Fr. *clematite odorante*. Sweet-scented virgin's-bower; a species cultivated in gardens, poisonous when green. The bruised leaves are rubefacient, and have been used in certain cutaneous diseases. It is a native of southern Europe and northern Africa. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. flore simplice*. A variety of which the seeds (according to Dioscorides), taken in water or hydromel, purge of bile and phlegm; the leaves, applied to the diseased part, were formerly reputed to cure leprosy. [L, 94 (a, 21).] *C. florida* [Thunberg]. Large-flowered c.; a native of Japan, having large white flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24).] *C. hexapetala* [Pallas]. See *C. angustifolia*. *C. integrifolia* [Linnaeus]. Entire-leaved c.; a garden species with violet flowers, a native of southern Europe and America. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *C. lanuginosa* [Lindley]. Woolly c.; a blue-flowered Japanese species. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] *C. latifolia* [C. Baulin]. See *C. vitalba*. *C. loureiriana* [De Candolle]. A species found in Cochinchina. It has the same uses as *C. latifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. Fr. *clematite de Maurice*. A native of Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. Commerson says that the negroes in the Isle of France apply the leaves to the cheek (where it causes vesication) to cure toothache. They also use it in fluxions, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. minor* [Loureiro]. A native of China, similar medicinally to *C. chinensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *C. peruviana*. The *Vinea minor*. [a, 21.] *C. recta* [Linnaeus]. See *C. erecta*. *C. rubella*. A variety of *C. flammula* with larger rose-colored flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24).] *C. sarcophaga* [Commerson]. See *C. mauritiana*. *C. sepium* [Lamarck]. *C. silvestris latifolia* [C. Baulin]. See *C. vitalba*. *C. triflora* [Vahl]. See *C. mauritiana*. *C. triloba*. A climbing species with large white flowers. In India the leaves are used in infusion for leprosy, fevers, and various blood diseases. [A, 479.] *C. tubulosa*. Tube-flowered c.; a perennial species with large blue flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24).] *C. verticillaris* [De Candolle]. A species found in highland woods from Vermont to the Rocky Mountains. The stem ascends trees 15 ft. by means of its twisting petiole. At each node there is a whorl of four ternate leaves and two large purple flowers. [B, 34 (a, 24).] *C. viorna* [Linnaeus]. Fr. *viorne, lierre*. Leather-flower, blue virgin's-bower; a North American poisonous species. The leaves are vesicant, and may be substituted for those of *C. erecta*. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *C. virginica*. American virgin's-bower. A spe-



CLEMATIS VIRGINICA. [A, 327]

cies recommended as a substitute for *C. erecta*. [B, 5, 24, 275 (a, 24).] *C. vitalba* [Linnaeus]. Fr. *clematite, barbe à Dieu, barbe de chevre, herbe de la Vierge, bois à fumer clematite, consolation, quercus, vicia herbe aux quercus, murelle, quercus, viorne des pauvres, viorne blanche, viorne de Salomon*. Ger. *quincus Waldrebe*, *Hals-oder-Quincus*, *Waldrebe*. Virgin's-bower, traveler's joy, old man's beard, bindweed, hedge vine, hating c.; a species with properties similar to those of *C. erecta*. The leaves and stem, *herba et stipites clematidis* have been official. An infusion of the roots and stem with boiling oil has been used with success in Europe for the cure of itch. The plant contains an alkaloid, *clematine*, and is very acrid. In France beggars use the bruised leaves to produce ulcers on their limbs to excite public sympathy. A decoction of the root and bark is used as a purgative in veterinary practice. Serious ulcers may be washed with the decoction. Müller recommends the distilled water for a sluggish circulation, and an infusion of the

leaves for syphilitic and rheumatic affections. Wendt prescribes c. in cases of scrofula, syphilis, chronic mange, etc. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21).] *C. viticella* [Linnaeus]. Purple virgin's-bower, vine-bower c.; a native of southern Europe, having properties like those of *C. viorna*. There are several varieties with single or double



CLEMATIS VITICELLA. [A, 327]

blue, red, or purple flowers. [B, 19, 34, 180 (a, 24).] *C. curled-sepaloid c.* See *C. crispata*. *Entire-leaved c.* See *C. integrifolia*. *Erect c.* See *C. erecta*. *Evergreen c.* See *C. corymbosa*. *Extract of c.* See *Extractum FLAMMULAE JORIS*. *Herba clematidis*. See *C. vitalba*. *Herba et stipites c.* See *C. vitalba*. *Infusion of c.* See *Infusum FLAMMULAE JORIS*. *Large-flowered c.* See *C. florida*. *Tube-flowered c.* See *C. tubulosa*. *Vine-bower c.* See *C. viticella*. *Woolly c.* See *C. lanuginosa*.

CLEMATITARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kle²m(klam)-a²t(a³t)-i²t-a(a³)-ri²-a³. The genus *Bignonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEMATITE (Fr.), n. Klam a²t et. See CLEMATIS, CLEMATIS *vitalba*, and ARISTOLOCHIA *clematidis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. brulante*. *C. commune*. The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).] *C. de Maurice*. The *Clematis mauritiana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. droite*. The *Clematis erecta*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. odorante*. The *Clematis flammula*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *Extrait alcoolique de c.* A preparation official in the Würzb. Ph., 1796, made by macerating 1 part of *Clematis erecta* in 1 part of alcohol and 8 parts of water, expressing at the end of the third day, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue. [B, 119 (a, 24).] *Extrait aqueux de c.* See *Extractum FLAMMULAE JORIS*. [B, 119 (a, 24).] *Hydrolé de c.* *Infusion de c.* See *Infusum FLAMMULAE JORIS*. [B, 119 (a, 24).]

CLEMATITIN, n. Kle²m-a²t-i²ti²n. See CLEMATIDIN.

CLEMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle²m(klam)-a²t(a³t)-i²e(i)²ti²s. Gen., *clematidis*. See ARISTOLOCHIA c. and CLEMATIS (2d def.). *C. erecta* [Mösch]. See CLEMATIS *erecta*.

CLEME (Fr.), n. Kle²m. See CLEOME.

CLEOME [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)²o(o²)-me(ma). Fr., *cléomé*. The spider-flower; a genus of the Capparidaceae, tribe *Cleomeae*, of which it is the type. It comprises many species, all natives of the tropics or of the coasts of the Mediterranean. [B, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).] *C. dodecandra* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à douze étamines*. A native of India and the United States, where the root is used as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. fetida* [Hamilton]. Fr., *cléomé de l'Inde*. A native of India, where, prepared with sugar and milk, it is used to arrest epistaxis. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. frutescens* [Aublet]. A French Guiana species. The leaves are vesicant. [B, 173.] *C. fruticosa* [Linnaeus]. The *Cadaba indica* of Lamarck, the *Cadaba farinosa* of Forskal; used as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. icosandra* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à vingt étamines*. A species used in Cochinchina as a vesicatory. It is also used as a condiment. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *C. pentaphylla* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à cinq feuilles*. A native of India, considered there a sudorific and stimulant. The Arabs eat the leaves, which are known as *brèdes puantes*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. pruriens*. A variety which has the same vesicatory properties as the rest of the species, and is also a sternutatory. [B, 121 (a, 24).] *C. sinapis-trum*. Possibly the *C. viscosa*, which is employed as a condiment like mustard. [B, 121 (a, 24).] *C. sinapis-trum decandrum* [Mösch]. See *C. dodecandra*. *C. sinapis-trum viscosum* [Mösch]. See *C. viscosa*. *C. triphylla* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à trois feuilles* (ou d'Amérique). A native of St. Domingo and Africa, used as an antiscorbutic, stimulant, and diuretic. The pulverized bark is employed externally as a rubefacient. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. viscosa* [Linnaeus]. Dog-mustard; an annual species. In India the seeds are used like mustard-seeds, also as an anthelmintic, astringent, and carminative, and as a remedy for infantile convulsions; the bark is irritant and acrid; an infusion of the seeds is used topically to kill maggots; and the juice of the leaves is employed in ophthalmia and deafness. [A, 179; B, 180.]

CLEOME (Fr.), n. Klam a. See CLEOME. *C. à cinq feuilles*. See CLEOME *pentaphylla*. *C. à douze étamines*. See CLEOME *dodecandra*. *C. à trois feuilles*. See CLEOME *triphylla*. *C. à*

vingt étamines. See *Cleome*, *cosandea*. C. d'Amérique. See *Cleome*, *triphyllo*.

CLEOME (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kleokla-on-on-ee-ee-s*). Fr., *cleomes*. A series of the family *Cappadocia*, comprising *Cleome* and *Wisteria*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CLEOMELLA (De Candoille) (Lat., n. f. *Kleokla-on-on-ee-l*). Fr., *cleomella*. The genus *Cleome*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CLEONICION (Dioscorides) (Lat., n. n. *Kleokla-on-on-ik-i-on*). Gr., *κλεονικιον*. The *Climopodium vulgare*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLEONIDES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kleokla-on-on-ee-ee-s*). Fr., *cleonides*. A subfamily or group of the *Cuculuraria*. [L. 180, 26.]

CLEONITES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kleokla-on-on-ee-ee-s*). Fr., *cleonites*. A tribe of the *Cuculuraria*. [L. 180.]

CLEORIDI (Lat., n. n. pl. *Kleokla-on-on-ee-ee-s*). A subfamily of the *Cuculuraria*. [L. 180.]

CLEPSAMMILAS (Lat., *CLEPSAMMIDIUM* (Lat., n. n. m. and n. *Klep-sam-mi-las*), *clepsammilid*). A genus of leeches. [L. 30, 81.]

CLEPSINE (Lat., n. f. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). A genus of leeches. [L. 30, 81.]

CLEPSINEA (Grabe) (Lat., n. n. pl. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). A tribe of the *Idoluraria*. [L. 261.]

CLEPSINIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). Fr., *clepsinides*. A subfamily of the *Idoluraria*, some species of which are used in medicine. [L. 121.] Cf. *HEMISTARIA*.

CLEPSYDRA (Lat., n. f. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). Gr., *κλεψυδρα*. Ger., *Wasseruhr*. An instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus. Properly the name of an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water from one vessel, perforated with a small hole, into another; also a chemical vessel perforated in the same manner. [L. 30, 94.]

CLEPTIOSA (Latreille) (Lat., n. n. pl. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). Fr., *cleptiosas*. A family of the *Hemiptera*. [L. 11, 180.]

CLEPTOMANIA (Lat.), **CLEPTOSYNE** (Lat., n. n. f. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). From *κλέπτειν*, to steal, and *μανία*, mania; also *κλεπτοσυνη*. Fr., *kleptomane*, *cleptomane*. Ger., *Kleptomanie*, *Stehlsucht*. A monomania for thieving. [W. Sander (A. 319).]

CLERE-WORTE, n. *Kler-wort*. Perhaps the same as *Pilea pumila*; commonly, clear-weed. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLERIDE (Kirby) (Lat.), **CLERIDES** (Lat., n. n. f. pl. *Klep-sam-mi-las*). Fr., *clerides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 180, 262.]

CLERII (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kler(kle2r)/i2(e)*. Fr., *clairons*. See *CLERIDE*.

CLERMONT-FERRAND (Fr.), n. *Kler-mont2 fer-ran2*. A town in the department of Puy de Dôme, France, where there are mineral springs containing iron bicarbonate, chlorides, and free carbonic acid. One of the springs, *Les Puits de Pége*, has a crust of mineral pitch. [L. 49, 105.]

CLERODENDRON (Lat.), **CLERODENDRUM** (Lat., n. n. *Kler(kle2r)-o2-de2nd2ro2n2*). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of shrubs or trees of the *Labiata*, family *Veronica*. 2. Of Don, the genus *Veronica*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *à feuilles de phlox*. Fr., See *C. phloxoides*. C. *fragrans* (Linnaeus). Glory tree of China; an ornamental species. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *incerne* (Brown). Fr., *Volkameria sans aiguillons*. Hind., *Been-joma*. Syn., *Volkameria incensis* (Linnaeus). It is a native of India, where the juice of the root and leaves is employed in venereal and scrofulous diseases, also as a tonic and febrifuge instead of quinine. [A. 479; B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *infantum*. An undershrub of a disagreeable odor. In India the leaves are used in infusion as a bitter tonic, antiperiodic, and vermifuge. [A. 479.]—C. *phloxoides* (Vahl). C. *phloxoides* (Linnaeus). Fr., *c. à feuilles de phlox*. A species the juice of the leaves of which is used as an alternative in syphilis. In India a decoction of the root is used also as a demulcent in gonorrhoea. [A. 479; B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *serratifolium*. A species the root of which is used in India as a bitter tonic and as a remedy for asthma, cough, fever, and scrofula, the leaves also being used for the same purposes and applied in the form of a poultice to hasten suppuration. [A. 479.]—C. *serratum* (Blume). Syn., *Volkameria serrata* (Linnaeus). A species used in fevers and catarrhal affections in India; an ointment is also made of it for external application in headaches and affections of the eyes. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *viscosum* (Ventenat). See *C. infatum*.

CLERRIE, n. *Kler-i2*. See *CLARY*.

CLESTINES, n. pl. *Kle2st2enz*. The large cells of plants, in which crystals are often deposited (the *rhapides* of De Candoille). [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CLETHRA (Lat., n. f. *Kle2th2k2lath2ra2*). Gr., *κλεθρα*. Fr., *clethra*. 1. Of Homer, a tree thought by Spanghel to be the *thorn*, *obolanthra*. 2. Of Linnaeus and Marten, a genus of ericaceous shrubs and trees of North America, Madeira, Japan, and the Malayan Archipelago. 3. Of Bortolo, the genus *Linnaea*. 4. Of Koch, a section of the genus *thun*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *acuminata* Moench. An American species of C. (2d def.) ten to eighteen feet high, found on mountains along streams in Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas. [B. 34 (a, 24).]—C. *anifolia* (Linnaeus). Alder-leaved sweet pepper-bush, common white alder. An American species growing from Canada to Georgia, having three varieties, *tomentosa*, *scabra*, and *paniculata*. Said to be atheropore and stimulant. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *arborescens*. Fr., *clethra arborescens*. White alder tree, a species possibly identical with *C. acuminata*. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *dentata* (Aiton). See *C. obifolia*. C. *glutinosa*. See *ALNUS glutinosa*. C. *montana* Bartram. See *C. acuminata*. C. *pani-*

culata Aiton. C. *scabra* Persoon. C. *tomentosa*. Varieties of *C. acuminata*. [B. 34 (a, 24).]

CLETHRA (Lat., n. *Kle2th2ra2*). See *CLETHRA*. C. *acuminata*. The *Clethra acuminata* Moench. C. *à feuilles d'aune*. See *Clethra obtusata*. C. *en arbre*. The *Clethra arborea*. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *paniculata*. The *C. paniculata*.

CLETHRACEÆ [Klotzsch] (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kle2th2ra2(ra2)2se2*). A family proposed for the genus *Clethra*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLETHRE (Lat., n. f. *Kle2th2ra2*). See *CLETHRA* (1st def.).

CLETHRE (Fr., n. *Kle2th2ra2*). See *CLETHRA*.

CLETHREÆ [Gray] (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kle2th2k2lath2re2(ea2)e2*). A tribe of ericaceous shrubs, of the suborder *Pyrolacea*, made for the genus *Clethra*. [B. 215.]

CLETORIS (Lat., n. f. *Kleokla2to2r2is*). See *CLITORIS*.

CLIFF-PINK, n. *Klef-pink*. See *CLIFF PINK*.

CLEYEREÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kla-e2r2(ea2)e2*). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*, comprising *Eurya*, *Ternstroemia*, *Cleyera*, *Freziera*, and *Lettisia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIAMONNONE, n. In Coromandel, the *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIANTELLE (Fr., n. *Kla-a2n2te2*). The *Cheysanthemum indicum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIBADIA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Kli2b-a2(d)2ia2*). Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Nucularia*, comprising *Clibadium*, *Franseria*, and *Conocium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIBADION (Lat.), **CLIBADIUM** (Lat., n. n. *Kli2b-a2(d)2ia2*). 1. An ancient name for the pelittory (*Parietaria*). 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Compositæ*. 3. Of Spach, the *Clythra* of Reichenbach. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIBANITES (Lat., adj. *Kli2b-a2n2-a2n2-i2(e)2tez2tas*). Baked in an oven. [L. 50.]

CLIBANUS (Lat., n. m. *Kli2b-a2n2(a2n2)-u2s2(u2s)*). Gr., *κλίβανος*. Ger., *kleiner Ofen*. A small, portable oven. [I. 3; L. 94.] See *FORNIX*.

CLICHE-FALSA, n. The *Gulandina arthris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIDARTHROACE (Lat., n. f. *Kli2d(kled)-a2r2thro2k2a2s2*). See *CLIDARTHROACE*.

CLIDER, n. *Kli2d2u2r*. The *Galium aparine*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLIDION (Lat., n. n. *Kli2d(kled)-i2on*). See *CLIDION*.

CLIDOLABIS (Lat., n. f. *Kli2d(kled)-o2l2a2b2is2*). See *CLIDOLABIS*.

CLIFFORTIA (Lat., n. f. *Kli2f2ort2ia2*). Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, series *Agrimoniæ*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *heliifolia* [Linnaeus]. A South African species, used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CLIFFORTIACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kli2f2ort2ia2(a2)2se2(ke2)e2*). The *Rosaceæ* proper. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CLIFFORTIEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kli2f2ort2ia2(e2)2se2(ea2)e2*). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Chrysospermum*, *Anthospermum*, *Galopina*, *Cliffortia*, and *Xanthosia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIFF-PINK, n. *Kli2f2pink*. The *Dianthus cæsius*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLIFF-ROSE, n. *Kli2f2roz*. The *Armeria maritima*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—Mexican c-r. The *Coccoloba mexicana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLIFTON, n. *Kli2f2tu2n*. A suburb of Bristol, England, where there are cold mineral springs containing small amounts of carbonates and sulphates, chlorides, carbonic acid, and nitrogen, and a little iron. The waters are used for drinking, and there is a large pool for bathing; they are useful in affections of the urinary and respiratory passages. [L. 49.]—C. *Springs*. A place in Ontario County, New York, where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium carbonates, sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides and sulphates, and free hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid. [A. 363.]

CLIGNEMENT (Fr., n. *Klen-yot2ma2n2*). Winking.

CLIGNOTANT (Fr., adj. *Klen-yot-a2n2*). Winking. See *CLIGNOTEMENT*.

CLIGNOTEMENT (Fr., n. *Klen-yot-ma2n2*). Rapid winking. [L. 41.]

CLIDIA (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kle2h2i2a2*). A family of the *Pteropoda*. [L. 73.]

CLIMA (Lat., n. n. *Kli2k2li2ma2*). Gen., *clim2atos* (-is). See *CLIMATE*.—C. *feber* (Ger.). See *MALARIAL FEVER*.

CLIMACANDREÆ [Miquel] (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kli2k2li2ma2ka2n2ka2n2dre2(ea2)e2*). A group of the *Ardisiææ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIMACIA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Klim(kli2m)-a2(a2)2si2(ki2)a2*). A group of mosses comprising *Climacium* and *Trachyloma*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIMACIACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Klim(kli2m)-a2(a2)2si2(ki2)a2(a2)2se2(ke2)e2*). A family of mosses, consisting of *Climacium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLIMACIOIDEA [Reichenbach] (Lat., n. n. pl. *Klim(kli2m)-a2(a2)2si2(ki2)a2(ea2)e2*). See *CLIMACIA*.

CLIMACION (Lat., n. n. *Klim(kli2m)-a2(a2)2si2(ki2)-o2n2*, -a2(a2)2si2(ki2)-o2n2). Gr., *κλιμακιον*, *κλιμακειον*. The round of a ladder; a term used by Hippocrates in speaking of reducing a luxated shoulder. [L. 94.]

CLIMACTER (Lat., n. m. *Klim(kli2m)-a2ka2k2tu2ritar*). Gen., *climacter2os* (-is). Gr., *κλιμακτηρ*. Ger., *Klimakter*. See *CLIMACTERIUM*.

CLIMACTERIC, adj. Klim-a'tk (t-r)²k. Gr. κλιμακτηρικός. Lat. *climactericus*. Fr. *climactérique*. Ger. *climacterisch*. Critical (and of certain years or periods in which the system is believed to undergo great changes, as at puberty and at the menopause); as a n., see CLIMACTERIUM. [L. 50.] **Grand c.** The sixty-third year. [L.] **Menstrual c.** See MENOPAUSE.

CLIMACTERIUS (Lat.) n. adj. Klim-kli²m-a²k-a²k-t-e²tar-²k-u²s(u²s). See CLIMACTERIC.—**Annus c.** The sixty-third year. People were supposed to be especially liable to die in that year. **Anni climacterici.** The years following next after the age of sixty. [Lancismus].

CLIMACTERIUM (Lat.) n. n. Klim-kli²m-a²k-a²k-t-e²tar-²k-u²m(u²m). Gr. κλιμακτηρ, ἐναντίος κλιμακτηρικός. Fr. *climactérie*. Ger. *Stufenjahr*. 1. In general, any critical period in one's life; according to popular superstition, certain years of one's life that are multiples of seven. 2. In particular, the time of life in women at which the menstrual function ceases. [A. 326.] See CLIMACTERIC and MENOPAUSE.

CLIMATAL, adj. Klim-a't-a²l. See CLIMATIC.

CLIMATE, n. Klim'at. Gr. κλίμα. Lat. *clima*, *inclinatio celi*. Fr. *climat*. Ger. *Klima*. It., Sp., *clima*. The assemblage of meteorological conditions that generally prevail in a given region of the earth's surface. [L. Perl. A. 319.]

CLIMATERIC, adj. Klim-a't-e²r-²k. Lat., *climatericus*. Fr., *climaterique*. See CLIMACTERIC.

CLIMATIC, adj. Klim-a't-²k. Lat., *climatericus*, *climaticus*. Fr., *climatique*. Ger., *klimatisch*. It., *climatico*. Sp., *climático*. Belonging to or connected with peculiarities of climate.

CLIMATOLOGICAL, adj. Klim-a't-o²l-o²j-²k-a²l. Fr., *climatologique*. Ger., *klimatologisch*. It., *climatologico*. Sp., *climatológico*. Pertaining to climatology.

CLIMATOLOGY, n. Klim-a't-o²l-o²j-². Lat., *climatologia* (from κλίμα, climate, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *climatologie*. Ger., *Klimatologie*. It., *climatologia*. Sp., *climatología*. The science of climates and of their influence on health.

CLIMAX (Lat.), n. f. Klim(klem)'a²x(a²x). Gen., *clim'acos* (-is). Gr., κλίμαξ. Fr., It., Sp., *c*. The highest point, the greatest degree. The stage of greatest intensity. [L. 56.]

CLIMAX SPRINGS, n. Klim'a²x. A place in Camden County, Missouri, where there are springs containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium and magnesium iodides and bromides, iron, aluminium, and silicon oxides, and free carbonic acid; resembling the Kreuznach waters, but thought to be far superior in scrofula, advanced syphilis, and chronic gout. [A. 363.]

CLIMBER, n. Klim'u²r. From A.-S. *climban*, to climb. Lat., *scansor*. Fr., *grimpeur*. Ger., *Kletterer*. It., *rampicatore*. Sp., *trepador*. 1. A plant that creeps and rises on some support by means of tendrils or other organs; especially the *Clematis vitalba* and other species of *Clematis*. Cf. TWINERS. 2. A bird that climbs (see SCANSORES). [A. 505; B. 116, 229 (a, 24).]—**Great wild c.** The *Clematis vitalba* [A. 505.] **Sportsman's c.** The *Cissus rotundifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Woody c.** See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia*.

CLIMBING, adj. Klim'i²n²g. Lat., *scandens*. Fr., *grim pant*. Ger., *kletternd*. It., *rampicante*. Sp., *trepador*. Ascending on some support. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **C. sailor.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [A. 505.] **C. staff-tree.** The *Celastrus scandens*. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **C. vine.** The *Psychotria parasitica*. [B. 282.]

CLIMIA (Ar.), **CLIMIAS** (Ar.), n's. See CADMIA.—**C. ereps.** Cadmia auripigment. [Ruland and Johnson A. 325.]

CLINANDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-a²n(a²n)-dri²-u²m(u²m). From κλίνα, a bed, and ἀνδρ (see ANTHR). Fr., *clinandre*. Ger., *Antherngrube*, *Samenlager*. An excavation situated at the top of the gynostemium of many orchids, in which the anther lies. According to Baillon, the term has been applied to a like excavation in other plants. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CLINANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-a²n(a²n)-thi²-u²m(u²m). From κλίνα, a bed, and ἄθος, a flower. Fr., *clinanthe*. Ger., *Blüthenlager*, *Fruchtboden*. 1. The common receptacle of composite plants; the pedicel enlarged at its top into a broad space loaded with many sessile flowers, as in *Dorstenia*. 2. Of Mirbel, the pericidium of Necker. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CLINANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-a²n(a²n)-thi²-s(u²s). The genus *Coleogyne*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CLIN-CLIN, n. In 'Chlu, the *Polygala thymoides*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 105.]

CLINCLINIA (Lat.), n. f. Klen-klen-i²-a². From *clin-clin* (q. v.). A section of the genus *Polygala*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLINE (Lat.), n. f. Kli(kle)'ne(na). Gen., *clin'es*. Gr., κλίνα. A bed, couch, or chair; in botany, the clinanthium. [A. 322.]

CLINERES (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-e(a²)rez(ras). Gr., κλινήρης (from κλίνα, a bed, and ῥεῖν, to fix). Confined to bed by sickness. [A. 325, 387.]

CLING, n. Kli²n²g. A form of diarrhoea observed in sheep. [L. 73.] **C.-fingers.** The *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.]

CLING-RASCAL, n. Kli²n²g ra²sk a²l. The *Galium aparine*. [A. 505.]

CLING-STONE, n. Kli²n²g'sto²n. A name given to certain varieties of peaches and nectarines, the pulp of which does not part freely from the stone. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLINIATER (Lat.), n. m. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²(a²)-ti²-r(²tar). Gen., *clinaterius* (-is). Gr., κλινάτρις (from κλίνα, a bed, and ἱατρο, a physician). See CLINICIAN.

CLINIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²(a²)-tri²-ri²(a²). From κλίνα, a bed, and ἱατρο, medical treatment. Fr., *cliniatrie*. Ger., *Kliniatrik*, *Cliniatrie*. Medical medicine. [A. 322.]

CLINIATRICUS (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²(a²)-tri²-ri²-ri²(u²s). From κλίνα, a bed, and ἱατρο, medical. See CLINICAL.

CLINIATROS (Lat.), n's m. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²(a²)-tri²-ro²s, -ru²s(ru²s). From κλίνα, a bed, and ἱατρο, a physician. See CLINICIAN.

CLINIC, adj. Kli²n-i²k. See CLINICAL. [L. 50.]

CLINIC, n. Kli²n-i²k. Lat., *clanicum* (from κλίνα, a bed). Fr., *clinique*. Ger., *Klinik*. It., *clinica*, *ambulanza* (2d def.). Sp., *clínica*. 1. A gathering of medical students and one or more instructors for the purpose of practical instruction in regard to the symptoms and treatment of patients who come or are brought before the instructor. See AMBULATORIUM. 2. A gathering of sick persons to receive free medical or surgical treatment. [D; L. 50.]

CLINICA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-i²k-a². Clinical medicine. [L. 30.]

CLINICAL, adj. Kli²n-i²k-a²l. Gr., κλινικός (from κλίνα, a bed). Lat., *clanicus*. Fr., *clinique*. Ger., *klinisch*. It., *clinico*. Sp., *clínico*. 1. Pertaining to, founded on, or illustrated by, bedside observation and treatment, or the actual observation and treatment of patients, as distinguished from theoretical considerations and experimental or logical conclusions. 2. Pertaining to a clinic.

CLINICALLY, adv. Kli²n-i²k-a²l-i². In a clinical manner, or from a clinical (as opposed to a theoretical or other) point of view. [D.]

CLINICE (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-i²-se(ka). Gr., κλινική. Clinical medicine. [A. 322.]

CLINICIAN, n. Kli²n-i²sh-a²n. Lat., *clanicus*. Fr., *clincien*. Ger., *Kliniker*. It., *clinico*. Sp., *clínico*. One whose observations, inferences, and methods of treatment are based on clinical work — i. e., on experience in the care of living subjects, as distinguished from the study of morbid specimens or the writings of others. [D.]

CLINICIST, n. Kli²n-i²-si²st. Ger., *Klinicist*. 1. A pupil at a clinic. [A. 326.] 2. See CLINICIAN.

CLINICUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-i²k-u²m(u²m). See CLINIC.

CLINICUS (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-i²k-u²s(u²s). Clinical; as a n., a clinician; also, a bedridden person. [L. 30, 50, 81, 94.]

CLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²n(klen)-i²d-e(a²-e²). See CLINO-SPOREÆ.

CLINIDE (Fr.), n. Klen-ed. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINIDÉ (Fr.), n. Klen-ed-a. A *Fungus* the spores of which are produced on a clinidium. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-i²d-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., κλινίδιον (dim. of κλίνα, a bed). Fr., *clinide*. Ger., *Bettchen*. Lit., a little bed; a spore-bearing cell making part of a clinodium and producing spores by successive generation, and not simultaneously, like the basidium. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIGLEBA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-i²-gle(gla)'ba². From κλίνα, a bed, and *gleba*, a lump. Fr., *cliniglebe*. A *gleba* formed of clinidia; the interior part of the receptacle of the *Gastromyces*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kla²n-ek. Clinical; as a n., see CLINIC. [A. 385.]

CLINIS (Lat.), n. f. Klin(klen)'i²s. Gen., *clin'idōs* (-is). Gr., κλινίς. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINISPORE, n. Kli²n-i²-spor. From κλίνα, a bed, and σπορά, a seed. A spore supported on a clinidium. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-i²-u²m(u²m). From κλίνα, a bed. 1. See CLINANTHIUM. 2. A part of certain fungi consisting of very small simple or branched cells carrying a spore at their end. [B. 19, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)-i²-a². From κλίνα, a bed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *clinocéphalie*. The state of having the head flattened at the top. [A. 301.]

CLINOCEPHALIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Klen-o-saf a²l ed. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 41.]

CLINOCEPHALOUS, adj. Kli²n-o-se²f(a²)-u²s. Lat., *clinoccephalus*. Fr., *clinocéphale*. Affected with or characterized by clinoccephalia. [A. 385.]

CLINODE (Fr.), n. Klen-ed. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINODES (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-od'e²z(as). See CLINOID.

CLINODIAGONAL, adj. Kli²n-o²-di-a²g-on-a²l. From κλίνειν, to incline, and διαγώνιος, diagonal. Diagonal (transverse) and inclined; obliquely transverse. [B.] Cf. C. AXIS.

CLINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klin(klen)-od(o²)-di²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *clinode*. Of Bertillon, a receptacle for clinidia in certain *Fungi*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLINOEDRIC, **CLINOEDRIC**, adj's. Kli²n o²e²d-ri²k, -i²-ri²k. From κλίνειν, to incline, and ὄδρος, a base. Fr., *clinodélique*. In crystallography, having the co-ordinate planes oblique. [B. 38 (a, 24).]

CLINOID, adj. Kli²n-oid. Lat., *clinoides*, *clinoides*, *clinoides*, *clinodialis* (from κλίνα, a bed, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *clinoidal*. Ger., *Bettformig*. Resembling a bed in shape. [L. 50.] See C. PROCESSES.

CLINOLOGY, n. Kli²n o²l-o²j-². Lat., *clinologia* (from κλίνα, a bed, and λόγος, understanding). The study of the qualities of beds, especially for the sick. [A. 322.]

CLINO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Klin(klen)-o(o²)-ma²st-(ma²st)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-e²-u²s(u²s). From κλίνειν, to incline, and μαστοειδής (see MASTOIDS). See CLINO-MASTOIDEUS.

CLINOMETRIC, adj. Kli²n-o-me²t-ri²k. In crystallography, having the axes intersecting each other obliquely. [L. 121.]

CLINOPALE (Lat.), n. f. Klien-pal. Gr. κλινωπάλη from κλινω a bed, and παλᾶ a wrestling. Ger. *Bettkampf*. Excessive sexual intercourse. [A, 28, 22, 25.]

CLINOPITES (Lat.), n. f. Klien-pi-tēs. Gr. κλινωπιτῆς from κλινω a bed and πιτῆς to sink into. Fr. *prostratibed*. Compelled by sickness to go to bed. [A, 22.]

CLINOPODE (Fr.), n. Klien-o-pod. See CLINOPODIUM = *Champêtre*. The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. commun.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. commun panaché.** The *Calamintha pinnatifida*. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. rugueux.** The *Calamintha rupestris*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLINOPODIONTES (Lat.), n. f. Klien-pod-i-on-tēs. Gr. κλινωποδίωντες. The *Polygonum arvense*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLINOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klien-pod-i-on. Gr. κλινωπόδιον from κλινω a bed, and ποδῖον a little foot. Fr. *champane, pied de lit*. Ger. *Bettbeudecke*. Sp. *cama pedia*. The wild basil or mastic thyme; a genus of the *Labiatae*; [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. acinos.** **C. arvense.** **C. atropurpureum** [Lindl.]. See CALAMINTHA = **C. majus**. The *Calamintha* of Dioscorides, according to whom the herb was used for spasms, constusions, and strangury as an antidote against the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate delivery, to provoke the menses, and to cure puerile warts, diarrhoea, and fevers. [L, 91 a, 24.] **C. martinicensis** Jacquin. The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. montanum.** The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. plumosum** (Sedl.). The *Calamintha*. [B, 215.] **C. silvestre.** The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. variegatum.** Fr. *champane commun panaché*. A variety of *Calamintha* c. [B, 173 a, 24.] **C. vulgare.** Jacquin. Fr. *champane commun, grand basilic sauvage, pied de lit*. Ger. *gewöhnliche Bettbeudecke*. See CALAMINTHA c.

CLINOSPORE E (Lat.), **CLINOSPOREI** (Lat.), **CLINOSPORI** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and m. pl. Klien-spor-i-o(s) spor-(s)po-rē(s) (s)po-rē, o(s)sporēs. From κλινω a bed, and σπορά, a seed. Fr. *clinosporées, clinosporēs*. A division of *Fungi* including the so-called smut, ergot, etc. [A, 24.]

CLINOSTAT, n. Klien-sosta. An instrument used to expose the different sides of a plant successively to the action of light. It consists of clock-work carrying a horizontal disc (on which the plant is placed), which is made to revolve slowly. [B, 229 a, 24.]

CLINOTECHNY, n. Klien-o-tekh-ni. Lat., *clintotechnia, clintotechnia* from κλινω a bed, and τεχνῶν art. Ger. *Klinotechnik*. The art of arranging beds for the sick. [A, 322.]

CLINOTROCHOS (Lat.), n. m. Klien-troch-os. Fr. *clintrochos*. The *Acer campestre*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLINTONE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klien-ton-e. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceae*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLINYMÈNE (Bertillon) (Fr.), n. Klien-e-me. See CLINODIUM.

CLIODE E (Lat.), **CLIOIDEA** (Lat.), **CLIODIN E** [Menke] (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. Klien-od-e (a³-e²), -o(s)-i²d-(e)²-e²-a², -di²-e²-na²-e². From *Clio*, one of the genera. Fr. *cliodées, cliodées*. See GYMNASMATA.

CLIONES (Lat.), **CLIONIDE E** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Klien-on-ez-(e²), -on-ide²-e². A family of the *Gymnasmatia*. [L, 121, 292.]

CLIONIDIA [Rafinesque] (Lat.), **CLIONONINA** [Brown] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Klien-od-n-i²d-i²-a², -on(o²n)-i(e)²-na². See GYMNASMATA.

CLIP, n. Klien-p. From A.-S. *clýpan*, to clasp. See Catch-FORCEPS and PINCHCOCK.

CLIPATUS (Lat.), adj. Klien-p-e(e)-a(a³)-tu²s(tu²s). See CLYPEATIS.

CLIP-ME-DICK, n. Klien-p-me-di²k. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [A, 77.]

CLIQUETIS (Fr.), n. Klien-ke. A tinkling sound. C. mé-tallique. See METALLO-TINKLING.

CLIROCHLOA [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. The *Kaleria poaeoides*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLISAGRE (Fr.), n. Klien-a³gr. See CLEIDAGRA.

CLISANTHE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klien-s-a²n(a²n)/the²-e(a³-e²). A division of the *Gramineae*, comprising the *Panicæ*, *Sessleriaceae*, *Alpinaceae*, *Phalaridaceae*, and *Nardaceae*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLISEOMETER, n. Klien-s-e-o-m-e-tre. Lat., *cliseomtrum* (from κλίσ, inclination, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr. *clisomètre*. Ger. *Klismeometer, Beckenneigungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the angle formed by the axis of a pelvic strait with the vertebral column. Various forms have been devised by Oslander, Ritgen, Kluge, Stein, and others. [A, 31, 301.]

CLISIA (Lat.), n. f. Klien-si-a. Gr. κλίσια. See CLISE.

CLISIE (Fr.), n. Klien-si. See CLISE.

CLISOMETER, n. Klien-s-e-o-m-e-tre. See CLISEOMETER.

CLISMA (Lat.), n. n. Klien-z(kli²s)/ma². More properly written *clisma*. See ENEMA = *C. emollientes*, *C. oleosum*. Or the Lipp Disp. 1794, a preparation made by boiling together 6 parts each of emollient species and water, straining, and adding 2 parts of linseed oil. [B, 95 a, 24.]

CLISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Klien-si²s-si²s. See CLYSSES.

CLISTERATERIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klien-stē-ter-i-a. From κλίστρος closed and τέρας an portentous. A group of the *Brachopoda*, including those with an anal aperture. [L, 121.]

CLISTHEPSANA (Lat.), **CLISTHEPSANI** (Lat.), **CLISTOPETER** (Lat.), n's f., l., and m. Klien-tsest-hep-sa²na²na²-a², -e(a), -o(s)-pe²p(tu²ritar). From κλίστρος, closed, and ἐψάω, a kettle, or pot, to digest. Ger. *Clister*. A closed digesting vessel, such as Papain's digestor. [A, 122.]

CLISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Klien-tse²s. See CLYSSES.

CLITARRHÈNE (Fr.), adj. Klien-a³r-re²n. Having the anthers oscillating or turning (said of flowers). [L, 41 a, 24.]

CLIT-BUR, n. Klien-bur. See CLITUR.

CLITE, n. Klit. 1. The *Galium aparine*. 2. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CLITELLARI, adj. Klien-tel-lar. Pertaining to a clitellum. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1887, p. 543 (L).]

CLITELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Klien-tel-lum(lu²m). From *clitella*, pack-saddles. Syn.: *cingulum*. A thickened zone consisting of a varying number of the rings or segments of the earth-worm. It is of a different color from the rest of the body, is provided with numerous cutaneous glands, is situated at some point between the 23d and 37th rings, and is believed to subserve copulation. [L, 11, 147.]

CLITES, n. Klies. See CLITE.

CLITHE, n. Klithe. See CLITE 2d def.

CLITHEREN, n. Klithe-ren. See CLITE 1st def.

CLITORIA (Lat.), n. f. Klien-or-i²a². Fr., *clitorie, clitorie*. A genus of tropical leguminous twining shrubs, of the tribe *Phaseoleae*. [B, 19, 42, 121 a, 24.] **C. mariana** (Linnaeus). The butterfly-pea; a species found in the southern United States and in India, bearing light-blue flowers. Said to be used for cramps and paralysis. [B, 19, 44 a, 24.] **C. rubiginosa** Persoon. A species the root of which is used internally and locally in Hayti for uterine diseases. [B, 180 a, 24.] **C. spectabilis**, **C. ternatea**. Fr., *clitorie de Ternate*. A species with blue flowers which are used as a dye in Cochinchina. The root equals jalap as a purgative, and is given in powder to children as a safe emetic in croup. It is also a vermifuge. In India the root is used as a diuretic and demulcent, and the seeds are given to children for colic. [A, 479; B, 19, 173 a, 24.] **C. virginiana**. See *C. mariana*.

CLITORICARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Klien-t(klet)-or-i²a²-i²-ka²-si²n(ki²n)-om²a². Gen., *clitoricarcinom*-(is). Carcinoma of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORIDAUNE (Lat.), n. f. Klien-t(klet)-or-i²-da²x²(da²u²x)-e(a). Gen., *clitoridaun*-(es). From κλειτορίς the clitoris, and αἰών, an age. Ger. *Vergrößerung des Kitzers*. Enlargement of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORIDEAN, adj. Klien-t-or-i²d-e²-a²n. Lat., *clitorideus*. Fr., *clitoridien*. Ger., *den Kitzler betreffend*. It., *clitorideo*. Sp., *clitorideo*. Relating to the clitoris. [L, 41.]

CLITORIDECTOMY, n. Klien-t-or-i²de²ctomi². Lat., *clitoridectomia* (from κλειτορίς, the clitoris, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Fr., *clitoridectomie*. Ger., *Clitoridektomie*. The operation of removing the clitoris, either by putting it on the stretch with a hooked forceps and dividing the crura by semilunar lateral incisions, or by means of a ligature, the galvanic cautery, or an écraseur; done for disease of the organ itself, and occasionally formerly very often by I. B. Brown and others for the cure of epilepsy, melancholia, hysteria, and masturbation. [Tanall A, 319.]

CLITORIDERECTOR [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Klien-t(klet)-or-i²-de²-e²-re²kt-or. Gen., *clitoriderector*-(is). See ERECTOR CLITORIS.

CLITORIDIAN, adj. Klien-t-or-i²d-i²-a²n. See CLITORIDEAN.

CLITORIE (Fr.), n. Klien-or-e. See CLITORIA.

CLITORIE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klien-or-i²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *clitorées*. Of De Candolle, a group of leguminous *Papilionaceae*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLITORIS (Lat.), n. f. Klien-klet-or-is. Gen., *clitoris*-(is). Gr., κλειτορίς (from κλειτορίς, to titillate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Klitoris*, *Klitoris*, *weibliches Wurzelspiel*, *weibliche Ruthe*, *Zäpflein*, *Schwanzzinglein*. It., *clitoride*. Sp., *clitoris*. A small erectile organ situated in the vulva, near its anterior commissure; the analogue of the penis, which it resembles in being attached by crura to the ischia and in having a prepuce. In all animals the c. is imperforate, except in the *Lemuridae*, in which it is traversed by the urethra. The c. is present in some birds. [A, 22, 500; L, 13, 115, 343.] See cut under VULVA.

CLITORISM, n. Klien-t-or-i²zm. Lat., *clitorismus*. Fr., *clitorisme* (1st def.), *clitorisme* (2d def.). Ger., *Klitorismus*. 1. Enlargement of the clitoris. 2. The use of an enlarged clitoris (as an intromittent organ) to gratify an unnatural sexual appetite. [L, 41, 50.]

CLITORITIS (Lat.), **CLITORITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Klien-t(klet)-or-i²-it²is, -it²-it²is. Gen., *clitoritidis*, -it²-it²is. Fr., *clitorite*. Ger., *Klitorisentzündung*. From *clitoris* (see also -itis). Inflammation of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORITOMIE (Fr.), n. Klien-or-et-o-me. See CLITORIDECTOMY.

CLITORIUS [Petiv.] (Lat.), n. m. Klien-t-or-i²-u²s(u²s). See CLITORIA.

CLITROPHOBIE (Ger.), n. Klien-ro-fob-e. See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.

CLITS, n. Klien-tse. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505.]

CLIVER, **CLIVERS**, n's. Klien-v²r, -u²rz. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505.] Evergreen cliver. The *Erigeron pteris*. [A, 505.]

CLIVOPRÉSIPHENOÏDALE (Fr.), adj. Klien-o-pra-sfan-o-e-a². Relating to or connected with the clivus Blumenbachii and the presphenoidal region. [Rev. d'anthropol., 1888, p. 98 (L).]

CLOS, Fr., adj. Klo. Closed, said of bivalves in which there is no interval between the closed shells. [A, 189.]

CLOSE, adj. Kloss. Lat., *clausus*. Fr., *clous*. Closed, said of insects, restricted in extent (see *C. fertilization*), intimate, sealed, see *C. sperm.* *C. sciences*, Gerard, *C. science*. The *H. sp.* *matrimonii*. [A, 505; B, 275 a, 24.]

CLOSTED, adj. Klost. Lat., *clausus*. Fr., *clous*, *fermé*. Ger., *geschlossen*. 1. Contracted, shut (said of certain fruits, such as the *Calyptra*, when the gland is enclosed and hidden in the capsule; of the *Calyptra*, in which the involucre is contracted around the base of the flowers; or of the spiral tissue that can not be loosened from the cell wall. [B, 1, 77, 124 a, 24.] 2. Completed (said of an electrical circuit).

CLOSH, n. Klo'sh. Syn.: *fouler*. A disease in the feet of cattle. [A, 505.]

CLOSS, n. Kloss. The *Juncus acutiflorus*. [A, 505.]

CLOSTERIE (Lat.), **CLOSTERINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Klost. Lat., *claustrum*, *claustra*, *claustra*. Ger., *Spindeltheorie*. A group of organisms variously regarded as *Infusoria* and *Algae*. [B, 121, 129.]

CLOSTEROCERA (Duméril) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klo'st. Klost. Ger., *Spindeltheorie*, *Spindel*. From *claustrum*, a spinner, and *keras*, a horn. Fr., *Closterocera*. See *Sphingata*.

CLOSTRE (Fr.), n. Klost. See *Closed BUNDLE* and *PROSENCHYMA*.

CLOSTRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klo'st. Klost. Ger., *Claustridium*. See *AMYLACTER* and *BACILLUS amylobacter*. *C. butyricum*. See *BACILLUS butyricus*. *C. foetidum*. See *BACILLUS foetidus*. *C. of symptomatic charbon*. See *BACILLUS of symptomatic charbon*. *C. polymyxa*. See *BACILLUS polymyxa*.

CLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. See *Closed BUNDLE*.

CLOSTRE, n. Klo'st. Fr., *clôture*, *fermeture*. Ger., *Ver-schliessung*. The act of closing (an opening), of completing (an electrical circuit). *Anodal c.* See under *ANODAL*. *Cathodal c.* Ger., *Kathodenschliessung*. The closure of a galvanic circuit with the cathode placed in relation to a part desired to be affected, such as a muscle or nerve; expressed by the symbol CaCl₂KaCl in German works. KaSe. [B, 24.]

CLOT, n. Klo't. Ger., *Gerinnung*. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *caillot*, *caillon*, *grumeau*. Ger., *Gerinnung*, *Blutkuchen*. It., *grumo*. Sp., *coagulo*, *grumo*. A jelly like mass formed by coagulation, especially of blood. [K.]

CLOT, **CLOTE**, n's. Klo't. klot. The *Nuphar lutea*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *CLOT-burr*. The *Arctium lappa* and the *Xanthum strumarium*. [A, 505; B, 275 a, 24.] *CLOTE-leaf*. See *CLOTE*. *CLOT-burr*. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.] *Spiny clot-burr*. The *Xanthum strumarium*. [B, 19, 275 a, 24.]

CLOTH, n. Klo'th. A-S., *cláth*. Lat., *textum*. Fr., *toile*, *drap*, *tope*. Ger., *Tuch*. It., *tela*. Sp., *paño*. A woven fabric of cotton, linen, wool, or the like.—**Blistering c.** See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.—**Cheese-c.** A loosely woven, thin cotton c., used as a vehicle for antiseptics in surgical dressings. *Vesicating c.* See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.

CLOTHIER'S-BRUSH, n. Klo'th'yr-bru'sh. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [A, 505.]

CLOTS, n. Klo'tz. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CLOTTAGE, n. Klo'taj. See *COAGULATION*. *C. of the ureters*. A surgical procedure "designed to combat profuse and uncontrollable hæmaturia from a kidney crushed by accident or in advanced carcinoma." It consists in removing the clots from the ureter of the damaged kidney by a ureter aspirator, and then nipping the ureter lightly by pressure with the back of the instrument against the opposing finger (placed in the rectum). Time is thus gained for a firm blood-clot to collect in the pelvis of the kidney. [H. Fenwick, "Lancet," Mar. 19, 1887, p. 576 (a, 17).]

CLOTTED, adj. Klo't'ed. Coagulated.

CLOTTY, adj. Klo't'ij. Lat., *grumosus*. Fr., *grumeleux*. Ger., *klaupig*. It., Sp., *grumoso*. More or less completely coagulated.

CLOVE Fr. n. Khr. 1. See *CLAVUS*. 2. A funicle or boil. 3. A name for several agaries. 4. See *STAPHYLOMA*. 5. A small, hard tumor found under the skin of sheep. 6. The clove. [B, 121 a, 24; L, 11, 8.] *C. à porte*. See *CLOPOTE*. *C. aromatique*. The clove. [a, 24.] *C. de Delhi*. See *Delhi boil*.—*C. de Dieu*. The *Sparganium erectum*. [B, 121 a, 24.] *C. de girofle*. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 121, 173 a, 24.] *C. de Nail*. See *C. Phid.* *C. de Scarpa*. A keratinized stylet of lead. [A, 385.] *C. du Scinde*. The phlyctis endémica of Alibert. [A, 385.] *C. de seigle*. See *DROG*. *C's fumants* [Fr. Cod.]. See *CANDELE fumants*. *C. hystérique*. See *CLAVUS hystericus*. *C. matrice*. See *Mother clove*.—*C. para*. The undeveloped fruit of the clove. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CLOUCOURDE (Fr.), n. Klu kurd. The *Pseudonarcissus*. [B, 124 a, 24.]

CLODBERRY, n. Klu's'ud be'r-ij. The *Rubus chamæmorus*. [B, 19, 121, 275 a, 24.]

CLOUDED, adj. Klu's'ud e'd. See *CLOUDY*.

CLOUD-GRASS, n. Klu's'ud-gra's. The genus *Agrestis*. [B, 275 a, 24.]

CLOUDY, adj. Klu's'ud ij. Lat., *nubilus*, *turbatus*. Fr., *nuageux*, *trouble*. Ger., *trübe*. It., *annuvolato*. Sp., *nuboso*. In the form of a cloud (said of precipitates); turbid; lacking clearness of color. See *C. SWELLING*; having colors unequally blended. [B, 19.]

CLOUSEAU (Fr.), **CLOUSERAU** (Fr.), n's. Klu-s, -e'r-o. The *Apocynum campestre*. [B, 121, 173 a, 24.]

CLOUTS, n. Klo'uts. See *CLUTS*.

CLOVE, n. Klov. A-S., *clufe* (2d def.). Ar., *kerunfel*. Gr., *καρυόφυλλον*. See *CARYOPHYLLUM*. Lat., *clava*, *clavus*. Fr., *clou*. For other equivalents. Fr., *grosch*. It., *cod.* 1st def. *C. aromatique*, *clou de girofle* (1st def.), *gousse* (2d def.). Ger., *Gerwurznelken* (1st def.), *Nägelein* (1st def.), *Zehe* (2d def.). It., *garofani* (1st def.), *chiodi di garofani* (1st def.). Sp., *clavos*, *clavos de especia* (1st def.), *diente de ajo* (2d def.). 1. The unexpanded and dried flower bud of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, a strong aromatic stimulant, chiefly used to modify the action of other medicines. See *CARYOPHYLLUM*. 2. One of the bulblets of which the compound bulb of the garlic and similar herbs is made up. [B, 5, 19, 24, 77 a, 24.] *Ambonyia c's.* Fr., *quadrifida*. A species of c. indigenous to the Moluccas. They are heavier, thicker, darker, oilier, and more aromatic than those cultivated elsewhere. [B, 5 a, 24.] *Balsam of cloves*. See *BALSAMUM CARYOPHYLLI*.

Bencoolen c's. A variety imported from Sumatra. [B, 5 (a, 24).] *C-bark*. 1. In England, an erroneous name for the bark of *Cinnamomum cathayanum*. 2. The cortex, seu cassia, *caryophyllata*, derived from some tree of the *Myrtaceæ* in the West Indies, especially from *Dacrydium caryophyllatum*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 a, 24.]

C-berry-tree. The *Myrica Pimenta* (see *B, 38*). *C-cassia*. See *C-bark* (2d def.). *C. gilliflower*. Fr., *clou de girofle*. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B, 19, 121, 275 a, 24.] *C-July-flower*. The *Protopia juliflora*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *C. nutmeg*. The fruit of the *Ravensara* of Sonner the *Agathophyllum* of Meissner. [B, 19, 121, 275 a, 24.] *C-pink*. See *C. gilliflower* and *C-pink*. *C-stalks*. Lat., *festuca seu stipites*, seu *festuca caryophylli* (seu *caryophyllorum*). Fr., *griffes de girofles*. Ger., *Nelkenstiele*. It., *piccioli di garofano*. Sp., *caballos de clavos de especia*. The dried peduncles of the flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, having, in a milder degree, the properties of the flowers themselves. [B, 5 (a, 24).] *C-strip*. In the West Indies, the *Jussiaea repens*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *C-tongue*. An old name for the *Helieborus niger*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *C-tree*. See *EUGENIA caryophyllata*. *C-worts*. Ger., *Nelkenwürze*. A name for many plants having an aromatic c-like odor, such as the gilliflowers, the different species of *Urena*, and various plants of the *Myrtaceæ*; also, specifically, the *Caryophyllaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 180 a, 24.] *Distilled water of cloves*. See *AQUA CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—*Heavy oil of c.* One of the oils obtained by distilling oil of c's with a solution of potash; it darkens with age, has a sp. gr. of 1.079, boils at 243.3° C., and forms soluble and crystallizable salts with alkalis. It contains eugenol. [B, 5 a, 24.] *Infusion of c's*. See *INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI*. *Light oil of c's*. One of the oils, C₁₅H₂₂, into which oil of c's is separable by distillation with potash. It is colorless and has a sp. gr. of 0.918. It is polymeric with pure oil of turpentine. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Mother-c.* Lat., *anthophylli* [Belg. Ph.], *fructus anthophylli* (seu *caryophylli*, seu *caryophylli aromatici*), *mater fructuum*. Fr., *mère des fruits ou des girofles*, *anthoïde*, *anthoïde cloumatrice*. Ger., *Mutternelken*, *Mutternäglein*. The drupe or fruit of the fully developed flower of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. It is larger, darker, and less oily than the ordinary c., and contains caryophyllin; used formerly as a stomachic. [B, 5, 173, 180 a, 24.] *Oil of c's*. Lat., *oleum caryophyllorum æthereum*, *oleum caryophylli* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum caryophyllum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile essentielle de girofle* (ou *volatile de girofles* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Nelkenöl*. It., *olio de garofano*. Sp., *aceite de clavo*. An oil obtained from c's by distillation with water. It is very fluid, clear, and colorless if recently prepared, has the hot aromatic taste of cloves, and is slightly acid. It has a sp. gr. of from 1.034 to 1.061, is very soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in strong acetic acid, contains caryophyllin, and may be separated into two oils of different sp. gr. (see *Heavy oil of c's* and *Light oil of c's*). It is used as a corrigent, as an application to painful dental cavities, and for rendering microscopical preparations transparent. [A, 432; B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Oleosaccharum of c's*. See *Oleosaccharum CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—*Royal c's*. Lat., *caryophyllum regium*. Ger., *Königsnelken*. An imperfectly developed and abnormally constituted c. of small size, formerly held in great repute as a tonic in dyspepsia. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Tincture of c's*. See *TINCTURA CARYOPHYLLORUM*. *Wild c-tree*. The *Eugenia (Pimenta) acris*. [B, 19, 275 a, 24.]

CLOVE HITCH, n. Klov'hi'ch. A noose-knot made by forming two loops, one following close upon the other, in a cord, tape, or the like, and bringing them opposite each other, keeping the free end of each loop toward the other loop; used for forming extension of a limb in reducing dislocations, because it does not slip when traction is made in any direction, also for fastening a succession of objects to one string, as in the "kite-tail tampon."



THE CLOVE HITCH.

CLOVEN, adj. Klov'e'n. See *CLEFT* (adj.).

CLOVER, n. Klov'v'r. A-S., *clæfer*. See *TRIFOLIUM*.—*Aisike c.* The *Trifolium latifolium*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *American bush-c.* The genus *Lonicera*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Bastard c.* See *Albica c.* *Bersin c.* The *Trifolium chamaecristum*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Bird's-foot c.* The *Lotus corniculatus*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Bladder-podded c.* The *Trifolium spumosum*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Boccone's c.* The *Trifolium buccinum*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Bokhara c.* The *Melilotus vulgaris* of Willdow. [B, 19, a, 125 a, 24.] *Broad c.* See *Purple c.* *Brown c.* The *Trifolium pratense*. [B, 275 a, 24.]—*Buffalo c.* The *Trifolium repens*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Bush c.* In America, the *Lespedeza*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] *Cabul c.* See *Bokhara c.* *Calvary c.* The *Medicago sativa*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Canadian bush-c.* The *Hedysarum canadense*. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Carolina c.* The *Trifolium carolinianum* of Michaux. [B, 275 a, 24.] *Cat's-c.* See *Bird's-foot c.*—*C-grass*. See *Red c.*—*C-trefoil*.

See *Perennial c.* Clustered c. The *Trifolium glomeratum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Common c. The *Trifolium pratense* and the *Trifolium repens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Cow-c. The *Trifolium medium* and the *Trifolium pratense*. [A. 505.] Crimson c. The *Trifolium incarnatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Cuckoo's c. The *Cratichneumon solitarius*. [A. 505.] Dutch c. See *White c.* Egyptian c. The *Trifolium alexandrinum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Golden c. The *Trifolium agrarium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Gowk's c. See *Cuckoo's c.* Hare's-foot c. The *Trifolium arvense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Hart's c. The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Heart-c. The *Medicago maculata*. [A. 505.] Hop-c. The *Trifolium procumbens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Horned c. [Turner]. The *Medicago lupulina* or the *Medicago falcata*. [A. 505.] Japan c. The *Lespedeza striata*. [A. 24.] King's c. See *Hart's c.* Knotted c. Lesser c. See *Hop-c.* Maltese c. The *Hedysarum corymbosum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Marsh-c. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [A. 505.] May-c. The *Trifolium subterraneum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Meadow-c. See *Red c.* Oval-headed c. The *Trifolium alpestre*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Perennial c. The *Trifolium medium*. [L. 73.] Pin-c. The *Erodium cicutarium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Plaster-c. Plaster-c. See *Hart's c.* Prairie-c. The genus *Psilostemon*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] Purple c., Red c. The *Trifolium pratense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Reversed c. The *Trifolium resupinatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Rough c. The *Trifolium scabrum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Running Buffalo c. The *Trifolium stoloniferum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Saint Mary's c. See *Hart's c.* Sand c. The *Trifolium sagittatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Sea-egg c. See *Gilbert's c.* Seaside c. The *Trifolium maritimum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Slender c. The *Trifolium filiforme*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Snail c. The genus *Medicago*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Sooty c. The *Hedysarum corymbosum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] Souk c. See *Red c.* Sour c. See *Cuckoo's c.* Spotted c. See *Heart-c.* Starry c. The *Trifolium stellatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Stone c. See *Hare's-foot c.* Strawberry c., Strawberry-headed c. The *Trifolium fragiferum*. [A. 505.; B. 275 (a, 24).] Striped-flowered c. The *Trifolium involucreatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Subterranean c. The *Trifolium subterraneum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Sulphur c. The *Trifolium ochroleucum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Sweet c. The genus *Melilotus*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] Thousand-leaved c. The *Achillea millefolium*. [A. 505.] Treacle-c. The *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Trefoil-c. See *Perennial c.* Upright c. The *Trifolium stratum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] White c. The *Trifolium repens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Winter c. The *Mitchella repens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Yellow c. The *Medicago lupulina*, *Trifolium procumbens*, and *Trifolium minus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Yellow suckling c. See *Slender c.* Zig-zag c. The *Trifolium medium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLOVORUBRIN [Hare], n. Klov-o-ru²b/ri²n. A red resin formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oil of cloves; it readily dissolves in alcohol and ether. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

CLOW, n. Klu²u². The *Danthonia caryophyllus*. [A. 505.]

CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, n. Klu²u²uz-a²l²hel. The *Stachys palustris*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S LUNGWORT, n. Klu²u²uz-lu²n²g²wu²rt. The *Verbascom thapsus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S MUSTARD, n. Klu²u²uz-mu²st²u²rd. Ger., *Bauernsenf*. The *Iberis amara*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S TREACLE, n. Klu²u²uz-tre²a²kl. The *Allium sativum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S WOUNDWORT, n. Klu²u²uz-wund²wu²rt. See *CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL*.

CLUB, n. Klu²b. Fr., *massue*. A thick, rounded stick of wood, usually tapering. [L. 56.] **-C-foot**. See the major list and **TALIPES**. **-C-gourd**. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B. 85.] **-C-grass**. The genera *Cynagrophos* and *Scirpus*. [B. 19, 116, 275 (a, 24).] **-C-hand**. See the major list. **-C-moss**. See the major list. **-C-rush**. See the major list. **-C-shaped**. See **CLAVATE**. **-C-weed**. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A. 505.] **-Shepherd's c.** The *Verbascom thapsus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLUBBED, adj. Klu²b²d. Fr., *en massue*. Club-shaped. See **C. FINGERS**.

CLUBBING, n. Klu²b²i²n²g. A disease affecting the main roots of cabbages and sometimes the lateral roots, in which the cells become gorged with nitrogenous matter, and the parts assume a club-shaped appearance. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CLUB-FOOT, n. Klu²b²fu²t². Gr., *κλῦσις* (from *κλῆσις*, crooked; Lat., *talipes, pes contractus*; Fr., *pié bot*; Ger., *Klumpfuss*; It., *pie'de tondo*). Sp., *cilosis*. A congenital distortion of the foot. [E.] See **TALIPES**. **-Heel c.-f.** See **TALIPES calcaneus**.

CLUB-HAND, n. Klu²b²ha²nd². Fr., *main-bote*. Ger., *Klump-hand*. A congenital distortion of the hand. [E.] **-Cubital c.-h.** See *Ulnar c.-h.* **-Cubito-palmar c.-h.** A variety intermediate between ulnar and palmar c.-h. **-Dorsal c.-h.** C.-h. consisting in over-extension. **-Dorso-cubital c.-h.** A variety intermediate between dorsal and ulnar c.-h. **-Dorso-radial c.-h.** A variety intermediate between dorsal and radial c.-h. **-Palmar c.-h.** C.-h. consisting in over-flexion. **-Radial c.-h.** C.-h. with flexion toward the radial aspect. **-Radio-palmar c.-h.** A variety intermediate between radial and palmar c.-h. **-Ulnar c.-h.** Syn.: *cubital c.-h.* C.-h. with flexion toward the ulnar aspect.

CLUSIONE (Lat.), n. f. Klu²b²klub²i²o²ne²na. A genus of the *Dipentemones*. [L. 195.] **C. medicinalis** [Walckenaer]. An American species having vesicating properties. [L. 190.]

CLUB-MOSS, n. Klu²b²mo²ss. The genera *Lycopodium* and *Selaginella*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Alpine c.-m.** The *Lycopodium alpinum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-American dwarf c.-m.** The *Selaginella selaginoides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Common c.-m.** The *Lycopodium complanatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Creep-**

ing c.-m. The *Selaginella apus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Fir c.-m.** The *Lycopodium selago*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Lesser c.-m.** The *Lycopodium selaginoides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-March c.-m.** The *Lycopodium inundatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Savin-leaved c.** The *Lycopodium alpinum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Shining c.** The *Lycopodium lucidulum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Tree c.-m.** The *Selaginella selaginoides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLUB-RUSH, n. Klu²b²ru²sh. The genus *Scirpus*; also the *Typha latifolia*. [B. 19, 34, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **-Bristly c.-r.** The *Scirpus setaceus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Clustered c.-r.** The *Scirpus holoschoenus*. [B. 275.] **-Creeping c.-r.** The *Scirpus palustris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Few-flowered c.-r.** The *Scirpus pauciflorus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Floating c.-r.** The *Scirpus fluitans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Lake c.-r.** The bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Many-stalked c.-r.** The *Scirpus multicaulis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Needle c.-r.** The *Scirpus acicularis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Savi's c.-r.** The *Scirpus Savi*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Seaside c.-r.** The *Scirpus maritimus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Sharp c.-r.** The *Scirpus pungens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Triangular-stemmed c.-r.** The *Scirpus triquetus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Tufted c.-r.** The *Scirpus capitosus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **-Wood c.-r.** The *Scirpus sylvaticus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CLUNES (Lat.), n. f. pl. of *clunis* (q. v.). Klun²ez(e)²s.

CLUNESIA (Vogel) (Lat.), n. f. Klun-ez(e)²s/i²a². From *clunis*, the buttock. Fr., *clunisie*. An old term for phlegmonous inflammation of the buttock, also for neuralgia and inflammation of the rectum. [A. 385; E.]

CLUNIPÉDES, n. pl. Klu²n²i²pedz. From *clunis*, the buttock, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *clunipèdes*. Ger., *Steissfüssler*. A section of brachypterous palmipeds having the feet placed almost at the end of the body, and seeming to walk on the rump. [A. 385; L. 41, 116, 180.]

CLUNIS (Lat.), n. f. Klun²i²s. The buttock. [A. 73.]

CLUPEA (Lat.), n. f. Klu²p(klu²p)²e²a². A genus of the *Clupeidae*, including the herring and the sardine. [B. 180.] **-C. harengus** [Linnaeus]. The herring, formerly regarded as a remedy for coughs. [B. 180.]

CLUPEADE (Lat.), **CLUPEIDE** (Lat.), **CLUPEIDES** (Lat.), **CLUPEIDI** (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., f. pl., and m. pl. Klu²p(klu²p)²e²a²/a²d-e(a²e²), -i²d-e(a²e²), -ez(e)²s, -i(e). From *Clupea*, one of the genera. Fr., *clupéides*, *clupées*, *clupides*, *clupés*, *clupées*. Ger., *Härings*. The herrings; a family of the *Physostomi*. [L. 207, 292.]

CLUPEINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klu²p(klu²p)²e²-i(e)²na². A group of the *Clupeidae*. [L. 280.]

CLUPEOIDE (Lat.), **CLUPEOIDEI** (Lat.), **CLUPEOIDES** (Lat.), **CLUPEOIN** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. Klu²p(klu²p)²e²o(i)²e²-i(e)²de²na², -de²i(e), -ez(e)²s, -i(e)²ne²na²e². Fr., *clupéoides*. See **CLUPEIDE**.

CLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Klu²s(klu²s)²i²a². Fr., *clusie*, *clusier*. Ger., *Clusie*. The balsam-tree, card-leaf-tree, Scotch attorney; of Linnaeus, a genus of plants of the *Guttifera*; the *Clusia* of Lindley, the *Clusieae* of Bentham and Hooker. Many species yield a gum resin called West Indian balsam. [B. 19, 42, 121, 180, 185, 275 (a, 24).] **-C. alba**. Fr., *clusie blanche*. The balsam-fig; a large-flowered species yielding a yellow resin which is used in parts of South America as a vulnerary for horses, and as a purgative. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] **-C. duca**. A Colombia species yielding a resin called *duca*, which, when burned, has a pleasant odor. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **-C. hava**. Ger., *blausgelbe Clusie*. The monkey-apple, wild mango; a large-flowered species found in the West Indies and South America. It yields a balsam known as *hee gum*, because the wild hogs, when wounded, rub the part against the stem of the plant till the sap exudes. [B. 19, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. galactodendron**. According to Desvieux, one of the cow-trees of South America. It is often tapped by hungry travelers. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **-C. grandifolia**. A Surinam species. [B. 19, 185 (a, 24).] **-C. insignis**. A Brazilian species. The flowers and stems yield a resin which, mixed with cacao butter, is used as a salve for sores. [B. 185 (a, 24).] **-C. multiflora**. A species the stem of which yields a resin which is burned in Peru and elsewhere as an incense. [B. 185 (a, 24).] **-C. parviflora**. See *C. alba*. **-C. rosea** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *figuier maudit*, *mille-pieds*. Sp., *clusiera*. The balsam-fig, star-of-night; a species having properties and uses similar to those of the other South American species. [B. 1, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] **-C. venosa** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *clusie veine*, *pal'tivier de montagne*. A species employed in the Antilles as a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CLUSIACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu²s(klu²s)²i²a²e². Fr., *clusiacées*. Fr., *clusiacées*. Of Lindley and others, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, corresponding to the *Guttifera*, comprising the tribes *Clusiaceae*, *Moronebaceae*, *Garcinieae*, *Catophylleae*, and, according to Choisy, the *Quiinaeae*. [B. 19, 42 (a, 24).]

CLUSIACEOUS, adj. Klu²s²i²a²shu²s. Fr., *clusiacé*. Resembling the *Clusia* or belonging to the *Clusiaceae*. [a, 24.]

CLUSIARIE [Reichenbach], (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu²s(klu²s)²i²a². (a²)²ri²e(a²e²). See **CLUSIACEE**.

CLUSIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu²s(klu²s)²i²e²e(a²e²). Fr., *clusiées*. Of Choisy and others, a tribe of the *Guttifera*, embracing *Clusia*, *Verticillaria*, etc.; according to Bentham and Hooker, *Clusia*, *Rougepierre*, *Rougepierre*, *Harcia*, *Philosperma*, *Harcia*, *Clusiella*, *Balboa*, *Chrysoclamys*, and *Tovomita*; according to Bailon, *Clusia*, *Quapoya*, *Havetia*, *Philosperma*, *Clusiella*, *Chrysoclamys*, *Tovomita*, and *Allanblackia*. [B. 12, 19, 42, 180 (a, 24).]

CLUSTER (Fr.), n. Klu²s²e²a². See **CLUSIA**.

CLUSTER, n. Klu²s²tu²st²er. A S. c. Lat., *complanatus, cuneatus*. Fr., *cluster*, *grouppe*, *bouquet*. Ger., *Haube*, *Truhe*. A group of similar objects; in botany, a collection of organs of the same kind in close contact, as a c. of leaves in the primrose, in which the

peduncle proceeds from an axis so shortened as to bring the leaves close together. As applied to inflorescence. See *thyrsus*, *thyrsoid*. *Glossis*, *Cyme*, and *glomerule*. [B. 19, 34, 111, 241.]

CLUSTERED, adj. *Klu'st'erd*. Fr. *en grappe*. Arranged in clusters. [a, 21.]

CLUSTYREWIG (Welsh), n. The *Daphne laureola*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLUTCH, n. *Klu'tch*. In ornithology, the nest complement of eggs. [L. 443.]

CLUTELLE (Fr.), n. *Klu'tel*. See *CLUTIA*.

CLUTIA Martyn. Lat., n. f. *Klu'ti-ku's-shu'ti'a-n*. Fr. *clutia*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, comprising bushes found chiefly in southern Africa. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] *C. cascarilla* Linnaeus. See *Croton cascarilla*. *C. collina*, Fr. *c. d'acollina*. An East Indian species. The bark and the outer rind of the nuts are poisonous. [L. 30; B. 172, 173 (a, 24).] *C. eluteria* Linnaeus. Probably the *Croton eluteria*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. patula*. The *Chastanthus patulus*. [B. 172 (a, 24).] *C. patula et retusa*. See *C. retusa*. *C. spinosa* (Roxburgh). The *Bractea spinosa* of Willdenow. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CLUTS, n. *Klu'ts*. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [A. 505.]

CLUTTERING, n. *Klu't'ur-ing*. Lat., *butiricus tumultus sonorus*. Ger., *Pöllen*, *Brödeln*. Dementia in speech, consisting in the chipping of syllables and words and too rapid speech. [L. 20.]

CLUTYIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli'sh'p'it'i-a*. See *CLUTIA*.

CLUTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli'ti'ti'z'e-a'z'e-a'*. Fr., *cluties*. 1. Of Agardh, a subtribe of the *Hippomaneæ*. 2. Of Baillon, a group of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, series *Jatropece*, consisting of the genus *Clutia*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Buceæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLUZEAU (Fr.), n. *Klu'zo*. See *CLUSSEAU*.

CLY, n. *Kli*. The *Gallium aparine*. [A. 505.]

CLYBATUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kli'b'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gen., *clibat'us*. Gr., *κλυβatus*. 1. Of Philippi, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, comprising one species indigenous to Chili. It is allied to the genus *Trees*, but has a plumose pappus like the *Jungia* species, from which it differs in habit and in having a naked receptacle. 2. An ancient name of the *Parietaria*. [B. 42, 115, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYDASUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli'd'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλυδασος*. Fr., *cludase*. Ger., *cludase*. A wave like splashing of liquids in the stomach, the pleura, etc. [A. 322.]

CLYDON (Lat.), n. m. *Kli'd'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gen., *clyd'os* (-is). Gr., *κλυδων*. Flatulence, fluctuation. [L. 30, 325.]

CLYMA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. An old name for the dross of gold or silver. [A. 325.]

CLYMÉNIENS (Fr.), **CLYMÉNITES** (Fr.), n's pl. *Klem-an-en'*, etc. A family of the *Choropoda*. [L. 41.]

CLYMENOS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli'm'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλυμενος*. An unknown astriged plant, celebrated among the ancients for its medicinal properties. It has been referred to different genera, *Androsacmum*, *Calceola*, etc. Linnaeus thought it was the *Lathyrus clymenum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CLYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kli'm'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλυμενον*. 1. See *CLYMENOS*. 2. Of Pison, the genus *Lathyrus*. 3. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Leguminosæ*, made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Lathyrus*. 4. Of Alefeld, a genus of the tribe *Orchaseæ*. [B. 42, 116, 121 (a, 24).] *C. italicum*. The *Androsacmum officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CLYMENUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli'm'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. See *CLYMENOS*.

CLYPEA [Blume] (Lat.), n. f. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. The genus *Stephania*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYPEACEA [Latreille and Duméril] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clypeacées*. A family of the *Entomotrachea*. [L. 180.]

CLYPEALIS (Lat.), adj. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clypealis*. See *CLYPEATE*.

CLYPEASTRIDA (Lat.), **CLYPEASTRIDÆ** [Pavel] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clypeastrides*, *clypeastridées*. A family of the *Entomotrachea*. [L. 121, 147, 173.]

CLYPEASTRIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. An order of the *Echinoidea*. [L. 353.]

CLYPEASTRIFORM, adj. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Lat., *clypeastriformis*. Fr., *clypeastriforme*. See *CLYPEATE*.

CLYPEASTRINA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. An order of the *Petalostoma*. [L. 121.]

CLYPEATE, **CLYPEIFORM**, adj's. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Lat., *clypeatus*, *clypeiformis*, *clypeatus*. From *clypeus*, a shield. Fr., *clypeate*. Ger., *schildformig*. Shield-shaped. [L. 147.]

CLYPEOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Schildkraut*. 1. Of Burmann, the *Pterocarpus*. 2. Of Krantz, the *Alyssum* and *Biscutella* (in part). 3. Of Necker, the *Adyseton*. 4. Of Linnaeus, a genus of *Cruciferae*, tribe *Isatideæ*. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] *C. fossellina* (Willd.). *C. jonthlaspi* Linnaeus! Fr., *jonthlaspi*. Ger., *Schildkraut*. Buckler mustard; a European species with yellow flowers. It is an antiscorbutic, but is little used. [B. 128, 173 (a, 24).] *C. maritima* Linnaeus. The *Lobularia maritima* of Desfontaines. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CLYPEOLAR, adj. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Lat., *clypeolaris*. (from *clypeolus*, a little shield. Fr., *clypeolus*. Ger., *Schildchen*.) Shaped like a buckler. [L. 180.]

CLYPEOLLE, n. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clypeolle*. In the fr. of certain of *Equisetum*, a shield-shaped scale upon the internal face of which the sporangia are fixed. [B. 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYPOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clypolées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Alysineæ*, comprising *Clypeola*, *Peltaria*, *Ricotia*, and *Redowskia*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CLYPEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli'p'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. 1. See *FORNIX*. 2. A sort of register belonging to the baths of the ancients, so called from its form. It was used to increase or diminish the heat by excluding or letting in the air. 3. The broad visor-like piece which forms the front of the head of most insects. 4. In tortoises, the dorsal portion of the carapace. 5. In birds, the scales which cover portions of the feet. [L. 30, 94 (a, 21), 180, 196.]—*C. posterior*. The supraclypeus; the posterior portion of the c. when it is divided into two portions. [L. 196.]

CLYSANTHION (Lat.), **CLYSANTHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. From *κλύειν*, to administer a clyster, and *ανθιον*, a vessel for drawing up water. See *CLYSOPOMPE*.

CLYSIADÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clysiadées*. A family of the *Cirripedia*. [L. 41, 109.]

CLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gen., *clyseos*. Gr., *κλύσις* (from *κλύειν*, to administer a clyster). Fr., *lavement*. A washing, cleansing, especially by means of an enema. [A. 322.]

CLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gen., *clysmatos* (-is). Gr., *κλυσμα*. See *ENEMA*. (C. ad soporosos affectus. See *CLYSMA ANTIMONIALES*. C. incitans et sedans. C. tonicum. C. tonicum et antispasmodicum. See *ENEMA ANTIMONIALES*.)

CLYSMATIUM (Lat.), **CLYSMATIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλυσματίον*. A small clyster. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

CLYSMIC, adj. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. From *κλύειν*, to wash. Used in or suited for washing or cleansing. [L. 73 (a, 21).]

CLYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλυσμός*. See *CLYSIS* and *ENEMA*.

CLYSOINJECTEUR (Fr.), n. *Klez-o-a'n'zhe'kt-u'r*. A variety of clysoir. [L. 41.]

CLYSOIR (Fr.), n. *Klez-wa'r*. An apparatus for administering enemata, consisting of a long flexible tube funnel-shaped at one end and furnished with a suitable nozzle at the other. [L. 49.]

CLYSOPOMPE (Fr.), n. *Klez-o-pomp*. Ger., *Klystirpumpe*. A clysoir with a continuous-jet syringe attached to it. [L. 41, 57 (a, 21).]

CLYSSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλύσσω*. Fr., *clysse*. Of Paracelsus, that which contains the quintessence of anything, or the reuniting again into one body of various properties of the same thing. Of modern writers, an acid liquid obtained by collecting the vapors arising from the detonation of sulphurous substances. [B. 109, 200 (a, 21).]—*C. mineralis*. See *ANTIMONII clyssus*.

CLYSTER (Lat.), n. m. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gen., *clysteros* (-is). Gr., *κλύστηρ* (from *κλύειν*, to cleanse). Fr., *clystère*. Ger., *Klystier*. It *clustere*. Sp., *clíster*. See *ENEMA*. *Anodynes*. See *ENEMA OPI*. Common c. Domestic c. See *ENEMA CATHARTICUM*. Evacuative c. See *ENEMA PLEURIS*. Fustide c. See *ENEMA ASAFOETIDÆ*. Fuller's febrifuge c. An old enema containing cinchona. [a, 21.] Leube's pancreas c. Ger., *Leube's Pankreas Klystier*. A nutrient enema made of very finely chopped beef and the pancreas of either the ox or the hog (in the proportion of 2 to 1), stirred with hot water into a thin pap. [L. 57 (a, 21).]—Medicated c. See *ENEMA MEDICATUM*. Monster c. A large enema administered with a view to its reaching high in the intestines. [L. 20 (a, 21).]

CLYSTERION (Lat.), **CLYSTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kli's'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κλύστηριον*. 1. A small enema. 2. A small enema syringe. 3. A hospital where the giving of clysters is common. [L. 50.]

CLYSTIER (Ger.), n. *Kli'st'er*. See *CLYSTIER*.

CLYTHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli'th'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. A family of the *Tetramera*. [L. 121.]

CLYTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. Fr., *clytie*. Ger., *Tourne-solpflanze*. The *Croton Tournefortii*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli'th'ku's'p'it'i-a'*. A sub-family of the *Cerambycidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 281.]

CNACOS (Lat.), adj. *Na'kna'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κνακός*, *κνηκός*. Pale-yellow, tawny. [L. 94.]

CNAPHOS (Lat.), n. m. *Na'kna'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κνάφος*. The fuller's teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*). [B. 115 (a, 24).]

CNARETOKN (Dan.), n. The *Ilex aquifolium*.

CNECELEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ne'kna'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κνεκέλειον*. From *κνήκος*, the *Carthamus tinctorius*, and *έλαιον*, oil. Ger., *Safforöl*. A light-yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius*; used for illuminating and culinary purposes in India. [L. 50; B. 172 (a, 24).]

CNECION (Lat.), n. n. *Ne'kna'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κνήκιον*. The *Origanum majorana* or the *Genista tinctoria*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 105.]

CNECOS (Lat.), **CNECUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Ne'kna'p'it'i-a'*. Gr., *κνήκος*. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 115, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

CNEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(kna)/ma³. See CNESMA.

CNEMAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(m)(knam)-a²p(a²p)-o²f²i²s. Gen., *cnemapoophysos* (-is). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *αποφύσις*, an outgrowth. See Cnemal PROCESS.

CNEME (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)/me(na). Gen., *cnemes* (Gr., *κνήμη*). 1. The leg, the calf of the leg, or the tibia. 2. In botany, the portion intervening between two nodes. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.]

CNEMELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nem(knam)-e²l(e²)-fa²nt(e²)-fa²nt(e²)i²s. Gen., *cnemelephtiasos* (-is). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *ελεφαντίας* (see ELEPHANTIASIS). Elephantiasis of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Nem(knam)-e²r(i²)-u²-si²p(-e²)-la(-s). Gen., *cnemerysipelatos* (-is). For derive, see CNEME and Erysipelas. Erysipelas of the leg. [A, 322.]

CNEMIAL, adj. Ne(m²a²). From *κνήμη*, the leg. Pertaining to the leg or the tibia; crural. [L, 343.]

CNEMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²m(knam)-i²d(i²-u²m(u²m)). Dim. of *cnemio* (*κνήμη*), the leg. Fr., *cnemidium*. In birds, the inferior part of the leg, which is destitute of feathers. [L, 30, 41, 50, 343.]

CNEMIDOSTACHYS [Martius] (Lat.), n. m. Ne²m(knam)-i²d(i²-u²m)-ta²ch(i²-u²s). Gen., *cnemidostachyos* (-is). From *κνήμη*, a greave, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. According to Baillon, the *Dactyloctenium* of Swartz; according to Bentham and Hooker, the *Microstachys* a section of *Scaberrima*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **C. chamaelea** Sprengel]. The *Trapa chamaelea*. [B, 190 (a, 24).]

CNEMIPTERIDES [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne²m(knam)-i²p(-e²)-ter(i²-des). From *κνήμη*, a greave, and *πτερος*, a sort of fern. An order of ferns, consisting of the genus *Hymenophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNEMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)/mi²s. Gen., *cnemidos* (-is). Gr., *κνήμις*. A splint for a fractured leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-i(e)-ti²s. Gen., *cnemitidis*. From *κνήμη*, the tibia (see also -itis). Fr., *cnemite*. Gr., *Schienbeinentzündung*. Inflammation of the tibia. [L, 50, 81.]

CNEMODACTYLEUS (Lat.), **CNEMODACTYLUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-da²k(da²k)-i²l(i²)-u²-e(a²e²)-u²s(u²s), -i²l(i²)-u²-e(a²e²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κνημοδάκτυλος* (from *κνήμη*, the tibia, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit). Fr., *cnemodactyle*. Connected with the tibia and the toes; as a n., the extensor digitorum pedis longus (see communis). [L, 41, 94.]

CNEMODOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-do²s(-ta²k(i²)-ch(i²-u²s)). See CNEMIDOSTACHYS.

CNEMILORDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-lo²rd-o²i²s. Gen., *cnemilordosis* (-is). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *λόρδωσις*, a curvature convex in front. A curving forward of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-sko²li²sko²l(i²)-u²s. Gen., *cnemoscoliosis* (-is). From *κνήμη*, the leg, and *σκολιωσις*, obliquity, crookedness. Lateral curvature of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEOREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne(kna)-or(e²-e(a²e²)). Fr., *cneorées*. 1. Of Webb, a suborder of the *Xanthoxylee*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Rutaceae*, consisting of *Cneorum*. 2. Of Link, an order of the *Apetaleae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CNEORON (Lat.), **CNEORUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ne(kna)-or(o²n), -u²m(u²m). Gr., *κνεωρον*, *κνεωρος*. Fr., *camelée*. Ger., *Zeiland*. 1. The *Daphne genkwa*. 2. The widow-wail; of Lindley, a genus of plants belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the *Simarubaceae*, comprising two species of small shrubs indigenous to the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands. [B, 19, 42, 116 (a, 24).] **C. nigrum**. The *Daphne genkwa*. [a, 24.] **C. pulcherrimum** (Ventenat). A Canary Island species. The bark is sometimes sold as a substitute for cinchona. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **C. tricoctum**. Fr., *camelée à trois coques*, *garoupe*, *olivier naïf*, *petit olivier*. Ger., *gemeiner Zeiland*. The smooth widow-wail, spurge-olive; a species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. The leaves and sap are purgative. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CNESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nes(knas)/i²s. Gen., *cnesis* (-is). Gr., *κνήσις* (from *κνάν*, to scratch). Itching. [G.]

CNESMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne²z(knas)/ma³. Gen., *cnesis* (-is). Gr., *κνήσμα*. Fr., *cnésie*. 1. An abrasion. 2. Itching. [A, 322; L, 41.]

CNESMODES (Lat.), adj. Ne²z(knas)-mo²e²zi²s. Gr., *κνημοδής* (from *κνήμη*, see CNESMA), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Affected with or causing itching. [L, 50.]

CNESMONA (Lat.), **CNEMONE** (Lat.), n's f. Ne²z(knas)-mo²a(-a), -e(a). Gr., *κνημονή*. 1. A tickling, itching, the itch. [A, 322, 347.] 2. Of Blume, a genus of *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonaceae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **C. javanica**. A climbing species of *C.* (24 def.), with flowers in clusters. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CNEMOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. Ne²z(knas)-mo(mo²)-pom²pho²lyx(-is). Gen., *cnemopompholyxos* (-is). From *κνήμη*, an itching, and *πομφόλη*, a bleb. Pompholyx with itching. [A, 322.]

CNEMOS (Lat.), **CNEMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ne²z(knas)/mo²a(-mu²mu²s). Gr., *κνημός*. 1. Itching. 2. An abrasion. [A, 325.] **C. nocturnus** [Fuchs]. Itching caused by heat. [G.] **C. vulgaris**. An itching eruption occurring at night and accompanied by wheals. [G.] Cf. ERYTEMATIS.

CNESTER (Lat.), n. m. Ne²st(knast)/u²r(ar). Gen., *cnester'os* (-is). Gr., *κνηστήρ*. A scraping knife. [A, 387; L, 50.]

CNESTIDEA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne²st(knast)-i²d(i²-e(a²e²)). Fr., *cnestides*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Connaraceae*, comprising *Manotia*, *Cnestidium*, *Cnestis*, *Trichobolus*, *Tanacetaria*, *Ellipanthus*, and *Troosteykia*. 2. Of H. Baillon, a series of

Connaraceae with a valvate calyx. It includes *Cnestis*, *Cnestidium*, *Tanacetaria*, *Manotia*, and *Trichobolus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CNESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²st(knast)/i²s. Gen., *cnest'os* (-is). Gr., *κνήστις*. 1. See CNESTER. 2. See CNESIS and CNESMUS. 3. Of Jussieu, a genus of *Connaraceae*. The fruit is covered with hairs which are irritating to the skin. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **C. borboniensis** [Rauschel]. **C. glabra** [Lamarek]. Fr., *c. glabre*. A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruits are known as *pois à gratter*, and may be used like *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. madagascariensis** [Rauschel]. **C. polyphylla** [Lamarek]. Fr., *c. à plusieurs feuilles*. A Madagascar species with the same properties as *C. borboniensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CNESTRON (Lat.), **CNESTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ne²st(knast)/ro²n, -ru²m(u²m). Gr., *κνήστρον*. See CNESTER and CNESTRUM.

CNETHMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²th(knath)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *κνηθμός*. See CNESMUS.

CNETHOCAMPA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²th(knath)-o(o²)-ka²m(ka²m)/pa³. A genus of the *Notodontidae*. [L, 353.] **C. processionea**, **C. pityocarpa**. Species the caterpillars of which are irritant. [Pharm. Jour. and Trans., 1872, p. 946 (L).]

CNETIS [Duchesne] (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)/ti²s. See CNESTIS (2d def.).

CNIC (Fr.), n. Knek. The *Cesalpinia bonduc*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNICEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ni²s(knek)/e²-e(a²e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of *Amphigenianthae*, embracing *Cnicus* and *Tetramorphaea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNICELEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni²s(knek)-e²l(e²-e(a²e²)-u²m(u²m)). Gr., *κνικέλειον*. See CNECELEUM.

CNICIN, n. Ni²si²n. Lat., *cnicinum*. Fr., *cnicine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *cinina*. A crystallizable substance, C₁₀H₁₆O₁₀, obtained from *Centaurea benedicta* (*Cnicus benedictus*); bitter, hardly soluble in cold water, more soluble in boiling water, and easily soluble in alcohol; tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic. It is sometimes used in intermittent fevers. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CNICION (Lat.), n. n. Ni²s(knek)/i²-o²n. Gr., *κνίκιον*. The genus *Trifolium*. [L, 94, 97.]

CNICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni(knek)/ku²s(ku²s). Gr., *κνίκος*, *κνήκος*. Fr., *cnique*. Syn.: *Cirsium* [De Candolle] (2d def.). 1. See CNECUS. 2. A Linnean genus of biennial and perennial prickly composite plants, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Cynaroideae*. 3. Of Don, the *Aptolaxis* of De Candolle. 4. Of Gärtner, the genus *Carbenia* (by Gray referred to *Centaurea*). 5. Of Gaudin, a section of the genus *Cirsium*, also the *Onotrophe* of Cassini. [B, 19, 34, 42, 116, 121 (a, 24).] **C. acarna** [Linnaeus, Willdenow]. Ger., *Gelbdornige Wolldistel*. Syn.: *Prenanthes* [Cassini] (see *Carduus* [Linnaeus] seu *Carlina* [Biebstein]), *acarna*, *Carthamus canescens* [Lamarek]. The *ἀκανθα λευκή* of Dioscorides, the yellow plume-thistle; a species growing in dry sunny places in southern Europe, Persia, and the islands of the Mediterranean. The root is aperient and sudorific, but is little used. The seeds were formerly prescribed in convulsions of children. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] **C. anglicus** [Gmelin]. See *C. pratensis*. **C. arvensis. Fr., *c. des champs*, *chardon hémorrhoidal*, *herbe aux varices*. Syn.: *Carduus arvensis*, *Serratula arvensis*. A European species naturalized in the United States, bearing sometimes on its leaves and stems galls made by insects, which are made into amulets and worn as charms against hæmorrhoids. The leaves are edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. atracetylus lutea dicta** [Hort. Lugd. Tournetfort]. The *Carthamus luteus*. [B, 200, 211.] **C. benedictus** [Linnaeus]. See CENTAUREA benedicta. **C. Casabona** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique Casabon*. Syn.: *Carduus Casabona* [Linnaeus] (seu *polyacanthus* [Lamarek]), *Cirsium Casabona* (seu *trispinosum* [Ménch]), *Polyacanthus Casabona* [J. Bauhin], *Lamyra frutescens* [Cassini], *Chama-puce Casabona* [De Candolle]. The fish-bone thistle, the herring-bone thistle. The root, used in decoction, is aperient and sudorific. [B, 173, 214, 275 (a, 24); L, 105.] **C. chama-puce** [Desfontaines]. Syn.: *Stachelina chama-puce* [Sibthorp], *Polystemon mirticum* [Cassini]. A species growing in Crete and the Grecian Archipelago; probably the *χαμαίνενη* of Dioscorides and Pliny. [B, 42, 115, 180.] **C. eriophorus** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique à tête laineuse*, *chardon aux aines*, *chardon porte-soie*, *couronne des frêres*, *pl. d'âne des Parisiens*. Ger., *wollköpfige Kratdistel*. Syn.: *Carduus eriophorus* [Linnaeus], *Cirsium eriophorum* [Scopoli], *Eriodes lanatus* [Cassini]. A species found in southern Europe. It has been thought to be useful in cancer. The leaves were formerly official under the name of *herba cardui eriophorici*. The receptacle is edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. helenioides** [Willdenow]. A variety of *C. heterophyllus*. [B, 214.] **C. heterophyllus** [Willdenow]. Fr., *chardon à feuilles variées*. Syn.: *Carduus heterophyllus* [Linnaeus] (seu *helenioides* [Linnaeus], seu *polymorphus* [Lapeyrouse]), *Cirsium heterophyllum* [De Candolle] (seu *helenioides* [Allioni]). A species found in Europe and Asia. The Tartars extract a yellow dye from the leaves. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. lanatus**. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [a, 24.] **C. lanceolatus**. Fr., *chardon lanceolé*. Syn.: *Carduus lanceolatus* [Linnaeus], *Cirsium lanceolatum* [Scopoli]. The bird-thistle, plume-thistle; a European species. The pappus has been used as a substitute for cotton. [B, 173, 215, 275 (a, 24).] **C. laniflorus**. See *C. lanatus*. **C. marianus**. The *Silphium marianum*. [a, 24.]**

C. oleraceus [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique des prés*, *branc-ursine saurap*. Syn.: *Carduus acantholobus* [Lamarek], *Carduus oleraceus* [Linnaeus], *Cirsium oleraceum* [Moench], *Cirsium canabale* [Moench], *Onotrophe oleracea* [Cassini]. A European species. The leaves are sometimes eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. pratensis** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique des prés*, *langue de bœuf*, *qu'onille des prés*. Syn.: *C. anglicus* [Gmelin], *Carduus anglicus* [Lamarek], *Carduus dissectus* [Hudson], *Carduus heterophyllus* [Lightfoot], *Cirsium anglicum* [De Candolle]. The meadow thistle. The young leaves are eaten in northern Europe in place of cabbage. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. sativus** [C. Bauhin, Parkinson]. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 200.] **C. silvestris**. See CENTAUREA benedicta. **C. silvestris spinosior**

[C. Bauhin]. The *Carlinia vulgaris*. [B, 200.]—**C. tinctorius**, **C. tinctorius**, **C. vulgaris**. [Cris.] The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 211.]—**semen enici**. The achanna of *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 180 a, 21.]

CNIDA (Lat.), n. f. Níknéda². Gr. *κνίδη*. See NEMATOCYST and CNIDIA in the pl. *cnida*, see CNIDIA.

CNIDARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nídknédá² rí² a². Fr. *cnidaires*. [Of Verrill, a class of the *Cabellaria*; of Lamy, see POLYPL. [L.]

CNIDARIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Nídknédá² rí² a² (a²). Gr. *κνιδάρει*. Syn. *Acetoph.* Of Haeckel, a class of the *Cabellaria* (3d def.), equivalent to the *Cabellaria* (1st def.). [L, 228.]

CNIDE (Lat.), n. f. Níkné'de(da). Gen. *cnid'es*. Gr. *κνίδη*. The *Urtica urens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNIDEL EON (Lat.), **CNIDEL EUM** (Lat.), n's n. Nídknédá² rí² a² (a²). Gr. *κνιδέλαιον* (from *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *ἐλαιον*, oil). Fr. *cnidèle*. Gr. *κνιδέλαιον*. An oil expressed from the seed of *κόκκος κνιδίος* the berry of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 115, 180 (a, 24).]

CNIDEPHERA (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² mímá² e² rí² a². From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral. See URTICARIA *ephémere*.

CNIDIAN, adj. Nídknédá² rí² a² n. From *κνίδη*, a city of Caria. Fr. *cnidien*. Pertaining to Carlos or to a system of medicine that flourished there up to the time of Hippocrates, who reproached it with too minute a subdivision of diseases and with restricting the materia medica to milk and purgatives. Its exponents are said, however, to have known the significance of the pleuritic friction sound and to have opened the chest and the kidney for purulent collections. [A, 304.]

CNIDIOS (Lat.), adj. Nídknédá² rí² a² s. See CNIDIUS.

CNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nídknédá² rí² a² m (u⁴m). 1. An old name of *Daphne gnidium*. Cf. GNIDIUM. 2. A genus of *Umbelliferae*, by Bentham and Hooker made a section of the genus *Selinum*. [B, 12, 121 (a, 24).] **C. chinense** [Sprengel]. **C. confertum** [Monch]. **C. Monnierii** [Cassin]. Syn.: *Alhamantia chinensis* [Lamouré], *Laportium chinensis* [Lamarck], *Centa sinensis* [Zuccarini]. See SELINUM *Monnierii*. **C. silaus** [Sprengel]. The *Pentstemon pratensis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. tenuifolium** [Monch]. The *Helosciadium lateriflorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CNIDIUS (Lat.), adj. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s). Of or pertaining to the genus *Cnidium*. [B.]

CNIDOBLAST, n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s. From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *βλαστός*, a shoot. A cell of the ectoderm of certain *Hydra*, continuous with small nerve-cells more deeply seated in the ectoderm, terminating in a cnidocil, and usually, if not always, containing a nematocyst. [L, 300.]

CNIDOCIL, n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s. From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *cilium*, an eye-lash. The filamentous prolongation outward of a cnidoblast. [L, 300.]

CNIDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nídknédá² rí² a² m. Gen. *cnidom'atos* (a²). See URTICARIA.

CNIDOMECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² m e² k'f'lo- (f'lo²)-j'í² r'í² a² s. Fr. *cnidomecephlogioïde*. A form of modified small-pox in which the rash resembles urticaria. [A, 322.]

CNIDOMODES (Lat.), adj. Nídknédá² rí² a² m o² d'ez(as). Resembling urticaria. [L, 50.]

CNIDOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-sid- (u⁴s)-r'í² a² s. From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *ψύδρακον*, a little vesicle. Fr. *cnidopsydrie*. Ger. *nesselausschlagähnliche Wusserkrätze*. Vesicles resembling urticarial lesions. [A, 322.]

CNIDOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-p'í² r'í² a² s. Gen. *cnidopyras*. From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *πύρα*, an altar fire. Ger. *Nesselfieber*. Urticaria with fever. [A, 322.]

CNIDOSCOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-skol' (u⁴s). From *κνίδη*, the nettle, and *σκόλος*, a thorn. Fr. *cnidoscole*. [Of Pohl, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants beset with stings; closely allied to *Jatropha* and *Mimulus*, but distinguished from the former by the absence of petals, and from the latter by having the stamens united at the base. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. neglectus**. The *arradiado* of Brazil.—**C. quinquelobus**. Ger. *fünflappige Brennfaucht*. Syn. *Jatropha urtica* [Linnaeus]. A species but little cultivated on account of the danger of handling it. When one is stung by it, the parts stung swell and sometimes continue swollen, with great pain, for weeks. The seed and its oil and the sap of the plant are purgative. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. stimulan**. Tread softly: a species found in the southern United States, with palmately lobed leaves from four to eight inches long, and covered with spreading hairs that sting acutely. Its tuberous roots are edible. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CNIDOSECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s e² k'f'lo- (f'lo²)-j'í² r'í² a² s. See CNIDOMECPHLOGIOIS.

CNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s). Gen. *cnidos'eos* (-is). Gr. *κνιδώσις* (from *κνίδη*, the nettle). Fr. *cnidose*. Ger. *Patschen mit Nesseln* (1st def.). *Nesselausschlag* (3d def.). It. *cnidiosi*. 1. Urticaria: a stinging sensation as from a nettle. 2. Urticaria, especially when due to external irritation. [A, 322; G, 4, 7, 26, 33.]

CNIPOTES (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-p'í² r'í² a² s. 1. Pruritus with dryness of the skin. [A, 325.] 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

CNIQUE Fr. n. Knek. See CNICUS.

CNIQUIER (Fr.), n. Knek-e-a. The genus *Cæsalpinia*. [A, 385.]

CNISMA (Lat.), n. n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s). Gen. *cnis'matos* (-is). Gr. *κνίσμα*. See CNISMI.

CNISMOREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-m'í² r'í² a² s. See CNISMOREGMIA.

CNISMOS (Lat.), **CNISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-m'í² r'í² a² s. Gr. *κνίσμος*. See CNISMI.

CNISOREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-m'í² r'í² a² s. From *κνίσμα*, the odor of burning fat, and *ἐρευνέσθαι*, to belch up. The eructation of gas smelling like burning fat. [A, 325.]

CNISORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-r'í² a² s. From *κνίσσάν*, to crackle like burning fat, and *ῥώνχος*, a snoring sound. Gr. *κνίσσαντος ῥώνχου*. A crepitant rale. [L, 50, 81.]

CNIZA (Lat.), **CNIZE** (Lat.), n's f. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-ze(za). See CNIDE.

CNOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s)-m. Of Dioscorides, the *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNOP-WORT, n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s). The *Cenchrus nigra*. [A, 505.]

CNOUT-BERRY, n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s). The *Rubus chamaemorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CNYMA (Lat.), n. n. Nídknédá² rí² a² s (u⁴s). Gen. *cnym'atos* (-is). Gr. *κνύμα*. Slight itching. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

COACERVATE, adj. Ko-a² s (u⁴s)-r'í² a² s. Lat. *coacervatus* (from *coacervare*, to heap up). Fr. *aggloméré*. Ger. *zusammengehäuft*. Bunched or clustered (said of pollen masses of certain *Asclepiadaceæ* when the grains are agglomerated, or of flowers forming an ament). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COACERVATION, n. Ko-a² s (u⁴s)-r'í² a² s (u⁴s). Lat. *coacervatio*. The state of being coacervate. [L, 30.]

COACON, n. An ancient preparation of equal parts of litharge and dry resin, the litharge having been previously boiled in oil. [B, 45 (a, 21).]

COACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-a² k(a²k'í²)-tí² (a²)-o. Gen. *coaction'is*. 1. See ANAKSE. 2. An ancient name for a certain disease or cause of disease in beasts. [A, 318, 325.]

COACTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a² k(a²k'í²)-tí² (a²)-o. Coagulated. [A, 318.]

COADNATE, adj. Ko-a² d'nat. Lat. *coadnatus* (from *con*, together, and *adnatus* (see ADNATE)). Fr. *coadné*. In botany, adnate and clustered. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COADUNATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko(ko²)-a² d(a²d)-u⁴n(un)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². Of Linnaeus, an order comprising the genera *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *Liriodendron*, *Uvaria*, *Thea*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COADUNATE, adj. Ko-a² d'nat. Lat. *coadunatus*. See COADUNATE.

COETANEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a² t(a²t)-e² (a²)-a² s (u⁴s)-e² (a²)-s. See COETANEUS.

COAG (Carib), n. The *Mammea americana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAGMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-a² g(a²g)-m'e² (a²)-tí² (a²)-o. Gen. *coagmentation'is*. A joining together. [A, 318.]

COAGMINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a² g(a²g)-m'i² (a²)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-o. Clustered, arranged in groups.

COAGULABILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-b(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². See COAGULABLE.

COAGULABILITY, n. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-b(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². Fr. *coagulabilité*. Ger. *Coagulabilität*, *Gerinnbarkeit*. The capability of being coagulated.

COAGULABLE, adj. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-b(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². Fr. *c.* Ger. *gerinnbar*, *coagulabel*. It. *coagulabile*. Capable of coagulation. [K.]

COAGULANT, adj. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-b(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². Fr. *c.*, *coagulant*. Ger. *gerinnend*, *coagulierend*. Causing, or capable of causing, coagulation; as a n., a substance belonging to a class of drugs formerly supposed to thicken the blood and the other fluids of the body. [L, 43.]

COAGULATED, adj. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-b(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². Fr. *coagulé*. Ger. *geronnen*. Curdled, clotted.

COAGULATEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-b(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². See COAGULANT.

COAGULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-o. Gen. *coagulation'is*. See COAGULATION.—**C. calida**. Coagulation by heat. [A, 325].—**C. frigida**. Coagulation by cold. [A, 325]. **C. per comprehensionem**. The uniform coagulation of a liquid. [Ruland (A, 325).]—**C. per segregationem**. Coagulation in which a portion of a liquid separates in the form of a clot. [A, 325.]

COAGULATION, n. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-o. Fr. *c.* Ger. *Gerinnung*. It. *coagulazione*. Sp. *coagulación*. The conversion of the whole or a part of a liquid into a jelly-like mass; distinguished from mere solidification by the fact that the mass is incapable of restoration to its previous state. It may occur from spontaneous chemical change or by the action of heat, alcohol, acids, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Intravascular c.** See THROMBOSIS.—**Thermic c.** C. produced by heat. [B, 100.]

COAGULIREND (Ger.), adj. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-e². See COAGULANT.

COAGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko²)-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-o. From *con*, together, and *agere*, to derive. Gr. *πηγνῶν, ῥάμμος*. Fr. *c.*, *cailloir*, *grumeau*. Ger. *c.*, *Gerinnene*. It. *Sp.*, *coagulo*. See COAGULANT.—**C. aluminosum**. Alum curd. [L, 102.] See CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

COAJINGURA DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Ko-a² g(a²g)-u⁴l(u⁴l)-a(a²)-tí² (a²)-o. The *Ficus anthelmintica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAKUM, n. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 275 (a, 21).]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like fl (German).

COAT, n. Ko⁹ Gr. χερσίν Lat. *topica* (low Lat., *coltus*)
Fr. *couche* or *couche* O Fr. *code* Ger. *Hülle*, *Haut* A membrane
forming or assisting to form the wall or investment of an organ.

COBALT, n. Ko'ba'lt. Lat., *cobaltum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Kobalt* (from *Kobold*, a goblin supposed to haunt the mines). It., Sp., *cobalto*. 1. A metallic element discovered by Brandt in 1742. It occurs in the form of a combination in the mineral, blende.

tassulum cyanides. Double compounds of c. and potassium with cyanogen. They include: (1) potassic cobaltous cyanide (Ger., *Kaliumkobaltcyanur*, $K_2Co(CN)_8$); (2) potassic cobaltic cyanide, or potassic cobaltic cyanide (Ger., *Kaliumkobaltcyanur*, *Kobaltcyanurkalium*, $K_2Co(CN)_5$). The former occurs as a deep red, deliquescent,

acicular crystals, prepared by dissolving cyanide of c. in a solution of cyanide of potassium and subsequently precipitating with alcohol. The latter is found under the form of soluble yellow crystals derived from the potassic cobaltous cyanide by oxidation. [B. 4 (a, 24).] **C. and potassium nitrite.** Fr. *azotite cou nitrite de c. et de potassium*. Ger. *salpeterminerale Kobaltoxydul*. It. *nitrito di cobalto e di potassio*. Sp. *nitrito de cobalto y de potasio*. 1. Potassic cobaltic nitrite or c. yellow, a bright yellow micro-crystalline powder of the composition $K_2Co_2NO_2 \cdot 12H_2O$, when obtained anhydrous, or, when obtained hydrous, $K_2Co_2NO_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ in varying from 10 to 12. 2. A salt having the composition $2KNO_2 \cdot CoNO_2$. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).] **C. antimonate.** Fr. *antimonate de c.* Ger. *antimonersures Kobaltoxydul*. Cobaltous antimonate; a compound, Co_2SbO_7 , of cobaltous oxide and antimony pentoxide. [B. 2 (a, 24).] **C. arsenate.** Fr. *arsenate de c.* Ger. *arsenersures Kobaltoxydul*. It. *arsenato di cobalto*. Sp. *arsenato de cobalto*. A compound of arsenic acid and c. Several such compounds are known. 1. Normal arsenate of c., $Co_2AsO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, forming violet-colored acicular crystals. It is found native in c. bloom. 2. A basic arsenate, $Co_2AsO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$, which constitutes a pigment called *zaffre*, used for painting on porcelain. 3. A cobaltic arsenate, Ger. *arsenersures Kobaltoryd*, formed, according to Watts, as a brown precipitate by adding potassium arsenate to a solution of cobaltic hydroxide in acetic acid. [B. 2, 3 (a, 24).] **C. arsenide.** Fr. *arsenide de c.* Ger. *Kobaltarsenid*. A compound of arsenic and c. Two such compounds, $CoAs_2$ and $CoAs_3$, are found native as minerals. [B. 3 (a, 24).] **C. bloom.** See *C. arsenate* (1st def.). **C. blue.** See *C. ultramarine*. **C. bromide.** Fr. *bromure de c.* Ger. *Kobaltbromür*. It. *bromuro di cobalto*. Sp. *bromuro de cobalto*. Cobaltous bromide, $CoBr_2$, a substance varying in color from dark red and purple to green, according to the amount of water of crystallization which it contains. [B. 3.] **C. carbonate.** Fr. *carbonate de c.* Ger. *kohlensures Kobaltoxydul*. It. *carbonato di cobalto*. Sp. *carbonato de cobalto*. Cobaltous c.; a substance, $CoCO_3$, forming a bright red micro-crystalline powder. It also occurs combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3; L. 11.] **C. chloride.** Fr. *chlorure de c.* Ger. *Kobaltchlorür*. It. *cloruro di cobalto*. Sp. *cloruro de cobalto*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Two such compounds are known: c. dichloride and c. trichloride. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. crust.** Earthy c. arsenate. [B. 116 (a, 24).] **C. cyanide.** Fr. *cyanure de c.* Ger. *Kobaltcyanür*. It. *cianuro di cobalto*. Cobaltous cyanide, a reddish-brown substance, $Co(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassic cyanide upon a cobaltous salt. [B. 4 (a, 24).] **C. dichloride.** Cobaltous chloride, a substance, $CoCl_2$, uniting with water of crystallization to form hydrated crystals of a rose-color, or, in the anhydrous state, forming blue crystals. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. ferricyanide.** Ger. *Ferridcyankobalt*. It. *ferricianuro di cobalto*. Cobaltous ferricyanide, $Co_3Fe(CN)_6$, a dark brown powder, insoluble in water. [B. 1 (a, 24).] **C. ferrocyanide.** Ger. *Ferrocyankobalt*. It. *ferrocianuro di cobalto*. Cobaltic ferrocyanide, $Co_3Fe(CN)_6$, a pale or yellowish green powder, insoluble in water. [B. 1, 158 (a, 24).] **C. fluoride.** Fr. *fluorure de c.* Cobaltous fluoride, CoF_2 , a substance occurring in rose-colored crystals. [B. 3.] **C. glance.** An ore of c. ($Co_2Fe(AsS)_2$), containing cobalt, sulphur, arsenic, and iron. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. green.** Rinman's green; a compound formed by igniting zinc oxide with c. salts. [B. 77, 158 (a, 24).] **C. hydrate.** Fr. *hydrate de c.* Ger. *Kobaltoxydulhydrat* (1st def.). *Kobaltoxydulhydrat* (2d def.). It. *idrato di cobalto*. Sp. *hidrato de cobalto*. C. hydroxide, a compound of c. and hydroxyl. Two such compounds exist: 1. Cobaltous hydrate, $Co(OH)_2$, a rose-colored substance which becomes brown on exposure to the air. 2. Cobaltic hydrate, $Co_2(OH)_6$, a brownish black substance. [B. 3 (a, 24).] **C. hydroxide.** Fr. *hydroxyde de c.* Ger. *Kobalthydroxyd*. It. *idrossido di cobalto*. Sp. *hidróxido de cobalto*. See *C. hydrate* (1st def.). **C. iodide.** Fr. *iodure de cobalto*. Ger. *Kobaltjodür*. It. *ioduro di cobalto*. Sp. *yoduro de cobalto*. Cobaltous iodide, a substance, CoI_2 , occurring both in the anhydrous state and also combined with 2 and 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3.] **C. monosulphide.** Fr. *monosulfure de c.* Ger. *Kobaltmonosulfür*. It. *monosolfuro di cobalto*. Sp. *monosulfuro de cobalto*. See under *C. sulphide*. **C. monoxide.** Fr. *monoxyde de c.* Ger. *Kobaltoxydul*. It. *monossido di cobalto*. Sp. *monóxido de cobalto*. C. protoxide, cobaltous oxide, CoO ; a strong base, isomorphous with magnesia, affording salts of a fine red tint. It is a gray powder, very soluble in acids; it has been used in medicine. [B. 3, 11, 158 (a, 24).] **C. nitrate.** Fr. *azotate de c.* Ger. *salpetersures Kobaltoxydul*. It. *nitrato di cobalto*. Sp. *nitrate de cobalto*. Cobaltous nitrate, $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, an indistinctly crystalline substance. [B. 3.] **C. oxide.** Fr. *oxyde de c.* Ger. *Kobaltoxyd*, *Kobaltoxydul*. It. *ossido di cobalto*. Sp. *óxido de cobalto*. A compound of c. and oxygen. Several such compounds are known: 1. C. monoxide (q. v.). 2. C. sesquioxide (q. v.). 3. Cobaltous cobaltic oxide (q. v.). 4. Several oxides are formed of intermediate composition between the monoxide and sesquioxide, but they are not well defined. An oxide of cobalt prepared by precipitating c. chloride with potash has been employed in rheumatism. [B. 3, 5, 158 (a, 24).] **C. phosphate.** Fr. *phosphat de c.* Ger. *phosphorsures Kobaltoxydul*. It. *fosfato di cobalto*. Sp. *fosfato de cobalto*. The different phosphates (metaphosphates and pyrophosphates) of c. are violet or rose-colored substances insoluble in water. [B. 3.] **C. protoxide.** Fr. *protoxyde de c.* It. *protossido di cobalto*. Sp. *protóxido de cobalto*. See *C. monoxide*. **C. sesquioxide.** Fr. *sesquioxide de c.* Ger. *Kobaltoxydul*. It. *sesquiossido di cobalto*. Sp. *sesquióxido de cobalto*. Cobaltic oxide; a dark-brown powder, Co_2O_3 , insoluble in water, but dissolving in acids, and yielding the cobaltic salts. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).] **C. silicate.** Fr. *silicat de c.* Ger. *kieselsures Kobaltoxydul*. It. *silicato di cobalto*. Sp. *silicato de cobalto*. A compound of c. and silicic acid. Such a compound occurs in the preparation known as *smalt*, a glass formed by melting cobalt oxide with pure quartz and potassium carbonate. [B. 3, 77 (a, 24).] **C. sulphate.** Fr. *sulfate de c.* Ger. *schwefelsures Kobaltoxydul*

It. *solfato di cobalto*. Sp. *sulfato de cobalto*. Cobaltous sulphate, c. vitriol; a compound of c. and sulphuric acid ($CoSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$), forming red prismatic crystals. It occurs native as bieberite, having a rose-red tint and astringent taste. It may also be obtained combined with 6 and 4 molecules of water of crystallization, and by heating may be procured in the anhydrous state. [B. 3, Dana (a, 24).] **C. sulphide.** Fr. *sulfure de c.* Ger. *Kobalt-sulfid*. It. *solfuro di cobalto*. Sp. *sulfuro de cobalto*. A compound of cobalt and sulphur. Various c. sulphides are known, having the constitution CoS , Co_2S_3 , CoS_2 , and Co_3S_4 . The last, called c. monosulphide, is a black precipitate obtained by adding ammonium sulphide to a solution of a c. salt. [B. 3.] **C. trichloride.** Fr. *trichlorure de c.* Ger. *Kobalttrichlorid*. It. *tricloruro di cobalto*. Sp. *tricloruro de cobalto*. Cobaltic chloride, a compound, Co_2Cl_6 , obtained in solution by dissolving c. sesquioxide in hydrochloric acid. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. ultramarine.** Fr. *bleu de c.* Ger. *Kobaltultramarin*. A blue pigment prepared by drying a mixture of 16 parts of freshly precipitated alumina with 2 parts of c. phosphate or arsenate, and then heating to redness. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. yellow.** Ger. *Kobaltgelb*. See *C. and potassium nitrite* (1st def.). **Cyanure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. cyanide*. **Earthy c.** Black cobalt; an earthy massive oxide of cobalt mixed with oxide of manganese or with oxides of nickel, iron, and copper. [Dana (a, 24).] **Flowers of c.** Ger. *Kobaltblüthe*. Native c. arsenide. [B. 250 (a, 24).] **Fluorure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. fluoride*. **Iodure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. iodide*. **Monosulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monosulphide*. **Monoxide de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monoxide*. **Ointment of c. protoxide.** See *Unguentum oxydi cobalti*. **Onguent de c.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum defensium ceruleum*. **Oxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxide*. **Oxysels de c.** (Fr.). Oxysalts of c. [L. 41.] **Sulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphate*. **Sulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphide*. **Thénard's c.** See *C. ultramarine*. **Tin-white c.** See *Flowers of c.*

COBALTAMINE, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}a^{2}m^{2}en$. Ger. *Kobaltamin*. A compound formed by treating a cobaltous salt with ammonia. [B. 158 (a, 24).]

COBALTATE, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}at$. Fr. c. A salt of cobaltic acid. [L. 41.]

COBALTIC, adj. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}ik$. Lat. *cobalticus*. Fr. *cobaltique*. Belonging to or containing cobalt as a trivalent radicle. [a, 24.] **C. acid.** Lat. *acidum cobalticum*. Fr. *acide cobaltique*. Ger. *Kobaltsäure*. It. Sp. *ácido cobáltico*. An oxide of cobalt of acid character, said to exist in the form of a potassium salt by fusing cobalt monoxide or sesquioxide with potassium hydroxide. Schwarzenberg states that a crystalline salt thus formed consists of $K_2O \cdot 3Co_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. salts.** Fr. *sels cobaltiques*. Ger. *Kobaltsalze*, *Kobaltoxydsalze*. Compounds of c. with another element or radicle in which cobalt is trivalent. In general they have the formula Co_2R_n , where R_n denotes a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B (a, 24).]

COBALTICO-AMMONIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}e-ko-a^{2}m^{2}on-ek$. Containing cobalt and ammonium in the form of a double salt. [L. 41.]

COBALTICO-POTASSIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}e-ko-po-a^{2}s-ek$. Containing cobalt and potassium in the form of a double salt. [L. 41.]

COBALTICYANIDE, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}i^{2}si-a^{2}n^{2}i^{2}id$. A salt of hydrocobalticyanic acid, having in general the formula $R_nCo_2(C_3N_3)_4$, where R_n represents a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

COBALTICYANOGEN, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}i^{2}si-a^{2}n^{2}o^{2}je^{2}n$. The radicle of hydrocobalticyanic acid. [a, 24.]

COBALTIDES, n. pl. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}id^{2}z$. Fr. c. A group of minerals comprising cobalt and its combinations. [L. 41.]

COBALTIFEROUS, adj. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}if^{2}er-u^{2}s$. Lat. *cobaltiferus* (from *cobaltum*, cobalt, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. *cobaltifère*. Containing cobalt. [L. 41.]

COBALTINE, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}en$. Fr. c. A compound, $CoS_2 + CoAs_2 = CoAsS$, of cobalt sulphide and cobalt arsenide, occurring native as one of the chief sources of cobalt, in very brilliant complex crystals of the cubical system. [B. 77, 158; Dana (a, 24).]

COBALTITE, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}it$. See COBALTINE.

COBALTO-NITRITE, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}o-nit^{2}rit$. A salt of cobaltous nitrous acid. See POTASSIUM c.-n.

COBALTO-NITROUS ACID, n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}o-nit^{2}ru^{2}s$. A compound, $Co_2(NO_2)_2H_2$, assumed to exist in a cobalto-nitrite. [J. W. Roosevelt, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 197.]

COBALTOSO-COBALTIC, adj. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}o-so-ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}ik$. Containing cobalt as a bivalent and as a trivalent radicle. [B.] **C.-c. oxide.** A compound, Co_3O_4 , of cobalt monoxide and sesquioxide; according to Frémy, a salifiable base. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]

COBALTOUS, adj. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}u^{2}s$. Fr. *cobaltoux*. Belonging to or containing cobalt as a bivalent substance. [B.] **C. salts.** Fr. *sels cobaltoux*. Ger. *Kobaltsalze*, *Kobaltoxydsalze*. Compounds of cobalt with another element or radicle in which cobalt is bivalent. In general they have the formula CoR'' where R'' denotes a bivalent radicle or its equivalent. [B (a, 24).]

COBALTUM Lat. n. $Ko-ba^{4}lt^{2}u^{2}s$ ($u^{2}m^{2}u^{2}m^{2}u^{2}m^{2}$). 1. Cobalt. 2. A commercial name for one of the ores of arsenic. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. arsenicale**, **C. crystallisatum**. Ores of arsenic. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Unguentum oxydi cobalti**. A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1792, and the Belg. Ph., 1823, made by melting 16 parts of simple cerate, adding 4 parts each of solution of lead subacetate and cobalt protoxide, and stirring continually until cold. [B. 97 (a, 24).]

COBASTOLI, n. An old name for ashes. [L. 94, 132.]

COBBAN, n. A small tree found in Sumatra resembling the peach tree. The fruit quenches thirst and from the kernel an oil is expressed which is used externally as an anodyne. [L. 42, 105.] **Cataplasma of c.** A preparation made by dissolving the gum of the cobban tree in a moderate quantity of oil. Said to be efficacious in pains of the liver and spleen and in gout. [L. 91 (a, 21).]

COBBS, n. Ko-bz. A place in Jefferson County, Georgia, where there is a mineral spring. [L. 105.]

COBE, n. In Malabar, the *Begonia grandis*. [L. 105.]

COBÉACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba'zé. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cobaea*. [L. 24.]

COBEBAS (Port.), n. Ko-ba'ba's. The *Piper cubeba*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

COBERTERAS (Sp.), n. Ko-be'rta'ra's. The *Nymphaea alba* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COBHAM, n. Ko-b'ha'm. A place in Surrey, England, where there are chalybeate springs. [A. 316.]

COBIBELLE (Fr.), n. Ko-be-bel. The *Silene inflata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COBION (Plin.), Lat., n. n. pl. Ko-bi'ón. A plant thought to be the *Euphorbia corollata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COBITIDE (Fr.), adj. Ko-bet-ed. Resembling the genus *Cobitis*; as a n. in the m. pl. c's, a family of abdominal fishes, having as the type the genus *Cobitis*. [L. 41.]

COBITIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-bi'ti'di-ne'na's. A group of the *Cypripedium*. [L. 280.]

COBUT, n. Ko'b'nu't. 1. In the West Indies, the seeds of *Ombuba fraxinea*. 2. In England, an old name for the *Corallus acanthatus*, var. *grandis*. 3. See *ALCERITIS triloba*, Jamaica c. See C's list def.

COBOLT (Fr.), n. Ko-bolt. An old name for cobalt, also for powdered metallic arsenic partially oxidized by exposure to the air. [A. 300 (a, 18); L. 105.]

CO-BO-XIT (Chin.), n. The *Sphaeranthus cochinchinensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COBRA DE CAPELLO (Port.), n. Ko-bra's da ka'p'e'l'lo. Fr., *serpent à lunettes*. Ger., *Brellenschlange*. The cobra, hooded snake, spectacled snake, a venomous reptile of India (the *Naja tripudians*). [L. 91, 105.]

COBRIC ACID, n. Ko'bri'k. A micro-crystalline substance occurring in long needles, obtained by A. W. Blyth from cobra venom, and assumed to contain its poisonous property; since shown to consist of calcium sulphate merely. [R. N. Wolfenden, "Jour. of Physiol." vii, 4, 1886, p. 395 (a, 15).]

COBWEB, n. Ko'b'we'b. Lat., *araneum*. Fr., *toile d'araignée*. Ger., *Spinnweb*. It., *tela di ragno*. Sp., *tela de araña*. The web of the spider (*Aranea*). It has been used as a hæmostatic and as a maza. [B. 5 (a, 18).]

COBWEBBED, **COBWEBBY**, adj's. Ko'b'we'b'd, -we'b'i. Covered with fine, loose hairs resembling a spider's web. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCA, n. Ko'ka's. Also written *caca*. From Peruvian, *khoka*, the tree (i. e., the specially favored one). Lat., c. Fr., c. c. du Pérou. Ger., It., Sp., c. 1. The *Erythroxylon c.* of Lamarck (the *Erythroxylon peruvianum* of Willdenow); the Peruvian c. leaf tree. Several varieties of this tree are found in South America. The leaves (the c. of pharmacists) are tonic and are chewed by the natives to enable them to perform hard labor without excessive fatigue and with a deficient supply of food; also as an aphrodisiac. They furnish cocaine (q. v.). [Vogel (A. 319); W. O. Moore, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Jan. 3, 1885, p. 19.] 2. The *Mesquite* (*Richardsonia scabra*). [B. 153, 185, 255 (a, 24).] **C-bitter** (Ger.). See C's list def.

C-de Levante. Mex. Ph. (Sp.). The *Antiarthra carolinensis*. [A. 47.] **C. del Perú**. Mex. Ph. (Sp.). **C. du Pérou** (Fr.). The *Erythroxylon c.* [A. 447.] **C-kann** (Ger.). The habit of chewing c. leaves. [Vogel (A. 319).] **C-leaf tree**. See C's list def.

C-leaves. Lat., *folia c.* Fr., *feuilles de c.* Ger., *C-blätter*. The leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* [B. 81 (a, 21).] **Extractum c. (Belg. Ph.) (Lat.). Fr., *extrait de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Extract of c.; a preparation made by macerating 1 part of c. leaves for 24 hours with 54 parts of 60 per cent. alcohol and distilling off the alcohol while evaporating to a hard extract. [Belg. Ph.] 2. by macerating 1 part of dried c. leaves in moderately fine powder for 12 hours in a portion of the 6 parts of 60 per cent. alcohol employed, then pouring on the remainder, distilling off the alcohol, and concentrating on the water-bath to the consistency of a soft extract. [Fr. Cod.] [B. 95, 113 (a, 21).] **Extractum coca liquidum**. Fr. Ph. [See *Extractum erythroxylon liquidum*.] **Extrait de c. (Fr.). See *Extractum erythroxylon liquidum*. **Extrait liquide de c. (Fr.). Flüssiges C-extrakt (Ger.). See *Extractum erythroxylon liquidum*. **Folia c. (Lat.). See C's list def.********

Infusum c. (Lat.). See *Infusum de c.* **Mexican c. See C's list def.**

Poudre de c. (Fr. Cod. Fr.). A preparation made by drying c. leaves in an oven at a temperature of about 72° F., pulverizing them in a mortar, and passing the powder through a No. 120 sh. sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Strop de c. (Fr. Cod. Fr.). Symplic.**

Tinctura c. A preparation made by infusing for 6 hours 1 part of c. leaves in 10 parts of boiling distilled water, expressing, allowing to settle, decanting, and adding white sugar in the proportion of 15 parts to 1 part of the liquid, heating rapidly to the boiling point, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Tincture de c. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). **Tinctura c. (Belg. Ph.). A preparation made by macerating in a covered vessel for 10 days 1 part of coarsely powdered leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* in 5 parts of 60 per cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95, 113 (a, 21).] **Tisane de c. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for half an******

hour 1 part of dried c. leaves in 100 parts of boiling distilled water and then expressing. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Vin de c. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). A preparation made by bruising 6 parts of the dried scales of c., macerating them for 10 days in 100 parts of *vin de Grenache*, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Vin Mariani à la c. du Pérou** (Fr.). A wine of c. (3d def.) made by Mariani & Co., of Paris, the leaves being used.—**Wine of c.** 1. See *Vin de c.* 2. A name for a number of proprietary preparations, some of which are made by digesting the leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* in red wine, others by simply dissolving cocaine in wine.**

COCAGNE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka's'n-y'. A dye-cake made from the *Isatis tinctoria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

COCAIN (Ger.), n. Ko-ka's-en'. See COCAINE.—**Benzoësaures C.** See COCAINE benzoate.—**Salzsaures C.** See COCAINE hydrochloride.

COCAINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ka's-i'e/na's. See COCAINE.—**Cocaine benzoate**. See COCAINE benzoate.—**Cocaine hydrochloride** (see hydrochloridum, seu murias). See COCAINE hydrochloride.

COCAINE, n. Ko'ka's-en. Lat., *cocaina*, *cocainum*. Fr., *cocaïne*. Ger., *Cocain*. It., Sp., *cocaína*. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₁NO₄, extracted from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca* (the coca plant). It occurs under the form of colorless, odorless, monoclinic prisms which melt at about 98° F. and dissolve with difficulty in water, but are freely soluble in ether and somewhat soluble in alcohol. It is inflammable, burning with a bright flame, and leaving charcoal. Chemically it acts as a strong monacid base, uniting with acids to form salts. According to Lossen, it has the composition of benzoylmethylcgonine, C₉(CH₃)(C₆H₅CO)H₁₃NO₄. It is a nerve stimulant, and in toxic doses produces nausea, delirium, asphyxia, and fatal collapse. Its action falls chiefly on the cerebrum, though it also influences the spinal cord and nerve-trunks. When it causes death, it acts by paralyzing the respiratory centres. Though it has proved of some use in hysteria and other nervous disorders, its chief value is as a local anæsthetic when applied to mucous surfaces or injected into the part to be affected. In the latter case its action is very brief unless it is prevented from being swept away in the circulation by appliances (such as those devised by J. I. Corning) for confining it. With such special precautions, it has been used successfully in major operations. It is said to have been made to operate through the unbroken skin by means of cataphoresis. Its anæsthetic property was first made known by C. Koller. [W. O. Moore, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Jan. 3, 1885, p. 19; B. 5 (a, 24).]—**C. benzoate**. Lat., *cocaine benzoas*, *cocainum benzoicum*. Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoësaures Cocain*. It., *benzoato di cocaina*. Sp., *benzoato de cocaina*. A compound of c. and benzoic acid, formed by neutralizing a solution of c. with benzoic acid. It is soluble in water and has been recommended as having a more marked and more lasting anæsthetic power than the hydrochloride, and as being less painful when applied to fresh wounds. [A. Bignon, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol." Apr., 1886, p. 269 (B).] **C. chloride**. See C's hydrochloride.—**C. chloroaurate**. Fr., *chloroaurate de cocaine*. It., *cloroaurato di cocaina*. A yellowish precipitate, C₁₇H₂₁NO₄HCl.AuCl₃, formed by the action of gold chloride on an aqueous solution of c. hydrochloride. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**C. citrate**. Fr., *citrate de cocaine*. Ger., *citronensaures Cocain*. A compound, (C₁₇H₂₁NO₄)₂.H₃C₆H₅O₇, of c. and citric acid; employed as an anæsthetic in dental surgery. [B.]—**C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**, **C. muriate**. Lat., *cocainum hydrochloricum* (seu *muraticum*), *cocaine hydrochloras* (Br. Ph.). Fr., *chlorhydrate de cocaine*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcocain*. It., *cloridrato di cocaina*. Sp., *cloridrato de cocaina*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, C₁₇H₂₁NO₄.HCl; a white crystalline granular powder. It is the salt commonly used in medicine. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**C. oleate**. Fr., *oléate de cocaine*. Ger., *Cocainoléat, oleinsaures Cocain*. A compound, (C₁₇H₂₁NO₄).C₁₈H₃₃O₂, of c. and oleic acid; less pronounced and less certain as an anæsthetic than the citrate and the hydrochloride. [B.]—**C. oxalate**. Fr., *oxalate de cocaine*. Ger., *Cocainoxalat*. It., *ossalato di cocaina*. Sp., *oxalato de cocaina*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid. There are two oxalates of c., the neutral oxalate, occurring in the form of aggregated acicular crystals, and the acid oxalate, C₁₇H₂₁NO₄.C₂H₃O₄, also crystalline. [B.] **C. platinohydrochloride**. It., *cloridrato di cocaina*. A salt of c., (C₁₇H₂₁NO₄.HCl)₂PtCl₆, occurring under the form of a flocculent yellowish precipitate, or, when deposited from boiling dilute hydrochloric acid, of lamellar micro-crystals. [Ann. di chim. medico-farmac. e di farmacol., Feb., 1885, p. 126 (B).]—**C. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de cocaine*. Ger., *Cocainsulfat, schwefelsaures Cocain*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, forming a gummy mass. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

COCAINIZATION, n. Ko-ka's-en-i'z-a'shu'n. Fr., *cocainisation*. Ger., *Cocainisierung*. The process of bringing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine. [P. Bruns, "N. Y. Med. Jour." June 27, 1885, p. 736.]

COCAINOMANE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka's-en-o-ma'n. A person affected with cocaineomania. [a, 18.]

COCAINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ka's-inco-ma'ni-a. Fr., *cocainomanie*. From *cocaina*, cocaine, and *mania*, madness. The habitual and excessive use of cocaine. [a, 24.]

COCAINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko-ka's-i'e/nu'm. See COCAINE.—**C. benzoicum**. See COCAINE benzoate.—**C. hydrochloricum**, **C. muraticum**. See COCAINE hydrochloride.

COCALIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ka's-le-a. The *Erythroxylon coca*. [A. 301.]

COCALLERA, n. In Brazil, a decoction of *Croton perdicipes*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCANE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka's-n. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCADO, n. See CACAO.

COCAPUMBA, n. The *Peruvia baccolampa*. [B. 121 a. 24.]
COCARANGE (Fr.), n. Kok'ka'ran-zh. In Champagne, the *Physalis alkekengi*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCARDEAU (Fr.), n. Kok'ka'de. The *Hesperis* with very large double flowers. Also the name of some species of *Malthodes*, especially the *Malthodes tomentosa*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCARDENLECHTE (Ger.), n. Kok'ka'den-leicht-e. See *Hesperis alkekengi*.

COCCASH, n. Kok'ka'sh. The *Eriopon philadelphicus*. [L. 45.]

COCCASSE (Fr.), n. Kok'kas. The *Lactuca sativa*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCATANNIC ACID, n. Kok'ka'tan'nik. Fr., *acide coccatannique*. It, *acide coccatannique*. A variety of tannic acid obtained by Niemann from the leaves of *Erythronium coca*. [B. 5 a. 24.]

COCCATLI, n. In Mexico, the genus *Tapetes*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

C. coztie. In Mexico, the *Tapetes patula*. [L. 195.]

COCAZOHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Tapetes patula*. [L. 194.]

COCCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *coccum* (g. v.). Kok'ka's.

COCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kok'ka-ka(ka')/se(ke)-e(a'-e2). Fr., *coccacées*. Ger., *Kokkaceen*. In Zopf's classification of *Bacteria*, a subdivision of the *Schizomycetes*, consisting of individuals made up of either single cocci or of rows of connected cocci forming filaments. It consists of the single genus *Leuconostoc*. [B.]

COCCAIRE (Fr.), n. Kok'ka-ir. The compound fruit of certain plants, characterized by elastic dehiscence. [A. 385.]

COCCALINIC ACID, n. Kok'ka-li'nik. See MENISPERMIC ACID. [B. 14 (a. 24).]

COCCALON [Dalechamps] (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-lon'ka-lon'. Gr., *κόκκαλον*. The cone of the pine and of allied trees. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCCALOS [Hippocrates] (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-lon'ka-lon'. Gr., *κόκκαλος*. The ovule of the strobiles of *Pinus picea* and other species of pine. [B. 115, 121 a. 24.; L. 94, 95.]

COCCARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-ka(ka')/ri(ri)-u(m) (u'm). Dim. of *κόκκος*, a pill. Fr., *coccariion*. Of Orbasius, a very small pill. [L. 41, 94, 102 (a. 24).]

COCCÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Kok'ka'se. See COCCIDE.

COCCERIN, n. Kok'ka-ser'in. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *κηρός*, wax. A wax, $C_{40}H_{80}O_2$, which forms the coating of the silver cochineal. It is soluble in benzene. [B. 5 (a. 24).]

COCCERYLIC ACID, n. Kok'ka-ri'lik. A white crystalline acid obtained from coccerin by long-continued boiling with alcoholic potash. It melts at about 92° C., and probably has the composition $C_{41}H_{82}O_4$. [C. Liebermann, "Ber. d. chem. Gesellsch.," 1875; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250 a. 17.]

COCCHEA (Lat.), **COCCHEIA** (Lat.), **COCCHIA** (Lat.), n's. n. pl. Kok'ka-cha-a, -a, -a. Kok'ka-cha-a, -a, -a. See COCCIA.

COCCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *coccus* (g. v.). Kok'ka'sike).

COCCIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-a. Gr., *κόκκία*. An old name for little pills. [A. 322.]

COCCIDÆ [Fallen] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2). Fr., *coccides*. Ger., *Schildläuse*. The bark lice; a family of the *Phytophthires*. [L. 196, 353.]

COCCIDIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-i(2)-i(2)-e(a'-e2). Fr., *coccidiens*. A subclass of the *Sporozoa*. [L. 121.]

COCCIDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-si(ki)-i(2)-u(m) (u'm). Fr., *coccide*, *coccidè*. A genus of the *Sporozoa*. [L. 182.]
C. oviforme. 1. A species which has been found in man. It exists in the liver and intestines as an egg-shaped body with granular contents (which are sometimes condensed at one end), and having a micropyle at one end. After passing to the exterior, its contents segregate into 4 oval spores. When in the liver it causes destruction of the epithelium, and ulceration. 2. A genus of the *Oligosporozoa* found in the liver and intestines of man (probably accidentally introduced). [L. 182, 321.]

COCCIFERE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-e(a'-e2). Of Batsch, an order of the *Incompleta*, consisting of the *Tricocceæ*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCCIFEROUS, adj. Lat., *cocciferus* from *κόκκος*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *coccifère*. Ger., *kokkenträgend*. It, *coccifero*. Sp., *coccifero*. 1. Having red spots or specks. 2. Bearing berries, or having cocci (the cochineal insects). 3. Having small round globules or grains. [L. 41, 42; a. 24.]

COCCIGRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-g(ri)-a. Fr., *coccigrie*. 1. A name for several *Empo*, such as the *Physalis* and *Helicella*. 2. The *Physalis alkekengi* of Linnaeus. 3. The *Rhus cotinus*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

COCCIGROLE (Fr.), **COCCIGROLLE** (Fr.), n's. Kok'ka-se-rol. The *Erithrina rubra*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCCIGRUE (Fr.), n. Kok'ka-se-gru. See COCCIGRIA.

COCCINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-a-na. A group of the *Sternoptychidae*. [L. 280.]

COCCIMELES [Bauhin] (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-mel(mal)-e(a'-e2). The *Pinus cymatophylla*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCCIN, n. Kok'ka-sin. From *κόκκος*. See COCCUS and COCCINIA.

COCCINUM (Fr.), n. Kok'ka-sin. See COCCINIA.

COCCINCINA (It.), n. Kot-chen-chen-a. Tonquin cinnamon. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCCINÉE (Fr.), n. Kok'ka-sin. See COCCINIA.

COCCINEA (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2). See COCCINIA.

COCCINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-la. Fr., *coccinelle*. Ger., *Marienkäfer*. A beetle of the *Coccinellidae*. When handled, these insects eject an ill-smelling yellowish liquid from the region of the knee. They have been applied locally to relieve pain. [A. 301; L.] 2. *Cochineal*. [L. 94, 102, 116 a. 24.] 3. *C. quinquepunctata* [Linnéus]. 4. *C. septempunctata*. The lady-bird, lady-bug, lady-cow, golden-bug; an insect which, "bruised upon an aching tooth," was formerly regarded as antidontalgic. [B. 180; L. 105.]—*C. sexpustulata* [De Gurr]. See *C. desper*. *Tinctura coceinellae septempunctata*. Tincture of c. Fr., *tincture de coceinelle*. A preparation of the 19th Ph. 1865, Niemann's Notes and the 18th Ph. 1855, made by macerating from 60 to 80 *coccinellae septempunctata* for 8 days in 1 oz. of concentrated alcohol and expressing; said to be antidontalgic. [B. 95, 119 (a. 24).]

COCCINELLIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-i(2)-e(a'-e2). Fr., *coccinellides*. Ger., *Marienkäfer*. The lady-birds; a family of the *Trimera*, or of the *Pseudotrimeria*, or of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 121, 196, 262.]

COCCINELLIN, n. Kok'ka-si(ki)-lin. See COCCININ.

COCCINEOUS, adj. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-us. Gr., *κόκκινος*. Lat., *coccineus*. Fr., *coccinè*. Ger., *Scharlachfarbig*. Sp., *coccinela*. Of a pure carmine color slightly tinged with yellow. [B. 19, 121 (a. 24).]

COCCINIA [Wight and Arnott] (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-a. Fr., *coccinie*. The *Cephalandra* of Schrader. [B. 42, 121, 275 (a. 24).]—*C. indica*. The *Cephalandra indica*. [a. 24.]

COCCINIC ACID, n. Kok'ka-si(ki)-ik. Fr., *acide coceinique* (ou *coccinonique*). Ger., *Coccinsäure*, *Coccinonsäure*. 1. A fatty acid derived from cochineal. 2. An acid derived from euxanthic acid. [A. 324; B. 2 (a. 24), 38, 93.]

COCCINIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kok'ka-sin-e-a. See COCCIDIDEA.

COCCINIGASTER (Lat.), adj. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-ga'sti-ga'sti'-u(r). From *coccineus* (= *κόκκινος*), scarlet, and *gaster*, the belly. Fr., *coccinigastre*. Ger., *scharlachbauchig*. It, Sp., *coccinigestro*. Having the belly of a deep red, or brilliant bluish-purple. [L. 41.]

COCCINIGLIA (It.), n. Kot-chen-el'ya. Cochineal. [a. 24.]

COCCINILLA (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-i(2)-la. Cochineal. [a. 24.]

COCCININ, n. Kok'ka-si(ki)-in. A substance, $C_{41}H_{82}O_5$, obtained from carminic acid. It forms yellow scales having a greenish tinge. It is insoluble in water, dissolves sparingly in ether, easily in alcohol, and is very soluble in dilute alkalies. [B. 2 (a. 24).]

COCCINONIC ACID, **COCCINONITRIC ACID**, n's. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-nit'ik. Lat., *acidum coccinonicum* (seu *coccinonitricum*). Fr., *acide coccinonique*. Ger., *Coccinonsäure*. See COCCINIC ACID.

COCCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-sin(ken)-u(m)tu(m). See CARMIN.

COCCION (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-si(ki)-o(n). Gr., *κόκκιον* (dim. of *κόκκος*, a berry). Syn.: *siliqua*. An ancient weight equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ gr. [L. 94 (a. 21); a. 24.]

COCCIONELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-e(a'-e2)-la. Cochineal. [B. 180.] *C. mesticia*. Fr., *coccinelle mesticia*. Ger., *teer-Cochenille*, *zahme Cochenille*. Syn.: *grana fina*. A fine variety of cochineal, of a silvery color on the outside and a dark-red within. [B. 180 a. 24.] *C. polonica*. See *Coccus polonicus*. *Grana coccionellæ*. Cochineal. [B. 180 a. 24.] *Tinctura coccionellæ* [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura cocci* (2d def.).—*Tinctura coccionellæ Rademacheri* (Swiss Ph.). A preparation made by macerating 40 parts of cochineal in 150 of distilled water, adding 150 of alcohol, digesting, filtering, and dissolving 1 part of potassium carbonate in the filtrate. [B. 93.]

COCCIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kok'ka-si(ki)-o(o)-spu'rm-(spe'rm)-e(a'-e2). Of Agardh, the second great division of the *Florideæ*, including the tribes *Gigartineæ*, *Dumontiaceæ*, *Spyridiaceæ*, *Deschampsiaceæ*, *Champia*, and *Rhodospiraceæ*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

COCCIS (Fr.), n. Kok'ka-sis. The genus *Ruellia*. *C. grand*. The *Ruellia tuberosa* of Linnaeus. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]—*C. moyen*. The *Ruellia patula*. [B. 173 a. 24.] *C. petit*. The *Ruellia spaldii* of Linnaeus. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

COCCISCIA (Lat.), n. f. Kok'ka-si(ki)-s(i)-a. An ancient name for it is supposed, some species of *Verrucaria*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COCCIX (Lat.), n. m. Kok'ka-si(ki)-x. See COCCYX.

COCCO, n. In Jamaica, a name for many species of the *Aroidæ*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

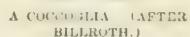
COCCOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kok'ka-ko(ko)-ba(kba)-te(a)-a. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *βακτηριον* (see BACTERIUM). Fr., *cocco-bactéries*. Ger., *Coccobacterien*. Of Billroth (1874), a term for all bacteria, micrococci, bacilli, etc., considered as varying forms of one and the same organism in its different life-phases. [B. 77, 121 (a. 24).] Cf. *Micrococci*.—*C. septica*. The single term under which Billroth includes all cocci, bacilli, or bacteria capable of exciting putrefactive fermentation. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COCCOBALSAMON (Lat.), **COCCOBALSAMUM** (Lat.), n's. n. Kok'ka-ko(ko)-ba(kba)-s(a)-m-on, -u(m)-m. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *δάσμαν*, balsam. See *Morrea* BALSAM.

COCCOBRYON (Lat.), n. n. Kok'ka-ko(ko)-b(ri)-ru(a'-e2). From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *βρυον*, moss. A section of the genus *Piper*. [B. 42, 121 (a. 24).]—*C. capense*. The *Piper capense*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COCCOCARPEÆ (Lat.), **COCCOCARPIDÆ** (Lat.), n's. f. pl. Kok'ka-ko(ko)-ka(rp)-e(a'-e2). From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *coccocarpees*. Of Azadirachta a tribe com-

COCULINIA Dumortier; Lat., n. n. pl. Ko'k ku'z'ku'z'-
n' n' n'. A group comprising the orders *Acrida* and *Urania*. [B,
121 (a, 24).]



COCYGES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'k'si²(ku⁸)-jez(ge²s). 1. Of Slater, a suborder of the *Picariæ*. 2. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Zygodactyli*. [L, 121.]

COCCYGEUS (Lat., adj. and n. m. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ u^2s(u)s$). From *coccyx* (see *COCCYX*). Fr. *coccygien*. Ger. *zum Steisschen gehörend* (adj.). *Steissheimschmerz* (n.). Syn.: *musculus sacro-lumbalis*, *seu triangulatus coccygis* (n.), *ischii* (sacrum) *coccygis* (n.), *quadratus lumborum* (n.). 1. (Adj.) (see *COCCYGEAL*). 2. (N.) a muscle arising from the spine of the ischium and the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament and inserted into the margin of the coccyx and the side of the lower segment of the sacrum. [A, 246, 263, 269, 313; L.] **C. anterior** (Winslow). See *ISCHIO COCCYGEUS*. **C. posterior** (Winslow). See *C.*

COCCYGEARTHRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ o^2x\ a^2r\ thres\ i^2s$. Gen. *coccygearthreses* (n.). From *coccyx* (see *COCCYX*) and *arthrosis*, dislocation. Fr. *coccygearthrose*. Ger. *Ausdrückung des Steissbeins*. Dislocation of the coccyx. [A, 322.]

COCCYGIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. $Ko^2k\ se\ zhe\ a^2n^2$. See *COCCYGEUS*.

COCCYGINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ i^2ge\ ne\ na^2\ e^2i$. A subfamily of the *Cuculidae*. [L, 231.]

COCCYGIO-ANALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ i^2o\ (o^2)\ a\ na^2\ i^2s(u)s$. Fr. *coccygioanal*. Pertaining to the coccyx and to the anus; as a n., see *SPHINCTER ani externus*.

COCCYGIO-PUBIC, adj. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ i^2o\ pu\ bi^2k$. For deriv., see *COCCYX* and *PUBES*. Fr. *coccygio pubien*, *coccy-pubien*. Extending from the coccyx to the symphysis pubis. [A, 385.]

COCCYGOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ go\ go^2\ o^2f$. (ke²f/a²i²a²)² u²s(u)s). From *coccyx* (see *COCCYX*) and *kephale*, the head. Fr. *coccycephale* (Geoffroy St.-Hilaire). Having the place of the head supplied by a formation resembling the cuckoo's beak; as a n., a monster so characterized. [A, 322, 335.]

COCCYGOXYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ go\ go^2\ di^2nu\ du^2n^2$. From *coccyx* (see *COCCYX*) and *odyn*, pain. Fr. *coccygodynie*. Ger. *Coccygodynie*, *Steissheimschmerz*. Chronic pain in the coccyx; a symptom almost peculiar to women who have pelvic disease, but sometimes produced in persons of either sex by injury or disease of the coccyx. The pain is aggravated by pressure, as in sitting, and sometimes radiates to the perineum, the bladder, or the hips. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]

COCCYGOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ go\ go^2\ mo^2r\ fo^2(a^2\ e^2)$. From *coccyx* (see *COCCYX*) and *μορφή*, form. A family of the *Schizognathæ*. [L, 121.]

COCCYGOTOMY, n. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ go\ to^2o\ mi^2$. See *COCCYGECTOMY*.

COCCYMELEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ me\ (ma)\ le^2\ a^2$. Gr. *κοκκυμῆλα*. The plum-tree. [A, 387.]

COCCYMELO (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ me\ (ma)\ lo^2n$. Gr. *κοκκυμῆλον*. An ancient name for the plum. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCYMELOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ me\ (ma)\ lo^2s$. Gr. *κοκκυμῆλος*. See *COCCYMELEA*.

COCCYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ o^2o^2\ di^2nu\ du^2n^2$. From *coccyx* (see *COCCYX*) and *odyn*. See *COCCYGOXYNIA*.

COCCY-PUBIANUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ pu\ bi^2\ pu\ bi^2\ a\ na^2\ i^2s(u)s$. Fr. *coccy pubien*. See *COCCYGIO-PUBIC*.

COCCYX (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2$. Gen. *coccy/gis*. Gr. *κόκκυξ*. Fr., c. Ger., *Kukkuksbein*, *Steissbein*, *Schwanzbein*. It., *coccige*. Sp., *coxis*. Syn.: *os coccygis*. 1. The huckle-bone, knuckle-bone, or whistle-bone; the distal bone of the vertebral column, formed by the coalescence of four rudimentary vertebrae. It is triangular, with its base articulated to the sacrum, to which it generally becomes ankylosed late in life, and with its free extremity curved toward the pubic arch. [A, 43.] 2. In birds, the bones of the tail, considered collectively. 3. A genus of the *Lepidoptera nocturna*. [L, 343.]

COCCYZINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2k\ si^2j\ ku^6g^2\ i^2ze\ ne\ na^2\ e^2i$. A subfamily of the *Cuculidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 47 (L).]

COCE DOLCE (It.), n. $Ko^2cha\ dol^2cha$. The seeds of *Feniculum dulce*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHE (Fr.), n. Kosh. 1. In Champagne, the *Carer*. 2. The *Agaricus procurens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. des Bourbonnais**. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2ko^2ch^2\ e^2a\ a^2$. See *COCHIA*.

COCHEHUT, n. The *Bura orillana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHIELA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2ko^2ch^2\ e^2i\ a^2\ i^2a^2$. See *COCHIA*.

COCHELET (Fr.), n. Kosh. The *Melampyrum pratense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHENE (Fr.), n. Kosh. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COCHENILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kosh. $el^2y^2\ e^2n\ el^2e^2$. Cochineal. [a, 24].—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura cocci* (1st def.).—**Armenische C.** (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Hamuli*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. de Pologne**. The *Coccus polonicus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du chene vert** (Fr.). Syn. *arbutum vermillion*. The commercial name of the berries of *Quercus coccifera* (the *Coccus* of Linnaeus). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Nopal**. See *COCCUS cacti*.—**Cottuisia** (Ger.). *Coccineus* (Fr.). This wild cochineal (Fr.). The *Coccinella mexicana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. noire** (Fr.). See *COCHENILLE nigra*.—**C. silvestre** (Fr.). This wild cochineal [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tinctur** (Fr.). See *Tinctura cocci* (1st and 2d defs.).—**C. végétale** (Fr.). A Brazilian red dye obtained from *Tecoma tinctoria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. vom Ararat** (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Hamuli*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Deutsche C.** (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fausse c.** (Ger.). The *Boacomyces coccifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Feine C.** (Ger.). The *Coccinella mexicana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ordinaire C.** (Ger.). See *C. cacti*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Polsische C.** (Ger.). The *Coccus polo-*

nicus (*Porphyrophora Frischii*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cocci*.—**Wilde C.** (Ger.). See *C. silvestre*.—**Zahne C.** (Ger.). See *COCCINELLA mestica*.

COCHENILLIN, n. $Ko\ che^2n\ i^2l^2n$. See *COCHINILIN*.

COCHERELLE (Fr.), n. Kosh. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHERIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2ko^2ch^2\ e^2a\ i^2a^2$. See *COCHIA*.

COCHESNE (Fr.), n. Kosh. See *COCHENE*.

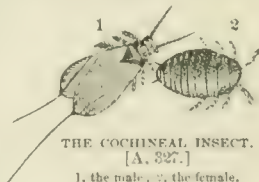
COCHET (Fr.), n. Kosh. 1. The *Taraxacum officinarum*. 2. The *Tragopogon pratensis*. 3. The *Enanthe pimpinelloides*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2ko^2ch^2\ i^2a^2$. Gr., *κόχια*. Fr., *cuchi*. The name of certain purgative pills much used by the Arabians in the time of Rhazes. [A, 322, 325.]—**Pilule cochie cum helleboro**. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of the species of the pilule cochie minoris and powder of black hellebore into a mass with syrup of stoechas. Used as a cathartic in maniacal, hypochondriacal, and nervous cases. [B, 5 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Pilule cochie majores**. A preparation made by mixing together 20 parts of hiera picra, 7 of troches of Albandal, 5 of diargyrium, 10 of the most resinous turpeth, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Pilule cochie minores**. A preparation made by pulverizing and mixing together 8 parts each of aloes lucida, the purest scammony, and the pulp of colocynth, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn, and adding 2 parts of oil of cloves. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COCHIBI, n. In Surinam, the *Justicia laurina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHIDIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2ko^2ch^2\ i^2d\ i^2o^2o^2\ spu^2rm\ spe^2rm\ u^2s(u)s$. Having a lunate or arciform seed. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHINEAL, n. $Koch^2i^2n\ el$. Lat., *coccus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *coccinella* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *coccinella* [Gr. Ph.], *cochenille* [Fr. Cod.], *Kokenille*, *Scharlachwurm*. It., *cocciniglia*. Sp., *cochinilla*, *grana* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried female insect *Coccus cacti*, reared on *Opuntia cochinitifera* and other species of *Opuntia*. C. occurs in circular or oval grains, marked with transverse wrinkles. It has a faint, heavy odor, and colors the saliva intensely red. It consists of a peculiar coloring principle, mixed with animal matter, olein, stearin, fatty acids, and various salts. It is used chiefly to color tinctures, and has no medicinal value. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See *CARMINE acid*.—**Cake c.** An inferior variety, from the Argentine Republic. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. cactus**. A term for several species of *Opuntia*, especially the *Opuntia cochinitifera*. [B, 2, 75 (a, 24).]—**C. fig.** In England, the *Opuntia cochinitifera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. red**. See *CARMINE*.—**C. wax**. A wax obtained from the *Coccus cactus* living on fig-trees in Italy; differing from beeswax only in the proportions of its constituents. It is red-brown, melts at 51° to 52° C., and dissolves but partially in alcohol. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**Compound powder of c.** A preparation authorized by the Am. Pharm. Assoc., containing 1 part each, by weight, of c. alum, and potassium carbonate, and 2 parts of potassium bitartrate. [Drug. Circul. and Chem. Gaz., July, 1880, p. 137 (B).]—**Compound tincture of c.** Of J. F. Hancock, a preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 120 grains of compound powder of c. in 2 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol slightly warmed, and filtering. It imparts a beautiful red color to elixirs and solutions which have no acid properties. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxi (a, 21).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cocci*.—**Wild c.** An inferior variety composed of masses of young insects, inclosed in a white or reddish cotton-like substance. [B, 5 (a, 24).]



THE COCHINEAL INSECT.

1, the male; 2, the female.

COCHINELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko\ chen\ e^2l^2a^2$. See *COCHINEAL*.—**C. germanica**. The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. granilla** (Sp.). The unclean cochineal; the insects when first brushed from the plants. The name is also applied to an inferior kind gathered from uncultivated plants. [B, 77, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. jaspada** (Sp.). The white-grain cochineal insects (known in commerce as *silver grains*), as they appear after having been placed in a cloth and killed by stove heat. It is now said that this is the natural color of the insect before it has laid its eggs. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. negra** (Sp.). Literally, black grain; the cochineal insects rendered black by having been dried upon plates on which Indian corn has been baked. It is asserted, however, that the dark color is that of the insect after the eggs are laid. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. renegrida** (Sp.). The dark-red cochineal. The color is generally thought to be produced by killing the insect in hot water, and thus removing the whitish powder from its exterior. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COCHINILIN, n. $Ko\ chi^2n\ i^2l^2n$. The coloring principle of cochineal, now known as carminic acid. [a, 24.]

COCHINILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). $Ko\ chen\ el^2ya^2$. Cochineal. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COCHINILLA jaspada. See *COCHINILLA jaspada*. **C. renegrida**. See *COCHINILLA renegrida*.

COCHINILLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko\ chen\ el^2i^2f\ e^2r\ u^2s(u)s$. Furnishing the *Coccus cacti* or cochineal. [L, 104 (a, 24).]

COCHINILLIN, n. $Ko\ chi^2n\ i^2l^2n$. See *COCHINILIN*.

COCHITSAPOTL, *COCHIZAPOTL*, n's. In Mexico, a tree supposed to be a species of *Diospyros*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k\ ko^2ch^2\ lo^2a^2$. From *κοχλίας*, a snail with a spiral shell, a spiral. Fr., *limaçon*, *coquille*, *cochle*. Ger., *Schnecke*, *Schneckengebilde*. It., *cochlea*, *chiocciola*. Sp., *co-*

COCKLE, n. Ko-k'l. A. S. *coquel*, *cochl*, *coch*. 1. The *Apocynum* (L. *chous*, *githyis*). [B. 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Cardium edule* (L.). *C. button*, *C. bur*. The *Arctium lappa*, the *Arctium lappa*, and the genus *Xanthium*. [A. 505. B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] *Corn-c.*, *C. weed*. See *C. 1st def.* *White c.*, *The Silene inflata*. [A. 505.]

COCKROACH, n. Ko-k'roch. See *BLATTA orientalis*.

COCKY-BABY, n. Ko-k'ba-bi. The *Arum maculatum*. [A. 505.]

COCHLEARIA (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. Ko-kla-a'ri-a. See *COCHLEARIA*—*C. de Bretaña*. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.

COCHLES (Lat.), n. Ko-k'le-zas. Gen., *cochlis*. From *κοχλῆς*. Having one eye. [L. 50.]

COCLEZ (Fr.), n. Ko-kla. An old name for the *Ascomone hirsuta*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCO, n. Ko-ko. 1. The *Cocos nucifera* and its fruit. In this sense, also spelled *cocua*. 2. A drink of the common people of Paris, made of water and heurice juice. 3. A Peruvian name for the *Mimosa pudica*. 4. See *Cocob*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] 1, 30 (a, 21).—*Beurre de c.* (Fr.). See *Cocob*.—*C. de mer* (Fr.). The fruit of the *Cocos maldivea* (*Lodicea maldivea*) [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. nut*, *C. nut* (Ger.). See *Cocob*.—*C. nutstalsäure* (Ger.). See *Cocob*.—*C. of the Maldives*. See *C. de mer*.—*C. verde*. In Brazil, the *Sapirus mikanioides*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *Huile de c.* (Fr.). See *Cocob*.—*Petit c.* (Fr.). The *Phoradendron jussieu*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCOA, n. Ko-ko. Fr., Sp., *cacao* (1st def.), *coco* (2d def.). Ger., *Cacao* (1st def.), *Cacaos* (2d def.). 1. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*, also known as *cacao* made from them. 2. The fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 19, 116 (a, 24).] *Acorn c.* A preparation made of a 1st def. powdered and freed from fat, to which are added the soluble parts of roasted acorns, a little sugar, and roasted flour. This is mixed with cold water and boiled with constant stirring. Recommended in all forms of diarrhoea in children. [F. W. Elmer, "Australia Med. Gaz.," June, 1886; "Practitioner," Sept., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 16, 1886, p. 418.]—*Brazilian c.* See *GUAYANA*.—*C. nibs*. The crushed seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*. [B. 8 (a, 24).] *C. nut*. See the major list. *C. palm*. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. plum*. The fruit of *Chrysobalanus icaya*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *C. root*. The root of *Coccoloba scolopendrum*, used as an esculent in tropical countries. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] *C. wood*. The *Bopt* (c). [B. 275 (a, 24).]

COCOA-NUT, n. Ko-ko-nut. Fr., It., Sp., *coco*. Ger., *Cocos*. 1. The fruit of *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *Buddha's c.-n.* The *Shorea alata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *C.-n. butter*, *C.-n. oil*. Lat., *oleum cocos*. Ger., Ph., *oleum cocos*. (Russ. Ph.) Fr., *huile de beurre de coco*. Ger., *Cocosöl*, *Cocosöl*. It., *olio di coca*. Sp., *aceite de coco*. The fixed oil obtained by expression or decoction from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*. It is of a fine white color, bland taste, and peculiar odor. At ordinary temperatures it is of the consistency of lard and dissolves readily in alcohol. It consists largely of *cocoin*. [B. 5 (a, 24).] *C.-n. palm*, *C.-n. tree*. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *Double c.-n.* The *Lodicea Scholleraum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Small prickly c.-n.* The *Coccoloba guianensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

COCOE, n. In the West Indies, the *Colocasia esculenta*. [B. 282. (C. Cocoe 1st def.) and *Cocoe* (root).]

COCOE (Lindley) (Lat.), **COCOEINE** (Lat.), **COCOEINE** (L.). n. f. pl. Ko-ko-e'ne. 1. *komene* (c). 2. *ko* (c). 3. *ko* (c). Fr., *cocoeine*. A tribe of palms, comprising the genera *Borassus*, *Desmoncus*, *Isodendron*, *Adonidia*, *Martian*, *Elais*, *Diplazium*, *Coccoloba*, *Martian*, *Scheelea*, *Attalea*, *Jubara*, and *Orbignya*. [B. 12, 170, 245 (a, 24).]

COCOJA, n. In the islands of Banda and Ternate, a species of *Pandanus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCOLAS-PANTAR, COCOLAS-PANTER, n's. The *Rubus cerasus*. [L. 245.]

COCOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ko-la-ta. See *CHOCOLATE*.

COCOLOBS (Lat.), n. f. Kok-ko-l'ob. 1. Of many, a word supposed to designate the Spanish grape. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCOMERO (It.), n. Ko-ko-ma'ro. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B. 88 (a, 21).]

COCON (Fr.), n. Ko-ko-n. See *Cocob*.—*C. de soie*. A silk-worm cocoon. [L. 105.]

COCO-NUT, n. Ko-ko-nut. See *COCOA-NUT*.

COCO-OLEIN, n. Ko-ko-ol'e-in. A medicinal preparation said to be the liquid part of cocoa nut oil; used as a substitute for cod liver oil. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

COCOON, n. Kokon. Fr., *cocoon*. Ger., *Serphingius*, *Puppe*. It., *bozzolo*. Sp., *cavala*. The silken envelope of the larva of certain insects, or the eggs of spiders, certain leeches, etc. [L. 41, 180.]

COCOS (Lat.), n. f. indecl. or gen., *coc'ois*. Ko-ko's. Fr., *cocotier*. Ger., *Cocobaum*. Sp., *coco*, *palma de c.* 1. Of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of *cocoin*, of the palm family. They are tall, graceful trees, the majority of which are indigenous to tropical America. 2. In Venezuela, the *Elais butyracea*. 3. The *Burmannia* of Endlicher. [Doroteo de armas, "Eusayo Med. de Caracas," "Lyon med." Nov. 15, 1885, p. 351 (a, 24).] *C. aculeata* (Jacquin). Fr., *cocotier de Guinée, palmier de Guinée*. See *Acrocomia schottiana*. *C. amara* (Jacquin). Fr., *cocotier amer*. A species in the trunk of which is often found the larva of an insect, eaten in the Antilles under the name of *ver palmiste*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. arenaria* (Gómez). The *Diplazium littorale* of Martius. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. baum* (Ger.). The cocoa nut tree. [B. 24]. *C. butter* (Ger.). See *Cocob*.—*C. butyracea* Linnaeus. Fr., *cocotier du Brésil*. A species the kernels of the fruit of which yield

palm-oil. The fruit, when young, is eaten in Brazil. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. chilensis* Molina. The *Adiantum spectabile*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. coronata* (Martius). Fr., *cocotier de couronne*. A species furnishing an oil which is used by the natives of the province of Bahia to cure insect bites. The pith of the tree is made into an indifferent bread. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. fusiformis* Swartz. The *Adiantum schottiana*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. maldivea*. The *Lodicea Scholleraum*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. nucifera*. Fr., *cocotier, cocotier porte eau, cocotier de l'Inde*. Ger., *echte Kokospalm*. A well known palm supposed to be indigenous to southern Asia, but now found in the tropical regions of both hemispheres and the islands of the Pacific. It thrives best near the sea, attains the height of from 50 to 100 feet, and produces the so-called nuts in bunches of



COCOS NUCIFERA. [A. 327.]

20 or more together. They are of triangular form and, with the outer husk, about a foot long, inclosing a hard shell which, with its contents, is known as the cocoa-nut. Its uses are numerous. The white albumen of the nut serves as food, and the milk as drink. The oil is used in cookery. Its steam is used for making candles, while the clear oil is employed for illuminating purposes. The fibre is made into matting, brushes, brooms, etc. The hard shell is made into cups and domestic utensils. Medicinally, the oil has been found useful in pulmonary diseases, its virtues being similar to those of cod liver oil, while it has the advantage of being more palatable and not producing nausea. In Germany it is used in place of lard in pharmacy, as vegetable substances and ointments keep better prepared with this oil than with lard. It is also used in making soap, but, as it contains free caprylic acid, it is rather unfit for toilet soaps, leaving a rancid odor on the skin. [B. 5, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—*C. nut* (Ger.), *C. oil* (Ger.). See *COCOA-NUT*.—*C. oleacea* (Martius). Fr., *cocotier huileux*. A Brazilian species. The young shoots and interior leaves are edible. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. schizophylla* Martius. Fr., *cocotier schizophylla*. A species the fruit of which is used in ophthalmia. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *Oleum c.* (Ger. Ph.). See *COCOA-NUT* oil.

COCOSTEARIC ACID, n. Ko-ko-ste-a'ri'ik. Fr., *acide cocostearique*. Ger., *Cocostearinsäure*. See *COCINIC ACID*.

COCOSTEARIN, n. Ko-ko-ste-a'ri'in. Lat., *cocostearinum*. Fr., *cocostearine*. Ger., *C.* See *COCININ*.—*C'säure* (Ger.). See *COCINIC ACID*.

COCOSTEARYL, n. Ko-ko-ste-a'ri-in. See *COCININ*.

COCOTIER (Fr.), n. Ko-kot-e-a. 1. The genus *Cocos*. 2. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).] *C. de mer*. The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. de l'Isle Praslin*. The *Lodicea Scholleraum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. de l'Isle de France*. The *Coccoloba butyracea* of Martius. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. des Maldives*, *C. des Seychelles*. The *Lodicea Scholleraum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. du Brésil*. The *Cocos butyracea* of Linnaeus. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. épineux*. The *Cocos aculeata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. huileux*. The *Cocos butyracea*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. pierreux*. The *Cocos lapidea* of Gartner. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. porte-mois*. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

COCOTTE (Fr.), n. Kokot. 1. Edema of the eyelid. 2. Aphthous stomatitis. [A. 385.]

COCOWORT, n. Ko-ko-wu'rt. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [A. 505.]

COCOXIHUITL, n. In Mexico, the genus *Bocconia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCOYULE, n. In Mexico, the *Cocos lapidea* of Gartner. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCQUART (Fr.), n. Ko-ka'r. The *Rosa gallica*. [L. 195.]

COCRETE (Fr.), n. Ko-ko're. The *Rhinanthus* and *Abetonolophus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. des Alpes*. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. glabre*. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*, var. *glaber*, of De Candolle. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

COCRISTE (Fr.), n. Ko-krest. The *Rhinanthus major*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCROOTES, n. pl. In Brazil, the fruit of the *Bactris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COCTANA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Ko-k'ta-nā* a². See COCTANA.
COCTIO (Lat., n. f. *Ko-k'tiō* a². Gen., *coctiō* a². See COCTIO. **C. critica**. The so-called coction of a materies morbi. [A, 322.]
COCTION, n. *Ko-k'shu* a². Gr., *πίψις*. Lat., *coctio* (from *coquere*, to cook). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kochen*, *Kochung*, *Backen*, *Abkochen*, *Verdauung*. It., *cozione*. Sp., *cocción*. 1. The process of boiling or cooking. 2. An old pathological term for a thickening or elaboration of the humors which was held to render them easier of expulsion from the body; also for the formation and accumulation of morbid materials in the system. 3. Of ancient writers, digestion. [B, 300 (a, 21); L, 94.] (**C.** COCTION and DECOCTION.
COCTUS (Lat.), adj. *Ko-k'tu* a² (tu⁴s). Boiled, cooked; of the ancients, subjected to coction (2d def.).
CO-CU, n. The *Cyperus rotundus* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
COCUASSE (Fr.), n. *Ko-ku* a²s. The *Conium maculatum*. [L, 19.]
COCUË (Old Fr.), n. *Ko-ku* a². 1. The *Conium maculatum*. 2. The *Charophyllum silvestre*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Grande c.** The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]
COCUZA (Sp.), n. *Ko-kwe* a²ta². The *Fourcroya gigantea* of Ventenat. [B, 121.]
COCUM-BUTTER, COCUM-OIL, n's. *Ko-ku* a²m. A fatty substance obtained from the *Garcinia morella*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xiv, p. 725 (a, 21).]
COCUSSAU (Fr.), n. *Ko-ku* a²s-o. The *Caltha major*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]
COCUS-WOOD, n. *Ko-ku* a²s wu⁴d. The *Brya ebenus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]
CO-CUT-LON, n. In Cochinchina, the *Lamium garganicum* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
COCYGES (Sundevall) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-si* a²(ku⁴)-jes(ge²s). A cohort of the *Volucres*. [L, 121.]
COCYL, n. *Ko-si* a²l. Fr., *cocyle*. Ger., *C.* See COCININ.—**C. saure** (Ger.). See COCININ.
COCYTA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko-si* a²(ku⁴)/ta². See COCYTUS.
COCYTO, n. In Mandingo, the *Dialium nitidum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
COCYTUS (Lat.), **COCYTUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Ko-si* a²(ku⁴)/ta²s, -tu⁴s(tu⁴s). Gr., *κωκύτης*. Fr., *cocyle*. Lit., lamentation; of Linnæus, the pain of a venomous bite. [A, 322.]
COD, n. *Ko* a²d. Fr., *morue*, *merluque*. Ger., *Kabeljau*. It., *merluzzo*, *baccalà*. Sp., *bacalao*, *abadejo*. The *Gadus morhua*. [L, 207.]—**C. fish**. See **C. fish oil**, **C. liver oil**, **C. oil**. See COD-LIVER OIL. Common c. See **C.**
CODAGAM (Malay), n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
CODAGA PALA (Malay), n. The bark of the *Wrightia dysenterica* of P. Brown the *Hollarrhena dysenterica* of Wallich. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]
CODAGEN (Malay), n. See CODAGAM.
CODAI-PILLOW, n. On the Comorand coast, the genus *Andropogon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODAIRE (Fr.), n. *Ko-da* a²r. The *Lerchea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODALIAN (Welsh), n. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODAMINE, n. *Kod-a* a²m-en. Lat., *codamina*, *codamia*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Codamin*. An opium alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{29}NO_4$, isomeric with laudanin, but readily distinguished from it by turning to a deep green color when treated with ferric chloride or with nitric acid. As obtained from its iodohydrate, it forms beautiful colorless crystals which melt at about 130° C. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. iodohydrate**. A compound of c. and hydriodic acid; a feebly soluble, crystallizable, acid substance. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. oxalate**. Fr., *oxalate de c.* Ger., *oxalsäures Codamin*. A compound of oxalic acid and c. It may be crystallized. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate de codamine*. Ger., *weinsäures Codamin*. A compound of c. and tartaric acid; an acid crystallizable substance. [B, 5 (a, 24).]
CODA-PAIL, n. The *Festuca stratiotes*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODARIUM (Lat.), n. m. *Kod-a* a²/ri²-u⁴m(u⁴m). Gr., *κωδάριον* (dim. of *κώδιον*, a fleece). Fr., *codarion*. Ger., *Wollpelz* (1st def.). 1. A collection of short and soft, and of long and thick, hairs intermingled in the coat of certain mammals. 2. A section of the genus *Dalium*. [B, 185; L, 105.]—**C. acutifolium** [The Candolle]. **C. nitidum** Vahl; **C. obtusifolium** [Afzelius], **C. Solandri** [Vahl]. See *Dalium guineense*.
CODDA (Malay), n. The *Coryphe umbraculifera*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]
CODDAM PULI (Malay), n. The *Cambogia gutta* of Linnæus the *Garcinia gambogia*, seu *morella*, of Desrousseaux. [B, 121, 172, 180 (a, 24).]
CODDA-PANNA (Malay), n. The *Coryphe umbraculifera*. [B, 19 (a, 21).]
CODDED-ARSMART, n. *Ko-d* a²e²d a²r'sma²r't. The *Impatiens codonifera*. [A, 505.]
CODE Fr., n. *Kod*. See CODIX. **C. pharmaceutique**. See CODIX medicamentarius.
CODEATE, n. *Kod-e* a²t. Fr., *codéate*. A salt of codeic acid. [L, 41, 116.]
CODEBO (Malay), n. The genus *Codiam*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODE DEL' ORNAMENTO (It.), n. *Ko-la* de²l' o²rn-a² me²n'to. The *Amuretus caudatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODEGAM (Tamil), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]
CODEIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kod-i* a²(a²)-a². See CODEINE.
CODEIC, adj. *Kod-e* i²k. Of or pertaining to codeine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide codéique*. An acid obtained from codeine. [a, 24.]
CODEINA (Lat.), n. f. *Kod-e* a²(a²)-i(e)-na². See CODEINE.—**Syrupus codeinæ** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *sirap de codéine* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *jirabe de c.* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of codeine 2 parts, in alcohol 20 parts [Belg. Ph.], dilute alcohol [Fr. Cod.] 50 parts, or water 4 to 80 parts, mixed with simple syrup 950 parts [Fr. Cod.], 978 parts [Belg. Ph.], 1,000 parts [Swiss Ph.], or 1,200 parts [Sp. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95.] **Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirap de codéine*.
CODEINE, n. *Kod-e* en. Lat., *codeina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *codeinum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *codeia* (from *κωδία*, a poppy-head). Fr., *codéine* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Codain*. It., Sp., *codeína* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 = C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3)NO_3$, prepared from opium. As the formula indicates, it is the methyl derivative of morphine. It forms whitish, rhombic crystals which have a bitterish taste, are without odor and slightly efflorescent in air. They melt at 150° C. Codeine is generally considered a feeble drug, free from many of the objections to opium, but not so strong. Reports are conflicting as to its effect upon the human economy, some severe cases of poisoning having been published. It is probable that the commercial drug is of varying composition. In France it is used as a calamine. In recent years it has been highly recommended in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and as a remedy for abdominal pain, the advantage alleged being that it can be pushed further than morphine without causing drowsiness or impairing the digestion. [T. L. Brunton, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 9, 1888, p. 1213; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 700.] 2. As a generic term, a class of substitution compounds (alcohols) formed by the combination of morphine with an alcohol radicle (e. g., codeethylene, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_3 \cdot OC_2H_5$). [T. L. Brunton, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 268, p. 143; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," April, 1885, p. 117 (B).]—**C. hydrobromide**. Fr., *bronzhydrate de codéine*. Ger., *Codainhydrobrat*. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot 2HBr + 4H_2O$. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrochloride**. Ger., *salzsäures Codain*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. phosphate**. A compound of c. and phosphoric acid, forming slender four-sided columnar crystals without color, of a bitter taste. According to Frommüller, it acts medicinally like morphine, but is milder. It is soluble in 4 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphate**. Ger., *schwefelsäures Codain*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 5H_2SO_4$. [B, 270 (a, 24).]
CODÉINE (Fr.), n. *Kod-a* en. See CODEINE.—**Sirap de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum codeina*. A preparation made by dissolving 0.20 part of codeine in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and adding 95 of syrup. [B, 113 (a, 21).]
CODENUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kod-e* a²(a²)-i(e)-nu⁴m(nu⁴m). See CODEINE.
CODÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Kod-a* ek. Codeic; resembling or relating to codeine. [B (a, 24).]
CODESELLA (It.), n. *Kod-a* se²l'a². An old term for anthrax. [B, 200; G, 16.]
CODESERU-PAULADO (Malay), n. The *Indigofera anil*. [L, 105.]
CODESO (Sp.), n. *Kod-a* so. The genus *Cytisus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. del pico**. In Teneriffe, the *Adenocarpus frankenodes*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]
CODETHYLIN, n. *Kod-e* th'i²l-en. Morphine ethylate, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_3 \cdot OC_2H_5$. [B (a, 24).] See CODEINE (2d def.).
CODIX (Lat.), n. m. *Kod-i* ex. Gen., *codicis*. A book.—**C. medicamentarius**. A pharmacopœia, especially that of France. [B.]
CODI AVANACOE (Malay), n. The *Tragia chamælea*. [B, 12 (a, 24).]
CODIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kod-i* e²a². Gen., *codi* a²s. Gr., *κωδία*. 1. The genus *Pisonia*. 2. As a n. n. pl., the unripe capsules of the *Papaver officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
CODIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kod-i* e²a²(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). A group of *Algae*, comprising *Codium*, *Flabellaria*, and *Halmédia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODIACUS (Lat.), adj. *Kod-i* e²a²k(a²k)-u⁴s(u⁴s). Pertaining to poppy-heads; codeic. [A, 322.]
CODIÆUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kod-i* e²a²(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, closely allied to *Croton*, but distinguished by having numerous stamens in the male flowers and no petals in the female. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. chrysosticton** [Rumphius]. Ger., *Codiostrotauch*. A species indigenous to southeastern Asia and the Molucca Islands. The bark and roots are used as a remedy for indigestion, colic, etc., and as a sudorific. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. silvestre** [Rumphius]. A species similar to *C. chrysosticton*, indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used as a purge. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. variegatum**. See *C. chrysosticton*.
CODIAMINUM (Lat.), **CODIANUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kod-i* e²a²(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). A compound of c. and hydriodic acid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HI$. Of Pliny, a plant doubtfully referred to *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* and to *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODICE-KARANDEL (Burmese), n. The *Spharanthus amarantoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
CODIE (Fr.), n. *Kod-e*. See CODIA (2d def.).
CODIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kod-i* e²a²(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *codiées*. Ger., *Codiéen*. 1. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Annoniaceæ*. 2. Of Trevisan,

O, no; **O**², not; **O**³, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**, the; **U**², like oo in too; **U**³, blue; **U**³, lull; **U**⁴, full; **U**⁵, urn; **U**⁶, like ü (German).

COELONGATE, adj. Ko-e-lo²n²'gat. From *con*, together and *elongatus*, elongated. Of equal length. [L, 14.]

CELOPHLEBITIS (Lat., n. f. Sel'ko²al' o²phlebitis. Gen., *celophlebitis*. From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *φλέβη*, a vein. Fr., *celophlébite*. Inflammation of the vena cava. [A, 35.]

CELOPHthalmia (Lat., n. f. Sel'ko²al' o²th²tha²l'mi². Gr., *κοινοφθαλμία*. From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *ὄφθαλμος*, the eye. Fr., *celophthalmie*. Ger., *Hohlaugeheit*. Hollowness of the eyes. [L, 50.]

CELOPHthalmus (Lat., adj. Sel'ko²al' o²th²tha²l'mi². Gr., *κοινοφθαλμος*. Hollow-eyed; as a n., a hollow-eyed person. [F.]

CELOPNE (Fr., adj. Sel'op-na. See **CELOPNEUS**; as a n., in the pl., c's, see **CELOPNEATA**.)

CELOPNEUMONATA (Lat.), **CELOPNOA** (Lat.), **CELOPNEA** (Lat.), n's pl. Sel'ko²al' o²p-neu²mon(mo²n)-a(a²)-ta². Gr., *κοινοπνεύμων*. From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *πνεύμων*, a lung, or *πνεύμα*, breath. See **CELOPNEATA**.

CELOPNEUS (Lat., adj. Sel'ko²al' o²p-neu²mo²n-a²u²s. Fr., *celopné*. Ger., *hohlathmig*. Having a pulmonary cavity for a respiratory organ. [L, 41.]

CELOPTERIS (A. Brown) (Lat., n. f. From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *πτερίς*, a feathery fern. The *Cyrtosorus*. [B, 12, a, 24.]

CELOPTYCHID E (Lat., n. f. pl. Sel'ko²al' o²p-ti²ku²chi²e². Gr., *κελοπτερίδης*. A family of the *Dactylogina*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 375, L.]

CELORRHIZOUS, adj. Sel'o²er-riz'u²s. From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *celorrhize*. Hollow-rooted (said of teeth). [L, 41.]

CELORRHYNCOUS, adj. Sel'o²er-rin²ku²u²s. Lat., *celorhynchus* (from *κοίλος*, hollow, and *ρύγχος*, a snout. Fr., *celorhynchos*. Having a forward beak like prolongation of the mouth (said of fishes). [L, 180.]

CELOS (Lat.), adj. Sel'(ko²al')o²s. Gr., *κοίλος*. Hollow or hollowed; as a n., in the n., *celon*, a body cavity. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.]

CELOSCOLOPES (Lat., n. f. pl. Sel'ko²al' o²sko²lo²p-es. Gr., *κελοσκοπέω*. Ger., *Hohlgrubenfische*. An order of the *Cyclopera*. [L, 173.]

CELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'ko²al' o²s'i²s. Gen., *celosios* (-is). From *κοίλος*, hollow. The formation of a lumen or cavity. [Bourne, "Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).] **Endocytic c.** The formation of a cavity within a cell, as in the development of blood capillaries. It is said to be indirect when each individual cell of a cell group becomes metamorphosed to form a common cavity. [Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci., 1884 (J).] **Paracytic c.** The formation of a cavity between or among cells. It is said to be direct when there is a simple invagination of one or more layers of cells, as in the formation of a gastrula; indirect when a mass of cells separate and move toward the periphery, thus leaving a central cavity (e. g., a segmentation cavity). [Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci., 1884 (J).]

CELOSOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel'ko²al' o²so²ma²ta²a²ta². From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr., *celosomes*. Ger., *Celosomen*. Of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the third family of the second tribe of autotistic monsters, characterized by more or less extensive evagination; including the *Aspilosomata*, *Schistosomata*, *Pleurosomata*, etc. [Marchand A, 319.]

CELOSPERM, n. Sel'o²spu²r'm. From *κοίλος*, hollow, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A seed in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach, as in *Coriandrum*. [a, 24.]

CELOSPERMIE (De Candolle) (Lat.), **CELOSPERMIE E** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sel'ko²al' o²so²pu²r'm spe²r'm'e²a²e², e²e² (a²-e²). Fr., *celospermées*. A suborder of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising the tribe *Coriandreae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CELOSPERMIOUS, adj. Sel'o²spu²r'm'u²s. Lat., *celospermus*. Fr., *celospermé*. Ger., *hohlsamig*. Hollow-seeded (i. e., having the seed hemispherical and excavated on the flat side, as in *Coriandrum*). [B, 19, a, 24.]

CELOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel'(ko²al')o²o²stom(sto²m)'i²a². Gr., *κοιλοστομία* (from *κοίλος*, hollow, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *celostomie*. Hollowness (a cavernous character) of the voice. [A, 325; L, 41, 50, 104.]

CELOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Sel'ko²al' o²st'omo²m'u²s'u²s. Fr., *celostome*. Ger., *hohlmündig*, *hohlstemmig*. Hollow-voiced; as a n., one having celostomia. [L, 50.]

CELOSTYLE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel'(ko²al')o²o²stil(stu²l')e²e² (a²-e²). Of Endlicher, the *Spigeliaceae* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CELOTES (Lat.), n. f. Sel'ko²al' o²to²te² (e²z-as). Gen., *celotes* (-is). Gr., *κελότης*. Hollowness; a cavity. [A, 387.]

CELOM (Lat., n. n. Sel'ko²al' u²m'u²m. Gr., *κοίλον*. Ger., *Hohle*. A hollow or cavity. [A, 322, 325; L, 102.] **C. capit.** Ger., *Schädelhöhle*. The vault of the skull. [L, 349.]

CALYARIA—**Cepithelien** (Ger.). Of Haeckel, the endothelial or epithelial cells of the body cavity. [Jena. Ztschr., 1884 (J); L, 140.] **C. oris**. Ger., *Gaumengebilde*, *Kieferhauer*. Gums. The concavity of the palate. [L, 349.]

CELURIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel'(ko²al')u²r(ur)'i²a². An order of the *Dinosauria* or a suborder of the *Theropoda*. [L, 121.]

CELU S (Lat.), adj. Sel'ko²al' u²s'u²s. See **CELOS**.

COEN, n. In Mexico, the *Dactylos palmatolobus*. [A, 447.]

CENADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel'n ko² e²n-a²de²l'ph'u²s. From *κοινός*, common, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *cénadelphe*. A monster consisting of two bodies about equally developed, or which have in common one or more organs indispensable to life. [Gurlt A, 385; L, 19.]

CENADEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²d(a²-e²d)-e²(o²-e²)-itis. Gen., *cénadéite*. From *κοινός*, common, and *αἰδία*, the genitals. Fr., *cénadéite*. Ger., *gemeine Schamenzündung*. General adeitis. [L, 50.]

CENÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²s(a²-e²s)-the(thay'-s'is). Gen., *cenæsthes'is*. From *κοινός*, common, and *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses. Fr., *cenæsthesie*, *cenesthésie*. Ger., *Gemeingefühl*. It., Sp., *cenestesia*. Common sensation or sensibility; also the vague sensation or consciousness of bodily existence which is independent of the evidence of the special senses; according to Axenfeld, the perception of the existence of the various organs of the body and their relations, attention to which is first aroused when any irregularity or interruption of the sensitive currents which proceed from the nervous centres occurs. [A, 385; D, 72; L, 41, 50, 81.]

CENÆSTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²s(a²-e²s)-the(thay'-s'is). Relating to cenæsthesia. [L, 50.]

CENANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n ko² e²n-an-a²n-thi²u²m(-u²m). From *κοινός*, common, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *cenanthé*, *clinanthé*. Ger., *Blüthenkaschen*. 1. The receptacle of a capitulum, or peduncle enlarged at its summit to receive sessile flowers. 2. Of Nees, the cinanthous inflorescence of *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, and *Ambora*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CENECPHLOGIOS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²k-fo²llo²gi²o²s(-i²s). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐκφλόγωσις*, a conflagration. Varioloid. [L, 50.]

CENECTHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²k-thim(thu²m)'-a². Gen., *cenecthym'atos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐκθύμα*, a pustule. General ecthyma. [L, 50.]

CENENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²n-ki²m(ch²u²m)-a². Gen., *cenenchym'atos* (-is). From *κοινός*, common, and *ἐγχυμα*, a pouring in. Fr., *cenenchyme*. Ger., *Cenenchym*. A calcareous or horny tissue which, in the compound coralla, unites the corallites into one colony. [L, 121.]

CENENCHYMAL, adj. Sel'n-e²n-ki²m-a²l. Relating to the cenenchyma. [L, 121.]

CENERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²r-i²(u²)-si²p'(-e²l-a²s). Gen., *cenerysipel'atos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐρύσιπελας*, erysipelas. General erysipelas. [L, 50.]

CENERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-e²r-i²(u²)-thro²s'(-i²s). Gen., *cenerythros'os* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐρυθρός*, red. General erythrosis. [L, 50.]

CENICHTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-i²k(i²ch²)-thi²(-thu²)-os'(-i²s). Gen., *cenicthyos'os* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἰχθύς*, a fish. General ichthyosis. [L, 50.]

CENOBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-bi²(bi²)-e²e² (a²-e²). From *κοινός*, common, and *βίος*, life. In some systems of classification an order of *Algae* embracing the single family (= order of other systems) *Volvocineæ*. It includes those members of the *Oosporæ* which consist of ciliated cells united into hemispherical colonies with a gelatinous envelope. It differs from the *Pandorineæ* only in the method of its sexual reproduction. [B, 49, 75.]

CENOBION (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²b-i²o²n. See **CENOBION**.

CENOBIONAR, adj. Sel'n-o²-bi²-on-a²r. Lat., *cenobionear*. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a cenobium. [B, 19.]

CENOBIVM (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²b-i²o²n(-u²m). Gr., *κενόβιον*, community of living. Fr., *cenobion*. Ger., *Gemeinfrucht*, *Kloster*. It., Sp., *cenobio*. Of Mirbel, a polycarpellary fruit which at maturity separates into several distinct monocarpellary pieces, as in some of the *Boraginæ*. [B, 1, 121.]

CENOCACOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-ka²k(-ka²)-o²st'oma²m-a². Gen., *cenocacostom'atos* (-is). From *κοινός*, common, and *στόμα*, the mouth. See **STOMACACE**.

CENOCAUTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-ka²th'(-ka²)-u²th-ma². Gen., *cenocauth'matos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *καυθμός*, a scorching. Fr., *cenocauthme*. General urticaria. [L, 50.]

CENOCHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-klo(ch²lo²)-a²z-a²s, ma². Gen., *cenochloas'matos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *χλόασμα*, chloasma. General chloasma. [L, 50.]

CENOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-kla(kla²)/di²a². From *κοινός*, common, and *κλάδος*, a young slip for grafting. A natural grafting, occurring in trees when the branches or roots, growing so close together as not to permit free development, become interlaced and intimately united. Sometimes, when one tree is cut down, the stump will increase in size by receiving nourishment through the roots of the contiguous trees. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CENOCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²k-ne²z-mu²s(-u²s). From *κοινός*, general, and *κνησμός*, itching. General itching. [A, 322.]

CENODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²d-on-ti²tis. Gen., *cenodontit'idis*. From *κοινός*, general, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. General odontitis. [L, 50.]

CENOCIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-si²ki²-u²m(-u²m). From *κοινός*, common, and *οἶκος*, a dwelling. See **POLYZOARIUM**.

CENOGONE (Fr.), adj. San-o-gon. See **CENOGONTS**.

CENOGONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²(o²)-go²n-i²i² (-e²-a²-e²). Fr., *cénogoniées*. Of Fries, a tribe of *Fungi*, consisting of *Lachnia*, *Cora*, *Cilicia*, *Ctenogonium*, *Thermopsis*, *Gausapia*, *Dictyonema*, *Dichonema*, and *Dematium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CENOGONUS (Lat.), adj. Sel'n(ko²-e²n)-o²g'on(-o²n)-u²s(u²s). From *κοινός*, common, and *γονή*, generation. Fr., *cénogone*. Ger., *vermischt-gebärend*. Alternately oviparous and viviparous. [L, 41, 180.]

CENOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²n ko²e²n-o²o²lojdo²g²i²a². Gr., κενολογία (from κενός, common, and λόγος, a discourse. Fr., *cenologie*. Ger., *Cenologie*, *Veranlung der Ärzte*. It., *cenologia*. Sp., *cenologia*, *consulta de medicos*. Of Hippocrates, a consultation of physicians. [L. 41, 116.]

CENOMORPHE [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²mo²r²pe². Gen., *cenomorphes*. From κοινός, common, and μορφή, shape. A cohort of the *Volutres*. [L. 121.]

CENONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²ne²ph²ri²ti²s. Gen., *cenonephritis*. From κοινός, common, and νεφρίτις, nephritis. Common nephritis. [L. 50.]

CENOPARONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²pa²ry²chi²a. From κοινός, common, and παρὰ, near, and νύχξ, the nail. Common paronychia. [L. 50.]

CENOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²pe²ri²ca²rdi²ti²s. Gen., *cenopericarditis*. From κοινός, common, περὶ, around, and καρδιά, the heart. Ordinary pericarditis. [L. 50.]

CENOPODIUM [Richard] (Lat.), n. n. Se²n ko²e²n-o²o²po²di²um. The conical radicle of a monocotyledonous embryo. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CENOPODIUS, adj. Se²n o²po²di²us. Lat., *cenopodus*. Fr., *cenopode*. Ger., *gleichfussig*. Having a conical radicle (said of a monocotyledonous embryo). [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CENOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²psi²dra²ci²a. From κοινός, general, and ψυδράκιον, letter. General psydria. [L. 50.]

CENOSANTHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²sa²nt²he². From κοινός, common, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Blume, a section of the *Urticeae*, comprising *Cultis*, *Broussonetia*, *Morus*, *Euphorbia*, *Trophis*, *Anturis*, *Urtica*, *Procris*, *Guanera*, *Aporosa*, and *Scaphala*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

CENOSARC, n. Se²n'o²sark. From κοινός, common, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *cenosarce*. In the *Corallinae*, the fleshy matter binding a number of polyps into a colony; in the compound *Hydrozoa*, the common trunk uniting the separate polypates into a single organic whole. [L. 121, 147.]

CENOSARICAL, adj. Se²n-o²sa²rk'a²l. Relating to or consisting of a cenosarc. [L. 121.]

CENOSOREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²so²re²e. Fr., *cenosorées*. Of Prantl, a division of ferns comprising *Pteris*, *Gymnogramme*, *Lindsaya*, *Adiantum*, and *Gymnopteris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CENOSTEON (Lat.), **CENOSTEUM** [Moseley] (Lat.), n's n. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²ste²on. From κοινός, common, and στέον, a bone. In the *Hydrocorallinae*, the ectodermal tissue when it contains a calcareous deposit. [L. 121.]

CENOSTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²st²us. From *caenum*, mud. Muddy. [L. 34.]

CENOTES (Lat.), n. f. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²te²s. Gen., *cenotes*. From κοινός, common, and τέτος, a sharing in common. Commoners, community; the doctrine that all diseases had a common origin. [B. 77 (a, 24).]

CENOTHALAMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²tha²la²me²e. Fr., *cenothalamées*. Of Gray and Agardh, a family of lichens, comprising the divisions *Baeomyces*, *Cenomyces*, *Evernia*, *Peltidea*, *Lecidea*, *Gyroporioides*, *Spilomela*, and *Culicella*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

CENOTHALAMEUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²tha²la²me²us. From κοινός, common, and θάλαμος, a chamber. Fr., *cenothalameus*. Having the conceptacle of the same nature as the thallus (said of lichens). [B. 77, 132 (a, 24).]

CENOTHALAMI (Lat.), **CENOTHALAMIA** (Lat.), n's m pl and n pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²tha²la²me²a. See *ASPIDOCARIA*.

CENOTHALAMIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²tha²la²me²e. See *CALICIDEE*.

CENOTIC, adj. Se²n-o²t²ik. Lat., *cenoticus* (from κοινός, a sharing in common). Fr., *cenotique*. Having a large number of fructiferous filaments arising from the same point of the rhizopod, and joined together above (said of *Fungi*). [L. 41.]

COENTRILHO (Port.), n. Co²e²n²tr²el²yo. In Brazil, the *Xanthoxylum humale*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COENTRO (Port.), n. Co²e²n²tro. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [a. 24.]

CENOTROPHOSPERMOUS, adj. Se²n-o²tro²ph²os²per²m²us. Fr., *cenotrophosperme*. Having a common trophosperm at the base of the ovary (said of plants). [B. 132.]

CENOTYPE, n. Se²n'o²tip. From κοινός, common, and τύπος, a type. A type common to all forms; the original form from which others have arisen. [L. 121.]

COENTIC, n. See *COEN*.

CENURUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²ur²us. From κοινός, common, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *cenure*. It., *cenuro*. Formerly a genus of the *Cystica*, now known to be the larval form of a *Tenia*. [Rudolph, L. 16, 27.] **C. cerebralis**, **C. serialis**. Fr., *cenure cerebrale*. Ger., *Gehirnblasenwurm*. It., *cenuro*. Syn.: *Polycephalus cerearius* (syn. *ovinus*), *Vermis vesicularis* *socialis*, *Tenia vesicularis* *socialis*, *Hydatula cerebralis*. The gird hydatid larva of *Tenia* c.) often found in great numbers in the brains of sheep. It produces the disease known as "gid." [A. 314; L. 16, 18.]

COERANA (Port.), n. Ko²e²r²a²n²a. In Brazil, the genus *Cestrum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COERANDJE, n. In Java, the *Dialium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COERCE (Fr.), n. Ko²e²rs. See *COUENNE*.

COERCIBLE, adj. Ko²e²rs'i²bl. Capable of reduction to a liquid state by compression, abstraction of heat, or both (said of gases). [a. 22.]

COERCIVE, adj. Ko²e²rs'i²v. Capable of becoming and continuing magnetic (said of metals). [a. 22.]

CEREBIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nko²e²n-o²o²re²bi²d²e. A family of the *Oseines*. [L. 221.]

COERI-CLOSEN [Kalmuck], n. The *Populus nigra*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COETANEOUS, adj. Ko²e²t²an²e²us. Lat., *coetaneus* (from *con*, together, and *atus*, age). Ger., *gleichzeitig*. Coming to maturity at the same time (said of two or more parts of a plant). [B. 123, 128 (a, 24).]

COETY, n. The *Amaranth* of San Domingo. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CEUR (Fr.), n. Ku²r. See *HEART*.—**C. de bœuf**. 1. The *Anona squamosa* and the *Anona reticulata* or their fruit. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See *Cor borinum*.—**C. dehors**. The genus *Diploptoris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. de Saint-Thomas**. In the Antilles, the seeds of *Acacia scandens*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de Saturne**. See *ALASTROB*. **C. des Indes**. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. du bois**. See *DURAMEN*. **C. forcé**. See *C. surmené*.—**C. hépatique**. A cardiac disturbance which is secondary to some liver disorder, such as congestion or cirrhosis. [Huchard, "Union méd., Apr., 21, 1883, p. 669 (D).]—**C. poitu**. The equivalent of a term used by Benivieni for chronic pericarditis. [Review of J. Bouillet's "Précis d'histoire de la médecine," in "Lyon méd., Mar. 4, 1883, p. 312.] **C. surmené**. An over-strained heart. J. R. Longuet, "Union méd., Oct. 10, 1883, p. 589.] **C. tabagique**. See *Tobacco HEART*.

COFEA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²ko²fe²a². See *COFFEA*.

COFFEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²fe²a². Ar., *guluah*, *Kahawa*. Hind., *kawa*. Fr., *caféier*, *café*. Ger., *Kaffeebaum*. It., *caffè*. Sp., *café*. The coffee-tree. Of Linnaeus, a genus of rubaceous plants, belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the tribe *Icarea*, comprising some twenty species cultivated in tropical Asia, Africa, and the Mascarene Islands. Fifty or sixty species were formerly enumerated, but the number has been greatly reduced by referring the American species to other genera. The original home of the coffee-tree is supposed to be Abyssinia, where in the district called Caffa (from which it is supposed to derive its name) it is still found wild. All the species of this genus are evergreen shrubs or small trees, with small white and fragrant flowers having globular or tubular corolla, and stamens fixed at the top of the tube or on its inner face and protruding beyond it. The fruit is a small 2-celled berry containing 2 seeds convex on the outside and flat on the inside, where they are marked by a furrow. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24); Hiern, "Trans. of the Linnean Soc., 2d S., v. 1, 1880 (B).] **C. Atzei** [Hiern]. An imperfectly known Sierra Leone species. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—**C. arabica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *caféier*



COFFEA ARABICA. [A. 327.]

d'Arabie. Ger., *arabischer Kaffeebaum*, *ächter Kaffee*. Syn.: *C. vulgaris* [Mösch]. The common coffee-plant, and the original source of most of the coffee in cultivation. It is a small, much-branched, pyramidal tree, resembling a cherry-tree, but with a whitish bark and more slender and horizontally spreading branches. The leaves are opposite and are of a dark-green color on the upper surface, and of elliptical, lance-like form, about six inches long. The flowers are fragrant and white, like orange-tree flowers, and form clusters in the axils of the leaves. The young fruit, at first of a green color, reddens when it ripens, and is oblong and about the size of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds closely united by their flat sides, which constitute the coffee-berries of commerce. The plant is indigenous to Abyssinia, and is found wild also in Liberia and Victoria Nyanza, cultivated in Arabia and in nearly all tropical countries. [B. 5, 19 (a, 24).] **C. bengalensis** [Roxburgh]. A species wild and also cultivated in the mountainous regions of Silet and Nepal. [B. 180 (a, 24); Balfour's "India" a,

21. *C. borbonica* [Lamarek]. Fr. *caféier de Bourbon*, *café Bourbon*. Ger., *Kaffee von Bourbon*. See *C. mauritiana*. *C. brevipes* [Hiern]. A species growing on the Cameroons Mountains. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. capitata* [Sieb.]. The *Chassalia divaricata*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. divaricata* [Tausch]. The *Chassalia divaricata*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. hirsuta* [G. Don]. The *Crotonopora africana*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. hypoglauca* [Welwitsch]. *C. jasmynoides* [Welwitsch]. Two species growing in Angola, and the latter in Old Calabar also. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. kraussiana* [Rochstetter]. The *Kraussia floribunda*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. laurifolia* [Salisbury]. The *C. arabica*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. laurina* [Pomet]. The *Crotonopora laurina*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. liberica* [Hort. Bull.]. A species regarded by Benham as a variety of the *C. arabica*, a large-leaved and robust plant, yielding seeds of a highly aromatic and fine flavor. The tree is very prolific. It grows wild in abundance along the Guinea coast. It is said not to contain so much caffeine as the *C. arabica*. [B. 77, 185 (a, 24).] *C. macrocarpa* [A. Richard]. A species growing in the Mauritius in dense mountainous forests. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. Fr. *caféier de Maurice*, *café marron*. Syn.: *C. myrtifolia* [Roxburgh]. A species by Willdenow considered a variety of the *C. arabica* growing in the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon. Its berry is larger than that of the *C. arabica* and generally yellowish or greenish white. It is employed mixed with other kinds of coffee; when taken alone it is said to be intoxicating. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. melanocarpa* [Welwitsch]. A species growing in the woods about Sobati, Bango, and Bumba near the river Delambara. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. microcarpa* [De Candolle]. An imperfectly known species said to come from Senegambia. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. mozambicana* [De Candolle]. See *C. racemosa*. *C. myrtifolia* [Roxburgh]. See *C. mauritiana*. *C. occidentalis*. The *C. mauritiana*. [a, 24.] *C. odorata* [Forsk.]. Fr. *caféier odorant*. A species of Arabia having the same properties as the *C. arabica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. racemosa*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the Peruvian coffee-tree; a species cultivated in Peru. 2. Of Loureiro, the *C. racemosa*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).] *C. ramosa* [Römer and Schultes]. Syn.: *C. mozambicana* [De Candolle]. A species growing on the island of Mozambique. The seeds are used as ordinary coffee. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24); Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. rupestris* [Hiern]. A species growing near the town of Abbekuta. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. silvestris* [Willdenow]. The *C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. stenophylla* [G. Don]. A Sierra Leone species, by Hooker confounded with the *C. arabica*. The seeds roasted constitute the Highland coffee of Sierra Leone and are used like common coffee, but are considered superior to the latter. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. subcordata* [Hiern]. A species growing in Old Calabar. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *C. vulgaris* [Mönch]. The *C. arabica* var. *c.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. Zanguebariae* [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Amajovia africana* [Sprengel]. A species growing on the Zanzibar coast and in Mozambique. The seeds are said to be used as coffee. [B. 180 (a, 24); Hiern, l. c. (B).] *Coffea semen* [Gr. Ph.]. Fabae coffee, Semen coffee, Semen coffee arabica. Coffee; the seeds of the *C. arabica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

COFFEEACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a²-e²-a²-e². Fr., *cofféacées*. 1. Of Jussieu, one of the natural groups of the *Rubiaceae*, comprising the genera *Canthium*, *Chacocera*, *Isora*, *Prunella*, *Saprosma*, *Coffea*, *Roubaea*, *Psychotria*, *Anthecia*, *Palaecia*, *Cephaelis*, *Triphalia*, and *Morinda*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Batsch, a family of the *Regularia*, comprising the genera *Chimaphila*, *Chacocera*, *Psychotria*, *Coffea*, *Palaecia*, *Coprosma*, *Chomelia*, *Prunella*, *Isora*, *Coussarea*, *Cuninghamia*, and *Anthecia*. 3. Of De Candolle (in 1806) a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*, and (in 1830) a subtribe comprising the families *Coffeaceae* and *Cephaelideae*. 4. Of A. Richards, a subtribe comprising the genera *Chassalia*, *Coffea*, *Rudgersia*, *Roubaea*, *Psychotria*, and *Cephaelis*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-e²-a²-e². Fr., *coffées*. Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Cinchonaceae*, comprising the tribes *Opercularibae*, *Anthospermibae*, *Spermatocoeae*, *Psychotriidae*, *Pederidae*, and *Gueltardidae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] Cf. COFFEEACEAE.

COFFEARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a²-ri²-a². 1. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Apariniae*, comprising the genera *Rubia*, *Peteria*, *Chacocera*, *Coffea*, *Canthium*, *Psychotria*, *Roubaea*, *Peteria*, *Coprosma*, *Souira*, *Palaecia*, *Eranthis*, *Pitoria*, *Sclerodendron*, *Faramea*, *Egthronotum*, *Hippotes*, and *Scissa*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEAREAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a²-ri²-e²-a²-e². Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rubiaceae*, comprising the subdivisions *Spermatocoeae*, *Coffeinae*, and *Cuncheonae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEE. n. Ko²f-e² Lat., *café* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *café* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaffe*, *Kaffee*, It., *caffè*. Sp., *café*. Ar., *bun* or *bann*. Malay, *kahwa*. Hind., *kahwa* according to Lane, *kahwa* is the old Arabic for wine, *bun*, *kah*. Chin., *kah-cha*. Egyptian, *eleane*. The seed of *Coffea arabica*, also an infusion of the same. The seeds contain, on analysis, 34 per cent. of cellulose, 12 per cent. of water, 10 to 13 per cent. of fatty matter, 15.5 per cent. of glucose, 10 per cent. of legumin, 3.5 per cent. of chlorogenate of potassium and caffeine, a small per cent. of oil and mineral substances, and caffeic and caffeic acids. An empyreumatic oil is developed in roasting the seeds. The action of *c.* is that of a cerebral stimulant; hence its use as an antidote in opium poisoning. It is given with benefit in nervous headache, spasmodic asthma, and whooping-cough. It is also used in diarrhoea and amenorrhoea. It is a good vehicle for administering quinine, the bitterness of which it disguises. It retards tissue waste. [A. 496 (a, 24); B. 5, 172, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *Acorn c.* See under ACORN. *Arabian c.* Fr., *café d'Arabie*. Ger., *arabisches Kaffee*. The seed of the *Coffea arabica*; ordinary coffee. [B.] *Arabian c.-tree*. The *Coffea arabica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *California c.-tree*. The *Rhamnus californica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *C. bean*. See *C. C.-bean tree*. The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *C. berry*. The seeds of the *Coffea arabica*. [L. 73.] *C. blight*. A disease of the *c.*-plant caused by

the fungus *Homobasidium coffeae*. Its mycelium penetrates the tissue of the leaves and causes them to fall, and thus kills the tree. [B. 185 (a, 24).] Balfour's "India" (a, 24). *C. black-bug*. The *Leopoldium apicatum*. [Balfour's "India" (a, 24).] *C. borer*. The larva of the *Xylotrechus quadripes* of Chevrolat. It perforates and destroys the trunk of the trees. [A. 496 (a, 24).] *C. brown-bug*. The *Leopoldium apicatum* of Walker. [A. 496 (a, 24); B. 77 (a, 24).] *C. climber*. The *Piptopora mauritiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *C. grounds*. Fr., *marc du café*. The residue of ground and roasted *c.* after an infusion has been made from it. *C.-leaf rot*. The fungus *Pedicularia koleroga*. [Balfour's "India" (a, 24).] *C.-rat*. The *Golunda Elliotti* which kills the tree by gnawing off the young branches. [A. 496 (a, 24).] *C. saccharate*. A preparation, proposed by Pavesi, formed by percolating one part of roasted *c.* with warm water, and adding to the percolate two parts of refined sugar and evaporating to dryness. It is a brownish powder of agreeable taste. ["Drug. Ore and Chem. Gaz." Dec., 1882, p. 181 (45).] *C. tablets*. A preparation made by grinding the roasted *c.* in a powerful mill which operates slowly to avoid an elevation of temperature and thereby a loss of the volatile matter, moistening the powder slightly, mixing it with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressing it into cakes which are then dried slowly and wrapped in tinfoil to prevent deterioration. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. XXIII (a, 21).] *C.-tannic acid*. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID. *C.-tree*. The genus *Coffea*. [B.] *C. white-bug*. The *Pseudococcus adonidum*, very destructive to the plant. [A. 496 (a, 24).] *Date c.* A drink made from roasted date-stones and apricot-kernels by the poorer classes in Egypt and Arabia, and said to have a pleasant taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvii (a, 21).] *Essence of c.* An essence made by heating the cheapest grades of molasses until it is thoroughly converted into caramel, crushing it in breakers and grinding it to powder. It contains all the impurities of the molasses and generally more or less charcoal. Its chief function seems to be to give *c.* a rich deep tint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 21).] *Fumigating pastilles of c.* A preparation made of 4 parts each of fresh roasted and ground *c.* and of powdered tragacanth, 2 parts of powdered potassium chloride, and 3 parts of syrup. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).] *Highland c. of Sierra Leone*. A variety said to be furnished by the *Coffea stenophylla*. [Daniels, cited by Hiern, l. c. (B).] *Husked c.* See *Mocha c.* *Java c.* Ger., *Java-Kaffee*, *ostindische Kaffee*. The commercial name given to the stock raised from the Arabian coffee-tree introduced into Java in 1690, and since cultivated there with such success that it furnishes 130,000,000 lbs. annually. It is considered one of the best varieties in the market. The seed is large and pale in color, and of fine aromatic odor when well and properly roasted. [B. 77, 180 (a, 24).] *Kentucky c.-tree*. The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *Liberian c.* The product of the *Coffea liberica*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).] *Mellilotin c.* A compound of about equal proportions of *c.*, chicory, and date-stones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 21).] *Mocha c.* Also written *Mokka* and *Mokha*, and in commerce called *husked c.* The *c.* raised in the mountainous regions of Yemen, Arabia, and called Mocha from the port of its main exportation, though little if any finds its way to a European or American market. The seeds are hard, round, half-transparent, and greenish-brown. The Mocha sold under that name is the product of India or of the West Indies. [A. 496 (a, 24); B. 77 (a, 24).] *Negro c.* A spurious *c.* made from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*. [B. 77 (a, 24).] *Peruvian c.* The *Coffea racemosa* (1st def.). [B. 275 (a, 24).] *Rio c.* Fr., *café du Brésil*. The commercial name for the *c.* raised in Brazil, which was introduced there from Cayenne about 1722. It is the product of the Arabian stock. [B. 77 (a, 24).] *Swedish c.* The seeds of *Astragalus beticus*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] *Wild c.-tree*. The *Faramea odoratissima*, the *Zuelania latifolia*, and the *Eugenia disticha*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

COFFEEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-e²-e²-a²-e². Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Coffeaceae*, comprising the genera *Amurcarpus*, *Dumacanthus*, *Canthium*, *Phacelia*, *Psychotria*, *Margosia*, *Nesula*, *Diplospora*, *Epithema*, *Sabrodonia*, *Eumachia*, *Tortea*, *Chacocera*, *Margosia*, *Sabrodonia*, *Chomelia*, *Baconia*, *Isora*, *Pavetta*, *Saprosma*, *Coussarea*, *Polyzus*, *Gramilea*, *Entidea*, *Faramea*, *Strempelia*, *Coffea*, and *Kahwa*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEIC ACID, n. Ko²f-fe²-ik. See CAFFEIC ACID.

COFFEIDIN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa²-in. See CAFFEIDINE.

COFFEIN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa²-en. See CAFFEINE. *Baldrian-saures C.* See CAFFEINE *valeriatum*. *C-hydrochlorat*. See CAFFEINE *hydrochloride*. *C-sulfat*. See CAFFEINE *sulphate*. *Essig-saures C.* See CAFFEINE *acetate*. *Milch-saures C.* See CAFFEINE *lactate*. *Salz-saures C.* See CAFFEINE *hydrochloride*. *Schwefel-saures C.* See CAFFEINE *sulphate*.

COFFEINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²f-fe²-i²-na². See CAFFEINE.

COFFEINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i²-na²-e². Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Coffeareae*, comprising the sections *Cephaelideae*, *Psychotriaceae*, and *Gueltardae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEINEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i²-na²-e²-a²-e². 1. Of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Gamopetalae*, comprising the family *Rubiaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Psychotriaceae*, comprising the genera *Saprosma*, *Antirrhoea*, *Amurcarpus*, *Coffea*, *Hydnophytum*, and *Myrmecodia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEINISIRT (Ger.), adj. Ko²f-fa²-en-ez-ert. Treated with, or under the influence of, caffeine. ["Cribl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1885, p. 102 (B).]

COFFEINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²f-fe²-i²-na²-m (nu²m). See CAFFEINE. *C. citricum*. See CAFFEINE *citrate*.

COFFEIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ko²f-fe²-o²-id (ed) (ez) (as). Resembling *Coffea*; a botanical species name. [B.]

COFFEOL, n. Ko²-fe²-ol. See CAFFEOL.

COFFEONE, n. Ko'f'e-on. See **CATTEONE**.

COFFEOTANNIC ACID, n. Ko'f'e-o-ta'n'ik. See **CAFFEOTANNIC ACID**.

COFFER, n. In the West Indies, the *Symplocos martinicensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COFFIN-BONE, n. Ko'f'f'n-ho'n. See under **BONE**.

COFFINISM, n. Ko'f'f'n-i-z'm. A form of medical practice founded upon the dicta that "heat is life" and that "the want of heat is disease and death." It seems to resemble Thomsonianism. Lohesia and capsicum are said to be the only medicines employed. It takes its name from one Dr. Coffin. ["Louisville Med. News," July 22, 1882, p. 47.]

COFFINITE, n. Ko'f'f'n-it. An adherent or practitioner of Coffinism.

COFFO, n. A variety of banana. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COFFOL, n. The genus *Arceut*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COFFRE (Fr.), n. Ko'f'r. A popular term for the chest, also for the bodily constitution. [L. 41.]

COGGYGRIA, n. The *Anthyllus barba Jovis*. [B. 114 (a, 24).]

COGNAC (Fr.), n. Kon'ya'k. Properly, brandy made in the C. district, France, from grapes grown there; as commonly used, and of the Ger. Ph., any grape brandy. [B. 5, 205.]

COGNASSIER (Fr.), n. Kon'ya's'e-a. See **COIGNASSIER**.

COGNATE, adj. Ko'g'nat. Gr., *συγγενής*. Lat., *cognatus* (from *com*, together with, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *allié*. Ger., *verwandten*. Closely allied, of like origin. [A. 318.]

COGNASSIER (Fr.), n. Kon'ya's'e-a. The genus *Cydonia*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. commun**. The *Cydonia vulgaris* (Pyrus *cydonia*). [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. du Japon**. The *Cydonia* (*Pyrus*) *japonica*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **C. femelle**. The *Cydonia vulgaris*, var. *microcarpa*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. mâle**. The *Cydonia vulgaris*, var. *maliformis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

COGOLLOS (Sp.), n. Ko-gol'yos. The bulb of the *Scilla maritima*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COGUILLUQUÍ, n. In Chili, the *Lardizabala*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COGUL, n. In Chili, the *Dolichos funarius*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COGWOOD, n. Ko'g'wu'd. The *Ceanothus chloroxylon*. [B. 19, 282 (a, 24).] **C.-tree**. See **C.** and *Jamaica c.*—**Jamaica c.** The *H. caribaea sonora*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

COHABITATION, n. Ko-ha'b'i-ta'shu'n. Gr., *συνωίκσις*. Lat., *cohabitatio* (from *cohabitare*, to dwell together). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Zusammenwohnen*, *Beisshlaf*. It., *coabitazione*. Sp., *cohabitación*. The maintenance of sexual relations, lawful or unlawful, between a man and a woman.

COHERENS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-her'(ha³'e²r)-e²nz(e²ns). See **COHERENT**.

COHESIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-hez'(ha³'e²s)-i²-o. Gen., *cohæ-sionis*. See **COHESION**.

COHERENCE, n. Ko-her'e²ns. See **COHESION**.

COHERENT, adj. Ko-her'e²nt. Lat., *coherens*. Fr., *cohé-rent*. Ger., *zusammenhängend*. 1. Adhering without absolute fusion, as in the anthers of the *Compositæ*. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).] 2. So connected as to be intelligible and to express ideas in a natural sequence (said of spoken words).

COHESION, n. Ko-hezh'u'n. Gr., *σύνσσις*. Lat., *cohæren-tia*, *cohesio* (from *com*, together, and *hære*, to stick). Fr., *cohé-rence*, *cohesion*. Ger., *Cohäsion*, *Zusammenhang*. It., *coesione*. Sp., *cohesión*. 1. In chemistry, the union of similar bodies (solids, liquids, or gases) by the force of molecular attraction. It varies with the temperature and nature of the bodies, being strongest in solids, less in liquids, and least in gases; also the force (force of c.) which causes this union. 2. In botany, the union of similar organs, such as stamens, etc. In such cases it is also called coalescence; union of dissimilar organs, being called adnation. [B. 1, 2 (a, 24).] **Attraction of c.** See **C.** (1st def.). **C. figure**. The shape assumed by a drop of oil or of a resinous liquid let fall upon the surface of water or other liquid. The c. f. varies with the kind of oil or as it may be modified by its adulteration with other ingredients, and has been used as a test not only of the identity but of the purity of any suspected oil. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Electric c. figure**. The specific figure produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on plates of glass. [a, 24.] **Force of c.** See **C.** (1st def.).

COHIBENS (Lat.), **COHIBITING**, adj's. Ko(ko²)-hi²b'e²nz-(e²ns), ko-hi²b'i²n'g. See **INHIBITORY**.

COHIBITION, n. Ko-hi²b'i²sh'u'n. Lat., *cohibitiō*. See **INHIBITION**.

COHINE, n. The *Crescentia eujate*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COHNIACEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i²-a(a³)'se²-e-(a³-e²). A group of *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cohnia* of Reichenbach. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COHOB [Paracelsus], n. See **COHOBATION** (2d def.).

COHOBATION, n. Ko-hob-a'shu'n. Lat., *cohobatio*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *C. mehrmalige Destillation* (1st def.). It., *coobazione*. Sp., *cohabación*. 1. The repeated distillation of the same substance. [B. 5, 200 (a, 21) (a, 24).] 2. Obstinate continuance or recurrence in spite of proper medical treatment (said of diseases). [A. 325; L. 94.]

COHOBATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-hob-ho²bu²a³'tu²s(u²s). Subjected to repeated percolation or distillation. [L. 81; a, 24.]

COHOBUM, n. See **COHOBATION** (2d def.).

COHOL (Ar.), n. Fr., *c.* See **ALCOHOL**.—**C.-ether** [Reichenbach]. See **MISFA**.

COHOLHYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko²)-ho²l-hid(hu²d)-ro²l'i²u²t(u²t)-o²n. See **COHOLHYDROLYTON**.

COHOLOLYTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-ho²l-o²l'i²u²t(u²t)-u²s(u²s). From *cohol*, alcohol, and *lyue*, to dissolve. Fr., *cohololyte*. Ger., *weingeistlöschlich*. Soluble in alcohol. [L. 50.]

COHOLYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko²)-ho²l-idu²d-ro²l'i²u²t(u²t)-o²n. From *cohol*, alcohol, *droap*, water, and *lyue*, to dissolve. Fr., *cohololyte*. A substance soluble in alcohol and in water. [L. 50.]

COHOPH, n. See **COHOBATION** (2d def.).

COHORT, n. Ko'ho²rt. Lat., *cohors*. A subdivision of a class, comprising one or more orders. In Endlicher's classification there were only 13 cohorts, 7 of which—viz., *Polypetalæ*, *Gamopetalæ*, *Apetalæ*, *Conouletæ*, *Spadicifloræ*, *Floridæ*, and *Glabrifloræ*—belonged to the *Phanerogams*, and 6—viz., *Sporogamitæ*, *Thallogamitæ*, *Arogamitæ*, *Aërophytæ*, *Hysterophytæ*, and *Hydrophytæ*—were comprised among the *Cryptogams*. [B. 34.] The term is now used in a much narrower sense, each of these divisions comprising a number of c's. See the names of the various classes for these c's. In some continental systems of classification the word c. is replaced by order, and the order of other systems is represented by the term family. [B. 35, 41, 42, 75.]

COHOSH, n. Ko-ho²sh'. The genera *Actæa* and *Leontice*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** The *Cimicifuga racemosa*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**Blue c.** The *Caulophyllum* (*Leontice*) *thalictroides*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red c.** The *Actæa americana*, var. *rubra*. [a, 24.]—**White c.** The *Actæa americana*, var. *alba*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

COHUNE, n. The *Attalea c.* [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. oil**. An oil obtained from the fruit of *Attalea c.* [B. 19 (a, 24).]

COHUSH, n. Ko-hu²sh'. See **COHOSH**.

COICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko(ko²)-i²s(i²k)'e²-e²(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Gramineæ-Panicæ*, consisting of the genus *Coix*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COICLINAT, n. In Wales, the *Archangelica officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COIFFE (Fr.), n. Kwa'f. See **CAUL**, **Pia MATER**, **CALYPTRA**, **CAPUCHON**, and **PILEUS**.—**C. caudale**. See **CAPUCHON caudale** of *Lamios*.—**C. céphalique**. See **CAPUCHON céphalique**.—**C. de la racine**. See **Root cap** and **Cap-cell**.—**C. du cerveau**. The pia mater. [I. 28.]—**C. du lobe olfactif** [Gratiolet]. The olfactory bulb. [I. 35.]

COIFFÉ (Fr.), adj. Kwa'f-a. Born with a caul (said of infants). [L. 49.]

COIGNER (Fr.), **COIGNIER** (Fr.), n's. Kwa'³n-ya, -ye-a. The genus *Cydonia*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

COIL, n. Koil. O. E., *coile*, *coyle*. Lat., *spira*, *circumvolutio*. Gr., *σπείρα*. Fr., *circumvolution*, *circulaire*, *anse*. Ger., *Schleife*. It., *gomitolo*. Sp., *vuelta*, *vollo*. A winding or spiral structure, anything wound (e. g., wire), a loop.—**C's of the cochlea**. The two turns and a half which the osseous and membranous spiral laminae make round the axis of the cochlea. [F.]—**Cold-water c.** Syn.: *ice-water c.*, *ice c.* A device by means of which cold may be applied to a part continuously by a coil of tubing (of rubber or flexible metal) laid on it, through which a stream of cold water is kept running. Various patterns have been devised by Leiter, of Vienna, and by W. M. Chamberlain, F. N. Otis, and A. B. Townsend, of New York.—**Hot-water c.** The same mechanism as the cold-water c., the water being used hot instead of cold.—**Induction c.** Properly, the secondary c. of an apparatus for the development of induced currents of electricity; as commonly used, the whole apparatus. See **Induced ELECTRICITY**.—**Ice c.**, **Ice-water c.** See **Cold-water c.**—**Primary c.** The inner c. of an induction apparatus, through which the battery current passes.—**Resistance c.** A c. or series of c's of doubled wire of known resistance; interposed in a galvanic circuit to diminish the strength of the current or to test the resistance offered by an object by comparison. [A. 376.]—**Ruhmkorff's c.** An induction apparatus in which the secondary c. is of very fine wire and of great length, in which the two ends of the primary c. are connected with the two coatings of a condenser, and in which a Foucault's contact-breaker is used for breaking the circuit. [A. 376.]—**Secondary c.** The outer c. of an induction apparatus.

COILANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-i²l-a²n(a³n)'tha³. See **GENTIANA**.

COILIMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko-i²l'i²e²ma³. Gen., *coilimatus* (s). From *coilia*, the belly. An old term for sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence. [L. 84.]

COIN (Fr.), n. Kwa'³n. 1. See **CUNEUS**. 2. In the horse, one of the four shorter incisor teeth. [A. 301.]—**C. interne du lobe occipital**. See **CUNEUS** and **Cuneate LOBE**. [I. 28.]

COINDICANT, adj. Ko-i²n'di²k-a²nt. Lat., *coindicans* (from *com*, together, and *indicare*, to point out). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *nebenan-zeigend*. Concurring to indicate (said of symptoms). [A. 385.]

COINDICATION, n. Ko-i²n'di²k-a'shu'n. Lat., *coindicatio*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Mittheilung*, *Nebenanzeige*. A collateral or concurrent indication agreeing with the chief indication. [A. 322.] See **INDICATION**.

COINE, n. Koín. The quince. [A. 505.]

COING (Fr.), n. Kwa'³n. The quince (the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*). [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Alcoolat de c.** See **AGUA CYDONIORUM**.—**C. de la Chine**. The fruit of the *Diospyros amara*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. du Bengale**. See **EGLE**, *marmelos*, and **BAEL**.—**Conserve de c.** See **CONDITUM CYDONIORUM**.—**Décoction de semences de c.** See **CONDITUM CYDONIORUM**.—**Eau de c.** See **AGUA CYDONIORUM**.—**Gélée de c's**. See **GELATINA CYDONIORUM**.—**Gélée de c's aromatisée**. See **PRUNUS CYDONIORUM COMPOSITUS**.—**Mucilage de c's** (ou de semence de c. desséchée) [Fr. Cod.]. See

Mucago cydonii. Poire de c. See C. [B. 13 a, 21.] **Semences de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Quince-seed. [B. 113.] **Sirop de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Sirop of c's. See *Syrupus cydoniæ*. **Sirop de c's composés.** See *Syrupus cydoniæ compositus*. **Suc de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *succus fructu cydoniæ*, *succus cydoniorum*. Juice of quinces; made by wiping off the down from quinces, reducing the fleshy part to a pulp, expressing it, allowing it to ferment slightly, and then filtering through paper. A preparation made in a similar manner was official in the Brussels Disp. 1777, Sp. Ph. 1798, Fr. Cod. 1837, Hess. Ph. 1806, Palat. Disp. 1864, Sand. Ph. 1773, and Wurtemb. Ph. 1798. [B. 97 a, 21.]

COINOSITE [Van Beneden]. n. Koinosit. From *κοινός*, common, and *στέρεω*, to subside. An animal parasite that has the power of detaching itself from its host at will. [L. 121.] Cf. OIKOSITE.

COIR, n. From *kambur* (Tamil), a rope, or *kambur*, the Maldivian word for a cord. [Balfour and Tennant.] The fibrous rind of the cocoa nut. [B. 19, 172 a, 21.]

COIRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ko²i²r-a²s-a²s. See CHIRAS.

COISE (Fr.), **COISE-SAINT-JEAN** (Fr.), n's. Koez, koez-sa²n²zha²n². A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there are cold springs containing sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, and iron in small quantities, and iodine, bromine, nitrogen, and hydrogen in moderate quantities. They are used in goitre. [L. 87.]

COÏT (Fr.), n. Koe. See COITUS.—**C. fécondant**. A coitus that gives rise to impregnation.

COITAL, adj. Ko-i²-a²l. Fr., *coital*. Pertaining to coitus. [A. 385.]

COITE (Lat.), n. f. Koe-ko²-i²-ce (to-*ta*). Of Dioscorides, probably the *Conium maculatum*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COITION, n. Ko-i²-shu²a²n. See COITUS.

COITUS (Lat.), n. m. Koe-ko²-i²-u²s-a²s. Gen., c. From *coire*, to come together. Gr., *συνωρεω*, *δύω*. Fr., *coit*, *accomplissement* on the lower animals; *rapprochement sexual*. Ger., *geschlechtliche Vereinigung*, *Paarung*, *Begattung*, *Beschlaf*. It., *Sp. coito*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. Of Phry, the sexual fertilization of palms and the grafting of plants. [B. 116 (a, 24).] 3. An old term for the incorporation of different drugs into a mass. [a, 24.] —**C. difficilis**. See DYSPAREUNIA. —**C. humoris**. A gathering of humors. [L. 325.] —**C. nervorum optico-rum**. See OPTIC CHIASM. [L. 3.] —**C. reservatus**. Onanism. [A. Valenta. "Memorabil." xiv, 11; cited in "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg." Oct. 19, 1885, p. 930.] —**C. sodomiticus**. See SODOMY.

COIX (Lat.), n. f. Koe-ko²-i²x. Gen., *coicis*. Syn.: *Lithagrostis* [Gärtner]. A small Linnean genus of grasses, of the tribe *Maytrea* of Bentham and Hooker. [B. 12, 121 a, 21.] —**C. lacrima**. Fr., *larme de Job*, *larmelle des Indes*. Ger., *Thraucngras*, *Hohs-thränen*. Syn.: *Lithagrostis lacrima Jobi* [Gärtner]. Job's tears, groundwell root; a garden species. The fruits are very hard and are worn as beads, the superstitious attributing marvelous properties to them. They were formerly used in Europe for dropsy and pulmonary diseases, and are still so used in China and Cochinchina, and sometimes as food. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] —**C. lacrima gigantea** [Host.]. Fr., *c. lacryma gigantea*. A variety of the *C. lacrima* of Linnaeus. [B. 173 (a, 24).] —**C. ovata**. See *C. lacrima*.

COKA (Ger.), n. Ko-ka². See COCA.

COKE, n. Kok. Fr., c., *charbon de soufre* (ou *désulfuré*). Ger., *Kohl*, *abgeschwefelte Stinkkohle*. It., *carbone istinto*. Sp., *coq*. A form of carbon, containing also various inorganic salts and a small quantity of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, produced by heating bituminous coal apart from the air. It burns, if it has been produced by a long-continued heat, at a much higher temperature than ordinary coal, and gives off much heat but very little smoke. [B. 3 a, 24.] —**Blacksmith's c.** See *Soft c.* —**Engine c.** —**Hard c.** C. prepared by a long-continued heating in covered ovens. It is harder and less combustible than soft c., but not considered as economical as coal. [B. 3, 77 (a, 24).] —**Soft c.** C. obtained by burning coal in heaps and arresting combustion by quenching with water when the proper stage is reached. [B. 3.]

COKUNE, n. In Honduras, the *Attalea cohune*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] See COHUNE.

COL (Fr.), n. Kol. 1. See NECK. 2. In entomology, the part which separates the head from the neck; the head itself, when it is long and thin. 3. The *Corandren-suturum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] —**C. anatomique de l'humérus**. See *Anatomical neck of the humerus*. —**C. chirurgical de l'humérus**. See *Surgical neck of the humerus*. —**C. de côte**, **C. de la côte**. The neck of a rib. [B. 7.] —**C. de la mâchoire**. See *Neck of the inferior maxilla*. —**C. de la matrice**. 1. The cervix uteri. 2. As formerly used, the vagina. [A. 41.] —**C. de la vessie**. See *Neck of the bladder*. —**C. de l'humérus**. See *Neck of the humerus*. —**C. de l'omoplate**. See *Neck of the scapula*. —**C. de l'os maxillaire inférieure**. See *Neck of the inferior maxilla*. —**C. de l'ovaire**. A name given by Cassini to the prolongation of the upper part of the ovary in the *Compositae*, which is developed chiefly during the ripening of the fruit. [B. 1 a, 24.] —**C. de l'utérus**. See *C. de la matrice*. —**C. du dent**. The neck of a tooth. [L. 7.] —**C. du fémur**. See *Neck of the femur*. —**C. du grand os**. See *Neck of the os innominatum*. —**C. du perone**. See *Neck of the fibula*. —**C. du radius**. See *Neck of the radius*. —**C. utérin**. See *C. de la matrice*.

COLA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a². From *kola*, the native name of the *C. acuminata*. A genus of sterculiaceae plants, of the tribe *Sterculieae*. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] —**C. acuminata** [R. Brown]. Ger., *zugespitzblättriger Stinkbaum*. Syn.: *Sterculia acuminata* [Beauvois], *Siphonopsis* [Karsten]. The *gouéon*, *ambrie*, *nanoué*, *kak-koroué*, *hass-hass*, *coorouah*, *femoh*, *kola* (or c.). A tree 30 to 60 feet high, indigenous to the west coast of Africa and naturalized or cultivated in South America, the East Indies, the Mauritius, and

other tropical countries on the sea-coast. The fruit (c., or *kola*, or *gouéon*) is a brownish-yellow capsule, 2 or 3 inches in length and 1 or 2 inches thick, and containing from 1 to 15 white or red seeds. The latter contain from 50 per cent of starch resembling potato-starch in character, 24 per cent of caffeine and a trace of theobromine, with nearly 3 per cent of sugar and a small amount of tannin, which, according to some, is absent. These seeds are used in Africa and India as a masticatory, an aphrodisiac, a digestive tonic, a remedy in alcoholism, and a stimulant, enabling the user to make prolonged exertion without fatigue. They are also used to clarify water. They have recently been employed in atonic diarrhoea and in cardiac disease, and a paste (*kola paste*) made from them is said to furnish a cocoa and chocolate superior in quality and in nutritive value to that derived from the *Theobroma*, and to form a useful medicine in cardiac disease with granular kidney. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] T. Christy, "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 8, Apr. 1885, B. C. nut. Fr., *ong de c.* The seeds of the fruit of the *C. acuminata*. [B. 28, 185 (a, 24).]

COLA, n. In Australia, the *Panicum laurinum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLA (Sp.), n. Kol-a². Glue. [B.] **C. de Flanders** (Sp. Ph.). Gelatin. [B. 95 (a, 21).] —**C. de pescado** [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Isinglass. [B. 95 (a, 21).] See *Ichthyocolle*. —**C. de zosra**. The *Acourtia moschata*.

COLADITI-MANOORA, n. In the Ternate Islands, the *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLAH MAVUH (Tamil), n. The *Buchanania angustifolia* and *Buchanania latifolia*. [B. 172 (a, 21).]

COLAILLE, n. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus brachypoda*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a²l(a²)i²j²i²(gi²)-a². From *κῶλον*, the colon, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *colalgie*. Pain in the colon, especially neuralgic pain in the left hypochondriac region, associated sometimes with constipation and other phenomena. [D. 72; L. 330.]

COLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-a²-me²nt u²mou²m. See COLATURE (2d def.).

COLAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²-l-a²-fon²i²a². Of Dioscorides, the *Convolvulus scammonia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLASPIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a²s-ped-a. A tribe of the *Tetraneura*. [L. 41.]

COLASSO [Hind.], n. The *Besleria longifolia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLASTERIE (Lat.), **COLASTRA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Kol(ko²)-a²s(a²s)-te²ta²/ri²-e(a²-e²), -a²s(a²s)/tra². An order of the *Asterida*. [L. 173, 228.]

COLATION, n. Kol-a²shu²n. Gr., *ῥήσις*. Lat., *colatio* (from *colare*, to strain). Fr., c. Ger., *Durchsehen*, *Kolieren*. The process of straining or passing a liquid or semi-solid substance through a perforated vessel or a porous material. [a, 21.]

COLATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l(kol)-a²-to²ri²-u²m(u²m). 1. Literally, a strainer. 2. An infundibulum. 3. A term formerly applied to either the ethmoid or the sphenoid bone, on account of their being supposed to filter the humors derived from the brain. 4. An issue or ulcer by which morbid matters are discharged. [L. 3; L. 325, 349; L. 94 (a, 21).] —**Accidental colatoria**. Artificial colatoria. See C. (4th def.). —**C. encephali**. The pituitary body. [L. 7.] —**Colatoria lactea**. Vesiculo-vascular structures in the lining membrane of the uterus, described by Astruc. [L. 325.]

COLATORIUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-a²-tor²i²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *colatoire*. Straining, depurative (said anciently of the liver and the kidneys). [A. 301.]

COLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-a²-tu²m(tu²m). See COLATURE (2d def.).

COLATURE, n. Kol-a²u²r. Lat., *colatura*. Fr., c. Ger., *Durchsehung* (1st def.), *Colatur*, *Kolatur*. It., *colatura*. Sp., *coladura*. 1. See COLATION. 2. A liquid or other substance purified by straining; that which has been subjected to straining. [B. 46, 92, 200 (a, 21).]

COLAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a²x(a²)u²x(u²e-a). Gen., *colauxes*. From *κῶλον*, the colon, and *αὔξη*, augmentation. Dilatation of the colon. [L. 50.]

COLBERG (Ger.), n. Kol-be²rg. A place on the Baltic Sea, where there are saline baths. [A. 319.]

COLBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-bert²i²a². Fr., *colbertie*. (Of Salisbury, a genus of plants closely allied to *Dillenia*. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] —**C. coromandeliana**. The *Dillenia pentagyna*. [B. 172 (a, 24).] —**C. obovata** [Blume]. A species of India, falling out. [B. 173 (a, 24).] —**C. scabella**. The *Dillenia scabella*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

COLCAGUAHUITL, n. According to Ray, a South American plant used as a remedy in paralysis and uterine disorders. [L. 104.]

COLCHESTER, n. Ko²l'che²st-u²r. A place in Essex, England, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A. 316.]

COLCHICACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-kic²h²i²ka²/se²-ke²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *colchicacées*. 1. Of De Candolle and Spach, a synonym of the *Melanthaceae* of P. Browne. 2. Of Koch, an order of the *Endogenae*, comprising *Bilbozia*, *Colchicum*, *Vilandra*, and *Tofieldia*. 3. Of Gray, a family of endogenous phanerogams, comprising the genera *Tofieldia* and *Colchicum*. 4. Of Bartling, an order of the *Liliaceae*. 5. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamandria*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. COLCHICÆE.

COLCHICACEOUS, adj. Ko²l-kic²ka²-shu²s. Lat., *colchicaceus*. Fr., *colchicacé*. Resembling the genus *Colchicum*; of or pertaining to the *Colchicaceae*. [B.]

COLCHICEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Fr., *colchicées*. 1. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Monophragmæ*, comprising the genera *Nolina*, *Phaca*, *Colochilus*, *Helonias*, *Melanthium*, *Warwickia*, *Funckia*, *Angustaria*, *Verdrum*, *Pheasantia*, *Mercaderia*, *Colchicum*, *Buchardia*, *Stelmatra*, and *Astelina*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Melantheæ*, comprising the genera *Hermodyctylos* and *Bulbocodium*. 3. Of Endlicher, a tribe or sub-order of the *Melantheæ*, comprising *Monocarpum*, *Bulbocodium*, *Colchicum*, and *Weldeniæ*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Engler, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising genera which have a coated corm, a short scape within hyogean sheaths, a long perianth-tube, introrse anthers, and a septical capsule. [B. 42, 150 (a, 24)]

COLCHICEINE, n. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Fr., *colchicine*. It, Sp., *colchicina*. A substance, C₁₇H₂₁NO₆ + 2H₂O [Hertel], obtained by the decomposition of an aqueous solution of colchicine, and found in the acetic extract of colchicum, and forming inodorous white crystals, soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in hot water. Its medicinal properties are like those of colchicine. [B. 5 (a, 24)]

COLCHICEUS (Lat., adj. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Fr., *colchicé*. Resembling *Colchicum*; belonging to the *Colchiceæ*. [B.] See **COLCHICEÆ**.

COLCHICINE, n. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Lat., *colchicina*, *colchicinum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., *Colchicin*]. It, Sp., *colchicina*. The active principle of colchicum; an alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₁NO₆ [Carter], occurring as a light-yellow amorphous substance having a faint odor and an intensely bitter taste, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and water, its aqueous solution undergoing spontaneous decomposition into resin and colchicine. It is present in the official fluid extract of colchicum. [B. 5 (a, 24)]

COLCHICINEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Of Dumortier, a family of plants corresponding to the *Colchiceæ*. [B. 150 (a, 24)]

COLCHICINUM (Lat., n. n. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Fr., *colchicine*. See **COLCHICEÆ**.

COLCHICO (Sp.), n. Kol²che-ko. See **COLCHICUM**.—**C. amarillo**. The *Amargillaria*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]—**C. de primavera**. The *Colchicum bulbocodium*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

COLCHICON (Lat., n. n. See **COLCHICUM**.

COLCHICO-RESIN, n. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). A brown amorphous substance, C₁₇H₂₁NO₆, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether, obtained by Hertel in extracting colchicine from the *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 5 (a, 24)]—**Beta-c-r.** An insoluble compound, C₁₇H₂₁NO₆, formed when c. r. is treated with mineral acids. [B. 5 (a, 24)]

COLCHICUM (Lat., n. n. Ko²l²ki²sch²ik² (c²ea²-e²). Gr., *κολλικον*. Fr., *colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlose*. It., *colchico*. Sp., *colchica*, *colquico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A Linnaean genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Liliceæ*. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *C. autumnale* (q. v.). [B.] **Acetic extract of c.** See **Extractum colchici radices**.—**Acetum colchici** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], **Acetum colchici cum bulbis recentibus** [Fr. Cod.], Fr., *vinagre* [Fr. Cod.] (on *acetos de colchique*, *vinagre colchique*). Ger., *Zeitlosen-essig*. Sp., *vinagre de colchico* [Sp. Ph.]. Vinegar of c., a preparation made by macerating c.-root in dilute acetic acid in such proportions that one pint of the filtered product represents 2 troy-ounces of c. [U. S. Ph., 1870;] or by digesting 1 part of fresh c.-root with 12 parts of white vinegar [Fr. Cod.] or by digesting for 8 days 10 parts of c.-root cut in slices with 2 parts of glacial acetic acid and 98 parts of white vinegar [Fr. Cod.] or by macerating 85 parts of finely chopped c.-root for 3 days with 85 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.852 and adding dilute acetic acid until the percolate equals 1,000 parts [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of chopped c.-root with 6 parts of vinegar and 1 part of alcohol and filtering with expression [Greek Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of coarsely powdered c.-root for 8 days with 6 parts of dilute acetic acid, expressing, adding 1 part of alcohol of a sp. gr. of 0.879, and decanting [Netherl. Ph.]; or by macerating for 8 days 13 parts [Russ. Ph.] 1 part of well-bruised c.-seeds with 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of dilute acetic acid [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Preparations similar to that of the Fr. Cod. were formerly official in several of the older pharmacopœias. They have been used as a diuretic in dropsy and as a remedy in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. [B. 5, 81, 95, 113, 119 (a, 21)]—**Ammoniated spirit of c.** See **Spiritus colchici ammoniacus**.—**Bulbus colchici** [Belg. Ph.], **Colchici cormus** [Br. Ph.], **Colchici radix** [U. S. Ph.], See **C. corm.**—**Colchici semen** [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Colchici semina** [Br. Ph.], See **C. seed**.—**Colchici tuber** [Netherl. Ph.], See **C. corm.**—**C. autumnale** [Linnaeus]. Gr., *κολλικον* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *colchique d'automne*, *chamade*, *follette*. Ger., *Herbstzeitlose*. Common meadow saffron. A perennial bulbous plant the leaves of which appear in the spring, the flowers in the autumn. It is a native of the temperate parts of Europe and of northern Africa and is found growing in meadows. The corm (bulb, or root), seeds, and flowers are used medicinally. See **C. corm.**, **C. seeds**, and **C. flowers**. The plant is the c. of the pharmacopœias and is a diuretic and expectorant, but is chiefly used in gout and rheumatism, for which (especially the former) it is a valuable remedy. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24)]—**C. bulbocodium**. See **C. corm.**—**C. corm.** Lat., *colchici cormus*. U. S. Ph. (see *cormus*, Br. Ph.). See *tuber* [Netherl. Ph.], seu *bulbus* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *radix* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Greek Ph.]) *colchici*. Fr., *colchique*. Sp., *colchico* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitlosenknollen*. B. Bulb of *colchico*. Sp., *colchico* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. Ph., *bulbo de colchico*. The corm of the *C. autumnale*. It contains a larger proportion of colchicine than the other parts of the plant, and is hence more active medicinally. [B. 5 (a, 24), B. 95.] **C. communis**. See **C. autumnale**.—**C. flowers**. Lat., *floris colchici*. Fr., *fleur de col-*

chique, *colchique* (fleur) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitlosenblüten*. It., *flori di colchico*. Sp., *floris de colchico*. The fragrant, very bitter blossoms of the *C. autumnale*. They have been recommended as a substitute for the corm. [B. 113, 180 (a, 24)]—**C. illyricum** [Miller]. Fr., *colchique d'Illyrie*. A species which with others is said to furnish hermodactyls. [B. 173 (a, 24)]—**C. multiflorum** [Brotess]. A Portuguese species. The corm is said to be used medicinally. [B. 180.]—**C. root** [U. S. Ph.], See **C. corm.**—**C. seed** [U. S. Ph.], **C. seeds** [Br. Ph.], Lat., *colchici semen* [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *semina* [Br. Ph.]), *semen colchici* [Ger. Ph.], *C. semina* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *semences de colchique*, *colchique (semen)* [Fr. Cod.]. It, *semi di colchico*. Sp., *colquico* (semilla) [Sp. Ph.]. The seeds of the *C. autumnale*.

They contain but a small amount of colchicine, and hence are inferior medicinally to the bulb of the plant. [B. 5 (a, 24); B. 113.]—**Cinctur** (Ger.). See **Tinctura colchici**.—**C. tuber**. See **C. corm.**—**C. variegatum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *colchique panaché*. Ger., *gefleckte Zeitlose*. A species of southern Europe and of Asia Minor, regarded as one of the sources of hermodactyls. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24)]—**C. vernale** [Hoffmann], **C. vernum** [Willdenow]. Fr., *colchique du printemps*. A variety of *C. autumnale* distinguished by blooming in spring. [B. 173 (a, 24)]—**C. wein** (Ger.). See **Vinum colchici**, **Vinum colchici radices**, and **Vinum colchici seminis**.—**Compound tincture of c.** See **Spiritus colchici ammoniacus**.—**Extract of c.** See **Extractum colchici**.—**Extract of c.-root**. See **Extractum colchici radices**.—**Extractum colchici** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extract de bulbe* (1st def.) (ou *de semence* [Fr. Cod.]) *de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlosen-Extrakt*. It., *estratto di colchico*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de colquico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extract of c.* 1. A preparation made by inspissating the juice of c. corm to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]; or by digesting the corm with dilute alcohol, straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)]. 2. An extract made from c.-seeds by digesting with dilute alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] or the consistence of a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]. Similar preparations made by exhausting c. with alcohol or with water were official in the older pharmacopœias. [B. 95 (a, 21)]—**Extractum colchici acetum** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. See **Extractum colchici radices**.—**Extractum colchici (bulbi)**. See **Extractum colchici** (1st def.).—**Extractum colchici radices** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extract de colchique acetique*. Ger., *Zeitlosen-Essigextrakt*. It., *estratto di colchico acetico*. Sp., *extracto acetico de colquico*. Syn., *extractum colchici acetum* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. Acetic extract of c., extract of c.-root. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of c. corm with 35 parts of acetic acid and a sufficiency of water, straining, and evaporating the percolate to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding 6 parts of acetic acid to 100 parts of c. corm, expressing the juice of the latter, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Lond. Ph. of 1837 was made with 4 parts of c. and 1 part of acetic acid. [B. 81, 119 (a, 21)]—**Extractum colchici radices fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extract liquide de bulbe de colchique*. Ger., *flüssiges Zeitlosenknollen-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of c.-root. A preparation made by digesting 100 grammes of c. corm with a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 2 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), straining, reserving the first 85 c. c. of the percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 100 c. c. [B. 81 (a, 21)]—**Extractum colchici saccharatum**. Of Joyeux, a preparation made by mixing 1 part of the juice of c. (previously inspissated in vacuo with 5 parts of sugar. It may be administered in doses of 1 drachm per diem. [Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., x (a, 21)]—**Extractum colchici seminis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extract liquide de semence de colchique*. Ger., *flüssiges Zeitlosenknollen-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of c.-seed. A preparation made from c.-seed by a process identical with that employed for the extractum colchici radices. [B. 81 (a, 21)]—**Extractum colchici seminum**. See **Extractum colchici** (2d def.).—**Floris colchici**. See **C. flowers**.—**Fluid extract of c.-root**. See **Extractum colchici radices fluidum**.—**Fluid extract of c.-seeds**. See **Extractum colchici seminis fluidum**.—**Honey of c.** See **colchici**. Fr., *miel de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlosenhonig*. A preparation, official in the Fr. Cod. of 1837, made by boiling 1 part of c. corm in 18 parts of water, then digesting for 2 days, expressing, adding 9 parts of honey, clarifying, and boiling to the consistence of a syrup. [B. 97 (a, 21)]—**Oxymel colchici**, **Oxymel of c.** Fr., *oxymel colchique*, *oxymel de colchique*. A preparation, official in several of the older pharmacopœias of Europe, made by cooking 1 part of vinegar of c. and 2 parts of white honey to the consistence of a syrup. [B. 119 (a, 21)]



THE COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. [A, 327].

Swed. Ph. See *C. seed*. **Spiritus colchici ammoniacatus**. Ammoniacated spirit of c. a preparation official in the Lond. Ph. 1824, made by digesting for 14 days 2 oz. of bruised c. seeds in 1 pint of ammoniac spirit of ammonia, and straining. [B. 97 a, 21.] **Syrup of c.** **Syrupus colchici**, **Syrupus colchici aëticus**, **Syrupus colchici autumnalis** (Edinb. Ph. 1840). Fr., *sirup de colchique*. A preparation made by dissolving 15 parts of white sugar in 3 parts of vinegar of c. Edinb. Ph. 1830, U. S. Ph. 1829, Wurzb. Ph. 1766. [B. 97, 119 a, 21.] **Tinctura colchici** (U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.). Fr., *teinture de colchique* (semeur). [Fr. Cod.], *teinture antiparalytique de Wundt*, *alcool de colchique*, Ger., *Zeitosenkollatur*, *C. tinctura*. It., *tinctura di colchico*. Sp., *teintura de colchico*. Syn.: *tinctura colchici seminum* [Br. Ph., Hung. Ph., 24 ed. U. S. seminum colchici. Dind. Ph. 1830, Gr. Ph.]. Tincture of c. or of c. seeds. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of c. seeds in 15 parts of dilute alcohol, straining, and adding dilute alcohol up to 100 parts. U. S. Ph., or by macerating 3 oz. of c. seeds in sufficient proof spirit to make 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.], or by digesting 1 part of c. seeds in 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.912 [Fr. Cod.] or in 10 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.844 [Gr. Ph.], and filtering. Similar preparations in which 1 part of c. seeds were treated with from 1½ to 9 parts of alcohol were formerly official. [B. 81, 97, 119 a, 21.] **Tinctura colchici autumnalis**. Fr., *teinture de bulbes de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitosenkollatur*. Tincture of c. bulb, a preparation made by digesting 2 parts of c. corn in 8 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., 1825], or in 6 parts of proof spirit. Sax. Ph. 1830, or in a mixture of 24 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.930 and 10 parts of distilled water. U. S. Ph., 1829, and then filtering. [B. 97 a, 21.] Cf. *Alcoolature de bulbes de colchique*. **Tinctura colchici composita**. Fr., *teinture de colchique composée*. See *Spiritus colchici ammoniacatus*. **Tinctura colchici seminis**, **seu seminum** [Br. Ph.], **Tinctura seminis seu seminum**. Dind. Ph. 1830. **colchici**. See *Tinctura colchici*. **Tinctura seminum colchici vinosa Williamsi**. Of Niemann, a preparation made by digesting for 8 days 1 part of c. seeds in 12 parts of Spanish wine. [B. 97 a, 21.] **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura colchici*. **Tincture of c. bulb**. See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis*. **Tincture of c. flowers**. Fr., *teinture des fleurs de colchique*. Of Bushnell, a preparation recommended in cases of acute rheumatism, made by macerating for 8 days 1 oz. of dried c. flowers in 1 pint of brandy and evaporating. [B. 119 a, 21.] Cf. *Alcoolature de fleurs de colchique*. **Tincture of c.-root**. See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis*. **Tincture of c.-seeds**. See *Tinctura colchici*. **Tuber colchici**. See *C. corn*. **Vinegar of c.** See *Acetum colchici*. **Vinum colchici**. Fr., *vin de colchique* de colchique. Ger., *C. Wein*. It., *vinco di colchico*. Sp., *vin de colchico*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Vinum colchici radialis*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Vinum colchici seminis*. 3. Of various of the older pharmacopœias, a preparation made of c. (part not specified) 1 part, and from 1 part to 16 parts of wine. [B. 81, 119 a, 21.] **Vinum colchici radialis** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *vin de bulbe de colchique* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Zeitosenkollaturwein*. Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Br. Ph.], *seu de colchico* [Fr. Cod.]. Wine of c.-root [U. S. Ph.] (or of c. [Br. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating c. corn 12 Troy ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 4 oz. (avoird.) [Br. Ph.], or 1 part [Fr. Cod.], in sherry wine (or vin de Grenache [Fr. Cod.], straining, and adding enough wine to make 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.], or 10 parts [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 81, 113 a, 21.] Cf. *Vinum colchici* 3d def.). **Vinum colchici seminis** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *vin de semence de colchique* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *C. Wein*. Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Ger. Ph.], *seu seminis colchici*. Wine of c.-seed. A preparation made by macerating c.-seed 4 Troy ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part [Ger. Ph.], with 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph.], or 1½ parts [Fr. Cod.] of sherry wine (vin de Grenache [Fr. Cod.], and filtering. Similar preparations in which 1 part of c.-seeds were treated with 5 to 16 parts of wine were official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B. 81, 113, 119 a, 21.] **Vinum de colchico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici radialis*. **Vinum seminis colchici**. See *Vinum colchici seminis*. **Wine of c.** The *vinum colchici*; of the Br. Ph., the *vinum colchici radialis*. [B.] **Wine of c.-root**. See *Vinum colchici radialis*. **Wine of c.-seed**. See *Vinum colchici seminis*.

COLCHICUS (Lat. adj.) Kol'kik' chik'kən'sus. Poisonous (said by the ancients of poisonous plants generally, because of the use made of the *Colchicum* by Medea). [B. 121 a, 24.]

COLCHICÆE Fr., n. Kolshek. See *Colchicum*. **Acétolé de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Acetum colchici*. **Acétomellé de c.** See *Oxymel colchici*. **Alcoolature de bulbes de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of bruised colchicum corn in a closed vessel with 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol for 10 days, then expressing, and filtering. [B. 113 a, 21.] **Alcoolature de fleurs de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation similar to the alcoolature de bulbes de c., but made with fresh colchicum flowers. [B. 113 a, 21.] **Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura colchici*. **Bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Colchicum corn*. **C. d'automne**. See *Colchicum autumnale*. **C. du printemps**. The *Colchicum vernalis*. [B. 173.] **C. panaché**. The *Colchicum variegatum*. [B. 173.]

Extrait acétique de c. See *Extractum colchici radialis*. **Extrait alcoolique de c.** See *Extractum colchici*. **Extrait alcoolique de semence de c.** See *Extractum colchici* 2d def. **Extrait aqueux de c.** An extract of colchicum, made by exhausting the latter with water. [B. 119.] See *Extractum colchici*. **Extrait de bulbe de c.** See *Extractum colchici* 1st def. **Extraitum colchici radialis**. **Extrait de c. acétique**. See *Extractum colchici radialis*. **Extrait de c. semence** [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait de semence de c.** See *Extractum colchici* 2d def. **Extrait liquide de bulbe de c.** See *Extractum colchici radialis fluidum*. **Extrait liquide de semence de c.** See *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum*. **Fleurs de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Colchicum corn*. **Mellité de bulbes de c.** See *Mel colchici*. **Enolé de bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Vinum colchici radialis*. **Enolé de c.** See *Vinum colchici*. **Oxéolé de c.** See *Acetum*

colchici. **Oxymellité de c.** **Oxymel de bulbes de c.** See *Oxymel colchici*. **Semence de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Colchicum seed*. **Siróp de c.** See *Syrupus colchici*. **Teinture de bulbes de c.** See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis*. **Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura colchici*. **Teinture de c. composée**. See *Spiritus colchici ammoniacatus*. **Teinture de c. semence** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura colchici*. **Teinture de fleurs de c.** See *Tinctura colchici*. **Teinture de graines de c.** **Teinture de semence de c.** See *Tinctura colchici*. **Vinaigre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum colchici*. **Vin de bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici radialis*. **Vin de graines (ou de semence) [Fr. Cod.] de c.** See *Vinum colchici seminis*.

COLCHITICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol'ki'tich'2i'te'2ik-u's2u's. Fr., *colchitique*. Of, pertaining to, or made from colchicum. [B.]

COLCOTHAR (Lat., n. n.) Kol'ko'thár. Derived, perhaps, from the Arabic. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.] *sesquioxide de fer anhydride* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C. Englischroth*, *Vitriolroth*. It., *colcotar*, *Sp. colcotar* [Sp. Ph.]. A term first employed by Paracelsus. Sesquioxide of iron formed by the calcination of ferrous sulphate. When strongly calcined, it is scarlet, and forms jeweler's rouge or polishing rouge; when less highly calcined, it is bluish and is used, under the name of crocus, for polishing metals. It has the same medicinal properties as the other iron compounds, but is not now used medicinally except as a hæmorrhagic. [B. 3; B. 5 a, 24.] **C. vitrioli**. See *C.*

COLD, n. Kold. Gr., *ψύος* (1st def.). Lat., *frigus* (1st def.). Fr., *froid* (1st def.), *rhume* (2d def.). Ger., *Kälte*, *Erkältung*. It., *freddura*, *raffreddura*. Sp., *resfriado*. 1. A state of comparatively low temperature. 2. A popular term for an acute transitory disorder (usually subfebrile) attributed to exposure to a low temperature; especially for an acute catarrh of any portion of the respiratory apparatus. A c. is popularly supposed to constitute the starting-point of most acute inflammations, particularly those of the respiratory organs.—**C. in the chest**. Fr., *rhume de poitrine*. A popular name for bronchial catarrh. [D.]—**C. in the eye**. Catarrh conjunctivitis. [L. 45.]—**C. in the head**. Fr., *rhume de cerveau*. Coryza. [D.]—**C.-sore**. Fr., *bouton de fièvre*. See *HERPES labialis*.—**Rose c.** Fr., *coryza des roses*. See *HOY FEVER*.—**Saint-Kilda c.**—**Strangers' c.** Terms applied in the Hebrides to a form of influenza which the inhabitants ascribe to the arrival of a ship (i. e., to the presence of strangers). A similar origin is alleged for the *murri-murri* of New Zealand. [R. A. Chudleigh, "Brit. Med. Jour.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 25, 1886, p. 303.]

COLDBATH WELLS, n. Kold bath we'llz. A locality in Pentonville, London, England, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A. 316.]

COLD CREAM, n. Kold-krem'. Fr., *c. c.* [Fr. Cod.], *crème froide*. Ger., *C. C.* A name given to various white scented ointments, used chiefly as cosmetics and as an application to chapped hands, slight excoriations of the face, herpes labialis, etc. The c. c. of the Fr. Cod. is the unguentum aquæ rosæ; that of H. M. Wilder is the c. c. with borax. Other varieties of c. c. are made by melting together white wax, spermaceti, and olive-oil, adding precipitated chalk, and flavoring with chloroform and otto of roses; or by beating together almond-oil, rose-water, wax, and spermaceti. [B. 81, 113; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix, xxx (a, 21).]—**C. c. with borax**. A preparation made by mixing a solution of white wax 1 oz. in almond-oil 4 oz. and a solution of borax 1 dr. in rose-water 2 oz., and adding 5 drops of oil of rose; or, according to Wilder, by melting together 16 parts of lard-oil and 4 parts of white wax, adding a solution of 1 part of borax in 8 parts of water, and perfuming. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," l. c. (a, 21).]—**C. c. with glycerin**. Of A. F. N. Neynaber, a preparation made by melting together 7 oz. of almond-oil, 2 oz. of spermaceti, and 1 oz. of white wax, adding a warm solution of 1 oz. of borax in 2 oz. of glycerin, and aromatizing with 4 drops each of oil of rose and oil of bitter almonds. For the oils, rose-water may be substituted. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 21).]—**Unalterable c.** A preparation made by mixing together 40 parts of quince mucilage, 1 part of almond-soap, 10 parts of stearic acid, and 2 parts of glycerin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 44 (a, 21).]

COLDENIA (Lat., n. f.) Kold-en'e2n'i2a2. Fr., *coldénie*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of boraginaceous herbs, belonging to the tribe Ehreticeæ. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. mixta**. A species said to furnish the *bons rose de la Martinique*. [B.]—**C. procumbens** Linnaeus. Fr., *coldénie couchée*. Syn.: *herba Zonitica* Lamour. A species of India, where it is used in the form of a powder, mixed with fenugreek to promote suppuration. [B. 19, 121, 173 a, 24.]

COLD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Kold hwit sul'f u2r spri2n2gz. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A. 363.]

COLE, n. Kol. The *Brassica napus* and several other species of *Brassica*, also the *Crambe maritima*. [A. 505; B. 275 a, 24.]—**C.-borey**. See *Cauliflower*. **C.-seed**. The *Brassica napus*. [A. 505.]—**C.-wort**. See the major list.—**Dog's c.** The *Mercurialis perennis*. [A. 505.]—**Red c.** The *Armoracia rusticana*. [A. 505.]—**Sea c.** The *Convolvulus soldanella* and the *Brassica oleracea*. [A. 505.]

COLEÆE (Bojer) [Lat.], **COLEANTHINEÆ** [Link.] [Lat., n. s. fl. pl.] Kol'ko2'e2(a2-e2), -e2-a2(n2a2n2)-thi2the2y2ne2a2-e2. From *κολεός*, a sheath (on account of the investing bracts), and *άνθος*, a flower. A family of grasses, consisting of the single genus *Schmidtia*. [B. 170 a, 24.]

COLEBRILLA (Lat., n. f.) Kol-e2-bri2'la2. The Guinea-worm. [L. 81.]

COLECTOMY, n. Kol-e2'k to mi2. Lat., *colectome*, *colectomia* (from *κόλον*, the colon, and *ἐκτεμνειν*, to cut out). Fr., *colectomie*. Ger., *Colectomie*. Excision of a portion of the colon. [L. 50.]

COLIER (Port.), **COLHERRINDE** (Ger.), n.s. Kol'he²r, ri²nd²a². See **COLICEX collier**.

COLIBELLE (Fr.), n. Kol'e²be²l. The *Cnidaria belan*. [B. 121 a, 20.]

COLIC, adj. Kol'ik. Gr. κολικός, Lat. *colicus*. Fr. *colique*. 1. Pertaining to the colon. 2. Anciently affected with colic. [A. 322.]

COLIC, n. Kol'ik. (Gr. κολική f. of κολικός νόσος or δαδσος understood.) Lat. *colica*. Fr. *colique*. (Ger. *Kolik*. It. *colico*. Sp. *colica*. Severe paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, especially that due to spasm or distension of the intestine. **Accidental c.** Lat. *colica accidentalis*. Fr. *colique gouteuse*. (Ger. *Blutgicht*. C. due to gout. [D. 11.] **Biliary c.** Biliary c. Lat. *colica biliosa*. Fr. *colique bilieuse* (ou *colique*). (Ger. *Gallen-Kolik*. C. dependent on some morbid condition of the liver or on the passage of a gall-stone. **Calculus c.** Lat. *colica calculosa*. (Ger. *Steinkolik*. C. due to enlarged intestinal hepatic, or renal. **Cancerous c.** Of cancerous, the severe intestinal pain which accompanies cancer of the intestines. [D. 13.] **Catarrhal c.** Lat. *colica catarrhalis*. (Ger. *Blutgicht*. C. attributed to an excess of intestinal mucus. [D. 12.] **Cider c.** Lat. *colica chinensis*. (Ger. *Ciderolik*. C. from drinking cider impregnated with lead. **C. of the Antilles**. A variety of endemic c. which resembles lead c. [D. 1.] **C. of Poitou**. See **Lead c.** **C. of prostates**. Lat. *colica scortorum*. (Ger. *Hurenkolik*. Severe abdominal pain due to disease of the generative apparatus (especially salpingitis, see called from its being common in prostitutes. [A. 28.] **C. of Surinam**. See **Lead c.** **C. of the stomach**. Fr. *colique de l'estomac*. (Ger. *Magenkolik*. Severe neuralgic pain in the stomach. [D. 10, 11, 13.] **C-root**. The *Aletris farinosa* and the *Thesonea villosa*, also, in some parts of the United States, the *Lactis spicata*. [B. 5, 10, 11, 18, 25, a, 24.] **C-weed**. **C-wort**. See the major list. **Convulsive c.** Lat. *colica convulsiva*. Fr. *colique convulsive*. (Ger. *Krampf-Kolik*. See **Spasmodic c.** **Copper c.** Lat. *colica cuprea*. Fr. *colique cupreuse*. (Ger. *Kupfer-Kolik*. C. said to be due to chronic poisoning with copper, and to be common in workers in copper. Its connection with copper poisoning has been denied. [D. 5.] **Crapulent c.** **Crapulous c.** Lat. *colica crapulosa*. Fr. *colique d'indigestion*. C. caused by over-indulgence in alcohol. **Cystic c.** Fr. *colique cystique*. Colicky pain in the urinary bladder. See **Hypogastria c.** **D. Deuteropathia c.** Lat. *colica deuteropathica*. See **Symptomatic c.** **Devonshire c.** **Dry c.** See **Lead c.** **Dynamic c.** C. of neurotic origin. [L. 4.] **Endemic c.** **Lead c.** **Fireman's c.** See **Lead c.** **Flatulent c.** See **Idiopathic c.** **Fireman's c.** See **Lead c.** **Flatulent c.** Lat. *colica flatulenta*. Fr. *colique flatulente* (ou *flatueuse*, ou *ventreuse*). (Ger. *Wind-Kolik*, *Bläh-Kolik*. C. caused by an accumulation of intestinal gases. [D. 11, 13.] **Gall-stone c.** (Ger. *Gallensteinkolik*. A paroxysm of severe abdominal pain caused by the passage of a gall-stone through the bile ducts; often accompanied by vomiting and jaundice. **Gouty c.** See **Arthritic c.** **Hæmorrhoidal c.** Lat. *colica hæmorrhoidalis*. Fr. *colique hæmorrhoidale*. Intense pain in the lumbar region, especially near the anus and sacrum, which lasts from a few hours to several days, preceding a discharge from the hæmorrhoidal vessels. It usually abates after the discharge has occurred. [D. 13.] **Hepatic c.** Fr. *colique hépatique* (ou *du foie*). See **Biliary c.** **Herniary c.** Lat. *colica herniosa*. The paroxysms of pain which accompany hernia. [D. 12.] **Hill c.** A pernicious fever, with intestinal lesions but without choleraic stools, accompanied with extreme c. intestinal pain and often quickly fatal. It prevails among the natives of the high lands of India. [Webb, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1883, i, p. 406.] **Horn c.** See **FRIAPISM**. **Hypochondriac c.** Lat. *colica hypochondriaca*. See **Nervous c.** **Hypogastric c.** Lat. *colica hypogastrica*. Colicky pain in the hypogastric region. [D. 13.] **Hysterical c.** Fr. *colique hystérique*. See **Nervous c.** **Idiopathic c.** Lat. *colica idiopathica*. Fr. *colique essentielle*. Intestinal c. due to causes affecting the seat of pain primarily, as distinguished from symptomatic c. **Inflammatory c.** Lat. *colica inflammatoria*. Fr. *colique inflammatoire*. (Ger. *Entzündungskolik*. The severe pain which accompanies inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. [D. 13.] **Lead c.** Lat. *colica saturnina*. Fr. *colique de plomb* (ou *saturne*). (Ger. *Bleikolik*, *Malerkolik*. It. *colica saturnina*, *colica dei pittori*. Sp. *colico de pintores*. Syn.: bellain of Derbyshire, Devonshire c., c. of Madrid, metallic rheumatism, c. of Normandy, painter's c., c. of Poitou, saturnine c., *saturnine c.*, *capitabli rheumatism*. A form of intestinal neuralgia produced by chronic lead poisoning; usually accompanied by decided constipation. [D. 1.] **Madrid c.** See **Lead c.** **Malarial c.** The bilious c. of malarial regions. It begins with a chill, and is accompanied by fever. [D. 47.] **Mecconial c.** Lat. *colica mecconialis*. A form of c. peculiar to the newly born, in which the mecconium is supposed to be the exciting cause. [D.] **Menstrual c.** Lat. *colica menstrualis* (seu *catamenialis*). Fr. *colique menstruelle*. Colicky pain in the uterus during menstruation. [D. 13.] **Metallic c.** Lat. *colica metallina*. Fr. *colique métallique*. C. due to metallic poisoning, especially with lead. [D. 31.] **Metastatic c.** C. attributed to a metastasis of gout or rheumatism or to suppression of the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual flow. [D. 13.] **Nephritic c.** **Nephritic c.** Lat. *colica nephritica*. Fr. *colique néphrétique* (ou *pierruse*, ou *des reins*). See **Renal c.** **Nervous c.** Lat. *colica nervosa*. Fr. *colique nerveuse*. Intestinal neuralgia, also any c. dependent on a disordered state of the nervous system. [A. 385; D. 11, 13.] **Neuralgic c.** See **EXTERNAL**. **Normandy c.** See **Lead c.** **Ovarian c.** Colicky pain in the region of the ovary, also c. dependent on reflected ovarian irritation. [D. 1.] **Painters' c.** Lat. *colica pictorum* (seu *pictorum*). Fr. *colique des peintres*. (Ger. *Malerkolik*. See **Lead c.** **Pancreatic c.** Colicky pain in the region of the pancreas. [D. 1.] **Plumbers' c.** See **Lead c.** **Primary c.** See **Idiopathic c.** **Renal c.** Lat. *colica renalis*

Fr. *colique des reins* (ou *néphrétique*, ou *pierruse*). (Ger. *Nieren-Kolik*. The pain due to the presence of a calculus in the ureter or to its passage through the ureter; often accompanied by retraction of the testicle. **Rheumatic c.** Lat. *colica rheumatica*. Fr. *colique rhumatismale*. (Ger. *rheumatische Kolik*. C. of a rheumatic nature. **Saburral c.** Lat. *colica saburraria*. (Ger. *Schlemmer-Kolik*. C. due to indigestion. [D. 12.] **Sailors' c.** Fr. *colique des marins*. A form of gastro-enteralgia which has been observed among sailors. [D. 13.] **Saturnine c.** **Senegal c.** See **Lead c.** **Spasmodic c.** Lat. *colica spasmodica*. Fr. *colique spasmodique*. (Ger. *Krampf-Kolik*. 1. C. dependent on spasmodic contractions of the intestine. 2. See **Nervous c.** **Spermatic c.** Lat. *colica spermatica*. Severe pain in the spermatic cord. [D. 12.] **Splenic c.** Paroxysmal pain in the spleen, according to the lowers of Cullen. [D. 1.] **Stercoraceous c.** **Stercoral c.** Lat. *colica stercoralis* (seu *stercoracea*, seu *fecosa*, seu *stercora*). Fr. *colique stercorale*. C. caused by retained fecal masses. [D. 1, 13.] **Surinam c.** See **Lead c.** **Sympathetic c.** Lat. *colica sympathica*. C. due to irritation reflected from other organs. [D. 1, 13.] **Symptomatic c.** According to Cullen, c. that occurs as a symptom of such conditions as intermittent fevers, hysteria, pregnancy, gout, scurvy, hernia, compression or scirrhus of the intestines, pancreatic or mesenteric disease, menstruation, a suppressed hæmorrhoidal flux, aneurysms of the aorta, or imperforate rectum in the newly born. [D. 13.] **Uterine c.** Lat. *colica uterina*. Fr. *colique utérine*. (Ger. *Uterinkolik*. Colicky pain attributed to spasmodic contractions of the uterus, as in certain forms of dysmenorrhœa and the after-pains of parturition; also the abdominal pain and shock sometimes observed after the injection of liquid into the uterus. **Vegetable c.** Lat. *colica vegetabilis*. Fr. *colique végétale*. (Ger. *Pflanzenkolik*. 1. That form of c. which is caused by accepsed or unripe fruit. 2. **Lead c.** [D. 1.] **Vermineous c.** See **Worm c.** **West Indian c.** See **Lead c.** **Wind c.** See **Flatulent c.** **Worm c.** Lat. *colica vermicularis* (seu *verminosa*). Fr. *colique vermineuse*. (Ger. *Wurmkolik*. C. caused by worms in the intestinal canal. [D. 1, 13.] **Zinc c.** Lat. *colica zinca*. Fr. *colique de zinc*. (Ger. *Zink-Kolik*. A form of c. attributed to chronic zinc poisoning. [L. 49.]

COLICA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *colicus* (passio understood). Kol'ika². See **Colic**. **C. ab acidis ingestis**. See **Trichobolus colic** (1st def.). **C. ab enterolitho**. Colic caused by an intestinal concrement. **C. accidentalis** (Cullen). See **Crapulent colic**. **C. acuta**. Enteritis. [L. 325.] **C. aruginis**. See **Copper colic**. **C. a fecibus induratis**. See **Stercoral colic**. **C. arthritica**. See **Arthritic colic**. **C. a viscido meconio**. See **Mecconial colic**. **C. biliosa**. See **Biliary colic**. **C. calculosa**. See **Calculus colic**. **C. callosa** (Cullen). Fr. *colique callose*. Syn.: *strictura* [Sauvages], *ileus a callosa coli*. 1. Colic caused by contraction of the colon. 2. See **Calculus colic**. [D. 13; L. 290.] **C. catamenialis**. See **Menstrual colic**. **C. catarrhalis**. See **Catarrhal colic**. **C. cibaria**. Colic caused by indigestible food. [B.] **C. cibaria comatosa** [Good]. Gastro-intestinal disturbance with coma or convulsions, due to the ingestion of some mineral or vegetable poison with the food. [L. 29.] **C. cibaria efflorescens** [Good]. Acute painful indigestion with burning, prickling, or itching of the skin, due to eating shell-fish, etc. [L. 29.] **C. consensualis**. (Ger. *consensuelle Kolik*. Intestinal neuralgia in hysterical patients. [L. 41, 80.] **C. constipata**. See **C. stricta**. **C. constricta** [Good]. Colic and the other manifestations of intestinal obstruction. [L. 29.] **C. convulsiva**. See **Convulsive colic**. **C. crapulenta**. **C. crapulosa**. See **Crapulous colic**. **C. damno-niensis**. **C. Damnoniorum**. See **Lead colic**. **C. deuteropathica**. See **Symptomatic colic**. **C. e flatu**. See **Flatulent colic**. **C. enterolithica**. See **C. ab enterolitho**. **C. ex plumbo**. See **Lead colic**. **C. fecosa**. See **Stercoral colic**. **C. febricosa**. See **Inflammatory colic**. **C. figulorum**. See **Lead colic**. **C. flatulenta**. See **Flatulent colic**. **C. hæmorrhoidalis**. See **Hæmorrhoidal colic**. **C. helluonum**. See **Crapulous colic**. **C. hepatica**. See **Hepatic colic**. **C. herniosa**. See **Herniary colic**. **C. hispaniensis**. See **Lead colic**. **C. hypochondriaca**. See **Nervous colic**. **C. hypogastrica**. See **Hypogastric colic**. **C. hysterica**. See **Nervous colic**. **C. idiopathica**. See **Idiopathic colic**. **C. ileus**. See **ILEUS**. **C. inflammatoria**. See **Inflammatory colic**. **C. interptoria**. See **Lead colic**. **C. japonica**. See **Crapulent colic**. **C. lapponica** LINNÆUS. A form of gastro-intestinal disturbance observed among Laplanders, attributed to the presence of *Gordius aquaticus* in the intestines. [L. 132.] **C. madridensis**. See **Lead colic**. **C. meconialis** (Cullen). See **Mecconial colic**. **C. menstrualis**. See **Menstrual colic**. **C. metallica**. See **Metallic colic**. **C. metastatica**. See **Metastatic colic**. **C. nephretica**. **C. nephritica**. See **Renal colic**. **C. nervosa**. See **Nervous colic**. **C. phlogistica**. Enteritis. [L. 325.] **C. physconiosa**. Colic due to induration of the abdominal organs. [L. 50, 80.] **C. pictaviensium**. **C. pictavotum**. **C. pictorum**. See **Lead colic**. **C. pituitosa**. See **Catarrhal colic**. **C. plethorica**. Enteritis. [L. 325.] **C. plumbarium**. See **Lead colic**. **C. primitiva**. See **Idiopathic colic**. **C. pulsatilis**. See **Inflammatory colic**. **C. putrida**. Colic due to putrescent matters in the intestines. [L. 325.] **C. reflexa**. See **Sympathetic colic**. **C. renalis**. See **Renal colic**. **C. rhachialgia**. See **Lead colic**. **C. rheumatica**. See **Rheumatic colic**. **C. saburraria**. See **Saburral colic**. **C. sanguinea**. Fr. *colique rouge sanguine*. (Ger. *Blut-Kolik*. The severe pains which accompany intestinal hæmorrhages in some of the lower animals, notably in cattle. [D. 13.] **C. saturnica**. **C. saturnina**. See **Lead colic**. **C. scortorum**. See **Colic of prostitutes**. **C. secundaria**. See **Symptomatic colic**. **C. sicca**. See **Lead colic**. **C. spasmodica**. See **Spasmodic colic**. **C. spermatica**. See **Spermatic colic**. **C. stercoracea**. **C. stercoraria**. **C. stercora** (Cullen). See **Stercoral colic**. **C. stipata**. Colic due to intestinal obstruction. [D. 14.] **C. sympathica**. **C. sympathica**. See **Sympathetic colic**. **C. symptomatica**. See **Symptomatic colic**. **C. uterina**. See **Uterine colic**. **C. vege-**

tabilis, *C. vegetalis*. See *Vegetable colic*. — *C. venenata*. Colic produced by an ingested poison. [D. 11.] — *C. ventriculi*. See *GASTRITIS*. — *C. vermicularis*, *C. verminosa*. See *Worm colic*. — *C. zincica*. See *Zinc colic*.

COLICAÏLLE (Fr.), n. Kol-ek-aï-ly'. Slight colic. [L. 41.]

COLICAL, adj. Kol-ik-aïl'. See *Colic* (adj.).

COLICE (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ik-sed-a. See *Colica*.

COLICKY, adj. Kol-ik-ik'. Fr., *coliqueux*. Ger., *kolikartig*. Resembling the pain of colic.

COLICODENDRON (Martius) (Lat.), n. n. Kol-ik-oo-dēn'-drōn. Fr., *colicodendro*. The genus (*quadrifida*) of DeCandolle; a section of *Capparis*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] — *C. yeo*. The *Capparis yeo*. [a, 24.]

COLICODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ik-oo-dī-nō-dū-ni-ā. From *καλός*, pertaining to the colon, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *colicodynie*. See *Colicodynia*.

COLICOLIENALIS (Lat.), adj. Kol-ik-oo-dī-ē-ni-ā. From *καλός*, pertaining to the colon, and *lienalis*, pertaining to the spleen. Pertaining to the colon and the spleen. [J. 31.]

COLICOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ik-oo-plej-plag-i-ā. From *καλός*, pertaining to the colon, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *colicoplegie*. Intestinal paralysis from lead poisoning; lead colic. [A. 322.]

COLICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-ik-oo-s. See *Colic* (adj.).

COLIC-WEED, n. Kol-ik-wēd. The *Corydalis glauca*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Climbing c-w. The *Adlumina cirrhosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

COLICWORT, n. Kol-ik-wu-rt. The *Alchemilla arvensis*. [A. 505.]

COLIFORM, adj. Kol-ik-fōrm. From *colum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form. See *FERMOID*.

COLIGNONIN E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-ik-en-yon-i-ē-ni-na-e. Of Heimerl, a subtribe of the *Nyctaginaceae*, tribe *Mirabilideae*, comprising *Colignonia* and *Phaceloma*. [B. 245.]

COLIIDE (Selater) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-ik-i-ē-dē-a-e. A family of the *Picreæ*. [L. 121.]

COLIKARTIG (Ger.), adj. Kol-ik-a-rti-ig. See *Colicky*.

COLIMACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol-ik-ma-ā-sē-ā. Fr., *colimacée* [Lamarck]. A family of the *Gastropoda*. [L. 41.]

COLIMAÇON (Fr.), n. Kol-ik-ma-ā-sōn. 1. A snail. [L. 41.] 2. Of Paultet, an agaric turned upon itself like a snail shell. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLIN (Fr.), n. Kol-a-n. The *Gadus carbonarius*. [L. 105.]

COLINI [Bonaparte] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol-ik-i-ni. A subfamily of the *Musophagidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 19.]

COLINABO (Sp.), n. Kol-en-a-ā-bo. The *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*. [a, 11.]

COLING, n. Kol-ik-ing. The *Pyrus matris*. [A. 505.]

COLINIANE (Hind.), n. The *Anomum zerumbet*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLIOCELE (Ger.), n. Ku-ik-i-ō-tsal-ē. See *COELIOCELE*.

COLIOLE (Fr.), n. Kol-ik-ol. See *COLEUS*.

COLIOMORPHÆ [Smidevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-ik-oo-mōr-fē-a-e. A family or cohort of the *Laminiales*. [L. 121.]

COLIPHUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-ik-ik-fū-ni-ūm. An old name for the dry diet of wrestlers, especially for bread made of unbolted flour. [A. 318; L. 91, 95.]

COLIQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-ik. See *Colic* (n.). — *C. de Cayenne*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. de cuivre*. See *Copper colic*. — *C. de Devonshire*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. de miséricorde*. See *Misericorde colic*. — *C. de plomb*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. de Poitou*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. des barbouilleurs*. See *Metallic colic*. — *C. des pays chauds*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. des reins*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. d'estomac*. See *GASTRITIS*. — *C. de Surinam*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. de zinc*. See *Zinc colic*. — *C. d'indigestion*. See *Cupulous colic*. — *C. du foie*. See *Hepatic colic*. — *C. du Japon*. A variety of elephantiasis *Arabum*. [Rayer, "Vocabulaire."] — *C. endémique*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. gouteuse*. See *Arthritic colic*. — *C. néphrétique*. See *Renal colic*. [D. 65.] — *C. rouge sanguine*. See *Colica sanguinea*. — *C. saturnine*. See *Colic*. — *C. sèche*. See *Lead colic*. — *C. ventuse*. See *Flatulent colic*. — *C. vermineuse*. See *Worm colic*.

COLIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Kol-ik-ū. See *Colicky*.

COLIS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-ik-s. See *COLIS* and *CALIS*.

COLITE (Fr.), n. Kol-ik. See *COLITIS*. — *C. ulcéro-membraneuse*. A variety of colitis in which false membranes are voided. [L. 10.]

COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ik-i-tis. Gen., *colitis*. From *κόλον*, the colon (see also *-itis*). Fr., *colite*. Ger., *Grimmdarmerentzündung*, *Perkamentzündung*. It., *colite*. Sp., *colitis*. Inflammation, especially of the mucous membrane, of the colon. [D. 25.] Follicular c. Fr., *colite folliculaire* (on *marques*), on *ulcéreuse scapha*. C. in which the follicles are noticeably involved; one of the forms of inflammatory diarrhoea. [D. 10.]

COLIX (Lat.), n. m. Kol-ik-ik-s. See *COLLIX*.

COLJE, n. In Tartary the *Borissus flabelliformis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLL, n. Kol. See *COLE*.

COLLA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-la. Gr., *κόλλα*. Fr., *colle*. Ger., *Leim*. Glue; also a resin obtained from the *Carlinia aculeata* and the *Chondrilla juncea*, and used as a glue in marquetry. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — *C. animalis*. See *GLUE* and *GELATIN*. — *C. glutinum*. See *GLUTEN*. — *C. piscium* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] See *ICHTHYOCOLLA*. — *C. taurina*. Sp., *cola de Flandes* [Sp. Ph.]. See *GELATIN*.

COLLABENT, adj. Kol-la-bēnt. Lat., *collabens* (from *collabi*, to collapse). Falling or closing together, collapsing, collapsed. **COLLADI** (Hind.), n. The *Bigonia bigonia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLAGEN, n. Kol-la-jēn. Lat., *collagenum* (from *κόλλα*, glue, and *γεννάν*, to engender). Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *Collagen*. It., *collagene*. Sp., *colágeno*. Syn.: *ossein* [Parrish]. A substance yielding gelatin on boiling; it forms the organic portion of bones and the hyaline intracellular mass of the connective tissue, skin, sinews, etc. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

COLLAGEN (Ger.), adj. and n. Kol-la-jan'. See *COLLAGEN* (Eng.) and *COLLAGENOUS*.

COLLAGENOUS, adj. Kol-la-jēn-ū-s. Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *collagen*. Yielding gelatin on being boiled. [J. 36, 35.]

COLLAPSE, n. Kol-la-ps'. Gr., *σύνπτωσις*. Lat., *collapsus* (from *collabi*, to fall to pieces). Fr., *effaïssement*. Ger., *Collaps*. It., *collasso*. Sp., *colapso*. 1. A falling together of parts that are normally separate, as of the walls of a hollow structure. 2. The rapid occurrence of decided impairment of all the vital powers in consequence of sudden weakness of the heart's action, especially as the precursor of death from severe injuries or exhausting disease. [A. 319, 326.] Cf. *SHOCK*. 3. In botany, the falling or inclining of an organ. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — **Parturient c.** See *Vitular fever*. — **Pulmonary c.** See *ATELECTASIS pulmonum*.

COLLAPSED, adj. Kol-la-psd'. In a state of collapse.

COLLAPSION, n. Kol-la-ps-shūn. See *COLLAPSE*.

COLLAPSLUFT (Ger.), n. Kol-la-ps-luft. The air forced from the lungs by their collapse when the thorax is opened. [J. 52.]

COLLAPSUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Kol-la-ps-la-ps/ū-s(u-s). See *COLLAPSED* and *COLLAPSE*.

COLLAPTÉRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-la-p-tar-ēd. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 41.]

COLLAR, n. Kol-la-r. Lat., *collare*, *collum*. Fr., *neud vital* [Lamarck] (1st def.), *coarture* (1st def.), *collier* (3d def.). 1. The place of junction between the root and plumule of a plant. 2. The lengthened ostium of a lichen. 3. The annulus or ring upon the stipes of certain agarics. 4. In conchology, the margin of the mantle. 5. In ornithology, a ring of color around the neck. 6. The smut in wheat. [A. 505; L. 227, 343.]

COLLARD, n. Kol-la-rd. A corruption of *colewort*. A name in the southern United States for a sort of cabbage with the leaves forming an open head. In the pl., greens, boiled cabbage. [B. 4, 24.] Cf. *COLEWORT*. — **Polecat c.** See *DRACONTIUM fatidum*.

COLLAR DE BRUJA (Sp.), n. Kol-la-r' de bru-ha. The *Anagallis foetida*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLARE (Lat.), n. n. Kol-la-la(r)-re(r)a. Gen., *collaris*. 1. The ligule in grasses. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, the prothorax. [L. 81.]

COLLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kol-la-la(r)-ri-s. See *COLLARIS*.

COLLARIUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-la-la(r)-ri-s. Fr., *collaire*. Pertaining to the neck or provided with a collar-like band. [L. 41, 181.]

COLLARPOE, n. The *Achyranthes lamata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLATENNA, n. A certain alleged specific for the cure of wounds. [Paracelsus (L. 94 (a, 21)).]

COLLATERAL, adj. Kol-la-tē-rā-l. Lat., *collateralis*. Fr., *collatéral*. Ger., *seitlich*. It., *collaterale*. Sp., *colateral*. 1. Placed side by side; said of vegetable organs thus arranged, such as the two ovules of an ovary; or stipules; of the ovaries of the *Compositæ*, which are on the same horizontal line; also of vessels or nerves. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24); L. 1.] 2. Subsidiary, auxiliary, confirmatory.

COLLATERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-la-tē(r)-rā-l(a-s)/i-s. See *ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS*.

COLLATITIOUS, adj. Kol-la-tē-shū-s. 1. See *COLLECTIVE*. 2. Aiding in digestion (said of organs and structures connected with the alimentary canal). [L. 29.]

COLLATITUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-la-tē(r)-rā-l(a-s)/i-s. An old name for a food made by bruising the flesh of a capon or pullet, mixing with mutton broth, and serving with verjuice or lemon juice. [Blancard (L. 91 (a, 21)).]

COLLE (Fr.), n. Kol. See *GLUE*. — *C. à bouche*. A hard, soluble, gelatinous glue used for wafers, etc.; made by mixing melted gelatin with sugar, and adding volatile oil of lemon. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

C. à étiquettes. A preparation made by mixing together 4 parts of corrosive sublimate, 24 of wheat flour, 12 each of absinthium, pears and tansy, and 36 of water. [B. 119 (a, 21).] — *C. chair*. The *Puccinia sarcocolla*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — *C. de Chine*. See *Chinese GELATIN*. — *C. de Flandre*. See *Flemish GELATIN*. — *C. de Flandre purifiée* [Fr. Cod.]. See *GELATINA*. — *C. de Givet*. See *GLUE*. — *C. de Japon*. See *Chinese GELATIN*. — *C. de lichens*. Gelatin extracted, by boiling, from different lichens. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — *C. de Mayence*. See *Mayence GELATIN*. — *C. de Paris*. — *C. de peau d'âne*. See *GLUE*. — *C. de poisson*. See *ICHTHYOCOLLA*. — *C. de poisson du Bengale*. See *Chinese GELATIN*. — *C. des Lapons*. See *GLUTEN Lapponium c. perca*. [L. 105.] — *C. d'or*. See *AURICOLA*. — *C. du Japon*. See *Chinese GELATIN*. — *C. forte*. See *GLUE*. — *C. forte extraite des os*. Glue extracted from bones. [L. 41 (a, 21).] — *C. liquide*. See *Liquid GLUE*. — *C. marine*. See *Marine GLUE*. — *C. végétale*. See *GLUTEN*. — *Sparadrap de c. de poisson* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastum ICHTHYOCOLLE*.

COLLECTEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko'l-lek'tu'r. See **COLLECTING**; as a n., see **COLLECTOR**.

COLLECTIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko'l-lek'ti-f'e-rus. From *collector*, a collector, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *collectif*. Having collectors on the styles to assist in conveying the pollen to the ovary. [B. 3, 24.]

COLLECTING, adj. Ko'l-lek'ti-n'g. Lat. *colligens*. Fr. *collecteur*. Ger. *collectiv*. Serving to gather or secretion, rays of light, electrical currents, etc.

COLLECTION, n. Ko'l-lek'ti-sh'n. Gr. *σύλλεξις, συλλογή, συλλογος*. Lat. *collectio* (from *colligere*, to collect). Fr. *collection*. Ger. *Sammlung, Ansammlung*. A collecting, a gathering together, an accumulation (as of pus, serum, etc.). **C.** of a precipitate. The obtaining of a precipitate free from any extraneous matter, for chemical analysis or testing. [B. 3, 24.]

COLLECTIVE, adj. Ko'l-lek'ti-v. See **COLLECTING**.

COLLECTOR, n. Ko'l-lek'to'r. Fr. *collecteur*. 1. See **CURVESCTOR**. 2. (Fr.) *poll collector*, one of the hairs on the styles of the *Compositae* and *Campanulaceae*, sloping from below upward, which serve to collect the pollen. [B. 19, 104 (a, 24).]

COLLEJA (Sp.), n. Kol'ya-há. The genus *Salvia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C.** de Valencia. The *Statice linum* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEJON (Sp.), n. Kol'ya-hon. The genus *Erysimum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'l-le'ma-ma-ae. Fr. *collemaceae*. Of Fries, a family of lichens, consisting of the tribes *Licheni*, *Collema*, and *Pycnomia*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko'l-le'ma-ma-ae. Fr. *collemacei*. Of Nylander, a family of lichens, corresponding to the *Phycolichens* of Massalongo and the *Rysseaceae* of Fries. [B. 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMATIDEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'l-le'ma-ma-ti-de-ae. Of Gray, a tribe of plants, comprising *Placynthium*, *Emmenanthe*, *Seymouria*, *Mollotium*, *Lathyrum*, *Leptogium*, and *Polyphacium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMBOLA (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko'l-le'mo-bol-bo-la. 1. An order of insects in which no metamorphoses occur. 2. Of Lubbock, a group of the *Thysanura*. [L. 121, 196.]

COLLEMEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'l-le'ma-ma-ae. Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Collema*, comprising *Synalassa*, *Omphalotaria*, *Collema*, *Leptogium*, and *Ophryum*. 2. Of Korb, a family of gelatinous Lichens, embracing *Lempholemma*, *Collema*, and *Synochoblastus*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

COLLEMEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko'l-le'ma-ma-ae. Fr. *collemes*. Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Collema*, corresponding nearly to the genus *Collema* of Acharius. It consists, according to Baillon, of *Lecophysma*, *Synalassa*, *Omphalotaria*, *Scheuchzeria*, *Aurema*, *Collema*, *Leptogium*, *Rumohrum*, and *Collema*, and, according to others, of *Parula*, *Kochella*, *Ampholoma*, and *Hydrotheca* in addition. [B. 77, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol-le'n-ki-ma. Gen. *collenchymatos* (is). From *κόλλα*, glue, and *ἔχyuμα*, an infusion. Fr. *collenchyme*. Ger. *Collenchyma*. The parenchyma, or cellular tissue, just beneath the outer layer of cells in the roots, stems, and other parts of many plants. The cells composing it are usually elongated and united into threads of great strength, as in the stems of many Umbelliferae. [B. 19, 229 (a, 24).]

COLLENCHYMATOUS, adj. Ko'l-le'n-ki-ma-tus. Lat. *collenchymatosus*. Fr. *collenchymateux*. Ger. *collenchymatos*. Consisting of collenchyma.

COLLENCHYME (Fr.), n. Kol-a-n-ki-m. 1. The gelatinous matrix of the mesoderm of certain sponges. 2. See **COLLENCHYMA**. [L. 12.]

COLLENCYTES, n. pl. Ko'l-le'n-si-ts. From *κόλλα*, glue, and *κύτος*, a cell. Irregularly branching stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles found in the mesoderm of certain sponges. [L. 121.]

COLLEODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko'l-le-o-da-ma. Gen. *colleodermatos* (is). From *κόλλα*, glue, and *δερμα*, skin. Fr. *colleoderme*. The hyaline and hygrometric membrane of the *Diatomaceae*. It surrounds the frustules, and often assumes the shape of a filament which serves as a foot to these *Algae*, and enables them to fix themselves on rocks and other objects. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLERETTE (Fr.), n. Ko-le-r'e-t. 1. The annulus of an agaric. 2. The involucre of the *Umbelliferae*, *Compositae*, etc. 3. An accessory structure (the crown or disc) lying within the perianth of certain plants. [B.]

COLLESLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'l-le-da-si-s. Gen. *collescos* (is). Fr. *collescos* (is). From *κόλλω*, to glue. See **AGGLUTINATION**.

COLLET (Fr.), n. Kola. 1. See **COLLUM**. 2. See **COLLIER**. 3d def. **C.** de Notre Dame. The *Piper pallidum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C.** du bulbe. A slight constriction marking the junction of the spongy with the membranous portion of the urethra. [A, 385.]

COLLETÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol'ta. Provided with a collet. [A, 385.]

COLLETÉRIE (Lat.), n. m. Ko-lle-t'e-ri-ae. Gen. *colletérie* (is). Gr. *κολλήτιον*. Fr. *colletière*. One of the glandular hairs on the buds of certain trees which secrete a gummy matter, the *blastocolla*, that covers and protects the bud. [B. 77, 121, 129 (a, 24).]

COLLETÉRIAL, adj. Ko'l-le-t'e-ri-a-l. Forming or secreting a glue-like substance (said of a gland which secretes the viscid matter which forms the coat of the ovaries). [L. 11.]

COLLETERIUM (Kirby) (Lat.), n. n. Ko'l-le-t'e-ri-um. Fr. *colleterium*. An organ in the females of insects, containing a whitish gluten for cementing together the rejected ova, or rendering them adhesive. [L. B. 189.]

COLLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'l-le-shi-ti-a. Fr. *colletie*. Of Commerson, a genus of tropical American shrubs of the *Rhamnaceae*, tribe *Colletieae*. [B. 12 (a, 24).] **C.** cruciata. A species used in China as a purgative. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C.** ferrox. A Chinese species, employed as a purgative. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C.** spinosa. Lamarek. A species indigenous to Brazil, containing a bitter principle, *colletia*; used in tincture as a febrifuge under the name of *extraeto alocholico de quina*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLETIC, n. Ko'l-le-ti-k. Gr. *κολλητικός*. Lat. *colleticus*. Fr. *colletique*. See **AGGLUTINANT** (2d def.).

COLLETIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'l-le-ti-e-ae. A tribe of the *Rhamnaceae*. [B. 12 (a, 24).]

COLLETHIN, **COLLETHIN**, n's. Ko'l-le-t'i-n. A bitter principle obtained from *Colletia spinosa*. It forms acicular crystals which are insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in alcohol. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

COLLETIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'l-le-ti-s. An ancient name for the *Carthago officinalis*, because it was supposed to be capable of uniting fractured bones. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLÉSTÉMONES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko'l-lat-ostam-on. A tribe of the *Labaceae*, consisting of *Daphniphyllum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLETS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko'l-a. *Fungi* furnished with an annulus. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C.** solitaires. Agarics growing singly with a cylindrical stipes. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C.** en famille. Agarics growing in clusters at the foot of trees. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLLIC, adj. Ko-l-i-k. See **COLLINE**.

COLLICE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'l-l'i-s. Fr. *collice*. From *con*, together, and *licere*, to allure. An old term for the lacrymal ducts. [A, 322.]

COLLICUS (Lat.), **COLLICULARIS** (Lat.), **COLLICULOSUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko'l-l'i-k-us. Fr. *colliculeux*. Ger. *hügelig*. Literally, hilly (said of the surface of a plant, e. g., the thallus of a lichen, when it is roughened with small bosses or prominences). [B. 123 (a, 24).]

COLLICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko'l-l'i-k-ul-us. Dim. of *collis*, a hill. A little elevation. [I.] **C.** colliculi anteriores. The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.] **C.** bulbi, **C.** bulbi intermedius (Kobelt). A layer of erectile tissue which surrounds the male urethra just as it enters the bulb. [L, 31, 142.] **C.** caudatus. See *Nereis caudatus*. **C.** cavus posterioris ventriculorum lateralis. See *Hippocampus minor*. **C.** cervicalis (Barkow). A longitudinal fold of mucous membrane extending posteriorly from the apex of the trigonum vesicæ. [L, 31.] **C.** colliculi glandis. The two prominences of the lower surface of the corona of the glans penis, between which the frenum is attached. [L, 175.] **C.** colliculi inferiores. The inferior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17; K.] **C.** colliculi nervi ethmoidalis. See *Corpus striatum*. **C.** colliculi nervorum opticorum (Haller). The optic thalami. [I, 62; L, 349.] **C.** papillare. See *Tuberculum papillare*. **C.** rotundus anterior. The anterior division of the eminentia teres. [I, 6.] **C.** colliculi posteriores. The posterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.] **C.** rotundus posterior. The posterior division of the eminentia teres. [I, 6.] **C.** seminalis. See *Caput gallinaceum*. **C.** striatus. See *Corpus striatum*. **C.** colliculi superiores. The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]

COLLIDINE, n. Ko'l-i-d-e-n. Fr. *c.* Ger. *Collidin*. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{11}N$, derived from the oils distilled from organic matter, e. g., from coal tar, and also formed in other ways; a colorless liquid. [Marcus, *See. de bas.*, 'Prog. méd.' Apr. 8, 1882; B. 1, 5 (a, 24).] **C.** aldehyde. See *Collidine aldehyde*. **C.** hexahydride. Isocollidine. [a, 24.] See *Collidine*. **Ethyl c.** A compound of the constitution $C_{10}H_{15}N$. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

COLLIER (Fr.), n. Kol-e-a. A colored mark or a line of feathers, scales, or callosities in the form of a circle, observed on the neck of animals; of Merrem, the long feathers which fall down from the cheek or temple of birds upon the side of the neck. 2. In entomology, the prothorax. 3. Literally, a collar; a collar-like support for a part. 4. The annulus of *Fungi*. 5. In molluscs, that part of the helix which projects over the feet. [B. 1, 116 (a, 24); L, 41, 180.] **C.** anodin. See *Anodina*. **C.** de Morand. A mixture of sal ammoniac and burned sponge, spread on cloth, which is tied around the neck in goitre. [L, 85 (a, 21).] **C.** des pédoncules. Of Cruveilhier, each half of the pons Varolii, because it apparently encircles the corresponding crus cerebri. [I, 6.] **C.** filamenteux. See *Cortina*. **C.** inférieur. See *Annulus inferior*.

COLLIFEROUS, adj. Ko'l-i-f'e-rus. Lat. *colliferus*. From *collum*, the neck, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *collifère*. Ger. *halstragend*. Furnished with a neck. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

COLLIFORMIS (Kirby) (Lat.), adj. Ko'l-i-f'o-rm-is. From *collum*, the neck, and *forma*, form. Fr. *colliforme*. Ger. *halsförmig*. Neck-like (said of the prothorax when it is short, straight, and not very apparent); in botany, having the shape of an annulus (said also of an organ contracted into the form of a neck). [B. 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]

COLLIGAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ko'l-l'i-ga-ma. Gen. *colligamus*. A ligament. [L, 325.]

COLLIGAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko'l-l'i-ga-men-tum. 1. A ligament. [A, 225.] 2. The pellucid liquid in which the first rudiments of the embryo are formed. [Harvey (L, 325).]

COLLIGATEUR (Fr.), n. Kol-e-gat'eur. A device for bringing the edges of a wound together, consisting of strips of plaster or cloth attached one to each lip of and parallel with the wound, to be laced together like a corset. [L., 87.]

COLLIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kol-li-ga-ti'o/shi2(t'i2)-o. Gen., *colligatorius*. From *colligare*, to bind together. See SYNDOSIS.

COLLIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-li-ga-tus/ti2-s(t'i2)-us. From *colligare*, to bind together. Fr., *colligé*. Ger., *zusammengelaufen*. 1. United (said of the toes of birds) united at the base by a membrane which does not extend beyond the proximal phalanx. 2. Of Columella, thickly covered with plants (*solum herbis colligatum*). [B., 114 (a, 24); L., 41, 180.]

COLLI LONGUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Kol-li(le) lo2n2'gu3s-(gu3)-a. See *LONGUS colli*.

COLLIN, n. Kol-li2n. The soluble form of gelatin. [B., 8 (a, 24).]

COLLINHOOD, n. Kol-li2n-hu2d. Probably the *Papaver rhoeas*. [A., 505.]

COLLINIC, adj. Kol-li2n-i2k. From κόλλα, glue. Pertaining to or derived from gelatin. **C. acid**. A compound, $C_6H_5O_2$, found among the products of the oxidation of albuminoids and of gelatin. It has a sour, pungent taste, and is a strong acid, decomposing carbonates. [B., 2 (a, 24).]—**C. aldehyde**. A product of the oxidation of albuminoids and gelatin. It is probably of the formula C_6H_5O , isomeric with carboic acid. It is a colorless, viscid oil, and smells like oil of cinnamon. [B., 2 (a, 24).]

COLLINIER (Fr.), n. Kol-en-e-a. Of Paulet, the *Agaricus colaricus*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

COLLINITI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol-li2n-i(e)-ti2(te). Of Fries, a section of *Agaricaceae*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

COLLINSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-li2n-i(i2)-e2-e(a3-e2). Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Scrophulariaceae*, comprising *Collinsia* and *Silicanthus*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

COLLINSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-li2n-son(so2n)'ti2-a3. Fr., *collinsonie*. Ger., *Collinsonie*. Collinson's flower, horse-balm; a Linnaean genus of North American perennial herbs, of the *Labiatae*, tribe *Satureiæ*. [B., 19, 34, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. anisata** [Pursh]. A species growing in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. [B., 34 (a, 24).]—**C. canadensis** [Linnaeus, *C. decussata* (Mönch)]. Fr., *collinsonie du Canada*, *guérit-tout*. Ger., *canadische Collinsonie*. Canadian horse-mint, heal-all, horse-weed, ox-balm, stone-root, knot-root; a species growing from Canada to Kentucky and the Carolinas. It is a coarse herb, with flowers in a large compound raceme, with opposite branches and pedicels. The whole plant has an unpleasant odor and a warm pungent taste. The root has been found to furnish a resin, tannin, starch, mucilage, and wax, and the leaves a resin, tannin, wax, and a volatile oil. The plant is tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic. A decoction of the root is used in catarrh of the bladder, gravel, dropsy, leucorrhœa, and snake-bites. The leaves are employed as a cataplasm. [B., 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. punctata**. A species from 2 to 6 feet high, growing in rich soils in South Carolina and Georgia. [B., 34 (a, 24).]—**C. scabra** [Persoon]. A species having the same value medicinally as the *C. canadensis*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. scabrinervis** [Ait.]. A species growing in South Carolina and Florida. It has small acute leaves, scabrous on upper surface; flowers small; stamens 2. [B., 34 (a, 24).]—**C. verticillata** [Baldwin]. A species from 1 to 2 feet high found in Tennessee and southward to middle Georgia. The flowers are from 7 to 9 lines long and bloom in May and June. [B., 34 (a, 24).]—**Herba collinsoniæ**. The herb of *C. canadensis*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix collinsoniæ**. The root of *C. canadensis*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]

COLLINSON'S FLOWER, n. Kol-li2n-su2nz flu2u4 u4r. The *Collinsia canadensis*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

COLLINS'S FLOWER, n. Kol-li2nz i2z flu2u4 u4r. The genus *Collinsia*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] Large-flowered *C. f.* The *Collinsia grandiflora*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] Many-colored *C. f.* The *Collinsia multicolor*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] Two-colored *C. f.* The *Collinsia bicolor*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]—**Various-leaved C. f.** The *Collinsia heterophylla*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

COLLINUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-li2n-i2n'u3s(u4s). From *collis*, a hill. Growing on low hills (said of plants). [B., 19 (a, 24).]

COLLIOURE (Fr.), n. Kol-li2-e-ur. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a sparkling chalybeate spring. [A., 385.]

COLLIQUAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-li2k-wa3-me2nt'u3m-(u4m). In embryology, the debris, containing white granules, found in the cicatrula of an ovule that has become detached from the ovary. [A., 4.]

COLLIQUATION, n. Kol-li2k-wa3shu2n. Gr., σύντηξις. Lat., *collipatio*. Fr., fonte. Ger., *Zusammenschmelzen*, *Schmelzung*, *Zerschmelzen*, *Zerschmelzung*. It, *collipatio*. Sp., *colicacion*. The dissolution of the solids or humors of the body. [L., 200.]

COLLIQUATIVE, adj. Kol-li2k-wat-i2v. Lat., *collipativus* (from *collipatio*, to melt down). Fr., *collipatif*. Ger., *collipativ*, *zerschmelzend*. It., *collipativo*. Sp., *colicativo*. Having a tendency to consume the tissues by excessive transudation of serum (said of sweating, diarrhoea, etc.). [A., 326.]

COLLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-ek. See *COLLINIC*.

COLLIQUESCENS (Lat.), adj. Kol-li2 kwe2s'se2nz-kan3s. From *colligescere*, to melt together. Ger., *flüssigwerdend*. 1. In botany, liquescent (said of vegetable matters, such as albumin, starch, etc., which are soluble in liquids). [B., 121 (a, 24).] 2. See *COLLIQUATIVE*.

COLLIQUELÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-li2k-wi2-e(a3-e2). See *COLLIQUE*.

COLLIROSTRES (Duméril) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-li2-ro2st'rez-nes. From *collum*, the neck, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *c.* A family of the *Hemiptera*, in which the base of the rostrum seems to grow from the neck. [L., 41, 180.]

COLLIS [Meynert] (Lat.), n. m. Kol-li2s. Fr., *colline*. Ger., *Hügel*. Lit., a hillock; a tract of nerve-cells in the gray columns of the cord (probably the column of Clarke). [I., 31; K.]—**C. des Chinois** (Fr.). The *Dracena terminalis*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

COLLISALLA, n. In Peru, the *Calisaya*. [B., 5, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLISIO (Lat.), n. f. Kol-li2(les)'i2-o. Gen., *collisionis*. From *collidere*, to dash together. Fr., *collision*. Ger., *Zusammenstoss*. A crushing, contusion. [A., 322.]

COLLI-SPINALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Kol-li2(le)-spen-(spen)-a(a3)'li2s. See *SPINALIS colli*.

COLLI-SPLENIUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Kol-li2(le)-splan-(splan)'i2-u3s(u4s). See *SPLENIUS colli*.

COLLISUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-li2(le)'su3s(su4s). Fr., *contus*. Ger., *gequetscht*. Bruised, crushed (said of wounds). [A., 322.]

COLLITOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol-li2t(let)-o2s'por(po2r)-i(e). Fr., *collitosporés*. Fungi with the spores united into a single mass, but separating at maturity, as in the *Ustilaginæ*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

COLLIX (Lat.), n. m. Kol-li2x. Gen., *collicos* (-is). Gr., κόλλιξ. A round and flat loaf of bread; of Hippocrates and others, a sort of pastille or troche of the same form. [B., 115, 200 (a, 21).]

COLLO (It.), n. Kol-lo. The neck. [B.]—**C. di cammello**. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* of Linnaeus. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

COLLOCALINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol-lo2(lo2)-ka2(la2)'li2(e)-ni2ne. A subfamily of the *Cypselidæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 19 (L).]

COLLOCATUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-lo2(lo2)-ka2(ka2)'tu3s(tu4s). From *collocare*, to arrange. Ger., *zusammengestellt*. Aggregated (said of the scales in the throat of the corolla of the *Symphytum*). [B., 121, 123 (a, 24).]

COLLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-lo2(lo2)-si2st(ku2st)'i2s. Gen., *collocystis* (-is). From κόλλα, glue, and κύστις, a bladder. See *GELATIN CAPSULE*.

COLLODES (Lat.), adj. Kol-lo2d'es(zas). Gr., κολλώδης (from κόλλα, glue, and εἶδος, resemblance). See *COLLOID*.

COLLODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-lo2(lo2)-de2z(de2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From κόλλα, glue, and δέσμος, a bond. Fr., *colloëisme*. Ger., *Kleisterverband*. A gluten bandage. [A., 322.]

COLLODION (Lat.), n. n. Kol-lo2d'i2-o2n. See *COLLODIUM*.—**Abortive c.** Fr., *c. abortif*. A solution of 3 parts of corrosive sublimate in 500 of c.; used to abort the pustules of small-pox. [L., 88 (a, 21).]—**Cantharidal c.** See *COLLODIUM cum cantharide*.

Cantharidinized c. A preparation made of 15 parts of pyroxylin, 200 parts of ether, 35 parts of alcohol, 5 parts of castor-oil, and 1 part of cantharidin. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx (a, 21).] (Cf. *COLLODIUM cum cantharide*.—**Caustic c.** See *COLLODIUM cum rosæ*.—**C. à la belladone** (Fr.). Of Sichel, belladonna c.; a preparation made by mixing the extract of purified belladonna juice with sufficient water to reduce it to a syrupy consistence. It is to be applied around the eye to dilate the pupil. [B., 92 (a, 21).]—**C. à l'acide phénique** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM stypticum* and *COLLODIUM carbolicum*.—**C. à l'iodoforme** (Fr.). See *Iodoform c.*

C. anesthésique (Fr.). A sedative preparation containing 600 parts each of pentane and c., 1 part of acetone, and 6 parts of veratrine. [L., 87 (a, 21).]—**C. antiphélique** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM antiphélique*.—**C. au bichlorure de mercure** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM corrosivum*.—**C. au perchlorure de fer**. See *COLLODIUM ferratum*.—**C. au tannin** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.—**C. cantharidate** (Fr.). **C. cantharidé** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM cum cantharide*.—**C. caustique** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM corrosivum*.—**C. coton**. See *PROXYLIN*.—**C. créosoté** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM creosoticum*.—**C. élastique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *COLLODIUM flexile*.—**C. élastique iodé** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM iodatum elasticum*.—**C. ferrugineux** (Fr.). See *Ferruginous c.*—**C. hémostatique** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.—**C. iodé** (Fr.). See *Iodized c.*—**C. iodoformé** (Fr.). See *Iodoform c.*—**C. mercuriale**. **C. mercuriel** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM corrosivum*.—**C. morphiné** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM morphinatum*.—**C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM carbolicum*.—**C. riciné** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM flexile*.—**C. saturnin** (Fr.). **C. saturninum**. See *COLLODIUM plumbicum*.—**C. simple** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM c.*—**C. sinapisé** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM epispasticum*.—**C. styptique** (Fr.). **C. tannique**. Fr., *C. tannat*. See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.—**C. tanno-benzoïque** (Fr.). Styptic c. containing tannic and benzoic acids. [B., 46.] See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.—**C. tanno-phénico-benzoïque** (Fr.). Pavess's styptic c. [B., 46.] See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.—**C. térébinthiné** (Fr.). See *COLLODIUM flexile*.—**C. vésicant** (Fr.). **C. with cantharides**. See *COLLODIUM cum cantharide*.—**Compound salicylate c.** **Corn c.** See *COLLODIUM salicylatum compositum*.—**Croton-oil c.** Lat., *collodium crotonatum*. A mixture of equal parts of flexible c. and croton-oil. [B., 5 (a, 21).]—**Elastic c.** See *COLLODIUM flexile*.—**Ferrated c.** See *COLLODIUM ferratum*.—**Ferruginous c.** Fr., *c. ferrugineux*. An astringent preparation consisting of c. to which iron has been added. Aran's ferruginous c. contains equal parts of c. and of tincture of chloride of iron. Similar preparations are made with Bestuchef's tincture and Klaproth's tincture. [B., 5; B., 105 (a, 21).] (Cf. *COLLODIUM ferratum*.—**Flexible c.** See *COLLODIUM flexile*.—**Glycerized c.** Lat., *collodium glycerinatum*. A very flexible variety of collodium flexile, made by adding 2 parts of glycerin to 100 of c. It is official in some of the pharmacopœias. [B., 5, 95.] See *COLLODIUM flexile*.—**Hill's styptic c.** See *COLLODIUM stypticum*.—**Iodinized c.**, **Iodized c.** Fr., *c. iodé*. An irritating and stimulating c. made by mixing 1 part of solution of iodine with 25

parts of c.; of Fleming a mixture of 10 or 20 grams of iodine with a fluidounce of c. [L. 57, 87, a, 21]. **Iodoform c.** Lat. *collo-dium iodoformum* seu *jodoformium*. Fr. *c. a l'iodoforme*, *c. iodoforme*. An irritating and stimulating preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 20 parts of flexible c.; or by mixing 5 parts each of iodoform, balsam of Peru, powdered soap, and 85 parts of c.; or, according to Moleschott, by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 15 parts of c. [B. 3, 16, 81, a, 21]. **Mercurial c.** See *COLLODIUM corrosivum*. **Oxyphthoric c.** A c. containing 4 per cent. of oxyphthoric acid. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., June, 1888, a, 21]. **Favesi's styptic c.**, **Richardson's styptic c.** See *COLLODIUM stypticum*. **Ricinated c.** See *COLLODIUM flexile*. **Salicylic c.** See *COLLODIUM salicylatum compositum*. **Silk c.** A preparation made by dissolving silk fibre in a solution of zinc chloride and then separating the latter by dialysis, when the silk material is left behind in a soft collodion condition. [B. 3]. **Sinapic c.** See *COLLODIUM epispasticum*. **Styptic c.** See *COLLODIUM stypticum*. **Terebinthinated c.** See *COLLODIUM flexile*. **Vesicating c.** See *COLLODIUM epispasticum*.

COLLODIONIZED, adj. Kol·o·dion·izd. Treated with collodion or c., a c. plate for photographing. [B. 3.]

COLLODIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (Lat. *n. n.* Kol·lo·dion). From κολλωδής, sticky, glue-like. Fr. *collo-dium* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *C. Kollodium*. It., *collo-dione*, *collo-dium*. Sp., *solución coloidal de goma*. [L. 57, a, 21]. Syn. *c. modumale*. [Gr. Ph.] A solution of 1 part of dimethacrylate pyroxylin, soluble gun-cotton in 17.5 parts of ether, and 6.5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.820 [U. S. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 1 part of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Swiss Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Norweg. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Dan. Ph.]; or 0.823 [Netherl. Ph.]; or alcohol of a strength of 35 per cent. [Russ. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 12 parts of absolute alcohol [Roum. Ph.]; 21 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Ger. Ph.]; 26.16 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.735, and 10.66 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.838 [Brit. Ph.]; 28 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.758 and 3 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]; 28.68 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.74 and 2.58 parts of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; 30 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.750 or 0.760 [Gr. Ph.]; 35 parts of ether and 5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.80 [Fenn. Ph.]; 15 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.724 and 4 parts of 35 per cent. alcohol. The product is slightly inflammable, clear [U. S. Ph., Brit. Ph., Dan. Ph., Fenn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or almost clear [Swed. Ph.], generally somewhat opalescent [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.], semi-transparent [Hung. Ph.]; mucilaginous [Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]; of a syrupy consistence [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; of the consistence of a thick syrup [Swed. Ph.]; colorless [Aust. Ph., Brit. Ph., Dan. Ph.]; or light yellow [Ger. Ph.]; and must be free from acids. When applied to a surface, it speedily hardens from evaporation of the ether and forms an adhesive, contractile film, insoluble in water or in alcohol. It should be kept in carefully corked bottles, in a cool place [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., U. S. Ph.], protected from the light [Aust. Ph., U. S. Ph.] and fire [U. S. Ph.]. In 1847 it was first employed for surgical purposes by J. P. Maynard, of Boston. It is used for sealing wounds, for caustic dressings to adhere firmly to the skin, for protecting surfaces from the air, as a vehicle for various medicaments to be applied locally, and for the compression of parts to which it is applied by means of its subsequent contraction. [B. 5, 95, a, 21]. **Aetherfries c.** Ger. A thick solution of a modified form of gun-cotton in alcohol alone; longer in drying and less adhesive than ordinary collodion. [Bernatzik (A. 319)]. **Blasen-ziehendes c.** Ger. **Cantharidenhaltiges c.** (Ger.). See *C. cum cantharide*. **Caustic c.** See *C. corrosivum*. **C. antephele-dium**. Fr. *collo-dium antephele-que*. Of Hager, a preparation used as a remedy for tan and freckles; made by mixing 1 part of finely powdered zinc sulpho-carbolate with 45 parts of collodion, 5 parts of alcohol, and 1 part of oil of lemon, allowing any sediment to subside, and decanting. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiii (a, 21)]. **C. antisepticum**. Antiseptic collodion; made by soaking strips of linen or silk in a solution of 3 parts of powdered mastic, 1 part each of powdered narcotine and balsam of Peru, and 5 parts of chloroform, and then drying so as to form an adhesive plaster. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., June, 1887, a, 21]. **C. cantharidale**, **C. cantharidatum**. Ger. Ph. See *C. cum cantharide*. **C. car-bolicum**. Fr. *collo-dium ph-eni-que*. Carbolic collodion; a gela-tinuous preparation made by mixing together equal parts of carbolic acid and collodion; used as a remedy for toothache by inserting it into the cavities on bits of cotton. [L. 57 (a, 21)]. **C. causticum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. corrosivum*. **C. chrysarobinatum**. (Chry-sarobin collodion; of Sesemann, a preparation made by mixing 3 parts of chrysarobin with 20 parts of collodion; used as a remedy for psoriasis. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21)]. **C. concentratum**. See *C. gelatinosum*. **C. corrosivum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *collo-dium caustique*. Ger., *Kräftiges Kollodium*. It., *collo-dio caustico*. Sp., *collo-dium caustico*. Syn. *c. causticum*. Gr. Ph., *c. escharotikum*. Caustic or mercurial collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of corrosive sublimate with 15 of c. flexile [Gr. Ph.]; or 1 part of corrosive sublimate with 8 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.879 and 8 of collodion [Netherl. Ph.]; of Debout and Devergie, a mixture of 40 to 60 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of V. Leclerc, a mixture of 30 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of Giovanni Flucio, a mixture of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 208 parts of flexible collodion; of Macke-de-Sauran, a mixture of 30 parts of flexible collodion and 4 of corrosive sublimate. [Bernatzik (L. 57; L. 65, 87, 88, 123, a, 21)]. **C. creosoticum**. Fr. *collo-dium creoso-tum*. Creosote collodion; a caustic preparation consisting of collodion containing creasote; according to H. Leemyer, made by mixing 1 part of creasote with

3 parts of collodion and allowing the mixture to gelatinize. It is used for caries of the teeth. [L. 57, 87, a, 21]. **C. crotonatum**. See *Croton oil collodion*. **C. cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collo-dium cantharide*. Ger., *Blassen-ziehendes C.*, *Spannschleichen C.*. It., *collo-dio cantharidato*. Sp., *collo-dium con cantharides*. Syn. *c. cantharidale* [Netherl. Ph.]; *c. cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Collodion with cantharides; a preparation made by exhausting 12 parts of cantharides in No. 60 powder with a sufficient quantity of commercial chloroform, recovering by distillation on a water-bath about 40 parts of the chloroform, evaporating the residue until it weighs 3 parts, dissolving this in 17 parts of flexible collodion, allowing to stand for 48 hours, pouring off from any sediment which may have been deposited [U. S. Ph.]; exhausting the cantharides by means of ether and alcohol, preserving a portion of the ethereal percolate, evaporating the remaining percolate, mixing the residue with the reserved portion, and adding the requisite quantity of pyroxylin, castor-oil, and Canada turpentine [U. S. Ph., 1870]; saturating 1 part of gun-cotton with 18 parts [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 21 parts [Gr. Ph.], 22 parts [Norweg. Ph., Dan. Ph.], or 50 parts [Belg. Ph.] of ethereal extract of cantharides and 1 part of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Swiss Ph.], or 3 parts of 35 per cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], or 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Ger. Ph.], or 2 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.813 [Dan. Ph.]. The preparation should be clear [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], greenish [Russ. Ph.], brownish-green [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.], or olive-green [Gr. Ph.], and of a syrupy consistence [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. It should be kept in well-corked bottles in a cool place, and, according to the U. S. Ph., away from the light and fire. Used as a vesicant. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)]. **C. duplex**. Collodion made by dissolving 1 part of gun-cotton in 12 parts of ether and 2 parts of alcohol. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21)]. **C. elasticum** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *C. flexile*. **C. epispasticum**. Syn.: *c. stuppantium*. Epispastic collodion; of Teichorn, a vesicating collodion made by mixing together 4 grains of volatile oil of mustard, 20 drops of glacial acetic acid, and 25 grains of collodion. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21)]. **C. escharotikum**. See *C. corrosivum*. **C. ferratum**. Fr. *collo-dium au perchlorure de fer*. A preparation recommended as a hæmostatic; made by mixing 1 part of ferric chloride and 6 parts of collodion. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a, 21)]. **C. ferruginosum**. See *Ferruginous collodion* and *C. stypticum*. **C. flexile** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *collo-dium elastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *elastisches C.*. It., *collo-dio elastico*. Sp., *collo-dium elastico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *c. elasticum* [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Flexible collodion; made by the addition of some oily, fatty, or waxy ingredient, as by mixing 92 parts of collodion, 5 parts of Canada turpentine, and 3 parts of castor-oil [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluidounces [imperial] of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and 1 fluidrachm [imperial] of castor-oil [Br. Ph.]; 280 parts of collodion, 7 parts of castor-oil, and 16 parts of Canada balsam [Hung. Ph.]; 1 part of castor-oil and 10 parts [Sp. Ph.] (15 parts [Fr. Cod.]), 16 parts [Netherl. Ph.], 49 parts [Gr. Ph.], 50 parts [Swiss Ph.], and 99 parts [Dan. Ph.] of collodion; 93 parts of collodion, 1 part of castor-oil, and 6 parts of boiled turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; 60 parts of collodion, 1 part of castor-oil, and 3 parts of turpentine [Gr. Ph.]; 1 part of glycerin and 50 parts [Russ. Ph.] (or 100 parts [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of collodion. According to the Sp. Ph. and Russ. Ph., this preparation should be mixed immediately before use. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)]. **C. gelatinosum**. Syn.: *c. concentratum*. Concentrated collodion; made of 1 part of pyroxylin and 2 parts of spirit of ether. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21)]. **C. glycerinum**. See *Glycerized collodion*. **C. hæmostaticum**. See *C. stypticum*. **C. iodoformi**. See *Iodoform collodion*. **C. jodatum elasticum**. Fr., *collo-dium elastique iodé*. Flexible iodized c.; of Aran and Fleming, a preparation made by mixing from 1 to 2 parts of iodine, 1 part each of castor-oil and Venetian turpentine, and 60 parts of c. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21))]. **C. jodoformiatum** (Ger.). See *Iodoform collodion*. **C. lentescens**. See *Glycerized collodion*. **C. medicinale** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. C. mercuriale*. **C. mercuriale**. **C. mercuriale jodatum**. Iodized mercurial collodion; consisting of 2 parts of mercurial iodide, 3 parts of potassium iodide, 64 parts each of alcohol and ether, and soluble gun-cotton up to the point of saturation. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21))]. **C. morphinatum**. Fr., *collo-dium morphine*. Morphinized c.; a sedative preparation made by mixing 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 30 parts of c. [Bernatzik (L. 57, 87 (a, 21))]. **C. plaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum collodii*. **C. phenylatum**. See *C. carbolatum*. **C. plumbicum**. Fr., *collo-dium saturnin*. Syn.: *c. saturninum*. Lead collodion, an astringent preparation made by dissolving 1 part of lead plaster with 1 part of alcohol and 4 parts of ether, straining, and adding 5 parts of c. duplex; used in cases of scalds and other irritations of the skin. [Bernatzik (L. 57 (a, 21))]. **C. ricinatum**. See *C. flexile*. **C. salicylatum compositum**. Compound salicylated collodion, corn collodion, salicylic collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of extract of cannabis indica, dissolved in 10 of alcohol, with 11 of salicylic acid, dissolved in about 50 of flexible collodion, and adding sufficient flexible collodion to make 100 parts. [B. 5, "Nat. Formul" (a, 21)]. **C. saturninum**. See *C. plumbicum*. **C. sinapinatum**. See *C. epispasticum*. **C. stypticum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collo-dium au tannin*, *collo-dium styptique*, *ether hæmostatique*. Ger., *Tannin Kollodium*. Syn.: *collo-dium hæmostaticum*. Styptic collodion, styptic colloid, xylostyptic ether; a preparation containing 20 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of stronger ether, and 55 parts of collodion [U. S. Ph.]; or 1 part of tannic acid dissolved in ether, and 8 parts of collodion [Gr. Ph.]; of Richardson, 2 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of glycerized collodion, and 2 parts of tincture of benzoin. Favesi's styptic collodion is made of 100 parts of collodion, 10 of carbolic acid, 5 of tannin, and 3 of benzoic acid. Hill's preparation is made of 80 parts of c. and 4 each of tannic acid, benzoic acid, and balsam of

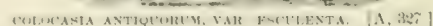
O, oil; O², not; O³, whole; T¹, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

A, as; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, ah; Ch, etc. Ch², loch, Scottish; C, he; C², ell; G, go; L, die; L², in; N, in; N², tank;

with quince mucilage; used as a remedy for serofulous blepharitis. [L. 41 (a, 21).] Cf. *Resolutive COLLYRIUM*. **C. boraté**. 1. Of Boerhaave, a collyrium containing from 1 to 5 parts: 1 sodium borate, 1,200 parts of distilled water, and 50 parts of distilled cherry laurel water; to be used lukewarm in conjunctivitis. 2. Of Dujardin, a mixture of 1 part of sodium borate, 10 parts of pure glycerine, 5 parts of distilled cherry laurel water, and 85 parts of distilled water; used in chronic ophthalmia. 3. Of Eoy, a mixture of 2 parts of borax and 1 part of sugar dissolved in 125 parts of rose water. 4. Of Siebel, a mixture of 1 part of borax and 8 parts of quince mucilage dissolved in 60 parts of cherry laurel water. 5. Of Bruidant, syn.: *eau de Provence, eau de l'épave, eau de la Duchesse d'Angoulême*, a mixture of 1 gramme each of zinc sulphate, rock candy, and iris, 200 grammes of water, and 30 drops of alcohol. [L. 41, 77, 87 (a, 21).] **C. calmant**. See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*. **C. cathérétique**. Cathartic collyrium; a preparation made by mixing 10 parts of silver nitrate with 180 of distilled water, and adding 30 of Sydenham's laudanum. Port Pharm. Cod., 1839 [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. contre la conjonctivite**. Cf. Siebel, a collyrium containing 1 part of crystallized lead acetate and 200 parts of distilled water; used in simple or catarrhal conjunctivitis. [L. 87 (a, 21).] **C. contre la conjonctivite chronique**. Cf. Siebel, a collyrium containing 0.05 gramme of copper sulphate, 10 grammes of distilled water, and 6 drops of Sydenham's laudanum [L. 87 (a, 21).] **C. contre les blépharites**. Cf. Siebel, a preparation made by mixing 0.05 gramme of corrosive sublimate with 30 grammes of distilled water, 1 gramme of quince mucilage, and 6 drops of liquid laudanum. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **C. contre les taches de la corne**. See *C. curative*. **C. contre les taches de la corne**. Cf. Maître Jean, a preparation containing 2 parts of powdered caustic potash and 50 of walnut oil; applied lightly with a brush to leucoma. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **C. contre l'ophtalmie**. Fr. Cod. A. A collyrium made by dissolving 2 parts of atropine sulphate and 5 parts of pure crystallized zinc sulphate in 2,500 parts of rose-water. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **C. contre l'ophtalmie puriforme des nouveau-nés**. Cf. Réveillé-Parise, a collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of silver nitrate in 300 parts of distilled water. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **C. cuivrique**. A solution of 1 part of morphine sulphate, 3 parts of copper sulphate, and 10 parts of alum in 1,000 parts of water; used as a lotion in cases of opacities of the cornea. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. d'Ammon**. A collyrium containing zinc cyanide, gum arabic, black-cherry water, and laudanum. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Beer**. A collyrium containing solution of lead subacetate, rose-water, and spirits of rosemary. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Benedict**. A collyrium made from *Vicia tricolor* and extract of opium. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Boerhaave**. See *C. sec de Boerhaave*. **C. de Brun**. See *Brown's COLLYRIUM*. **C. d'Erhard**. A solution of borax in elder-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Fernandez**. See *COLLYRIUM Fernandez*. **C. de Fischer**. A solution of zinc sulphate and ammonium chloride in a mixture of saffron-water and camphorated alcohol. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Gimbernat**. See *COLLYRIUM Gimbernat*. **C. de Graefe**. A solution of zinc sulphate containing a little laudanum in mucilaginous rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Henderson**. A preparation containing 1 part of strychnine, 40 parts of diluted acetic acid, and 300 parts of distilled water. [B. 92 (a, 21).] **C. de Himly**. A solution of from 2 to 6 grains of potassium carbonate in 1 oz. of water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Hufeland**. A collyrium made by mixing 1 part of tincture of stramonium with 24 parts of water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Janin**. A collyrium containing 1 part of zinc sulphate, 480 parts of plantain-water and 60 parts of quince mucilage. [L. 87 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. adouçissant*. **C. de Jungken**. A collyrium containing calomel, sugar, and opium. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Krimer**. A collyrium containing 1 part of hydrochloric acid, 4 parts of quince mucilage, and 240 parts of rose-water; it is used to dissolve small iron particles which have entered the eye, and must be washed away immediately. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. de Lanfranc**. See *Mixture cathérétique*. **C. de Neumann**. A collyrium made by macerating arnica flowers in vinegar and then saturating the macerate with ammonium carbonate; used for amaurosis. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. de Plenck**. A collyrium made by dissolving borax and sugar in rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Richter**. A collyrium made by beating a mixture of white of egg and rose-water into a froth. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Rust**. A collyrium made by mixing together vinegar of lead, elder-water, and tincture of opium. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Saint-Jerneron**. See *Decoctum RUTÆ zincatum*. **C. de Scarpa**. A collyrium made by mixing together 180 grammes of distilled plantain-water, 6 drops of solution of lead subacetate, 15 grammes of gum Arabic, and 49 drops of alcohol. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. des Bénédictines**. See *COLLYRIUM of the Bénédictines*. **C. de Stark**. A collyrium made by dissolving lead acetate in rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Tenque**. A collyrium made by dissolving lead acetate and ammonium chloride in rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Tunnermann**. A collyrium made by dissolving 3 parts of lead acetate in 48 parts of water and adding 2 parts of solution of caustic potash. [L. 32 (a, 21).] **C. de Velpeau**. A collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of nitrate of silver in 16 parts of water; used for purulent ophthalmia. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. d'Yvel**. See *Decoctum RUTÆ zincatum*. **C's gazeux**. Vaporous collyria. [a, 21.] See *COLLYRIUM*. **C's gazeux de Fumari**. A gaseous collyrium containing 4 parts of distilled water, 1 part of sulphuric ether, and 1 part of ammonia-water. In cases of ophthalmic headache it is applied beneath the eye so that the vapors may act upon it. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. iodé**. Iodized collyrium; of Boinet, a collyrium containing 100 parts of tincture of iodine, 1 part of tannin, and 250 parts of distilled rose-water. [B. 92 (a, 21).] **C. ioduré**. A solution of 1 part of iodine and 50 parts of potassium iodide in 1,000 parts of water. It is employed for opacities of the cornea, and has been used for dissolving particles of iron or steel which have entered the eye. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C's liquides**. Liquid collyria. [a, 21.] See *COLLYRIUM* and *Humid COLLYRIA*. **C. mercuriel**. See *Collyrium ex nigra HYDRARGYRI cempato*. **C. mercuriel de Conrad**. See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRI nitrato*.

corrosif. **C. mercuriel et calmant**. See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRI nigra cempato*. **C's mouss**. 1. A collyrium containing 1 part of opium, 10 parts of distilled water, and 50 parts of distilled cherry laurel water. 2. See *C. d'Ammon*. **C. narcotique**. Cf. Eoy, a collyrium containing 1 part of extract of belladonna, 305 parts of extract of opium, and 6,250 parts of infusion of hyoscyamus. [B. 92 (a, 21).] **C. opiacé**. A collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of aqueous extract of opium in 1,920 parts of rose-water [Fr. Cod., 1837, Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839]; or by mixing 2 parts of the aqueous extract of opium, 10 parts of quince seed, and 1,920 parts of rose-water [Ph. Nosce, Civ. Strasbourg, 1830]. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. répercutif**. Cf. Gaubius, a collyrium containing 500 parts each of rose-water and plantain-water and 3 of crystallized lead acetate; used in beginning inflammation of the eyelids. [L. 87 (a, 21).] **C. résolutif**. See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*. **C. résolutif des hôpitaux**. **C. résolutif du formulaire des hôpitaux**. See *C. à l'acétate de plomb*. **C. résolutif opiacé**. Opacitè résolutive collyrium, made by dissolving 1 part of lapis divinus in 2 parts of water, adding to the solution 2 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, and mixing well [Ferrara Ph., 1832]. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. rouge**. Red collyrium; of Franck, a collyrium made by digesting for 24 hours 125 gramme of potassium carbonate and 0.5 gramme of camphor in 60 grammes of distilled cedar-water, filtering, and adding 24 drops of tincture of aloes. [B. 92 (a, 21).] **C. safrané**. See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*. **C. saturnin opiacé**. See *Opiate saturnine COLLYRIUM*. **C's secs**. See *Dry COLLYRIA*. The c. sec of Dupuytren is made by mixing 1 part each of calomel and sugar; used as a remedy for opacities on the cornea. [L. 87 (a, 21).] **C. sec aléotique de Boerhaave**. A collyrium made by mixing 3 parts each of aloes and calomel with 400 of powdered sugar. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. sec ammoniacal**. Lat. *collyrium ammoniacale, pulvis Laysoni*. Syn.: *poudre ammoniacale aromatique, poudre de Layson*. A collyrium official in the Fr. Cod., 1837, and Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839 made by mixing 1 part of ammonium chloride, 480 parts each of slaked lime, vegetable charcoal, and cinnamon, 18 parts of cloves, and 30 parts of Armenian bole, introducing the powder into a ground-glass-stoppered bottle, and pouring a few drops of water upon it; used by opening the bottle and moving it from side to side under the affected eye in cases of chronic ophthalmia. [B. 46, 119 (a, 21).] **C. sec de Beer**. Syn.: *poudre ophtalmique de Beer*. A collyrium containing 1 part each of burnt alum, zinc sulphate, and borax, and 3 parts of sugar; employed as a remedy for opacities of the cornea. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. sec de Boerhaave**. Syn.: *poudre ophtalmique de Boerhaave*. A collyrium containing 16 parts of powdered tin, 1 part of iron sulphate, and 28 parts of sugar. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. sec de Dupuytren**. A collyrium containing 1 part each of tutty, calomel, and rock candy. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. sec de Graefe**. A collyrium containing 1 part each of red oxide of mercury and white agaric, and 15 parts of sugar. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. sec de Récamier**. A collyrium containing equal parts of white sugar and zinc oxide. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **C. sec de Velpeau**. See *C. sec in calomel*. **C. sédatif**. See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*. **C. stimulant**. A collyrium made by mixing together equal parts of solution of ammonium acetate and water [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Pruss. Ph., 1823]. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. styptique**. See *Aqua ophtalmica aluminosa*. **C. végétal-minéral**. A solution of sodium chloride in a decoction of oak-bark. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

COLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Κολλύριον, ἰατρικόν. Gr., κολλύριον (dim. of κολλῶ, κολλούριον. Fr., *collyre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Augenwasser*. It., *colirio*. Sp., *colirio*. In ancient times, properly speaking, a preparation having a certain form, round, four fingers long, and gradually tapering toward the end like the tail of a rat; but, in general, any medicinal preparation, whether solid, liquid, or vaporous, to be applied to the eye or even to other parts (e. g., suppositories were called collyria ani). In modern times collyria are preparations to be applied to the eyes. Solid collyria are usually composed either of solid substances in the crystalline state or in the form of a stick, or of extremely fine powders. Liquid collyria have for base, distilled waters, infusions, or decoctions, to which are added salts or other substances according to the indication. Vaporous collyria are liquids in fine spray, or gaseous substances, for application to the eye. [B. 76, 94 (a, 21).] **Alexandri regis c. siccum**. King Alexander's dry medicine for the eyes; a preparation containing saffron, Celtic lead, and terra ampelitis (a sort of bituminous coal). [Aetius (L. 94 (a, 21).] **Aluminous c.** See *Aqua ophtalmica aluminosa*. **Andree c.** A c. containing gum, ceruse, antimony, and roasted and washed spuma argenti. [B. 45 (a, 21).] **Anodyne c.** Fr. *collyre anodin*. A c. made by infusing 1 part of saffron in 200 parts of boiling water, expressing, and adding 1 part of tincture of opium [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1821]; by mixing 6 drops of Rousseau's laudanum with 1/2 oz. of gum arabic and 2 ounces of rose-water [Fr. Cod., 1818]; or by mixing 1 grain of aqueous extract of opium with 2 grains of camphor triturated with a drop of oil, adding a sufficient quantity of quince mucilage to make an emulsion, and then adding 2 ounces of rose-water and gradually enough more of the mucilage to make 1 oz. of that ingredient altogether [Lippiac. Dispensat., 1792]. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Brown's c.** A c. made by boiling 1 drachm of powdered hepatic aloes in 1 1/2 oz. of white wine, and adding 1 drachm of rose-water and 30 drops of tincture of saffron. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Cleonis c.** Syn.: *Cleonis gutta*. Oribasius. A c. described by Celsus; made of equal parts of terra samia, myrrh, and grains of frankincense, mixed with the white of an egg. It was recommended for restraining fluxions. When used it should be spread upon linen cloths and applied to the temples and forehead. [L. 94 (a, 21).] **C. adstringens**. See *Aqua ophtalmica aluminosa* and *C. adstringens zinci*. **C. adstringens luteum** [Aust. Ph. Hung. Ph.]. Saffron-yellow astringent c.; made by dissolving 25 parts of ammonium chloride and 50 of zinc sulphate in 4,000 of distilled water, adding 15 of camphor mixed with 800 of 70-per-cent. alcohol and 4 of saffron, digesting 24 hours with frequent agitation, and then fil-



spathe, and consist of small oblong grains with a juicy epiderm. Some of the species are herbs with a tuberous root and have fragrant flowers. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—*C. acris* [Schott]. A variety of *C. antiporum*. [B. 216.] *C. aethiopica* [Kunth]. The *Richardia*

COLOROM (oder in Kolorchem). See **COLOROMA**. **Adernhantel**. See **COLOROMA**. **Augapfeile**. See **COLOROMA**. **Augentide**. See **COLOROMA**. **Brückene**. See **COLOROMA**. **Auges**. See **COLOROMA**.

atractum [B. 211 a, 21]. **C. antiquorum** [Schott]. Fr. *colocasia d'Inde*. Ger. *Schildförmiger Arum*. The *kolokasia* of Dioscorides, the *edder* and *koleas* of the Arabs, and the *kuchoo* of the Bengalese, cultivated in India and southern Europe. It has a great many varieties, among which are the *β. esculenta*, the *γ. Fendleri*, the *δ. aluticus*, and the *η. acris*, formerly regarded as distinct species. It is aculeous, with peltate, oval, repand leaves, and a cylindrical spathe much longer than the spadix. The juice of the leaves is highly styptic. Some of the varieties are edible, the young leaves being cooked and eaten like spinach, and the tubers furnishing a sweet and nutritious starch which is used in place of arrowroot. The chief of these edible varieties is the var. *α. esculenta* (the *Arum esculentum* of Linnaeus, the *Caladium esculentum* of Ventenat, the *chou carabie* of the French, the *esbarber Arum* of the Germans, known also as bleeding heart or Egyptian ginger, in the South Sea Islands as *toro*, *kabo*, or *pac plant*, and in Brazil as *tygo* or *tyguba*). It is cultivated in Oceania, the West Indies, and South America, and constitutes an important article of food. The var. *ζ. nymphaifolia* (the *Caladium nymphaifolium* of Ventenat, the *Arum nymphaifolium* of Roxburgh, the *veluda* of Malabar) is also used as a food-stuff. It is cultivated in the East Indies and Bengal. The leaves are used as an application in paralysis, and in the West Indies a decoction of the plant is said to be employed in dropsies and in menstrual obstructions. [B. 19, 121, 172, 173, 180 a, 24; B. 88, 216.] **C. esculenta** [Schott]. **C. esculenta** [C. Koch]. **C. Fontanesii** [Schott]. Varieties of *C. antiquorum*. [B. 216.] **C. heterocarpa, sterilis, minor, folio cordata**. Plumier. See *PHILODENDRON heterocarpum* [Schott]. **C. indica**. 1. Of Kunth, a species including the *C. indica* of Engler and the *Alouasia indica*. 2. Of Engler, a species growing in Cochinchina and Java and cultivated in Bengal for its esculent stems and small pendulous tubers. [B. 19, 172 a, 24; B. 216.] **C. macrocarpa** [Schott]. **C. mucronata** [Kunth]. The *Alouasia macrocarpa*. [a. 24.] **C. nymphaifolia** [Kunth]. A variety of *C. antiquorum*. [B. 172 a, 24; B. 216.] **C. prinipipes** [C. Koch]. The *C. indica* [Engler]. [B. 216.]

COLOCASIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-ka^2s(ka^2s)-i(i)^2/e^2-e$. a^2e^2 . 1. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Caladieæ*, comprising the genera *Remusatia*, *Colocasia*, *Caladium*, *Peltandra*, *Xanthosoma*, *Acontias*, *Synporum*, and *Denhamia*. 2. Of Endlicher, the same subtribe, including the same genera, with the substitution of *Calcasia* for *Denhamia* and the addition of *Gonatanthus*. 3. Of Kunth, the same subtribe and genera as Endlicher's, excluding *Gonatanthus*. 4. Of Reichenbach, the same as Endlicher's, but with the substitution of *Phyllocasia* for *Acontias*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Araceæ*, including *Arriopsis*, *Remusatia*, *Gonatanthus*, *Colocasia*, *Alouasia*, *Anubias*, *Peltandra*, *Caladium*, *Xanthosoma*, *Typhonodorum*, *Chlorospatha*, *Hapaline*, *Scaphispatha*, and *Schizocasia*. [B. 42, 170 a, 24.] 6. Of Engler, a tribe of the *Araceæ*, comprising the same genera as Bentham and Hooker's, except *Arriopsis*, *Anubias*, *Peltandra*, and *Typhonodorum*. [B. 216, 245.]

COLOCASINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-ka^2s(ka^2s)-i(i)^2/e^2-ne$. a^2e^2 . Fr. *Colocasines*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Caladieæ*, comprising *Arriopsis*, *Colocasia*, and *Remusatia*. [B. 170 a, 24.]

COLOCASIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-ka^2s(ka^2s)-i(i)^2-o(o^2)-i^2$. $died/e^2-e(a^2-e)^2$. Of Engler, a suborder of the *Araceæ*. [B. 245.]

COLOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Kol-o(o^2)-se^2nt(e^2nt)-e(a^2)-si^2s$. Gen. *colocentes eos* (vso). From *κόλον*, the colon, and *κέντησις*, a piercing. The operation of puncturing the colon. [L. 45.]

COLOCHOLOSIS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. $Kol-o(o^2)-kol-oh^2-o(o^2)-o^2-sis$. Gen. *colocholos eos* (vso). From *κόλον*, the colon, and *χολή*, bile. Fr. *colocholose*. Bilious dysentery. [L. 50.]

COLOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Kol-o(o^2)-k(lei^2)-s(lei^2)-e(a^2)-i^2s$. Gen. *colocleisos eos* (vso). From *κόλον*, the colon, and *κλείσις*, closure. Occlusion of the colon. [L. 50.]

COLOCORINIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-kri^2n-i(e^2)-da^2$. An order of the *Bruchida*. [L. 173.]

COLOCYNTH, n. $Ko^2l-o^2si^2nth$. Gr. *κολοκύνθη*. Lat. *colocynthis*. Fr. *colocointe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Koloquint-on*, *Koloquint-napfel*. It. *colocuintida*. Sp. *colocuintida*. Malay, *peycomutte*. Beng., *makal*. Syn.: *bitter apple*, *bitter cucumber*. The *Citrullus colocynthis*, an annual plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of Turkey, but growing in various parts of Asia and Africa. It is cultivated in Spain. The stems are herbaceous, hairy, and trail on the ground or attach themselves to neighboring plants by their tendrils. The leaves are many-cleft, sinuated, obtuse, and hairy, green above and pale beneath. The flowers are yellow and axillary. The fruit is a globular pepo of the size of a small orange, yellow and smooth, and contains a white, spongy, medullary matter inclosing numerous ovate, compressed seeds. The seeds are bitter, but not active. The pulp alone (the *colocynthis pulpa* of the Br. Ph., the *colocynthis* of the U. S. Ph.) is employed medicinally. Its bitter principle is colocynthin, of which it contains 14 per cent., besides extractive, oil, resin, gum, pectin, etc. C. is a powerful drastic purgative and hydragogue. It is also thought to be diuretic. It enters largely into the composition of various pills and extracts, and, when modified by other ingredients, forms a very efficient and mild purgative. See *CITRULLUS colocynthis*. **C. pulp** [Br. Ph.]. Lat. *colocynthis pulpa*. See *COLOCYNTHIS*. **Compound extract of c.** See *EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM*. **Compound pill of c.** See *PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA*. **Extract of c.** See *EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS*. **False c.** The *Cucumis trionis* of Roxburgh. [B. 18, 172, 275 a, 24.] **Hill-c.** The *Citrullus Hardwickii* of Royle. [B. 18 a, 24.] **Himalayan c.** The *Citrullus (Cucumis) pseudo-colocynthis*. [B. 19 a, 24.] **Pill of c. and hyoscyamus.** See *PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI*.

COLOCYNTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)/a^2$. Gen. *colocynth'es*. Gr. *κολοκύνθα*, *κολοκύνθη*, *κολοκύντη*. The *Cucurbita lappinaria*. [B. 121.]

COLOCYNTHIN, n. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)/i^2s$. According to Walz, a resin, $C_{41}H_{44}O_{23}$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin. [B. 5, 14 a, 24.]

COLOCYNTHIDES (Gr. $\Phi\lambda\iota\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, n. f. pl. of *colocynthis* (q. v. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)/i^2s$)). See *COLOCYNTH* 2d def.

COLOCYNTHIN, n. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)/i^2s$. Lat. *colocynthinum*. Fr. *colocynthin*. Ger. *c.* The bitter principle first obtained by Vaupellin, from the pulp of the colocynth. It is when pure yellowish, brittle, and fusible by a heat below $100^{\circ}C$; inflammable, more soluble in water than alcohol. Insoluble in ether and neutral to test paper. Its formula is $C_{41}H_{44}O_{23}$. According to Walz, it is a glucoside, though this is denied by Henke. [B. 5 a, 24.]

COLOCYNTHIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)/i^2s$. Gen. *colocynth'idis* (-is). Gr. *κολοκύνθη*. In the U. S. Ph., the decocted fruit of the *Citrullus colocynthis*; the *colocynthis pulpa* of the Br. Ph.; the *fructus colocynthis* of the Ger. Ph.; the *fruit de colocointe* of the Fr. Cod.; the *colocynthis* of the Sp. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph.; the *colocynthis* of the Gr. Ph. [B. 5, 19, 121 a, 24.] **Colocynthis pulpa** [Br. Ph.]. See *COLOCYNTHIDES præparata* [Br. Ph.]. See *FRUCTUS colocynthis præparata*. **C. ægyptiaca**. Colocynth exported from Alexandria. [B. 250 a, 24.] **C. cypria**. Colocynth grown in southern Spain. [B. 270 a, 24.] **C. præparata** [Swiss Ph.]. See *FRUCTUS colocynthis præparata*. **C. syriaca**. Colocynth exported from Syria. [B. 250 a, 24.] **Essentia colocynthis**. See *Tinctura colocynthis*. **Extractum colocynthis** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr. *extrait de colocointe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Koloquinten-Extrakt*. Sp. *extracto alcohólico de colocuintida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum colocynthis* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *extractum colocynthis alcoholicum*. Extract of colocynth, an extract made by macerating for 4 days, with occasional stirring, 100 parts of colocynth, dried and freed from the seeds, in 250 parts of diluted alcohol, straining through flannel, exhausting the residue through percolation with diluted alcohol until the tincture and expressed liquid, mixed together, weigh 500 parts, recovering from the mixture 200 parts of alcohol by distillation, evaporating the residue to dryness on a water-bath, and finally reducing the mass to powder [U. S. Ph.], and keeping in well-stoppered bottles [U. S. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; macerating for 3 days 1 part of dried, pulverized colocynth in 6 parts of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0.892, at a temperature not higher than 50° , expressing, then macerating for 24 hours with 2 parts of alcohol of the same specific gravity, again expressing, distilling off the alcohol on the water-bath, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.] or, with the addition of dextrin, to dryness [Roum. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth, first with $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, then with $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 12 hours, expressing, and evaporating to a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth for 3 days with 4 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.892, expressing when cold, filtering, macerating the residue for 2 days in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.892 and water, and evaporating the filtrate at a moderate temperature to the ordinary consistence of an extract [Dan. Ph.]; digesting for 1 day at a moderate temperature 1 part of colocynth in 6 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.89, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 2.5 parts each of alcohol, of the same specific gravity, and water, and drying the filtered extract in the usual manner [Finn. Ph.]; macerating for 10 days 1 part of colocynth, from which the seeds have not been separated, in 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, expressing and filtering, macerating the residue for 3 days in 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; macerating for 6 days 2 parts of colocynth fruit with the seed in 15 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.894, expressing, macerating the residue for 3 days in a mixture of 5 parts each of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.894 and water, and evaporating to dryness [Ger. Ph.]; digesting 1 part of colocynth for 2 days at a temperature of from 40 to 50° in 10 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.89, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 3 parts each of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0.892, and water, and evaporating to dryness [Swiss Ph.]; macerating for 3 days 1 part of colocynth in 5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.914, expressing, filtering through paper, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of a thick extract [Sp. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth for 3 days in 6 parts of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0.879, expressing, macerating the residue for 24 hours with a mixture of 4 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.879, and 4 parts of water, and evaporating the filtrate to dryness [Netherl. Ph.]; digesting 2 parts of colocynth for 3 days at a moderate temperature in 12 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 5 parts each of 70-per-cent. alcohol and water of a specific gravity of 0.955, and evaporating to dryness. [B. 11, 95 a, 211.] **Extractum colocynthis alcoholicum**. See *EXTRACTUM colocynthis*. **Extractum colocynthis aquosum**. Fr. *extrait aqueux de colocointe*. Aqueous extract of colocynth, a preparation made by macerating 1 part of colocynth-pulp twice in 1 half, each time, of 7 parts of cold water, and evaporating the two liquors combined [Fr. Cod., 1837, Turin Ph., 1833], or boiling for 6 hours on a slow fire 1 pound of colocynth in 16 pints of water, filtering, and evaporating the decoction [Dub. Ph., 1830, Finn. Ph., 1819, London Ph., 1837]. [B. 119 a, 211.] **Extractum colocynthis compositum** [U. S. Ph., Brit. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr. *extrait de colocointe composé*. Ger. *zusammengesetztes Koloquinten-Extrakt*. Sp. *extracto de colocuintida compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum colocynthis compositum* [Swed. Ph.]. Compound extract of colocynth, an extract made by heating 50 parts of aloes on a water-bath until it is completely melted, adding 10 parts of alcohol, stirring thoroughly, straining through a fine sieve previously dipped into boiling water,

then adding 14 parts of soap dried and in coarse powder, 16 parts of extract of colocynth, and 14 parts of resin of scammony, heating the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 248° F. until it is perfectly homogeneous and a thread taken from the mass appears brittle when cool, withdrawing the heat, incorporating 6 parts of castile soap in No. 10 powder, allowing the product to cool, and finally packaging it in a fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for 4 days 6 ounces of colocynth pulp in 1 gallon of proof spirit, expressing the tincture and distilling off the alcohol, adding 12 ounces of Socotrine aloes, 4 ounces of resin of scammony, and 3 ounces of hard soap in powder, evaporating on a water-bath until the extract is of a suitable consistence for forming pills, and adding 1 ounce of cardamom-seeds toward the end of the process [Brit. Ph.]; or made of 12 parts of extract of colocynth, 64 parts of powdered aloes, 32 parts of powdered scammony, and 1 part of powdered cloves [Finn. Ph.]; or of 12 parts of extract of colocynth, 30 parts of extractum rhei spissatum (20 parts of extractum rhei secum. Russ. Ph.), 10 parts of powdered aloes, and 42 parts of resin of scammony [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; or of about 9 parts of colocynth pulp, 64 parts of powdered aloes, 18 parts of resin of scammony, 12 parts of hard soap in powder, and 6 parts of powdered cardamom-seeds [Swed. Ph.]; or by macerating for 24 hours 24 parts of colocynth fruit with the seeds, 16 parts each of white agaric, black hellebore, and jalap, 3 parts each of cloves, Ceylon cinnamon, and mace, in 480 parts of 83 per cent. alcohol, straining with expression, macerating the residue with 480 parts of 83 per cent. alcohol, dissolving 32 parts of aloes and 16 parts of scammony in the extract, filtering, distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to a pilular consistence [Sp. Ph.]; or by boiling down 16 parts of colocynth-pulp and 192 parts of water to one half, expressing, evaporating on a water-bath to the consistence of honey, and stirring in, thoroughly, a mixture of 16 parts of powdered Socotrine aloes, 8 parts of powdered scammony, and 1 part of powdered cardamom [Swed. Ph., 1817]; or by macerating at a moderate temperature for 24 hours 6 parts of colocynth pulp in 12 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.930, expressing, and adding 12 parts of powdered aloes and 4 parts of powdered scammony, evaporating to a proper consistence, finally adding 1 part of powdered cardamom, and mixing thoroughly [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, Ferr. Ph., 1832, Geneva Ph., 1780, Hamb. Ph., 1836, Port. Ph., 1836, Palat. Dispensat., 1764], or 4 parts of cardamom [Lippae, Dispensat., 1794, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting 6 parts of colocynth-pulp for 4 hours at a mild temperature in 12 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.930, and adding 12 parts of powdered aloes and 4 parts of scammony, evaporating to a proper consistence, adding 2 parts of extract of rhubarb, and mixing thoroughly [Hanov. Ph., 1833, Old. Ph., 1801]; or by mixing 10 parts of species hierre picre, 2 parts each of colocynth and scammony, 5 parts each of French lavender and Indian jalap, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of lavender or of wood betony to obtain a pilular consistence [Sard. Ph., 1773, Turin Ph., 1833]; or by digesting 48 parts each of hermodactyls, turpeth, senna-leaves, and cardamom-seeds in water, adding 3 parts of sodium chloride to the infusion, treating 8 parts of colocynth, 16 of the root of *Euphorbia resinifera*, 64 of aloes in troches, and 3 of mace with alcohol, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating by a gentle heat to the consistence of an extract [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; 8 parts each of Socotrine aloes and scammony, 4 parts of colocynth, 1 part each of potassium sulphate and oil of cloves, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic to form a pilular mass [U. S. Ph., 1820, Austr. Ph., 1792, Dutch Ph., 1805, Belg. Ph., 1823, Edinb. Ph., 1826, Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836]; 8 parts each of hepatic aloes and scammony, 4 parts of colocynth-pulp, 2 parts of Castile soap, 1 part each of potassium sulphate and oil of cloves, and a quantity of molasses sufficient to form a pilular mass [Dub. Ph., 1830]; 32 parts of Socotrine aloes, 13 parts of colocynth, 8 parts of scammony, and 20 parts each of jalap and magnesium sulphate [Sp. Ph., 1798]; 4 parts each of Socotrine aloes, diacrydium, sulphuratum, and trochisci Alhandali, 16 parts of extract of black hellebore, 8 parts of the essential oil of anise, and a sufficient quantity of the essence of anise to form a pilular mass [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]; mixing thoroughly 16 parts of purified aloes, 3 parts each of resin of scammony and jalap, 2 parts of extract of colocynth, and 4 parts of black hellebore [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; triturating in a mortar 2 parts each of extract of colocynth, extract of agaric, and extract of black hellebore, and adding 4 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 parts of scammony, and 1 part of magnesium sulphate, and forming into troches [Sp. Ph., 1798]; macerating for several days 10 parts of colocynth-pulp, 8 parts of scammony, 7 parts of agaric, 6 parts of dwarf-elder seeds, 5 parts of white jalap, and 32 parts of brandy, and adding an infusion containing 6 parts of rhubarb, 5 parts of hermodactyls, 4 parts of the root of black hellebore, 8 parts of senna-leaves, 21 parts of Socotrine aloes, and 192 parts of water, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of an extract [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798, B. 81, 119 (a, 21)]. **Extractum colocynthidum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Extractum colocynthidis*. **Fructus colocynthidis** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Fructus colocynthidis preparati*. **Fructus colocynthidis preparatus** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr. *fructus de colocynthide* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *polvo de colocynthida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. *c. preparata* [Swiss Ph.], *colocynthides preparatae* [Ger. Ph.]. Prepared colocynth fruit; made, according to the Sp. Ph. and the Fr. Cod., by removing the seeds, baking the fruit in an oven at a temperature of about 40° C., powdering it in a covered iron mortar, and passing it through a fine (No. 100 [Fr. Cod.]) sieve. The other pharmacopœias direct the pulp, chopped fine and freed from seeds (3 parts [Ger. Ph.], 4 parts [Russ. Ph.], or 5 parts [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]), to be worked into a homogeneous mass with 1 part of gum arabic and a sufficiency of water, the mass to be dried and reduced to a fine powder. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Fructus colocynthidum**. See *C. Grana colocynthidum*. The seeds of colocynth. [B. 180 (a, 21)]. **Massa pilularum colocynthidum compositum** [Norw. Ph.]. See *Pilula colocynthidis composita*. **Oilum colocynthidis**. Fr. *huile de colocynthide*.

Oil of colocynth, a preparation made by boiling away to dryness 1 part each of colocynth and black hellebore and 48 parts each of oil obtained by the infusion of absinthium and oil obtained by the infusion of rue, and straining with expression [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling away to dryness 6 parts of absinthium, 1 part each of black hellebore, colocynth, and santonica, and 42 parts of olive-oil, and adding to the colature 1½ part each of oil of petroleum and castor-oil [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B. 119 (a, 21)].

Pilula aloes cum colocynthide. See *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*. **Pilula colocynthidis**. **Pilula colocynthidis composita** [Br. Ph.]. Fr. *pilules de colocynthide composées* [Fr. Cod.]. *pilules coches minures*. Ger. *Coloquinten Pöllen*. Sp. *pildoras de colocynthida compuestas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. *massa pilularum colocynthidum compositum* [Norw. Ph.], *pilula colocynthidum composita* [Swed. Ph.]. Compound pills of colocynth, a preparation made by mixing 1 ounce of colocynth-pulp in powder, 2 ounces each of powdered Barbadoes aloes and powdered scammony, and ½ ounce of potassium sulphate, adding 2 fluidrachms of oil of cloves, and beating into a mass, with a sufficiency of distilled water [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs 10 grammes each of Barbadoes aloes and scammony, 30 grammes of honey, and 0.05 gramme of oil of cloves, to be divided into 200 pills, which are then coated with silver. The Norwegian preparation contains 24 parts of aloes, 12 of colocynth, 24 of powdered scammony, 18 of glycerin, 4 of oil of cloves, and 18 of tallow. The Swedish consists of pills, each containing 1 centigramme of powdered cloves, 2 of resin of jalap, and 7 of compound extract of colocynth. The Finnish preparation is the same as the Swedish with the substitution of the (much stronger) simple extract of colocynth for the compound extract. The Spanish preparation consists of pills, each containing 7½ centigrammes of extract of colchicum, 7½ of compound extract of colocynth, and 4 milligrammes of extract of opium. [B. 81 (a, 21); B. 95.] **Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami** [Br. Ph.]. Pills of colocynth, a preparation made by beating 2 parts of compound pill of colocynth and 1 part of extract of hyoscyamus into a uniform mass. It is used as a sedative and expectorant. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. [B. 81 (a, 21)]. **Pilula colocynthidis magna**. Of A. P. Sharp, large colocynth pills; made by mixing 60 parts of compound extract of colocynth, 12 parts of mercury protochloride, and 2 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate, and dividing the whole mass into 12 pills; or into 24 pills of McKenzie, *pilula colocynthidis parve*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., vii, p. 238 (a, 21)]. **Pilula colocynthidis parve**. See *Pilula colocynthidis magna*. **Pilula colocynthidis composita** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Pilula colocynthidis composita*. **Pilula cum colocynthide composita** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*. **Poma colocynthidis**. Colocynth.—**Pulpa colocynthidum** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *C.—Pulvis colocynthidis* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Fructus colocynthidis preparatus*. **Semen colocynthidis**. The seeds of the *C.—Tinctura colocynthidis* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de colocynthide*, *alcool de colocynthide*. Syn. *essentia colocynthidis*. 1. A tincture made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of colocynth fruit with the seeds [Ger. Ph.] or without them in 5 [Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.] or 10 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of dilute alcohol. 2. See *Tinctura colocynthidis composita*. [B. 95.] **Tinctura colocynthidis anisata**. See *Tinctura Dabibana*. **Tinctura colocynthidis composita** [Dan. Ph.]. Syn. *tinctura colocynthidum composita* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *colocynthidis* [Netherl. Ph.]). A preparation made from 10 parts of colocynth fruit without the seed, 1 part of aniseed [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 1 part [Swed. Ph.] or 1-25 part [Netherl. Ph.] of seed of star-anise, and 100 parts or 140 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of strong alcohol. [B. 95.] **Tinctura colocynthidum** [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Tinctura colocynthidis* (1st def.). **Tinctura colocynthidum composita** [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Tinctura colocynthidis composita*. **Trochisci colocynthidis**. See *TROCHISCHI alhandali*.

COLOCYNTHITIN, n. Kol'ok-sin'ti-ti'n. Of Walz, a white, tasteless, resinous substance obtained in crystals from colocynth. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

COLODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol'ok-ti'li-oi-a; da'k-ta'k-ti'li-ti'oi-a (Ph. ier). Fr. *colodactyles* [Rügen]. A section of the *Reptilia*. [L. 180.]

COLODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Kol'ok-ti'li-oi-a; da'k-ta'k-ti'li-ti'oi-a (Ph. ier). From *kolos*, curtailed, and *δακτυλος*, a digit. Having incomplete feet. [L. 41.]

COLO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol'ok-sin'ti-ti'oi-a. Gen. *colocenteritis*. From *κόλον*, the colon, and *έντερος*, an intestine. See *COLITIS*.

COLETTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol'ok-sin'ti-ti'oi-a. Gr. *κολοτία*. The *Colubia aperta*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 105.]

COLOFANE (Fr.), **COLOFONE** (Fr.), n's. Kol'o-fa'n, -fon. Colophony. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. See *RESINA*.

COLOGNE, n. Kol'on'. See *C WATER*.

COLOITIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol'ok-sin'ti-ti'oi-a. See *COLETTIA*.

COLOLITES, n. pl. Kol'ol-its. From *κόλον*, the colon, and *λίθος*, a stone. Worm-like fossil bodies believed by Agassiz to be the petrified intestines (or their contents) of fishes. [L. 121.]

COLOM (Ger.), n. Kul'om'. See *CELOME*.

COLOMBA (Lat.), n. Kol'om-ba. See *CALUMBA*. **Decoctum colombe compositum**. Fr. *decoction de colombe composée*. Compound decoction of calumba; of the U. S. Ph., 1820, a preparation made by boiling 12 parts each of calumba and quassia-wood, 6 of orange-peel, 2 of powdered rhubarb, 3 of potassium carbonate, and 900 of water down to 576 parts. Straining, and adding 24 parts of tincture of lavender. [B. 97 (a, 21)]. **Infusum colombe**. See *Infusum CALUMBÆ*. **Radix colombe**. See *Radix CALUMBÆ*. **Tinctura colombe**. See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.

COLOMBAC, n. In Tonkin, a woody excrescence found at the foot of the *Alseodaphne agallochum* and certain other *Cassipourea*. [A. 385.]

COLOMBAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-ba'ir. See COLUMBARIUS.

COLOMBAJO (It.), n. Kol-om-ba'jo. A place in Tuscany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A. 385.]

COLOMBATE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-ba't. See TANTALATE.

COLOMBE (Fr.), n. Kol-om. 1. See COLUMBA. 2. The *Agaricus amethystinus* of Fries. [B. 105.]

COLOMBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-ba. Resembling a pigeon; as a n., in the f. pl., c'es, see COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-bet'. The *Agaricus columbetta*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLOMBIAN BARK, n. Kol-om-bi'z-a'n. The term formerly applied to all cinchona barks coming from Colombian ports, but now confined to the barks yielded by the *Cinchona pitaguis* of Weddell, the *Cinchona lanceolata* (V. P.), and the *Cinchona cordifolia* of Mutis. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

COLOMBIC ACID, n. Kol-om-bi'z-ik. Fr., *acide colombique*. Ger., *Colombinsäure*. See COLUMBIC ACID.

COLOMBIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-be-da. See COLOMBÉ; as a n., in the f. pl., c'es, see COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-om-be-a'n. See COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBIN, n. Kol-om-bi'z-n. Fr., *colombine*. Ger., *C. See COLUMBIN*.

COLOMBINE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-ben. The *Aquilegia alpina* of Hudson, *valpurga* of Linnaeus. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. plumbea* (ou *plumbea*). The *Phalictum aquilegifolium*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLOMBIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-bek. Colombic. [a, 24.]

COLOMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-om-bi'z-m(u'm). Properly, *columbum*. See NIOBIUM.

COLOMBO, n. Kol-om-bo. See COLUMBA. **Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura Calumbæ*.—**American c.** Fr., *c. d'Amérique*, *c. de Mariette*. Ger., *amerikanische Calumbæ*. The *Fraseria Walteri* (ou *calumbensis*). [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. radix** (Gr. Ph.). The root of *Jatropha palmata*. [B. 95.]—**Décoction de c.** (Fr.). See *Decoction c.*.—**Décoction de c. composée** (Fr.). See *Decoction calumbæ compositum*.—**Decoction c.** (Lat.). Fr., *decoction de c.*.—**Decoction of calumba**; a preparation of the Dutch Ph. 1805. Niemann's Notes, made by boiling 1 part of calumba and 20 parts of water down to 12 parts, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Essentia c.** (Lat.). See *Tinctura Calumbæ*.—**Extractum c.** (Lat.) [Gr. Ph.]. See *Extractum Calumbæ*.—**Extrait aqueux de c.** (Fr.). Aqueous extract of calumba; a preparation made by exhausting 1 part of powdered calumba with 3 successive infusions in 8 parts of boiling water, and evaporating the reunited liquors. [Hess. Ph. 1827; Port Ph. 1836; B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Extrait de c.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait hydralcologique de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum Calumbæ*.—**Hydrolé de c.** (Fr.). **Infusion de c.** (Fr.). **Infusum c.** (Lat.). See *Infusum Calumbæ*.—**Enolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Vin de c.*.—**Poudre de c.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis chasmantheræ palmatæ*. Calumba powder; a preparation made by pounding calumba-root, drying it in an oven heated to about 40° C., then pulverizing and passing it through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Racine de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). Calumba-root. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Racine de c. de Mariette (ou d'Amérique)** (Fr.). The root of *Fraseria Walteri*. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Radix c.** (Lat.) [Gr. Ph., 1st ed.]. Calumba. [a, 24.]—**Radix c. americana** (Lat.). See *Racine de c. d'Amérique*.—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Tinctura c.** (Lat.). **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura Calumbæ*.—**Vin de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de chasmanthera palmata*. Wine of calumba; a preparation made by reducing calumba to coarse powder, macerating for 10 days, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

COLOMBRA, n. See COLUMBA.

COLOMNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-na'ir. See COLUMNAR.

COLON (Lat.), n. n. Kol-ō'n. Gr., *κόλον*. Fr., *colon*. Ger., *C. Grimmdarm*. It., Sp., c. 1. That part of the large intestine which extends from the lower end of the cæcum to the rectum. It is divided into the ascending, the transverse, and the descending c., and the sigmoid flexure of the c. 2. A limb, a member (Lat., *membrum*. L., 50, 87). **Ascending c.** Lat., *c. ascendens*, *c. dextrum*. Fr., *colon ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigendes C.*, *aufsteigender Grimmdarm*. It., Sp., *c. ascendente*. The first portion of the c., situated in the right lumbar and hypochondriac regions. It begins at the cæcum, ascends vertically to the under surface of the liver, then passes forward, and turns abruptly to the left, to form the hepatic flexure. **C. cæcum**. See CÆCUM. **C. descendens**. See *Descending c.*. **C. dextrum**. See *Ascending c.*. **C. Schenkel** (Ger.). The upper half of the sigmoid flexure of the c. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys." 1886, p. 347 (L).] **C. sinistrum**. See *Descending c.*. **C. transversum**. See *Transverse c.*. **C. venen** (Ger.). See *VENÆ colicæ*.—**Descending c.** Lat., *c. descendens*, *c. sinistrum*. Fr., *c. descendant*. Ger., *absteigende C.*, *absteigender Grimmdarm*. It., Sp., *c. descendente*. The last portion of the c. It continues from the left extremity of the transverse colon and descends almost perpendicularly to the sigmoid flexure. Its anterior surface and sides are covered by peritonæum; posteriorly it is attached to the diaphragm by connective tissue, and also to the quadratus lumborum muscle and the left kidney. [C.]—**Double c.** The first portion of the c. in solipeds. It begins at the cæcum, passes forward to the diaphragm, bends downward to the left, then passes to the pelvis and again returns to the diaphragm; it then turns to the right, and passes to the lower part of the cæcum, where it contracts suddenly at the beginning of the floating c. It is from 10 to 13 feet long. [L. 13.]—**Float-ing c.** That portion of the c. in solipeds which succeeds the double c.; it is about 10 feet long, is of smaller calibre than the double c., is

folded in the left flank in close proximity to the convolutions of the small intestines, and terminates in the rectum near the entrance to the pelvis. L. 13. **Hiac c.** See SIGMOID FLEXURE of the colon. **Querc' c.** See *Transverse c.*. **Large c.** See *Pan-blic c.*.—**Left lumbar c.** See *Descending c.*. **Right lumbar c.** See *Ascending c.*.—**Small c.** See *Floating c.*. **Transverse c.** Lat., *c. transversum*. Fr., *colon transverse*. Ger., *querc' C.*, *Querc'*, *Querquindarm*. It., *c. trasverso*. Sp., *c. transverso*. Syn.: *arch of the c.* An arched part of the c. which passes across from the right hypochondrium through the upper part of the umbilical region to the left hypochondrium, and connects the ascending with the descending c. In the middle of its course it lies near the anterior abdominal wall, but the ends are deeply placed in the abdomen. It is covered by peritonæum. [C.]

COLON (Fr.), n. Kol-ō'n. See COLON.—**C. droit**. See *Ascending colon*.—**C. iliaque**. See SIGMOID FLEXURE of the colon. **C. lombaire droit**. See *Ascending colon*. **C. lombaire gauche**. See *Descending colon*.

COLONIAL, adj. Kol-ō'n-i'z-əl. Pertaining to a colony, living in colonies (said of the *Polyzoa*, etc.). [L. 121.]

COLONIC, adj. Kol-ō'n-i'z-ik. Relating to the colon. [L. 14.]

COLONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kol-on-e, -e'. See COLONY.

COLONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ō'n-i(e)'tis. See COLITIS.

COLONIZATION, n. Kol-ō'n-i'z-a'shu'n. Fr., *colonisation*. Ger., *Colonisation*. 1. A collection into a colony. 2. A plan of treating the insane in colonies, where they are kept occupied with agricultural or other work and cared for in families. [Morton, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment Dis.," Apr., 1882, p. 343; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 22, 1889, p. 686.]

COLONNE (Fr.), n. Kol-on. A column.—**C. antérieure de la moëlle allongée**. See *Anterior column of the medulla oblongata*. **C. antérieure de la voûte ou du triangle médullaire**. See *Anterior pillar of the fornix*. **C. antéro-interne**. See *Anterior median column*. **C. au niveau des valvules**. **C. blanche postérieure**. See *Posterior white column of the spinal cord*.—**C. cervicale**. The cervical portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1886, p. 7 (L).]—**C's charnues du cœur**. See *COLUMNÆ carneæ*.—**C. coccygienne**. The coccygeal portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. de la lame médullaire**. A pillar of the fornix. [I. 18.]—**C. de la moëlle allongée**. One of the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I. 22.]—**C's de la moëlle épinière**. See *COLUMNS of the spinal cord*.—**C's de l'anus**. See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*. **C. de substance blanche**. Of Vicq. d'Azyr, one of the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I. 18.]—**C. dorsale**. The dorsal portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. dorso-lombaire**. The dorsal and lumbar portions of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1877, p. 579 (L).]—**C. dorso-lombo-sacrée**. That portion of the vertebral column extending from the seventh cervical vertebra to the tip of the coccyx. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1880, p. 613 (L).]—**C's du rectum**. See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*.—**C's du vagin**. See *COLUMNS of the vagina*.—**C. ganglionnaire**. See *Ganglionic column*.—**C. grêle**. The slender column of Clarke. ["Semaine méd." Aug. 21, 1889, p. 314 (a, 18).]—**C. intermédiaire latérale**. See *Intermedio-lateral tract*.—**C. lombaire**. The lumbar portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. postérieure de la voûte (ou du triangle médullaire)** [Vicq. d'Azyr]. See *Posterior pillar of the fornix*. **C. sacrée**. The sacral portion of the vertebral column.—**Hintere C. der grauen Substanz** (Ger.). See *Posterior gray column*.—**Mediale motorische C. Lenhossek's**. See *Reticular process*.

COLONNETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-on-e't. A small column or column-like process. [L. 14.]—**C. du trou optique**. The process of bone between the optic foramen and the sphenoidal fissure. ["Mem. de la soc. d'anthrop." 1875, p. 46 (L).]

COLONOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ō'n-ō-pi'r(u'e'r)-a. See COLOPYRA.

COLONY, n. Kol-ō'n-i'z. Lat., *colonia* (from *colonus*, a farmer). Fr., *colonie*. Ger., *Colonie*. An assemblage of individuals (persons, micro-organisms, etc.) especially where they occur in a soil which is not their native habitat; in zoology, an aggregation of individuals into a mass. [A. 396; L.] Cf. COLONIE.—**C. treatment**. See COLONIZATION (2d def.).

COLOPHANE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Kol-ō-fa'n. 1. The wood of *Colophonia mauritiana* (1st def.). 2. Colophony. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] See RESIN.—**C. bâtar**. In the Mascarene isles, the *Bursera obtusifolia* or its resin. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COLOPHANHOLZ (Ger.), n. Kol-ō-fa'n'ho'ltz. See COLOPHANE (1st def.).

COLOPHANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-ō-fa'n-ek. Colophonic. [a, 24.]—**Acide c.** See COLOPHOLIC ACID.

COLOPHANY, n. Kol-ō-fa'n-i'z. See COLOPHONY.

COLOPHENE, n. Kol-ō-fen. Lat., *colophenum*. Fr., *colophène*. Ger., *Colophen*. It., Sp., *colofene*. An empyreumatic, volatile oil, C₂₀H₃₂, obtained by distillation from colophony; it boils at 315° C., and is used in painting. [B. 5, 14 (a, 24).]

COLOPHILÈNE (Fr.), n. Kol-ō-fel-e'n. Ger., *Colophiten*. A fluid obtained by distilling colophene hydrochloride with barium. [L. 41.]

COLOPHOLIC, adj. Kol-ō-fol-i'z-ik. Lat., *colopholicus*. Fr., *colopholique*. It., Sp., *colofolico*. Pertaining to, containing, or derived from colophony. [L. 11; a, 24.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum colopholicum*. Fr., *acide colopholique*. Ger., *Colopholsäure*. It., *acido colofolico*. Sp., *acido colofólico*. An acid obtained from turpentine; used in plasters, soaps, and cements. [B. 14 (a, 24).]

COLOPHON (Ger.), n. Kol-ō-fon'. See COLOPHONY.

COLOPHONE (Fr.), n. Kolo-fon. See **Colophony**. **Poudre de c.** (Fr. Cod.) Powder of resin, a preparation made by triturating resin and passing it through a No. 100-silk sieve; recommended for expelling gravel. [B. 113, 1, 30 a, 25.]

COLOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ō-fō-ni-ā. Gr. κολοφώνια. 1. Of Commerson the genus *Cannarium*. [B. 121 a, 24.] 2. See **Colophony**. **C. mauritiana**. 1. The *Bursera paniculata* of Lamour. 2. The *Cannarium commune*. [B. 172, 180 a, 24.]

COLOPHONIC ACID, n. Kol-ō-fō-ni-ā-k. Fr. *acide colophonique*. Ger. *Colophonssäure*. See **Colophonitic acid**.

COLOPHONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-ō-fō-ni-ā-dē-zē(s). A family of the *Acenada*. [L. 121.]

COLOPHONITUM (Ger. Ph.) (Lat.), n. n. Kol-ō-fō-ni-ā-tū-m. *Colophony*. **Colophony**. a, 24. See **Resina**. **C. gallicum**. Ger. *französisches Gumpharz*. Resin obtained from *Pinus pinaster*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. succini**. See **Colophony of Amber**. **C. terbinthaceum**. See **Pine Resin**. **Resina colophonit.** *Colophony*; resin. a, 24.]

COLOPHONONE, n. Kol-ō-fō-ni-on. Fr., c. Ger. *Colophonon*. A product of the distillation of pine resin, $C_{22}H_{18}O_2$. [A. 385.]

COLOPHONY, n. Kol-ō-fon. Gr. κολοφώνια. Lat. *colophonia*, *colophonium* (Ger. Ph.), *resina colophonit.* Fr. *colophone* (Fr. Cod.). Ger. *Colophon*, *Gumpharz*; *Kolophonium*. It, Sp., *colofonia*. The residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. [B.] Cf. **Resin**. **C. plaster**. Of Kougius, a preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red sanders for some time in alcohol and adding 12 parts each of c. and new wax, 4 parts each of gum elemi and gum tragacanth, 2 parts each of red myrrh, the best mastic and frankincense, 6 parts of nitre, 3 parts of bay oil, and 1 part of balsam of Peru. [L. 34 a, 20.] **Powder of c.** See **Poudre de colophone**. **Tincture of c.** See **Acyra potable**.

COLOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ō-prōk-ti-ā. From κώλον, the colon, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *coloproctie*. Colostomy. [H. H. Petit, "Union méd." Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

COLOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ō-py-rā. From κώλον, the colon, and πυρ, fire, fever. Puercal fever; of Eisenmann, a form of dysentery with white dejections. [L. 50.]

COLOQUINELLE (Fr.), n. Kolo-ken-ēl. 1. The *Cucurbita aurantiiformis*. 2. False colocynth; a name for several small varieties of *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COLOQUINTE (Fr. Cod.) (Fr., Ger.), n. Kol-ō-ka-ni-ā, -kwi-ānt-ē. Ger., c. See **Colocynth**. **Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.) See **Tinctura colocynthidis**. **Amer de c.** (Fr.) See **Colocynth**. **C. laitée** (Fr.) The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. napfel** (Ger.). Colocynth. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **C. n bitter** (Ger.). See **Colocynth**. **C. ngurke** (Ger.). The *Cucumis colocynthidis*. **C. ngukelchen** (Ger.). See *Trochiscus albidus*. **C. nmark** (Ger.). See **Pulpa colocynthidis**. **C. nöl** (Ger.). See *Oleum colocynthidis*. **C. n pillen** (Ger.). See *Pulpa colocynthidis composita*. **C. nsamen** (Ger.). See *Semen colocynthidis*. **C. n tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura colocynthidis*. **Décoction de c.** (Fr.). Decoction of colocynth. [L. 8 a, 21.] **Extrait alcoolique de c.** (Fr.). See *Extraction colocynthidis*. **Extrait aqueux de c.** (Fr.). See *Extraction colocynthidis*. **Extrait de c.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Extraction colocynthidis*. **Extrait de c. composé** (Fr.). See *Extraction colocynthidis compositum*. **Extrait de c. simple** (Fr.). See *Extraction colocynthidis*. **Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *Oleum colocynthidis*. **Infusion de c.** (Fr.). Infusion of colocynth. [L. 8 a, 21.] **Pilules d'aloës et de c.** (Fr.). See *Pilula colocynthidis composita*. **Pilules de c. composées** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Compound pills of colocynth. [B. 5 a, 24.] See *Pulpa colocynthidis composita* and *Extraction colocynthidis compositum*.

Pommade purgative de c. (Fr.). Purgative pomade of colocynth; a preparation containing 1 part of colocynth and 8 parts of lard, to be applied on the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs. [L. 8 a, 21.] **Poudre de c.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Fructus colocynthidis preparati*. **Pulpe de c.** (Fr.). See *Pulpa colocynthidis*. **Teinture de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura colocynthidis*. **Teinture de c. anisée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura Dahlgreni*. **Teinture de c. composée** (Fr.). Compound tincture of colocynth; of Fabre, a preparation made by digesting for a month 45 grammes of coarsely powdered colocynth, 1 grammes each of cloves and staranise, 30 grammes of potassium acetate, and 60 centigrammes of sulfur, in 600 grammes of alcohol. [L. 8 a, 21.] **Vin de c.** (Fr.). Colocynth wine; of Soubeiran, a preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1 part of sliced colocynth in 3 parts of 56-per-cent. alcohol, adding 47 parts of generous white wine, and, after 8 days' maceration, straining with expression and filtering; of Bouchardat, a preparation made by macerating for 1 day 1 part of colocynth in 30 parts of Malaga wine, and expressing. [L. 87, 209 a, 21.]

COLOQUINTHE (Ger.), n. Kol-ō-kwi-ānt-ē. See **Colocynth**. **C. bitter**. See **Colocynth**. **C. n extract**. See **Extraction colocynthidis**.

COLOR (Lat.), n. m. Kol-ō-kwi-ānt-ē. In Eng., *color*. Gen., *color*. *Color*, tint; the complexion; also a coloring matter; in botany any tint except green. [A. 318; B. 19.] **Accidental c's**. See **Complementary c's**. **C. blindness**. See under **Blindness**. **C. hearing**. Fr. *deafness*. Ger. *Färben*. **C. light**. It, *colorato*. Sp., *oido de colores*. The subjective perception of color produced in some patients by objective perception of sound. The phenomenon is a very rare one. It was first observed and reported by J. A. N. Schaeffer, who endeavored to represent the subjective tint of the fundamental note as a mixture of single tints corresponding to the separate partial tones. Baraton explains these peculiar phenomena by the supposition that the c. centre may be aroused not only by stimuli transmitted from the retina, but by impressions received through the other senses. [F.] **C. induction**. Fr., *induc-*

tion de couleur. Ger., *Farbeninduction*. It., *induzione di colore*. Sp., *inducción de c.* An optical process discovered by Brücke, and related to c.-contrast, of such a nature that when one part of the visual field has a colored impression, and the other a colorless impression, the latter becomes covered by the same c. as exists in the colored visual field. The latter is the induced c., and the former is the inducing c. [F.] **C. of flowers and leaves**. The organic base or bases upon which the c. of a flower or the foliage of a plant depends. According to E. Filhol, xanthogen is present in white, xanthin and xanthene in yellow, crocexanthin in saffron-colored, and cyanin (which is red in acid juices) in blue flowers. He believes the decolorization of medicinal flowers and leaves to be co-aneous with certain changes of their proximate principles. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 169; xi, p. 155 a, 21; B. 121 a, 24.] **C. of wine**. A substance, $C_{26}H_{10}O_{10}$, called *anolin*. [Glenard, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 169 a, 21.] **C. sense**. Fr., *sens des couleurs*. Ger., *Farbensinn*. It., *senso di colore*. Sp., *sentido de c.* That sense by which we recognize not only abstract c., but also by which we distinguish the different c's and their shades from each other. It depends to a certain extent upon the degree of illumination used. [F.] **C. virginum fœdus** (see *pallidus*). See **Chlorosis**. **Complementary c's**. Fr., *couleurs complémentaires*. Ger., *Complementärfarben*, *komplementäre Farben*, *Ergänzungsfarben*. It., *colori complementari*. Sp., *colores complementarios*. Any two c's which, when combined together, produce white light; each of the two is then said to be complementary, "opposite," "harmonic," or "in contrast" to the other. [F.] **Compound c.** Ger., *zusammengesetzte Farbe*. A c. made up of a mixture of two or more primary c's. [B.] **Confusion c's**. See under **Confusion**. **Contrast c's**. Fr., *couleurs de contraste*. Ger., *Contrastfarben*. It., *colori in contrasto*. Sp., *colores en contraste*. See under **Complementary c's**. **Erner's c.-figures**. Fr., *figures colorées d'Erner*. Ger., *Erner'sche Farbenfiguren*. It., *figure colorate di Erner*. Sp., *figuras de Erner*. Figures which are formed by homogeneous red, green, and blue light falling interruptedly upon the retina. The red figure is Medusa-shaped, with its centre in the macula; the green figure consists of a number of small black spots covering the green field; and the blue figure consists of dark-blue, large, sharply defined spots. [F.] **Fœdus c.**, *Fœdus virginum* c. See **Chlorosis**. **Harmonic c's**. See **Complementary c's**. **Opposite c's**. See under **Complementary c's**. **Pallidus c. virgineus**. See **Chlorosis**. **Primary c's**. C's that can not be resolved into two or more other c's: Of Newton, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; of Wollaston, red, green, blue, and violet; of Brewster, red, yellow, and blue; of modern oculists, red, green, and violet. [B.] **Simple c's**. Ger., *einfache Farben*. See **Primary c's**. **Triplet c's**. A set of three fundamental c's that appear identical to the color-blind. [Grossmann, "Ophth. Rev.," Sept., 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 29, 1889, p. 727.] **Twin c's**. A set of two fundamental c's that appear identical to the color-blind. [Grossmann, *l. c.*]

COLORADO (Sp.), n. Kol-ō-rā-dō. Literally, red; dengue, because of its red rash. [G.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, n. Kol-ō-rā-dō. A place 75 miles south of Denver, Colorado, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; a resort for phthical patients. [C. Wagner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 720.]

COLORATION, n. Ku-ō-lō-rā-shūn. Gr., χρώσις. Lat., *coloratio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Färbung*. Coloring; the pattern or mode of coloring (e. g., in birds); also the colors of a creature considered collectively. [L. 343.] **C. et matières colorantes des plantes** (Fr.). The c. and coloring materials of plants. The color of petals and other parts of the flower and leaves of a plant is dependent either on the presence of corpuscles or of other matters dissolved in the cell-sap, the predominating color of flowers being white, then yellow, red, blue, violet, green, orange, brown, and black, in the succession given. [B. 121, 229 a, 24.] Cf. **Color of flowers and leaves**.

COLORECTITE (Fr.), n. Kol-ō-rek-tē. See **Colorectitis**. **C. septicémique** (Piorry). Inflammation of the large intestine due to alteration of the blood by the absorption of septic material. [L. 41, 82.]

COLORECTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-ō-rēk-ti-tē. Gen., *colorectitidis*. For deriv., see **Colon**, **Rectum**, and *-itis*. Fr., *colorectite*. Inflammation of the colon and the rectum. [L. 41.]

COLORECTOSTOMY, n. Kol-ō-rēk-tō-s'tō-mi. For deriv., see **Colon**, **Rectum**, and **Stoma**. The surgical formation of a communication between the colon and the rectum. ["Med. News," Sept. 7, 1889, p. 272.]

COLORED, adj. Ku-ō-lō-rd. Lat., *coloratus*. Fr., *coloré*. Ger., *gefärbt*. Literally, having a color; having a color other than green (as of plants). [B. 1, 123 a, 24.]

COLORIFIC, adj. Kol-ō-rēf-i-k. Lat., *colorificus* (from *color*, *color*, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *colorifique*. Ger., *färbend*. It., *colorifico*. Sp., *colorico*. Making or producing colors (said of luminous light-rays). [L. 41, 180.]

COLORIMETER, n. Kol-ō-rē-mē-tēr. Lat., *colorimetrum* (from *color*, *color*, and *μετρον*, a measure). Fr., *colorimètre*. Ger., *C. It.*, *colorimetro*. Sp., *colorimetro*. An instrument for determining the intensity of coloration or the amount of coloring matter present in a substance. [B.] **Dubosey's c.** An instrument for determining the amount of haemoglobin in the blood by a comparison of its color with the tints of a graded series of crimson-glass plates. [B.]

COLORIMETRIC, adj. Kol-ō-rē-mē-tri-k. Ger., *Kolorimetrisch*. Color-measuring (said of methods in which the amount of a colored substance [e. g., blood] present in a given fluid is determined by comparing its color with that of a solution of the same substance which is of a known strength). [L. 372.]

COLORINE, n. Kol-o-rīn. An alcoholic extract of madder [B. 92, L. 11].

COLORISATION (Lat.), n. Kol-o-rē-zā'si-ōn. See COLORATION.

COLOSAURUS (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol-kō'sō-ōr' sa' r' (sā' r' a' r' i' e). Fr., *colosaures*. See COLONACANTH.

COLOSTHETIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-kō'st'het' i'dē a' r' e' s'. A family of the *Rhinoptera*. [L. 391.]

COLOSTOMY, n. Kol-kō'stōm' i'. From κώλον the colon, and στήμα, an aperture. Fr., *colostomie*. It., *colostomia*. Sp., *colostomia*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the large intestine to serve as an artificial anus. L. H. Petit, "Union méd." Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577. **Colo-c'**. The operation of connecting two portions of the colon by an artificial opening. W. Meyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Nov. 24, 1888, p. 584. **Ileo-c'**. The operation of connecting the colon with the ileum by an artificial opening. [A. 184.]

COLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. f. Kol-kō'st' r' a' s'. See COLostrum.

COLOSTRATION, n. Kol-kō'st' r' a' sh' ōn. Lat., *colostratio* (from *colostrum* q. v.). Fr., *colostration*. A disease of newly born infants, attributed to the effects of colostrum. [A. 385; L. 41, 43.]

COLOSTRIC, adj. Kol-kō'st' r' i' k'. Lat., *colostrius*. Fr., *colostrique*. Pertaining to colostrum. [L. 107.]

COLOSTROCOCCA (Lat.), **COLOSTROCOCCULA** (Lat.), n. s. n. pl. Kol-kō'st' r' o' k' k' a' s', ku' l' ku' l' a' s'. For deriv., see COLostrum, COCCUM, and COCCULUM. Fr., *colostrocoque*. Ger., *Kolostromkochen*. See COLostrum COCCULUS.

COLOSTROUS, adj. Kol-kō'st' r' ūs'. Having or containing colostrum. [L. 107.]

COLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-kō'st' r' ūm (r' ūm). Gr., πρωτό-γαλα. Fr., c. Ger., *C. erste Muttermilch*. It., Sp., *colostro*. The first secretion of the mammary glands after delivery. It differs from ordinary milk in containing less casein, more albumin, and numerous large globules having a fatty and granular interior. 2. An emulsion made by dissolving turpentine with an egg-yolk. [L. 94 a, 21, 325.] **C. gravidarum**. The c. secreted before delivery. [L. 342.] **C. (Körnchen)**. Ger., *C. Körnerchen* (Ger.), *C. Kugeln* (Ger.). See C. COCCULUS. **C. puerperarum**. The c. secreted after delivery. [L. 322.] **C.zellen** (Ger.). See C. COCCULUS.

COLOTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kol-o-tō'idē (i' e) 'dēz (das). Gr., κωλωτοειδής from κωλωτης a lizard and εἶδος, resemblance. Variegated like the skin of a lizard—said of faeces. [L. 94, 102.]

COLOTOMY, n. Kol-kō'tōm' i'. Lat., *colotomia* (from κώλον, the colon, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colotomie*. Ger., *Colotomie*, *Grimmdarmschnitt*. It., *colotomia*. Sp., *colotomia*. The operation of making an artificial anus by opening into the colon and securing the intestinal wound to the external incision; according to L. H. Petit ("Union méd." Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577), however, the term should be restricted to a temporary opening into the colon, as opposed to colopoeia. **Abdominal c.** Lat., *laparo-colotomia*. Ger., *Bruchdarmschnitt*. C. by way of the anterior abdominal wall, as distinguished from lumbar c.—**Amussat's c.** 1. A name sometimes given to the operation in the right loin to reach the ascending colon, which was an extension by Amussat of the original suggestion by Callisen. 2. The operation through the left loin without cutting the peritonæum, often called Callisen's operation. [E.]—**Callisen's c.** The lumbar operation suggested by Callisen, subsequently perfected by Amussat. [E.]—**Inguinal c.** The operation of opening the colon or sigmoid flexure through an incision in the groin (usually on the left side). [E.]—**Lateral c.** C. in which the incision, being made into the side of the descending colon, does not implicate its peritoneal coat. [Albert (A. 319).]—**Littre's c.** (not Littre's). The opening of the colon or sigmoid flexure for the formation of an artificial anus. The idea of an artificial anus was first proposed by Littre in 1710, and the incision recommended was simply "au ventre" (in the abdomen), the design being to reach the sigmoid flexure. The operation which at present passes under his name is inguinal c. on the left side. [E.]—**Lumbar c.** **Lumbo-c.** Fr., *colotomie lombaire*. Ger., *lumbale Colotomie*. C. in the lumbar region. [L.]—**Sigmoid c.** See Littre's c.

COLOTSINT (Russ.), n. See COLOCYNTH.

COLOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-kō'st' i' t' ū' f' ūs (f' ūs). Fr., c. Typhoid fever with dysentery. [A. 319.]

COLOUR, n. Ku' l' ūr. See COLOR.

COLOURBINE, n. Kol' ūr- bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A. 505.]

COLPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' a' l' a' l' i' j' i' s' g' i' t' a' s'. From κόλπος, the vagina, and άλγος, pain. Fr., *colpalgie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidentuschmerz*. Pain in the vagina. [L. 43, 50.]

COLPATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' a' t' r' e' z' i' a' s' i' s' a' s'. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἀτρεςία, imperforation. Ger., *Mutterscheidenverschiessung*. Occlusion of the vagina. [A. 322.]

COLPECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' e' k' t' a' s' i' a' s' i' s' a' s'. From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἐκτασία, distension. Fr., *colpectasie*. Excessive dilatation of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPEMPHRACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol' p' e' m' f' r' a' k' t' i' k' ūs (u' s'). Pertaining to or affected with colpempfraxis. [L. 50.]

COLPEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' e' m' f' r' a' x' i' s' a' s'. Gen., *colpempfrax' eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *colpempfraxie*. Obstruction of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol' p' e' n' t' k' i' m' (ch' ūm) a' s'. Gen., *colpenchymatos* (-is). From κόλπος, a sinuous fold, and χυμα, an infusion. "Sinuous cellular tissue." [B. 19, 121 a, 24.]

COLPEURANTER (Lat.), n. n. Kol' p' e' ūr' a' n' t' e' r' a' s'. In Eng., *colpoureuter*. Gen., *colpoureuter*. An instrument for distending the vagina and clitoris to dilate. Fr., c. Ger., c. An instrument for distending the vagina. It consists of a rubber bag furnished with a tube and a stopcock. Water is injected into the bag, previously introduced into the vagina.

COLPEURYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' e' ūr' i' s' i' s' a' s'. Gen., *colpoureusis* (-is). Fr., *colpouresis*. Distension of the vagina by means of the colpouuter. **Intra-uterine c.** An absurd term for distension of the cervix uteri by means of the colpouuter. [Schauta (A. 319).]

COLPICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol' p' i' k' ūs (u' s). See VAGINAL.

COLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' i' t' i' s' a' s'. Gen., *colpitis*. From κόλπος, the vagina (see also -itis*). Fr., *colpite*. Ger., *C. Kolpitis*, *Scheidenentzündung*. It., *colpite*. Sp., c. Inflammation of the vagina. **C. emphysematosa**. See COLPOHYPERPLASIA CYSTICA.

Cokken (Ger.). Gonococci found in the vagina. [A. 506.]

COLPOBLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' b' l' e' n' n' o' r' r' h' e' a' s'. For deriv., see COLPOS and BLENNORRHEA. Vaginal blennorrhœa. [L. 50.]

COLPOCEAE (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' k' a' s' a' s' a' s'. See CACOLPOLIA.

COLPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' c' e' l' e' a' s'. In Eng., *colpocel*. From κόλπος, the vagina, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *colpocele*. Ger., *Mutterscheidentbruch*. It., c. Sp., *colpocelo*. Vaginal hernia. [L. 41, 50, 81.]

COLPOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' (o' s') k' l' i' s' (k' l' e' -es') i' s' a' s'. Gen., *colpocleis' eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and κλείσις, a shutting up. Ger., *Scheidenverschluss*. The operation of occluding the vagina.

COLPOCYSTARCHOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' c' y' s' t' a' r' c' h' o' s' y' r' i' n' x' a' s'. Gen., *colpocystarchosyrinx* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, άρτος, the rectum, and σύριγξ, a passage. Ger., *Mutterscheiden-Harnblasen-Mastdarmfistel*. A fistula communicating with the vagina, the urinary bladder, and the rectum. [A. 322.]

COLPOCYSTIC, adj. Kol' p' o' c' y' s' t' i' k'. Lat., *colpocysticus* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and κύστις, the bladder). See VESICOVAGINAL.

COLPOCYSTITIC, adj. Kol' p' o' c' y' s' t' i' t' i' k'. Lat., *colpocystitis*. Pertaining to or affected with colpocystitis. [L. 50.]

COLPOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' (o' s') c' y' s' t' i' t' i' s' (ku' s' t' i' e) t' i' s' a' s'. Gen., *colpocystit' idis* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and κύστις, the bladder (see also -itis*). Ger., *Mutterscheidenblasenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder. [L. 50.]

COLPOCYSTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' (o' s') c' y' s' t' o' s' y' r' i' n' x' a' s'. Gen., *colpocystosyrinx* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, and σύριγξ, a passage. See VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA.

COLPOCYSTOTOMY, n. Kol' p' o' c' y' s' t' o' t' ōm' i' s'. Lat., *colpocystotomia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colpocystotomie*. Ger., *Colpocystotomie*. The operation of opening into the urinary bladder through the vagina. [E.]

COLPODA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' d' a' s'. Fr., *colpode*. A genus of the *Hydrochaeta*. [L. 340.] **C. cucullus** (Ehrenberg). A species found in unhealthy wounds. [L. 340.]

COLPODEA (Ehrenberg) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol' p' o' d' e' a' s'. See COLPODINA.

COLPODESMORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' d' e' s' m' o' r' r' h' a' p' h' i' a' s'. From κόλπος, the vagina, δεσμός, a stitching. Fr., *colpodesmorrhaphie*. Ger., *Colpodesmorrhaphie*. See COLPORRHAPHY.

COLPODINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol' p' o' d' (p' o' d') i' e' y' n' a' s'. A family of the *Infusoria*, order *Ciliata*. [L. 73.]

COLPEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol' p' e' d' e' (o' s') d' e' m' (am) a' s'. Gen., *colpedem' atos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and οἰδημα, swelling. Edema of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPO-HYPERPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' h' i' p' e' r' p' l' a' z' i' a' s'. For deriv., see COLPOS and HYPERPLASIA. Fr., *colpohyperplasie*. Hyperplasia of the vaginal mucous membrane.—**C. h. cystica** (Winckel). Fr., *colpohyperplasie kystique*. A form of degeneration of the mucous membrane of the vagina described as met with in pregnant women, characterized by the formation of a multitude of small flattened cysts. The latter are supposed to be due to retention of mucus in cavities formed by the adhesion of adjacent cristae, and their contents are finally made up in part of trimethylamine gas. [Winckel, "Arch. f. Gynaek." ii, 1871, p. 383.]

COLPO-HYSTERECTOMY, n. Kol' p' o' h' i' s' t' e' r' e' k' t' ōm' i' s'. See VAGINAL HYSTERECTOMY.

COLPO-HYSTEROTOMY, n. Kol' p' o' h' i' s' t' e' r' o' t' ōm' i' s'. Gen., *colpohysterotomie*. See UTERINE TRACHEOTOMY.

COLPOLEUCORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' (o' s') l' e' u' k' o' r' r' h' e' a' s'. From κόλπος, the vagina, λευκός, white, and ροή, to flow. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschleimfluss*. Vaginal leucorrhœa. [A. 322.]

COLPO-MYOMOTOMY, n. Kol' p' o' m' i' o' m' o' t' ōm' i' s'. From κόλπος, the vagina, μύς, a muscle (see MYOMA), and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Kolpo-Myomotomie*. The operation of cutting away a uterine myoma by way of the vagina.

COLPOON-TREE, n. Kol' p' ūn' t' re. The *Cassine colpoon*. [B. 19 a, 24.]

COLPOPAROVARIOCYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol' p' o' p' a' r' o' v' a' r' i' o' c' y' s' t' o' t' ōm' i' s'. For deriv., see COLPOS, PAROVARIUM, and CYSTOTOMY.

a². From κόλπος, the vagina, *παροvarium* (q. v.), κύστις, a cyst, and *τεκεσθαι*, to cut. An operation for the removal of a parovarian cyst by way of the vagina. [A. 18.]

COLPOPATHIA (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-pa²th-pa²th'i²-a². From κόλπος, the vagina, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *colpopathie*. Any disease of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPOPERINEOVULVORRHAPHIE (Fr., n. Kol-po-pa-ri-ne-ovul-vo-räp-ä. From κόλπος, the vagina, περιαιον, the perineum, *ρύνει* (q. v.), and *ράφει* a stitching. Perineorrhaphy combined with the operation of narrowing the ostium vaginae by stitching the posterior portion of the labia majora together. [Fr. Gaz. des hop., Arch. de toxicol., Dec., 1886, p. 1081.]

COLPOPOLYPUS (Lat., n. m. Ko²lp-o²-po²l'i²-u²-pu²-s-eps. From κόλπος, the vagina, and πολυπους, a polypus. Ger., *Mutter-scheiden-polyp*. A polypus of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPOPTOSIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-ptos-i²s. Gen., *colpoptos-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *colpo-ptosis*. Ger., *Scheidenprolapse*. Prolapse of the vagina. [A. 322.]

COLPOPTOTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-ptot'i²k. Lat., *colpoptoticus*. Pertaining to colpoptosis. [A. 322.]

COLPORRHAGIA (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-ra-rä-ä'i²-gi²-a². From κόλπος, the vagina, and *ρρύνεσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *colporrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the vagina. [L. 41, 50, 81.]

COLPORRHAGIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-rä-ä'i²k. Lat., *colporrhagicus*. Fr., *colporrhagique*. Pertaining to colporrhagia. [L. 50.]

COLPORRHAPHY, n. Ko²lp-o²-rä-ä'i². Lat., *colporrhaphia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and *ράφει*, a stitching). Fr., *colporrhaphie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidentannath*, *Scheidentannath*. Suture of the vagina, especially the operation of narrowing the vagina by stitching together the edges of a wound made by dissecting away a longitudinal strip of mucous membrane. [L. 81.]

COLPORRHECTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-rē-ä'i²k. Lat., *colporrhecticus*. Pertaining to colporrhesis. [A. 322.]

COLPORRHEXIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-rē-ä-i²s. Gen., *colporrhex-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *ρήξις*, a rent. Ger., *Colporrhæxie*, *Scheidenriss*. Rupture of the vagina. [L. 81.]

COLPORRHEA (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-rē-ä-i²-a². From κόλπος, the vagina, and *ρρύνεσθαι*, to flow. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

COLPOS (Lat., n. m. Ko²lp-o²s. Gr., κόλπος, 1. Literally, a fist or sinus. 2. The bosom. 3. The vagina. 4. The uterus. 5. Of Galen, a fistulous ulcer spreading under the skin. [A. 311 (A. 17); L. 94, 104.]

COLPOSIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-s-i²s. Gen., *colpos-eos* (-is). Gr., κόλπος (from κόλποι, to form into a bag). Fr., *colpöse*. Ger., *Hohlenbildung*. The formation of a cavity. [A. 322.]

COLPOSPASMUS (Lat., n. m. Ko²lp-o²-spa²-s-i²-mu²-s. Gen., *colpospasm-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Ger., *Mutterscheidenkrampf*. Spasm of the vagina. [A. 322.]

COLPOSPASTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-spa²-s-i²k. Lat., *colpospasticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpospasmus. [L. 50.]

COLPOSTEGNOSIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-ste²-g-nos-i²s. Gen., *colpostegnos-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *στεγνυσις*, a making water-tight, a checking of natural evacuations. Fr., *colpo-stegnose*. Ger., *Verengung der Mutterscheide*. Atresia of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPOSTEGNOTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-ste²-g-nos-i²k. Lat., *colpostegnoticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpostegnosis. [A. 322.]

COLPOSTENOCHORIA (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-ste²-n-o²-chor-i²-a². From κόλπος, the vagina, and *στενωχωρία*, narrowness. Fr., *colposténochorie*. See COLPOSTENOSIS.

COLPOSTENOCHORIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-ste²-n-o²-chor-i²k. Lat., *colpostenochoricus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpostenochoria. [L. 50.]

COLPOSTENOSIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-ste²-n-os-i²s. Gen., *colpostenos-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *στενωσις*, a narrowing. Ger., *Verengung der Mutterscheide*. Constriction of the vagina. [A. 322.]

COLPOSYNZESIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-syn-sin-sin-i²-zē-s-i²s. Gen., *colposynzēs-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *συνίσις*, a falling together. Ger., *Zusammenfallen der Mutterscheide*. Narrowness of the vagina. [A. 322.]

COLPOSYNZESTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-syn-i²-zē-s-i²k. Lat., *colposynzesticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colposynzesis. [A. 322.]

COLPOTHLIPSIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-thli-p²-thlep²-s-i²s. Gen., *colpothlips-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *θλίψις*, a crushing. Laceration or pressure on the vagina.

COLPOTHLIPTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-thli-p²-thlep²-s-i²k. Lat., *colpothlipsis*. Pertaining to or affected with colpothlipsis. [L. 50.]

COLPOTOMY, n. Ko²lp-o²-tō-mi². Lat., *colpotomia* (from κόλπος, the vagina, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *colpotomie*. Ger., *Vagintomie*. See LEPIDOTOMY and LAPAROTOMY.

COLPOXEROSIS (Lat., n. f. Ko²lp-o²-zē-rō-s-i²-os-i²s. Gen., *colpoxeros-eos* (-is). From κόλπος, the vagina, and *ξηρασις*, a drying up. Abnormal dryness of the vagina. [L. 50.]

COLPOXEROTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²-zē-rō-s-i²k. Lat., *colpoxeroticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpoxerosis. [L. 50.]

COLPUS (Lat., n. m. Ko²lp-o²-s. See COLPOS.

COLQUICO (Sp.), n. Kol'ke-ko. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [L. 77.]

COLZA, n. Kol'za. See COLZA.

COLTELLACCIO (It.), n. Kolt-e²-la²-t'che-o. The *Iris pseudacorus* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COLT-HERB, n. Ko²lt'u²-rb. The *Tussilago farfara*. [A. 505.]

COLTON, n. Ko²lt'n. A place in the San Bernardino Valley, California, 1,000 feet above the sea-level; recommended as a resort for phthisical and rheumatic patients. [G. L. Hutchinson, "South Calif. Pract.," Feb., 1887, p. 41 (a. 17).]

COLTS-FOOT, n. Ko²lt's-fu²-t. The *Asarum canadense* and the *Tussilago farfara*. [B. 81.]—**Sweet c.-f.** In America, the genus *Nardosmia*. [B. 19 (a. 24).]—**Water c.-f.** The *Nuphar lutea*. [A. 505.]—**West Indian c.-f.** The genus *Pothomorphe*. [B. 275, 282 (a. 24).]

COLTS-TAIL, n. Ko²lt's-tal. The *Erigeron canadense*. [a. 21.]

COLTZA, n. Kolt'za. See COLZA.

COLUBER (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-bu²(be²). Gen., *colubri*. Fr., *couleuvre*. Ger., *Natter*. A genus of the *Colubridæ*. [L. 121.]—**C. aspis** [Linnaeus]. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. austriacus**. See *CORONELLA austriaca*.—**C. berus** [Blumenbach]. The *Vipera berus*. [B. 180 (a. 24); L. 107.]—**C. boiqueater**. *C. chersæ* [Linnaeus]. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. ferrugineus**. See *CORONELLA austriaca*.—**C. ferruginosus** [Spartan]. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. gramineus**. See *VIPERA*.—**C. Haje**. The *Vipera Haje*. [L. 105.]—**C. Hannash**. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. laevis**. See *CORONELLA austriaca*.—**C. melania**. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. natrix**. See *TROPIDONOTUS natrix*.—**C. niger**. *C. prester*. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. redi**. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. russellianus**. *C. syntha*. See *VIPERA berus*.—**C. thuringiacus**. See *CORONELLA austriaca*.—**C. vipera Anglorum** [Petiv.]. *C. zerboa*. See *VIPERA berus*.

COLUBERINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-be²(be²)-ni²(n). Fr., *colubériens*. See COLUBRIDÆ.

COLUBRIDÆ (Lat.), **COLUBRIDES** (Lat.), n's n. f. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²-d-e²(e²), -ez(e²s). Fr., *colubridés*. A family of the *Ophidia colubrifomes*, which embraces the majority of venomous snakes. [L. 121.]

COLUBRIFORMIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²-fōrm-i²-a². An order of the *Ophidia*. [L. 121.]

COLUBRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²-fōrm-i²s. From *coluber* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Coluber*. [B.]

COLUBRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²(bre)²-na². 1. Snake-wood; a genus of American plants of the tribe *Rhamneæ*. 2. The *Irwin dracunculid*. 3. The *Strychnos*, especially the *Strychnos c.* [B. 42, 121 (a. 24); L. 87, 105.]—**C. dracontia**. The *Arauc dracunculid*. [a. 24.]—**Colubrina radix**. See *Radix colubrinae*.—**C. fermentum** [Richard]. A Guiana species. A fermented drink is made from the bark. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—**C. ferruginosa**. Fr., *boia de fer*. A species found in the Antilles, the wood of which is very hard. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—**C. reclinata** [Brongniart]. A species yielding mabe-bark; used in the West Indies as a stomachic. It is said to contain an alkaloid, *ceanothine*. [B. 5, 270 (a. 24).]—**C. virginiana**. Sp. c. de *Virginia*. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—**C. vulgaris**. The *Polygonum bistorta*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Radix colubrinae**. The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or of *Polygonum bistorta*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Radix colubrine vulgaris**. The root of *Polygonum bistorta*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

COLUBRINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²(bre)²-na². 1. A group of the *Colubridæ*. 2. See COLUBRIDÆ. [L. 121.]

COLUBRINE [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²(bre)²-ne²(na²)-e². A family of the *Nudæ*, comprising *Strychnos*, *Ignatia*, *Lasiostoma*, and *Theophrasta*. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24).]

COLUBRINE, adj. Ko²l-u²-brī²-n. Lat., *colubrinus*. Fr., *colubrin*. 1. Belonging to or resembling the *Colubridæ* or the *Colubrina*. 2. Efficacious against snake-bites. [L. 121, 180.]

COLUBRINE (Fr.), n. Kol-u²-bren. See BRYONIA (1st and 2d def's).

COLUBRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²-ne²-e²(e²), -ez(e²s). 1. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamitubia*, comprising *Strychnos* and *Theophrasta*. 2. Of Richards, a tribe of the *Rhamneæ*, comprising *Colubrina* and *Gouania*. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24).]

COLUBRINI [Oppel and Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²(bre)²-ni²(n). Fr., *colubrin*. See COLUBRIDÆ.

COLUBRINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-brī²(bre)²-nu²(nu²)-s. See COLUBRINE.

COLUBROIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), **COLUBROIDES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ko²l(kol)-u²(u²)-bro²(bro²)-i²-d(e²)-e²(e²), -ez(e²s). A family of reptiles. [L. 180.]

COLUDDLYS (Welsh), n. The *Mentha pulegium* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-u²m(u²m). Fr., *coulour* (2d def.). Ger., *Seichtuch* (2d def.). 1. See COLON. 2. A strainer for liquids. 3. In the pl., *cola*, the secretory organs of the human body. 4. Of Salisbury, the placenta of plants. [B. 19, 121 (a. 24); L. 94, 102, 325.]

COLUMBA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-u²m(u²m)-ba². It., c. 1. The ancient name of *L. thospermum officinale*. 2. *Columba*. [B. 5 (a. 24).] 3. A genus of the *Columbinae*. [L. 221.]—**C. chalcopetra**. Cf. *CHALCOPETRA*.—**C. wood of Ceylon**. The *Cassipouira tinctoria*. [L. 116.]—**Decoctum columbe**. See *Decoctum COLOMBO*.—**Decoctum columbe compositum**. See *Decoctum COLOMBO compositum*.—**Essentia columbe**. See *Tinctura CALUMBE*.—**Extractum columbe**. See *Extractum CALUMBE*.—**Infusum columbe**. See *Infusum CALUMBE*.—**Radix columbe**. See *CALUMBA*.—**Tinctura columbe**. See *Tinctura CALUMBE*.

COLUMBACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-u²m(u²m)-ba²(ba²)-se²(se²)-i²(e). A suborder of the *Rasores*. [L. 14.]

COLUMBACEOUS, adj. Ko²l-u²m-ba²-shu²s. Of the nature of the *Columbacei*. [L. 14.]

COLUMBE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²ba²². 1. Of Selater, an order of the *Carinates*. 2. See COLUMBACE. [L. 121, 147, 240.]

COLUMBARIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²ba²². An old name for the *Turbo* *officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLUMBARIUS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²ba²². A dove. From *columba*, a dove. Fr., *columbarie*. Pertaining to doves. [L. 180.]

COLUMBEATE, n. Kol²u²m²bat. See TANTALATE.

COLUMBE (Fr.), n. Kol²u²mb. See COLUMBA.

COLUMBELLINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²le²le². A subfamily of the *Mitridae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1877, p. 181 (L).]

COLUMBIAN SPRING, n. Kol²u²m²bi²a²n. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York, containing iron. [A. 363.]

COLUMBIA SPRINGS, n. Kol²u²m²bi²a²n. A place in Columbia County, New York, where there is a spring containing calcium, potassium, sodium, and magnesium chlorides, iron sesquichloride, calcium sulphate, sodium phosphate and hyposulphate, and hydrogen sulphide. [A. 363.]

COLUMBIC ACID, n. Kol²u²m²bi²k. Fr., *acide columbique*. See COLUMBIC acid.

COLUMBIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²d²ea²a². Fr., *columbides*. Of Selater, a family of the *Columbe*. [L. 121.]

COLUMBINA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²na². See COLUMBINE.

COLUMBINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²be²ne²a²a². Fr., *columbines* (1st def.). 1. A tribe of the *Columbe*. 2. Of Nitzsch, a family of the *Carinates*. [L. 41, 121.]

COLUMBINE, n. Kol²u²m²bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B. 5 (a, 24).] Feathered c., Tufted c. The *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. [A. 305.]—Wild c. See *Aquilegia canadensis*.

COLUMBINUS (Lat.), adj. Kol²u²m²(u²m²) bi²(be²/nu²s)(nu²s). Of or pertaining to a dove or pigeon c. g., *Stercus columbinum*. [B.]

COLUMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol²u²m²u²m² bi²a²u²m². Syn.: niobium. A name given by Hatchett to a metal discovered by him in columbite, in Massachusetts, and supposed till 1846 to be identical with tantalum, when its separate identity was proved by Rose, who gave it the name of *Niobium*. [B. 138 (a, 24).]

COLUMBO, n. Kol²u²m²bo. Lat., c. Fr., c. Ger., c. See COLUMBA—American c. The *Fraxina Walteri*. [B.]—C. aus der Berberei (Ger.). See C. (1st def.).—C. d'Afrique (Ger.).—C. pflanze (Ger.). The *Jatropha palmata*. [B.]—C. säure (Ger.). Columbic acid. [a, 24.]—C. wurzel (Ger.). See COLUMBA.—C. wurzel extract (Ger.). See Extractum COLUMBEE.—C. wurzel tinctur (Ger.). See Tinctura COLUMBEE.—Marietta c. See American COLUMBA.—Poudre de c. (Fr.). See Poudre de COLOMBO.—Radix c. (Lat.). The root of *Cocculus palmatus*. [B. 180.]—Radix c. americana (Lat.). Radix c. barbara (Lat.). Radix c. spuria [Stoltz, Lat.). The root of *Fraxina Walteri*. [B. 180.]—Tinctura c. (Lat.). See Tinctura COLUMBEE.—Vin de c. (Fr.). See Vin de COLOMBO.

COLUMBRA (Commerson) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²m²u²m² bra². The *Jatropha palmata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²u²me²la². Dim. of *columna*, a column. Fr., *columelle*. Ger., *Columel*, *Säulchen*. 1. The genus *Pisonia*. 2. The genus *Malache*. 3. The genus *Cissus*. 4. The genus *Columella*. 5. The filiform axis in the centre of the urns of mosses, to which the spores are attached; the sporangium. 6. The uvula. 7. The clitoris. 8. The epityroid bone. 9. The pillar of the fornix. 10. In certain corals, a calcareous rod which occupies the axis of the visceral chamber. 11. The central axis of a univalve shell. 12. Of Breschet, the apical portion of the modiolus; of Arnold, its middle portion. 13. The bone or cartilage of the inner ear of *Sauropsida*, answering to the stapes of mammalia. [B. 1, 121 (a, 24); L. 31, 121, 147, 343.]—C. auris. An osseous and cartilaginous rod extending between the fenestra ovalis and the inner surface of the tympanic membrane. [L. 200.]—C. cochleæ. See MODIOLUS.—Epityroid bone c. See C. (8th def.).—Essential c. A c. formed independently of the septa of a coral and usually unconnected with them. [L. 121.]—Parietal c. See Septal c.—Pseudo c. A c. formed by the twisting together, etc., of the inner edges of the septa of a coral. [L. 121.]—Septal c. A c. formed (in corals) by the coalescence of the inner edges of the septa. [L. 121.]

COLUMELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol²u²me²la²r. See COLUMELLAR; as a n. in the pl., c'es, see COLUMELLARIA.

COLUMELLAR, adj. Kol²u²me²la²r. Lat., *columellaris*. Fr., *columellaire*. Pertaining to or resembling a columella. [L. 14.]

COLUMELLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol²u²u²me²la²la²a². Fr., *columellaires*. A family of the *Gastropoda*. [L. 180.]

COLUMELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol²u²u²me²la²la²a²/ta². A family of the *Pectinibranchiata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1841, p. 74 (L).]

COLUMELLATE, adj. Kol²u²me²la²t. Lat., *columellatus*. Fr., *columellé*. Supplied with a columella. [a, 24.]

COLUMELLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²u²me²le²a²(a²e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Jasminæ*, consisting of the genus *Columella*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol²u²u²me²le²i(e). Of Lévillé, a tribe of the *Cystosporae*, comprising the sections *Cratomycet* and *Ascoporei*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²u²u²me²le²i(e). Of Don, a family comprising *Columella* and *Menodor*; subsequently made an order of the *Corallifera*, comprising the same genera, together with *Bolivaria*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLIFORM, adj. Kol²u²me²le²for. From *columella*, q. v., and *forma*, form. Resembling a small column. [L. 121.]

COLUMN, n. Kol²u²m. Gr., κών, στόλος. Lat., *columna*. Fr., *colonne*. Ger., Säule (1st and 3d def.), Pforte (2d def.). Fr., *colonne*. Sp., *columna*. 1. A pillar or any pillar-like structure. 2. Of Gray, the united mass of stamens, *columna staminis*, of the *Elephantaria*. The term is also applied to stamens and to other parts of plants united in the form of a pillar or c. 3. A c-like structure in animals, q. v., the body between base and disc of a sea anemone, or the jointed stem or peduncle of the stalked *Crinoids*. 4. Of Tait, a condensed structure around each of the large blood vessels of the umbilical cord, firmer than the rest of Wharton's jelly. See DISSEMINATE. [A. 8; B. 1, 10, 125 (a, 24); L. 117.]—Anterior c's. Lat., *columnæ anteriores*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures*. Ger., *Vorderstränge*. See Anterior c's of the spinal cord. Anterior c's of the medulla oblongata. Lat., *columnæ anteriores medullæ oblongatæ*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle oblongue*. Ger., *Vorderstränge des verlängerten Marks*. See Anterior PYRAMIDES of the medulla oblongata. Anterior c's of the spinal cord. Lat., *columnæ anteriores medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle spinale*. Ger., *Vorder Rückenmarkstränge*. That part of the white substance of the spinal cord situated between the anterior median fissure and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. Each of the two columns is a continuation of the mass of nerve-fibres that extend from the gray matter of the encephalon to the lower extremity of the cord, and assumes its name upon emerging from the medulla oblongata. It comprises the column of Türck, or direct pyramidal column, which lies next to the anterior median fissure, and the anterior fundamental fasciculi, or principal mass of the anterior column, which borders on the anterior nerve-roots. The functions of the anterior column are not yet certainly known, but are believed to be motor in nature, and to connect gray matter of the medulla with gray matter of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—Anterior c. of the vagina. Lat., *columna rugarum vaginæ anterior*. Fr., *colonne antérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs in the middle line upon the anterior surface of the vagina, from which the rugæ vaginæ pass out at right angles. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—Anterior gray c. See Anterior GRAY CORNU.—Anterior lateral c. Antero-lateral c. Lat., *columna lateralis anterior* (see antero-lateralis). Fr., *cordon antero-lateral von antérieure laterale*. Ger., *vorder Seitenstrang, vorderer seitlicher Strang*. That portion or segment of the white matter of the spinal cord included between the anterior median fissure and the posterior nerve-roots. It is subdivided into the anterior and lateral columns. [I. 29, 151.]—Burdach's c. See Cuneate FUNICULUS. Carneous c's. See COLUMNE carnea. Central c's. Of the medulla oblongata, the olive of the medulla oblongata. [Todd (a, 18).]—Clarke's c. Lat., *columna Clarkei*. Fr., *colonne de Clarke*. Ger., *Clarke'sche Säule, Dorsalkern, Stilling'scher Kern, Respirationskern*. It, *colonna di Clarke*. Sp., *columna de Clarke*. A column of nerve-cells situated at the inner angle of the base of the posterior gray cornu of the cord. It is mostly limited to the dorsal region, although traces of it are found in the cervical and lumbar regions. It is found also in the medulla oblongata, and forms the nucleus of the pneumogastric.—C's of Bertin. See SEPTULA renum.—C. of Burdach. See Cuneate FUNICULUS.—C. of Clarke. See Clarke's c.—C. of Goll. Lat., *columna Gollii*. Fr., *faisceau de la commissure postérieure* [Pierret]. Ger., *Goll'scher Strang, zarter Strang* [Burdach]. It., *cordone di Goll*. Sp., *cordon de Goll*. A small wedge-shaped tract of white matter in the spinal cord extending from the medulla oblongata to the lumbar region, in which it is very small, and hidden by the overfolding columns of Burdach. It is limited mesially by the posterior median fissure of the cord, and externally by the column of Burdach. It may be the seat of ascending degeneration. Its functions are not yet definitely known. [a, 18; I. 15, 17.] Cf. Cuneate FUNICULUS.—C's of Morgagni. Lat., *columnæ Morgagni*. The larger of the longitudinal folds in the lower end of the mucous membrane of the rectum. [C.]—C. of Rolando. A columnar eminence on the lateral periphery of the medulla oblongata, formed by a mass of the gelatinous substance seen on transverse sections of the tubercle of Rolando. [H. Allen (a, 18).]—C. of the intermedio-lateral tract. Lat., *columna tractus intermedio-lateralis*. Fr., *colonne de la région intermedio-laterale*. A column of ganglion cells in the intermedio-lateral tract of the spinal cord which is most distinct in the dorsal region. A similar cell-group in the cervical region gives origin to the roots of the spinal accessory nerve. [I. 15.]—C's of the spinal cord. Lat., *columnæ medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes de la moelle spinale*. Ger., *Rückenmarkstränge*. It., *colonne della midolla spinale*. Sp., *columnas de la médula espinal*. The separate segments of the spinal cord, into which it is divided by its natural fissures or grooves; they are generally described as six in number (*i. e.*, an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral c. in each half of the cord being recognized). [I. 15.]—C's of the vagina. Lat., *columnæ rugarum* (see *cristarum*) *vaginæ*. Fr., *colonnes du vagin*. Ger., *Mutterscheide-Säulen* (oder *Runzeln*). See Anterior c. of the vagina and Posterior c. of the vagina.—C. of Türck. See Antero-lateral c.—Commissural c. A commissure of nerve-substance at the bottom of the horizontal fissure of the cerebellum which connects the anterior and posterior superior lobes. [I. 14.]—Crossed c. of Türck. Crossed pyramidal c. See Posterior lateral c. Cuneiform c. See Cuneate FUNICULUS.—Direct cerebellar c. See Direct cerebellar TRACT.—Direct c. of Türck. Direct pyramidal c. See Antero-lateral c.—Dorsal c. of the myelon. See Posterior PYRAMID.—Enamel c. See Enamel PRISMS.—External c. of the abdominal ring. See External PILLAR of the abdominal ring.—Fat c's. Warren. Lat., *columnæ adiposæ*. Syn.: *fat-canals*. Cylindrical masses of fat extending obliquely upward in certain situations from the cutaneous adipose tissue into the corium till they reach the base of the hair-follicle. [Warren, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr. 19, 1877, J. 42.]—Formative c. [Owen]. See Commissural c.—Gan-

glionic c. Lat., *columna ganglionica*. Fr., *colonne ganglionnaire*. Ger., *Ganglion Saule*. A general term applied to the longitudinal columns or tracts of ganglion cells in the spinal cord. See *Chorda c.* and *Vesicular c.* [1, 15.] **Goll's c.** See *C. of Goll*. **Hepatic c's.** Ger., *Leber-Balken* (oder *Zillenbalken*). Syn.: *hepatic cords*. Portions of the hepatic-cell network which are formed by the union of cells in rows. [J.] **Internal c. of the abdominal ring.** See *Internal pillar of the abdominal ring*.

Lateral c. Fr., *cordon lateral de la moelle epiniere*. Ger., *Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks*. The longitudinal tract of white matter situated between the line of the anterior nerve-roots and that of the posterior nerve-roots on each side. It is subdivided into several tracts, viz., the anterior mixed region of the lateral column or external portion of the anterior root zone, the crossed pyramidal tract, and the direct cerebellar tract. [a, 18.] **Mammillary c's.** Lat., *columnae mamillares*. Those of the columnae carnae of the heart which assume the shape of conical projections. [1, 14.] **Muscle-c's.** 1. Of Kölliker (1864), the fibrils of a voluntary muscle. They are apparently composed of several ultimate fibrillae. See *Muscular fibre*. 2. Striated muscular fibres in which the peripheral part is differentiated into striated muscular substance, while the central or axial part remains granular, often contains nuclei, and is not striated. This condition is not uncommon in adult invertebrates. In vertebrates it is found in developing muscle and in the fibres of Purkinje. [J, 30, 31, 35, 57.] "Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Soc.", 1886.] **Nuclear c.** A tract of gray matter situated in the medulla oblongata on the outer side of the hypoglossal nucleus. It is described by Schwalbe as a prolongation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and by Meynert as continuous with the intermedio-lateral tract. It contains the vago-accessory nucleus of Spitzka. [1, 1.] **Olivary c.** See *Olivary body*.

Posterior c. Lat., *columna posterior*. Fr., *cordon postérieur*. Ger., *Hintersäule*. See *Posterior white c.* **Posterior c. of the vagina.** Lat., *columna rugarum posterior*. Fr., *colonne postérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs up in the middle line upon the posterior surface of the vagina, and from which the rugae vaginae pass out at right angles. [L, 7, 142, 332.] **Posterior gray c.** See *Posterior gray cone*. **Posterior internal c.** See *C. of Goll*. **Posterior median c.** See *Funiculi graciles*. **Posterior myelon c.** [Owen]. See *Posterior PYRAMID*. **Posterior nuclear c. of the central gray substance** [Meynert]. Ger., *hinterer Kernstrang (Kernsäule) des centralen Graustoffs*. See *Posterior vesicular c.* **Posterior vesicular c.** Lat., *columna vesicularis posterior*. Fr., *colonne vésiculaire postérieure*. Ger., *hintere vesiculäre Säule*. See *Clarke's c.* **Posterior white c.** Lat., *columna alba posterior*. Fr., *colonne blanche postérieure*. Ger., *hinterer weisser Strang*. It., *colonna bianca posteriore*. Sp., *columna blanca posterior*. A segment of white substance in the posterior portion of the cord, bounded internally by the posterior median fissure, externally by the posterior nerve-roots. This is further divided into the postero-internal and postero-external c's. [1, 15.] **Postero-external c.** [Gowers]. **Postero-lateral c.** See *C. of Burdach*. **Postero-median c.** See *C. of Goll*. **Post-external c.** [Dana]. See *Cuneate FUNICULUS*. **Post-median c.** [Dana]. See *Funiculi graciles*. **Post-pyramidal c.** See *Posterior PYRAMID*. **Prepyramidal c.** [Owen]. See *Anterior PYRAMID*. **Protovertebral c's.** The inner, thick, longitudinal columns, one on each side, formed from the inner layer of the mesoblast (q. v.) early in the development of the embryo, and which by transverse cleavage give rise to the protovertebral somites. [A, 23.] **Restiform c.** See *Restiform body*. **Slender c.** See *Funiculi graciles*. **Spinal c.** See *Vertebral c.* **Swimming c.** See *Hydrosome*. **Türk's c.** See *Antero-lateral c.* **Vertebral c.** Lat., *columna vertebralis*. Fr., *colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Rückgrat*. It., *colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *columna vertebral*. The c. formed by the vertebrae joined together in their natural relations. **Vesicular c.** Lat., *columna vesicularis*. Fr., *colonne vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesiculäre Säule*. A mass of ganglion-cells at the inner edge of the posterior gray column of the cord, near the posterior commissure. It has a prismatic shape, is of soft consistence, and extends from the lower cervical to the upper dorsal region. [1, 6.]

COLUMNA (Lat.), n. f. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³. See *COLUMN*. **Columnae adiposae.** See *Fat columns*. **C. alba posterior.** See *Posterior white column*. **C. anonyma** (Haller). Ger., *Unterlage des Ammonshorns* [Burdach]. A tract of nerve-fibres beneath the hippocampus major. [1, 3.] **C. anterior.** See *Anterior pillar of the fornix*. [1, 6.] **C. anterior ligamenti coraco-humeralis.** A bundle of fibres of the coraco-humeral ligament which are inserted into the upper margin of the bicipital groove. [1, 332.] **C. anterior medullae oblongatae.** See *Anterior column of the medulla oblongata*. **C. antero-lateralis.** See *Antero-lateral column*. **C. Bertini.** See *SEPTULA truncum*. **Columnae carnae.** Fr., *colonnes charnues* (1st def.). Ger., *Balkenmuskeln* (1st def.). It., *colonne carnea del cuore* (1st def.). 1. Rounded muscular columns which project from the inner surface of the ventricles of the heart. They are of three varieties, the first having a free extremity, the second pectinate, the second attached at both ends, and the third columnae papillares, terminating in the chordae tendineae. In the right ventricle they are smaller, more numerous, and more closely interlocked than in the left. 2. See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*. **C. carneo-papillaris anterior** [Huber]. See *Anterior column of the vagina*. **C. carneo-papillaris posterior** [Huber]. See *Posterior column of the vagina*. **C. cerebrellis.** The anterior or cerebral tract of fibres in the spinal cord. [1, 6.] **Columnae cordis.** See *Columnae carnae*. **Columnae cristarum vaginae.** See *COLUMNS of the vagina*. **C. dorsi.** See *Vertebral column*. **C. fornicis.** See *PILLAR of the fornix*. **C. ganglionica.** See *Ganglionic column*. **C. gemmae.** See *AXIS gemma*. **C. Gollii.** See *COLUMNS of Goll*. **C. lateralis anterior** seu *antero-lateralis*. See *Antero-lateral column*. **Columnae mamillares.** See *Mammillary columns*. **C. media glandulae thyroideae.** The middle lobe of the thyroid gland. [1, 31.] **C. medullae spinalis.**

See *COLUMNS of the spinal cord*. **Columnae Morgagni.** See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*. **C. oris.** The uvula. [L, 94, 325.] **C. ovalis.** See *ANNULUS ovalis*. **Columnae papillares.** See *Columnae carnae*. **C. pharyngeum.** See *C. rugarum*. **C. posterior.** See *Posterior column*. **C. posterior mediana.** See *Posterior median column*. **C. posterior veri fornicis** [Viessens]. The posterior pillars of the fornix. [1, 3.] **Columnae recti.** See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*. **Columnae rugarum** [Weber]. 1. The papillae foliatae of the tongue. 2. See *COLUMNS of the vagina*. [L, 31.] **C. rugarum anterior.** See *Anterior column of the vagina*. **C. rugarum anterior cervicis.** A longitudinal fold upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal of the uterus, from which transverse folds radiate laterally. [L, 7.] **C. rugarum posterior.** See *Posterior column of the vagina*. **C. rugarum posterior cervicis.** A longitudinal elevation upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal, from which transverse folds radiate laterally. [L, 7.] **Columnae rugarum vaginae.** See *COLUMNS of the vagina*. **Columnae rugosae.** The anterior and posterior columns of the vagina. [L, 13.] **C. spinalis.** See *Vertebral column*. **C. tractus intermedio-lateralis.** See *COLUMN of the intermedio-lateral tract*. **C. vaginae** (seu *vaginalis*) *anterior*. See *Anterior column of the vagina*. **C. vaginae** (seu *vaginalis*) *posterior*. See *Posterior column of the vagina*. **C. valvulae Viessensii.** See *VALVE of Viessens*. **C. vesicularis.** See *Vesicular column*. **C. vesicularis** (seu *vesiculosa*) *posterior*. See *Clarke's column*. **C. vertebralis.** See *Vertebral column*.

COLUMNANTHERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-na³-na³-ther⁴-thar⁴-e²-e². Of Agardh, a class of the *Phaeococcydaceae*, comprising the orders *Pistidaceae*, *Asarinaceae*, and *Myristicaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-na³-na³-ther⁴-thar⁴-u³-s⁴. From *columna*, a column, and *ἀνθήρα*, a blooming. Fr., *columnanthère*. Having stamens united to form a column. [a, 24.]

COLUMNAR, adj. Kol²-u³-m⁴-na³. Lat., *columnaris*, *columnatus*. Fr., *colonnaire*. Ger., *säulenartig*, *säulenförmig*. Having the form of a column. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COLUMNARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-na³-na³-ri⁴-i²-e²-e² (a³-e²). Of Batsch, an order of the *Rosaceae*, including the *Grinales*, *Malvaceae*, *Festivae*, *Sensitivae*, and *Columniferae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNARIS (Lat.), **COLUMNATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-na³-na³-ri⁴-i²-s⁴. See *COLUMNAR*.

COLUMNÆA (Lat.), n. f. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-e²-a³. Fr., *columnée*. 1. Of Plumier, a genus of climbing shrubs of the *Gesneriaceae*, and natives of South America. 2. In part, the *Lennophila* of R. Brown, and the *Stemodia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. longifolia** [Linnaeus]. The Malabar balet-tsuntli (the *Achimenes sesamoides* of Vahl; An East Indian species. The bruised leaves are used as a poultice for ill-conditioned ulcers. [B, 93, 180 (a, 24).]

COLUMNÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-m⁴-na³-e²-a³-e². Fr., *columnées*. Of Hanstein, a subtribe of the *Besleriaceae*, comprising *Asteranthera*, *Pterygoloma*, *Pentadinia*, and *Columnæa*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNELLA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-e²-la³. See *COLUMELLA*.

COLUMNIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-i²-f⁴-e²-e²-a³. 1. Of Linnaeus, 1761, an order comprising *Malva*, *Aleca*, *Althæa*, *Lavatera*, *Malope*, *Melochia*, *Sida*, *Napaea*, *Pentapetes*, *Bombax*, *Adansonia*, *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Urena*, *Triumfetta*, *Helicarpus*, *Bixa*, *Corchorus*, *Waltheria*, *Tournefortia*, *Hermannia*, *Helicteres*, *Kleinhornia*, *Agave*, *Theobroma*, *Grewia*, *Miconia*, *Muntingia*, *Camellia*, *Thea*, *Stewartia*, *Tilia*, and *Kuglaria*; in 1792 he adopted the same genera, excluding *Aleca*, and in section 1 adding *Melochia*, *Palavia*, *Aboda*, and *Kuzcea*. 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of *Incompleto*, comprising the alliances *Nepenthes* and *Aristolochiales*. 3. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the series *Aphanoclyceae*, of the class *Choripetalae*, including the families (orders) *Malvaceae*, *Tiliaceae*, and *Buttneriaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-i²-f⁴-e²-ri⁴-e². Of Linnaeus, a natural order, comprising *Camellia*, *Xylom*, *Gossypium*, *Urena*, *Hibiscus*, *Tournefortia*, *Malope*, *Lavatera*, *Althæa*, *Aleca*, *Malva*, *Melochia*, *Sida*, *Napaea*, *Waltheria*, *Muntingia*, *Hermannia*, *Helicteres*, and *Stewartia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFEROUS, adj. Kol²-u³-m⁴-i²-f⁴-e²-r⁴-u³. Lat., *columniferus* (from *columna*, a column, and *ferre*, to bear). Column-bearing (said of plants). [L, 95 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFLORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-i²-f⁴-lor⁴-e²-a³-e². From *columna*, a column, and *flos*, a flower. Of Fries, a class of *Thalamiflorae*, including the *Fidaceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Grinales*, *Hypericaceae*, *Cistaceae*, *Violariæ*, *Proseraceae*, *Salicaceae*, *Alismaceae*, and *Elatinæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNULA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol²-u³-mu⁴-na³-u³-la³. See *COLUMELLA*.

COLUMNSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol²-u³-m⁴-na³-e²-str⁴-u³-m⁴-na³. The *Acrostium papillae* of Linnaeus. [L, 105.]

CO-LUO-MEO, n. In Cochian China, the *Sesbiosa cochinchinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUPPA, n. In Malabar, the *Gomphrena sessilis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLURUS (Lat.), adj. Kol²-u³-u³-ru⁴-s⁴-u³-u³. Gr., *κόλινρος*. Without a tail. [A, 318.]

COLUSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol²-u³-u³-sise⁴-na³. A section of the *Muricidae*. [L, 282.]

COLUSTRA (Lat.), **COLUSTRUM** (Lat.), n. f. and n. Kol²-u³-str⁴-u³-ra³-u³-m⁴-na³. See *COLOSTRUM*.

COLUTEA (Lat.), n. f. Kol'ut'e(a)'e2 a3. Gr. κολυτεια. Fr. *colute*; *baupinancier*. Ger. *Blasenstrauch*. 1. A genus of leguminous plants indigenous to southern Europe, having papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods. 2. Of the *Thophrastus* a plant supposed to be the *Pygus cretica*. [B. 19, 121 a, 24.] **C. aperta** Schmidt. Fr. *baupinancier de Levant*. Ger. *rother Blasenstrauch*. A species the leaves of which are purgative. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. arborescens** Lamour. Fr. *baupinancier en arbre*; *tana semer*. Ger. *gemeiner Blasenstrauch*. The common bladder-senna. The leaves are purgative, but weaker than senna, and are smoked in nasal catarrh; the grains are emetic, and a dye is obtained from the leaves. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. caule-genista-fungosa**. See *Polythala vera*. **C. cruenta**. See *C. aperta*. **C. hirsuta** Roth. See *C. arborescens*. **C. humilis** [Scopoli]. See *C. aperta*. **C. indica herbacea**. See *INDIGOFEA*. **C. orientalis** Lamour. **C. sanguinea** [Miller]. See *C. aperta*. **C. scorpioides**. The *Carandilla encrus*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. vesicaria**. Fr. *baupinancier vesiculaire*. 1. Of Thunberg, a species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, and used in ophthalmia. 2. Of the pharmacists, the *C. arborescens*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **Folia coluteae**. The leaves of *C. arborescens*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

COLUTEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol'ut'e(a)'e2 e2 a3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Papilionaceae*, comprising *Clanthis*, *Sutholunda*, *Lessoria*, *Frenospartium*, *Saraisoma*, *Sphaerophysa*, and *Colutea*. [B. 12 a, 24.]

COLUVRINE (Fr.), n. Kol'uv'ren. See *COLUBRINE*.

COLYDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol'id'e(a)'e2 e2 a3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Papilionaceae*, comprising *Clanthis*, *Sutholunda*, *Lessoria*, *Frenospartium*, *Saraisoma*, *Sphaerophysa*, and *Colutea*. [B. 12 a, 24.]

COLYENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol'i'u'e2 e2 n2 ki'mech'u'm a3. See *COLLECHYMA*.

COLYMBADA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol'i'm'u'm ba'da-ba'da2. The genus *Rhopontium* of De Candolle. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COLYMBAS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol'i'm'u'm ba'sba2. Gen. *colymbas* (L.). Gr. κολυβάς. A pickled olive, anciently used as an application in burns. [Dioscorides (A. 322).]

COLYMBETHRA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol'i'm'u'm be'th-bath'ra3. Gen. *colymbethras*. Gr. κολυβήθρα. Ger. *goosse Badecanne*. A swimming bath. [A. 311 a, 17.]

COLYMBI (Lat.), **COLYMBIDAE**, n's m. pl. and f. pl. Kol'i'm'u'm bi'be, bi'd-e2 a3. Fr. *colymbides*, *colymbians*. A family of the *Palmipedes*. [L. 180.]

COLYMBINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol'i'm'u'm bi'be'ne2 a3. A subfamily of the *Colymbidae*. [L. 303.]

COLYBROPLTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol'i'm'u'm bo'bro-plot'e2 a3. From *κόλυμβος*, a diver, and *πτέρω*, a sailor. Fr. *colymboploteres*. A family of the *Haliptera* that swim and dive. [L. 180.]

COLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol'ly'si'u's'i2s. Gen. *colysis* (L.). Gr. κολυσις. Ger. *Hemmung* (1st def.). 1. Restraint. 2. Of Presl, a genus of polypodaceous ferns indigenous to Asia, characterized by the transverse direction of the apothecia, and distinguished from its allied genus *Selligera* by the slenderness of its fronds. It derives its name from the broken or interrupted line of its apothecia. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COLYTEA (Lat.), n. f. Kol'i't'e(u't)'e2 a3. Gen. *colyteas*. Gr. κολυτεια. According to Clusius, the genus *Silvaquastrum*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COLYTHRON (Lat.), n. n. Kol'i'th(u'th)'ro2n. From *κόλυθρον*, a ripe fig. See *COLYTHRUM*.

COLYTHRUM [Schott.] (Lat.), n. n. Kol'i'th(u'th)'ru2m'u'm. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Esenbeckia* of Kunth. [B. 42 a, 24.] **C. febrifugum**. The *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B.]

COLYTIC, adj. Kol'i't'ik. Gr. κολυτικός. Lat., *colyticus*. Hindering, inhibiting; also caused by a mechanical impediment. [A. 322.]

COLZA, n. Kol'za3. Fr. *c. colzat*. Ger. *C. It. napone*. Sp. *colzal*. See *BRASSICA campestris oleifera*. **C. oil**. Fr. *huile de c.* Ger. *Col.* An oil obtained from the expressed seeds of *Brassica campestris oleifera* (and, according to some authorities, of *Brassica rapum*). It consists of a glyceride of brassic acid. [B. 5, 172, 173 (a, 24).]

COMA (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko2m)'a3. Gr. κόμη. Fr. *chevelure* (1st def.), *fourreau* (2d def.). Ger. *Haupthaar* (1st def.), *Schopf* (1st def.), *Laub* (2d def.). 1. A tuft of hair, especially the hair of the head. 2. Foliage. [A. 322, 387.] **C. aurea**. The *Chrysanthemum annuum* and the *Helichrysum stachas*. [B. 121 a, 24.; L. 8.] **C. caesarea**. Phea polonica. [G. 16.] **Coma florida**. **Centaurii minoris**. The herb of *Erythraea centaurium*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. seminalis**. The hair found on some seeds. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COMA (Lat.), n. n. Kom'a3. Gen. *comatos* (L.). Gr. κόμα. Fr., c. Ger., *Koma*, *Schlafsucht*. It., Sp., c. A condition of insensibility from which the patient can be aroused but partially or not at all, occurring (a) without previous symptoms referred to imperfect health or chronic disease, and due chiefly to concussion or laceration of the brain, alcoholic intoxication, narcotic poisoning, sunstroke, encephalic hemorrhage, cerebral embolism, or cerebral thrombosis; (b) in the course of some pathological condition already diagnosed (e. g., methepileptic c., c. in general paralysis, c. with meningitis, c. with tumor or abscess of the brain, uræmic c., diabetic c., c. with acute yellow atrophy of the liver, or c. with hyperpyrexia). [a, 25.] **Alcoholic c.** C. occurring as a symptom of acute alcoholism; characterized by profound insensibility, complete muscular relaxation, loss of corneal and faucial reflexes, irresponsive pupils, engorgement of the veins of the face and neck, stertorous breathing, and a slow, feeble pulse. [A. 289, 416 a, 25.]

Asphyxial c. Unconsciousness produced by the paralysis of action on the brain and lungs of substances such as carbonic acid which have been absorbed into the circulation. [D. 25.] **C. agrippinoides**. See *C. agrip.* **C. des cancéreux**. Fr. A form of c. sometimes observed in persons affected with cancer, caused according to Klemperer, by some toxic substance in the blood, rendering it less alkaline and destroying its albumin. β -oxybutyric acid has been found in the blood in such cases. [Savignac, *Revue Méd.*, 1889, p. 352 a, 18.] **C. diaceticum**. See *COMA*. **C. of epilepsy**. See *Epileptica* and *LEPTEPSY*. **C. of uræmia**. See *URÆMIA*. **C. somnolentum**. Fr. *c. somnolent*. 1. A light degree of coma. 2. The insensibility of those who are asleep. 3. A peculiar mental condition seen in many typhoid-fever patients. [D. 24; L. 11.] See also *C. agrip.* **C. vigil.** 1. According to Chénod, an unrestful sleep, with frequent periods of waking, and a feeling on the part of the patient that he has not slept for a long time. 2. A condition of the gravest import into which a patient may lapse when suffering from diseases complicated by central nervous disturbances. The special characteristics are continued sleeplessness, general functional inactivity, and mental apathy. [A. 29, 364 a, 25.] **Diabetic c.** Fr. *c. diabétique*. A form of c. characterized toward the end of diabetes mellitus, generally of sudden occurrence or preceded by a brief stage of agitation with pain in the stomach. It usually terminates in death. It has been attributed to the presence of acetone in the blood. [Senator (a, 18).] **Epileptic c.** The condition of unconsciousness which follows an epileptic seizure. [D. 25.] **Hysterical c.** Fr. *c. hystérique*. Ger. *hysterische Schlafsucht*. One of the rarer manifestations of hysteria. During the attack the patient lies motionless and exhibiting just as many of the symptoms of profound c. as may be within her knowledge or conveniently simulated. The face, however, is natural, the pupils are responsive, and the pulse is normal. There are no symptoms uncontrollable by the patient or indicative of a brain lesion or other serious affection. [a, 25.] **Kussmaul's c.** A form of diabetic c. described by Kussmaul (*Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.*, xiv, 1874), marked by dyspnea, a peculiar odor of the breath, and c. [R. Saunders, *Med. Times and Gaz.*, Jan 31, 1885, p. 137.] **Primary c.** See *C. agrip.* **Secondary c.** See *C. agrip.* **Traumatic c.** The c. which attends an attack of uræmia. It comes on more suddenly than that of fevers, less suddenly than that of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning. The sounds in the stertorous breathing are also peculiar in that they are uttered in a higher key than in apoplectic c. [D. 25.]

COMACAL, n. The *Ficus citrifolia* of Jussieu. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Also written *camacum*. Of Pliny, the *Myristica aromatica* of Lamour (the *Myristica officinalis* of Hooker). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMAGENE (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko2m)'a2(a3)'jen(gan)'e(a). See *COMAGENAE*.

COMAGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko2m)'a2 a3 jen(gan)'i2 u2m'u'm. The *Costus speciosus* or some allied plant. [B. 180 a, 24.]

COMAGENUM (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko2m)'a2 a3 jen(gan)'u2m'u'm. See *COMAGENUM*.

COMAKA (Carib.), n. The *Bombax ceiba*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COMAL, adj. Kom'al. From *κομη*, the hair. Resembling a tuft of hair. [Cooke (a, 24).]

COMANDA-GUIRA, n. The *Cajanus bicolor*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COMANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Kom a'm'a3m dra2. From *κομη*, hair, and *αἶδος*, stamens. Fr. *comandrie*. Bastard broad flax; a genus of the *Santalaceae*, tribe *Ospiceae*. [B. 19, 42, 121 a, 24.] **C. darbya** [De Candolle]. A species found in Georgia and North Carolina (the *Darbya umbellata* of Gray). [B. 34 (a, 24).] **C. umbellata** [Nuttall]. A species common in rocky woods in America; it is a parasite on the roots of trees. [B. 19, 34 (a, 24).]

COMANTES (Lat.), n. pl. Kom'a2n(a3n)'tez(te2s). A family of acrocarpous mosses (*Faizullati acrocarpe*) comprising *Pohlia* and *Wobesia*. [B. 121, 170 a, 24.]

COMARET (Fr.), n. Kom'a2ra. 1. See *COMAREM*. 2. The *Potentilla comarum*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. des marais**. See *C. 12d* def.).

COMARIKA (Cingalese), n. Aloes. [B. 88.]

COMARON (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko2m)'a2(a3)'ro2n. Gr. κόμαρον. The fruit of the *Arbutus unedo*. [A. 381; B. 115, 121 a, 24.]

COMARUM [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. n. Kom(ko2m)'a2(a3)'u2m'u'm. Gr., *κόμαρος*. Fr. *comaret*. Ger., *Siebenfingerkraut*. 1. A section of the genus *Potentilla*, from which it differs only in its fruit having a spongy receptacle, and in the color of its flowers. 2. The *Arbutus unedo*. [B. 42, 121, 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. palustre** [Linnaeus]. The *Potentilla c.* [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COMARUS (Lat.), n. m. Kom(ko2m)'a2(a3)'u2s'u2s. See *COMARUM*.

COMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kom'a2ta2(a3). The various forms of coma. [Sauvages (L).]

COMATE, adj. Kom'at. Gr., *κομῆτης*. Lat., *comatus*. 1. Having long or thick hair. [A. 318.] 2. See *COMOSE*.

COMATÉ, n. See *COMATI*.

COMATEUX (Fr. adj.) Kom'a2t'ux. See *COMATEUSE*.

COMATI, n. In Malabar, the *Caturus spiciflorus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMATODES (Lat.), adj. Kom'a2t'ade2 e2 as. Gr., *κοματώδης* (from *κόμα*, coma, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See *COMATOSE*.

COMATOSE, adj. Kom'a2t'os. Lat., *comatosus*. Fr., *comateux*. Ger., *schlafsuchtig*. It., Sp., *comatoso*. In a state of coma.

COMATOUS, adj. Kom'a2t'u2s. Of, pertaining to, or resembling coma, e. g., a c. affection. [A. 117.]

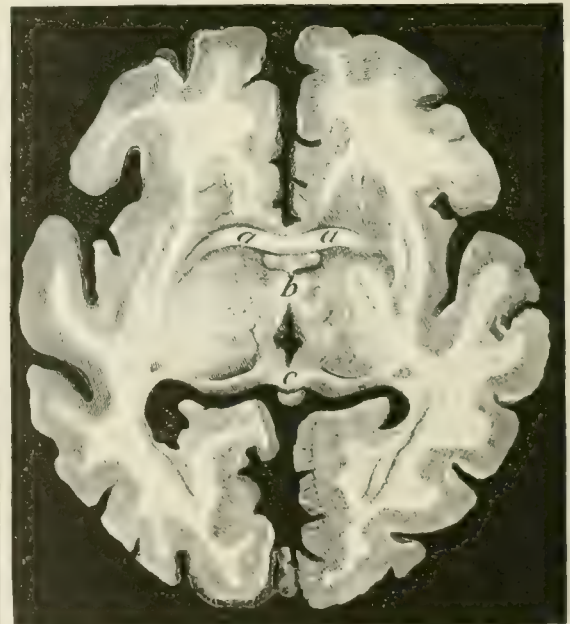
cessory nerves. [I, 11.] **C. des Rückenmarks.** See **COMMISSURE of the spinal cord**. **C. im Riegel.** See **C. des Riegels**. **Einfache Quere.** See **Sagitt. commissure**. **Gekreuzte C.** A small mass of gray matter which unites the opposite hypoglossal nuclei in the medulla. [I, 17.] **Graue Bodene.** See **TRIGONI M. inferiord.** **Graue C.** See **Gray commissure**. **Graue C. der Medulla spinalis.** The gray commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 16.] **Graue Schmierven- und Schenkel-C.** The pons Varolii. [I, 3.] **Grosse vordere Kreuzungse** des cerebellums oder des Wurms. The decussation of the fibres of the vermis in the median line. [Stilling (a, 18.)] **Hintere C.** The posterior commissure of the brain. [I, 17.] **Hintere graue C.** See **COMMISSURA grisea posterior**. **Hintere Kreuzungse.** A point in the posterior extremity of the horizontal branch of the arbor vitae of the cerebellum at which fibres from the declive, the vermis superior posterior, and the vermis inferior posterior meet and decussate. [Stilling (a, 18.)] **Hufeisenförmige C.** [Schwalbe.] See **Wernicke's commissure**. **Kurze sichtbare C.** See **Short exposed commissure**. **Lange verdeckte C.** See **Long hidden commissure**. **Meynert'sche C.** [Gudden]. A small lamina of gray matter which extends backward from the optic chiasm. [I, 17.] **Mittlere graue C.** See **Middle gray commissure**. **Obere C. der Oliven** [Carus]. An obscure term thought by Burdach to refer perhaps to the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3.] **Ringe.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**. **Totale** des kleinen Hirns [Reil]. The vermis cerebelli. [Burdach (a, 18.)] **Vordere C.** The anterior cerebral commissure. [I, 17.] **Vordere Kreuzungse** des Cerebellums. See **Grosse vordere Kreuzungse** des Cerebellums. **Vordere weisse C.** See **Anterior white commissure**. **Weiche C.** Lat. *commissura mollis cerebri*. The middle commissure of the brain. [I, 17.] **Weisse Bodene.** See **White basal commissure**. **Weisse C.** See **Anterior cerebral commissure**. **Windungse.** See **Association fibres**. **Zirbele** [Bergmann]. The supracommissura of Osborn and B. G. Wilder. [I.]

COMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mi²s-su²r(a)². From *committre*, to join together. 1. See **COMMISSURE**. 2. Of Celsus, the articulation or joining together of bones. 3. See **CANTHUS (of the eye)**. [L, 349.] **C. alba.** See **White commissure**. **C. alba anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord. [a, 18.] **C. ansata.** The outermost layer of the optic chiasm, consisting of fibres which descend from the lamina terminalis cinerea, pass superficially over the anterior and inferior surface of the chiasm, and continue their course backward to be lost in the tuber cinereum. [Hendee (a, 18.)] **C. ansulata.** See **Ansulate commissure**. **C. anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6.] **C. anterior accessoria** [Stilling]. See **Anterior gray cornu of the spinal cord**. **C. anterior alba** [Krause]. See **C. alba anterior**. **C. anterior cerebri.** See **Anterior commissure**. **C. anterior grisea.** See **Anterior gray commissure**. **C. anterior labiorum pudendi.** See **Anterior commissure of the vulva**. **C. arcuata anterior** [Hannover]. The anterior fibre arcuate orbitales of the optic chiasm. [I, 31.] **C. arcuata posterior** (seu *postica*) [Hannover]. The posterior fibre arcuate cerebrales of the optic chiasm. [I, 31.] **C. basalis.** See **Meynert's commissure**. **C. basos alba.** **C. basis septi lucidi.** See **White basal commissure**. **C. brevis loborum posteriorum inferiorum cerebelli.** See **VERMIS inferior posterior**. **C. cardinata** [Fallopianus]. See **CARDINAMENTUM**. **C. cerebelli** [Gall]. See **POSS Varolii**. **C. cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu *cum cerebro*). See **Superior peduncle of the cerebellum**. **C. cerebelli simplex.** See **VERMIS superior posterior**. **C. cerebri anterior.** The anterior white commissure of the brain. [a, 18.] **C. cerebri magna** (seu *maxima*). See **CORPUS callosum**. **C. cerebri media** (seu *mollis*). See **Middle commissure of the brain**. **C. cerebri posterior.** See **Posterior cerebral commissure**. **C. chorioidee** [Chaussier]. See **Ciliary ligament**. **C. cinerea.** See **Middle commissure of the brain and Gray commissure of the spinal cord**. **C. communis posterior.** See **Posterior cerebral commissure**. **C. crassioris nervi acmula** [Veussens]. The middle part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain. [Burdach (a, 18.)] **C. cruciata** [Hannover]. That portion of the optic chiasm in which the fibres are seen to actually decussate. [I, 6.] **C. fornicis.** See **Middle commissure of the brain**. **C. grisea.** See **Gray commissure**. **C. grisea anterior.** See **Anterior gray commissure**. **C. grisea posterior.** See **Posterior gray commissure**. **C. habernarum** [Wilder]. A band of nervous substance which unites the posterior ends of the habenae. [I, 80.] **C. hemisphaerium cerebelli.** See **POSS Varolii**. **C. inferior.** A distinct band of nerve-substance, described by Gudden, in the optic chiasm. Schwalbe denies its separate identity. [I, 77.] **C. interlobularis.** See **Transverse commissure**. **C. interna.** See **Internal canaliculi**. **C. labiorum.** A point of junction of the lips (of the mouth, the vulva, or the cervix uteri). [L, 115.] **Commissura labiorum.** See **C. labiorum dextra** and **C. labiorum sinistra**. **C. labiorum anterior.** See **Anterior commissure of the vulva**. **C. labiorum dextra.** The union of the upper and lower lips on the right side of the face. [I, 7.] **C. labiorum posterior.** See **Posterior commissure of the vulva**. **C. labiorum sinistra.** The union of the upper and lower lips upon the left side of the face. [I, 7.] **C. labiorum vulvae anterior.** See **Anterior commissure of the vulva**. **C. labiorum vulvae posterior.** See **Posterior commissure of the vulva**. **C. lemnisci.** See **Wernicke's commissure**. **C. magna.** Fr., *grande commissure*. Ger., *Verbindungspunkt*. It., *commissura grande*. Sp., *comisura mayor*. See **CORPUS callosum**. **C. magna cerebelli.** See **Superior peduncles of the cerebellum**. **C. magna cerebri.** See **CORPUS callosum**. **C. maxima.** See **C. magna**. **C. maxima cerebri.** See **CORPUS callosum**. **C. media.** **C. mediana.** See **Middle commissure**. **C. medulle alba** seu *anterior*. See **White commissure of the spinal cord**. **C. mollis.** See **Middle commissure of the brain**. **C. nasalis.** See **ANGULUS oculi internus**. **C. nervae.** See **SYSSARCOSIS**. **C. oblique.** See **COMMISSURE in the oblique**. **C. oculi externus.** See **ANGULUS oculi externus**. **C. oculi in-**

ternus (seu *major*). See **ANGULUS oculi internus**. **C. oculi minor.** See **C. oculi externus**. **C. oculi nasalis.** See **C. oculi internus**. **C. oculi temporalis.** See **C. oculi externus**. **C. osium carnea.** See **SYSSARCOSIS**. **C. palpebrarum externa.** See **ANGULUS oculi externus**. **C. palpebrarum interna.** See **ANGULUS oculi internus**. **C. palpebrarum lateralis.** See **ANGULUS oculi externus**. **C. palpebrarum medialis.** See **ANGULUS oculi internus**. **C. parva posterior.** See **Posterior cerebral commissure**. **C. pedunculorum conarii.** The point of union of the two peduncles of the pineal gland. [Krause (a, 18.)] **C. pedunculorum septi pellucidi.** See **White basal commissure**. **C. posterior.** **C. posterior ventriculi tertii.** See **Posterior cerebral commissure**. **C. prostatica posterior.** The middle lobe of the prostate. [Krause (a, 18.)] **C. restiformis.** See **Restiform commissure**. **C. serratilis.** Union of bones by suture. [L, 349.] **C. simplex.** See **VERMIS superior posterior**. **C. superior hemisphaerium cerebelli.** See **Monticulus cerebelli**. **C. tenuis cerebelli.** See **FOLIUM cacuminis**. **C. tenuissima.** **C. thalamorum.** See **Middle commissure**. **C. thalamorum.** See **Posterior commissure**. **C. tractum opticorum.** See **Middle commissure**. **C. transversa anterior.** A commissure uniting the optic lobes of certain fishes. [L, 14.] **C. transversa Halleri.** See **Transverse commissure**. **C. transversa sulcata.** See **ALA uvula**. **C. vermis tenuis.** See **FOLIUM cacuminis**.

COMMISSURAL, adj. Ko²m-mi²s-su²r(a)². Lat., *commissuralis*. Pertaining to a commissure. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMMISSURE, n. Ko²m-mi²s-su²r. Gr., *συναρμογή, συμβολή*. Lat., *commissura*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Commissur*, *Fuge*, *Vereinigungspunkt*, *Verbindung*, *Berührungsfläche*. It., *commissura*. Sp., *comisura*. 1. The point of union between any two parts or organs of the body, such as the angles of the lips, eyes, etc. 2. A collection of transverse fibres connecting parts in the brain or spinal marrow. [C.] 3. In botany, the line of junction of two bodies; the point at which the carpels cohere, as in the *Umbelliferae*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In ornithology, the line of closure of the two mandibles; the tract or trace of their apposed edges when the jaws are closed; the whole *rima oris*, the outline of the mouth, when such outline is made one in closure of the mouth. [L, 343.] **Ansulate c.** Syn.: *commissura ansulata*. In certain fishes, fasciculi of white fibres, uniting the anterior crura of the brain.



a, a, the anterior commissure of the brain. b, the middle commissure; c, the posterior commissure. (Seen in horizontal section.)

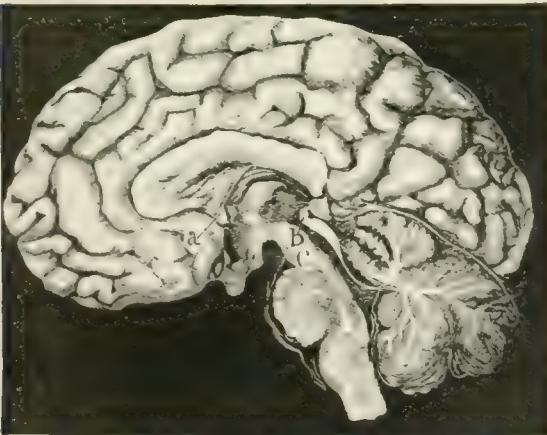
[I, 14.] **Anterior cerebral c.** Lat., *commissura anterior*. Fr., *commissure antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Commissur*. It., *commissura anteriore del cervello*. Sp., *comisura anterior del cerebro*. A bundle of white nerve-fibres at the anterior extremity of the third ventricle in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix. It connects the opposite corpora striata, passing through these bodies at a level below the lenticular nuclei, and then curves backward through the medullary substance of the hemisphere to the temporoparietal lobe. It may be traced into the nucleus amygdalae. [I, 15.] **Anterior c. of the vulva.** Lat., *commissura labiorum anterior*. Fr., *commissure antérieure de la vulve*. Ger., *vordere Commissur der Schamlippen*. It., *commissura anteriore della vulva*. Sp., *comisura labial anterior*. The point of union of the labia majora below the mons Veneris. [L, 142, 332.] **Anterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea anterior*. Fr., *commissure grise antérieure*. Ger., *vordere graue Commissur*. It., *commissura grisea anteriore*. Sp., *comisura gris anterior*. Those nerve-fibres in the gray columns of the cord which cross to the opposite side in front of the central canal. They decussate in two directions, some

fibres passing into the opposite anterior, others into the posterior gray cornu. This c. is most distinctly marked in the upper cervical and lumbar regions. [I, 15.] **Anterior medullary c.** See *Anterior*.



The anterior commissure of the brain, a, a. (Seen in vertical section.)

terior cerebral c.—**Anterior white c. of the brain.** Lat., *commissura anterior cerebri*. Fr., *c. blanche antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Commissur*. An oval bundle of medullated fibres extending transversely from one cerebral hemisphere to the other, in front of the frontal extremity of the third ventricle, at the level of and near the rostrum of the corpus callosum. As it penetrates the hemisphere it bends downward and forward, passes under and behind the head of the corpus striatum, enters the insula, and spreads out to its termination in the medullary substance of the temporal lobe over the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [Krause (a, 18).] **Anterior white c. of the spinal cord.** See *White c. of the spinal cord*.—**Canal c.** The sinus superior formed by the fusion of the anterior and posterior semicircular canals. [L, 294.]—**Cerebro-cerebellar c.** See *Superior peduncle of the cerebellum*.—**C. blanche** Fr., See *White c.*—**C. blanche antérieure** (Fr.). See *Anterior white c.*—**C. blanche postérieure**. See *Posterior white c.*—**C. de la choroïde** (Chaussier) (Fr.). See *Ciliary ligament*.—**C. des couches optiques** (Fr.). See *Middle cerebral c.*—**C. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *C. of the cerebrum*.—**C. du pédoncule** (Fr.). See *Posterior cerebral c.* [I, 35.]—**C. en fer à cheval**. See *Wernicke's c.*—**C. grise** (Fr.). See *Middle c. of the brain*.—**C. grise du ventricule moyen** (Fr.). See *Gray c.*—**C. interlobulaire** (Fr.). See *Transverse c.*—**C. in the obex**.

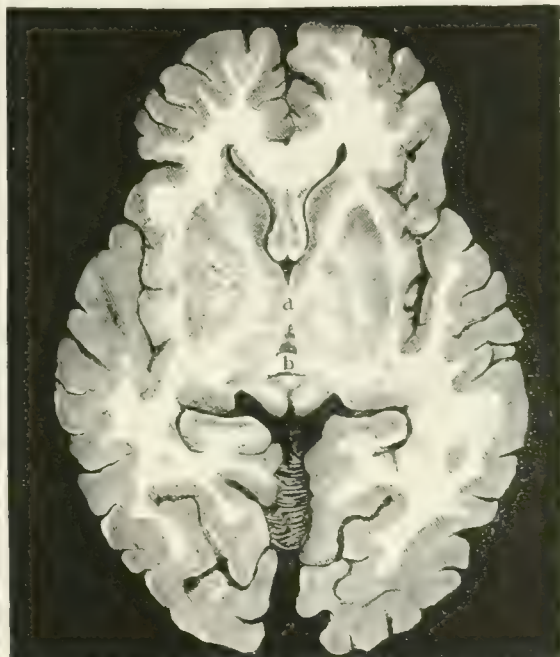


a, the anterior commissure of the brain; b, the posterior commissure; c, the middle commissure. (Seen in median section.)

Lat., *commissura obixa*. Fr., *c. de l'obex*. Ger., *Commissur des Obex*. Of Meynert, a transverse tract of nerve fibres in the obex, in which there is one of the accessory nuclei. [I, 31.]—**C. moyenne**. See *Middle c. of the brain*.—**C. of the choroid**. Fr., *c. de la choroïde*. Ger., *Aderhautcommissur*. It., *commissura della corioidea*. Sp., *comisura de la corioidea*. See *Ciliary ligament*.—**C. of the eyelids**. Fr., *c. des paupières*. Ger., *Commissur der Augenlider*. It., *commissura delle palpebre*. Sp., *comisura de los párpados*.

The external or internal angle of the eyelids.—**C. of the pineal stalk**. See *PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland*.—**C. of the vulva**. Fr., *c. de l'utérus*. Ger., *Commissur der Uteru*. It., *commissura dell'utero*. Sp., *comisura de la utero*. An obsolete term for the uterine body. [F.]—**C's of the vulva**. Ger., *Commissur der Uteru*. See *Anterior c. of the vulva* and *Posterior c. of the vulva*.

C. postérieure (Fr.). See *Posterior c.*—**C. postérieure du cerveau** (Fr.). See *Posterior c. of the brain*.—[I, 36.]—**C. propre** (Fr.). The anterior c. of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**Grande c. cérébrale** Fr., *Great c.* See *Corpus callosum*. **Gray c.** See *Middle c.*—**Gudden's c.** Lat., *commissura inferior*. The posterior fibres of the optic chiasm and the adjoining optic tracts, inseparable by dissection. [Hoffmann (a, 18).]—**Hippocampal c.** Of Owen, the fornix cerebri. [I, 14.]—**Horse-shoe c.** See *Wernicke's c.*—**Inferior c.** Lat., *commissura inferior*. Fr., *c. inférieure*. Ger., *untere Commissur*. It., *commissura inferiore*. Sp., *comisura inferior*. A bundle of nerve-fibres, described by Gudden, at the posterior region of the optic tract, which connect the opposite internal geniculate bodies. [I, 15.]—**Inferior c. of the infundibulum**. See *Lamina cinerea*.—**Inferior c. of the vulva**. See *Posterior c. of the vulva*.—**Long, hidden c.** Ger., *lange verdeckte Commissur*. A name given by Reil to those laminae of the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum which serve to connect the opposite slender portions of the postero-inferior lobes. [I, 47.]—**Median c.** See *Corpus callosum*.—**Meynert's c.** Ger., *Meynert'sche Commissur*, *Commissur des centralen Höhlengraves*. A small c. of white fibres imbedded in the gray matter behind the optic chiasm, separated from the latter and from the optic tracts by a layer of gray substance, and passing backward to penetrate the ventral surface of the cerebral peduncles. [I, 17; K; Schwabe (a, 18).]—**Middle c. of the brain**, **Middle gray c.** Lat., *commissura cerebri media*.



a, the middle commissure of the brain; b, the posterior commissure. (Seen in horizontal section.)

Fr., *c. molle*, *c. grise du cerveau*. Ger., *mittlere Commissur*. A flattened band, composed chiefly of gray substance, connecting the two optic thalami. [Krause (a, 18).]—**Optic c.** See *Optic chiasm*.—**Palpebral c's.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus* and *ANGULUS oculi internus*.—**Perineal c.** See *Posterior c. of the vulva*.—**Posterior (cerebral) c.** Lat., *commissura posterior*. Fr., *commissure postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Commissur*, *hintere Querbandchen* [Sömmerring], *hintere Verbindungsbündel des grossen Hirns* [Mayer], *Commissur der Sehnervenganglien* [Schönlein]. It., *commissura posteriore*. Sp., *comisura posterior*. Syn., *posterior gray c.*, *nervus thalamus conjugans* [Ridley]. A small band of grayish-white nerve-matter which is situated in the posterior wall of the third ventricle. It connects the opposite thalami and passes through them to radiate into the hemispheres. It is continuous with the fibres of the fillet, and is also connected with the pineal gland. [I, 15.]—**Posterior c. of the vulva**. Fr., *c. postérieure de la vulve* (ou *des grandes lèvres*), *c. du périnée*. The point of union of the labia majora at the perineum. [L, 142, 332.] Properly speaking, there is no such structure in the sense of a connecting band. See *FOURCHETTE*.—**Posterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea posterior*. Ger., *hintere graue Commissur*. That portion of the gray c. of the spinal cord that is situated behind the central canal. [Henle (a, 18).]—**Posterior medullary c.**, **Posterior white c.** See *Posterior cerebral c.*—**Prosencephalic c.** A transverse medullary band uniting the prosencephalic lobes of certain fishes. [L, 14.]—**Restiform c.** Lat., *commissura restiformis*. A c. formed in certain fishes by the union of the corpora restiformes crossing the upper part of the fourth ventricle. [L, 14, 207.]—**Sin-**

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, uru; U⁶, like ü (German).

gle c. Ger., *entfalte quere Commissur*. A name given by Reil to the lamina of the inferior vermis cerebelli which extend between the opposite posterior inferior lobes. [L. 47.] **Superior c. of the vulva.** See *Anterior c. of the vulva*. **Terminal c.** A c. uniting the posterior extremities of the longitudinal nervous cords lying on each side of the body. [L. 121.] **Wernicke's c.** Ger., *Wernicke'sche Commissur*, *Commissur der Schläfe*. The c. of the hemispheres: a tract of nerve fibres extending from the raphe of the tegumentum obliquely outward and forward. [Heide (K).] **White basal c.** A band of white matter described by Henle as crossing the groove between the peduncles of the corpus callosum. [1.] **White c. of the spinal cord.** **White myelonal c.** Lat., *commissura alba medulla spinalis*. Fr., *c. antérieure ou blanche de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *vordere (oder weisse) Commissur des Rückenmarks*. A thin band of medullated nerve-fibres extending the whole length of the spinal cord, lying at the bottom of the anterior median fissure and confounded behind with the gray c. [Gowers (a, 18).]

COMMODU, n. The *Mentha indica*. [B. 88.]

COMMON, adj. Ko²m-u²n. Gr., κοινός. Lat., *communis*. Fr., *commun*. Ger., *gemein*, *gemeinschafflich*. It., *comune*. Sp., *común*. Syn.: *primitive*. 1. In anatomy, pertaining to, connected with, or acting on, several different parts (e. g., a c. flexor or extensor of the fingers or toes); also, forming a trunk that divides into two or more branches. 2. In botany, said of a peduncle when it carries many leaves or secondary petioles; also of a spathe ensheathing many florets, as in the *Narcissus*; also of a receptacle c. to many flowers, etc. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

COMMOSES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mos²i²s. Gen., *commos'eas* (-i²). Gr., κομμοσις (from κόμμι, gum [1st def.], or κομμοῦν, to adorn [2d def.]). Fr., *commose*. 1. Of Pliny, the mixture of wax and honey used by bees for gluing their cells together. [L. 121.] 2. The art of concealing natural defects, as by painting the face. [L. 94, 121.]

COMMOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mot²i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., κομμοτικός. [Cosmetic. [A, 322.]

COMMOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mo²shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *commoti'as*. From *commovere*, to set in motion. See *CONCUSSION*. Fr., *commotion*. Ger., *Erschütterung*. It., *commozione*. Sp., *convulsión*. Syn.: *primitive*. 1. In anatomy, pertaining to, connected with, or acting on, several different parts (e. g., a c. flexor or extensor of the fingers or toes); also, forming a trunk that divides into two or more branches. 2. In botany, said of a peduncle when it carries many leaves or secondary petioles; also of a spathe ensheathing many florets, as in the *Narcissus*; also of a receptacle c. to many flowers, etc. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

COMMOTION, n. Ko²m-o²shu²n. Gr., σείσις. Lat., *commotio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Erschütterung*. It., *commozione*. Sp., *convulsión*. See *CONCUSSION*. **C. cérébrale** (Fr.). See *CONCUSSION of the brain*. **C. de la moelle épinière** (Fr.). See *CONCUSSION of the spinal cord*. **C. de Poil** (Fr.). See *COMMOTIO retine*. **C. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *CONCUSSION of the brain*.

COMMUN (Fr.), adj. Ko²m-u²n². See *COMMON*.

COMMUNES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)²ez(as). Of Linnaeus, the fifth order of the *Methodus calycina*, comprising the genera *Milvina*, *Pterogonotheca*, etc. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMUNICABLE, adj. Ko²m-u²n²i²k-a²-b'l. Lat., *communicabilis*. Fr., c. Capable of being imparted from one individual to another and of diseases.

COMMUNICANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)²i²k-a²-nz(a²ns). Fr., *communicant*. Ger., *communicierend*, *mitteilend*. 1. Communicating, connecting. 2. Alternating (said of the paroxysms of certain fevers—see *FEBRIS* c.).—**Communicantes noni**. Filaments from the second and third cervical nerves, which descend upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and with the descending noni form the ansa hypoglossi. [L. 31, 115, 332.]—**C. pectoralis**. See *Pectoral communicating NERVE*.—**C. poplitei**. **C. tibialis**. **C. tibialis**. See *Communicating tibial NERVE*. **C. Willisii**. See *Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.

COMMUNICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)²i²-ka²ka²-ti²-o. Gen., *communicati'as*. See *COMMUNICATION*. **C. receptaculorum**. See *Circular SINUS*. [1, 400.] **C. scularum cochleas**. See *SCYPIUS CAUSSENTI*.

COMMUNICATION, n. Ko²m-u²n²i²-ka²-shu²n. Lat., *communicatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Mittheilung*, *Verkehrung*. It., *comunicazione*. Sp., *comunicación*. 1. The communicating of two or more individuals. 2. The imparting of anything (e. g., a disease) from one individual to another. 3. A channel, path, or connection of any kind by which two or more parts are connected.—**Vitello-intestinal c.** See *VITELLO-INTESTINAL APERTURE*.

COMMUNIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)²i²-pez(pas). Fr., *communipède*. Ger., *gemeinfussig*. In zoology, having feet presenting nothing unusual in their conformation. [L. 180.]

COMMUNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)²i²s. See *COMMON*.

COMMUTATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²m-mu²t²(mut)-a²(a²)/to²r; in Eng., ko²m-u²t-a-to²r. Gen., *commutator*. From *commutare*, to change. Fr., *commutateur*. Ger., *Kommulator*, *Stromwechsler*, *Stromwender*. It., *commutatore*. Sp., *commutador*. See *RHEOTROPE*.

COMOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Kom²ko²m-o²o²klad²klad²i²d²a² (at P. Browne, a genus of the *Anacardiaceae*, allied to *Rhus*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **C. angulosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de houx*. Syn.: *Ilex dodonea* [Linnaeus]. A West Indian species. The sap stains the skin indelibly. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. brasiliastrium** [Poirer]. Ger., *faulbaumiger Bitterstrauch*. Syn.: *Brasiliastrium americanum*, var. *a. Picramnia pentandra*. A species having an astringent bark. The wood dyes browner than Brazil-wood. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. dentata** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. denté*. A West Indian species. The sap is very caustic. The fruit is edible. The

San Dominicans say it is dangerous to rest under the shade of this tree. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. ilicifolia** [Swartz]. See *C. angulosa*.

C. integrifolia [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles entières*, faux *brasillet*. A South American species. The sap stains indelibly. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. tricuspilata** [Lamarek]. See *C. angulosa*.

COMODI, COMODY (Hind.), n's. The *Jussiaea repens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMON, n. A palm of Guiana, referred to the genus *Bactris*. The fruit is eaten raw with salt. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 87 (a, 21).]

COMOPHOROUS, adj. Kom-o²f²o²r-u²s. Lat., *comophorus* (from κόμη, hair, and φέρειν, to bear). Fr., *comophore*. Ger., *haartragend*. Having hair or hair-like fibres. [A, 322.]

COMORICHA, n. In Illyria, the *Phillyrea angustifolia* [Linnaeus]. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMOSE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko²m)-os²(ea²-e²). Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising the genera *Spiraea filipendula*, and *Aruncus*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMOSE, adj. Kom'os. Lat., *comosus*, *comatus*. Fr., *chevelu*. Ger., *beschupft*, *schopfig*. Furnished with a tuft of hair. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COMPACT, adj. Ko²m-pa²kt'. Lat., *compactus* (from *compingere*, to put together). Fr., *compacte*. Ger., *dicht*, *fest*, *gedrängt*. It., *compatto*, *denso*. Sp., *compacto*. 1. Of close and solid texture. 2. Of plants, having the inflorescence massed, with the flowers round the common axis pressed one upon the other; of seeds, pressed together. [B. 1, 121 (a, 24).] 3. Of insects, having no incisure. [L. 41.]

COMPACTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-pa²kt(pa²kt')/e(a²-e²). Of Fries, the first division of *Fungi*, consisting of the genus *Russula*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] See *COMPACT*.

COMPAGES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-pa(pa²)/jez(gas). Gen., *compa'gis*. From *compingere*, to join together. See *ARTICULATION*.—**C. ossium per lineam simplicem**. See *HARMONY*.

COMPAGINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-pa²ji(pa²g)-i²n-a(a²)/shi². (ti²)-o. Gen., *compaginatio'nis*. See *COMMISSURE*.

COMPAGINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-pa²ji(pa²g)-i²n-at(a²)/u²siu²s). Folded together like the leaves of a book. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMPAGNON BLANC (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pa²n-yo²n-bla²n². The *Lychnis dioica*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COMPANS (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pa²n². A place in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where there are mineral springs containing sulphur, calcium, and free hydrogen sulphide. [L. 49, 87.]

COMPARTMENT, n. Ko²m-pa²rt/me²nt. An inclosed space adjoining another included in the same general structure.—**Muscular c.** Fr., *case musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelfach*. According to Krause ("Ztschr. f. rat. Med.," 1868, p. 265), the part of a striated muscular fibre situated between two adjacent basis membranes (membranes of Krause). Each c. includes one entire dark, transverse band, and half of each of the two light bands bordering it. [J. 32, 35.]

COMPAS (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pa². A compass, calipers.—**C. céphalométrique**. Calipers used in cephalometry. [L. 88.]—**C. d'épaisseur de Baudelocque**. See *Bauelocque's CALIPERS*.—**C. d'épaisseur à trois branches de Broca**. External calipers; calipers for measuring the thickness or diameter of a body. [L. 150.]—**C. de Weber**. An aësthesiometer in the form of a pair of compasses. [L. 49.]—**C. glissière**. Calipers consisting of a graduated bar, having one end terminating in a point at right angles to the long axis of the bar, and a movable point on the bar. [L. 150.]

COMPASSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-pa²s(pa²s)/si²-o. Gen., *compassio'is*. See *SYMPATHY*.

COMPASS-PLANT, n. Ku²m-pa²s-pla²nt. The *Silphium laciniatum*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COMPATIBILITY, n. Ko²m-pa²t-i²b(i²l)/i²t-i². Fr., *compatibilité*. Ger., *Compatibilität*, *Tauglichkeit*. It., *compatibilità*. Sp., *compatibilidad*. The quality of being compatible.

COMPATIBLE, adj. Ko²m-pa²t(i²b'l). Fr., c. Ger., *compatibel*, *verträglich*, *tauglich*. It., *compatibile*. Sp., *compatible*. Capable of being associated with another without disturbance; of a drug, capable of being mixed with another without impairing the efficacy of the latter or the eligibility of the product.

COMPEBA, n. See *CEBEA*.

COMPENSATION, n. Ko²m-pe²ns-a²-shu²n. Lat., *compensatio*. Fr., c. *Compensatory action*. See *COMPENSATORY*.

COMPENSATORY, adj. Kom-pe²ns-a²t-o²ri². Lat., *compensatorius* (from *compensare*, to make good again). Fr., *compensatoire*, *compensateur*. Ger., *compensatorisch*. It., *compensatorio*. Sp., *compensativo*. Making amends for a defect (said of a change (e. g., hypertrophy), which, although essentially pathological, serves the purpose of enabling an organ to perform its function to an extraordinary degree, in order to make up for impaired functional power in another organ or to overcome a mechanical impediment).

COMPETER, n. Gr., κομπετερ. See *CEBEA*.

COMPERE-LORIOT (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pe²r-lor-e-o. 1. The common loriol. 2. See *HORDEOLUM*. [L. 41.]

COMPERNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-pu²rn(pe²rn)/i²ns. From *con*, together, and *perna*, the ham. Knock-kneed. [A, 318.]

COMPHAUSBAD (Ger.), n. Ko²mp²ha²-u²s-ba²d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

COMPILER, n. See *CEBEA*.

COMPLAINT, n. Ko²m-pla²nt'. From *complangere*, to bewail. See *DISEASE*. **Bowel c.** See *DIARRHEA*. **Summer c.** Summer diarrheea.

COMPLANATE, adj. Ko²m plan'at. Lat. *complanatus* (from *complanare*, to flatten). Fr. *aplaté*. Flattened on both sides [B. 104 (a, 24); L. 121].

COMPLECTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m plek'ti'ves/v'se'v's. From *complecti* (to encompass). Fr. *complectant*, *complectif*. Having the sides of the leaves covered in and folded over at their sides, and the summit imbricated (as in the lilac during preblossom). [B. 104 (a, 24).]

COMPLÉMENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²m plu'ma'n'2 ta'r. Complementary; as a n., of Cuvier, the coronoid bone (1st def.) in lizards. [L. 11, B.]

COMPLEMENTAL, COMPLEMENTARY, adj's. Ko²m plek'ti'ves/v'se'v's. Lat. *complementarius* (from *compleri*, to complete). Fr., *complémentaire*. Ger., *ergänzend*. It., *complementale*. Sp., *complementaria*. Filling up, supplying a deficiency, supplying the part of another. [L. 13.] See *C. corollae*.

COMPLETE, adj. Ko²m plet'. Lat. *completus*. Fr., *complet*. Ger., *vollständig*. It., *completo*, *completo*. Sp., *completo*. 1. Entire, full, perfect. 2. A term applied by De Blainville to heads of *Amphibia* which consist of 5 segments. As used in entomology, when relating to metamorphosis, see *HOLOMETABOLITE*. 3. Of a flower, possessing a calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium; also, of dehiscence, having the valves of the carpel open down to the base of the fruit. [B. 77, 104 (a, 24); L. 180.]

COMPLETIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m plep'a'shi'2ti'o. Gen., *completionis*. See *PLETHORA*.

COMPLEX, adj. and n. Ko²m-plek'x', ko²m-ple'x. Lat., *complexus*. Fr. *complexe*. Ger., c. It., *complesso*. Sp., *complejo*. Complicated; made up of several parts in botany, said of united flowers, leaves, etc.; as a n., see *COMPLEXUS* (2d def.). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMPLEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-plek'x'i'o. Gen., *complexionis*. 1. Constitution or temperament [Paracelsus (L. 34)]. 2. See *COITION*.

COMPLEXION, n. Ko²m-plek'x'yu'n. Gr., *συμπλοκή*. Lat., *complexio* (from *complecti*, to represent). Fr., c. Ger., *Verwickelung*. It., *complesione*. Sp., *compleción*. 1. As commonly used, the general appearance of the face, especially as to the tints of the skin, hair, and eyes. 2. The entire appearance of an individual in its relation to his health. [A. 301.] Cf. *CONSTITUTION* and *TEMPERAMENT*.

COMPLEXITY, n. Ko²m plek'x'i'ti. Fr., *complexité*. The state of being complex.

COMPLEXUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ko²m plek'x'u'su's. 1. (A.) complex. 2. (N) [Fr. *dorsi-trachelo-occipital*, *trachelo-occipital* (Chaussier), *dorso-trachelo-occipital*, *grand complexe*; Ger., *durchflochtener Nackenmuskel*, *grosser durchflochtener Muskel*; It., *muscolo grande complesso*; Sp., *musculo complejo*; syn.: *semispinalis capitis*, *secundus nuchae caput* (Falloppius)] a muscle which arises from the upper 6 or 7 dorsal and the last cervical vertebrae, and the articular processes and capsular ligaments of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebrae, and is inserted between the superior and inferior curved lines of the occipital bone. The inner portion of the muscle is termed the biventer cervicis. [L. 142.] 3. (N) the outer portion of the c. (2d def.). [L. 332.] 4. (N) in ornithology, a certain cervical muscle. [L. 343.] 5. (N) in botany, vegetable tissue. [B. 19 (a, 24).] 6. (N) [Fr., *cortège symptomatique*, *syndrome*; Ger., *Symptomencomplex*], a particular collection of symptoms present in a given case of disease.—*C. cellululosus*. In botany, cellular tissue. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 180.] *C. major*. See *C. (2d def.)* and *DORSO-OCIPITALIS*. *C. membranaceus*. A thin vegetable membrane, formerly regarded as the foundation of all other vegetable tissues. [B. 19.]—*C. minor*. Fr., *petit c.* Sp., *musculo complejo menor*. Syn.: *mastoidaeus lateralis*. The trachelo-mastoid muscle. [L.]—*C. of symptoms*. See *C. (6th def.)*.—*C. parvus*. See *C. minor*.—*C. tabularis*. Vegetable tissue in a tabular form; woody tissue. [B. 19.]—*C. utricularis*. Vegetable tissue that is angular. [B. 19.]—*C. vesicularis*. Vegetable tissue composed of spiral vessels or, according to some, of vessels of any sort with markings on the walls. [B. 19.] Cf. *PROSECHYMA*.—*Grand c.* (Fr.). See *C. (2d def.)*.—*Great c.* See *DORSO-OCIPITALIS*.—*Petit c.* (Fr.). See *C. minor*.

COMPLICATIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²m-pli'2ka'ka'2'i-lis. See *COMPLEXUS* (2d def.).

COMPLICATE, adj. Ko²m-pli'2ka't. Lat. *complicatus* (from *complicare*, to fold together). Ger., *complicé*. Fr., *verwickelt*, *zusammengefaltet*. It., *complicato*. Sp., *complicado*. 1. In botany, folded upon itself. [B. 19 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, slightly overlapping (said of the elytra). [Kirby (L. 180).]

COMPLICATION, n. Ko²m-pli'2ka'shi'u'n. Lat. *complicatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verwicklung*, *Gevebe*. It., *complicazione*. Sp., *complicación*. 1. Lit., a folding together, the state of being complex. 2. A disease, a symptom, or the like, co-existent with and modifying the essential disease without being necessarily connected with it. [D. 20.]

COMPONENT, n. Ko²m-pon'e'nt. Lat. *componens* (from *componere*, to put together). Ger., *Komponent*. 1. In mechanics, one of the primitive forces into which a single force can be resolved. [B.] 2. An ingredient.

COMPOSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²m po'za. See *COMPOUND*.—*C's aromatiques*. See *AROMATIC* compounds.

COMPOSEEN (Ger.), **COMPOSÉES** (Fr.). Ko²m po'za'e'n, -zu. See *COMPOSITE*.

COMPOSITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²m po'za'po'2s'i'2t a'2. 1. See *BOTRYLLIDÆ*. 2. A class of the *Cnidochordata* including *Botryllidæ* and *Pyrosomidæ*. [L. 201.]

COMPOSITE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-po'2z(po'2s)'i'2t-e(a'2-e'2). Fr., *composées*. Ger., *Composeen*. Syn.: *Synantherae* [Reichenbach].

Asteraceae [Lindley]. *Cuscutaceae* [Schultz]. 1. The asterworts, a very large family of herbaceous or shrubby plants with compound flowers; leaves alternate or opposite; flowers crowded, sessile, on the receptacle; calyx adherent; corolla tubular and 5-lobed; stamens 5; anthers cohering into a tube; ovary 1-celled with 1 erect ovule; style single with 2 stigmas at summit; fruit, dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded, and often crowned with a pappus. The family embraces more than 1000 genera and 9000 species diffused throughout the globe, but most numerous in tropical America. This family belongs to Lindley's Campanulaceae, and forms a natural order of gamopetalous, calycifloral dicotyledons. By Vaillant it is regarded as a division of plants, comprising the classes *Cyanophyllae*, *Corymbiferae*, and *Cichoraceae*. By Gmelin made a class, comprising the orders *Semiflorescentes*, *Capitatae*, *floribus nudis* and *floribus radiatis*. By Adanson made a family consisting of the sections *Laticae*, *Echinops*, *Cardui*, *Xeranthema*, *Androsace*, *Tanacetum*, *Corymb*, *Jacobaea*, *Calla*, and *Rubentes*. By Linnaeus made the 49th order of plants, comprising the divisions *Capitatae*, *Semiflorescentes*, *Dissectae* (genera: *Corymbium*, *Helianthus*, *Otharrum*, *Calendula*, *Aretotis*, and *Ostospermum*). By Bentham and Hooker regarded as an order of the cohort *Asterales*, characterized by a unicellular ovary with a single erect ovule; seed often exalbuminous; style of the fertile flowers 2-lobed; leaves varied; flowers surrounded by a common involucre, with the limb of the calyx often reduced to a pappus, or sometimes absent altogether. 2. Of Harz, a group of mosses comprising the genera *Stygarium* and *Stilbium*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] 3. See *COMPOSITA*.

COMPOSITE, adj. Ko²m-po'2z'i'2t. See *COMPOUND*.

COMPOSITES, n. pl. Ko²m-po'2z'i'2t. See *COMPOSITE*.

COMPOSITI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²m-po'2z(po'2s)'i'2t-i'e. 1. Of Linnaeus, see *COMPOSITE* (1st def.). [B. 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gastromyci*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COMPOSITIFLORE (Lat.), **COMPOSITIFLORES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Ko²m-po'2z(po'2s)'i'2t-flor-e(a'2-e'2), -ezans. See *COMPOSITE*.

COMPOSITIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m po'2z(po'2s)'i'2t-flor-u's(u's). From *compositus*, compound, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *compositiflore*. Having composite flowers.

COMPOSITION, n. Ko²m-po'2z'i'sh'u'n. Gr., *σύνθεσις*. Lat., *compositio* (from *componere*, to put together). Fr., c. Ger., *Vermischung*, *Vermischung*, *Zusammensetzung*. 1. The act of making up a finished product by the proper arrangement of its component parts, also the product itself. 2. The constitution of a compound substance, with reference to the elementary bodies and intermediate combinations that make it up and their relative quantities, arrangement, etc. 3. A compound.—**Structural c.** See *STRUCTURAL FORMULA*.

COMPOSITUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-po'2z(po'2s)'i'2t-u'm(u'm). See *COMPOUND* (3.).

COMPOSITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-po'2z(po'2s)'i'2t-u's(u's). Fr., *composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzt*. It., *composto*. Sp., *compuesto*. United or combined (said of the organs of a plant, as of the inflorescence, buds, bulbs, etc., and of the flowers of the *Compositae*, whence the family derives its name). [B. 1, 19 (a, 24).]

COMPOUND, adj. Ko²m-pu's-u'nd. Lat. *compositus*. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzt*. It., *composto*. Sp., *compuesto*. 1. Made up of two or more parts or ingredients. 2. Consisting of more than one compartment (said of cysts). 3. See *C. FRACTURE*. 4. Of an inflorescence, consisting of agglomerations of florets surrounded by a c. involucre. [B.] See *CAPITULUM*.

COMPOUND, n. Ko²m-pu's-u'nd. Lat. *compositum*. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *Verbindung*, *Zusammensetzung*. It., *composto*. Sp., *compuesto*. A mixture; in chemistry, a substance whose molecule is made up of two or more dissimilar molecules. [B. 77.]—**Addition c.** Ger., *Zusatzverbindung*, *Zusatzprodukt*. A c. formed from two other bodies by their direct union.—**Aromatic c.** Fr., *composé aromatique*. See under *AROMATIC*.—**Binary c.** A chemical body composed of two elements, or of an element and a compound acting as an element. [B. 116 (a, 24).] See *BINARY*.—**Explosive c.** Fr., *composé explosif*. Ger., *zerplatzende Mischung*. It., *composto esplosivo*. Sp., *composto explosivo*. An expression used in chemistry to describe certain unstable, organic products which are rich in oxygen, and are readily decomposed. [K. 3.]—**Leucine c's.** C's obtained as products of the decomposition of albuminous bodies by putrefaction or by the action of alkalis and strong acids on proteids. [B. 4 (a, 24).] See *LEUCINE*.—**Quaternary c.** A chemical c. composed of four elements. [B.]—**Substitution c.** Ger., *Ersatzverbindung*. A c. formed by the replacement of one or more of the elements of a body by another body or other bodies. [B.]—**Ternary c.** A chemical c. composed of three elements. [B.]

COMPREHENSIO (Lat.), **COMPRESSIO** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²m-pre(pre'2)-he'ns'i'2-o, -pre'ns'i'2-o. Gen., *comprehensionis* (-*prensionis*). From *comprehendere*, to seize. An old term for cataplexy. [A. 322.]

COMPRESS, n. Ko²m-pres. Gr., *σπληνιον*, *σπληνισκος*. Lat., *compressa*. Fr., *compressé*. Ger., *Compresse*, *Bauch*. It., *compressa*. Sp., *compressa*, *cabezal*. A folded piece of lint, cloth, or other material, so arranged as to make pressure on a part. [E.]—**Cribiform c.** Fr., *compressée fenêtrée*. Ger., *durchlöchernde Comresse*. It., *compressa bichneriata*. Sp., *compressa perforata*. A c. pierced with a number of small openings. [E.]—**Doisneau's c.** A c. worn in the perineum and supported around the waist; for making pressure on the seminal ducts. [E.]—**Fenestrated c.** See *Cribiform c.*—**Graduated c.** Fr., *compressée graduée*. Ger., *graduirt Comresse*. A c. made progressively narrower and thicker as it approaches the part to which it is to be applied, for the purpose of concentrating the pressure.—**Pole c.** A mechanical arrangement devised to supersede digital compression in the treat-

CONCARNEAU (Fr.), n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2r}no$. A marine station in the department of the Finistère, on a small island in the bay of La Forêt. [L. 40, 41.]

CONCASSATION, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2s}a'shu^{2n}$. Fr., *concassement*. In pharmacy, the process of reducing a substance to coarse pieces in order to extract its properties. [B. 4, 24.]

CONCATENATE, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}e^{2n}at$. See CATENATE.

CATENATION, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}e^{2n}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *concatinatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verkettung*. The arrangement of vegetable organs in a connected series. [B. 4, 24.]

CONCATENATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}e^{2n}a'shu^{2n}$. From *concatenatus*, crowded together. [A. 318.]

CONCAULESCENCE, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2l}e^{2s}e^{2n}s$. From *con*, together, and *caulis*, a stem. Fusion of the stems of contiguous plants. [a. 24.]

CONCAUSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2l}e^{2s}a'shu^{2n}$. From *con*, together, and *causa*, a cause. Gr., *συναιτία*. Fr., *concausa*. Ger., *mitwirkende Ursache*. It., Sp., *concausa*. A contributory cause. [A. 325.]

CONCAVATION, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *concauatio* (from *concauare*, to hollow out). Fr., c. Anterior gibbosity of the chest. [L. 41, 94.] Cf. *ARCURATION*.

CONCAVE, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}$. Gr., *κοίλος*. Lat., *concauus*. Fr., c. Ger., *ausgehohlet, hohl, vertieft, konvav*. It., *concavo*. Sp., *concavo*. Hollowed out, having the centre more depressed than the edges. [L. 1, 71 (a. 24); L. 109.]

CONCAVIFOLIATE, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}foli^{2}at$. Lat., *concauifolius* (from *concauus*, concave, and *folium*, a leaf). Lat., *concauifolius*. Having concave leaves. [L. 109.]

CONCAVITAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *concauitas*. Gen., *concauitas*. See CONCAVITY. **C. conchularis** (cerebri) [See MENTIS]. The infundibulum of the brain. [L. 3; K.] **C. ossis petrosi** (Mundinus). The cavity of the tympanum. [L. 349.] **C. uteri** (Mundinus). The cavity of the uterus. [L. 449.]

CONCAVITY, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}i^{2}t$. Lat., *concauitas*. Fr., *concavité*. Ger., *Concavität-Auslieferung*. It., *concavità*. Sp., *concauidad*. A hollow.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}o\ ko^{2n}ka^{2v}$. Lat., *concauiconcauus*. Fr., c. c. Ger., *auf beiden Seiten hohl*. It., *concavoconcavo*. Sp., *concavoconcavo*. See BICOCAVE.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}o\ ko^{2n}ka^{2v}$. Lat., *concauiconuexus*. Fr., *concavoconvexe*. Ger., *auf einer Seite hohl, It., concavoconvesso*. Sp., *concavoconvexo*. Having one face concave and the opposite side convex. [A. 301.]

CONCENTRATED, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}at$. Lat., *concentratius*. Fr., *concentré*. Ger., *concentriert*. It., *concentrato*. Sp., *concentrado*. 1. Drawn to a single point or within narrow bounds, the opposite of diffuse. 2. Condensed, made strong in essential ingredients (solutions). [A. 24.]

CONCENTRATION, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *concentratio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verstärkung, Verdichtung*. It., *concentrazione*. Sp., *concentración*. 1. The process of increasing the amount of a dissolved substance relatively to the liquid without adding more of the substance; effected by evaporation, by distillation, or by freezing out the water in the solution. 2. A gathering together of anything that is diffused. [B.] [B. 2 (a. 24).] — **C. du poulx** (Fr.). A contracted state of the pulse. [L. 41, 109.]

CONCENTRATOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *concentrator*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verstärker*. An apparatus for effecting concentration. — **Light-c.** A metallic chimney with a bull's-eye lens in one part through which the light passes. [E.]

CONCENTRIC, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *concentricus*. Fr., *concentrique*. Ger., *concentrisch, konzentrisch*. It., *concentrico*. Sp., *concentrico*. Having a common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *conceptaculum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Behälter*. A receptacle; a term applied to a vegetable follicle by Desvoux; to the pericarp by Bungius and Mehuens, and to the cell of the pericarp by Cæsalpinus; now generally confined to the small spherical sac on the surface of the fronds of *Thallophyta*, containing the antheridia and oogonia. They appear in large numbers and densely crowded on the ends of the forked branches or of their lateral shoots. They are not formed in the tissue, but are depressions on its surface, which are walled in by the surrounding tissue, and which pour forth their contents by a small opening (the ostiole). [B. 19, 77, 121 (a. 24).]

CONCEPTACULAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Pertaining to a conceptacle. [a. 24.]

CONCEPTACULIFEROUS, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *conceptaculiferus* (from *conceptaculum*, a conceptacle, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *conceptaculifère*. Furnished with conceptacles. [a. 14.]

CONCEPTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. See VESICULE seminales.

CONCEPTION, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *conceptio* (1st def.). *conceptus* (2d def.). Fr., c. [O Fr., *conception*.] Ger., *C. Empfängnis*. It., *concezione*. Sp., *concepción*. 1. The act of conceiving, of becoming pregnant. 2. The thing conceived, an ovum. — **C. fähigkeit** (Ger.). The capability of conceiving. — **C. frei** (Ger.). Unimpregnated. [L. 332.] — **C. termin** (Ger.). The completion of the act of c. [A. 108.] — **C. unfähigkeit** (Ger.). Sterility in the female. — **False c.** Fr., *faux germe, fausse c.* Ger., *falsches Empfängnis*. It., *concezione falsa*. Sp., *concepción falsa*. Of Montgomery, a blighted ovum in which the liquor album has been absorbed, the fetus has disappeared, and nothing is left but the

remains of the umbilical cord. — **A. 15.** **Imperative c.** In psychiatry, a general term for a class of ideas which manifest themselves to the minds of lunatics, and which even to them may appear absurd or improper, but which can not be driven out, and may explode into the most violent action. [B. 36.] **Intermediate c.** A term applied by J. Arthur C. Lamez, June 24, 1888, p. 157, to what he supposed to be a case of c. occurring about five months after a previous c. and eight weeks before delivery.

CONCEPTUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. See CONCEPTION (2d def.).

CONCEVEIBA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}e^{2n}ba$. Fr., *conceveiba*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, of the tribe *Crotonæ*, indigenous to Brazil and Africa. 2. The *Alchornea* of Aublet. [B. 42, 121 (a. 24).]

CONCEVEMENT (O Fr.), n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2v}e^{2n}ment$. See CONCEPTION.

CONCHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Gr., *κογχή*. Fr., *conque*. Ger., *Muschel, Schale*. It., *conca*. Sp., *concha*. 1. A shell of a mollusc; a sea shell; in the pl., *concha*, of such, the thickened cell wall of *Algæ*. 2. A shellful; a liquid measure used by the Athenians, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3. Anything shaped like a shell, e. g., any shell-like cavity in the body, such as the hollow of the ear [see *C. auricula*], the concavity made by the middle turbinated bone or that of the vulva. 4. An agaric shaped like a shell. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

Aqua concharum. Ger., *Auster-schalenwasser*. Lime-water made from oyster shell lime. [B. 18.] — **C. auricula**. Fr., *conque de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Muschelohr*. The depression of the external ear between the anthelix, the tragus, and the antitragus. [L. 332.] — **C. auris**. 1. See *C. auricula*. 2. Of Bentham, see *CONCHILEA*.

C. auris externa (Eustachius). The external auditory canal and the cavity of the external ear. [L. 349.] — **C. auris interna** (Eustachius). 1. The cavity of the tympanum. 2. See *CONCHILEA*. [L. 349.] — **C. cerebri**. Ger., *Hirnschale*. See INFUNDIBULUM.

Concha citrata. An old official name for an impure calcium citrate prepared from oyster-shells. [B. 88, 119.] — **C. cranii**. See CALVARIA. — **C. cytherea**. See *CONCHA CYTHÆA*.

C. des Osres (Ger.). See *C. auricula*. — **C. encephali**. The pituitary body. [L. 7.] — **C. erythraea**. See *CONCHA ERYTHRAEA*. — **C. ethmoidalis inferior**. See *Middle spongy bone*. — **C. ethmoidalis superior**. See *Superior spongy bone*. — **C. genui**. See *PATELLA*.

— **C. inferior**. See *Inferior spongy bone*. — **C. interna**. See *Tympanic cavity*. — **C. labyrinthi**. See *COCHLEA*. — **C. magna**. Of Galen, the acetabulum. [L. 104.] — **Conchæ marinæ præparatæ**. Powdered sea-shells, consisting largely of calcium carbonate, and used in medicine as such. — **C. media**. See *Middle turbinated bone*. — **C. minor**. A liquid measure among the Athenians which contained $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. [L. 104.] — **C. morgagniana**. See *Superior turbinated bone*. — **C. muliebris**. See *VULVA*.

Conchæ multivalves. See *TUBICOLA*. — **C. narium inferior**. See *Inferior turbinated bone*. — **C. narium media**. See *Middle turbinated bone*. — **C. narium superior**. See *Superior turbinated bone*. — **C. oculi**. The orbit. [L. 349.] — **C. of the ear**. See *C. auricula*. — **Conchæ ostræarum**. Oyster-shells. [B. 119.] — **Conchæ plurivalves**. See *TUBICOLA*. — **C. porcellana**. See *CONCHA VENERIS*. — **Conchæ præparatæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *TESTA præparata*. [B. 48, 95 (a. 21).] — **C. santoriniana**. An occasional osseous nodule lying above the superior turbinated bone. It is normal in many mammals; in man it is more often found in negroes. [L. 31, 332.] — **Conchæ sphenoidales**. See *CORNUA sphenoidalia*. — **Conchæ sphenoidales anteriores**. See *CORNUA sphenoidalia accessoria*. — **C. superior**. See *Superior turbinated bone*. — **Conchæ turbinatæ**. The turbinated bones. [L. 332.] — **C. veneræ**. See *CONCHA VENERIS*. A species of shell-fish used by the ancients as food, thought to be an aphrodisiac and diuretic. [L. 94 (a. 21).] — **Concharum antifebrile**. Of the Bat. Ph., a preparation made by macerating mussel-shells in vinegar for 24 hours, adding a spoonful of carduus-water during the process of drying, and then reducing to a powder. [L. 94 (a. 21).]

CONCHACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. A family of the *Dinomyaria*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 74 (L.).]

CONCHÆ [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Fr., *conques*. A family of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L. 180.]

CONCHELLA (Port.), n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CONCHES (Fr.), n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. A place near Evreux, France, where there are ferruginous mineral springs. [L. 49, 105.]

CONCHI (Fr.), n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. An old name for a variety of cinnamon. [a. 24.]

CONCHIAL, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Pertaining to the concha of the ear. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1880, p. 7 (L.).]

CONCHICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. From *concha*, a shell, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *conchicole*. Living in or upon a bivalve shell. [L. 41.]

CONCHIFER, n. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Fr., *conchifère*. Sp., *conchifero*. An individual of the conchifera. [L. 56.]

CONCHIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Fr., *conchifères*. See *LAMELLIBRANCHIATA*. — **C. lamellipedes**. See *PHYLLOPODA*.

CONCHIFÈRES (Fr.), n. n. pl. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. See *CONCHIFERA*. — **C. brachiopodes** [Lamarck]. See *BRACHIOPODA*. — **C. dimyaria lamellipedes**. See *PHYLLOPODA*. — **C. monomyaria**. See *MONOMYARIA*.

CONCHIFEROUS, adj. $Ko^{2n}ka^{2t}rat^{2}a'shu^{2n}$. Lat., *conchiferus* (from *concha*, a shell, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *conchifère*. Ger., *schaltragend*. Provided with a shell, belonging to the *Conchifera*.

CONCHIFORM, adj. Ko²n²k²i²fo²rm. Lat., *conchiformis*, *conchiformis* (from *concha*, a shell, and *forma*, form). Fr., *conchiforme*. Ger., *muschelförmig*. Shaped like a shell, or like one valve of a bivalve shell. [B. 19 (a, 24); L. 41.]

CONCHILIE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²shel-y'. An old term for kermes of *Quercus coccifera* of Linnaeus. [B. 127, 173 (a, 24).]

CONCHINAMINE (Hesse), n. Ko²n²k²i²n²a²m²en. Ger., *Conchinamin*. It., *conchinamin*. See QUINIDAMINE.

CONCHININE (Hesse), n. Ko²n²k²i²n²en. Ger., *Conchinin*. See QUINIDINE.

CONCHOLIN, n. Ko²n²k²i²o²l²i²n. From *concha*, a shell. Fr., *concholine*. Ger., C. An organic substance found in the shells of molluscs, closely resembling keratin. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²i²o²u²t²is. Gen., *conchat ois*. For deriv., see CONCHA and *itis*. Fr., *conchite*. Inflammation of the concha of the ear. [A. 250.]

CONCHILUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²i²u²m (u²m). See HAKEA, C. *corniculatum* (Hortul.), C. *cornutum* (Gartner), C. *sphaeroidum* (Smith). The *Hakea gibbosa*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] C. *teretifolium* (Gartner). The *Hakea clavata* of Labillardiere. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CONCHO-ANTHÉLICIEN (Fr.), **CONCHO-ANTHÉLIX** (Fr.), n's. Ko²n²k²o²a²n²thél²es²a²n²th²ex. See ANTITRAGUS.

CONCHOID, CONCHOIDAL, adj's. Ko²n²k²o²id, ko²n²k²o²id². Lat., *conchoides* from *κόγχη*, a shell, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *conchoïde*. Ger., *muschelig*. Like a shell. [L. 41.]

CONCHOLOGY, n. Ko²n²k²o²l²o²gi². Lat., *conchologia*, *conchologia* from *κόγχη*, a shell, or *κόγχηλον*, a small shell, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *conchologie*, *conchyliologie*. Ger., *Muschelkunde*, *Conchyliologie*. It., *conchilogia*. Sp., *conquiliologia*. The science of shells. [L. 56.]

CONCHOPHOROUS, adj. Ko²n²k²o²ph²o²r²u²s. Lat., *conchophorus* from *κόγχη*, a shell, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *conchophore*. Having a bivalve shell. [L. 109.]

CONCHOSCOPE, n. Ko²n²k²o²skop. From *κόγχη* (see CONCHA), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., c. Ger., *Conchoskop*. A tube with a metallic mirror at one end, for introduction through the middle nasal fossa, for inspecting the anterior and middle portions of the nasal cavity. [A. 326.]

CONCHOZOA (Oken) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n²k²o²ch²o²zo²a. From *κόγχη* (see CONCHA) and *ζῷον*, an animal. The *Mollusca* together with the *Brachipoda*. [L.]

CONCHOOID, adj. Ko²n²k²o²o²id. From *κόγχη* (see CONCHA) and *ζῷον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Conchocum*. [L.]

CONCHULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²u²la. Gr., *κογχύλα*. A bivalve shell; also a small shell.—**Conchule oculorum**. The orbits. [L. 349.]

CONCHA (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²a. 1. See CONCHA. 2. See CRANIUM.—**C. oculi**. The orbit. [F.]

CONCHYLÉE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²k²o²ch²é. See CONCHYLIOPHOROUS.

CONCHYLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²i²fer². From *κόγχηλον*, a little shell, and *φέρειν*, to bear. Fr., *conchyliifère*. See CONCHYLIOPHOROUS.

CONCHYLIN, n. Ko²n²k²i²l²i²n. See CONCHOLIN.

CONCHYLIOIDES (Lat.), **CONCHYLIOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²i²o²id²es. Gr., *κογχυλίοειδης*. Fr., *conchyliotide*. See CONCHOID.

CONCHYLOLOGY, n. Ko²n²k²o²ch²o²l²o²gi². See CONCHOLOGY.

CONCHYLIOPHOROUS, adj. Ko²n²k²o²ph²o²r²u²s. From *κογχύλιον*, a little shell, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *conchyliophore*. Surrounded with the débris of shells or with entire shells (said of molluscs). [L. 180.]

CONCHYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n²k²o²n²ch²i²u²m (u²m). Gr., *κογχύλιον* (dim. of *κόγχη*), a bivalve shell. 1. The shell of a mollusc. 2. The *Strombus lentiginosus*. [B. 180; L. 121.] **Conchylia fossilia**. Fossil shells; formerly considered lithotropic. [L. 104.]

CONCHYOLIN, n. Ko²n²k²i²o²l²i²n. See CONCHOLIN.

CONCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²si²h²i²ci²ent²ia. From *concidere*, to fall to the ground. See COLLAPSE.

CONCILIVM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n²si²l²i²ci²l²i²um (u²m). From *concilium*, to be hot. 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 Of Pliny, the *Jussione*, so called because it was thought to be aphrodisiac. [A. 318; B. 114 (a, 24).]

CONCINATION, n. Ko²n²si²ci²ent²a²shu²n. See INCINATION.

CONCINNE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n²si²ci²ent²a²shu²n. See CALY ANTHEE.

CONCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²si²ci²ent²a²shu²n. From *concidere*, to cut up. Ger., *Zerschneiden*. A cutting into pieces. [L. 81.]

CONCISUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n²si²ci²ent²a²shu²n. Ger., *zerschnitten*. Cut into pieces. [L. 81.]

CONCOAGULATE, adj. Ko²n²ko²a²g²u²at. Curdled, crystallized. a. 24.]

CONCOAGULATION, n. Ko²n²ko²a²g²u²at²shu²n. Lat., *concoagulatio*. The coagulation, concretion, or crystallization of different salts together from a solution in the same menstruum. [a. 24.]

CONCOCTED, adj. Ko²n²ko²kt²ed. Digested, elaborated, perfected (formerly said of food and of the animal juices).

CONCOCTION, n. Ko²n²ko²kt²shu²n. Lat., *concoctio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Kochung*, *Verdauung*. 1. See COCTION. 2. An obsolete term for the resolution of a fever or other morbid process. [B. 117.]

CONCOLORATE, CONCOLOROUS, adj's. Ko²n²ku²l²u²r²at². Lat., *concolor*, *concoloratus*. Fr., *concolore*. Ger., *gleichfarbig*. Of the same color or of uniform color. [B. 19, 114, 121 (a, 24); L. 81.]

CONCOMBRE (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. Ko²n²ko²mb²r. The genus *Cucumis*, especially the *Cucumis sativus*. [B. 81, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Cold-cream de c.** Cold cream of cucumber: made by melting together 500 parts each of oil of sweet almonds, balsamum viride, and cucumber-juice, 28 each of white wax and spermaceti, and 56 of spirit of cucumber. [L. 87 (a, 21).] C. à *cornichon*. The *Cucumis sativus minor*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. à *épine*. The *Cucumis anguria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *amer*. The *Cucumis colocynthis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. à *angles aigus*, C. à *noyau*. The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *arada*. The *Cucumis anguria*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *aux ânes*. The *Momordica elaterium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *blanc de Bonneuil*. A species specially used by perfumers for making pomatum. [L. 41.]—C. *coliquante*. See CITRULLUS *colocynthis*.—C. *commun*. The *Cucumis sativus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *commun massue d'Heracles*. The *Cucumis sativus clava Herculis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *commun petit*. The *Cucumis sativus minor*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *cultivé*. The *Cucumis sativus*.—C. d'*Amérique*. The *Cucumis anguria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. d'*âne*. The *Momordica elaterium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—C. d'*Arabie*. The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. d'*Carême*. A variety of the gourd. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—C. d'*Égypte*. 1. The *Cucumis chato*. 2. A species of *Momordica*. [B. 173 (a, 24); L. 41.]—C. *délicieux*. The *Cucumis deliciosus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—C. *de mer*. An echinoderm having a long body resembling a cucumber. [L. 109.]—C. d'*Perse*. The *Cucumis dudaim*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—C. d'*Russie*. Syn.: *melon de Moscovie*. The *Cucurbita citrullus* of Linnaeus. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. d'*des prophètes*. The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. d'*hiver*. 1. Probably the winter melon of Bokhara, a variety of the *Cucumis dudaim*. 2. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *maltensis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. d'*Canada*. The *Sycos angulosa*. [L. 41.]—C. *marron*. The *Cucumis anguria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *melon*. The *Cucumis melo* of Linnaeus. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *melon de Malte*. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *maltensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *melon réticulé*. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *reticulatus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *melon sucré*. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *saccharinus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *melon vert*. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *viridis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *metulifère*. The *Cucumis metuliferus*. [L. 41.]—C. *ordinaire*. See *Cucumis sativus*.—C. *papongé* (ou *papongé*). The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—C. *purgatif*. The *Momordica elaterium*. [a. 22.]—C. *rétilulé*. See C. *melon réticulé*.—C. *sauvage* (Fr. Cod.). 1. In Guiana, the *Melothria pendula*. 2. The *Momordica elaterium*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. (s)emence (Fr. Cod.). The seed of *Cucumis sativus*. [B. 95.]—C. *serpent*. The *Cucumis flexuosus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**Extrait de fruit de c.** See ELATERIUM.

Lait de c. A preparation containing 115 grammes of shelled sweet almonds, 0.56 centilitre of cucumber-juice, 236 grammes of 60-per-cent alcohol, and 7 grammes each of balsamum viride, wax, and Castile soap. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**Pommade aux c's** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *pomatum de succo cucumeris sativi*. 1. Cucumber pomade; made by melting together 500 parts of hog's lard and 300 parts of veal grease, adding 1 part of balsam of tolu, previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and then 5 parts of rose-water, decanting, adding 200 parts of cucumber-juice, stirring constantly for 4 hours, allowing the mixture to settle, adding 200 parts more of cucumber-juice, melting in a water-bath, allowing to settle, removing the scum, and pouring the pomade into pots. 2. Of Piesse and O'Reviel, a preparation made by melting 6 parts of benzoin and 2 parts of spermaceti, stirring constantly till nearly cold, and adding slowly 1 part of essence of cucumber. [B. 38, 113 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de racine de c.** Powder of cucumber-root. According to Pliny, it was anciently thought to cure the itch, pruritus, and mumps; to reduce certain tumors, and to give scars a natural color; it was also used, boiled in vinegar, as a resolvent in oedema. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**Suc de c.** (Fr. Cod.). The juice of cucumbers, extracted by pressure and heated sufficiently to coagulate the albumin it contains. Extensively employed by perfumers. [L. 41.]—**Suc de feuille de c.** Juice of cucumber leaf. It has been injected into the auditory canal to alleviate deafness. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**Vinaigre de c.** Cucumber vinegar: made by macerating for 15 days 1 part of cucumber-juice and 2 parts of strong vinegar, and then filtering. [L. 87 (a, 21).]

CONCOMITANCE, n. Ko²n²ko²m²i²t²a²ns. Fr., c. The state of being concomitant. [A. 385.]

CONCOMITANT, adj. Ko²n²ko²m²i²t²a²nt. Lat., *concomitans* (from *concomitari*, to accompany). Fr., c. Ger., *concomitierend*, *begleitend*. It., Sp., *concomitante*. Accompanying, occurring at the same time (said of accessory symptoms). [A. 301.] See also C. STRABISMUS.

CONCON, n. An undetermined plant of New Guinea. Boiled in oil, it is employed by the natives against cutaneous parasites. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONCREMATION, n. Ko²n²kre²m²a²shu²n. Lat., *concrematio* (from *concremare*, to burn up). Calcination. [L. 104.]

CONCREMENT, n. Ko²n²kre²m²a²nt. Lat., *concrementum* (from *concrecere*, to grow together). Fr., *concrétion*. Ger., C. A mass formed by concretion.—**Cbildung** (Ger.). See CONCRETION (part def.).—**Gallenc** (Ger.). A biliary calculus.—**Harnc** (Ger.). A urinary calculus.—**Kalkc** (Ger.). See CHALKY CALCULUS.—**Steiniges C** (Ger.). See CALCULUS.

CONCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Koʻn-kreʻmkrumʻeʻnt*. *concrementum*. See **CONCREMENT**. *Concrementa* Astac. See **ASTACUS**. *C. articulorum mobile*. A foreign body in a joint [L. 15]. *C. canerorum*. See **ASTACUS**.

CONCRESCENCE, n. *Koʻn-kresʻeʻns*. Lat., *concrecentia* Fr., c. See **CONCRESCENT** (1st def.).

CONCRESCIBLE, adj. *Koʻn-kresʻiʻbʻl*. From *concrecere*, to grow together. Fr., c. Capable of hardening without coagulating, capable of forming a concretum. [A. 102, 301.]

CONCRETE, adj. *Koʻn-kretʻ*. Lat., *concretus* (from *concrecere*, to grow together). Fr., *concret*. Ger., *verdichtet*. It., *concreto*. In botany, united or consolidated into a mass (and of organs and also of the juices or sap of plants when solidified, as in the manna of the *Oleas*, etc.); in pharmacy, solidified (and of oils that thicken from oxidation or exposure to the air); in chemistry, solid in contradistinction to liquid. [B. 2, 5, 121 a, 24.]

CONCRETION (Lat.), n. f. *Koʻn-kreʻkraʻshʻiʻtʻiʻo*. Gen., *concretionis*. See **CONCRETION**. *C. alvina*. See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**. *C. digitorum*. Fr., *concretion des doigts*. Adherence of the fingers together. [L. 41, 135.] *C. intestinalis*. See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**. *C. lingue*. Tongue tie. [E.] *C. palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi*. See **SYMPLEPHARON**. *C. pericardii*. Adhesions, more or less complete, between two layers of the pericardium, resulting from inflammatory processes in the pericardial layers. [Strumpell a, 25.]

CONCRETION, n. *Koʻn-kreʻshʻuʻn*. Lat., *concretio*. Gr., *συνκρῆσις*. Fr., *concretion*. Ger., *Verwachsung* (1st def.). *Concretum* (2d def.). It., *concrezione*. Sp., *concrecion*. 1. A growing together of separate parts, also the formation of a concretum. 2. A concretum; in botany, mineral deposited in the tissue of plants, generally in the crystalline form. [B. 121 a, 24; L. 200.] *Alvino c.* See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**.—*Animal c's*. Deposits in the body destitute of organic structure, and found in the various secretions—salivary, urinary, biliary, etc.—and in different organs, such as the stomach, intestines, lacrimal ducts, nose, sebaceous glands, brain, heart, veins, lungs, etc. They generally have a base of animal matter fibrin with deposits of calcium carbonate and phosphate, and ammonio-magnesian phosphate and carbonate. [B. 2 a, 24.] *Arthritic c.* See **ARTHRITIC CALCULUS**.—*Biliary c.* See **BILIARY CALCULUS**. *Calcareous c.* See **CHALKY CALCULUS**. *Cardiac c.* See **CARDIAC CALCULUS**.—*Cartilaginous c's of the corpora cavernosa*. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—*Cretaceous c.* See **CHALKY CALCULUS**.—*Fibrinous c.* See **CARDIAC CALCULUS**. *Fibrous c.* See **CHALKY CALCULUS**.—*Fibro-plastic c's of the corpora cavernosa*. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.] *Gouty c.* See **ARTHRITIC CALCULUS**.—*Oseous or Plastic c's of the corpora cavernosa*. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.] *Polypoid c.* See **CARDIAC CALCULUS**.—*Tophaceous c.* See **ARTHRITIC CALCULUS**.

CONCUBITUS (Pliny) (Lat.), n. m. *Koʻn-kreʻshʻuʻn*. From *concubare*, to lie together. Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Ger., *Zusammenliegen*, *Beischlaf*. It., *coito*. Sp., *coito*. Sexual intercourse.

CONCURRENZ (Ger.), n. *Koʻn-kur-reʻntzʻ*. The struggle of various micro-organisms for the possession of a given nutritive field. [A. 396.]

CONCURSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Koʻn-kurʻsʻkuʻrsʻuʻsʻuʻs*. From *currere*, to run together. Fr., *concours*. Ger., *Zusammentreffen*. It., *concorso*. Sp., *concurso*. See **ANASTOMOSIS** and **SYNDROME**.

CONCUSSION, n. *Koʻn-kurʻshʻuʻn*. Lat., *concussio* (from *concute*, to shake). Fr., *commotion*. Ger., *Erschütterung*. It., *commozione*. Sp., *concusión*. A shaking, a shock, the condition caused by being shaken.—*C. of the brain*. Lat., *concussio* (seu *commotio*) *cerebri*. Fr., *commotion du cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung*. It., *commozione cerebrale*. Sp., *concusión del cerebro*. A jarring of the brain substance without laceration of its tissue or with only microscopic laceration. It is characterized by partial or complete loss of consciousness with feebleness of the pulse, coldness of the extremities, pallor, and dilatation of the pupils, followed by vomiting, moaning, jactitation, and somnolence with warmth of the skin, a full, relaxed pulse, sometimes irregular, and contraction of the pupils; the whole usually ending in gradual recovery. [J. Hutchinson (A. 364).]—*C. of the spinal cord*. Fr., *commotion de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rückenmarkerschütterung*. A condition of the spinal cord produced by violent shock, such as may be caused by falling from a height, by a severe blow upon the back, or by a railway collision or similar accident. As complications, small extravasations of blood into the substance of the cord, or rupture of nerve tissue may exist, also hemorrhage from the spinal meninges and subacute spinal meningitis caused by the initial injury. Paraplegia does not usually supervene. Paresis of one or more limbs, nausea, vomiting, a quick intermittent or irregular pulse, choreic twitchings, and general prostration may severally or collectively occur. The temperature, lowered after the accident, will subsequently be found above the normal. Evidences of impaired digestion and assimilation are palpable. The effect upon the sphincters is variable. The degree and duration of general restlessness and nervous insomnia, as well as of the paralysis, depend upon the severity of the shock. [a, 25.]

CONCUSSOR (Lat.), n. m. *Koʻn-kurʻsʻkuʻrsʻuʻsʻuʻs*. Gen., *concussoris*. An instrument or apparatus for administering regulated blows upon a part (e. g., over paralyzed muscles). Such an apparatus, invented by H. Ewer, bears a general resemblance to the dental engine. [Illustr. *Mittsch. d. ärztl. Polytechn.*, Apr. 1888, p. 80.]

CONCUITIENS (Lat.), adj. *Koʻn-kurʻshʻiʻtʻiʻeʻnzʻans*. Shaking; as a n. a muscle that shakes a part. Caput c. of Douglas, the intertransversales colli muscles, regarded as one muscle. [L. 33.]

CONDAMINEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Koʻn-daʻmʻdaʻmʻ-iʻnʻeʻaʻnʻ*. Fr., *condaminee*. Of De Candolle, a genus of Rubiaceae trees distinguished from the *Cinchona* by its fleshy corolla, the conical shape of the capsule, and the absence of wings upon the seeds. [B. 121 a, 24.] *C. corymbosa*. De Candolle. A species growing in Peru and Colombia, the bitter and glutinous bark of which is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and sometimes mixed with the latter. It differs, however, in taste, and in having a white color on the inner side. [B. 180 a, 24.] *C. tinctoria*. De Candolle. A South American tree furnishing a light-red bark which in internal structure much resembles cinchona-bark, and the rind of which is used on the Orinoco and elsewhere for dyeing red. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] See *Cinchona tinctoria*. *C. utilis*. Boiss. The *Elavaga utilis* of Weddell. [B. 283.] *C. vera*. A variety of *Cinchona c.* [B. 5 a, 24.]

CONDAMINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koʻn-daʻmʻdaʻmʻ-iʻnʻeʻaʻnʻ*. (aʻ-eʻ). Fr., *condaminées*. A tribe of the Rubiaceae, comprising *Eucandaminea*, *Portlandia*, and *Pinckneya*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONDANG (Malay), n. The *Ficus benghalensis*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONDANG-WARIE, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONDE, n. A native name for the fruit of a Congo palm. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONDENSABILITY, n. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻbʻiʻlʻiʻtʻiʻzʻ*. Fr., *condensabilité*. Ger., *Verdichtbarkeit*. It., *condensabilità*. Sp., *condensabilidad*. Capacity for undergoing condensation. [B.]

CONDENSABLE, adj. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻbʻlʻ*. Fr., c. Ger., *verdichtbar*. It., *condensabile*. Sp., c. Capable of undergoing condensation. [B.]

CONDENSANT (Fr.), adj. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻnʻ*. Lat., *condensans*. Condensing (formerly said of remedies thought capable of condensing the humors). [L. 41.]

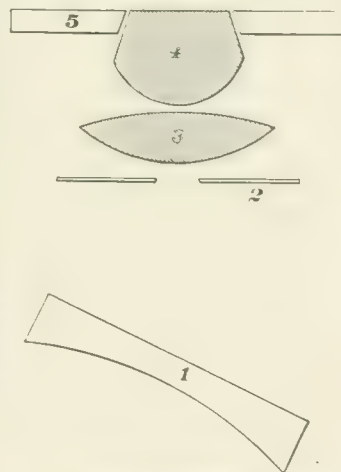
CONDENSATEUR (Fr.), n. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻnʻ*. See **CONDENSER**.

CONDENSATION, n. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻshʻuʻn*. Lat., *condensatio* (from *condensare*, to thicken). Fr., c. Ger., *Verdichtung*. C. It., *condensazione*. Sp., *condensación*. 1. The act or process of reducing to another and more compact form the bulk of a body without altering its mass. The term is often restricted in chemistry to the passage of gas or vapor into a liquid or a solid state. [B. 2 (a, 24).] 2. The successive direct union of the molecules of a chemical compound with themselves, once or several times, resulting in the formation of polymers. [A. 385.] 3. The formation of a pencil of parallel or convergent rays of light from divergent rays by means of a lens or mirror. 4. In pathology, the solidification of a spongy structure, like that of the lung (see **CARNIFICATION** and **HEPATIZATION**).

CONDENSATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻtʻorʻ*; in Eng., *koʻn-deʻnsʻaʻtʻorʻ*. Gen., *condensatoris*. See **CONDENSER**.

CONDENSED, adj. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻdʻ*. Fr., *condensé*. Ger., *zusammengedrängt*, *verdichtet*. It., *condensato*. Sp., *condensado*. In a state of condensation.

CONDENSER, n. *Koʻn-deʻnsʻuʻr*. Lat., *condensator*. Fr., *condensateur*. Ger., *Verdichter*. It., *condensatore*. Sp., *condensador*. An apparatus for effecting condensation of vapor, light, etc.; of Volta, an electrical accumulator. [L. 30, 41, 44.]—*Abbé's c.* A light-c. which consists of a substage mirror, a diaphragm, and a system of lenses so arranged that the whole apparatus may be raised and lowered in order to alter the focus. In the diagram, 1 represents the mirror. This has a plane and a convex surface. The latter is only to be used with low-power objectives; 2 represents the diaphragm, which is either of the "iris" form or so made that apertures of various sizes may be used; 3 and 4 are the lenses. These are so ground that when a small diaphragm is used parallel rays will be brought to a focus at a short distance about the upper lens. When, however, no diaphragm is used, the rays are refracted so that the object is illuminated from all sides. All of the image which is produced by shadow is thus obliterated. Those parts, however, which are colored still show, for the color-image and the form-image are different. The most important use of the c. is this obliteration of the form-image, since it makes possible the discovery of stained objects which would otherwise be hidden by the structures about them. [a, 28.]—*Achromatic c.* An achromatic lens attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays from the mirror on the object under examination. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—*Bartlett's c.* A combination of a glass retort with a water-jacket, tube, or canister as a c. It is a Liebig's c. applied directly to the neck of a retort. [a, 24.]—*Borda y Barcell's c.* A c. consisting



of a light metallic box or cylinder 18 inches high by 7 in diameter, condensation being effected in the usual manner by supplying the outer vessel with a constant stream of cold water, which enters and escapes by suitable pipes. [a, 21.] **Bull's-eye c.** A plano-convex or a bi-convex lens attached to a microscope to aid, by concentrating the light, in illuminating an opaque object under examination. [a, 21.] **Electrical c.** An instrument for the accumulation or storing of electricity by its conduction from a non-insulated surface to an insulated one as in the Leyden jar. If a circular brass plate, covered on its lower surface with copal varnish and insulated by a glass handle, is laid on another brass plate connected with a feeble battery, the upper plate, by induction, becomes an electrical c. and accumulates all the electricity the lower one receives. [B, 158 a, 24.] **Lieberkühn's c.** Also called a Lieberkühn. A concave mirror attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays upon an opaque object. [B, 7.] **Liebig's c.** An attachment to a retort by which the distillate is cooled and condensed before passing into the receiver. The glass tube through which the distillate passes is covered throughout its length by a larger tube, generally of metal, and a current of water is made to flow constantly in the space intervening between the two tubes. [B, 14 a, 21.] **Remington's c.** A c. furnished with 7 tubes of 1 inch diameter and 32 inches long, surrounded by a cylinder 5 inches in diameter and 24 inches long. A stout tube at the bottom is connected by rubber tubing with the hydrant, and a similar tube conveys the heated water into the sink. The ends of the condensing tubes are drawn together and tapered. An iron stand is adjusted by a V support, and secures the apparatus at any required angle. [a, 21.] **Rice's c.** A c. that consists of a tolerably heavy copper vessel of about 10 gallons capacity, with a round bottom and closed top, having short inch-tubes projecting from both; one of the tubes supplying the cold water and the other carrying it off. [a, 24.] **Squibb's c.** A c. on the principle of Liebig's, but upright and having the vapor tube doubled in the form of a V, in order to economize space in the use of the apparatus. [B, 14 a, 21.]

CONDENSING, adj. Ko²n d²o²n² i² n² g. Fr., *condensateur*, *condensant*. Ger., *verdichtend*. Causing condensation.

CONDOR, n. Ar. *Kondour*. Insect. In Bengal, the resin obtained from the *Bassella thoritica* of Roxburgh (which is supposed to be the olibanum or frankincense of the ancients), called by the natives *Kondooroo*, *Glonchurus*, or *Cundua*, of which probably c. is a corruption. [B, 172 a, 24.]

CONDILLAC (Fr.), n. Ko²n d²il² a²l² y² a² k. A place in the department of Drôme, France, where there are alkaline springs. [L, 88.]

CONDIMENT, n. Ko²n d²i² m² e² n² t. Gr., *ῥόδσμα*, *ἄρτυμα*. Lat., *condimentum* from *condere*, to season. Fr., *c. assaisonnement*. Ger., *Wurze*, *Geurze*. It, Sp., *condimento*. A stimulating substance used to improve the flavor of food. C's proper usually contain no nutritive material. [K.]

CONDISI (It.), n. Kon-d²is². A corruption of Ar. *kondour*. Gr., *στρούλιον*. 1. The *Gypsophila struthium* of Dioscorides. 2. The *Veratrum album* of Linnaeus. [B, 121, 180 a, 24.]

CONDIT (Fr.), n. Ko²n d²i² t. See *CONDIT*.

CONDITIPES (Lat.), n. adj. Ko²n d²i² t² i² p² e² z² p² a² s. From *conditus*, a store-house and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *conditipède*. Capable of concealing the feet and of the *Brachyura*. [L, 41, 180.]

CONDITORWAAREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ko²n d²e² t² o² r² v² a² r² e² n. See *CONDITORERY*.

CONDITUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n d²i² t² u² m² t² u² m². From *condire*, to spice. 1. A medicinal preparation made into the form of an electuary. By the old writers the term was applied especially to preserved fruits and is still used in that sense. *q. cortex limonis conditus*, or enriched lemon peel. [B, 121 a, 24.] 2. *Utrum* understood of Pliny, wine flavored with honey and pepper. [A, 318.] **C. ad vermes**. See *Electuarium ad vermes*. **C. catechucium**. Fr., *confectum piperaceum, electuarium de catechu composé*. A preparation containing 18 parts of catechu, 32 parts each of tormentilla-root, nutmeg, and incense, 1 part of opium, 24 parts of syrup of orange (Genev. Ph., 1780), 54 parts of catechu, 18 parts of kino, 16 parts each of nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 part of opium dissolved in wine, and 132 parts of syrup of roses thoroughly boiled. [B, 119 a, 21.]

CONDITURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n d²i² t² u² r² a² u² r² a² n² s. Ger., *Essenchen*, *Kondursamen*. A preserving, seasoning, flavoring. [a, 21.] **C. cadaverum**. The embalming of the dead. [a, 21.]

CONDITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n d²i² t² u² s² t² u² s. Ger., *einge-macht*. Preserved, pickled, embalmed; made savory or fragrant; seasoned, speed. [a, 21.] As a n. m., see *CONDITUM*.

CONDOM, n. Ko²n d²o² m. A corruption of *Condon*, the name of the inventor. Lat., *pustulocaputium*. Fr., *c. baudouin*, *capote anglaise*. Ger., *C. It.*, *c. Sp.*, *condon*. A thin bag (formerly consisting of the prepared epiderm of the sheep, or made of gold beaters' skin, now made of rubber) to be worn as a covering for the penis during coitus, to prevent impregnation or infection. [A, 391, E.]

CONDONDOUNG (Malay), n. The *Spondias amara* of Lamarek. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CONDOR, n. The *Benicasa cerifera*.

CONDORI (Fr.), n. Ko²n d²o² ri. The *Adenanthera pavonina* [B, 121 a, 21.] **C. glabre**. Syn. *Crota de pavon*. The *Adenanthera pavonina* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 a, 24.] **C. noire**. The *Adenanthera talavata* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 a, 24.]

CONDOUBLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n d²u² b² l² e. See *CONDUPPLICATE*.

CONDRIILA (Lat.), **CONDRIILLON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ko²n d²ri² l² l² a. Fr., *condrie*, *condrieille*. 1. The gum-resin of *Myrsine guianensis*. 2. Of Pliny, Spanish succory. 3. See *CONDRIILA*. [B, 114, 121 a, 24.]

CONDRIIS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n d²ri² s. See *CHONDRIIS*.

CONDUCTEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko²n d²u² k² t² u² r. Conducting; as a n. See *CONDUCTOR* and *DIRECTOR*. **C. sonore**. See *CONDUCTOR SONORUS*. **C's pistillaires**. Lat., *chondr pistillares, stylées* [Lank]. Fr., *raisseaux c. de l'aura seminalis* [Möbel]. Hollow filaments connecting the stigma to the ovule, through which it was at one time erroneously supposed that an *aura seminalis* was conducted for the fertilization of the ovum. [B, 1, 19, 121 a, 24.]

CONDUCTIBILITY, n. Ko²n d²u² k² t² i² b² i² l² i² t². Fr., *conductibilité*. Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. It., *conductibilità*. Sp., *conductibilidad*. Properly, capability of being conducted; as commonly used, conducting power (for which a better word is *conductivity*).—**Centrifugal c.** The property of conveying centrifugal impressions from the nervous centres to the periphery. [L, 13.]—**Centripetal c.** The property of conveying centripetal impressions from the periphery to the nervous centres. [L, 13.]

CONDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n d²u² k² t² i² o². Gen., *conductio* (from *conducere*, to conduct). 1. See *CONDUCTIO*. 2. A convulsion. [C. Aurelianus (L, 132).]

CONDUCTION, n. Ko²n d²u² k² t² u² s² i² o² n. Gr., *συναγωγή*. Lat., *conductio*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Leitung*. It., *conduzione*. Sp., *conducción*. The property or process of giving passage to anything (especially heat, sound, and electricity).—**Aerial c.**, **Air c.** Fr., *c. aérienne*. Ger., *Luftleitung*. C., as of sound to the ear through air. **Bone c.** Fr., *c. des os du crâne*. Ger., *Knochenleitung*. It., *conduzione delle ossa craniche*. Sp., *conducción de los huesos del cráneo*. The c. of sound to the ear through the bones of the skull. [F.]—**Double c.** Ger., *doppelte Leitung*. The transmission of an impulse in two directions (both to and from the nerve-centre) when a stimulus is applied to the middle portion of a pure sensory or motor nerve. [Landois (K).]

CONDUCTIVITY, n. Ko²n d²u² k² t² i² v² i² t². Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. Conducting power. Cf. *CONDUCTIBILITY*.—**Coefficient of e.** of electricity. A number expressing the electrical e. of a body, estimated in a manner similar to that of the coefficient of c. of heat. [B.]—**Coefficient of c. of heat**. A number expressing the absolute or relative quantity of heat which passes in a unit of time through a plate of that substance of unit thickness and unit area whose surfaces are maintained in constant temperatures differing from one another by one degree. This applies equally to the c. of electricity. [B, 2, 77 a, 24.] **Specific c.** Ger., *spezifische Leitungsfähigkeit*. The relative capacity which some special substance exhibits for the transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve force. [a, 24.]

CONDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n d²u² k² t² o² r. Gen., *conductor*. Fr., *conducteur*. Ger., *Führer*, *Leder*, *Konduktor*. It., *conduttore*. Sp., *c.* 1. Any medium of conduction. 2. A lithotomy staff. [A, 322.]—**C. sonore** (Bergmann). Fr., *conducteur sonore*. Ger., *unbeständige Trigemini-Wurzel*. A term for certain nerve-fibers in the floor of the fourth ventricle which interlace with the stric acustica (medullary stric). [L, 39.]—**Paladino's sound-c.** Fr., *phonère*. Ger., *Schall-leiter*. It., *Sp.*, *fonifero*. An instrument consisting of a straight, flexible, or firm rod, one half to two thirds of a metre long, to one end of which is fixed a thin, small, circular band of metal, while the other end bears a small, slightly concave metal plate. The metal arc is placed on the larynx of the party speaking, and the small metal plate on the teeth or ear of the deaf person, so that speech is immediately transmitted by the rod to the bones of the head, and thence to the labyrinth. [F, 32.] **Pin-c.** An instrument for guiding a long, slender pin through thick, tough tissues. Buck's pin-c. resembles a shoemaker's awl in general shape, but is channeled for a short distance from the point. It is carried through the course that the pin is designed to take, the point of the pin is engaged in its channeled portion, the pin-c. is then withdrawn, and the pin goes along with it.—**Prime c.** That part of a frictional electrical machine which receives, and by its insulation retains, the electricity developed. It is generally a metallic cylinder, but often of other and various forms. [B, 77 a, 24.]

CONDUIT, n. Ko²n d²u² i² t² i² t²; in Fr., ko²n d²u². Fr., *c.* See *CANAL*. **C's adipeux** (Fr.). See *FAT CANALS*. **C's aqueux** (Fr.). See *LYMPHATICS*. **C. auditif externe** (Fr.). See *External auditory canal*. **C. auditif interne** (Fr.). See *Internal auditory canal*. **C. auriculaire** (Fr.). See *External auditory canal*. **C. biliaire** (Fr.). **C. cholédoque** (Fr.). See *Bile duct*. **C. cystique** (Fr.). See *Cystic duct*. **C. de Bartholin**. See *Bartholin's duct*. **C. de Botal** (Fr.). The foramen ovale of the heart. [L, 349.] **C. déferent** (Fr.). See *Vas deferens*. **C. déferent borge** (Fr.). See *Vas aberrans*. **C. de la poudre** (Fr.). See *Vagina*. **C's dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental canals*. **C. de Pecquet** (Fr.). See *Thoracic duct*. **C. de Rivinus** (Fr.). See *Duct of Rivini*. **C. de Stenon** (Fr.). See *Stenson's duct*. **C. d'Eustache** (Fr.). See *Eustachian tube*. **C. de Wharton** (Fr.). See *Wharton's duct*. **C. de Wirsung** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic duct*. **C's ejaculateurs** (Fr.). See *Ejaculatory ducts*. **C. excréteurs** (Fr.). See *Excretory duct*. **C. galactophores** (Fr.). See *Galactophorous ducts*. **C. gutturale de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *Eustachian tube*. **C. infra-orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Infra-orbital canal*. **C's intra-triculières** (Fr.). Of Giron, the vegetable organs or cells forming, as he asserted, a continuous network of vessels by means of which liquids were carried throughout a plant for its nourishment. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C's lacrymaux** (Fr.). See *Lacrimal ducts*. **C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic canal*. **C. médullaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian canals*. **C. naso-palatine** (Fr.). See *Naso-palatine canal*. **C's nourriciers des os** (Fr.). See *Haversian canals*. **C. pancréatique** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic ducts*. **C. pancréatique accessoire (ou supplémentaire)** (Fr.). See *Petit c. pancréatique*. **C. parotidien** (Fr.). See *Stenson's duct*. **C. pterygoïdien** (Fr.). See *Pterygoid canal*. **C. pterygo-palatine** (Fr.). See *Pterygo-palatine canal*. **C's séminifères** (Fr.). See *Seminiferous tubules*. **C. sous-orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Infra-orbital canal*. **C. spermatique** (Fr.). See *Vas deferens*. **C. sub-**

lingual Fr. See *Bartholin's duct*. **C. sus-orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Infra-orbital canal*. **C. thoracique** (Fr.). See *Thoracic duct*. **C. vasculaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian canals*. **C. vidien** (Fr.). See *Vidian canal*. **Petit c. paracervical** (Fr.). The accessory paracervical duct described by Claude Bernard. [K. 30.]

CONDU-MUNIE (Fam.), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B. 124.]

CONDUPLEABLE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-du²plea²b'l. Capable of being folded on itself and of a vegetable organ, such as a leaflet or a petiole. [A. 24.]

CONDUPPLICANT, adj. Ko²n-du²p'lik-a²nt. Doubling up, as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise and apply themselves to each other. [B. 19-a, 24.]

CONDUPPLICATE, adj. Ko²n-du²p'lik at. Lat., *conduplicatus* (from *con*, together, and *duplcare*, to double). Fr., *conduplicque*, *conduplicatif*. Ger., *zusammenschlagen*. Doubled together (said of petioles in which an organ is folded in its length and lying by the side of others, without inclosing them, as in the bud of the oak or the cotyledons of certain plants. [B. 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDURANGO (Michaux), n. Kon-dur-a²ngo. From the native name, *conduranga*. Lat., *condur vine*; a vine growing in Colombia, in South America, of the tribe *Gonolobae*, of the order *Asclepiadeae*, of which, according to Baillon, there are two varieties—the yellow and the white—though, according to J. G. Ayres (1873), there are at least ten different vines of this name in Colombia. [B. 5, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **C. bark**, Lat., *cortex c.* [Ger. Ph.] Fr., *c. Ger. Caudex*. It., *cortice da c.* Sp., *corteza de c.* The bark of *C. blanco*. It was introduced into Europe in 1871 as a remedy for cancer, and attained some reputation as such in the United States, but has now fallen into disuse. It is still largely used in South America in chronic syphilis. The bark is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, smooth, of an ashy-gray color, and, according to Merck, contains a glucoside, *conduranguin*. [B. 5-a, 24.] **C. blanco** (Sp.). The *Condalia c.* of Trautv. *Maruliana c.* of Reichenbach; a species, the source of *c. bark*. [B. 5, 250 (a, 24).] **C. de paloma**. A product of the *Gonolobus tetragonus*. [B. 81.]

CONDURDUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-du²rdu²m (du²m). See *CONDURNUM*.

CONDURI (Malay), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B. 124 (a, 24).]

CONDURNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-du²rnu²m (u²m). Of Pliny the *Saponaria vaccaria*, according to Sprengel; others suppose it to have been the *Valeriana rubra* or the *Centaurea solstitialis*. [B. 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDURU, n. In Brazil, the *Brosimum condura*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONDYLAR, adj. Ko²n-di²l-a²r. Lat., *condylus*. Fr., *condylien*. Ger., *condylär*. Pertaining to a condyle. [E.]

CONDYLARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)-a²r-thro²s'is. Gen., *condylarthrosis* (es -is). From *κόνδυλος*, a condyle, and *άρθρον*, to articulate. Ger., *Condylarthrose*. Ellipsoidal Gelenk, *Watzengelenk*. A variety of diarthrosis in which a condyle moves in a shallow elliptical articular cavity, allowing of angular movements and circumduction. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

CONDYLE, n. Ko²n-di²l. Fr., *κόνδυλος*. Lat., *condylus*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* *Condylus*, *Knopf*, *Gelenkknopfen*, *Gelenkkopf*. It., *condilo*. Sp., *condilo*. 1. A rounded protuberance or eminence upon a bone for articulation with an articular surface of another bone. 2. Loosely, any eminence on a bone. [C; L.]—**C. of the inferior maxilla**. Lat., *condylus maxillae inferioris*. Fr., *c. de la mâchoire inférieure*. Ger., *Condylus d's Unterkiefers*. It., *condilo della mascella inferiore*. Sp., *condilo del maxilar inferior*. A process which projects upward from the posterior portion of each ramus of the inferior maxilla to articulate with the anterior portion of the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. [L. 142.]—**External c. of the femur**. Lat., *condylus externus femoris*. Fr., *c. externe du fémur*. Ger., *äusserer Condylus des Oberschenkelbeins*. It., *condilo esterno del femore*. Sp., *condilo externo del fémur*. A rounded eminence on the outer side of the lower extremity of the femur. It is united anteriorly with the internal c., but posteriorly it is separated by the intercondylar fossa. Its inferior surface is convex and covered with cartilage, and articulates with the external condylar surface of the tibia. On its outer surface, a little behind the centre, is the external tuberosity. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External c. of the humerus**. Lat., *condylus externus humeri*. Fr., *c. externe de l'humérus*. Ger., *äusserer Condylus des Oberarmbeins*. It., *condilo esterno dell'omero*. Sp., *condilo externo del humero*. The epicondyle of Chausser; the tubercular eminence on the outer side of the lower end of the humerus. It is somewhat smaller than the internal c., is curved forward, and furnishes attachment to the external lateral ligament and to a tendon of origin of certain of the extensor and of the supinator muscles of the forearm. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal c. of the femur**. Lat., *condylus internus femoris*. Fr., *c. interne du fémur*. Ger., *innerer Condylus des Oberschenkelbeins*. It., *condilo interno del femore*. Sp., *condilo interno del fémur*. A rounded eminence upon the inner side of the lower extremity of the femur. It is united anteriorly with the external c., but posteriorly is separated by the intercondylar fossa. Its inferior surface is smaller than that of the external c., convex, and covered with cartilage, and articulates with the internal surface of the tibia. Upon its inner surface is the internal tuberosity. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Internal c. of the humerus**. Lat., *condylus internus humeri*. Fr., *c. interne de l'humérus*. Ger., *innerer Condylus des Oberarmbeins*. It., *condilo interno dell'omero*. Sp., *condilo interno del humero*. A tubercular eminence upon the inner side of the lower extremity of the humerus. It is directed backward, and furnishes attachment to the internal lateral ligament and to a tendon from which certain of the flexor muscles of the forearm arise. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Occipital c's**. Lat., *condyli occipitales*. Fr., *c's occipitales*. Ger.,

Condylen des Hinterkopf's. It., *condili dell'occipite*. Sp., *condilos del occipite*. The two articular processes on each side of the occipital bone. They are elliptical, and convex laterally and longitudinally, and their long axes converge somewhat forward; they lie close to the anterior half of the foramen magnum, and articulate with the atlas. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Exoccipital bones*.

CONDYLIE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-del-e. See *CONDYLUM*.

CONDYLIEN (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-del-e-a²n². See *CONDYLAR*.

CONDYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)/i²-u²m (u²m). Fr., *condylie*. The antheridium of a *Chara*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONDYLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)/i²-u²s(u²s). See *CONDYLAR*.

CONDYLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)-o²-ka²rp' u²s(u²s). From *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Of Hoffmann, a genus of the *Umbelliferae* closely allied to the *Tordylium* of Linnaeus. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. apulus**. A species growing in southern Europe and having the same properties as the *Tordylium officinale* of Linnaeus. Dioscorides included, possibly, both species under his *τὸνδύλιον*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. officinalis** (Kock). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Zirmel*, *Drehkraut*, *Bergkimmel*. 1. Hartwort; a species indigenous to southern Europe and the East, and cultivated in England. Its root was formerly official as *radix tordylii (minoris)*, and its yellow-white, mildly aromatic fruit as *semen tordylii*; both were formerly used in renal and menstrual disorders, and the latter in bladder complaints also, but are now out of use. 2. The *Taradion* of Richard. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CONDYLO-CORONOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-del-o²-ko²r-o²-no-ed-e-a²n². Pertaining to the condyle and coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L.]

CONDYLOID, adj. Ko²n-di²l-oid. (Gr., *κονδύλωδης* (from *κόνδυλος*, a condyle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *condyloides*, *condyloideus*. Fr., *condyloïde*. Ger., *knopfförmig*. It., *condiloideo*. Sp., *condiloideo*. Shaped like a condyle; also, as sometimes used, pertaining to or supporting a condyle (see *CONDYLAR*). [C.]

CONDYLOIDEO-CORACOÏDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)-o²(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-o²(o²)-a²k(a²k)-o²(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to the coracoid process and the head of the scapula. [L. 31.]

CONDYLOM (Ger.), n. Ko²n-du²l-om'. See *CONDYLOMA*.—**Breites C.** See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Endocystisches C.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**Spitzes C.** See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.—**Subcutanes C.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.

CONDYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)-om-a². Gen., *condylom'atos* (-is). Gr., *κονδυλωμα* (from *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, to swell up). Fr., *condylome*, *végétation*, *végétation dermatique*, *choux-fleur*, *crête de coq*, *poireau*, *syphilis végétante framboisée*. Ger., *Condylom*, *Fleischwuchs*, *Feuchtwurze*, *Feigwarze*, *Schwammwarze*. It., *condiloma*, *cresta di gallo*, *fico*, *fragola*, *lampone*, *vegetazione*, *porrofico*, *cavolfiore*, *verruca francesca* (o *venerea*). Sp., *condiloma*. Originally, a hard or bony protuberance, especially about a joint; afterward applied to certain fleshy or wart-like excrescences, hard, but softer than bone, more particularly when occurring in the region of the anus or the external genitals. As now employed, two different affections are comprehended under the term, one occurring as a manifestation of syphilis (see *C. latum*), and the other irrespective of that disease (see *C. acuminatum*). By some the term is reserved for the latter affection, the former receiving other designations. [G.] Cf. *Papillary tumor*.—**Broad c.** See *C. latum*.—**C. acuminatum**. Fr., *végétation acuminée*. Ger., *spitzes Condylom*, *Papillarcondylom*. It., *condiloma acuminato*. Sp., *condiloma acuminoso*. A fleshy excrescence from the skin or mucous membrane, usually in the region of the anus or genitals, having the character of a papilloma, and most commonly caused by exposure of the part to irritation from gonorrhoeal or other acrid discharges. The growth is usually highly vascular, and either of a pinkish hue or differing little in color from the surrounding surface. It may appear either in the form of flat or long, narrow, isolated projections; or as soft, exuberant masses of a tufted or filiform character; or as a fringe or crest along the folds of skin or mucous membrane (Fr., *crêtes de coq*. [G.] **C. clavus**. See *CLAVUS*. **C. elevatum**. See *C. acuminatum*.—**C. endocysticum**, **C. endofolliculaire**. Ger., *endocystisches Condylom*. See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**C. iridis**. Fr., *condylome de l'iris*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautcondylom*. It., *condiloma dell'iride*. Sp., *condiloma del iris*. See *IRITIS gummosa*.—**C. latum**. Fr., *condylome plat*, *papule végétante*, *plaque muqueuse* (ou *syphilitique hypertrophique*), *végétante* (ou *papuleuse*) *humide*, *tubercule muqueux*. Ger., *breites Condylom*, *breite Feigwarze*. It., *condiloma piatto*, *placca mucosa*. Sp., *condiloma plano*. Broad or flat c.; a name given to a special syphilitic manifestation upon the skin or mucous membrane, occurring particularly in regions where two surfaces lie habitually in contact with each other, characterized by a circumscribed, grayish, usually smooth, moist elevation, and due to syphilitic infiltration of the corium, together with hyperplasia of the papillae and epidermis. [G.] Cf. *Mucous patch*.—**C. of the iris**. See *IRITIS gummosa*.—**C. porcelaneum**, **C. subcutaneum**. Ger., *subcutanes Condylom*. See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**C. syphiliticum**. See *C. latum*.—**C. tylus**. Callosity of the hands or feet due to friction, hard labor, etc. [L. 132.]—**Flat c.** See *C. latum*.—**Syphilitic c.** See *C. latum*.

CONDYLOME (Fr.), n. Ko²n-del-om'. See *CONDYLOMA*.—**C. de l'iris**. See *IRITIS gummosa*.—**C. plat**. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**C. thymique**. A condyloma acuminatum or condyloma latum that assumes the form of a papilloma; so called because of its resemblance to the flowers of thyme. [G.]

CONDYLOPA (Lat.) **CONDYLOPODA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ko²n-di²l(du²l)/o²(o²)-pa², -di²l(du²l)-o²p'o²d-a². Fr., *condylopes*, *condylo-podes*. From *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, and *πούς*, a foot. See *ARTROPODA*.

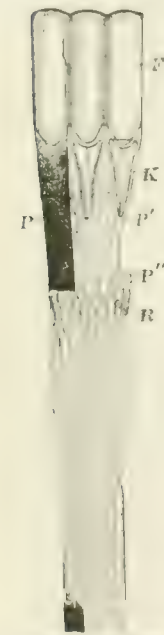
CONDYLOPUS (Lat., n. m. *Kōn'di'lo-pu's* [o a'-pu's] *pust*. Fr., *condylopus*. Ger., *Knopflossig*. It., *condilopos*. Sp., *condilopos*. Having articulated feet. [L., 189.]

CONDYLOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Kōn'di'lo-sis* [o a'-s] *pus*. Gen., *condylosus* [us]. Gr., *κοιλύσις*. Properly, the formation of condylo-mata; as commonly used, a condyloma. [A., 322; G., 16.]

CONDYLOTOMY, n. *Kōn'di'lo-tō'mi*. From *κόνδυλος* (see **CONDYLE**), and *τεμνω*, to cut. Fr., *condylotomy*. An osteotomy of one or both of the condyles of the femur. See *Annandale's*, *Clayton's*, and *Reeves's* **OSTEOTOMY**.

CONDYLUS (Lat., n. m. *Kōn'di'lo* [o a'-] *pus* [us]). See **CONDYLE**.
Aeusserer C. des Oberschenkelbeins (Ger.). See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**. **Aeusserer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See **External CONDYLE of the femur**. **C. des Unterkiefers** (Ger.). See **CONDYLE of the inferior maxilla**. **Condylus digitorum manus**. 1. The knuckles of the fingers. 2. The digital phalanges. [L., 325.] **C. extensorius humeri**. See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**. **C. externus femoris**. See **External CONDYLE of the femur**. **C. externus humeri** (seu *ossis humeri*). See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**. **C. externus tibiae**. See **External TUBEROSITY of the tibia**. **C. fibularis femoris**. See **External CONDYLE of the femur**. **C. flexorius humeri**. **C. internus humeri** (seu *ossis humeri*). See **Internal CONDYLE of the humerus**. **Innerer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See **Internal CONDYLE of the femur**. **Innerer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See **Internal CONDYLE of the femur**. **C. internus tibiae**. See **Internal TUBEROSITY of the tibia**. **C. lateralis femoris**. See **External CONDYLE of the femur**. **C. lateralis humeri**. See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**. **C. medialis humeri**. See **Internal CONDYLE of the femur**. **C. medialis humeri**. See **Internal CONDYLE of the humerus**. **Condylus occipitalis**. See **Occipital CONDYLES**. **C. (ossis) maxillae inferioris**. See **CONDYLE of the inferior maxilla**. **C. ossis metacarpi**. The distal extremity of a metacarpal bone. [L., 31, 115.] **C. radialis humeri**. See **External CONDYLE of the humerus**. **C. scapulae**. The head of the scapula; the process of the scapula which bears the glenoid cavity. [L., 31.] **C. ulnaris humeri**. See **Internal CONDYLE of the humerus**.

CONE, n. Kon. Gr., *κῶνος*. Lat., *conus*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Zapfen*. It., Sp., *cono*. 1. A pyramid with a circular base. [A., 301.] 2. An aggregated fruit composed of a conical or oval mass of imbricated scales, as in the pine and in gymnosperms generally. 3. The syncarpium of the *Magnolia* tribe; it is a mass of confluent, closed pericarps on a lengthened torus. [B., 34 (a, 24).] **C. body**. Ger., *Zapfenkörper*, *Zapfenninnenglied*. The inner segment of a retinal c. [L., 332.] **C. fibres**. Ger., *Zapfenfasern*. The prolongations outward (toward the sclerotic) of the retinal c's. They enlarge to form the c. granules, and terminate, in pyramidal bases, upon the surface of the outer molecular layer of the retina, from the edges of which are given off fine processes. [L., 31, 318, 332.] **C. flower**. See the major list. **C. granules**. Ger., *Zapfenkörner*. Nucleated enlargements of the c. fibres situated between the membrana externa limitans and the intergranular layer of the retina. Sometimes they are closely connected with the base of the cones, and are never at any great distance from them. By many they are regarded as being bipolar nerve cells. [L., 31, 318, 332.] **C. head**. The genus *Strobilanthes*. [B., 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **C. of attraction**. Fr., *cône d'attraction*. An elevation of the outer layers of the vitelline membrane at the place where the spermatozooids are to enter it. **C's of the retina**. See **Retinal c's**. **C. rod** [H. Müller]. **C. style**. Ger., *Zapfenstäbchen*, *Zapfenaussenglied*. The outer segment of a retinal c. [L., 332.] **Crystalline c's**. Fr., *cônes cristallines*. In compound eyes, transparent c's which lie between the corneal lenses and the retinulae, one for each lens. [L., 201.] **Doyere's c.**. **Nerve c.**. See **NERVE**. **Endostyle c.**. An endostyle process of the endostyle found in the stolon of certain ascidians. [L., 333.] **Fibrous c.**. Mayo. See **CORONA radiata**. **Olfactory c's**. Conical projections on the antennae of crustaceans, regarded as having olfactory functions. [L., 353.] **Oral c.**. In the *Hydrozoa*, the conical enlargement at the oral pole, in the centre of which is the mouth. [L., 121.] **Primitive c's**. Ger., *Primärkegel*. The c.-like appearances formed by the collecting tubules arising from single principal tubules in the medulla of the kidney, extending to the surface of the cortex in the same medullary radius, and there dividing into numerous uriniferous tubules. [L., 35.] **Retinal c's**. Lat., *conus retinalis*. Fr., *cônes rétiniens*. Ger., *Netzhautzapfen*. Bulbous bodies in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. They are divided into two segments, an inner (c. body), and an outer (c. rod), which is usually shorter. The inner is bottle-shaped, consists internally of homogeneous or finely granular matter, externally of fine fibrils, is simply refracting, is stained by carmin, and is continuous with a c. fibre. The outer segment is finely tapering, doubly refracting, is uncolored by carmin, but deeply stained by osmic acid, and is believed to be made up of superimposed discs.



CRYSTALLINE CONES.
[FROM MILLS, AFTER
GRIENACHER.]

These facts with retinulae form the compound eye of the insect. The eye has been traced with the help of the section, *P*, stained with *h*, external c. body, *P'*, pigment cells, *P''*, pigment cells of the second order, *R*, retinulae.

bodies in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. They are divided into two segments, an inner (c. body), and an outer (c. rod), which is usually shorter. The inner is bottle-shaped, consists internally of homogeneous or finely granular matter, externally of fine fibrils, is simply refracting, is stained by carmin, and is continuous with a c. fibre. The outer segment is finely tapering, doubly refracting, is uncolored by carmin, but deeply stained by osmic acid, and is believed to be made up of superimposed discs.

By some they are regarded as being the peripheric process of the c. granules (bipolar ganglion cells), and as being more largely concerned in the perception of color than the rods. In animals of nocturnal habits they are much diminished in number, or are absent. They are usually fewer in number than the rods, except at the macula lutea, where they exceed the rods in number. They are perpendicular to the retina except at the macula, where they are somewhat oblique. [L., 31, 318, 332.] **Sensory c's**. See **Olfactory c's**. **Steinhell's c.** Fr., *cône de Steinhell*. Ger., *Steinhell'sche Kegel*. It., *cono di Steinhell*. Sp., *cono de Steinhell*. A small cone of solid glass, the base of which is convex and the opposite surface concave. It is about an inch in length and acts like a Galilean telescope; occasionally used in very high degrees of myopia. [F.] **Twin c's**. Ger., *Doppelzapfen*. In comparative anatomy, retinal c's which are united by their lateral surfaces, the rods and fibres being separate. [L., 318, 332.]

CONE (Fr.), n. Kon. See **CONE**. **C. d'attraction**. See **CONE of attraction**. **C's de la rétine**. See **Retinal CONES**. **C. d'exsudation** [Fol]. A conical projection from the surface of the vitelline membrane constituted by the altered tail of a spermatozoid after its head has penetrated to the vitellus. [A., 15.] **C. doré**. **C. doré** [Pau-

let]. A variety of mushroom. [B., 121 (a, 24).] **C. fibreux**. A thick, c-shaped bundle of fibres from the corium penetrating the subcutaneous fat in the acute angle formed by a fat column of Warren. [J., 42.] **C's rétinien**. See **Retinal CONES**. **C's séminifères du testicules**. See **CONI vasculosi**.

CONEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kon'e'a*. Fr., *conés* [Menke]. A family of the *Clinobranchia*. [L., 180.]

CONEPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. *Kon-e'k-flo(flo?)-jip(s)gi'si'*. From *κῶνος*, a cone, and *εἰσφλογίζω*, to set on fire. Ger., *kegelartige Blätter*. Variella with conical lesions. [A., 322.]

CONE-FLOWER, n. *Kon'flu-u'ar*. The *Rudbeckia*. [B., 19, 121 (a, 24).] **California c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia californica*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Cut-leaved c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia laciniata*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Drummond's c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia Drummondii*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Glowing c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia fulgida*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Hairy c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia hirta*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Large c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia maxima*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Newman's c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia neumaniana*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Purple c.-f.** 1. The *Rudbeckia purpurea*. 2. The *Echinacea purpurea* of Mönch. [B., 34, 275 (a, 24).] **Shining c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia nitida*. **Showy c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia speciosa*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Three-lobed c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia triloba*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Virginian c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia virginiana*. [B., 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia laciniata*. [B., 34 (a, 24).]

CONEILLER (Fr.), n. *Kon-e'l-ya*. See **CORNILLER**.

CONEINE, n. *Kon-e'en*. Fr., *conéine*. See **CONINE**.

CONFION (Lat.), n. n. *Kon'fio* [o a'-] *on*. Gr., *κῶνιον*. Of Hippocrates, the *Conium maculatum* or its juice. [A., 311 (a, 17); B., 88; L., 104.]

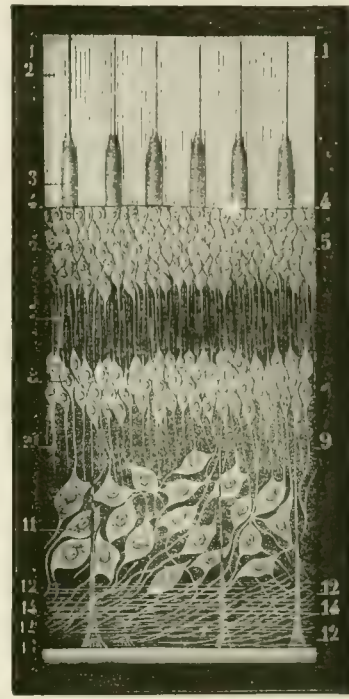
CONEMON, n. The cucumber of Japan. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CONENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kon-e'n'ki'm* (ch'2u'm)-a. Gen., *conenchymatos* [us]. From *κῶνος*, a cone, and *ἐγχύμα*, something poured in. Fr., *conenchyme*. The conical-celled epidermic tissue of vegetable hairs. [B., 19, 34 (a, 24).]

CONEPITOS (Sp.), n. *Kon-e'pi'tos*. The *Antirrhinum hirsutum*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CONESSI, n. *Kon-e'si*. See **WRIGHTIA antidyenterica**. **C.-bark**, **C. cortex**. See **Cortex CONESSII**.

CONESSINE, n. *Kon-e'sin*. Ger., *Conessin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Wrightia antidyenterica*. Its exact chemical composition is not determined; Watts gives it as $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O$, Stenhouse as $C_{20}H_{22}NO$, Warnecke as $C_{17}H_{18}N$, and Polstorff and Schirmer as $C_{12}H_{20}N$. The latter describe it as a light, white powder, melting at 121.5° C., sparingly soluble in water, freely so in



THE RODS AND CONES OF THE RETINA.
[FROM MILLS, AFTER H. MÜLLER.]

1, layer of rods and cones; 2, rods; 3, cones; 4, 5, 6, external granular layer; 7, internal granular layer; 8, 9, finely granular gray layer; 10, layer of nerve cells; 11, 12, 13, fibres of the optic nerve; 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CONFERVEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n fu²r fe²r i' ve² we² e a² e². Fr., *conferves*. See CONFIRMACEE and CONFERVE.

CONFERVICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fu²r fe²r i' ve² ki' wi² ki' ol. co² la' b' su² s. From *conferva* (q. v.) and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *confervicole*. Laying or growing among *Conferves*. [L. 41.]

CONFERVIDE [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n fu²r fe²r i' ve² di. co² la' b' su² s. A tribe of the *Confervaceae* comprising *Macromma*, *Conferva*, *Hormosira*, *Nodularia*, *Aphanizomenon*, *Tortosia*, *Draperiella*, *Leptanthus*, *Achlya*, and *Hygrocybe*. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CONFERVIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fu²r fe²r i' ve² ki' wi² ki' ol. co² la' b' su² s. From *Conferva* (q. v.) and *forma*, form. Resembling the *Conferva*. [L. 41.]

CONFERVINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n fu²r ve² i' ve² na² a² e². 1. Of Sprengel (1825), a family of *Alga*, including *Cladostephus*, *Ectocarpus*, *Polysiphonia*, *Charampia*, *Griffithia*, *Ceramium*, *Bulbochorda*, *Conferva*, *Zygnema*, *Hydrodictyon*, and *Nodularia*; in 1831 he excluded *Nodularia* and added *Sphaerularia*, *Basia*, and *Characolepis*. 2. Of Kützmg (1845), a division of *Tiloblastea* (previously formed by him *Dermatostophea*) including the families *Hormosira*, *Ulothrix*, *Conferva*, *Zygnemata*, *Hydrodictyon*, *Protonema*, *Chamtrasia*, *Draperiella*, *Ectocarpus*, and *Sphaerularia*. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CONFEROID, adj. Ko²n fu²r ve² id. From *conferva* (q. v.), and *eidos*, resemblance. Fr., *conféroide*. Resembling a *conferva*; having filaments like the *Conferva*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONFEROIDEA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n fu²r ve² i' ve² vo² wo² i' di. co² la' b' su² s. Of Agardh and succeeding authors, an order of *Alga*; by some made co-extensive with the *Confervaceae* (q. v.), by others regarded as a division of the latter. S. H. Vines, who adopts the former view, makes the C. the 5th or 6th of the 2d subclass (*Chlorophyceae*) of *Alga*, and defines them as septate multicellular plants, with uniaxile or multinucleate cells, and a filamentous body, branched or unbranched, sometimes differentiated into root and stem, in which case it is attached by the root, or by a flat, or by a cellular tube. The sexual process is either isogamous, the gametes then being non-elliptical and fixed (*Conjugate*) or free-swimming and elliptical (*Ulothrix*, *Chlorophoreae*, *Charophoreae*, and *Ulvaceae*); or it is oogamous, the sexual organs then being either undifferentiated (in the *Sphaeroplex*), or differentiated (in the *Ectogonum* and *Colochortum*). [B. 77, 170 (a, 24).]

CONFERVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n fu²r fe²r i' ve² ki' wi² ki' ol. co² la' b' su² s. An old term for strophulus. [L. 81.]

CONFREY, n. Ko²n fe²r i' di. See COMFREY.

CONFIGURATION, n. Ko²n fi²g i' di a' shu² n. Lat., *configuratio* from *configurare*, to give form to. Fr., c. Ger., *C. Gestaltung*, *Bildung*. It., *configurazione*. Sp., *configuración*. The general form of an object, also, in phrenology, the faculty of appreciating form. [A. 301.]

CONFINEMENT, n. Ko²n fi²n i' me² nt. Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.), *détention* (2d def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). It., Sp., *parto* (1st def.). 1. Detention in one's house on account of sickness, especially that of women on account of childbirth; hence, childbirth itself (see PARTURITION). 2. The forcible detention of one or more individuals under surveillance to prevent the spread of infectious disease. [A. 301.]

CONFINES [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n fi²n i' ve² ez (as). An order of the *Catantopidae*, comprising the formations *Sediflorae* and *Rasiflorae*. [B. 170.]

CONFINS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fi²n i' ve² s. Closely allied (said of species). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONFIRMANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fu²r i' m i' ve² n i' a' n i' a' s. From *confirmare*, to strengthen. Tonic. [L. 104.] **Medicamenta confirmantia**. Tonic medicines. [L. 104.]

CONFIRMED, adj. Ko²n fu²r i' m i' ve² d. Lat., *confirmatus*. Fr., *confirmé*. Ger., *confirmirt*. It., *confirmato*. Sp., *confirmado*. Settled, well developed, not to be thrown off (said of diseases and vices). [A. 301.]

CONFIT (Fr.), n. Ko²n fe². See COMFIT.

CONFITILLA (Sp.), n. Ko²n fo² ti' ya. In Cuba, the *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

CONFITURE (Fr.), n. Ko²n fo² tu² r. See CONFECTIO. C. de Damas. See CONSERVE de Damas.

CONFLUENCE, n. Ko²n flu² e² ns. Lat., *confluentia*, *confluvium* from *confluere*, to flow together. Fr., *confluent*. Ger., *Verschmelzung*. It., *confluenza*. Sp., *confluencia*. The point of meeting of two or more canals. [A. 301.] C. of the sinuses. Lat., *confluentia sinuum*. See TORCULAR HEROPHILI.

CONFLUENS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n flu² e² ns. Fr., c. 1. See CONFLUENT, as a n., see CONFLUENCE. 2. As a n., a venous branch or sinus uniting two or more veins. [L.]—C. **condyloideus anterior** [Trolard]. A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus which receives one or more branches of a venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar canal. [L. 31.] C. **sinuum**. See TORCULAR HEROPHILI. C. **sinuum anterior**. See CONFLUENT SINUS. C. **sinuum posterior**. See TORCULAR HEROPHILI. C. **sphenoparietalis**. See CAVERNOSUS SINUS.

CONFLUENT, adj. Ko²n flu² e² nt. Lat., *confluent*. Fr., c. Ger., *zusammenfließend*. It., Sp., *confluente*. 1. Running or run together, grown together, coalesced (said of two bones which cohere or blend together, but were originally separate; of the cells of an anther also joined as to appear one; of the nervules of a leaf when they are simple and tend to become single at the summit of the leaf; of leaves that become united at the base; of the lesions of small-pox, and the like, when they run together in patches, etc.). [B. 1-a, 21.] 2. As a n., see CONFLUENCE (2d def.). C's du liquide céphalo-rachidien [Magendie] (Fr.). See SINUS subarachnoides.

lis—C's **lacunaires** [Ranvier] (Fr.). Cleft-like appearances in bone; thought to be bone-corpuscles or lacunae either completely or partly atrophied. [J. 31.]

CONFLUENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n flu² i' a' e² n i' a' s. 1. Of Paracelsus, the concordance between a disease and its remedy. [L. 94, 104.] 2. See CONFLUENCE.

CONFLUX, n. Ko²n flu² x. Gr., *ῥόποις*. Lat., *confluxio*, *confluxus*. Fr., *confluxe*. Ger., *Zusammenfluss*. See CONFLUENCE.—**Posterior c. of Magendie**. See SINUS subarachnoides.

CONFOCAL, adj. Ko²n fo² ka² l. From *con*, together, and *foculus* (q. v.). Having the same focus (said of two or more lenses). [a, 24.]

CONFEDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n fe² d i' fo² e² d i' e² r a' a' s. shi² (ti²) o. From *confederare*, to league together. See CONFLUENCE.

CONFORM, adj. Ko²n fo² rm'. Lat., *conformis* (from *con*, together, and *forma*, form). Fr., *conforme*. Ger., *übereinstimmend*. It., Sp., *conforme*. Alike in shape (said of a seed moulded in the form of the fruit, or of an embryo shaped like the seed). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONFORMATEUR (Fr.), n. Ko²n fo² rm a' shu² n. An apparatus for recording the outline of a solid.—C. **a clavettes**. An instrument occasionally used in craniometry, similar to that used by haters to obtain the horizontal circumference of the head. It differs from Harting's cephalograph in that the tracing is reduced from the natural size of the curve. [L. 150.]

CONFORMATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n fo² rm a' a' s i' shi² (ti²) o. Gen., *conformationis*. See CONFIGURATION.—C. **pupillæ artificialis**. See COREMORPHOSIS.

CONFORMATION, n. Ko²n fo² rm a' shu² n. Lat., *conformatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Bildung*. It., *conformazione*. Sp., *conformación*. See CONFIGURATION.

CONFORMED, adj. Ko²n fo² rm d'. See CONFORM.

CONFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fo² rm i' s. See CONFORM.

CONFORTANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fo² r ta' a' n i' a' s. From *confortare*, to strengthen. Fr., *confortant*. Tonic. [L. 109.]

CONFORTATIVE, adj. Ko²n fo² r ta' a' i' i' ve. Lat., *confortativus*. Fr., *confortatif*, *confortant*. Ger., *herzstärkend*. It., Sp., *confortativo*. Tonic. [L. 94.]

CONFRICTATION, n. Ko²n fri² k a' shu² n. Lat., *confricatio* (from *confricare*, to rub together). Fr., c. Ger., *Aneinanderreiben*. It., *confricazione*. Sp., *confricación*. The rubbing or chafing of two or more things together, as of the nates, causing intertrigo; tribadism, masturbation; in pharmacy, reduction to powder by attrition, the squeezing of juice from fruit, and the expression of juice through a filter. [A. 301.]

CONFRICTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n fri² k a' shu² n i' ri' x. Gen., *confricatricis*. A woman who practices tribadism. [A. 325.]

CONFROTATION, n. Ko²n fro² n ta' a' shu² n. The expedient of confronting a patient with the person from whom his disease was contracted, so as to determine the nature of the latter's disease and thus aid in the diagnosis. [L. 313.]

CONFUSI, n. In Japan, the *Magnolia glauca*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n fu² s i' u' s i' o. Gen., *confusionis*. From *con*, together, and *fundere*, to pour. See CONFUSION, CRISIS, and SYNCHYSIS.

CONFUSION, n. Ko²n fu² s i' u' s i' o. Lat., *confusio*. Fr., c. A blending, disordering, confounding.—C. **colors**. Fr., *images de c. Ger., Blendungsbilder*. It., *immagini di confusione*. Sp., *imágenes de confusión*. 1. Changes in the color of retinal impressions or after-images, such as are produced by looking at the sun or at a bright flame of light. [F. 1.] 2. Certain compound colors used in examinations for color-blindness; they are usually gray, buff, etc., which more or less resemble the primary color to be matched, and, if selected by the patient in matching the sample, they indicate color-blindness. [B.]

CONFUSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n fu² s i' u' s i' u' s i' u' s. Fr., *confus*. Irregular (said of fevers). [A. 325.]

CONGANA, n. In Peru, the *Vaccinium corymbodendron*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGE (Chin.), n. A variety of tea with narrow leaves. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n ko² n i' a' s. Fr., *congée*. Of Roxburgh, a genus of the *Symphoricarpeae*, order *Verbenaceae*, indigenous to Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **villosa** [Roxb.]. A variety of c. found in the Tenasserim provinces. The leaves are used medicinally. [a, 22.]

CONGEE, n. Ko²n je'. A decoction of rice. [P. S. Mootowamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

CONGELABLE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n zha² l a' s b' l. Capable of congelation. [A. 385.]

CONGELANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n ko² n i' a' s i' g e' l a' s i' a' n i' a' s. Causing congelation.

CONGELATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n je² l i' g e' l a' s i' a' s i' u' s i' u' s. (u's). A person affected with ecstasy. [A. 322, 325.]

CONGELATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n je² l i' g e' l a' s i' a' s i' u' s i' u' s. Gen., *congelationis*. From *congelare*, to freeze. Fr., *congélation*. Ger., *Erfrierung*, *Erfrierung*, *Gefrieren*. It., *congelazione*, *congelamento*. Sp., *congelación*, *congelamiento*. 1. Catalepsy. [B. 117.] 2. A freezing, congelation. 3. Frost-bite; the effects produced upon the tissues of the body by freezing, or by exposure to extreme cold. Cf. *DERMATITIS congelationis* and *PERISTO*. C. **bullorum**. Frost-bite with the formation of blebs. [A. 326.] C. **erethematis**. Frost-bite to the extent of producing bluish redness with swelling

CONGLUTINATION, n. Ko²n glu²t i²n a shu²n Gr. συζωα. Azois. Lat. *conglutatio*. Fr. c. The union of two contiguous bodies by the interposition of a third, as of two fingers each deprived of its integuments, or of the pleura to the lungs by effused matter. [L. 97. See AGGLUTINATION.]

CONGO, n. In China, a commercial term for a certain quality of tea, species in the botanical sense of black tea. [B. 77 (a, 21); L. 56.]

CONGO-MAHOE, n. In Jamaica, the negro name of the *Hibiscus elyptoides*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGON, n. See CONGO.

CONGONA, n. In Peru, the *Peperomia inaequalifolia* [Ruiz and Pavon] and the *Piper trifolium*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGONHA (Port.), n. Ko²n go²n'ya². In Brazil, the *Ilex paraguayensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGONITA, **CONGONO**, n's. See CONGONA.

CONGOPAPIER (Ger.), n. Kon² go pa² per. See CONGO PAPER.

CONGO-ROOT, n. Ko²n go ru²t. See PSORALEA *eglandulosa*.

CONGOROTH (Ger.), n. Kon² go rot. See CONGO RED.

CONGO-TEA (Ger.), n. Kon² go ta. Congo tea, a variety of black tea. [B. 180 (a, 24).] See CONGO.

CONGOU-ELEVIN (Tamil), n. The *Cochlospermum gossypium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGOURDE (Fr.), n. Ko²n gurd. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CONGOURDELLE (Fr.), n. Ko²n gurd-e². The *Cucurbita pyramidalis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONGOXA (Port.), n. Ko²n go sha². The *Vinca major*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGREGATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n gre²z-a² testa² e². Fr. *congrégatés*. Of Batsch, a group of rubaceous plants, comprising *Mitella*, *Conopsea*, *Cephalis*, *Calliopea*, *Morinda*, *Opuntia*, and *Nandina*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONGRÈS (Fr.), n. Ko²n gre². Sexual intercourse; formerly the ocal test (Fr. *éprouve de c.*; Ger. *Eheprobe*) ordered by the French courts in divorce cases, etc., of the capability or incapability of coition, in the presence of physicians and matrons. The practice was abolished in 1867. [L. 41, 43.]

CONGRESS, n. Ko²n gre²s. Lat., *congressus* (from *congradi*, to come together). Fr., *congrès*. Ger., *Kongress*. An assembling. - Sexual c. Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Coition. [L.]

CONGRESS SPRING, n. Ko²n gre²s spri²ng. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONGRESS SPRINGS, n. A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there are springs containing sodium, iron and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride and sulphate, silica, alumina, and traces of magnesia. [A. 363.]

CONGRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n gre²s su²s su²s. See CONGRESS. C. interruptus. Onanism.

CONGROGADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n gre² gro² ga²d ga²d. (ie)na². A group of the *Ophidiidae*. [L. 207, 280.]

CONGUIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n gu² gu² i²s. See CALCAR *avis*.

CONHAMETRA (Port.), n. Kon ya² ma² ra². The mallow. C. brava. The *Malva olea* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONHYDRINE, n. Ko²n hid'ren. Fr., c. Ger., *Conydrin*. It, Sp., *condrina*. A natural alkaloid, found in the *Conium maculatum*. It is crystallizable, fusible below 100° C., and volatilizes at a higher heat; partially soluble in water and freely soluble in ether and alcohol. The formula given by Wertheim is C₁₅H₁₇NO. [B. 5 a, 24. "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol." June, 1885, p. 350.]

CONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon ko²n i² a². Gen., *conias*. Gr., *κονία*. 1. Lime. 2. Lime impregnated with fr. 3. Of Ventenat, a genus of *Alyx* separated by him from the *Byssus*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 91 (a, 21).]

CONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon ko²n i² a². See CONINE.

CONIANDRE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon i² a² n a² n dro² e² a² e². Fr., *coniandres*. 1. Of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbitaceae* comprising the genera *Coniandra* and *Cartonema*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Cucurbitaceae* *genina*, comprising the same genera. 3. Of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceae*, comprising the same genera. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CONIASE (Fr.), n. Kon e a² z. See CONIASIS. C. biliaire. Biliary biliasis. Merle, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd." 2^{me} sér. xiv, No. 26, p. 885.

CONIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon ko²n i² a² s i²s. Gen., *coniasis* (in). Gr., *κονιασις* (from *κονία*, mortar). Fr., *coniase*. Incrustation.

CONIC ACID, n. Kon i² k. See CONIC ACID.

CONICAL, adj. Ko²n i² k-a². Lat., *conicus*. Fr., *conique*. Ger., *kegelförmig*. It., *conico*. Sp., *conico*. Having the form of a cone. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

CONIC ACID, n. Kon i² s i² k. See CONIC ACID.

CONICINE, n. Kon i² sen. Lat., *conicina*. Fr., c. See CONINE. Collyre de c. Fr., c. *collyrium*. Of Mauthner, a preparation containing from 1 to 3 drops of c. 25 grammes of distilled water, and 8 grammes of quince murex, used in cases of serofulous ophthalmia. [Gobley (L. 87 a, 21).] Liniment de c. (Fr.) C. Mauthner. Of Mauthner, a preparation containing 1 drop of c. and 4 grammes of sweet almond oil. It is applied with a brush to the eyelids in cases of spasmodic contraction of the eyelids of serofu-

lous children. [Gobley (L. 87 (a, 21)).] - Mixture de c. (Fr.) C. mixture. Of Frommüller, a preparation containing 3 drops of c., 1 gramme of alcohol, and 20 grammes of distilled water. Used in whooping cough. [Gobley (L. 87 (a, 21)).] - Solution de c. pour injection (Fr.). Solution of c. for injection; a preparation containing 1 part of tincture of quince-seed and 9 parts of lime-water. [Gobley (L. 87 (a, 21)).]

CONICITY, n. Kon i² s i² t. Fr., *conicité*. The state of being conical.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, adj. Ko²n i² k-o-si² i² n dri² k-a². Conical and cylindrical at the same time. [L. 41.]

CONICO-INCURVIOSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n kon i² k-o-i² n ku² r-ku² r-vi² o-wi² r-o² s t r i²s. Fr., *conico-incurvirostre*. Having the beak hooked and conical. [L. 41, 180.]

CONICO-PROTENSIOSTRIS (Schäffer) (Lat.), adj. Ko²n (kon) i² k-o(o²)-p-ro-t-e² n s i² r-o² s t r i²s. Fr., *conico-protensirostre*. Having a long conical beak. [L. 41, 180.]

CONICO-SUBULATE, adj. Ko²n i² k-o-su² b u² l-a² t. Conical (at the base) and awl-shaped (toward the point). [a, 22.]

CONICO-SUBULIROSTRIS (Schäffer) (Lat.), adj. Ko²n kon i² k-o(o²)-su² b (su² b)-u² l (u² l)-i² r-o² s t r i²s. Fr., *conico-protensirostre*. Having a conical and subulate beak. [L. 41, 180.]

CONICO-TENUIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n kon i² k-o(o²)-te² n u² i² r-o² s t r i²s. Fr., *conico-tenuirostre*. Having a slender conical beak. [L. 41.]

CONICOXE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon i² k-o² x'e² a² e². A division of the *Heteromera*. [L. 121.]

CONICUS (Lat.), adj. Kon i² k-a² s u² s. See CONICAL.

CONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon i² d-e² a² e². Ger., *Kegelschnecken*. A family of the *Tœnioglossa*. [L. 121, 147.]

CONIDE (Fr.), n. Kon-ed. See CONIDIUM.

CONIDIACÆ (Fr.), n. pl. Kon-ed-e-a² sa. A division of *Fungi* made by Bertillon, corresponding in part to the *Coniomycetes* of Nees and Fries; characterized by being without a distinct perithecium, the spores lying directly on the mycelium. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONIDIENRÄGER (Ger.), n. Kon-ed i² e² n-trag-e² r. See CONIDIOPHORE.

CONIDIOPHORE, n. Ko²n i² d i² o-for. From *κονιδιον*, a particle of dust, and *φορεω*, to bear. Fr., c. Ger., *Conidiophor*. *Conidioträger*. A column bearing the spores or conidia in the *Conidiomycetes* and in the plasmodium formed by certain of the *Protozoa* and *Myxozoa*. [B. 77; L. 121.]

CONIDIOPHOROUS (Lat.), adj. Kon i² d i² o-f o² r-u² s. Fr., *conidiophore*. Having or bearing conidia. [B. 93.]

CONIDIS, n. In Sicily, the *Plantago psyllium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon ko²n i² d i² u² m u² s. Gr., *κονιδιον* (dim. of *κόνις*, dust). Fr., *conide*, *conidie*. Ger., C. *Konidie*. A small rounded, dust-like spore constituting the reproductive organ in certain *Fungi*, especially the *Conidiomycetes*; also the gonidium of lichens. [B.]

CONIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon i² f'e² r-e² a² e². From *conus*, a cone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *conifères*, *bois à aiguilles*. Ger., *zapfentragende Bäume*, *Zapfenbäume*, *Nadelholzer*. It., *coniferi*. Sp., *coníferos*. Syn.: *Strobilaceæ* (Reichenbach). A large family of gymnosperms, characterized by a much-branched stem, numerous small unbranched leaves, and cone-like staminal flowers. They comprise 32 genera and 300 species, and are to be found dispersed throughout the temperate and northern regions of the globe. Richard regards it as a family divided into 3 orders: 1st division, the *Taxineæ*, having their female flowers distinct, and comprising the genera *Podocarpus*, *Dacrydium*, *Taxus*, *Salisburia*, *Phyllocladus*, and *Ephedra*; 2d division, *Cupressineæ*, having female flowers erect, comprising the genera *Jacuparus*, *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Cupressus*, and *Taxodium*; 3d division, *Abietineæ*, with fruit constituting a cone, formed of imbricated scales, at the axils of which are found the female flowers—this division comprises the genera *Pinus*, *Larix*, *Cedrus*, *Abies*, *Cunninghamia*, *Agathis*, and *Aranearia*. Bentham and Hooker regard it as an order comprising the tribes *Cupressineæ*, *Taxodiceæ*, *Taxaceæ*, *Podocarpaceæ*, *Araneariaceæ*, and *Abietineæ*. Vines regards it as an order with 2 divisions: 1st, *Pinoideæ*, with capillary flowers in cones, and comprising the families *Abietineæ*, *Araneariaceæ*, *Cupressineæ*, and *Taxodiceæ*; and the 2d division, *Taxoideæ*, with flowers not cones, and comprising the families *Taxaceæ* and *Podocarpaceæ*. [B. 19, 42, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Kon-e-f'e² r. See CONIFEROUS.

CONIFERIN, n. Kon i² f'e² r i² n. Fr., *coniférine*. Ger., C. A glucoside, C₁₆H₂₂O₈, obtained from the cambium of coniferous woods. It crystallizes in stellate prisms and melts at 185° C. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CONIFERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon i² f'e² r i² e² n e² n a² e². A class of gymnosperms, consisting of the single order *Coniferae*. [B. 245.]

CONIFERITES, n. pl. Kon i² f'e² r-itz. An order of fossil plants, comprising *Pinites*, *Steinhauera*, *Cunninghamites*, *Dammarites*, *Araneurites*, and *Taxodites*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONIFEROUS, adj. Kon i² f'e² r-u² s. Lat., *coniferus*. Fr., *conifère*. Ger., *zapfentragend*. It., *conifero*. Sp., *conifero*. Having or bearing cones. [L. 43.]

CONIFERYL ALCOHOL, n. Kon i² f'e² r i² l. An alcohol obtained from an aqueous solution of coniferin by emulsion, and having the formula C₁₀H₁₂O₂. It melts at 74° C. It is an ethyl derivative of vanillin. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CONIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kon i² flor u² s u² s. From *conus*, a cone, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *coniflore*. Ger., *kegelflorig*. Sp., *coniflora*. Having flowers disposed in cones. [L. 41.]

Extractum conii fluidum [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de semences fruit de ciguë*. Ger., *flüssiges Schierlingssuchtrakt*. The **extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fluid extract of c., fluid extract of hemlock-fruit, fluid extract of c.-seed; a preparation made by macerating for 48 hours 23 oz. (av.) of c., in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing the percolation to proceed gradually, adding diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 2½ fl. oz. of the percolate, and, having added 3 oz. (av.) to the remainder, evaporating it at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding diluted alcohol until 24 fl. oz. are obtained. [B. 81 (a, 21)].—**Extractum conii (foliorum)** [Fr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de ciguë (feuilles)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de cicuta, extracto alcohólico de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. The **extractum cicuta** [Belg. Ph.]; **extractum conii aquosum** et **spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]; **extractum conii maculati** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Extract of hemlock; a preparation made by extracting the leaves or herb of *C. maculatum*, gathered, according to the Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., and Netherl. Ph., during inflorescence, in the fresh condition [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Brit. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or dried [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with the aid of alcohol or without [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., S. Pr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.], to a pulpy consistence [Br. Ph.], with dextrin [Hung. Ph.], or, according to the other pharmacopœias, to a thick consistence. [B. 95 (a, 21)].—**Extractum conii (fructus)**. See **Extractum conii alcoholicum**. **Extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See **Extractum conii fluidum**.—**Extractum conii (foliorum)**, [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii maculati**, and also of the Hung. Ph., **Extractum conii sicum**.—**Extractum conii pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii sicum**.—**Extractum conii sicum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The **extractum conii cum dextro** [Russ. Ph.]; **extractum conii maculati** [Hung. Ph.]; **extractum conii pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Dry extract of hemlock; a preparation made by exhausting c. (2d def.) with water or alcohol, and adding dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], licorice [Swed. Ph.], or sugar of milk and licorice [Finn. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 21)].—**Extractum conii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii (foliorum)**.—**Fluid extract of c.**, **Fluid extract of c.-seed**. See **Extractum conii fluidum**.—**Herba conii** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *C. maculatum*. [B. 24].—**Herba conii aquatilis**. The herb of *Cicuta virosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24)].—**Herba conii maculati**. The herb of *C. maculatum*. [B. 180 (a, 24)].—**Infusum conii oleosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de ciguë* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *aceite de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of c.-leaves in 2 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] or 24 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of olive-oil. [B. 95].—**Juice of c.**. See **Succus conii**.—**Oleum conii**, **Oleum conii maculati** [Br. Ph.]. Compound pill of hemlock; a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of extract of c. and 1 part of ipecacuanha, and adding a sufficient quantity of treacle to form a pulpy mass. [B. 81 (a, 21)].—**Pulpa conii**, **Pulpa e folio conii maculati** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Pulpe de ciguë**.—**Succus conii** [Br. Ph.]. The juice of *C. maculatum*; made by bruising fresh c. leaves, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol to every 3 parts of juice, setting aside the liquid for 7 days, and filtering. [B. 81 (a, 21)].—**Tinctura conii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. **Tinctura conii fructus**. Fr., *teneur de ciguë*. Ger., *Schierlingstinktur*. Tincture of c.; made by macerating for 24 hours 150 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 30 powder, in 45 parts of diluted alcohol previously mixed with 4 parts of hydrochloric acid, adding diluted alcohol gradually, and allowing the percolation to proceed until 1,000 parts of the tincture are obtained. [B. 81 (a, 21)].

CONIVALE (Fr.), adj. Kon-e-vä'z. Sp. *convivalro*. Having a conical shell; as a n. in the m. pl. c's. a group of *Gasteropoda*, comprising those having the shell in the form of a flattened cone. [L. H. 49.]

CONJÉE (Fr.), n. Kon'z-zha. See **CONGÉE**.

CONJOINED, CONJOINT, adj's. Kon'-joind', -joint'. Fr., *conjoint* (1st and 3d defs), *concomitant* (2d def.). 1. Combined. 2. Concomitant (said of diseases). 3. In natural history, aggregated. [L. 41.]

CONJUNCTIVITE (Fr.), n. Kon'z-zho'n'ik to vet. See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**. **C. blennorrhagique**. Gonorrhœal conjunctivitis. [L. 11]. **C. morbillieuse**. The conjunctivitis of measles. [L. 88]. **C. variceluse**. The conjunctivitis of small-pox. [L. 88.]

CONJUNCTION (Erbart) (Lat.), n. n. Kon'-jo'n'-k'yo'n'-k'i-to'to'z' r'z' o'n. The operation of mosses. [a, 21.]

CONJUGAISON (Fr.), n. Kon'z-zhu'e' ge'z'-o'n'z. See **CONJUGATION**.

CONJUGAL, adj. Kon'z-zu'e' z'a'1. Lat., *conjugalis* (from *con-jug*, a spouse. Fr. c. Pertaining to married life; in pathology, affecting both husband and wife or conveyed from the one to the other—see *C. diabetica*).

CONJUGALIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon'z-zu'z' ga'z'u'z'ia. The *Myrtus communis*. [B. 88.]

CONJUGATA (Lat.), n. f. Kon'z-zu'z' ga'z'u'z'ia. See **CONJUGATE**. **C. des Becken-ausgangs**. The distance between the apex of the coccyx and the lower edge of the symphysis pubis [L. 31, 332]. **C. des Becken-eingangs** (Ger.). The distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the upper edge of the pubic symphysis. [L. 31]. **C. luteus** (Vaucher). The *Conferia luteocephala*. [L. 173 a, 24]. **C. nungung** (Ger.). The angle which a diameter of the pelvis forms with the horizon or the sagittal axis of the pelvis. [L. 332]. **C. superior**. See **Anatomical CONJUGATE**. **C. vera inferior**. The distance between the posterior or upper border of the symphysis pubis and the second or third sacral vertebra. [L. 332.]

Extractum conii fluidum [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cicutaire fruit de ciguë*. Ger., *flüssiges Schierlingstinctur*. Extract.—**Extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fluid extract of c. fluid extract of henlock-fruit, fluid extract of c-seed; preparation made by macerating for 48 hours 23 oz. (av.) of c., No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing the percolation to proceed gradually, adding diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, serving the first 2¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and, having added 3 (av.) to the remainder, evaporating it at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding diluted alcohol until 2½ fl. oz. are obtained.

[B., 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii (foliorum)** [Fr. Ph., Dan. Ph., U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *trait de ciguë (feuilles)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de cicuta, extracto alcohólico de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. The *extractum cicutæ* [Belg. Ph.]; *extractum conii aquosum* et *spirituosum* [Netherl. Ph.]; *extractum conii maculati* [Aust. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Extract of henlock: a preparation made by extracting the leaves or herb of *maculatum*, gathered, according to the Belg. Ph., in the fresh condition, and Netherl. Ph., during inflorescence, in the fresh condition [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Brit. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph. 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or dried [Dan. Ph., Aust. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], with or without [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.], to pillular consistence [Br. Ph.], with dextrin [Hung. Ph.], or according to the other pharmacopœias, to a thick consistence. [B., 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii (fructus)**. See *Extractum conii oleolum*. **Extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Extractum conii fluidum*.—**Extractum conii (maculati)** [Aust. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii (foliorum)*, and also of the Hung. Ph., *Extractum conii siccum*.—**Extractum conii pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii siccum*.—**Extractum conii siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The *extractum conii cum dextro* [Russ. Ph.]; *extractum conii maculati* [Hung. Ph.]; *extractum conii pulveratum* [Finn. Ph.]. Dry extract of henlock; a preparation made by exhausting c. (2d def.) with water or alcohol, and adding dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], licorice [Swed. Ph.], or sugar of milk and licorice [Finn. Ph.]. [B., 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii (foliorum)*.—**Fluid extract of c.**, **Fluid extract of c.-seed**. See *Extractum conii fluidum*.

—**Herba conii** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *C. maculatum*. [B., 24 (a).]—**Herba conii aquatici**. The herb of *Cicuta virosa*. [B., 180 (a).]—**Herba conii maculati**. The herb of *c. maculatum*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**Infusum conii oleosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de ciguë* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *aceite de cicuta* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of c.-leaves in 2 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] or 24 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of olive-oil. [B., 95.]—**Juice of c.** See *Succus conii*.—**Oleum conii**, **Oleum conii maculati**. [Br. Ph.]. Compound *conii oleosum*.—**Pilula conii composita** [Br. Ph.]. Compound pill of henlock; a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of extract of c. and 1 part of ipecacuanha, and adding a sufficient quantity of treacle to form a pillular mass. [B., 81 (a, 21).]—**Pulpa conii**, **Pulpa e folio conii maculati** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulpæ de cicuta*.—**Succus conii** [Br. Ph.]. The juice of *C. maculatum*; 1 part of bruising fresh c. leaves, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol to every 3 parts of juice, setting aside the liquid for 7 days, and filtering. [B., 81 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura conii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Scherlingstinctur]. Tincture of c.; made by macerating for 24 hours 150 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 30 powder, in 45 parts of diluted alcohol previously mixed with 4 parts of hydrochloric acid, adding diluted alcohol gradually, and allowing the percolation to proceed until 1,000 parts of the tincture are obtained. [B., 81 (a, 21).]

CONIVALE (Fr.), adj. Kon-e-vä'z. Sp., *convivalve*. Having a conical shell; as a n. in the m. pl. c's, a group of *Gasteropoda*, comprising those having the shell in the form of a flattened cone. [L., II., B.]

CONJÉE (Fr.), n. Koñ²-zha. See CONGEE.

CONJOINED, CONJOINT, adj's. Koñ-join'd'. joint'. Fr., *conjoints* (1st and 3d defs), *conjointement* (2d def.). 1. Combined. 2. Concomitant (said of diseases). 3. In natural history, aggregated. [L., 41.]

CONJUNCTIVITE (Fr.), n. Koñ²-zhoñ²k' to vet. See CONJUNCTIVITIS. C. blennorrhagique. Gonorrheal conjunctivitis. [L., II.] C. morbillieuse. The conjunctivitis of measles. [L., 88.] C. varicelouse. The conjunctivitis of small-pox. [L., 88.]

CONJUNCTION (Erbart) (Lat.), n. n. Coñ²-joñ²kyoñ²k'-to-to²² f'²² o²². The operculum of mosses. [a, 21.]

CONJUGATION (Fr.), n. Koñ² zhu² ge²Z-o²n². See CONJUGATION.

CONJUGAL, adj. Koñ²ju² zn²¹ Lat., *conjugalis* (from *conjugare*, a spouse). Fr., *e*. Pertaining to married life; in pathology, affecting both husband and wife or conveyed from the one to the other (see *C. diabetica*).

CONJUGALA (Lat.), n f. Kon ju²(yu²) gaŋ²¹la³. The *Myrtilus communis*. [B., 88.]

CONJUGATA (Lat.), n f. Koñ²ju² yu²-gaŋ²¹ta³. See CONJUGATE. C. des Becken-ausgangs. The distance between the apex of the coccyx and the lower edge of the symphysis pubis [L., 31, 332.] C. des Becken-eingangs. (Ger.) The distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the upper edge of the pubic symphysis. [L., 31.] C. laterales (Vaucher). The *Conferia angustifolia*. [B., 173 a, 24.] C. œneigung (Ger.). The angle which a diameter of the pyloric forms with the horizon or the sagittal axis of the pelvis. [L., 332.] C. superior. See *Anatomica*.

CONJUGATE. C. vera inferior. The distance between the posterior or upper border of the symphysis pubis and the second or third sacral vertebra. [L., 332.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², taul;

CONJUGATE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ko'n ju'zāt za'zāt to'atē'i*). Fr., *conjugués*. A tribe of *Hydr.* by some referred to the *Coniferaceae*, by others separated from the latter, from which they are distinguished by the peculiar formation of their endochrome and the mode of development of their zygospores. According to Vases, they are a subdivision of the isogametes *C. terrestris*, and comprise the *Desmidiaceae*, *Mesoniaceae*, and *Zygoniaceae*. [B. 19, 7.]

CONJUGATE, adj. *Ko'n ju'zāt* Lat., *conjugatus* from *conjugare*, to yoke together. Fr., *conjugué*. 1. In chemistry, consisting of two or more acids united to form an acid (see *C. aceto*). 2. In botany, paired; having the leaflets disposed in a single pair on the opposite sides. [A. 301.] 3. As a n., of Roderer, the antero-posterior diameter of the brim of the pelvis, the plane of the brim being considered as an ellipse. [A. 24.] **Anatomical c.** Lat., *conjugal*, *conjugal autonomic*. Fr., *duoactive deo* ou *autonomique*. Ger., *genital* u. *Duchassier*. It., *conjugal* u. *autonomica*. The antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis. [L. 332.] **Diagonal c.** Ger., *Diagonal conjugal*. The distance between the deep perineal eminence of one side and the sacrotuberous synchondrosis of the other; in obstetrics, the distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the ligamentum arcuatum of the pubic arch. [L. 332.]

External c. Lat., *conjugal externa*. Fr., *conjugal externa*. *d. centre de Baudelouque*. Baudelouque's diameter; the distance between the posterior surface of the upper part of the sacrum and the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis, with the overlying soft parts, as measured with Baudelouque's calipers. **Normal c.** Fr., *conjugale normal*. Ger., *Normalconjugal*. According to H. Meyer, the distance between the upper border of the symphysis pubis and the middle of the third sacral vertebra, on the theory that the latter is the least variable point of the sacrum. [A. 24.]—**Obstetrical c.** Fr., *conjugue obstétricale* ou *rayon diamétral antéro-postérieur maximum* ou *ultra du détroit supérieur*, *diamètre sacro-symphysien* ou *sacro-pubien*, ou *droit*, *petit diamètre*. Ger., *gerade* *Baudelouque'sche Beckens*. Syn.: *trine* c. 1. That diameter of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to that point in the symphysis pubis at which, passing from above downward, it attains its greatest thickness; in other words, the shortest distance between the promontory and the symphysis. [A. 22.]

CONJUGATIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Ko'n ju'zāt ga'zāt ga'tō'gātō'jā'ē'ē'ē'*). An old division of fresh-water *Algae*, now assigned to the *Zygnematales*. The species it comprises belong to the group *Synsphaera* established by Deussene. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONJUGATIO (Lat., n. f. *Ko'n ju'zāt ga'zāt shi'zāt*). Gen., *conjugationis*. Of Galen, a cranial nerve. [L. 349.] **C. prima**. See *Optic NERVE*. **C. quinta**. Of Galen, the auditory nerve and the communis fasci n. regarded as one. [L. 349.] **C. secunda**. Of Galen, the third cranial nerve. [L. 349.] **C. septima** (Galen). See *Hypophyseal NERVE*. **C. sexta** (Galen). See *Pharyngeal NERVE*. **C. tertia**. Of Galen, the sixth cranial nerve and filaments of the second and third branches of the fifth cranial nerve. [L. 349.]

CONJUGATION, n. *Ko'n ju'zāt shō'n*. Gr., *συνζωγία*. Lat., *conjugatio*, Fr., *conjugaison*. Ger., *C. It.*, *conjugazione*. Sp., *conjugación*. In biology, the union of two or more individuals into one. In botany, the union of certain cryptogamic zygospores for purposes of reproduction. [B. 27, 77 a, 24.] **Multiple c.** The coalescence of a number (more than two) of individual cells. [L. 121.]

CONJUGATO-PALMATE, adj. *Ko'n ju'zāt ga'zāt pāl'māt*. Divided into two palmate arms (said of leaves). [B. 19 a, 24.]

CONJUGATO-PINNATE, adj. *Ko'n ju'zāt ga'zāt pī'nāt*. Lat., *conjugalopinnatus*. Fr., *conjugué-penné*. Ger., *verbundengefiedert*. Divided into two pinnate branches (said of leaves). [B. 19 a, 24.]

CONJUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ko'n ju'zāt (yu'zāt) gi'zāt u'm u'm*. See *CONJUGATION* and *CONJUGIO*.

CONJUGO-PINNATE, adj. *Ko'n ju'zāt ga'zāt pī'nāt*. See *CONJUGATO-PINNATE*.

CONJUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Ko'n ju'zāt k'yu'zāt k'ō'shi'zāt*. Gen., *conjunctionis*. From *conjungere*, to join together. Fr., *conjonction*. Ger., *Verbindung*. It., *congiungimento*. Sp., *conjugación*. See *ARTICULATION*. **C. vasorum** (Bartholin). See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

CONJUNCTIVA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *conjunctivus* *tunica* understood. *Ko'n ju'zāt k'yu'zāt k'ō'tō'vāt vāt*. Fr., *conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva*. Sp., *conjuntiva*. The thin mucous membrane covering the inner surface of the eyelids and a portion of the sclera. [L.] Cf. *C. bulbi* and *C. palpebrarum*.—**C. adnata oculi**. See *Bulbar c.* **C. arida** (Mackenzie). Xerosis of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Bulbar c.**, **C. bulbi**. Fr., *conjunctive du globe oculaire*. Ger., *Bindehaut des Augapfels*. It., *conjuntiva del bulbo dell' occhio*. Sp., *conjuntiva de la bola del ojo*. The mucous membrane covering the anterior third of the eyeball, from the fold of transmission or retrotarsal fold to the corneal margin. It is loosely connected with the sclerotic, is much thinner than the conjunctiva covering the retrotarsal fold, and loses its papillary structure. The epithelium of the ocular conjunctiva is continuous with the anterior corneal epithelium. [F.] **C. corneæ**. Fr., *conjunctive corneene*. The layer of epithelial cells covering the anterior surface of the cornea. [L. 7.]—**C. palpebræ**, **C. palpebrarum. See *Palpebral c.* **C. scleræ**, **C. scleroticae**. See *Bulbar c.* **C. tarsi**. Fr., *conjunctiva tarsale*. Ger., *Tarsalbindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva del tarso*. Sp., *conjuntiva del tarso*. See *Palpebral c.* **C. testiculii**. The internal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L. 7.] **Cuticular c.** Fr., *conjunctive cuticulaire*. Ger., *häutige Bindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva cuticulare*. Sp., *conjuntiva cuticular*. Xerosis of the c. [F.] **Granular c.** Fr., *conjunctive granuleuse* (ou *granuleuse*). Ger., *körnige Bindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva granulosa*. Sp., *conjuntiva granulosa*. See *TRACHOMA* and *granular conjunctivitis*. **Ocular c.** See *Bulbar c.***

Palpebral c., **Tarsal c.** Lat., *palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjunctiva palpebrale* (ou *des paupières*). Ger., *Augenlidbindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva palpebrale* (ou *des paupières*). Sp., *conjuntiva palpebral* u. *de los párpados*. The mucous membrane along the inner surface of the eyelids, which at the ciliary margin passes insensibly into the cutis of the eyelids. It extends as a thin membrane into the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the lacrymal canaliculi and sac. It is of varying thickness, highly vascular and closely attached to the tarsus of the lid, and contains various glandular structures known as Krause's and also papillae, most marked in the upper lid. [L. 115.]

CONJUNCTIVAL, adj. *Ko'n ju'zāt k'ivāt*. Lat., *conjunctivalis*. Fr., *conjonctival*. Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTIVE, adj. *Ko'n ju'zāt k'ivāt*. Lat., *conjunctivus*. Fr., *conjonctif*. Ger., *conjunctive*. See *CONNECTIVE*.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat., n. f. *Ko'n ju'zāt k'ivāt k'ivāt* (we'it's). Gen., *conjunctivitis*. For deriv., see *CONJUNCTIVA* and *-itis*. Fr., *conjonctivite*. Ger., *Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite*. Sp., *conjuntivitis*. Inflammation of the conjunctival mucous membrane. [F.] The obsolete word *syndesmitis* was better formed.—**Aphthous c.** Lat., *c. aphthosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite aphthosa*. Ger., *aphthöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *Pustular OPHTHALMIA*.—**Atropine c.** A reddened, thickened, and granular condition of the conjunctiva, produced by the local instillation of atropine. It occurs sometimes after long-continued use, especially in old people; but some persons have an idiosyncrasy against atropine, and in these it can not be used without occasioning the above symptoms. [F.]—**Autumnal c.** Fr., *conjunctivite automnale*. Ger., *herbstliche Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite autunnale*. Sp., *conjuntivitis otoñal* (6 autumnal). An aggravated type of catarrhal c. coming during the middle or latter part of August. All the symptoms of a catarrhal c. are exceedingly pronounced. As a rule, there is more or less nasal catarrh associated with it. [F.]—**Blepharo-c.** See *Palpebral c.*

Blephorrhagic c., **Blennorrhagic c.** Lat., *c. blennorrhagica* (seu *blennorrhica*). Fr., *conjunctivite blennorrhagique*. Ger., *blennorrhöische Bindehautentzündung*. See *Parulent c.* **Catarrhal c.** Lat., *c. catarrhalis*. Fr., *conjunctivite catarrhale*. Ger., *Bindehautkatarrh*, *Bindehautcatarrh*. It., *conjuntivite catarrale*. Sp., *conjuntivitis catarral*. A catarrhal or simple c., with a more or less free discharge of mucus or muco-pus, redness and swelling of the palpebral and occasionally of the ocular conjunctiva, some swelling of the lids, and a burning, smarting pain. [F.]

C. ægyptiaca. Fr., *conjunctivite égyptienne*. A purulent c.; so called because of its prevalence in Egypt and northern Africa. [F.]—**C. aphthosa**. See *Pustular OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. blennorrhagica**. See *Parulent c.* **C. blennorrhica neonatorum**. See *OPHTHALMIA neonatorum*. **C. bulbi**. See *Bulbar c.* **C. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal c.* **C. crouposa**. See *Compans c.* **C. diphtheritica**. See *Diphtheritic c.* **C. erysipelatosa**. See *Erysipelatous c.* **C. exanthematica**. See *Exanthematic c.* **C. follicularis**. See *Follicular c.* **C. gonorrhoeica**. See *Gonorrhoeal c.* **C. granulosa**. See *Granular c.* **C. gummatosa**, **C. gummosa**. See *Gummatous c.* **C. hypertrophica**. See *Hypertrophic c.*—**C. jequiritica**. See *Jequiritic OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. lymphatica**. See *Lymphatic c.* **C. membranacea**, **C. membranosa**. See *Croupous c.* **C. palpebrarum**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. phlyctenulosa**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire*. Ger., *phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuolare* (o *fittenuole*). Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular* (o *flictenulosa*). A c. characterized by the appearance of one or more bladder-like, vesicular elevations in the conjunctiva, usually near the corneal margin, though they may occur at any point on the ocular conjunctiva, the conjunctiva in this neighborhood being injected and infiltrated from the corneal margin as far as the cul-de-sac. There is usually some catarrhal c. present in these cases, with the usual symptoms of injection and a mucous discharge. [F.]—**C. phlyctenulosa maligna**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire maligne*. Ger., *bösartige phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuolare maligna*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular maligna*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are distinctly larger than in the simple form of the disease, and involve the cornea from the start. All the subjective and objective symptoms are more marked, and there is an abundant secretion of muco-pus, and even of flocculent membrane. The vesicles are really pustules. [F.]—**C. phlyctenulosa miliaris**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire miliaire*. Ger., *miläre phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuolare miliare*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular miliar*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are multiple and very small, like little sandy prominences, extending all round the corneal margin, and even upon the cornea itself. The subjective sensations are the same as in the simple form, though they may be marked, and there may be more or less blepharospasm. [F.]—**C. phlyctenulosa pustulosa**. See *C. phlyctenulosa maligna*.—**C. phlyctenulosa simplex**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire simple*. Ger., *einfache phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuolare semplice*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular simple*. A form of c. characterized by the presence of several small vesicles on or near the corneal margin, generally below the horizontal diameter. The swelling and infiltration of the conjunctiva is moderate; but there are usually considerable lachrymation and photophobia, and some little mucous secretion. [F.]—**C. purumucosa catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. purumucosa contagiosa** seu *ægyptiaca*. **C. purulenta**. See *Parulent c.* **C. pustulosa**. See *C. phlyctenulosa maligna*.—**C. scrofulosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. simplex**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. strumosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. suppurativa**. See *Parulent c.*—**C. tarsalis**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. trachomatosa**. See *Granular c.*—**C. variolosa**. Ger., *Blatternaugentzündung*. A form of c. occurring in connection with variola.—**Croupous c.** Lat., *c. crouposa*. Fr., *conjunctivite croupense*. Ger., *croupöse Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite gropposa*. Sp., *conjuntivitis*

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

membranosa. That variety of c. which is characterized by the formation of a more or less extensive membrane upon the surface of the conjunctiva of the lids. The intensity of the inflammatory process varies. In some cases the membrane is very thin and gelatinous and comes away in threads, while in others it is dense, thick, and yellowish white, and comes away in large pieces, or entire. When removed, it leaves a bleeding surface beneath. Here the conjunctival inflammation is probably of the same nature as the purulent form of c., but the exudation is of a higher organization. **F. Diphtheritic c.** (Lat., *c. diphtherica*). Fr., *conjonctivite diphthérique*. Ger., *diphtherische Bindehautentzündung*. **H. conjunctivitis diphtherica**. Sp., *conjuntivitis difterica*. A disease characterized by a rapid and very marked swelling of the lids, due to a more or less extensive infiltration, not only of the conjunctiva, but also of the other tissues of the lids (sometimes even including the integument) by an inflammatory product of marked coagulability. This infiltration is into the tissue of the conjunctiva; there is no exudation upon its surface. It is very dense and often drives all the blood out of the lids, thus interfering with the nutrition of the parts. The conjunctiva is frequently changed into a necrotic mass, and cast off as a slough. There is a slight exudation from the surface of the conjunctiva of a thin, ichorous fluid, but in the second stage of the disease it assumes a puriform character. The great danger is sloughing of the cornea from extension of the disease to the ocular conjunctiva and interference with its blood-supply. The local heat of the parts is very pronounced. The disease is rapid in its progress. The ocular conjunctiva becomes densely infiltrated, and surrounds the cornea like a hard, unyielding wall. After the disease has lasted from 5 to 8 days, the hard, board-like condition of the lids diminishes, the conjunctiva becomes loose, red, and bleeding, and appears like a granulating surface; and the ocular conjunctiva takes on the same change. The lids can now be everted and the secretion becomes purulent. In the third or cicatricial stage the depth and extent of the disease depend upon the amount of destruction by necrosis following the infiltration. **[F.] Eczematous c.** C. with lesions resembling those of eczema or due to an extension of eczema to the eye. [Reuss (A, 319).] **Erysipelatous c.** Ger., *Erysipelas*. The inflammation of the palpebral and sometimes of the ocular conjunctiva which accompanies erysipelas of the face. **[F.] Exanthematous c.** Lat., *c. exanthematosa*. C. occurring in the course of an exanthematic fever or accompanied by an eruption about the eye (e. g., zoster or eczema). [Reuss (A, 319).] **Follicular c.** Lat., *c. follicularis*. Fr., *conjonctivite folliculaire*. Ger., *folliculäre Bindehautentzündung*. **H. conjunctivitis follicularis**. Sp., *conjuntivitis follicularis*. A form of c. in which the ordinary inflammatory catarrhal changes are accompanied by the development of round, pale red, hemispherical structures, which project above the level of this membrane, and subsequently disappear without leaving a trace behind. [F., "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 163.] **Glandular c.** Syn.: *Adenogaditis*. A term originally employed to designate inflammation of the lining membrane of the Meibomian ducts in the eyelids; and since erroneously applied to any glandular inflammation of the lids. **[F.] Gonorrhoeal c.** Lat., *c. gonorrhoeica*. Fr., *conjonctivite gonorrhéique*. Ger., *gonorrhoeische Bindehautentzündung*. **H. conjunctivitis gonorrhoeica**. Sp., *conjuntivitis gonorréica*. A purulent c. presumably of a specific character and due to contact of the purulent discharge from a specific urethritis. **[F.] Granular c.** Lat., *c. granulosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite granuleuse*. Ger., *granulöse Bindehautentzündung*. **H. conjunctivitis granulosa**. Sp., *conjuntivitis granulada*. 1. An acute c. characterized by hyperæmia, serous infiltration, swelling of the papillary portion, increased secretion, and the development of round, grayish red, prominent structures, especially in the region of the retrotarsal fold and neighboring part of the palpebral conjunctiva. These undergo definite changes, and frequently lead to secondary changes in the cornea and deeper parts of the lids. 2. A chronic c. of the eyelids in which the inflammatory symptoms are relatively much less pronounced in proportion to the development of the granulations than in the acute form. The secretion and swelling are less, and the vicinity of the granulations presents a velvet-like appearance. The symptoms and appearances are always more marked in the upper lid than in the lower. **[F.] See also Trachoma.** **Gummatous c.** Lat., *c. gummatosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite gommeuse*, *gumme de la conjonctive*. Ger., *gummeuse Bindehautentzündung*, *Gummenabszess der Bindehaut*. **H. conjunctivitis gummatosa**. Sp., *conjuntivitis gummata*. A localized c. of plastic type, occasioned by the development of a gummy tumor in the conjunctiva or subconjunctival tissue. These gummy deposits usually occur in the course of the external rectus muscle or between the latter and the superior rectus. **[F.] Hypertrophic c.** Lat., *c. hypertrophica*. Chronic catarrhal c. with hypertrophy of the conjunctival papillæ. [Reuss (A, 319).] **Lacrymal c.** A term employed by Galezowski to designate those cases of catarrhal c. which are either caused or prolonged by the retention of the tears in the cul-de-sac and on the conjunctiva. **[F.] Lymphatic c.** Syn.: *lymphatica*. A form of c. considered by some authors identical with phlyctenular c.; by Herz as a herpes ciliaris very often caused by reflex irritation of pediculi capitis through the branches of the fifth nerve supplying the conjunctiva. **[F.] Membranous c.** See *Uranomemosa*. **Ocular c.** Lat., *c. oculi*. C. confined to the ocular conjunctiva. [Reuss (A, 319).] **Palpebral c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjonctivite palpébrale*. C. confined to the palpebral conjunctiva. [Reuss (A, 319).] **Phlyctenular c.** Syn.: *phlyctenulosa*. **Purulent c.** Lat., *c. purulenta*. Fr., *conjonctivite purulente*, *ou suppurative*. Ger., *eitrige Bindehautentzündung*. **H. conjunctivitis purulenta**. Sp., *conjuntivitis purulenta*. An acute inflammation of the conjunctiva, which takes on either in the retrotarsal fold or palpebral portion, and is characterized by great swelling, redness, and infiltration of the tissues of the lid, great heat and pain, some rise of the general temperature, and a profuse purulent discharge. The complications are ulcer,

slough, or abscess of the cornea, prolapse of the iris, and sometimes purulent panophthalmitis. It is markedly contagious by contact with the secretion. **[F.] Pustular c.** Lat., *c. pustulosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite pustuleuse*. Ger., *pustulöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *C. phlyctenulosa maligna*. **Serofulous c.** Lat., *c. serofulosa*. Fr., *conjonctivite serofuleuse*. Ger., *serophulöse Bindehautentzündung*. A form of chronic c. attributed to serofula; characterized by phlyctenulæ, by milary nodules in the region of the cornea, or by serpygious ulceration of the cornea. [Reuss (A, 319).] **Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex*. Fr., *conjonctivite simple*. Ger., *einfache Bindehautentzündung*. See *Catarrhal c.* **Spontaneous blennorrhagic c.** **Strumous c.** See *Serofulous c.* **Suppurative c.** See *Purulent c.* **Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. tarsalis*. See *Palpebral c.* **Trachomatous c.** See *Granular c.*

CONJUNCTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ju²n²k-yu²n²k-ti²-te²-vu²s-wu²s. Fr., *conjunctif*. Ger., *rebündend*. See **CONNECTIVE**.

CONJUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ju²n²k-yu²n²k-tu²s-tu²s. See **CONJOINED**.

CONNA (Malay). The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNACONATI (Carib), n. The *Phyllanthus niruri*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNANA PILI. In Mexico, the *Passiflora normalis*. [B, 88.]

CONNARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-na²na²na²-a²-wa²-se²-ke²-e² (a²-e²). Fr., *conaracées*. 1. Of R. Brown, a family of calcifloral dicotyledons, indigenous to the tropics in both hemispheres, and comprising *Connarus*, *Cnestis*, and *Rourea*. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing, with pinnate leaves, small flowers, with 5 petals, and 10 stamens. 2. Of Benth and Hooker, the order is made to comprise the tribes *Connaraceæ* and *Cistaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 21).]

CONNAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-na²(na²)²-re²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *connarées* or *connarètes*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Terebinthaceæ* corresponding to the *Connaraceæ*. 2. Of others, a tribe of the *Connaraceæ* comprising *Connarus*, *Agelais*, *Rourea*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CONNARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-na²na²na²-a²-wa²-se². Gr., *κόνναρος*. Fr., *connaret*. Ger., *Baumbohne*. 1. A genus of the *Connaraceæ* and type of the *Connaraceæ*, indigenous to Asia, America, and the Pacific isles. The fruit is a kind of pod, with one seed. 2. The *Onophalobium* of Gärtner. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **-C. africanus** [Cavanilles]. Fr., *c. d'Afrique*. Guinea zebra-wood. The natives employ a decoction of the bark as a vulnerary. [B, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).] **-C. asiaticus**. Of Linnaeus, an ornamental species indigenous to the East Indies. [L, 30.] **-C. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See *C. africanus*. **-C. pinnatus** [Linnaeus]. The *Onophalobium pinnatum*. **-C. santaloides**. Of Linnaeus, an ornamental shrub indigenous to the East Indies. [L, 30.]

CONNATE, adj. Kon-at'. Lat., *connatus* (from *con*, together with, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *conné*, *connexé*. Ger., *mitgeborn*, *angeboren*. It., *connato*. Sp., *connato*, *congenito*. 1. Congenital. 2. In botany, congenitally adherent (said of vegetable organs such as the principal peduncle of *Heliconia japonica*, which is united to the leaf at its axil; said also of two opposite leaves united at their base). The French use *soudé* for the union of the organs originally separate, and *conné* for those always joined. 3. Born or produced together, originally united. 4. In anatomy, ossifying from the same centre. [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24); L, 343.]

CONNATION, n. Ko²n-na²shu²n. Early and complete coalescence. [L, 343.]

CONNATISQUAMUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-na²na²-ti²-skwa²-m (skwa²m/u²s/u²s). From *con*, together, *nasci*, to be born, and *squama*, a scale. Fr., *connatisquame*. Having jointed scales (said of the cinnabar of the *Synanthraea*). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CONNAUBARIL, n. In Guadeloupe, the *Brunfelsia americana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-na. See **CONNATE**.

CONNECTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ne²k-ti²k'u²u²-u²m (u²m). Fr., *connecticule*. The mass of cells which form the annulus or ring around the spore case in ferns. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CONNECTION, n. Ko²n-ne²k-shu²n. Gr., *συνάφῃ*. Lat., *connexio* (from *connectere*, to connect). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *C.* A joining together, also the state of being connected. **-Sexual c.** See **CORTION**.

CONNECTIVAL, adj. Ko²n-ne²k-ti²-va². Of or belonging to a connective. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONNECTIVE, adj. Ko²n-ne²k-ti²-va. Lat., *connectivus*. Fr., *conjunctif*, *connectif*. Ger., *binde* (used in composition), *verbindend*. It., *connectivo*, *coniunctivo*, *unitivo*. Sp., *conectivo*. Pertaining to a tissue which unites, supports, or binds together (see *C. TISSUE*); as a n., in botany, the tissue or filament which unites the anther-lobes; a vessel or nerve which connects two others. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CONNECTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ne²k-ti²-va²-u²m (u²m). Ger., *Mittellband*, *Bindegarbe*. A connective tissue or substance. **[F.] See CONNECTIVE**.

CONNEMON, n. In Japan, the fruit of *Cucumis conomon*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONSERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-ne²na²-wa²-shi²-ti²-o. Gen., *conservationis*. From *con*, together, and *servare*, a tendon, ligament, or nerve. A binding together by nervous, tendinous, or ligamentous structures, especially the latter. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.

CONNEXÉ (Fr.), adj. Kon-ne²x-a. See **CONNATE**.

CONNEXIF (Fr.), adj. Kon-ne²x-ef. Connective.

CONNEXION, n. Ko²n-ne²x-yu²n. See **CONNECTION**.

CONNEXIVUM (Lat., n. n. *Kon-nex-i-vu-m* [wîn]. See CONJECTIVE.

CONNIKONNI, n. In Malabar, the *Abrus precatorius* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONNINA (Lat., n. f. *Kon-ni-ne-na*). Of Casparinus, the *Chenopodium rubrum*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONNIVENS (Lat.), adj. *Ko'n-ni-ne*/'ve'ni'wans). From *connivere* to wink, to be drawn together. Fr., *convoier* (ver. *invoier*), *kegetrichet*. It., Sp., *concurrente*. 1. Folding on each other. [B. 121 a, 24.] 2. In anatomy, arranged in circular folds. (See VALVULE *concurrentes*.) [A. 30.]

CONNUBIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ko'n-nu'nu'*/'bi'2-u'm(u'm). Lit., marriage; a joining. C. *metallium*. See ALLOY.

CONOCARPUS (Lat., adj. and n. m. *Ko-no'ka'p'u's* [u's]. From *konos*, a cone, and *karpos*, a fruit. Fr., *conocarp* (adj. and n. Ger., *kegetreicht*) (adj.). Sp., *conocarpus* (adj.). 1. Adj., cone-fruited, said of carapels arranged in the form of a cone. 2. N. of Alston, a genus of the *Protocera*, corresponding to the *Lanaden* of R. Brown and *Proba* of Linnaeus, and comprising trees and shrubs indigenous to South Africa. 3. (N.) of Gärtner, a genus of the *Combretaceae*, comprising but one species, indigenous to the shores of tropical America, and western Africa. It extends as far as Florida. 1. N. of the *Laguncularia*. [B. 19, 12, 121 a, 24.] C. *erectus*, The cotton tree. [B. 25 a, 24.] C. *procumbens*, Linnaeus. A Brazilian tree the fruit of which is called white mangle. [B. 173.]

CONOCEPHALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o(o')-se'f(ke'f)-a(a')-le'2-e(a'2)*. From *konos*, a cone, and *kephalē*, the head. Fr., *conocéphales*. A tribe of the *Urticaceae*, comprising *Ceropegia*, *Mariandrus*, *Mussaenda*, *Conocarpus*, *Conocarpus*, and *Pancratium*. They are shrubs or trees with unisexual flowers having from 4 to 5 anthers upright from the beginning (upright in the flower bud). [B. 12, 121 a, 24.]

CONOCEPHALIC, adj. *Kon-ose'f a'f i'k*. Having a skull somewhat cone-shaped. [L. 14.]

CONOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o(o')-se'f(ke'f)-a'2-le'2-e(a'2)*. A family of the *Dermoptera saltatoria*. [L. 363.]

CONOCEPHALIDÆ [Engler] (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kon-o(o')-se'f(ke'f)-a'2-le'2-e(a'2)*). A suborder of the *Moraceae*, corresponding to the *Conocephaleæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B. 245.]

CONOHORIA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. *Kon-o(o')-hor'i'2-a'*. Fr., *conohorie*. A genus of *Violariæ*, of the tribe *Alsodieæ*, indigenous to tropical and subtropical America. [B. 12, 121 a, 24.]—C. *cuspa* [Kunth]. A tree of Cumaná the bark of which is used as a febrifuge under the name of cascarrilla, or fever-bark of New Andalusia; the leaves also are used for the same purpose. [B. 173 a, 24.]—C. *lobolobo* [Aublet]. A species indigenous to the Antilles; a decoction of the leaves is very mucilaginous. [B. 173 a, 24.]

CONOHORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o(o')-hor-i'2-e(a'2)*. 1. A group of true *Alsodieæ*, comprising *Conohoria*, *Rinorea*, and *Tachibota*. 2. See *ALSODIÆ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONOID, adj. *Kon'oid*. From *konos*, a cone, and *eidōs*, resemblance. Cone-shaped. [L.]

CONOPHOLIS [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. f. *Kon-o'p'ol'i'2-s*. Cancer-root, squaw-root; a genus of the *Orobanchaceae*. There are but 2 species indigenous to North America, and found in the United States from Canada to Louisiana. The roots are said to be astringent and tonic. [B. 12, 121, 25 a, 24.]

CONOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o'p'i'2-d-e(a'2)*. A family of the *Muscariæ*. [L. 353.]

CONOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o'p-te'r'i'2-d-ez(e'2)*. The *Equisetaceæ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONOPUS (Lat., adj. *Kon-o'p'u's* [u's]. From *konos*, a cone, and *pus*, the foot. Fr., *conope*. Ger., *kegelfüssig*. Having a conical foot or stipules. [L. 180.]

CONORO-ANTEGRI, n. The genus *Rinorea* of Aublet. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONOSPERMEE [Endlicher, Reichenbach, Bentham and Hooker] (Lat.), **CONOSPERMIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o'o'sp'e'r'mi'2-e(a'2)*. From *konos*, a cone, and *σπερμά*, a seed. Fr., *conospermées*. A tribe of the *Proteaceæ*, comprising *Synaphea* and *Conospermum*, and, according to some, *Strobilanthes*. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CONOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o'o'sp'o'r(i'2)-e(a'2)*. The *Equisetaceæ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONOSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o(o')-stil(stu'l)'2-e(a'2)*. From *konos*, a cone, and *στυλος*, a column. Fr., *conostyles*. Of Lindley and others, a tribe of *Hæmodoraceæ*, sometimes classed as a distinct family, comprising, according to Bentham and Hooker, *Triboanthus*, *Conostylis*, *Blumea*, *Anigozanthus*, *Micropodia*, *Lophoceros*, and *Aletris*. [B. 12 a, 24.]

CONOSTYLIDÆ [Pax] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kon-o(o')-stil(stu'l)'2-d-e(a'2)*. A tribe of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, comprising the genera of the *Conostylidæ* of Bentham and Hooker, with the omission of *Aletris* and the addition of *Lanaria* and *Phlebocarya*. [B. 245.]

CONQU [Fr., n. *Ko'n'k*. See CONCHA.

CONRADIEÆ [v. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko'n-ra'di'e'2-e(a'2)*. The *Gesneriaceæ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CONRADSKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Ko'n'ra'ds-kra'3-u't*. The *Androsoma officinalis*. [B. 121, 180 a, 24.]

CONRASCENT, adj. *Ko'n-sa'n-e's'e'2-nt*. Lat., *consanescens* (from *consanescere*, to grow sound). In process of healing. [A. 517.]

CONSAUINGUINOUS, adj. *Ko'n-sau'ing-u-i-no'2-us*. Lat., *consanguineus*. Fr., *consanguin*. It., *consanguineo*. Sp., *consanguineo*. Blood relationship. Related by consanguinity. [A. 24.]

CONSAUINGUINITY, n. *Ko'n-sau'ing-u-i-ni'ti*. Fr., *consanguinité*. It., *consanguinità*. Sp., *consanguinidad*. Blood relationship, relationship by descent as opposed to that by marriage; in cattle, in-breeding. [A. 301.]

CONSCIENT (Fr.), adj. *Ko'n'se-a'n'2*. Conscious. [L. 41.]

CONSCIENCE (Fr.), n. *Ko'n'se-a'n'2-s*. See CONSCIOUSNESS.

CONSCIENTIOSITÉ (Fr.), n. *Ko'n'se-a'n'2-se-ose-u-e'ta*. Consciousness considered as a faculty or function of the brain. [A. 385.]

CONSCIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko'n-si'2(ski'2)-en'an'y'2-shi'2(ti'2)-a'*. Consciousness. [L. 49.]

CONSCIOUS, adj. *Ko'n'shu's*. Lat., *consci*. Fr., *conscient*, sensible. Ger., *bewusst*. It., *conscio*. Sp., *conciente*. In a state of consciousness.

CONSCIOUSNESS, n. Gr., *συνείδησις*. Lat., *scientia*. Fr., *science*. Ger., *Bewusstsein*. The state of being able to take cognizance of impressions (from within the organism or from the surroundings) capable of giving rise to bodily, intellectual, or emotional sensations.—**Double c.** Fr., *science double*. The state of a person (a somnambulist, a hypnotic, or the like) who leads two alternating courses of life, one during his ordinary condition, and the other when in a state of somnambulism, etc., having no remembrance of the real or supposed events of the one while in the other. [A. 391.] **Muscular c.** Fr., *conscience musculaire*. See *MUSCULAR SENSE*.

CONSECUTIVE, adj. *Ko'n-se'k'u't-i'2-v*. Lat., *consecutivus* (from *consequi*, to occur in sequence). Fr., *consécutif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. It., Sp., *consecutivo*. 1. Following each other in uninterrupted sequence. 2. Occurring as a sequel or consequence. 3. In organic chemistry, a term applied to trisubstituted compounds of benzene, (C₆H₃), in which all three of the replacing radicles are attached to adjacent carbon atoms. Such compounds have the structural formula C₆(H.R'.R'.R'.H.H.). [B. 4.]

CONSENSENCE, **CONSENSENCY**, n's. *Ko'n'se-n'se-n's*, *e'2-n's'i'2*. From *consensere*, to grow old. Progress toward senility. [A. 318.]

CONSENSUAL, adj. *Ko'n'se-n's-u'2-a'2*. From *consensus* (q. v.). Fr., *consensuel*. Ger., *consensuell*. It., *consensuale*. *consenziente*. Sp., *consensual*, *consenciente*. 1. Caused by sensation, and not through an intermediate discriminating will or feeling. [Carpenter (D.).] 2. Related, sympathetic (said of symptoms).

CONSENSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ko'n'se-n's-u's(u's)*. From *con*, together, and *sensire*, to feel. Gr., *συνπαθεῖν*, *συμφώνια*, *ὁμολογία*. Fr., *consentement*. See SYMPATHY and SENSIBILITY. C. *oculorum*. An obsolete term for the intimate association between the two eyes, as in vision, in the action of the various ocular muscles and in various diseases. [F.]

CONSEQUENT, adj. *Ko'n'se'2-kwe'2-nt*. Gr., *συμβεβηκός*. Lat., *consequens*. Fr., *consequent*. Occurring as a sequel or result.

CONCERTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ko'n-su'ti'se'2-rt(a'2)*. From *conserere*, to join together. A class of the *Caducichordata*. [L. 201.]

CONSERVA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko'n-su'r'i'se'2-rt(a'2)*. See CONSERVE.—C. *helminthochortus*. Ger., *Wurm-conserve*. See *ELECTUARIUM* and *Unguents*. C. *pectoralis*. See *OPHIA* *pectoralis*.—C. *prophylactica* *Barbetti*. Preservative conserve of Barbet; made by mixing and heating into a mass 12 parts of bruised fresh lemon-peel, 3 parts each of conserves of white roses, of red roses, and of borage flowers, and 2 parts of preserved orange-peel. [B. 304 a, 21.]

CONSERVATEUR (Fr.), adj. *Ko'n'se'2-rtv-a'2-tu'2-r*. See CONSERVATIVE.

CONSERVATION, n. *Ko'n'su'r-v'a'shu'n*. Gr., *φύλαξις*. Lat., *conservatio* (from *conservare*, to preserve). Fr., c. Ger., *Erhaltung*. It., *conservazione*. Sp., *conservación*. The preserving of anything against loss or deterioration.—C. of energy. Fr., c. *d'énergie*. Ger., *Kraftserhaltung*. A principle universal in its application, by virtue of which any form of energy, whether occurring in organized or in unorganized bodies, never suffers loss but is transmuted into some other form of energy of equivalent power. An example of the c. is found in the development of heat by the arrest of a moving body by the discharge of nervous energy, as in the process of thinking. [B.]

CONSERVATIVE, adj. *Ko'n-zu'r-v'a'2-t-i'2-v*. Gr., *φυλακτικός*. Lat., *conservans*. Fr., *conservateur*. In pharmacy, preservative; in surgery, aiming at the preservation of injured parts as far as possible, together with the interests of the patient, rather than at brilliancy in procedures.

CONSERVE, n. *Ko'n'zu'r-v*. Lat., *conserva*. Fr., c., *electuarius* *simplex*, *saccharatib* *mixta*. Ger., C., *Ladung*, *Krautcruck*. It., Sp., *conserva*. A preparation formerly made by covering fresh drugs with a layer of sugar, and afterward by beating fresh vegetable substances with sufficient sugar into a uniform mass. [B. 81 (a, 21).] See CONFECTION.—*Apfelsinschenalen*-C. (Ger.). See *Confectio aurantii corticis*.—*Chinese c's*. Preparations made by dipping vegetable substances used in Chinese medicine, such as ginger, galanga, zedoary, Japanese may-flowers, young bamboo stems, sugar-cane, sweet and bitter oranges, etc., several times in boiling water, and drying them upon trays. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxii (a, 21).]—C. de Damas (Fr.). Syn.: *confiture de Damas*, *marmelade de Damas*. Made by mixing together 60 parts of fillet of beef, 1 part of common salt, and 15 parts of fruit-jelly or marmelade. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—C. *ténifuge* (Fr.). Of Stanislas Martin, a preparation made by rubbing together 60 parts of shelled pumpkin-seeds and 20 of sugar; used for the ex-

pulsion of tape-worm [L. 77 (a, 21)]. **PRESERVATIVE c. of Barb.** See *CONSERVA prophylactica Barbette*. **Spagyric c. Fr.** *c. spu-pyrp*. A preparation made by pulverizing 8 parts of salt of wormwood, 1 part each of salt of halm and salt of nettle, 10 parts of potassium sulphate, adding 1 part of sulphurous acid, and, when the effervescence has ceased, stirring in 48 parts each of red roses and c. of clove pink [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Wurm-C. (Ger.)**. See *ELIOTARIUM ad vermes*.

CONSERVES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²n-se²rv. Eye-glasses. [A, 385.]

CONSIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-si²-de²n(dan)/shi²(ti²)-a². See *APOCALASTASIS*.

CONSILIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-si²-li²-o-go. Gen. *consili²o-ris*. 1. An old name for the *Helleborus viridis*. 2. A section of the genus *Adonis*. [B. 121 (a, 21).]

CONSIERE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-se²r. See *CONSYRE*.

CONSISTENCE, n. Ko²n-si²-tense. Gr. *συστασις* Lat. *consistentia* (from *consistere*, to be firm). Fr. *consistance*. Ger. *Consistenz*. *Bestand*. It. *consistenza*. Sp. *consistencia*. Thickness, solidity; also the degree of solidity of a body; the degree of closeness of aggregation of the particles which compose a substance. [B.]

CONSOLATION (Fr.), n. Ko²n-sol-a²-se-n². The *Clematis vitalba*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 21).]

CONSOLE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-sol. In Champagne, the *Symphytum officinale*. [B. 121 (a, 21).]

CONSOLIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-sol-i²-da-a². Fr. *consoude*. 1. Of Lindley, a section of the genus *Delphinium* containing annual species with only one carpel. 2. An ancient name for the *Symphytum officinale*, because it was thought to have the power to consolidate fractured bones. [B. 114, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. aquatica**. The *Erechtium canadense*. [B. 180.]—**C. aurea**, *C. aurea cordi*. The *Helleborum viridis*. [B. 121 (a, 21).]—**C. cervina**. The *Helleborum canadense*. [B. 180.]—**C. indica**. The *Nicotiana glauca*. [B. 180.]—**C. major**. Fr. *grande consoude*. Ger. *Schwarzweurz*, *Reinweil*. It. *c. maggiore*. Sp. *consueldo mayor*. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. media**, *C. media*. Fr. *consoude moyenne*. See *AJUGA reptans*, *AJUGA pyramidalis*, and *CHRY-SANTHEMUM leucanthemum*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. minima**, *C. minor*. Fr. *petite consoude*. See *PRINELLA vulgaris*. **C. petraea**. The *Piprida polyanthifolia*. [B. 180.]—**C. regalis**. Fr. *consoude royale*. See *DELPHINIUM c. C. rubra*. The *Tormentilla erecta*. [B. 180.]—**C. saracenic. 1. The *Sabataga squarrosa*. 2. The *Senecio saracenicus*. [B. 180.]—**Decoctum consolidæ**. Fr. *decoction de grande consoude*. Decoction of great comfrey, made by boiling 1 part of *radix consolidæ* in 32 parts of water down to one half. [Dutch Ph. 1845, Niemann's notes], 25 parts of dried *radix consolidæ* in sufficient quantity of water, and adding 8 parts of licorice. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Decoctum radicis consolidæ**. See *Decoctum consolidæ*. **Flores consolidæ**. The flowers of *Symphytum officinale* (q. v.). [B. 180 (a, 21).]—**Herba consolidæ**. The herb of *Symphytum officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus consolidæ**. See *Syrup de consoude*.**

CONSOLIDANT, adj. Ko²n-sol-i²-da-nt. Lat. *consolidans* (from *consolidare*, to consolidate). Fr. *c. Ger.*, *befestigend, vereinigend*. Consolidating, promoting cicatrization. [A, 322.]

CONSOLIDATED, adj. Ko²n-sol-i²-da-ted. Lat. *consolidatus*. Fr. *consolidé, confluant*. Fr. *c. Ger.*, *befestigt, vereinigt*. 1. Made solid or without interstices; of two or more things, joined into one. 2. In botany, having a relatively large bulk in proportion to the surface. [B. 1, 116 (a, 24).]

CONSOLIDATION, n. Ko²n-sol-i²-da-shun. Gr. *δολοκλήρωσις*. Lat. *consolidatio*. Fr. *c. Ger.*, *Befestigung, Verdichtung, Ver-einigung*. It. *consolidazione*. Sp. *consolidación*. The act of making or becoming solid; especially a the process of solidification of the lungs by engorgement and by exudation into the alveoli (Cf. *HYPERPNEUMONIA*); b the union, solidification, and cicatrization of wounds; c the union and ossification of fractures. [B. D. 1, 41.]—**Non-granular c.** The form of pulmonary c. which is found in typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, and small-pox; dependent for its origin and development on a specific cause. [D. 1.]

CONSOLIDATIVUS (Lat.), **CONSOLIDATURUS (Lat.)**, adjs. Ko²n-sol-i²-da-tiv² (a²-t²iv²us) wuts, u²-n²-ru²-su²-s. See *CONSOLIDANT*.

CONSUMME (Fr.), n. Ko²n-su²-m-a. Lat. *consummationem*. Ger. *Konstheute*. It. *consumato*. Sp. *consumado*. A broth so strong as to gelatinize when cold; a clear soup. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONSUMPTION (Fr.), n. Ko²n-su²-m-p-shun. See *CONSEMP-TION*.—**C. rachitica**. Rachitic consumption; an exaggerated degree of rachitis in which firm organization of the elements which compose the rachitic bones has not taken place. The bones are very porous and cartilaginous in consistence. [D, 74.]

CONSONANCE, n. Ko²n-son-a²-ns. Lat. *consonantia*. Fr. *c.* The state of being consonant, also the production of consonant sounds.

CONSONANT, CONSONATING, adjs. Ko²n-son-a²-nt, at-ting. Lat. *consonans* (from *consonare*, to sound in unison). Fr. *c. Ger.*, *consonierend*. It. *Sp. consonante*. Sounding in unison with another sound caused by vibrations of air within an inclosed space, and strengthened thereby (said of pulmonary sounds heard on auscultation). [A, 346.]

CONSORTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-so²-r-shi²(ti²)-n²m(u²m). Gr. *κοινωνία*. A community of habitat among plants or animals. [A, 385.]

CONSOUD, n. Ko²n-su²-u²-d. See *CONSOUD*.

CONSOUDE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-sud. The genus *Symphytum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] Cf. *CONSOLIDA* (2d def.).—**Conserve de c.** See

CONSERVA SYMPHYTI.—**C. hérisséé**. The *Symphytum echinatum*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**C. moyenne**. The *Ajuga reptans* and *Ajuga pyramidalis*. [B. 19, 173.]—**C. officinale**. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. officinale de Bohême**. The *Symphytum al-bum bohemicum* (*Symphytum bohemicum*). [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. officinale ouverte**. The *Symphytum album patens* (*Symphytum patens*). [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. royale**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B. 88, 173 (a, 24).]—**Decoction de grande c.** See *Decoctum con-solidæ*.—**Grande c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**Mucilage de grande c.** See *Mucilage consolida-majoris*.—**Petite c.** The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**Sirap de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *syrupus consolida*. Sp. *jirabe de sinflo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of consolida; made by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of sliced dried root of the *Symphytum officinale* in 6 parts of cold distilled water, straining without expression, adding 30 parts of syrup of sugar, boiling down to 126 degrees on the densimetre, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).] The Spanish preparation is almost identical with the French. [B. 95.]—**Sirap de grande c.** See *Syrupus SYMPHYTI*. **Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tisane of consolida; made by infusing for 2 hours 1 part of sliced root of the *Symphytum officinale* in 50 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CONSOUD, n. Ko²n-su²-u²-d. The *Symphytum* (*Consolida*). [L, 77.] Cf. *CONSOLIDA*.—**Comfrey c.** The *Symphytum officinale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**King's c.** The *Delphinium consolida*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Less c.** The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505.]—**Middle c.** The *Ajuga reptans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Saracen's c.** The *Senecio saracenicus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CONSPECIFIC, adj. Ko²n-spe²-sif-ik. From *con*, together, and *species* (q. v.). Belonging to the same species. [L, 56.]

CONSPERSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-spu²-r(zspe²rs)²-o. Gen. *conspersion²is*. See *CATAPASMA*.

CONSPICILLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n-sp²i-shi²-ki²-la². Abs. From *conspicillum*, a place to look from, a watching. An obsolete term for spectacles. [F.]

CONSPIRATION, n. Ko²n-spi²-a-shun. Gr. *σύμνοια, δόμο-νοια*. Lat., *conspiratio* (from *conspirare*, to blow together). See *SYMPATHY*.

CONSTANCY, n. Ko²n-sta²-ns-i². Gr. *βεβαιότης*. Lat., *constantia* (from *constare*, to stand together). Fr., *constance*. Ger., *Constanz*. It. *costanza*. Sp., *constancia*. 1. In electrophysics, absence of interruption or of variation in intensity. 2. Of micro-organisms, unchangeableness under cultivation. [A, 396; B.]

CONSTANT, adj. Ko²n-sta²-nt. Gr. *βέβαιος*. Lat., *constans*. Fr., *c.* In electro-physics, uninterrupted; not accompanied by marked variations of intensity. [B.]

CONSTANT, n. Ko²n-sta²-nt. In physics, a value which is not subject to variation and which therefore serves as a unit of measurement. [B.]

CONSTANTINE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-sta²-nt-en. One of the springs at Vals (q. v.).

CONSTANZ (Ger.), n. Ko²n-sta²-ntz. See *CONSTANCY*.—**C. der Arten**. See *CONSTANCY* (2d def.).

CONSTELLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ste²-la-la²(a²)-tu²m(tu²m). An old name for an ointment of earth-worms, used as a vulnerary and for toothache. [A, 325.]

CONSTERNATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-stu²-rn(ste²rn)-a(a²)-shi²-ti²-o. Gen., *consternation²is*. From *consternare*, to overwhelm. Gr. *ἐκπληξις* (1st def.). 1. Stupor. [A, 325.] 2. The night terrors of children. [L, 132.]

CONSTIPATED, adj. Ko²n-sti²-p-at-ed. Lat. *constipatus*. Fr. *constipé, enroué*. Ger., *verschlupft*. It., *costipato*. Sp., *costipado*. Subject to or affected with constipation. [B.]

CONSTIPATION, n. Ko²n-sti²-p-a-shun. Gr. *σφύσις*. Lat., *constipatio* (from *constipare*, to pack together). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Verstopfung, Hartbeigkeit, Darmverstopfung*. It., *costipazione*. Sp., *constipación*. Syn.: *costiveness*. A condition in which there is a suspension or insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels. [D, 5.]—**C. par induration des selles** (Fr.). C. due to either a diminution of the intestinal secretions or to their resorption. [L, 87.]—**C. par spasme musculaire** (Fr.). C. due to tonic contractions of the muscular coat of the intestines. [L, 87.]

CONSTITUENT, adj. Ko²n-sti²-u²-e²-nt. Lat., *constituens* (from *constituere*, to set in order). Fr., *constituant*. Ger., *constituierend, ausmachend, festsetzend*. It., *costituente*. Sp., *constituyente*. 1. Entering into the composition of a compound; as a n., an ingredient. 2. Giving consistence to a compound. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONSTITUTION, n. Ko²n-sti²-tu²-shun. Gr. *κατάστασις*. Lat., *constitutio*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *C. Körperbeschaffenheit*. It., *costituzione*. Sp., *constitución*. 1. The structure of a substance; its make-up with reference to both the arrangement and nature of its component parts. 2. A kind of physiological basis or predisposition, presenting itself as something constant in the same individual, characterized by the mode of reaction of nerves and muscles and also by the composition of the blood and the state of nutrition, as well as by the powers of resistance to external and internal influences. [D, 3.]—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *c. apoplectique*. A c. commonly supposed to be fraught with a tendency to apoplexy; characterized by a short neck, habitual redness of the face, and an oversized head. [A, 301.]—**Atmospheric c.** Fr., *c. atmosphérique*. The state of the atmosphere with regard to its influence on health. [A, 301.]—**Bilious c.** Fr., *température bilieuse*. A variety of irritable c. in which a dark or yellow skin and a dark iris are prominent characteristics. [D, 3.]—**Catarrhal c.** A variety of irritable c. in which there is tendency to catarrhal inflammations of all sorts. [D, 3.]—**C. climatic** (Fr.). The sum of the characteristics of a

CONSUMPTION, n. Ko²n-su³mp'shu³n. Gr., *σύντηξις*. Lat., *consumptio* (from *consumere*, to waste away, to consume). Fr., *consommation*. Ger., *Schwindtsucht*, *Abzehrung*, *Auszeehrung*. It.

consumption. Sp., *consumtion*, *tisis*. 1. A using up (as of food or of a stock of supplies, also the amount used up in a given time). 2. A wasting away of the body, especially as the result of pulmonary tuberculosis, also that disease itself. [D. 3.] **Acute pulmonary c.** See *Acute pulmonary tuberculosis*. **Apostematous c.** [Dun- can.] A variety of pulmonary c. characterized by severe cough, circumscribed pain, and a sudden and copious expectoration of purulent matter. [L. 8.] **Black c.** See *ANTHRACOSIS*, 4th def. **Bronchial c.** See *Bronchial phthisis*. **Catarrhal c.** See *Catarrhal phthisis*. **C. of the bowels.** Intestinal tuberculosis. [B.] **C. of the lungs.** Pulmonary phthisis. [B.] **C. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *tuberc. dorsalis*. See *Locomotor ataxia*. **Febrile c.** See *Acute pulmonary tuberculosis*. **Galloping c.** Fr., *phthisis galopante*; con. *galop.* Ger., *galoppierende Schwindsucht*. See *Acute pulmonary tuberculosis*. **Laryngeal c.** See *Laryngeal phthisis*. **Miner's c.** Fr., *phthisie des mineurs*. See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.). **Nervous c.** A disease described by Morton, in which there are failure of digestion, exhaustion, pallor, and extreme marasmus, without any evidences of pulmonary disorder. It occurred especially in drinkers and those who had been living in the South Pacific (Loeward) Islands. [B. 117.] **Potter's c.** Pulmonary phthisis among potters, produced by the constant inhalation of clay-dust. [D.] **Pulmonary c.** See *Pulmonary phthisis*. **Senile pulmonary c.** See *Senile phthisis*. **Tubercular c.** See *TUBERCULOSIS*.

CONSUMPTIVE, adj. Ko²n sn²mp²ti²v. Lat., *consumptivus*. Fr., *consomptif*, *phthisique*. Ger., *schwindsüchtig*. It., *tisico*. Sp., *tisico*, *etico*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with consumption, especially pulmonary consumption; as a n., an individual having that disease.

CONSYRE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²ser. See *CONSOLIDA* and *SYMPHYTUM officinale*.

CONTABESCENCE, n. Ko²n-ta²b-e²s-e²ns. Lat., *contabescere* (from *contabescere*, to waste away). Fr., c. Emaciation, marasmus. [A. 325.]

CONTABESCENT, adj. Ko²n-ta²b-e²s-e²nt. Lat., *contabescens*. Fr., c. Wasting, consumptive. [L. 41.]

CONTACT, n. Ko²n-ta²kt. Gr., *ψαῦσις*. Lat., *contactus* (from con-, together, and *tangere*, to touch). Fr., c. Ger., *Berührung*, C. It., *contatto*. Sp., *contacto*. The state in which two or more bodies touch each other; a close association between two or more individuals. **C. action.** See *CATALYSIS*. **C. substance.** See *CATALYST*. **Direct c.** **Immediate c.** Fr., c. *immédiat*. The c. of objects or individuals with each other without the intervention of another object or individual. [A. 301.] **Indirect c.** **Mediate c.** Fr., c. *mediat*. The c. of a person with another or with anything by the intervention of some one or something. [L. 41.] **C. by means of an interposed substance;** in pathology, see *Mediate contagion*. **Optical c.** A c. between two transparent surfaces (as when two varieties of glass are united to form a single lens), so that there is no change in the direction of rays of light passing through the two media; also the c. of pigments with glass, so that there is no reflection from the painted side. [L.]

CONTACTILE, CONTACTUAL, adj.'s Ko²n-ta²kt'i²l, -u²a²l. See *TACTILE*.

CONTACTOUS, adj. Ko²n-ta²kt'u²u²s. Contagious. ["Pop. Sci. Month.," Feb., 1880, p. 461 (B).]

CONTACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-ta²kt(ta²kt)/tu²s(tu²s). Gen., c. See *CONTACT*. **C. lateralis nervorum optico-rum.** See *Optic CHIASM*.

CONTAGE (Fr.), n. f. Kon²-ta²zh. See *CONTAGION*.

CONTAGES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ta²(ta²)/jez(gas). Gen., *contag'is*. From *contingere*, to touch. See *CONTACT* and *CONTAGION*.

CONTAGIÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²n-ta²zh-ea. A person to whom a contagion has been communicated. [L. 41.]

CONTAGIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-ta²zh-fe²r. From *contages*, contagion, and *ferre*, to bear. Carrying contagious virus; acting as the vehicle of contagion. [L. 41.]

CONTAGIO-MIASMATIC, adj. Ko²n-ta²'ji²o-mi-a²z-ma²t'i²l. [Bk. Contagious and miasmatic. [D. 3.]

CONTAGION, n. Ko²n-taj'y²u²n. Lat., *contages*, *contagio*, *contagium* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contage*, c. Ger., *Ansteckung* (1st def.), *Ansteckungsstoff* (2d def.). It., *contagione*. Sp., *contagio*. 1. The communication of disease from one individual to another by means of direct or mediate contact or, as used by some writers (in the sense of infection), by effluvia, etc. 2. The material cause or virus of a contagious disease. [A. 301, 322.] **C. miasmatic** (Fr.). C. propagated by a miasm. [L. 41.] **C. morte** (Fr.). See *Mediate c.* **C. nerveuse** (Fr.). **C. névrosique** (Fr.). The occurrence or causation in neurotic persons of symptoms like those manifested by other persons with whom they are associated; neurotic mimicry. [A. 385; L. 41.] **C. parasitaire** (Fr.). C. by means of a living organism. [L. 41.] **C. purulente** (Fr.). C. by contact with pus (as in gonorrhoea). [L. 41.] **C. virulente** (Fr.). C. by the means of a virus. [L. 41.] **C. vive** (Fr.). See *Immediate c.* and *Contagium vivum*. **Direct c.** Contact of the living body with any specific morbid material capable of development within or upon that body, and by which disease, similar to that of which the *materies morbi* formed a part, is reproduced. [A. 25.] **Immediate c.** Fr., c. *immédiat*, c. *vive*. Ger., *unmittelbare Ansteckung*. It., *contagione immediata*. Sp., *contagio directo*. C. due to actual contact with an affected person. [L. 41.] **Mediate c.** Fr., c. *mediat*, c. *morte*. Ger., *mittelbare Ansteckung*. It., *contagione mediata*. Sp., *contagio indirecto*. The acquisition of a contagious disease from an intermediary person rather than directly from one affected with it. [J.]

CONTAGIONED, adj. Ko²n-taj'y²u²nd. Fr., *contagié*, *contagionné*. Infected by contagion. [L. 41.]

CONTAGIONIST, n. Ko²n-taj'y²u²n-i²st. Fr., *contagionniste*, *contagionnaire*. A believer in the contagious origin of a given disease. [A. 108.]

CONTAGIONNISME (Fr.), n. Kon²-ta²zh-e-on-nezm. The doctrine which recognizes certain diseases as contagious. [L. 41.]

CONTAGIOSI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²n-ta²(ta²)-ji²(gi²)-os'i(e). Contagious diseases. [L. 97.]

CONTAGIOSITY, n. Ko²n-taj-i²-o²s'i²t-i². Fr., *contagiosité*. Ger., *Ansteckbarkeit*, *Contagiosität*. The property of being contagious, also the degree of contagiousness of a given disease. [A. 301; L. 41.]

CONTAGIOUS, adj. Ko²n-taj'y²u²s. Lat., *contagiosus*. Fr., *contagieux*. Ger., *ansteckend*, *contagiös*. It., Sp., *contagioso*. Susceptible of communication by contagion. [A. 301.]

CONTAGIOUSNESS, n. Ko²n-taj'y²u²s-ne²s. Fr., *contagiosité*. Ger., *Contagiosität*, *Ansteckungsfähigkeit*. It., *contagiosità*. Sp., *contagiosidad*. The quality of being contagious.

CONTAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ta²(ta²)-ji²(gi²)-u²m(u²m). Fr., *contage* c. Ger., *Ansteckungsstoff*. It., Sp., *contagio*. A virus or material having contagious properties. [D. 1.] **C. animatum**. See *C. vivum*. **C. febrile**. See *C. halituosum*. **C. fixum**. A non-volatile medium of contagion. [D. 3.] **C. halituosum**. A contagious exhalation from a patient, especially the breath. [D. 3.] **C. pellis**. An obsolete name for scabies. [G.] **C. per contactum**. See *Direct contagion*. **C. vivum**. Any living organism, animal or vegetable, that is the essential cause of a contagious disease. **Nervous c.** A hypothetical medium of the spread of certain diseases of the nervous system. [Remak, "Med. Central.-Ztg.," 1864, No. 87 (D).]

CONTAMINATION, n. Ko²n-ta²m-i²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *contaminatio* (from *contaminare*, to pollute, corrupt), *contamen*. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. The state of being corrupted by some extrinsic influence.

CONTAMINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ta²mta²mi²-i²n-a²ta²'tu²s(tu²s). Fr., *contaminé* (1st def.), *taché* (2d def.). Ger., *gefleckt* (2d def.). 1. Contaminated. 2. As a species name, spotted. [L. 180.]

CONTÉMELE (Fr.), n. Ko²nt'me²l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [L. 105.]

CONTEMPLABILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-te²mp-la²b-la²bi'i²l-i²s. From *contemplan*, to watch closely. Requiring special watchfulness (said anciently of certain supposed critical days of a disease). [A. 325.]

CONTENANT (Fr.), adj. Ko²nt'na²n². 1. Containing, retentive. 2. Continent. [L. 41.]

CONTENTBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Ko²n-te²nt'blat-te²r. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CONTENTIF (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-ta²n²-tef. See *RETENTIVE*.

CONTENTION (Fr.), n. Ko²n-ta²n²-se-o²n². Lat., *contentio*. See *RETENTION*.

CONTENU (Fr.), n. Ko²n²tu². The contents of anything. **C. cellulaire**. See *CELL contents*.

CONTINUOUS, adj. Ko²n-tu²rm'i²n-u²s. Without an interval between. [L.]

CONTEXTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-te²xt'u²s(u²s). Gen., c. From *contextere*, to weave, to construct. A tissue. **C. celluloso**. Cellular tissue. [L. 180.]

TEXTURE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-te²xt-u²r. See *TEXTURE*.

CONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-shi²(ti²)-a². Of Pliny, a variety of the olive. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONTIGUITÄT (Ger.), n. Ko²n-ti²-gu-e-tat'. See *CONTIGUITY*. **C'sveränderung**. See *ECTOPIA*.

CONTIGUITY, n. Ko²n-ti²-gu²'i²t-i². Fr., *contiguité*. Ger., *Contiguität*. The state of being contiguous; of a limb, a joint as opposed to the continuity of the bones.

CONTIGUOUS, adj. Ko²n-ti²g'u²-u²s. Gr., *συναφής*. Lat., *contiguus* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contigu*. Ger., *contigüös*. It., Sp., *contiguo*. Literally, touching; in contact or nearly in contact, adjacent, neighboring. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, n's. Ko²n-ti²n-e²ns, -e²ns-i². Lat., *continentia* (from *continens*, temperate). Fr., c. Ger., *Enthaltensamkeit*. It., *continenza*. Sp., *continencia*. Self-restraint, especially abstinence from sexual indulgence.

CONTINUA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *continuus*. Ko²n-ti²n-u²(u²)-a². See *Continued FEVER*.

CONTINUED, adj. Ko²n-ti²n-u²d. Lat., *continuus* (from *continere*, to hang together). Fr., *continu*. Ger., *beständig*, *fortlaufend*, *ununterbrochen*, *anhaltend*. It., *continuo*. Sp., *continuo*. Uninterrupted; of a fever, without intermissions; of a morbid cause, existing throughout the continuance of a disease; of a stem, peduncle, or fruit, not jointed. [B. 121 (a, 24); L.]

CONTINUIRLICH (Ger.), adj. Ko²n-ti²n-u²-er'li²ch². See *CONTINUED*.

CONTINUITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ti²n-u²(u²)/i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., *continuitatis*. 1. See *CONTINUITY*. 2. A connected series, a continuation. **C. nervorum optico-rum**. See *Optic CHIASM*.

CONTINUITÄT (Ger.), n. Ko²n-tin-u²-i²t-at'. See *CONTINUITY*. **C'störung**. See *SOLUTION of continuity*.

CONTINUITY, n. Ko²n-ti²n-u²'i²t-i². Lat., *continuitas*. Fr., *continuité*. Ger., *Continuität*, *Zusammenhang*. It., *continuità*. Sp., *continuidad*. The state of being continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

CONTINUOUS, adj. Ko²n-ti²n-u²-u²s. See *CONTINUED*.

CONTONDANT (Fr., adj.) *Ko'n-to'ndant* Contasting. [L. 11, 109.]

CONTORSILE (adj.) *Ko'n-to'ssile* From *contorsio*, to turn, to twist. Capable of torsion; said of leaves, etc. [L. 41.]

CONTORSIO (Lat., n. f.) *Ko'n-to'ssio* See **CONTORTION**.

CONTORTÉ (Lat., n. f. pl.) *Ko'n-to'rté* From *contortus*, twisted. Fr., *contortés*. A group of plants comprising the *Gentianaceae*, *Apocynaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Urticaceae*, etc., characterized by a gamopetalous corolla which in petalobium is twisted or turned on itself. [B. 121 (a), 24.]

CONTORTED (adj.) *Ko'n-to'rted* Lat., *contortus*. Fr., *contortus*. Ger., *gedreht*. Twisted. See **CONSTITUTION**.

CONTORTI (Lat., n. m. pl.) *Ko'n-to'rti* See **CONTORTION**.

CONTORTION, n. *Ko'n-to'rtshun* Lat., *contortio* from *contorpare*, to twist. Fr., *contorsion*. Ger., *Verdrückung*, *Verrenkung*. A twisting or writhing of the body or of a part; also an old name for a sprain, i. e., lateral curvature of the spine, and wry neck. [L. 94.]

CONTOPIFICATE (adj.) *Ko'n-to'rti-pi'kat* Lat., *contopificatus* from *contorere*, twisted, and *platus*, folded. Twisted and folded on itself. [L. 81.]

CONTORTIVE (adj.) *Ko'n-to'rtiv*. Twisted. [B. 77.]

CONTO-CONVOLUTIVE (Fr., adj.) *Ko'n-to'to'ko'n-volu'tiv* From *contortus*, twisted, and *convolutus*, convoluted. Twisted and convoluted. [L. 11.] See **CONVOLUTIVE**.

CONTOPLICATIONS (Lat., adj.) *Ko'n-to'rti-pi'kat* (ka'ti'us) (L. 81). See **CONTOPIFICATE**.

CONTORTUS (Lat., adj.) *Ko'n-to'rtus* (L. 81). See **CONTORTED**.

CONTOURNÉ (Fr., adj.) *Ko'n-tur'na*. Contorted, twisted; of limbs, deformed; of a shell, spirally shaped. [L. 11.]

CONTRA-APERTURA (Lat., n. f.) *Ko'n-tra'ap'p'ura* (L. 81). From *contra*, opposite to, and *apertus*, to open. Fr., *contraperture*. Ger., *Gegengefäß*. It., *contrapertura*. Sp., *contrapertura*. A counteropening. [L. 81.]

CONTRACAPITANA, n. At Carthage, the *Aristolochia angustifolia*. [B. 121 (a), 24.]

CONTRA-COLEVRA, n. In South America, the *Egophala salutaris*. [B. 121 (a), 24.]

CONTRACTED (adj.) *Ko'n-tra'kt'ed* Lat., *contractus* (from *contrahere*, to draw together). Fr., *contracté*. Ger., *zusammengezogen*. It., *contratto*. Sp., *contraído*. Drawn together upon itself, narrowed, shortened; of a muscle, in a state of active contraction. [B. 121 (a), 24.]

CONTRACTILE (adj.) *Ko'n-tra'kt'ile* Lat., *contractilis*. Fr., *c. Ger., contractil*, *zusammenziehbar*. It., *contrattile*. Sp., *contráctil*. Capable of contracting; tending to contract. [L. 56, 109.]

CONTRACTILITAS (Lat., n. f.) *Ko'n-tra'kt'ile* (L. 56, 109). Gen., *contractilitas*. See **CONTRACTILITY**.

CONTRACTILITÉ (Fr., n.) *Ko'n-tra'kt'ile* (L. 56, 109). Contractility. [K. C. animale [Bichat]. See **Voluntary CONTRACTILITY**. — **C. organique** [Bichat]. See **Involuntary CONTRACTILITY**.

CONTRACTILITY, n. *Ko'n-tra'kt'ile* (L. 56, 109). Lat., *contractilitas*. Fr., *contractilité*. Ger., *Contractilität*, *Contraktionsvermögen*, *Zusammenziehbarkeit*. It., *contrattilità*. Sp., *contractilidad*. Capacity for or tendency to contraction; especially capacity for responding to stimulation by movements. [K. L. 135 — **Amoeboid c.** See **Cellular c.** **Animal c.** See **Voluntary c.** **Cellular c.** Fr., *contractilité cellulaire*. The c. of masses of protoplasm. [L. 14 (a), 14.] **Ciliary c.** Fr., *contractilité ciliaire*. Protoplasmic movement originating in the substance of the ciliary cells, and without influence from the nervous system; divided by Valentin into imbatiform, undulatory, oscillatory, and uncinat. [L. 41, 44.] **Electrical c.** Fr., *contractilité électrique*. The c. of a muscle on electrical stimulation. — **Faradaic c.** Fr., *contractilité faradique*. The c. of a muscle on stimulation with a faradaic current. — **Galvanic c.** Fr., *contractilité galvanique*. The c. of a muscle on galvanic stimulation. — **Involuntary c.** Fr., *c. organique* [Bichat]. Capacity for movements (such as those in smooth or striated muscular fibres which are not dependent upon or governed by the will. [K.] — **Muscular c.** Fr., *contractilité musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre Contractilität*. The contractile power of a muscle. — **Organic c.** Fr., *contractilité organique* [Bichat]. See **Involuntary c.** — **Organic insensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique insensible* [Bichat]. The contractility of the smooth muscle fibres of glands, ducts, and capillaries; manifested by contractions so minute in extent as to escape notice, except on minute observation. [K. L. 11.] **Organic sensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique sensible* [Bichat]. See **Involuntary CONTRACTILITY**. — **Voluntary c.** C. such as that in striated muscular fibre which depends upon or is governed by the will of the individual. [K.]

CONTRACTION, n. *Ko'n-tra'kt'shun* Gr., *συστολή* (from *συστellein*, to contract). Lat., *contractio* (from *contrahere*, to contract). Sp., *contracción*. Fr., *c. Ger., Zusammenziehung*, *Zuckung*, *C. Kontraktion*, *Verengung* (contraction), *Verkrümpfung* (shortening). It., *contrazione*, *ristrettezza* (narrowing). Sp., *contracción*. 1. The act of contracting. 2. The state of being contracted. 3. In physiology, the sum of the phenomena which accompany a single muscular movement. [K.] — **Anodal-closure c.** See **ANODAL-closure c.** — **Anodal-opening c.** See **ANODAL-opening c.** — **Breaking c.** Ger., *Defringungszuckung*. The contraction which takes place in a muscle, through which a galvanic current is passing, at the moment of breaking the circuit. [B. 12.] **Cathodal-closure c.** See **CATHODAL-closure c.** — **Cathodal-duration c.** A contraction occurring at the cathode and persisting during the entire time of closure of the circuit. The same as cathodal-closure tetanus. [B. 31.]

Cathodal-opening c. See **CATHODAL-opening c.** — **Cathodal-closure c.** See **CATHODAL-closure c.** — **C. en verre**. Fr., *c. en verre*. See **Hour-glass c.** — **C. musculaire dynamique**. Fr., *Musculaire c. accompagnée d'un mouvement*. K. 31. — **C. musculaire statique** [Béclard] (Fr.). Muscular c. unaccompanied by external phenomena, such as the development of heat. K. 31. — **C. mittel**. Ger., *Anästhetische C. ring*. Ger., *See C. ring*. — **Dupuytren's finger c.** A contraction of the palmar fascia, producing permanent flexion of the fingers. Keen. Phila. Med. Times, March 11, 1882. — **Mod. News**, April 8, 1882. — **Fibrillar c's**, **Fibrillary c's**. Fr., *c's fibrillaires*. Ger., *fibrilläre Zuckungen*. Phenomena sometimes observed in muscles after section of the main trunks of their motor nerves (especially the facial). They consist of alternate c's of the separate bundles of fibres. The cause is probably intrinsic in the muscles, rather than central. It may be due to disease. Landois K. N. Y. Med. Jour., May 19, 1888, p. 533. — **Front-tap c.** A modification of the ankle-clonus described by Gowers. It is a reflex extension movement of the foot elicited by tapping the muscles on the front of the leg. [Landois (K.).] — **Hour-glass c.** Fr., *c. en sablier*, *c. en verre de montre*. Ger., *Stundenglasformige oder sanduhrformige C.* *partielle Verkrümpfung in der Nachbarschaft des spastischen Strictur des Uterus*. A form of irregular c. of the uterus in which it is constricted in its meridional zone so as to resemble an hour-glass. — **Idio-muscular c.** Fr., *c. idiomusculaire*. Ger., *idiomuskuläre Kontraktion*. 1. A localized c. observed in a fatigued muscle when struck violently with a percussion-hammer; described by Schiff. Landois (K.). 2. See **MYOEDEMA**. — **Idiopathic c.** with rigidity. See **CONTRACTURE**. — **Independent or Inherent c's of the uterus** [Bedford]. The ante-partum c's of the uterus commonly termed "painless." [A. 95.] — **Initial c.** Ger., *anfängliche Zuckung*. 1. The first c. observed in a muscle on the application of a series of rapid induction shocks, before the occurrence of tetanus. 2. A c. occurring in a rheumatic limb when its nerve is applied to a muscle tetanized with strychnine. [Landois (K.).] — **Irregular c. of the uterus**. Fr., *contraction spasmodique, stricture ou étranglement de l'utérus*. Ger., *partielle Verkrümpfung, spastische Stricture der Gebärmutter*. It., *contrazioni spasmodiche dell'utero*. Sp., *contracción espasmódica de la matriz*. C. of certain zones of the uterus of a spasmodic sort, so as to impede the expulsion of its contents or the introduction of the hand into its cavity. Cf. **Hour-glass c.** — **Making c.** Ger., *Schliessungszuckung*. The c. which takes place in a muscle, through which the galvanic current is passing, at the moment of making the circuit. [B. 12.] — **Muscular c.** Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre C.* *Muskelc.* C. due to muscular action; the c. of a muscle when it is called into action. — **Over-maximal c.** Ger., *übermaximale Zuckung*. A further c. (exceeding the previous maximum) which takes place when the strength of a stimulus applied to a muscle is gradually increased until a maximum of c. is obtained, and then, after a short interval, is increased still further; first observed by Fick. [Landois (K.).] — **Paradoxical c.** Fr., *c. paradoxale*. Ger., *paradoxische Zuckung*. 1. A c. of the muscles supplied by both branches of a large nerve (like the sciatic in the frog) observed when an electrical current is applied to one of its two primary divisions. [Landois (K.).] 2. Of Westphal, the c. of a muscle when its points of origin and insertion are suddenly approximated (i. e., when the muscle is suddenly relaxed); usually associated with paresis of the lower extremities. [D. 35.] — **Pelvic c.** Fr., *rétrécissement du bassin ou pelvien, angustia pelviana*. Ger., *Beckenverengung*. It., *contrazione della pelvi*. Sp., *contracción de la pelvis*. Syn., *confinement of the pelvis*. Narrowing of the pelvis in any of its diameters. — **Peristaltic c.** Fr., *c. péristaltique*. Ger., *péristaltische fortschreitende C.* The undulatory c. of the muscular coat of the intestines by which their contents are propelled downward. — **Permanent c.** See **CONTRACTURE**. — **Perverted uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérine pervertie*. A general term for irregular and spastic uterine c. [A. 15.] — **Pulsatile c's.** Fr., *c's pulsatiles*. Ger., *pulsirende Zusammenziehungen*. Certain c's of the orbicular palpebrarum muscles which are synchronous with the pulse. [K. 16.] — **Residual c.** [Hermann]. Ger., *residuale (oder bleibende) Zuckung*. See **Elastic after-vibration**. — **Rhythmical c.** A c. (such as that of the heart) which recurs at regular intervals. [K.] — **Sanduhrformige C.** (Ger.) See **Hour-glass c.** — **Secondary c.** Ger., *secondäre Zuckung*. A muscular c. corresponding to the cardiac systole observed when the nerve of a muscle-nerve preparation is laid upon a living heart; described by Matteucci in 1842. [Landois (K.).] — **Spastic c.** Fr., *c. spastique*. Ger., *spastische C.* Convulsive muscular c. without intervals of relaxation, as in tetanus. — **Stundenglasformige C.** (Ger.) See **Hour-glass c.** — **Tetanic c.** Lat., *contractio tetanica*. Fr., *c. tétanique*. Ger., *starrkrampfartige Zuckung*. It., *contrazione tetanica*. Sp., *contracción tetánica*. Firm and prolonged muscular c. such as occurs in tetanus or when rapidly repeated induction shocks are passed through a muscle. [K. D.] — **Unipolar induced c.** Ger., *unipolar induzierte Zuckung*. A c. such as is produced in a frog's muscle (not entirely insulated) when a single electrode is applied to it, the other end of the circuit being connected with the ground. [Landois (K.).] — **Vermicular c.** See **Peristaltic c.**

CONTRACTOR (Lat., n. m.) *Ko'n-tra'kt'or* (L. 56, 109). Gen., *contractoris*. A muscle the action of which is to render a part tense; a tensor. — **C. chordæ** [Oehl]. A bundle of muscular fibres extending between the left auriculo-ventricular valve and the wall of the ventricle, lying in certain of the chordæ tendineæ. [A. 262; L. 31.]

CONTRACTUR (Ger., n.) *Ko'n-tra'ktur* See **CONTRACTURE**. — **Blebsame C.** See **CONTRACTURE souple**. — **Idiopathische C.** See **Neuropathic CONTRACTURE** and **TETANY**. — **Secondäre C.** See **Paralytic CONTRACTURE**.

CONTRACTURA (Lat., n. f.) *Ko'n-tra'kt'ura* (L. 56, 109). Gen., *contracturae*. — **C. ab acrimonia irritante**. Contracture re-

subling from some irritating cause. [L. 132] C. ab antagonists: paralyticis. See *Paralytic CONTRA TUG* C. ab inflammation: CONTRA inflammation arising from inflammation. [L. 102] C. articulis. Permanent rigid contraction of muscles near joints. [L. 120] C. artuum. Ger. *Zusammenziehung der Glieder* See CONTRA TUG 1st def. C. a spasmus. Tonic spasm; cramp depending on spasm. [L. 102] C. phimosi. Phimosis. [L. 200] C. Pottii. Pott's disease. [L. 135] C. superficialis. See *PERIARIA cutaneum*.

CONTRACTURE, n. Lat., *contractura*. Fr., c. Ger., *Contractur*. It., *contrattura*. Sp., *contractura*. 1 Permanent contraction of a soft structure, especially a muscle, with rigidity. 2 In physiology, the condition of permanent contraction assumed by a muscle after prolonged and excessive stimulation. 3 In orthopedic surgery, a muscle spasmodically contracted. — D. 35 : K. 16.]

Active myopathic c. Fr. *c. myopathique active*. A form of myopathic c. due to long continued or excessive use of the affected muscles, to myositis, the effect of cold, etc. [L. S. **C. par apprehension** (Dally, Fr.). A voluntary c. of the muscles about a diseased part when manipulation is attempted and is painful. [L. S. **C. par distension des antagonistes** (Fr.). A term suggested by Edennexer to replace *paralytic contraction*. In his account, however, only hysterical subjects are referred to, while in Westphal's no such discrimination is made. C. Fré. "Prog. méd." Jan. 26, 1884, p. 69.] **C. plevienne** (Fr.). An intermittent jamness of horses, supposed to be due to some affection of the muscles, etc. of the legs. [L. S.] **C. réflexe ascendante par traumatisme articulaire** (Duchenne) (Fr.). A form of c. due to an injury of articulations (especially those of the hand), in which the muscles moving the affected joint are the ones affected. [L. S. **C. rhumatismale des nourrices** (Fr.). Tetany in nursing women. [D. 72.] **C. souple** (Fr.). Ger. *biegsamer Contractur*. Of M. Regnaud, a peculiar stiffness of the joints in hemiplegics, the position being that of flexion, which yields readily to manual correction or to an effort of the patient's will, but is gradually reproduced. [Seeligmüller, A. 319.] **C. symptomatique** (Fr.). See *Neuropathic c.* **Essentielle**. Fr. *c. essentielle*. Tetanus. [L. S.] **Hysterical c.** Fr. *c. hystérique*. Ger. *hysterische Contractur*. Neuropathic c. due to hysteria. It usually affects the lower extremity, comes on suddenly, and after awhile disappears as suddenly as it came. [D. 47.] **Idiopathic c.** Fr. *c. idiopathique*. Ger. *idiopathische Contractur*. See *Neuropathic c.* and **TETANY**. **Latent c.** (Brissaud). A condition sometimes occurring in connection with focal lesions of the brain (after tonic contraction has begun to relax and the movements of the affected parts are becoming normal), characterized by a temporary recurrence of rigidity when any special effort to control the movements is made. [D. 25.] **Myopathic c.** Fr. *c. myopathique*, *c. protopathique*. Ger. *myopathische Contractur*. C. due to primary changes in the muscular substance itself. [D. 35.] See *Active neuropathic c.* and *Passive myopathic c.* **Nervous c.** **Neuropathic c.** Fr. *c. nerveuse ou symptomatique*, *ou neuropathique*. Ger. *neuropathische Contractur*. C. due to derangement of the central or peripheral nervous system. [L. 20, 87.] **Paralytic c.** Fr. *c. paralytique*. Ger. *paralytische oder secundäre Contractur*. A permanent c. which takes place in the antagonists of paralyzed muscles. [D. 35.] **Passive myopathic c.** Fr. *c. myopathique passive*. A form of myopathic c. due to defective nutrition of the affected muscles. [L. S.] **Primary c.** Lat. *contractura primaria*. Fr. *c. primaire*. Ger. *primäre Contractur*. A c. directly due to abnormal innervation, associated with a certain amount of paralysis and characterized by persistent rigidity and shortening in the affected muscles, which, however, relax, usually, during sleep. [D. 35.] **Protopathic c.** Fr. *c. protopathique*. See *Myopathic c.* **Reflex c.** Fr. *c. réflexe*. Ger. *Reflexc.* A neuropathic c. due to reflex irritation (e. g., of the sphincter ani from fissure of the anus). [Seeligmüller, A. 319.] **Saturnine c.** Fr. *c. saturnine*. Ger. *saturnine Contractur*. Paralytic c. in consequence of chronic lead-poisoning. [Seeligmüller, A. 319.] **Secondary c.** Ger. *secundäre Contractur*. See *Paralytic c.* **Spastic c.** Fr. *c. spasique*. Ger. *spastische Contractur*. A neuropathic c. not due to paralysis, but to enduring spasm. [Seeligmüller, A. 319.] **Symptomatic c.** Fr. *c. symptomatique*. See *Neuropathic c.* **Thomsonian c.** The c. that takes place in Thomson's disease. [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 70.]

CONTRACTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko'n tra'k tra'k tu's tu's). See CONTRACTED.

CONTRACULEBRA DEL PERÚ Sp. n. Kontra³ kul
ab'ra² de'l Paru'. The *Hamadrydon unicolor*. [B, 121 a, 24]

CONTRAEXTENSION, n. See COUNTER EXTENSION.

CONTRAFISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'ntra'fissu'ra sur'na' From *contra*, opposite to, and *fissura*, to cleave. It, *contra-fault*, *contra-fissure*. Ger., *Contra-fissur*, *beugungsspal*. It, *contrafissura*, *contrafattura*. Sp., *contra-grieta*. A fissure of the cranium produced at a point opposite to or distant from the point at which a blow is received. K; L. 94. See *CONTRA* and *COIT*.

CONTRAHENS Lat., adj. Kon'tra'hēnz han's. From *contrahere*, to draw together. Fr., *contractif*. Ger., *zusammenziehend*. Contracting; as a n., a constricting or puckering muscle, also an astrigent. C. communis buccarum laborumque. See RECEINATE LABIAL.

CONTRAHERVA Portul. n. Kon-tra² ye²r'va² The Dorste
and contraherva B. 121 a. 21]

CONTRA-INCISO [kənˌtrəˈɪnsɪsɪo] *n* f. Ko²n tra³ ʒən si²ʒe so² i² o
From *contra* 'opposite to, and *inciso* (see *INCISO*). A counter-
opening. [L]

CONTRA-INDICANT, adj. Ko'ntra²i'n²di'kən²nt Fr., *contra-indiquant* Ger., *widererathend, gegenwärtigend* It., *contro-indicante* Sp., *contra-indicante*. Having the force of a contra-indication.

CONTRA-INDICATION, n. Ko'n'tra'n i'n-dh-ka-shu'n Lat., *contra indicatio* from *contra*, against, opposite to, and *indicare*, to point to. Fr., *contre-indication*. Ger., *Gegenanzeige*. It., *contraindicazione*. Sp., *contra indicación*. A symptom or sign indicating that a particular method of treating a disease or the use of a particular remedy is not to be followed.

CONTRAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko³n²-tra²r. See CONTRARY.

CONTRA-IRRITATIO (Lat., n. f. Koⁿ-tra³ i²r ri² taⁿa³)-shi²(u)²-o. Gen., *contra-irritation*'is. See COUNTER IRRITATION.

CONTRAJERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-ye²r'va³(wa³). The *Dorstenia* c. [a, 24.] *C. virginiana*. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [a, 24.]

CONTRAJERVENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ko²n-tra³-ye²rf'e²n-
vurtze²l. The *Dorstenia vitellæ*. [B, 1801 a, 24.]

CONTRALUNARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³ lu²n-lun-a-a³ ri²s. From *contra*, against, and *luna*, the moon. A woman who conceives while menstruating. [L, 94.]

CONTRARY, adj. Ko²n'tra-ri². Gr., ἐναντίος. Lat., *contra-*
rius. Fr., *contraire*. Ger., *conträr*, *entgegengesetzt*. 1. Opposite,
reversed; of the sexual appetite, perverted in the sense that the
individual is attracted to others of the same sex (see *Conträre sex-*
ualempfindung). 2. In conchology, see *SINISTRATE*.

CONTRAST, n. Ko'n'tra'st. Fr., *contraste*. Ger., *C. Kontrast*, *Gegensatz*. A comparison of two or more things for the purpose of showing their difference, also the degree of difference so detected. —**Color-c.**, **C. of colors**. Fr., *contraste des couleurs*. Ger., *C. der Farben*. A modification of the visual impression that takes place when two or more objects of different color are viewed simultaneously or in quick succession, attributed to the fact that the action of the portion of the visual apparatus that takes cognizance of a particular color calls into action also an adjacent portion, producing the impression of another color, or produces in itself a state of fatigue that leads to the impression of the complementary color. [Chevreul (A, 39)] —**Mixed c.** Fr., *contraste mixte*. That form of c. of colors in which the retina, having received the impression of a certain color for a length of time, conveys the sense of the complementary color, or, on being directed to a new color, receives the mingled impression of that color and of the color complementary to the first. [Chevreul (A, 385).] —**Simultaneous c.** Fr., *contraste simultané*. Ger., *Simultan-C.* A form of c. of colors in which, when two contiguous colors are looked at at the same time, the impressions of the two colors are blended. [Chevreul (A, 385).] —**Successive c.** Fr., *contraste successif*. Ger., *successiver C.* That form of c. of colors in which, when one or more colors have been looked at for a length of time, the retina preserves for the time being the impression of the complementary color or colors. [Chevreul (A, 385).]

CONTRASTIMULANT, adj. Kōn trāst' stīm' ū' ānt. Lat., *contrastimulans*. Fr., *contre-stimulant*. Ger., *contrastimulierend*. It., *contro-stimulante*. Sp., *contra-estimulante*. Sedative, also counteracting the effect of an excess of stimulus; as a n. an agent so acting. [A. 301.]—**Direct c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant directe*. Of Rasci, a sedative drug, such as antimony, mercury, purgatives, etc. [A. 301.]—**Direct c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant directe*. Such a sedative agent as abstains from food, bleeding, etc. such cold, etc. [A. 301.]

CONTRASTIMULATION, n. Ko²n-tra'stī'm-u²l' a'shu³n.
Fr., *contre-stimulation*. Ger., *Contrastimulation*, *Gegenreizung*.
It., *controstimolazione*. Sp., *contra-estimulación*. The action of
a contrastimulant; also the employment of such an agency.

CONTRASTIMULISM. *n.* Kōn trās'tīm ulīz'm. *Lat.*, *contrastimulismus*. *Fr.*, *contra-stimulisme*. *Ger.*, *Contrastimulismus*. *It.*, *contrastimulismo*. *Sp.*, *contra-estimulismo*. Of Rasi-ori, a system of medicine founded on the theory that the health of the body results from a balance between two forces—stimulus and contrastimulus—and that disease is due to a defective or excessive energy of one of them, and is to be treated by the use of stimulants or contrastimulants. [A. 301.]

CONTRASTIMULIST, n. Ko'n-tra'sti'm'u'l'i'st Fr., *con-*
tra-stimuliste. Ger., *Contrastimulist*. It., *contrastimolista*. Sp.,
contra-estimulista. A believer in contrastimulism. [L. 41.]

CONTRASTIMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., c. Ger., *Gegenreiz*. It, *contrastimulo*. Sp., *contra estimulo*. A hypothetical natural force operating within the body in conjunction with another termed *stimulus*, the two, when exactly balanced, maintaining a state of health, [A, 301.]

CONTRAYERBA (Sp.), n. Kon tra³ ye² ba³. The *Dorstenia contrayerba* [a. 21] *C. flum.* The *Chladonia vernicularia* [a. 21] *C. fl.* The *Bejuco*. The *Arctostaphylos fragransissima*. [B. 88] a. 21. *C. du Jolimes*. The root of *Salpiglossis*. [A. 16] *C. du Mexique* (Fr.) The *Ps. rolen pentaphylla* [A. 16] a. 21. *C. du Pérou* (Fr.) See *C. germanica* (Lat.) The *Cynanchum verrucosum* [B. 88] *C. virginiana* (Lat.) See *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria*.

CONTRAYERIVA (Lat.), n. f. Koⁿ-traⁿ-ye^r-va^s. Fr., *contraierva*, Ger., *Kontrajerva*, *Bezoarcorrad*. It., *contrajerva*. Sp., *contrahierba*. 1. The *Dorstenia* cf. 2. In the West Indies the genus *Ardisia* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. Bruce. The *Ardisia* *lutea* [B. 88 (a, 24)]. Brazilian c. The *Dorstenia* of *Dorstenia brasiliensis* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. C. alba. See C. *germanicum*. C. hails. See *Pulvis contrayeriva compositis*. C. blanc (Fr.). The *Psoralea pentaphylla* [B. 173 (a, 24)]. C. brasiliensis. The *Dorstenia brasiliensis* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. C. d'Amérique (Fr.) The *Psoralea esculenta* [B. 173 (a, 24)]. C. du Pérou (Fr.). See C. 1st def. C. germanica. C. Germanorum. 1. The *Aconitum anthora*. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. 2. The *Cynanchum vnicoloratum*. [B. 88]. C. mexicana. The *Dorstenia drachena* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. C. nova. The *Psoralea pentaphylla*

[a. 21] *C. peruviana*. The *Thapselia tuberosa* of Kunz and Pavón. [B. 180 (a. 21).] *C. stone*. See *Prochorda* d. c. *C. vera*. See *C. 1st def.* *C. virginiana*. See *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria*. Lisbon c. See *C. 1st def.* Mexican c. The *Psoralea psoralea*. [a. 21] *Pulvis contrayervae compositus*. *C. balls*, a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of powdered *c.* with 6 parts of compound powder of crabs' claws. [L. 102 (a. 21).] *Rhizoma contrayervae*. Sp. *contrayerva* *argemone* (Sp. 14). The rhizome of *Thapselia bracteata*. [B. 35] *Trochiscus de c.* *C. stone*; an old preparation made by mixing into balls or troches 2 parts each of *c.*, Oriental pearls, red coral and prepared white ambergris, and 12 parts of prepared crabs' eyes, with jelly of vipers. [B. 89 (a. 21).]

CONTRE-CŒUR (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-ku²r*. In cattle, a deposit of fat behind the scapulo-humeral articulation. [Goubaux (A. 385).]

CONTRE-COUP (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-ku²*. Ger. *Gegenschlag*. *Gegenschlag*. It. *controcolpo*. Sp. *contra golpe*. Lit. a counter stroke; the transmitted commotion manifested at a certain point in the body when a blow is received at a distant or opposite point, also a lesion (such as fracture of the skull) resulting therefrom. [A. 301]

CONTRACTATION, n. *Ko²n-tre²k-ta²shun*. Lat., *contractatio* (from *contractare*, to handle). See MANIPULATION and PALPATION.

CONTRE-EXTENSION (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-e²x-ta²n²-se-o²n*. See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

CONTREFAIT (Fr.), adj. *Ko²n-t'r-fe²*. Affected with scoliosis. [A. 385]

CONTRE-FENTE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-fa²n²t*. See CONTRAFISSURA.

CONTRE-FEU (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-fu²*. The *Arum maculatum*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CONTRE-FLEURÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ko²n-t'r-flu²r-a*. Having alternate and opposite flowers. [L. 41.]

CONTRE-FLUXION (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-flu²x-e-o²n²*. See DERIVATION.

CONTRE-FRACTURE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-fra²k-tu²r*. A fracture by *contre coup*. [A. 301.]

CONTRE-GREFFE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-gre²f*. A graft upon a graft. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CONTRE-INDICATION (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-a²n²-de-ka-se-o²n²*. See CONTRA-INDICATION.

CONTRE-OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-uv-e²rt-u²r*. See COUNTER-OPENING.

CONTRE-PESTE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-pe²st*. The *Tussilago petasitis*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CONTRE-POISON (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-t'r-pwa²-zo²n²*. A counter-poison. See ANTIDOTE. *C. p. externe*. See ALEXETERIUM—*C. p. par excellence*. See Chemical ANTIDOTE.

CONTRE-STIMULANT (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULATION** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULISME** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULISTE** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULUS** (Fr.), n.s. *Ko²n-t'r-sta²m-u²l-a²n²*, *a²-sse²st*, *essu²*, *est*, *u²s*. See CONTRA-STIMULANT, CONTRA-STIMULATION, CONTRA-STIMULISM, CONTRA-STIMULIST, and CONTRA-STIMULUS.

CONTREXÉVILLE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n-tre²x-a-vel*. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there are mineral springs. The water of the Pavillon Spring, the "typical and most important," contains in 1,000 parts, according to Debray:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|---------|
| Free carbon dioxide | 0.080 | Silicon sulphate | 0.013 |
| Calcium bicarbonate | 0.102 | Potassium chloride | 0.006 |
| Magnesium " | 0.035 | Sodium " | 0.004 |
| Iron " | 0.007 | Calcium fluoride | traces. |
| Lithium " | 0.004 | Arsenic | traces. |
| Calcium sulphate | 1.165 | | |
| Sodium " | 0.236 | | 2.384 |
| Magnesium " | 0.030 | | |

[F. R. Cruise, "Lancet," June, 30, 1885, p. 1121.]

CONTRITION, n. *Ko²n-tri²sh-u²n*. Lat., *contritio* (from *contrere*, to grind). Fr., c. Ger., *Zerreibung*. See COMMINUTION.

CONTRITURATION, n. *Ko²n-tri²t-u²-ra²shu²n*. See TRITURATION.

CONTRITUS (Lat.), adj. *Ko²n-tri²(re)²tu²s(tu²s)*. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *zerrieben*. Bruised, reduced to a coarse powder. [A. 322; L. 81.]

CONTROLEXPERIMENT (Ger.), n. *Ko²n-trol-e²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt*. An experiment made to test the correctness of another, particularly one made at the same time as another and with all the conditions alike except one, in order to test the effect of the expected condition. [B.]

CONTROTHIER (Ger.), n. *Ko²n-trol²ter*. An animal used in a control experiment.

CONTSJOR, n. Malay, *tsjonkor*. The *Kaempferia galanga* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CONUBERNIUM (Lat.), n. *Ko²n-tu²(tu²)-bu²rn-be²rn²i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *con*, together, and *taberna*, a tent. Lit., the common inhabitation of several persons; of Linnaeus, a species. [L. 121.]

CONUNDING, adj. *Ko²n-tu²nd-i²n²g*. Lat., *contundens* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., *contondant*, *contusif*. Ger., *zerquetschend*. It., Sp., *contundente*. Contusing; producing a contusion. [L. 41.]

CONTURBATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Ko²n-tu²rbu²-a²(a²)-shi²i²-ti²-o*. Gen., *conturbationes*. From *conturbare*, to disturb, disperse, confuse. The night terrors of children. [L. 132.]

CONTURNIX (Lat.), n. f. *Ko²n-tu²rn(tu²n²)-i²x*. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Plantago major* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CONTUS (Fr.), adj. *Ko²n-tu²*. Contused. See also *Contusus*.

CONTUSED, adj. *Ko²n-tu²zd'*. Lat., *contusus*. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *gequetscht*. It., Sp., *contuso*. Bruised. [K.]

CONTUSIF (Fr.), adj. *Ko²n-tu²z'*. See CONTUNDING.

CONTUSIO (Lat.), n. f. *Ko²n-tu²(tus)²i²-o*. Gen., *contusio²is*. See CONTUSION. *C. cerebri*. Fr., *contusion cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnquetschung*. A more or less circumscribed bruising of the brain, with effusion of blood, resulting from a blow. [A. 385.]—*C. concussiva*. A contusion without extravasation of fluid. [L. 230.]—*C. sanguinea*. A contusion with ecchymosis. [L. 230.]—*C. serosa*. A contusion accompanied by serous effusion. [L. 230.]—*Thlasma c.* See CONTUSION.

CONTUSION, n. *Ko²n-tu²z²yu²n*. Gr., *θλασις* (from *θλάν*, to bruise [1st def.], *θλάσμα* [2d def.]). Lat., *contusio* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., c. *contusion*. Ger., *Quetschung*, *Zusammenstossen*, *Zusammentreffen*. It., *contusione*. Sp., *contusión*. 1. The act of contusing. 2. An injury caused by a blow from a blunt instrument; a bruise. 3. The state of being contused. 4. In pharmacy, a beating into coarse pieces. [K; L. 56; a. 24.]—**Cerebral c.** See *CONTUSIO cerebri*. *C. au deuxième degré* (Fr.). A c. with ecchymosis and elevation of the skin by effused blood. [L. 49.]—*C. au premier degré* (Fr.). A c. causing simple discoloration of the skin. [L. 49.]—*C. au quatrième degré* (Fr.). A c. followed rapidly by gangrene and severe constitutional symptoms. [L. 49.]—*C. au troisième degré* (Fr.). A c. involving considerable disorganization of tissues, followed after a time by necrosis. [L. 49.]—*C. de l'encéphale* (Fr.). See *CONTUSIO cerebri*. *C. interstitielle* (Fr.). A c. affecting tissues not exposed to the air or forming the limiting membrane of any cavity of the body. It may occur in the limbs and in the middle layers or portions of the wall of the visceral cavities, as the cranium, the wall of the thorax, abdomen, or pelvis. [a. 18.]

CONTUSIONNÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ko²n-tu²z-e-o²n-a*. Bruised. [L. 41.]

CONTUSOR (Lat.), n. m. *Ko²n-tu²z(tus)²o²r*. Gen., *contusor²is*. An ancient instrument for crushing the fetal head. See MISDACH. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]—*C. capitis*. See CEPHALOTHLASTES.

CONTUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ko²n-tu²z(tus)²o²r-i²-u²m(u²m)*. See CRUSHER.

CONTUSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *contusus* (*rubius* understood). *Ko²n-tu²z(tus)²u²m(u²m)*. A contused wound.

CONTUSURA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko²n-tu²z(tus)²u²m(u²m)-a²*. See CONTUSION.

CONTUSUS (Lat.), adj. *Ko²n-tu²z(tus)²u²m(u²m)*. See CONTUSED.

CONULARIIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko²n-kon-u²lu²-a²ri²-i²de²-a²e²*. Fr., *conulaires*. 1. A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L. 30, 41, 121.]

CONUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ko²n-u²su²-a²*. Gr., *κῶνος*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Kegel*, *Zapfen*. C. It., *cono*. 1. A cone or a cone-shaped body. 2. A posterior staphyloma, so called, crescentic in shape and seen on one or the other side of the optic disc, usually the temporal. It is a thinning or atrophy of the chorioid stroma, including the pigment, which allows the white sclera to become visible. [F.] 3. The modiolus of the ear. 4. The pineal gland. [I. 6; L. 57, 349.]—**Aders-haute** (Ger.). See C. and STAPHYLOMA *posticum* *Scarpa*.—*C. arteriosus*. The conical prolongation upward of the right ventricle of the heart, from which the pulmonary artery arises. [L. 7, 341.]—*C. cochlear*. See MONOTONUS. *C. cordis*. The ventricular portion of the heart. [L. 31.]—*C. corporis striati* [Willis]. The anterior rounded extremity of the corpus striatum. [I. 3.]—*C. fusorius*. An old name for a conical vessel for melting chemicals. [A. 325.]—*Coni humuli* (seu *lupuli*). The strobiles of hops. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—*Coni Malpighii*. See PYRAMIS of *Malpighi*. *C. medullaris*. See *C. terminalis*. *Coni odorati* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cloves fumants*.—*Coni pini*. The strobiles of *Pinus sylvestris*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—*Coni retine*. See RETINAL CONES.—*C. terminalis medullæ spinalis*. Ger., *Markzapfen*, *Endzapfen*. The lower pointed extremity of the spinal cord. [I. 6.]—*Coni tubulosi* [Malpighii, seu *renum*]. See PYRAMIS of *Malpighi*.—*Coni vasculosi* [Halleri, seu *testiculi*]. A series of small conical masses composed of the convolutions of the efferent tubules of the testicle. They form a part of the globus major of the epididymis, and their tubules open into a common duct, forming the origin of the vas deferens. [L. 31, 142.]

CONUSIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko²n-kon-u²s-u²s-i²de²-a²e²*. A family of the *Toxifera*. [L. 282.]

CONVALESCENCE, n. *Ko²n-va²l-e²s-e²ns*. Gr., *ἐπιανσις*, *ἐπιδήμιος*. Lat., *convalescentia* (from *convalescere*, to become strong). Fr., c. Ger., *Genesung*. It., *convalescenza*. Sp., *convalecencia*. The recovery of strength after an illness; the state of the body when recovering from a disease or injury or from the weakness, etc., incident to parturition. D. *Puerperal c.* Fr., *suites de couches physiologiques*. The return of the uterus, vagina, etc., to their normal state after parturition, together with the re-establishment of the general strength, with or without the development of lactation. [A. 78.]

CONVALESCENT, adj. *Ko²n-va²l-e²s-e²nt*. Gr., *ἐπιανών*. Lat., *convalescens*. Fr., c. Ger., c. *genesend*. It., *convalescente*. Sp., *convaleciente*. In a state of convalescence.

CONVALLAIRE (Fr.), n. *Ko²n²-va²l-a²r*. See CONVALLARIA.

O, Lo; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo la too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like d. German.

CONVALLALARINE (Fr. n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2l\text{-}a^2r\text{-}en$). A principle extracted by water from *Convallaria maialis*; said to be more active than convallarin. [L. 87; "Prog. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 528.]

CONVALLAMARETIN, CONVALLAMARHETIN, n's. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2m\text{-}a^2r\text{-}et\text{-}in$. From *convallaria* (q. v.), and $\rho\eta\alpha\alpha\eta$, resin. Fr., *convallamarctin*. A product $C_{20}H_{30}O_8$, obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on convallamarin. [B. 14 (a, 24).]

CONVALLAMARIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2m\text{-}a^2r\text{-}in$. From *convallaria* (q. v.), and $\mu\alpha\alpha\eta\alpha\alpha$, bitter. Fr., *convallamarine*. Ger., *C*. A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{34}O_{12}$, found by Walz in *Convallaria maialis*; a white powder, soluble in water, in ethyl alcohol, and in methyl alcohol, but insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in amyl alcohol. In small doses, it is an active emetic. It acts on the heart, through the vagi nerves, slowing its action, and increasing the blood pressure; used in cardiac dropsy; its effects are not so cumulative as those of digitalis. B. 5 (a, 24), Tarnet, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Aug. 30, 1882, p. 179.

CONVALLARETIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2r\text{-}et\text{-}in$. See CONVALLARHETIN.

CONVALLARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2$. Fr., *convallaria*, *maquet*. Ger., *Maiblume*. 1. May lily, lily of the valley; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Liliaceae*, tribe *Convallarieae*, with a subglobose, campanulate perianth, of 6 lobes; stamens 6; ovary 2 (rarely 3) celled; berry blue, 2 celled, and from 2- to 10-seeded; leaves radical; and scape bearing an umbel. 2. The genus *Streptopus*. 3. The genus *Dalmanella*. [B. 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).] - **Conserve of c**. See *Conserve* (q. v.). **Convallarium**. - **C. angulosa** (Lamarek). The *Polygonatum vulgare*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. bifolia** (Lamarek). The *Maianthemum bifolium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. c. canaliculata**. The *Polygonatum canaliculatum*. [a, 24.] **C. japonica** (Lamarek). The *Opipogon japonicus*. [B. 88, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. maialis**. *C. maialis*. [Fr. Cod.] **C. majalis**. *C. Mappi*. Fr., *maquet*, *maquet de mai*. Ger., *Maidle*, *Mainglocken*. It., *maughetta*. Sp., *lirio de los valles*. The lily of the valley. The flowers and root have been used as a sternutatory, diuretic, and antispasmodic, and contain convallarin and convallamarin. A fluid extract of the flowers and one of the root are official. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Froitzki and Bogoyavlenski, "Vrtech.," 1880; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; "Prog. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 528 (a, 24).] - **C. multiflora**. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] J. W. Hamer, "Columbus Med. Jour.," Dec., 1885; "Therap. Gaz.," 1886, p. 57 (a, 24).] **C. polygatum**. The *Polygonatum vulgare*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. pubescens**. See *Polygonatum pubescens*. **C. verticillata** (Linnaeus). The *Polygonatum verticillatum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Extract of c.**, *Extractum convallarice*. A preparation made with water from the flowers and scapes of *C. maialis*, mixed with one third of their weight of the roots and leaves collected in August. [B. 81 (a, 24).] **Extractum convallariæ florum fluidum** ("Nat. Form."). Fluid extract of c. flowers; a preparation made from the dried flowers of *C. maialis*, in No. 40 powder, and diluted alcohol; a purgative. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Extractum convallariæ maialis aqua paratum** (Fr. Cod.). See *Extrait de maquet* (q. v.). **Extractum convallariæ radice fluidum** ("Nat. Form."). Fluid extract of c. root; a preparation made from the rhizome of the *C. maialis* of Linnaeus, by process A of the "Nat. Form.," with No. 60 powder, and alcohol 31 parts, and water 2 parts, as a menstruum. Its action is the same as that of *extractum convallariæ florum fluidum*. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Fluid extract of c. flowers**. See *Extractum convallariæ florum fluidum*. **Fluid extract of c. root**. See *Extractum convallariæ radice fluidum*. **Flores convallariæ odoratæ**. The herb of *C. maialis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Flores convallariæ maialis**. The flowers of *C. maialis*. [a, 24.]



CONVALLARIA MAIALIS. [A. 327.]

CONVALLARIACEÆ (Link.) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2$. Fr., *convallariaceæ*. A suborder of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria*, *Polygonatum*, *Maianthemum*, *Smilacina*, *Danella*, and *Streptopus*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CONVALLARIEÆ (Reichenbach) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}(wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2)$. A subdivision of the *Smilacineæ*. [B. 170.]

CONVALLARIEÆ (Fr. n.) $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2r\text{-}e\text{-}a$. Resembling the *Convallaria*; as a n. in the f. pl., *cies*, a section of the order *Aspermatophyta*, family *Liliaceæ*. [L. 11.]

CONVALLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2$. (r²i²e²-a²-e²). Fr., *convallariæ*. 1. Of Benthani and Hooker, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria*, *Theropogon*, *Sperantha*, and *Eranthis*. 2. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Smilacineæ*, comprising *Dopysopoda*, *Streptopus*, *Polygonatum*, *Convallaria*,

Smilacina, *Smilax*, *Ripogonion*, *Luzuriaga*, *Calliopsis*, *Ruscus*, and *Prostelia*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Smilacineæ*, comprising the same genera as Endlicher's, and in addition *Danella* and the divisions *Heryorea*, *Eriopogon*, *Kochburgia*, and *Phleboteca*. [B. 42, 170, (a, 24).]

CONVALLARIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2r\text{-}in$. A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{34}O_{12}$, obtained from *Convallaria maialis*; it occurs in colorless prisms, of acrid taste, scarcely soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and in ammonia, and insoluble in ether. It is a purgative, though great discrepancy exists as to its therapeutic effects, owing, it is supposed, to the impurity of the drug. [B. 5, 14 (a, 24).]

CONVALLARINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2$. (r²i²e²-a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria* and *Streptopus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONVALLARHETIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}a^2r\text{-}et\text{-}in$. From *convallaria* (q. v.), and $\rho\eta\alpha\alpha\eta$, resin. Fr., *convallarrhetine*. A poisonous, emetic substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_8$, resulting, in conjunction with sugar, from the action of acids on convallarin. [A. 385; B. 5, 14 (a, 24).]

CONVALLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2$. See CONVALLARIA. **Flores convallie**. The flowers of *Convallaria maialis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CONVALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}(wa^2l\text{-}la^2a^2r\text{-}i^2a^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Convallaria* of Adanson. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONVAL LILY, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^2l\text{-}li^2l\text{-}i^2a^2$. The *Convallaria maialis*. [A. 505.]

CONVELLENS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2l\text{-}(we^2l\text{-}le^2nz\text{-}lans)$. See CONVELSIVE.

CONVENTIO (Lat.), **CONVENTUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2n\text{-}we^2n\text{-}shu^2ti^2a^2$. (u²-shu²). Gen., *conventionis*, *ventus*. From *convenire*, to come together. See *CORTUS*.

CONVERGENCE, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^2r\text{-}e^2ns$. Lat., *convergentia*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Zusammenlaufen*, *Näherung*. It., *convergenza*. Sp., *convergencia*. The state of being convergent; also the power of converging or bringing together (said especially of the eyes). [B.]

CONVERGENT, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^2r\text{-}e^2nt$. Lat., *convergens* (from *con*, together, and *vergere*, to incline). Fr., *c*, *convergent*, *converginé*. Ger., *convergierend*, *zusammenlaufend*. It., *Sp.*, *convergente*. Inclining toward each other, coming together at a common point; in botany, nearly synonymous with *convinit*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] See also *STRABISMUS*.

CONVERGENTI-NERVOSE, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^2r\text{-}e^2nt\text{-}i^2n\text{-}nu^2rv\text{-}os$. Lat., *convergentinervis* (from *convergens*, convergent, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *converginervé*. Having veins which diverge from the midrib and converge toward the margin (said of leaves). [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CONVERGINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2r\text{-}zhen\text{-}a$. See CONVERGENT.

CONVERGINERVED, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^2r\text{-}i^2n\text{-}nu^2rvd$. Lat., *converginervus*. Fr., *converginervé*. See CONVERGENTI-NERVOSE.

CONVERGING, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^2r\text{-}i^2n\text{-}g$. See CONVERGENT.

CONVERSION, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^2r\text{-}zhu^2n$. Lat., *conversio* (from *convertere*, to transform, change over). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Wechsel*, *C*. It., *conversione*. Sp., *conversion*. A changing of form or material features.

CONVEX, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x$. Lat., *convexus*. Fr., *convexe*. Ger., *c*, *gewölbt*. It., *convesso*. Sp., *convexo*. Having a curved surface the centre of which is more elevated than the borders. [L. 81.]

CONVEXIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}e\text{-}ro\text{-}s\text{-}t\text{-}r$. $ve^2x\text{-}e\text{-}ro\text{-}s\text{-}t\text{-}r$. From *convexus*, convex, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a convex beak. [L. 41.]

CONVEXITY, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}i^2t\text{-}i^2$. Lat., *convexitas*. Fr., *convexité*. Ger., *Wölbung*, *Convexität*. It., *convessità*. Sp., *convexidad*. A convex surface (as of the cerebral hemispheres). [I. 23.]

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}o\text{-}ko^2n\text{-}kav\text{-}e$. Lat., *convexoconvexus*. Ger., *hohlgewölbt*, *convexconvex*. It., *convesso-concavo*. Sp., *convexo-concavo*. See CONCAVO-CONVEX.

CONVEXO-CONVEX, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}o\text{-}ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x$. Lat., *convexoconvexus*. Fr., *convexo-convexe*. Ger., *doppelt-convex*, *doppelt gewölbt*. It., *convessoconvesso*. Sp., *biconvexo*, *convexo doble*. See BICONVEX.

CONVENULUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}we^2v\text{-}e\text{-}n\text{-}u\text{-}l\text{-}us$ (u²-shu²). Dim. of *convexus*. Fr., *convexule*. Very slightly convex. [L. 180.]

CONVOLUTE, CONVOLUTED, adj's. $Ko^2n\text{-}vol\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}e\text{-}d$. Lat., *convolutus* (from *convolvere*, to roll together). Fr., *convoluté*, *convolutif*. Ger., *aufgerollt*, *tubenförmig*. It., *ritorto*. Sp., *arrolado*, *enruelto*. Rolled upon itself (said of leaves, such as those of the apricot [see *C. æSTIVATION*]); in entomology, infolding completely (said of wings enveloping the body and giving it a cylindrical appearance). [B. 19, 77 (a, 24); L.]

CONVUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}vol\text{-}wo\text{-}l\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}d\text{-}e\text{-}a\text{-}i^2a^2$. Syn.: *Acabæ*. A family of the *Rhabdovirales*. [L. 353.]

CONVOLUTION, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}vol\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}o\text{-}n$. Lat., *convolutio* (from *convolvere*, to wind together, *gyrus* (from *gyros*, a ring). Fr., *enroulement*, *pli*, *gyre* (3d def.). Ger., *Windung*. It., *convoluzione*. Sp., *convolucion*, *convolucionación*. 1. The process of winding spirally or irregularly. 2. A coil of intestine, also a raised portion of similar appearance on the surface of the brain. 3. A depression on the inner surface of the skull, corresponding to a cerebral c. 4. The phase or condition of a nucleus in indirect or eurycyclic division in which the nuclear fibrils become sharply defined, twisted, and convoluted, so as to give somewhat the appearance of an irregularly wound ball of twine. [J. 32; L. 31.] **Angular c.** Lat., *gyrus angu-*

laris, gyrus parietalis secundus. Fr., *pli combé*. Gratiollet, *circumvolution duplécée*. It *circumvolution duplécée*. Sp., *convolution duplicata*. A gyrus sometimes extremely complex, which forms the posterior portion of the inferior parietal sulcus. It is continuous in front with the supramarginal c. and descends behind the parallel fissure to unite with the middle temporo-sphenoidal c. It is connected with the occipital lobe by annectant gyri. [I, 1.]

Annectant c's. Lat., *gyri annectantes*. Fr., *plis de passage*. Ger., *Übergangsbrücken*. *Cerebrum undung*. It *plis de passage*. Sp., *puentes de pasaje*. The four gyri which connect the c's on the upper surface of the occipital lobe with the parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. [I, 15.] **Anterior central c.** See **Ascending frontal c.** **Anterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis anterior*. Fr., *pli orbitaire antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Orbitallandung*. It, *circumvolution orbitale antérieure*. Sp., *convolution orbital anterior*. A c. which lies in front of the orbital sulcus, and is continuous with the middle frontal c. [I, 15.] **Antero-temporal c.** See **First temporal c.** **Ascending frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus precentralis seu centralis anterior*. Fr., *circumvolution prérolandique, premier pli ascendant, pli frontal ascendant, circumvolution frontale ascendante*. Ger., *vordere Centralwindung*. It, *circumvolution parietale anterior ou frontale ascendente, processus enteroides verticalis di. m. anterior*. Sp., *convolution parietal anterior (6 frontal ascendente)*. Syn.: *transverse c., anterior central c., antero-parietal gyrus*. A gyrus forming the anterior boundary of the fissure of Rolando, with which it is parallel. It extends from a point just behind the bifurcation of the Sylvian fissure to the edge of the great longitudinal fissure. It is generally continuous with the ascending parietal c., both above and below. [I, 1.] **Ascending parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus centralis posterior*. Fr., *deuxième pli ascendant, circumvolution parietale ascendante ou postobliqué, ou transverse, m. parietale*. Ger., *hintere Centralwindung*. It., *processus enteroides verticalis di. m. posterior, circumvolution parietale posterior lingua*. Sp., *convolution parietal posterior*. Syn.: *postero-parietal gyrus, posterior central c.* A c. which runs parallel with the ascending frontal c., from which it is separated by the fissure of Rolando, except at its superior and inferior extremities, where the two are generally united. It is continuous above with the superior parietal gyrus. [I, 1.] **Bridging c's.** See **Annectant c's.** **Broca's c.** Fr., *circumvolution de Broca*. Ger., *Broca'sche Windung*. It., *circumvolution cerebrale di Broca*. Sp., *convolution cerebral de Broca*. A term sometimes applied to the operculum, but more properly by Ferriar to the inferior or third frontal c. **Callosal c.** **Calloso-marginal c.** See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**. **Cerebral c's.** Fr.,

cerebral hemisphere of the log. This with a number of terms in brackets appears in the list of c's. [I, 1.] See also c's. **External olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius externus*. Fr., *convolution olfactorie externe*. Ger., *äußere Riechwindung*. It., *convolution olfactoria externa*. Sp., *convolution olfactoria externa*. The small projection forming the outer boundary of the



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE MEDIAN SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).
a, the first frontal convolution; b, the gyrus fornicatus.

olfactory groove. [I, 31.] **External orbital c.** Fr., *circumvolution orbitaire externe*. See **Internal frontal c.** **Fifth occipital c.** Fr., *cinquième circumvolution occipitale*. In the gorilla's brain, a gyrus which corresponds to the *gyrus fusiformis* (q. v.). [a, 18.] **First annectant c.** A c. which skirts the extremity of the parieto-occipital fissure, connecting the superior parietal lobe and superior occipital c.; by Ecker, Huxley, Turner, and others, it is described as a portion of the superior occipital gyrus, the possibility of Gratiollet's division being denied by Ecker. [I, 1.] See **Superior occipital c.** **First frontal c.** See **Superior frontal c.** **First occipital c.** See **Superior occipital c.** **First temporal c.** **First temporo-sphenoidal c.** See **Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.** **Fornicate c.** See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**. **Fourth occipital c.** Fr.,



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE INFERIOR SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).
a, the first frontal convolution; b, the second frontal convolution; c, the third frontal convolution; d, the second temporo-convolution; e, the third or inferior temporal convolution; f, the gyrus hippocampi.

quatrième circumvolution occipitale 'Broca'. In the brain of the gorilla, the gyrus corresponding to the *gyrus fusiformis* (q. v.). [a, 18.] **Hippocampal c.** Lat., *gyrus hippocampi*. Fr., *convolution (ou lobule) de l'hippocampe*. Ger., *innere obere Schläfenwindung*. It., *convolution dell'ippocampo*. See **Uncinate**

g h R



THE CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the third or inferior temporal convolution; b, the middle temporal convolution; c, the first or superior temporal convolution; d, the third frontal convolution; e, the second or middle frontal convolution; f, the first or superior frontal convolution; g, the second or middle frontal convolution; h, the first or superior frontal convolution; i, the second or middle frontal convolution; k, the first or superior frontal convolution; l, the second or middle frontal convolution; m, the first or superior frontal convolution; n, the second or middle frontal convolution; o, the first or superior frontal convolution; p, the second or middle frontal convolution; q, the first or superior frontal convolution; r, the second or middle frontal convolution; s, the first or superior frontal convolution.

circumvolutions cerebrales. Ger., *Hirnwindungen*. The c's of the cerebrum. C. d'ourlet (Fr.). See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**. **C. of the corpus callosum.** See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**. **C. of the operculum.** Lat., *gyrus operculi*. Fr., *circumvolution de l'opercule*. Ger., *Klappdeckelwindung*. It., *convolutione dell'operculo*. Sp., *convolucion del operculo, c. de la tapa*. See **GYRI BRUES**. **C. of the Sylvian fissure.** It., *convolutione della scissura di Silvio*. Sp., *convolucion de la grieta de Silvio*. The complex c. that bounds the fissure of Sylvius. It is broken up into numerous secondary c's. [I, 47.] **Dentate c.** Lat., *gyrus dentatus, fascia dentata Ferriar*. Fr., *corps dentonné*. It., *convolutione cristata*. A small notched gyrus, rudimentary in man, which is situated in the dentate fissure below the fimbria hippocampi. It terminates in the notch of the uncinate gyrus. [I, 15.] **Entorbital c.** A c. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the orang-outang, lying parallel with and just exterior to the olfactory lobe. [a, 18.] **External c's.** Fr., *circumvolutions externes*. A term applied by Leuret to the four c's on the convexity of each

leus, and continuous with the inferior frontal c. [I, 15.] **Posterior parietal c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Precentral c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Sagittal c.** Fr. *circonvolution sagittale* [Broca]. In the brain of *Edentata*, the longitudinal gyrus lying next to the great interhemispheric fissure, being the most internal of the longitudinal c's. [a, 18.]—**Secondary c.** 1. As opposed to "primitive" c., an elevation of the superficial portion of the cerebral cortex. 2. Of Owen (after Foville), one of the smaller gyri which may be identified in the principal c's. [I, 14, 15.]—**Second (or middle) frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis secundus* (seu medius). Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *zweite (oder mittlere) Stirnwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione frontale media*. Sp., *circonvolución frontal media*. A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., runs forward along the medial surface of the lobe, and, curving around its anterior extremity, becomes continuous with the middle orbital gyrus on the inferior surface. It lies between the superior and inferior frontal c's, from which it is separated by fissures. [I, 1.]—**Second occipital c.** See *Middle occipital c.*—**Superior c.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Superior frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis superior*. Fr., *étage frontal supérieur*, *première circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *erste (oder obere) Stirnwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione frontale superiore*. Sp., *circonvolución frontal superior*. A c. which bounds the great longitudinal fissure, arising posteriorly from the upper end of the ascending frontal c., and turning around the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe to appear on its under surface as the internal orbital c. The mesial surface of this superior frontal c. is described as a separate gyrus (the marginal). [I, 1, 15.]—**Superior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis superior*. Fr., *pli (ou circonvolution) occipital supérieur*. It., *circonvoluzione occipitale superiore*. Sp., *circonvolución occipital superior*. The upper of the three c's on the superior surface of the occipital lobe. It is connected by an annexed gyrus with the superior parietal lobule. [I, 15.]—**Superior occipito-temporal c.** See *Fusiform lobule*.—**Superior parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus parietalis superior*. Fr., *prima circonvolution pariétale*. Ger., *obere Scheitelfindung*. It., *circonvoluzione parietale superiore*. Sp., *circonvolución parietal superior*. The portion of the parietal lobe which is limited anteriorly by the upper part of the fissure of Rolando, posteriorly by the external parieto-occipital fissure, and inferiorly by the intraparietal sulcus. It is generally continuous with the ascending frontal c. [I, 15.]—**Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis superior* (seu primus). Fr., *pli temporel supérieur*, *première circonvolution temporo-sphénoïdale*. Ger., *erste obere Schläfenzindung*. It., *prima circonvoluzione temporale* (o *temporo-sphenoidale*). Sp., *circonvolución temporal superior*. The upper of the three c's forming the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It lies just below and is parallel with the Sylvian fissure. [I, 4.]—**Supplementary c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Supra-marginal c.** Lat., *lobulus supramarginalis* (seu tuberis). Fr., *pli (ou lobule du pli) marginal supérieur*, *circonvolution supramarginale*. Ger., *dritte Scheitellappenzindung*, *unterer Zug aus der hinteren Entzündung*, *Schdelhuckelapphen*, *erste (oder vordere) Schdelbogenzindung*. It., *circonvoluzione supra marginale*. Sp., *circonvolución supra-marginal*. The anterior portion of the inferior parietal lobule, situated behind the inferior extremity of the intraparietal fissure (sulcus), below which it joins the ascending parietal c. It curves around the upper end of the posterior (ascending) limb of the Sylvian fissure to be continuous below with the superior temporo-sphenoidal and ascending parietal fissures. [I, 1, 15.]—**Supra-orbital c.** [Leuret]. Lat., *gyrus supraorbitalis*. Fr., *pli supraorbitaire*, *circonvolution supra-orbitaire*. Ger., *Supraorbitenzindung*. It., *circonvoluzione supra-orbitale*. Sp., *circonvolución supra-orbital*. See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Supra-Sylvian c.** The third external c. of the dog. [Ferrier (a, 18).]—**Sylvian c.** [Owen]. Fr., *circonvolution sylvienne*. That portion of the brain of marsupials which surrounds the Sylvian fissure. [I, 14.]—**Third frontal c.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Third occipital c.** See *Inferior occipital c.*—**Transverse c's.** Fr., *plis de passage*. C's that form communications between the different lobes of the brain. [L, 149 (a, 18).]—**Transverse medio-parietal c.** Leuret's name for the ascending parietal c. [a, 18.]—**Transverse orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire transverse*. The gyrus occupying the posterior portion of the inferior surface of the frontal lobe, at the anterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. Its general direction is transverse. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 33 (a, 18).]—**Troisième c. frontale.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Uncinate c.** Lat., *gyrus uncinatus*. Fr., *cinquième circonvolution temporale*. Ger., *Hakenzindung*. It., *circonvoluzione unciniforme*. A c. extending from near the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe to the apex of the temporo-sphenoidal; so called from its peculiar hooked anterior end. [I, 15.]—**Upper parietal c.** See *Superior parietal c.*—**Vaulted c.** Lat., *subundum cornu ammonis*. Fr., *circonvolution arquée*. Ger., *Bogenzindung*. It., *circonvoluzione del cornu ammonis*. Sp., *circonvolución arquada*. See *Gyrus fornicatus*.

CONVOLVULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n vo²hwo²h-vu²l(wu⁴)h'-e² eu³ e²). Fr., *convolvules*. 1. Of Necker, St. Hilaire, and others.

an order of plants corresponding to the *Convolvulaceae*. 2. Of Endlicher and others, a suborder or tribe of the *Convolvulaceae*. [B. 170.]

CONVOLVULI (Lat., n. m. pl. Koñvoʎʎwəʎʎvəʎʎwəʎʎn. 1. Of B. Jussieu, 1759, an order of plants, comprising *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea*, *Evolvulus*, *Polemonium*, *Phlox*, *Passiflora*, *Loraea*, and *Poinciana*—a *q.* genera since distributed among the *Convolvulaceae* and *Polemoniaceae*. In a later classification the order was restricted so as to resemble the *Convolvulaceae*. 2. Of Gray, a section of the *Convolvulaceae*, including *Calyptegia* and *Convolvulus*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULIC ACID, n. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *acide convolvulique*. Ger. *Convolvulinoläure*. It, *acide convolvulique*. An acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_{17}$ or $C_{11}H_{16}O_{16}$, obtained by boiling convolvulin with baryta water, precipitating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating. It melts at a little above $100^{\circ}C$. [B. 5, 41, 111 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULICOLUS (Lat., adj. Koñvoʎʎwəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *convolvulicole*. From *convolvulus* *q. v.* and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr. *convolvulicole*. Living and growing upon the *Convolvulus*. [L. 109, 180.]

CONVOLVULIFOLIÉ (Fr., adj. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. From *convolvulus* *q. v.* and *folium*, a leaf. Having convolvulaceous leaves. [a. 24.]

CONVOLVULIFORM, adj. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. From *convolvulus* *q. v.* and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Convolvulus*. [A. 385.]

CONVOLVULIN, n. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *convolvuline*. Ger. *C. It.*, *convolvulina*. Sp. *convolvulina*. One of the active principles, a glucoside, $C_{11}H_{18}O_{16}$, obtained from the root of *Ipomoea jalapa*. It is an amorphous, colorless, and tasteless substance, fusing at $150^{\circ}C$, slightly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and in dilute acid, and insoluble in ether. It is a powerful purgative. [B. 4, 5 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULINÉ (Lat., n. f. pl. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *convolvuliné*. Of Miquel, a tribe of the *Convolvulaceae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULINÉE (Lat., n. f. pl. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *convolvulinée*. Of Bronnart, a class of the *Gamopetalae*, comprising the families *Polemoniaceae*, *Nolaneae*, and *Convolvulaceae*. [B. 170.]

CONVOLVULINOL, n. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *c. Ger.*, *C.* The only crystallizing product, $2C_{11}H_{18}O_{16} \cdot H_2O$ or $(C_{11}H_{15}O_7)_2$, obtained by treating convolvulin with aqueous solutions of the alkalis; soluble with difficulty in water, dissolving in alkalies, with the production of a salt of convolvulic acid. [B. 4, 11 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULINOLIC ACID, n. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *acide convolvulinolique*. Ger. *Convolvulinolsäure*. A product, $C_{11}H_{18}O_{16}$ or $C_{11}H_{16}O_{15}$, obtained by treating convolvulin with solutions of alkalis. It is soluble with difficulty in water, precipitates in crystalline masses, and melts at 100 to $50^{\circ}C$. [B. 4, 11 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULOIDES (Lat., n. f. pl. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. Fr. *convolvuloïdes*. From *convolvulus* *q. v.* and *ēidos*, resemblance. Of Mönch, the genus *Pharbitis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULUS (Lat., n. m. Koñvoʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎvəʎʎ. 1. (n. s.) From *convolvere*, to roll up. Fr., *c.*, *liseron*. Ger., *Winde* (1st def.), *Zusammenwindung* (2d def.). It, *convolvulus*. Sp. *convolvulo*. 1. Bind weed; a genus of the *Convolvulaceae*; they are erect twining shrubs indigenous to the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe; many of the species are medicinally valuable. [B. 31, 42 (a, 24).] 2. *Volulus*. [A. 322.] *C. acetosifolius* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea carnea*. [B. 212.]—*C. africanus* [Nicholson]. The *Ipomoea cathartica* of Poir. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. althaeoides* [Linnaeus]. A species found in southern Europe, having a bitter and acid herb, which is used as a purgative. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. americanus*. The *Ipomoea jalapa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. anceps* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B. 212.]—*C. arenarius* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea carnea*. [B. 212.]—*C. argyreus* [De Candolle]. Fr. *liseron à feuilles de Guimare*. See *C. althaeoides*.—*C. arvensis* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *petit liseron*, *bedille*, Ger., *Ackerwinde*, *Kornwinde*. Small bind-weed; a species having purgative properties, formerly official. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. batatas* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea batatas*. [B. 173 (a, 24), 212.]—*C. batatas candida*. Fr. *liseron blanc*. An esculent variety of *C. batatas* found in the Indies. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. batatas lutea*. Fr., *liseron jaune*. An esculent variety of *C. batatas*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. batatas rubra*. Fr., *liseron rouge*. An esculent variety of *C. batatas*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. batilla* [Kunth]. A South American species resembling in properties and uses the *Ipomoea batatas*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. bifidus* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea biloba*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. bilobatus* [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomoea pes-caprae*. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. blandus* [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomoea cymosa*. [B. 212.]—*C. brasiliensis* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea maritima*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. bryoniaefolius*. A species closely related to the *C. althaeoides*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*C. cantabrigia*. Cantabrian or lavender-leaved bind-weed; a species considered antihelmintic and actively cathartic. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*C. carnosus* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea carnea*. [B. 212.]—*C. chrysorrhizus* [Solander]. Fr., *patate douce de Taïti*. An edible species employed like the *Ipomoea batatas*, and cultivated in the Sandwich Islands. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cneorum*. Shrubby bind-weed; a species having silvery-haired foliage and white flowers, and growing in southern Europe. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. colubrinus*. The *Pereira brava*. [L. 104.]—*C. copticus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron de la thébaïde*. A species a decoction of which is used as a lotion for headaches. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. cymosus* [Lamarck]. The *Ipomoea cymosa*. [B. 212.]—*C. digitatus* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B. 212.]—*C. discolor* [Kunth]. A South American species an infusion of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhea. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *C. turpethum*, *C. dissectus*. A

species that contains hydrocyanic acid, and is one of the plants furnishing the liquor nuxum. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*C. edulis* [Thunberg]. *C. esculentus* [Schubert]. The *Ipomoea batatas*. [B. 212.]—*C. farinosus* [Linnaeus]. A species found in southern Europe and the East, regarded as one of the plants called *exiguaria* by Dioscorides. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. flexuosus*. See *C. altissimus*.—*C. floridus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron d'Inde*, *liseron à tabacs*. A high shrub with abundant blossoms indigenous to the Canary Islands; it produces rosewood (lignum rhodium) and by distillation an oil (oil of rhodium) used in perfumery. The plant, powdered, is used as a stimulant. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. foetidus*. A plant growing in India and the Moluccas and cultivated in Europe. Its leaves, when pressed, give out a foetid odor. [a, 24.]—*C. formosus* [Gmelin]. Fr., *liseron remarquable*. A species indigenous to Brazil but growing in Europe and India. The leaves are used in cataplasms in cutaneous diseases, and the root is purgative. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. frutescens*. The *Ipomoea operculata*. [a, 24.]—*C. gemellus* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea gemella*. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. guajanensis* [Aubl.]. A Guiana species which furnishes an odoriferous wood. [L. 30.]—*C. grandiflorus* [Römer and Schultes]. Fr., *liseron à grands fleurs*. The *Ipomoea grandiflora*. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. hastatus*. See under *CALYPTEGIA*.—*C. indicus* [Morrison]. The *Ipomoea batatas*. [B. 212.]—*C. insignis* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B. 212.]—*C. italicus*. A species closely related to *C. althaeoides*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*C. jalapa* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron à médecine*, *jalap*. Ger., *Jalappa*, *purgarbe*, *Trichterwinde*. It, *jalappa*. Sp., *jalapa*. The *Ipomoea purga*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. linearis folio*. See *C. cantabrigia*.—*C. lineatus*. Pigmy bind-weed; an ornamental species with narrow leaves and flesh-colored flowers. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*C. littoralis* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea carnea*. [B. 212.]—*C. macrocarpus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron à long fruit*. A West Indian species; the root is purgative and feculent. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. macrorrhizus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liane à miquet*. Ger., *grossirzellige Trichterwinde*. The *Ipomoea macrocarpa*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. major albus*. See *C. sepium*.—*C. malabaricus* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea malabarica*.—*C. mammosus* [Loureiro]. A Cochinchina species used like *C. chrysorrhizus*.—*C. marinus*. See *C. soldanella*.—*C. maritimus* [Lamarck]. See *Ipomoea pes-caprae*.—*C. mauritanicus*. Blue rock bind-weed; an ornamental species with oval foliage and violet-colored flowers. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*C. mechoacanha* [Linnaeus]. *C. mechoacanna* [Vittmann]. Fr., *fleur de quatre heures*, *jalap blanc*, *bryone d'Amérique*. Ger., *weisse Jalappenwinde*. It, *jalappa*. Mechoacan. Sp., *jalapa* de Mechoacan. A Mexican species thought to be the *Ipomoea macrorrhiza* of Michaux. It has little or no purgative property, but has been used in dropsy, asthma, and rheumatism. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. medius*. The *Ipomoea filiculis*. [a, 24.]—*C. megalorrhizus*. See *C. panduratus*.—*C. minimus spica folis*. See *C. cantabrigia*.—*C. minor*. See *C. arvensis*.—*C. nil* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *étoile du matin*. The *Pharbitis nil*. [B. 172, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. officinalis* [Pelletan]. The *Ipomoea purga*.—*C. operculata* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron à opércules*. The *Ipomoea operculata*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. orizabensis*. Male jalap, light jalap, orizaba-root; a species grown near Orizaba, Mexico, where it is called *purgo macho*. It is a feeble purgative (as compared with true jalap), and contains a resin, called by Meyer *jalopin*, whose composition is homologous to that of convallarin, and which resembles scammony chemically and therapeutically. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—*C. palmatus* [Miller]. Fr., *liseron des teinturiers*. A species found in the West Indies, the flowers of which are used as a vulnerary and antiphthalmic. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. panduratus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *rhubarbe sauvage*, *liseron sinué*. Ger., *geigenförmige Trichterwinde*. The *Ipomoea pandurata*. [B. 5, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. paniculatus* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B. 212.]—*C. papirus* [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *liseron papirus*. A species found in Peru, an infusion of the root of which is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. peltatus* [Forster]. A species found in the Moluccas and Society Islands; used in pneumonia, in inflammation of the lungs, as a demulcent in coughs, and as an application to corneal opacities. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pennatus* [Desrousseaux]. The *Ipomoea quamoclit*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. pentagonus* [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomoea cymosa*. [B. 212.]—*C. pentaphyllus* [Linnaeus]. See *C. palmatus*.—*C. peennis*. The *Humulus lupulus*. [a, 24.]—*C. pes caprae* [Linnaeus]. See *Ipomoea pes-caprae* and *BINTAMBARM zeylanensis* (in Supplement).—*C. platensis* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B. 212.]—*C. prostratus* [Schmidt]. See *C. arvensis*.—*C. purpureus*. The *Campanula indica* of Bauhin. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*C. quinquefolius* [Linnaeus]. See *C. palmatus*.—*C. repens* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea repens*. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. reptans*. Fr., *liseron couché*. A species found in the East Indies; the leaves are eaten as a salad. [B. 173 (a, 24).] Cf. *CANCONG*.—*C. Rheedii* [Wallich]. A species found in the East Indies; used as a purgative. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. roseus* [Kunth]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B. 212.]—*C. sagittifolius* [Sibthorp]. See *C. Sibthorpia*.—*C. scammonia* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *scammonie*. Ger., *Scammonia*, *Purgwurzel*. It., *scammo*.



CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA.
[A. 327.]

ner Sp., *seammon*. A species indigenous to Syria and certain islands of the Grecian Archipelago, furnishing Aleppo seammony and Smyrna seammony. [B. 3, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. scoparius** [Lamæus filii]. Ger., *Bosenwende*. A species found in the Canary Islands, said to furnish the lignum rhodium, although by some the latter is attributed to *C. floridus*. [B. 180.] **C. sepium** [Lamæus]. Fr., *gravel lescon*. Ger., *Zinnwende*. Great or hedge bind weed, German seammony; a species found in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root is a powerful purgative; the plant was formerly official as *herba convulsivæ majoris*. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. Sibthorpii** [Rohrer and Schultes]. A species of the Grecian Archipelago thought to be one of the plants called *scammonia* by Dioscorides. [B. 180.] **C. soldanella** [Lamæus]. Fr., *chou marin*. Ger., *Meerkohlrunde*. Sea bind-weed; a species found on the coast of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea. The herb *herba soldanella* [sensu *brassica marina*] was official, being used in scurvy and dropsy, and was the *κρημνή θαλασσο* of Dioscorides. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. spica foliis**. See *C. cadabrica*. **C. stoloniferus** [Cyr]. The *Ipomœa cuneata*. [B. 212.] **C. syriacus**. See *C. scammonia*. **C. tricolor**. Fr., *leseran a trois couleurs, belle de jour*. A dwarf Mediterranean species with large violet-blue flowers, with a white and yellow centre, cultivated as an ornamental plant. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).] **C. tridentatus** [Lamæus]. The *Ipomœa tridentata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. triquetrum** Vahl. The *Ipomœa turpethum*. [B. 212.] See *C. turpethum*. **C. Turpurum**. See *C. sepium*. **C. turpethum** [Lamæus]. Fr., *turbith vepale*. Ger., *Turpeth-Trachtweide*. The *Ipomœa turpethum*. [B. 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. umbellatus** [Wallh]. The *Ipomœa cuneata*. [B. 212.] **Polygonum c.** See **Polygonum c.** Sea-c. See **SOLDANELLA**. **Trellis c.** The *Ipomœa tuberosa*. [B. 215 (a, 24).] **Wild c.** The *C. arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CONVULSED, adj. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Lat., *convulsus*. Fr., *convulsé*. Ger., *verrückt*. It. Sp., *convulso*. In a state of convulsion.

CONVULSIBILITY, n. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Lat., *convulsibilitas*. Fr., *convulsibilité*. Ger., *Convulsibilität*. Muscularity. It., *convulsibilità*. Sp., *convulsibilidad*. A disposition to convulsions. [L. 43.]

CONVULSIBLE (Fr., Sp.), adj. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. *convulsibile*. Ger., *convulsibel*. It., *convulsibile*. Subject or disposed to convulsions; as an n. a person having such a tendency. [L. 41, 43.]

CONVULSION (Lat., n. f.). Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Gen., *convulsionis*. From *convellere*, to convulse. See **CONVULSION**. **C. ab ustilagine**. A convulsive form of ergotism. [L. 132.] **C. a nervi punctura**. See **TETANUS**. **C. canina**. See *Risus sardonicus*. **C. cerealis**. See **RHAPHANIA**. **C. flatulenta**. Muscular spasm due to flatulency. [A, 325.] **C. indica**. See **TETANUS**. **C. rhaphania**. See **RHAPHANIA**. **C. soloniensis**. See *C. ab ustilagine*.

CONVULSION, n. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Gr., *σπασμός*. Lat., *convulsio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* Krampf. Zuckung. It., *convulsione*. Sp., *convulsión*. 1. A paroxysm of involuntary and more or less violent muscular contractions, especially of the voluntary muscles in general, as distinguished from *spasm*, which is more commonly applied to such contractions of the muscles of a particular portion of the body. 2. A contracture or tonic spasm, as contrasted with convulsive movements, or clonic spasms. [A, 319; B, 117.] **Allgemeine C.** Ger., *c.* See *General c.* **Asphyxial c.** A c. due to asphyxia [D. 35.] and such as occurs in the course of diseases of the respiratory organs. [D. 35.] **Cataleptic c.** Fr., *c. cataleptique*. Ger., *cataleptische C.* The disordered action of the muscles observed in catalepsy. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Choreatic c.** **Choreic c.** Fr., *c. choréique*. Ger., *choreatische C.* A spasm due to chorea. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Clonic c.** Fr., *c. clonique*. Ger., *clonische C.* A c. in which more or less pronounced contraction of the muscles affected alternates with more or less complete relaxation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **C. de la station** Fr., *c.* See *Static c.* **Cs de l'enfance** (Fr., *Cs des enfants*) Fr., *c.* See *Infantile c.* **Cs imminentes** (Fr., *Cs internes*) Fr., *c.* See *Internal c.* **C. laryngée** (Fr.). A convulsive action of the muscular apparatus of the larynx. [D. 72.] **Cs sourdes** (Fr.) See *Internal c.* **Croup-like c.** Spasm of the glottis. [D. 10.] **Eclamptic c.** Fr., *c. éclamptique*. Ger., *éclamptische C.* General c's, with more or less impairment of consciousness, that recur at intervals, and then never appear again, or recur at long and irregular periods (e. g., the ordinary c's of infants and those of pregnant, parturient, or lying in women). [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Epileptic c.** Fr., *c. épileptique*. Ger., *epileptische C.* The c. that characterizes a paroxysm of epilepsy. **Epileptiform c.**, **Epileptoid c.** Fr., *c. épileptiforme*. A c. resembling an epileptic c. [D. 36.] **Essential c.** See *Spontaneous c.* **Febrile c.** A c. which sometimes marks the onset of an acute febrile disease, especially lobar pneumonia, the eruptive fevers, and intermittent fever. [D. 35.] **General c.** Fr., *c. générale*. Ger., *allgemeiner Krampf*. A c. affecting all or most of the voluntary muscles. [D. 35.] **Hydrophobic c.** Fr., *c. hydrophobique*. Ger., *hydrophobische C.* A c. due to hydrophobia. **Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique*. A c. due to hysteria, resembling that of epilepsy, but usually without unconsciousness. [L. 21.] **Hystero-epileptic c.** Fr., *c. hystéro-épileptique*. Ger., *hystero-epileptische C.* 1. A c. that begins as an hysterical c. and becomes epileptoid. 2. An epileptic c. in an hysterical person. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] See **Hystero-epilepsy**. **Idiopathic c.** Fr., *c. idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische C.* See *Spontaneous c.* **Infantile c.** Fr., *c. de l'enfance ou des enfants*. Ger., *Kinderkämpfe*. Eclamptic c's occurring in infancy. **Internal c.**, **Inward c.** Fr., *c. internes ou sourdes, ou innées*. Ger., *innere C'en*. 1. Popular terms for slight convulsive movements limited to a portion of the body, without unconsciousness, but with the intellectual faculties suspended momentarily, and with the organic functions intact. At first the respiration is usually hastened and occasionally irregular, but it soon becomes suspended

or imperceptible, with pallor of the face, a violaceous color of the lips, and fixity of the eyes. The whole attack lasts but a few seconds. [A, 301.] 2. Of some authors, c's chiefly affecting the muscular respiration. [D. 10.] **Mimetic c.**, **Mimic c.** See *Convulsæ*. **Local c.**, **Oertlicher c.** (Ger.). See *Spasm*. **Oscillating c.**, **Oscillatory c.** Ger., *oscillierende oder oscillatorische Krämpfe*. A c. in which the individual fibre-bundles of a muscle are affected, not simultaneously, but in succession. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

Puerperal c. Fr., *c. puerpérales*. Ger., *Kindbettkrämpfe*. It., *convulsioni puerperali*. Sp., *convulsiones de parto*. Eclamptic c's occurring in pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women. **Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe*. Ger., *reflectorische C.* A c. due to some recognizable peripheral irritation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Respiratory c.** C's depending on discharging lesions in the lowest of the three levels or grades of motor centres recognized by Hughlings Jackson, i. e., those centres which represent the least complex muscular movements, are first to be evolved, and lowest in position, being situated in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii, and including the centres that regulate nutrition, respiration, and vaso-motor action). The term includes laryngismus stridulus, spasmodic asthma, the paroxysms of whooping-cough, etc. [Brit. Med. Jour., June 18, 1887, p. 1326 (a, 17).]

Salaam c. Lat., *salutatio saluta*. Fr., *le de salaam, salutatio convulsive*. A disease of the mixed cranial nerves, of the bilateral clonic variety, and mostly confined to children between the periods of first dentition and puberty. It occurs in paroxysms, lasting from a few seconds to several minutes, and of varying frequency (e. g., once in several days or several times in an hour), which are characterized by a bowing of the body and head many times during an attack, with more or less bewilderment at the time, and, possibly, facial spasm, blepharospasm, strabismus, or convulsive action of one or another of the extremities. [D. 35.] **Spontaneous c.** Fr., *c. spontané*. Ger., *c.* A c. that is not called forth by any recognizable exciting cause, but depends wholly on an abnormality of the central nervous system. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Static c.** Fr., *c. statique* (ou *de la station*). Ger., *statische C.* A paroxysm characterized by uncontrollable turning around, walking forward or backward, running in a circle, etc. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Suffocative c.** Laryngismus stridulus. [Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 30, 1881, p. 685 (1).] **Sympathetic c.** Fr., *c. sympathiques*. Ger., *sympathische C'en*. C's in which the cause lies in the influence of a disease of some part or organ upon the brain or spinal cord. [D. 40.] **Symptomatic c.** Fr., *c. symptomatiques*. Ger., *symptomatische C'en*. C's due to irritation or inflammation of a given part of the cerebro-spinal axis. [D. 40.] **Tetanic c.** Fr., *c. tétanique*. Ger., *tetanische C.* The tonic (occasionally clonic) muscular spasm of tetanus. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Tetanoid c.** Fr., *c. tétanoïde*. Ger., *tetanoide C.* See **TETANY**. **Tonic c.** Fr., *c. tonique*. Ger., *tonische Krampf*. A c. in which the period of relaxation is so brief as to be unobservable, except by the use of some special device like the myograph, so that the contraction seems to be continuous, as in tetanus. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Toxic c.** Fr., *c. toxique*. Ger., *toxische C.* A c. caused by the action of any poisonous agent upon the nervous system. [D. 35.] **Uremic c.** Fr., *c. urémique*. Ger., *urämische C.* A c. due to uræmia.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Subject to convulsions as the result of emotional excitement. [A, 301.] Cf. **Epidemic CHOREA**.

CONVULSIONNANT (Fr.), adj. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. See **CONVULSIVANT**.

CONVULSIONNÉ (Fr.), n. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. One who has or has had convulsions. [L. 41.]

CONVULSIVANT, adj. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Lat., *convulsivans*. Fr., *c.* Causing convulsions. [A, 301.]

CONVULSIVE, adj. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Gr., *σπασμώδης*. Lat., *convulsivus*. Fr., *convulsif*. Ger., *krampfhaft*. It., Sp., *convulso*. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanied by convulsions.

CONYDRINE, n. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. See **CONHYDRINE**.

CONYLENE, n. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Fr., *conylene*. Ger., *Conylen*. It., *conylene*. A substance of the composition $C_{12}H_{12}$, obtained by treating azoconydrine with phosphoric pentoxide. It boils at 126° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).] **C. dibromide**. A compound, $C_{12}H_{10}Br_2$, of c. and bromine. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONYRINE, n. Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Ger., *Conyrin*. It., *conyrina*. A base of the pyridic series, obtained by distillation of conyrine with zinc powder. It is a colorless liquid with bluish fluorescence, having an odor like that of pyridine or picoline, and boiling at 168° to 169° C. Its composition is that of conylene, less 6 atoms of hydrogen, or $C_{12}H_{11}N = C_{12}H_{12}N - H$, and its molecular structure is probably that of orthopyridylpyridine. [A. W. Hoffmann, "Comptes rendus," 1889, xcviii, 1235, in "Annal. di chim. medico-farmacol. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1895, p. 83 (a, 24).]

CONYZA (Lat., n. f.). Κοῖν-υὸς'ε'ν'ε'ν'ε'. Gr., *κόνυς*. Fr., *conyzé*. Ger., *Purpurz*. Syn., *flabiana, quibane*. 1. Of Lessing, a genus of asteroid Compositæ, characterized by a naked receptacle, 3-cleft florets, and rough pappus. The species are dispersed widely through the tropical regions, and some few in the subtropics and temperate zones. 2. Of Baillon, a section of the genus *Eragrostis*, comprising the genera *Pluchea*, *Lamæna*, and *Rhynchos*. 3. Of Aiton, the genus *Chenopodium*. 4. Of Burmann, a synonym of *Convolvulus*. 5. Of Don, a synonym of *Lappula*. 6. Of Wallh., the genus *Monopsis*. [B. 12, 121 (a, 24).] **C. aethiopica** [Plukenet]. The *Chrysosoma cana aurea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. alata** Baumgarten. The *Inda triflorus* of Linnaeus. [B. 211.] **C. ambigua** [De Candolle]. The *Eragrostis indicata*. [B. 215.] **C. amplexicaulis** [Michaux]. The *Pluchea biflora*. [B. 215.] **C. augustifolia** Lamarek. Fr., *conyzé à feuilles de saule*. 1. Of Lamarck, a species of the Isle of Bourbon, often employed as a vulnerary. 2. Of Nuttall, a variety of the *Pluchea biflora*. [B,

173 (a, 24); B. 215.] **C. anthelmintica** Linnaeus. The *Veronica anthelmintica* [B. 173, 174, 180 (a, 24)]. **C. arborescens** [Linnaeus]. The *Veronica arborescens* of Swartz. [B. 180 (a, 24)].
C. articulata Lamarek. See *Echeveria articulata* [B. 211].
C. balsamifera Linnaeus. The *Bacca balsamifera* [B. 172 (a, 24)]. **C. bifoliata** [Walton]. The *Sarcocarpus bifoliatus* [B. 215]. **C. bifrons** [Pursh]. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species of *C. 1st det.* 2. Of Pursh, the *Pluchea bifrons*. 3. Of Gouan, the *Indulata* [B. 180, 214, 215]. **C. cerulea**. An old name for the *Eriopon acer* of Linnaeus [B. 121, 180 (a, 24)]. **C. camphorata** [Pursh, Muhlenberg]. The *Pluchea camphorata* [B. 215]. **C. candida** Linnaeus. A species of southern Europe, employed in bowel complaints, jaundice, and venous diseases of children. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. canescens** (Ecklon). The *Prunella aromatica* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. carolinensis** [Jacquin]. The *Pluchea odorata* [B. 215]. **C. chinensis**. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Sarcocarpus chinensis* of Rumphius. 2. Of Lamarek, the *Veronica chinensis* [B. 173, 180 (a, 24)]. **C. cinerascens** [Wallich]. The *Veronica cinerea*, var. *undulata* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. cinerea**. Of Linnaeus, the *Veronica cinerea*; of Wallich, the var. *undulata* of that genus. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. coma aurea**. The *Chrysocoma coma aurea* [a, 24]. **C. cuneifolia** [Lamarek]. The *Baccharis cuneifolia* (Muhl.) [B. 211, 215]. **C. Dioscoridis** [Ranwolf. Syn.: *Baccharis Dioscoridis* (Linnaeus)]. An Egyptian and Chinese species supposed to be the *κορυμβοειδής* of Dioscorides. In China the leaves are employed as a stimulant. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. fennina** Theophrasti. The *Pulicaria vulgaris* [B. 114 (a, 24)]. **C. genistelloides** [Lamarek]. See *Baccharis genistelloides*. **C. glutinosa** [Lamarek]. The *Eriopon glutinosus*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. halimifolia** Desfontaines. See *Baccharis halimifolia*. **C. indica** [Blume]. The *Pluchea indica* [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. luvifolia** Desfontaines. The *Baccharis luvifolia* [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. lobata** [Linnaeus]. The *Neurolepis lobata*. [B. 42]. **C. magellanica** [Lamarek]. See *Baccharis magellanica*. **C. major**. The *Indula viscosa*. [B. 180]. **C. marilandica** [Cassini, De Candolle]. **C. marylandica** [Michx]. The *Pluchea camphorata* [B. 215]. **C. mas**. **C. mas** Theophrasti. The *Indula viscosa*. [B. 114 (a, 24)]. **C. media**. The *Pulicaria dysenterica* [B. 180]. **C. minima** [Dod]. The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B. 180, 214]. **C. minor**. The *Eriopon acris*. [B. 180]. **C. mollis** [Willdenow]. The *Veronica cuneata*. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. odorata** [Linnaeus]. The *Pluchea odorata*. [B. 173]. **C. patula** [Aiton]. The *Veronica chinensis*. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. pulicaria**. The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a, 24)]. **C. pycnostachya** [Michx]. The *Physocarpus pycnostachyum*. [B. 215]. **C. retusa** [Lamarek]. Fr. *conyzae* *canescens*, *hirsuta*, *silvestris*. A species of the Isle of France, the leaves of which, in vinegar, are used as a salad. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. salicifolia** [Lamarek]. See *C. angustifolia* (1st def.). [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. sericea** [Linnaeus]. The *Chrysocoma sericea*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. sinuata** [Elliott]. The *Eriopon linifolius*. [B. 215]. **C. squarrosa** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *conyzae* *vulgaris*, *herbe aux mouches* *ou aux puces*, *ou aux puissances*, *ou de chien* *Ger.*, *gumme* *Burmese*, *gelbe* *Mozee*. Syn.: *Indula squarrosa* [Bernhardi], *Indula* *c.* [De Candolle]. Plowman's spikenard, a native of France, the plant being official at one time as *herba conyzae vulgaris*, and thought efficacious as a carminative, emmenagogue, and sudorific. It is also used to drive away fleas. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24)]. **C. triuncata** [Willdenow]. See *Baccharis conferta*. **C. uliginosa** [Persoon]. The *Pluchea bifrons* [B. 215]. **C. undulata** [Poiret]. A species perhaps identical with the *Franciaea crisp* and to be referred to *Pulicaria*. [B. 42]. **C. verbascifolia** [Willdenow]. See *C. undulata*. **C. vulgaris**. See *C. squarrosa*.
CONYZE Atkinson (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-iu⁶-ze² e² a². A section of the *Compositae*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].
CONYZE (Fr.), n. Konez. See *CONYZA*. **C. a feilles de saule**. The *Conyza salicifolia*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. des prés**. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. émoussée**. The *Conyza retusa*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. lobée**. The *Conyza New-rolena* lobata. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. moyenne**. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. odorante**. The *Conyza Pluchea odorata*. [B. 173 (a, 24)]. **C. rude**. **C. vulgaire**. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B. 88, 173 (a, 24)].
CONYZE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-iu⁶-ze² e² a². Fr. *conyzes*, *canescens* of Lessert, a division of the *Baccharidea*, comprising the genera *Conyza*, *Sphaeranthus*, *Grangea*, *Pycnandra*, *Cerina*, *Onopeltus*, *Lysithea*, *Lewisia*, *Conyza*, and *Thapsia*. De Candolle and Endlicher include under the *C.* the subdivisions *Sphaeranthus*, *Grangea*, and *Euconyzee*. Schultz makes it a subtribe of the *Asteroidae*, comprising the divisions *Morone*, *Dactyloctenium*, and *Euconyzee*. In Bentham and Hooker's classification it is a subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroidae* distinguished by the discoid heads, the filiform and short corollae of the female flowers, and the pappus of capillary bristles. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24)]. **C. legitima**. Of Schultz, a division of *Euconyzee*, comprising the genera *Conyza*, *Lappula*, *T. sarriva*, *Momordica*, *Mour-rhous*, *Schizanthus*, *Asterida*, and *Karthonia*. [B. 17 (a, 24)].
CONYZELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-iu⁶-ze² e² l² a². The genus *Eriopon*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].
CONYZOIDES (Desner) (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-iu⁶-ze² o² e² i² e² d² a². 1. The *Eriopon acris*. 2. A section of the genus *Carpesium*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].
CONZAMBAC, n. The *Pancratium maritimum*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].
COUCH-GRASS, n. Kuch'gras. See *COUCH-GRASS*.
COOKIA (Lat.), n. f. Kook'ia. 1. Of Gmelin, the genus *Pimelea* [Banks]. 2. Of Sonnerat, a section (according to Oliver) of *Clausena*. Some of the species are referred to *Aulacia*. [B. 42, 68, 121 (a, 24)]. **C. punctata**. Fr. *c. punctata*. See *AULACIA punctata*. **C. falcata**. See *AULACIA falcata*.
COOLET-MANES, n. In Sumatra, an inferior quality of cinnamon produced there. [B. 121 (a, 24)].

COOLSTOCK, n. Kul'stok. The *Brassica oleracea* and *Brassica napus*. [A. 705].
COOL-TANKARD, n. Kul'ta²n²-ka²rd. The *Borago officinalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24)].
COOL-WEED, n. Kul'wed. The *Urtica pumila*. [B. 275 (a, 24)].
COOL-WORT, n. Kul'wu²rt. The *Tiarella cordifolia*. [L. 56].
COOMADY (Tamil). The *Gmelina arborea*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COONDA, COONDI, n's. The *Carapa guianensis*. [B. 2, 121 (a, 21)]. **Coondi-oil**. Fr. *huile de coonadi*. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa guianensis*. [B. 2, 121 (a, 21)].
COONDUMUNNIE (Tamil), n. The *Abies pectinata*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COONIT, n. In Sumatra, the *Caruma*. [B. 121 (a, 21)].
COOPERARIUS (Lat.), adj. Koko²-o²-pa²-a² n² i² n² s² n². See *ADJUVANT*.
COOPER'S WELL, n. Kup'u²re² we²l'. A place in Hinds County, Mississippi, where there is a saline chalybeate spring. [A. 363, 512].
COOPERTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²(ko²)-o²-p²-u²(e²)-to²ri². n²m²n²m². From *coopere*, to cover over. The thyroid cartilage. [L. 94].
COOPTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²(ko²)-o²-p²-ta²(ta²)-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cooptationis*. From *coopere*, to select. An old term for a certain process of distillation. [A. 325].
CO-ORDINATE, CO-ORDINATED, adj's. Ko²-o²-rdi²-na²t, -at-e²d. Lat., *coordinatus*. Fr., *coordonné*. In or brought into a state of co-ordination.
CO-ORDINATION, n. Ko²-o²-rdi²-n²-a²-shu²n. Gr., *συνταξις*. Lat., *coordinatio*. Fr. *c.* Ger., *Zusammenordnung*. It, *coordinazione*. Sp., *coordinación*. Harmonious action, as of two or more voluntary muscles in the performance of a movement in obedience to the will. [Gad (A. 319)].
CO-ORDINATOR, n. Ko²-o²-rdi²-n²-at-o²r. A portion of the central nervous system presiding over co-ordination.—**Oculo-nuchal c.-o.** Of Spitzka, the posterior longitudinal fasciculus below the floor of the fourth ventricle. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 25, 1884, p. 449].
COORINJA (Tamil), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COORONO, n. In New Wales, the *Araucaria Cunninghamii* and the *Fernoxia verrucosa*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].
COOROO-VAYROO (Telooogo), n. The *Andropogon muricatum*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COORUVINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Maba buxifolia*. [B. 172 (a, 24)]. **C. vayr**. See *C.*
COOROOAH, n. The *Cola acuminata*. [T. Christy, "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," Apr., 1885, No. 8, p. 1 (B.)].
COOSLIP, COOSTROPPLE, n's. Kus'li²p, -tro²p'l. The *Primula veris*. [A. 505].
COOSTRUM, n. An old name for the middle part of the diaphragm. [Ruland (A. 325)].
COOSUMBA (Tamil), n. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].
COOTHERA-POODOOKOO (Tamil), n. The *Sterculia foetida*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COOTI-VELLA (Tamil), n. The *Feronia elephantum*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COOTI-VELAM (Tamil), n. A variety of the *Feronia elephantum*. [B. 172 (a, 24)].
COPAHENE, n. Kop'a²-hen. Fr., *copahène*. The crystallizable basis, C₂₀H₂₇Cl, of an artificial camphor formed by passing a current of hydrogen chloride through rectified essence of copaiba. [A. 391].
COPAHIER (Fr.), n. Ko²-pa²-e²-a. See *COPAIFERA*.
COPAHIN, n. Ko²-pa²-hi²n. Fr., *copahine*. It, *copaene*. Sp., *copaína*. A resinous principle extracted from the copaiba balsam. [L. 4].
COPAHIVIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko²-pa²-e²-vek. See *COPAIVIC ACID*.
COPAHU [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ko²-pa²-u². Copaiba. [B. 113].—**Alcoolé de baume de c.** See *Tinctura COPAIVÆ balsami*.—**Baume de c.** Balsam of copaiba. [B. 5 (a, 24)].—**Camphre de c.** See *COPAIBA camphor*.—**C²balsam** (Ger.). Balsam of copaiba. [B. 180 (a, 24)].—**C. cuit**. Boiled copaiba; a preparation made by boiling copaiba water. [L. 77 (a, 21)].—**C. de saint-Domingue**. The *Croton origanifolius*. [L. 87].—**C. gélatini-forme**. Gelatinous copaiba; of Van de Walle, a preparation made by heating together on a slow fire for 10 minutes 100 parts of balsam of copaiba, 50 parts each of white sugar and honey, and 10 parts of distilled water, allowing to cool, coloring with aniline red, and flavoring with 1 part of essence of peppermint. [L. 77 (a, 21)].—**C. magistral**. **C. officinal**. See *Balsamum COPAIVÆ solidifacrum*.—**C. solidifié**. See *MASSA COPAIVÆ*.—**C. solidifié par la chaux**. Copaiba hardened by heating it with recently slaked lime. [L. 77 (a, 21)].—**C. solidifié par la magnésie**. See *Balsamum COPAIVÆ solidifacrum*.—**Eau distillée de c.** Distilled copaiba-water; of Langlebert, a preparation consisting of a weak solution of copaiba in distilled water; used as a remedy for urethral blennorrhagia. [L. 88 (a, 21)].—**Électuaire de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *opiatum c. compositum*. Syn.: *opiat de c. composé*. Compound electuary of copaiba, made by mixing together 100 parts of balsam of copaiba, 150 parts of pulverized catechu, and flavoring with 3 parts of volatile oil of peppermint. [B.

113 (a, 21). **Émulsion de baume de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Emulsion of balsam of copaiba, made by dissolving 2 parts of balsam of copaiba in 10 parts of 20-per-cent alcohol, adding 10 parts of tincture of Panama wood, and, gradually, 75 parts of warm distilled water. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Essence de c.** **Huile volatile de c.** See *Oil of copaiba*. **Hydrolat de c.** See *Essence distillée de c.* **Lavement au c.** **Lavement de c.** See *Massa copaiba*. **Oléo-résine de c.** See *Copaiba*. **Opiat de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.] **Opilatum c. compositum** [Fr. Cod.] See *Electuaire des compositum*. **Pilules de c.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Massa copaiba*. **Pilules de c. et de cubébe.** Cubeb and copaiba pills; of Niemeyer, a preparation made by mixing 8 grammes of copaiba and 16 grammes of pulverized cubeb with a sufficient quantity of white wax and dividing the mass into 20 pills. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Pilules de c. magnésiques.** See *Massa copaiba* and *Pilula copaiba cum magnesia*. **Potion au baume de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *potion balsamata*. **Syr. potion de Chaptal.** See *Mixtura balsami copaiba*. **Sirap de baume de c.** See *Syrupus balsami copaiba katica*. **Téinture de baume de c.** See *Tinctura copaiba balsami*. **Téinture de baume de c.** See *Tinctura copaiba balsami*. **Compound wine of copaiba**: made by triturating 10 parts of powdered gum arabic, incorporating gradually 15 parts of copaiba, and adding 80 parts of white wine. [L. 88 (a, 21).]

COPAHUIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Ko-pa³ hu² ek*. See *COPAIVIC ACID*.

COPAHUVENE, n. *Ko-pa³ hu² ven*. Fr., *copahuvène*. See *COPAHENE*.

COPAHUVIC ACID, n. *Ko-pa³ hu² vi² k*. Fr., *acide copahuvique*. See *COPAIVIC ACID*.

COPAHYVA, n. In Brazil, the *Copaifera officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPAIBA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko-pa³ e² ba³*. Lat., c. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., *balsamum copai*, Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (sen. *copaiba*, Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Hung. Ph., *copaiba balsamum*, Gr. Ph.). Fr., *copaiba* [Fr. Cod.], *bavane de copai*, ou *copai*, Ger., *Copaiabalsam*, *Copaiba*, It., *bavane de copai*, ou *copai*, Sp., *balsamo de copai*, Syn.: *balsam of c.*, *balsam of c.* The oleoresin of various species of *Copaifera*, especially that of *Copaifera officinalis*, *Copaifera guianensis*, *Copaifera ceratophora*, and *Copaifera Langsdorffii*. It is obtained by making incisions in the trees, a single tree yielding 84 pints. As it flows from the tree it is clear, colorless, and thin, but soon becomes thicker and darker. Brazil furnishes the largest quantity. It is a light yellow, clear liquid, of an agreeable odor, having a specific gravity of from 0.920 to 1.000, and has a bitter, irritating taste. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed and volatile oils, and makes an emulsion with the alkalies, on which it acts as an acid. Mixed with magnesia and set aside, it solidifies. Its essential constituents are volatile oil and resin. It has been in use as a stimulant of the mucous membranes for more than a century, and employed with benefit in gonorrhoea in the subacute stage, gleet, leucorrhoea, and chronic catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs. [B. 2, 500 (a, 21).]

Alkaline tincture of balsam of c. See *Essentia balsami copaiba katica*. **Alcoholic tincture of c.** See *Tinctura copaiba balsami*. **Balsam of c.** **Balsamum de c.** See *C. Brazilian c.* The c. derived from many species of *Copaifera*; natives of Brazil are entitled to this name, but, according to Hayne, the Brazilian species from which most of the c. of commerce is derived is the *Copaifera multijuga*, growing in the province of Para. Others think it applies solely to the *Copaifera officinalis* (the *Copaifera Jacquinii* of Desfontaines). [B. 5, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. camphor.** Fr., *camphre de copai*. A product of the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of c.; a crystallizable body, $C_{17}H_{15}Cl$. [A. 391.] **C. copai injectio.** C injection; containing 4 parts of balsam of c. and 1 part each of gum arabic and lime-water, used as an astringent injection in gleet, gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea. [L. 104 (a, 21).] **Enema of balsam of c.** Fr., *tarcement au copai*. Ger., *Copaiabalsam Klyster*. An enema made of 25 grammes of c. balsam, the yolk of 1 egg, 0.05 gramme of extract of opium, and 150 grammes of water. [L. 55 (a, 21).] **Hard balsam of c.** See *Massa copaiba*. **Massa copaiba** [U. S. Ph.], **Mass of c.** Fr., *pilules de copai* [Fr. Cod.], *masse pilulaire de copai*, Ger., *Copaiura Pillo-masse*. Sp., *pildoras de c.* [Sp. Ph.] Syn. *pilula copaiba* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by mixing 24 parts of c. with 6 parts of recently prepared magnesia, allowing to congeal into a pulpy mass, and dividing into 100 pills, allowing to congeal into a pulpy mass, and dividing into 100 pills of nearly 5 grains each [U. S. Ph.]; 5 parts of magnesia usta and 60 parts each of c. and alcohol root. [Sp. Ph.] The pills of copai of the French Codex contain 35 grains of c.; those of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contain 18 grains of c. Cf. *Pilula copaiba cum magnesia*. [B. 81, 35 (a, 21).] **Mixtura resine copaiba**. See *Essentia balsami copaiba*. **Mixtura vinosa de c.** [Sp. Ph.] See *Essentia balsami copaiba vinosa*. **Oil of c.** **Oleum copaiba** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], Lat., *oleum balsami copai*. Fr., *essence de copai*, *huile volatile de copai*. Ger., *Copaiaböl*. It., *olio di copai*. Sp., *aceite de c.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{30}$, which constitutes one-third (more or less) of c. It is colorless with the odor and taste of c., neutral body at 170° C. It is soluble in ether and alcohol, and has a specific gravity of about 0.900. It is used for the same purposes as c. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Pildoras de c.** [Sp. Ph.] **Pilule copaiba** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Massa copaiba*. **Powdery form of c.** Of c. Charles a preparation made by melting together 150 parts of resin of c. 200 parts of c., adding 100 parts of calcined magnesia, and working the whole into a homogeneous mass, which, when hard, may be powdered. —Free of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXX (a, 24). **Red c.** A spurrious c. introduced into the market some years since. It was like balsam of Tolu. Its source was unknown. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Resina copaiba** [U. S. Ph.], **Resin of c.** Ger., *Copaiurharz*. The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil of c. It is of a yellowish color, brittle, has a weak odor and taste of c., and

an acid reaction. It is a diuretic, and has been used in bladder affections. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Solidified c.** Fr., *copaiba solidifié*. See *Massa copaiba*. **Syrup of balsam of c.** **Syrup of c.** See *Syrupus copaiba*. **West Indian c.** The *Copaifera officinalis* (q. v.).

COPAIBA (Ger.), n. *Ko-pa³ e² ba³*. See *COPAIBA*.—C⁵1. See *Oil of copaiba*.

COPAIFER (Fr.), n. *Ko-pa³ e² a*. See *COPAIFERA*.

COPAIFERA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko-pa³ i² f² e² r² a³*. Fr., *copaifère*, *copaifer*, *copaier*. Ger., *Copaiferbaum*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the Leguminosae, and tribe *Cynometrea*, characterized by a short, tubal calyx, divided into 4 imbricate or subvalved segments; no petals; 8 to 10 stamens; anthers longitudinally dehiscent; 2 ovules; pod 2-valved; 1 seed; fleshy cotyledons; leaves pinnate; flowers small, white, in spikes. [B. 5, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **C. Beyrichii** [Hayne]. Ger., *Beyrich's Copaiurbaum*. A tall species of Brazil and one of the sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. bijuga** [Hayne]. Ger., *zweipaariger Copaiurbaum*. The species which Hayne identifies with the plant seen and described by Marcgrav and Piso, 1648, in Brazil, and one of the sources of copaiba. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. cordifolia** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *copayer à feuilles en cœur*. Ger., *herzblättriger Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. coriacea** [Martius]. Ger., *lederblättriger Copaiurbaum*. A species found in the province of Bahia, with coriaceous leaves 6 inches long and a stem 1 to 2 feet in diameter. It is a source of the copaiba of commerce. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **Copaifera officinalis resina**. See *COPAIBA*. **C. glabra** [Vogel]. According to Benthani, a variety of the *C. Langsdorffii* of Desfontaines (q. v.). [B. 18 (a, 24).] **C. grandifolia**. A variety of the *C. Langsdorffii*. [B. 18 (a, 24).] **C. guianensis** [Desfontaines]. **C. guianensis**. Ger., *guianischer Copaiurbaum*. A Guiana species, 30 to 40 feet high, with leaves 6 to 8 inches long. It is one of the chief sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. Jacquinii** [Desfontaines]. Fr., *bons de sang, copayer*. Ger., *Jacquin's Copaiurbaum*. Syn.: *C. officinalis* (Jacquin). A species growing in the province of Carthage and in the West Indies. It was thought at one time to be identical with the species described by Marcgrav and Piso, but this is now thought to furnish much copaiba to commerce. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. Jussieu** [Hayne]. Ger., *Jussieu's Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species, thought to be one of the sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. Langsdorffii** [Desfontaines]. Ger., *Langsdorff's Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species, one of the chief sources of copaiba. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. laxa** [Hayne]. Ger., *schlaffer Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. Martii**. Fr., *copayer de Martius*. Ger., *Martius'sche Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species of the province of Para. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. multijuga**. Ger., *vielpaariger Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species; according to Hayne, the chief source of the copaiba of commerce. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. nitida** [Martius]. Ger., *glänzender Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species, growing in the province of Minas Geraes, one of the sources of the copaiba coming from Rio Janeiro. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **C. oblongifolia** [A. St.-Hilaire and Hayne]. Fr., *copayer à feuilles oblongues*. Ger., *langblättriger Copaiurbaum*. A species growing in the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil, furnishing some of the copaiba of commerce. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. officinalis** [Jacquin]. See *C. Jacquinii*. **C. Sellowii** [A. St.-Hilaire and Hayne]. Fr., *copayer de Sellow*. Ger., *Sellow's Copaiurbaum*. A species growing in the province of Bahia, Brazil, one of the sources of copaiba. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. trapezifolia** [Hayne]. Ger., *trapezblättriger Copaiurbaum*. A Brazilian species, with trapezoid leaves. [B. 180 (a, 24).]



COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. [A. 327.]

COPAIFERE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-pa³ i² f² e² r² a³ e² a³*. Fr., *copaifères*. Of Baillon, a tribe of the Leguminosae, of the suborder *Caesalpinieae*, characterized by small flowers with an undeveloped receptacle; sepals free and imbricated or valvate; petals none, or rarely 1 to 5 and imbricated. The genera are *Copaifera*, *Detarium*, *Hardwickia*, *Proxia*, *Cynometra*, *Pterogyne*, *Sindora*, and *Cryptosepium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPAIVA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko-pa³ e² a³ a³*. See *COPAIBA* and *COPAIFERA*. **Acidum copaiva resinosum**. See *Essentia balsami*. **Alkaline tincture of balsam of c.** See *Essentia balsami*. **Balsam of c.** **Balsam of c.** **Balsamum de c.** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], (Lat.), **Balsamum copai** [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), **Balsam of c.** **Balsamum copaiba ceratum**. See *Massa pilula balsami copaiba*. **Balsamum copaiba solidificatum** [Belg. Ph.]. Solidified balsam of copaiba; made by mixing 2 parts of c. with 23 parts of magnesia hydrate with 23 of copaiba. After a time it becomes

hard. [B. 95 (a. 21).] **Capsule cum balsamo c.** Dan. Ph. Copal capsules, made by filling round or egg-shaped gelatin capsules with balsam of copal, 75 centigrammes to each capsule, sealing the capsules with gelatin, and drying them. [a. 21.] **Capsule cum balsamo c. et extracto cubebae.** Dan. Ph. Capsules of copal balsam and extract of cubeb, made by mixing 1 part of alcoholic extract of cubeb with 9 parts of balsam of copal, filling gelatin capsules with 75 centigrammes each of this mixture, and sealing them with gelatin. [B. 95 (a. 21).] **C'alsam.** Ger. See COPAIBA. **C'alsamklystier.** Ger. See *Enema of balsam of copal*. **C'alsamöl.** Ger. See *Oil of copal*. **C'baum.** Ger. The genus *Copaiba*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Copaiva balsamum.** Gr. Ph. See COPAIBA. **C'harz.** Ger. See *Resin of copal*. **C'officinalis.** See COPAIBA. **C'öl.** Ger. See *Oil of copal*. **C-Pillenmasse.** Ger. See *Massa copal*. **C-red.** The coloring matter formed in the urine after the ingestion of copaiva. It gives a specific absorption spectrum, acts as a reducing agent, responding to Trommer's test, and rotates the plane of polarization to the left. [H. Quinke, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharmacol." xvn, p. 253 (B).] **C-tree.** The *Copipteris officinalis*. [B. 19 (a. 21).] **Emulso balsami copaiva.** Syn: *gutta ad blennorrhoeam, haustus ad blennorrhoeam, haustus ter blennorrhoeam, potus ad blennorrhoeam, mictura resinae copaivae*. Anti gonorrhoeic potion; a preparation containing 4 ounces of copaiba, the yolks of 2 eggs, 8 ounces of wine, an 12 ounces of simple syrup. Sp. Ph. [1798]; from 30 to 40 drops of copaiba and 1 ounce of water. Ph. Syph. [1799]; 1 drachm of copaiba, a sufficient quantity of gum arabic, and 5 ounces of chamomile water. Niemann. [B. 95 (a. 21).] **Essentia balsami copaiva kalica.** Fr. *teinture alcoolique de baume de copahu*. Alkaline tincture of balsam of copal; a preparation official in the Brunsw. Ph., 1777, made by digesting 8 parts of balsam of copal, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 32 parts of alcohol. It is an excitant, nervine, and diuretic. [B. 95 (a. 21).] **Essentia copaiva balsami.** See *Fructura copal*. **Essentia balsami copaiva balsami.** Fr. *phlores de copahu magnifices*. Syn: *balsamum copalae cerotum*. **Mixtura balsami copaiva.** (Russ. Ph.). Fr. *potion au baume de copahu*. Fr. Cod. *potio de Copart*. Sp. *mistura balsamica de Chopart*. Sp. Ph. Syn: *mistura Chopparti* (Swiss Ph.). A mixture of balsam of copal, 30 parts, or 32 parts (Russ. Ph.), syrup of balsam of tolu, 30 parts (Swiss Ph., Fr. Cod.) (or syrup of maiden-hair, 30 parts (Sp. Ph.), or syrup of orange-flowers, 32 parts (Russ. Ph.), water of peppermint, 60 parts (Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.) or of *Mentha crisp.*, 30 parts, and orange flower water, 32 parts (Russ. Ph.), and spirit of nitrous ether, 4 parts (Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.) or 3 parts (Fr. Cod.), or 25 parts (Sp. Ph.). [B. 95, 113.] **Mixtura balsami copaiva vinosa.** Sp. *mistura vinosa de copahu, mistura balsamica de Fuller* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by rubbing the yolks of 2 eggs with 15 grammes of balsam of copal, and gradually adding 230 grammes of white wine and 60 grammes of simple syrup. [B. 95.] **Oleum balsami copaiva.** **Oleum copaiva etherum.** See *Oil of copal*. **Pilula balsami copaiva cum cubebis.** See *Pilula copivae cum cubebis*. **Pilula balsami copaiva cum magnesia.** See *Massa copal*. **Pilula copaiva cum cubebis.** Belg. Ph. Pills made of 14 parts of yellow wax, 28 of balsam of copal, and 58 of powdered cubeb. [B. 95.] **Pilula copaiva cum magnesia.** Belg. Ph. A preparation corresponding to the *massa copal* of the U. S. Ph. made of equal parts of the balsam copaiva solidifacum and powdered licorice-root. [B. 95.] **Resina copaiva.** See *Resin of copal*. **Tinctura copaiva balsami.** Fr. *teinture au alcool de baume de copahu*. Syn: *essentia copivae balsami*. Alcoholic tincture of copaiba; a preparation made by digesting for 6 days, with occasional agitation, 1 part of copaiba in 4 parts of alcohol (26 degrees), decanting, and straining after sufficient repose. It is an excitant, nervine, and diuretic. Dose, 30 to 60 drops. [B. 95 (a. 21).]

COPAIVA (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e'fa³. See COPAIBA.—**C'säure.** See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAIVBALSAM (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e'fa³ za³m. See COPAIBA.

COPAIVIC ACID. Lat. *acubum copalibicum*. Fr. *acide copalibique, acide copalique*. Ger. *Copaisäure*. It, *acido copalibico*. Sp. *ácido copalibico*. Also written *copaibic acid*. An acid, C₁₀H₁₆O₂, occurring in transparent prisms, readily soluble in alcohol, obtained from the alcoholic solution of the resin of copaiba. It can be obtained also direct from the balsam by a strong aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. It forms crystallizable salts with alkalis. [B. 1, 5 (a. 24).]

COPAIVÖL (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e'fa³öl. See *Oil of copal*.

COPAIVSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e'fa³zä³. See COPAIVIC ACID.

COPAL, n. Kop'a²l. Lat. *gummi copallinum*. Fr. *c., copale*. Ger., C., Kopal. It, Sp., C. Mex., *copalli*. Native African, *andrusio, se'harusi*. Syn: *copale*. A resinous substance brought from the East Indies, South America, and the eastern and western coasts of Africa. It is the concrete juice of different trees—viz., the *Vateria indica* (Linnaeus), the *Elaeocarpus copallatus* (Retz.), different species of *Hymenaea*, the *Trachylobium mozambicense*, the *Guibourtia copallifera*, and others. It presents a variety of appearances, according to the source of supply, but is generally in roundish, irregular pieces, colorless or slightly yellowish, more or less transparent, very hard, with a shining conchoidal fracture, of a specific gravity of 1.045 to 1.130, soluble in alcohol, and partially so in ether and oil of turpentine. Some 5 different resins have been obtained from it: (1) A soft resin, C₁₀H₁₆O, the kind generally used in varnishes, fusible on a water-bath, and soluble in 72-per cent alcohol and in oil of turpentine; (2) a resin, soft, fusible below 100° C, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in oil of turpentine, and isomeric with 1; (3) a resin, C₁₀H₁₆O₂, white, not readily fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether; (4) a resin, white, still less fusible, soluble in alcohol and solution of potassa, and insoluble in ether; (5) a

resin, C₁₀H₁₄O₂, insoluble in all menstrua. Violette, however, states that even these copals dissolved in alcohol and other menstrua become soluble by heating in closed vessels to from 240 to 400° C. Andine oil has also been found a good solvent of c. [B. 14 (a. 24).] **American c.** Fr., *c. d'Amérique*. A resin extracted from the bark of *Rhus copallina*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).] **Bombay c.** The commercial name of the c. coming from East Africa through Bombay [B. 77 (a. 24).] **Brazilian c.** Fr., *gomme anime du Brésil*. Ger., *brasilischer Kopal*. C. obtained from the *Hymenaea martiniana* (the *Trachylobium martiniana* or *Hymenaea courbaril*, *Hymenaea stilbocarpa*, and other Brazilian species. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).] **Calcutta c.** The commercial name of the coarser kind of c. from Zanzibar that comes through the port of Calcutta. [L. H.] **C. d'algarrobo** (Fr.). Fr. *gomme du désert, gomme d'Amérique, gomme vraie*. Ger., *arabidischer Kopal*. The resin of *Hymenaea courbaril*. It is employed in the West Indies as a vulnerary and in catarrhal affections by fumigation. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).] **C. demi-dur** Fr. See *East India ANIME*. **C. de Nubie** (Fr.). A commercial name for a dark resin resembling c., but which is a product probably of a *Shorea*, and is a dammar, not a true c. [B. 38 (a. 24).] **C. de penca** Sp. See *C. de santo de Guatemala* (Sp.). See *Guatemala c.* **C. dur** Fr. See *Oranthe c.* **C. resin.** See *C. Sumach*. Ger. The *Rhus copallina*. [L. 80.] **C. tendre** (Fr.). See *East India ANIME*. **C. tendre du Brésil** (Fr.). See *South American ANIME*. **C. tener.** The resin of the *Canarium benadense*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **C. varnish.** A varnish made by boiling together the requisite proportions of c. resin and oil under pressure in a closed vessel, and subsequently adding turpentine, or by dissolving the resin and turpentine at a high heat, and then adding the oil. [B. 77 (a. 24).] **East African c.** Syn: *Zanzibar c.* C. obtained from (1) *Hymenaea mozambicensis* (*Trachylobium mozambicense*) and (2) from *Trachylobium hancornianum*. [B. 5 (a. 24).] **False c.** See *American c.* **Fossil c.** Fr., *c. fossile ou résine de Hupgate*. 3d ed. 1. The c. obtained from the earth on the east and west coasts of Africa. [B. 77 (a. 24).] 2. A resinous fossil found in blue clay near Highgate, London. It is called also copallite. [B. 38 (a. 24).] **Gomme c. dure** (Fr.). See *Oranthe c.* **Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *Oil of c.* **Indian c.** Piney varnish. A species of resin furnished by the *Vateria malabarica* of Blume, or white dammar-tree; an excellent varnish, resembling c. It is very hard, has a shining vitreous fracture and the appearance of amber, and is often confounded with the c. of the *Vateria indica* (Linnaeus). Like c., it is but slightly soluble in alcohol, but can be readily dissolved by the addition of camphor to the alcohol, and it is directly soluble in turpentine and oils, without preliminary destructive fusion, as in the case of c. [B. 172 (a. 24).] **Jackass c.** A corruption by the Zanzibar traders of the word *chakara*, the native word for raw c. [B. 77 (a. 24).]

Madagascar c. C. produced by the *Hymenaea verrucosa* (*Trachylobium verrucosum*). [B. 5, 19 (a. 24).] **Mexican c.** C. obtained from some unidentified species of *Hymenaea*. [B. 19 (a. 24).] **Oil of c.** Fr., *huile de c.* An oil obtained on distillation of c., having the composition C₁₀H₁₄, boiling at 160° to 165° C, and having a specific gravity of 0.75. [B. 5 (a. 24).] **Oriental c.** Fr., *gomme c. dure*. Ger., *orantischer Kopal*. Syn: *East Indian ANIME*. A c. obtained from the *Vateria indica* of Linnaeus (the *Elaeocarpus copallifera* (Koenig), and not to be confounded with the *Vateria indica* of Roxburgh. [B. 5, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a. 24).] **Raw c.** **Recent c.** C. obtained direct from the trees, or found at their roots or near the surface of the ground, and considered inferior. [B. 77 (a. 24).] **Resina c.** See *C.* **Ripe c.** The fossil c. found imbedded in the earth along the coast of Zanzibar, and considered the best. [B. 77 (a. 24).] **Sierra Leone c.** Ger., *afrikanischer Kopal*. A variety, according to Daniell, obtained from the *Guibourtia copallifera* (Bennet), a large tree in the mountainous regions of western Africa, to the coast of which the c. is washed down by the rains. Others, as Welwitsch, assert that this variety is furnished by the *Adansonia digitata*. In a fossil state, it is dug up from the earth, where it has been buried by the rains. Its surface is covered with a whitish earthy crust. [B. 5, 180 (a. 24).] **West African c.** See *Sierra Leone c.* **West Indian c.** Brazilian c. obtained from the *Hymenaea martiniana* and other varieties. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **Zanzibar c.** See *East African c.*

COPALCHE, n. See COPALCHI.—**C-bark.** In Brazil, the bark of *Strychnos pseudo-china*; in Mexico, the bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 19, 121 (a. 24).] **C. plant.** See *Croton pseudo-china* and *STRYCHNOS pseudo-china*.—**C'rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.** See *C-bark*.

COPALCHI (Sp.), n. Ko-pa³l'che. In Mexico, the *Contarea latifolia*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] See also COPALCHE.—**Brazilian c-bark plant.** The *Strychnos pseudo-china*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 24).] **C-bark.** Lat., *cortex c.* Fr., *écorce de c.* Ger., *C'rinde*, *C'china*. The bark of the *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 7, 180 (a. 24).] See COPALCHE-BARK. **C'china** (Ger.), **C'rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.**, **Ecorce de c.** (Fr.). See COPALCHE-BARK. **Mexican c-bark plant.** The *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 24).]

COPALCHIN, n. Fr., *copalchine*. A bitter principle found in copalchi-bark. [A. 385.]

COPALCOCOTE DE MEJICO (Sp.), n. Ko-pa³l-ko-ko'ta. The *Croton tupa procera*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COPALE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³l. See COPAL.

COPALÉSIE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³l'a zé. See COPALCHI.

COPALINE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³l'en. See COPALLIN.

COPALKE, n. See COPALCHI.

COPALLIFERUS Lat., adj. Kop'a²l'a³l'i'f'e'r'u's u's. Producing copal (a botanical species name). [B. 7.]

COPALLIN, n. Ko-pa³l'i'n. Fr., *copaline*. Ger., *flüssiger Ambra*. The resin of the *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum, of the southern United States). It sometimes occurs as a thick golden-brown fluid, and contains cinnamic acid and styracin. It is soluble

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

compound of cuprous sulphate with sulphate of ammonium. Two such compounds are known, having respectively the constitution $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_4$ and $\text{NH}_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{CuSO}_4$. Both form crystalline scales. [B. 3.] — **C. and potassium cyanide.** Fr. *cyanoure de cuivre et de potasse*. Ger. *Kaliumkupfercyanür*. It consists of *ramme et potasse*. Sp. *cianuro potassico de cobre*. A compound of c. and potassium and cyanogen, formed by the action of cuprous cyanide on aqueous potassium cyanide. Two such compounds, both crystalline, are known, the known potassium cuprocyanide, $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_4$, and potassium cuprocyanide, $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_6$. [B. 4.] — **C. and potassium ferrocyanide.** Ger. *Ferrocyan-kupferkalk*. A dark, reddish-brown powder, $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, insoluble in water. [B. 4.] — **C. and sodium tartrate.** Fr. *tartrate de cuivre et de sodium*. Ger. *weinsaures Kupfernatron*. *Sodium-kupfer-tartrat*. It, *tartrato de rame e de sodio*. Sp. *tartrato de cobre y de sodio*. A basic tartrate, occurring in Fehling's solution, having the composition $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{ONa} \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{ONa}$. [B. 4.] — **C. and uranium arsenate.** Cuproure arsenate; a green salt of the composition $\text{UO}_2 \cdot \text{Cu} \cdot \text{AsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 2.] — **C. antimonate.** Fr. *antimonate de cuivre*. Ger. *antimonisches Kupfer*. It, *antimonato di rame*. Sp. *antimoniato de cobre*. A substance having the composition CuSbO_3 . [B. 2.] — **C. arsenate.** Lat. *cuprum arsenicum* (see *arsenicum*). Fr. *arsenate de cuivre*. Ger. *arsensaures Kupfer*. It, *arsenato di rame*. Sp. *arsenato de cobre*. A compound of c. and arsenic acid; the normal orthoarsenate of c., cupric arsenate, is a blue amorphous substance, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In addition, several basic arsenates of c. are known, some occurring native as minerals. [B. 3.] — **C. arsenide.** Fr. *arsenure de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferarsenid*. It, *arsenuro di rame*. Sp. *arsenuro de cobre*. A compound of c. with arsenic. Several arsenides of c. are known, many occurring native. [B. 3.] — **C. arsenite.** Fr. *arsenite de cuivre*. Ger. *arsenisches Kupfer*. It, *arsenito di rame*. Sp. *arsenito de cobre*. A light-green, insoluble powder (Scheele's green), CuHAsO_3 , prepared by treating a cupric salt with an alkali arsenite. [B. 3.] — **C. azide.** — **C. azides.** See under *As*. — **C. bichromate.** See *C. dichromate*. — **C. blue.** Ger. *Kupferblau*. Azurite. [B. 180.] — **C. bromide.** Ger. *bromure de cuivre*. Ger. *Bronkupfer*. It, *bromuro di rame*. Sp. *bromuro de cobre*. A compound of c. and bromine. Two such compounds are known: 1. Cuprous bromide (Ger. *Kupferbromür*), a brownish crystalline substance, Cu_2Br_2 . 2. Cupric bromide (Ger. *Kupferbromat*), forming dark red, deliquescent, deliquescent crystals of metallic lustre, and possessing the composition CuBr_2 . [B. 3.] — **C. carbonate.** Fr. *carbonate de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupfercarbonat*. It, *carbonato di rame*. Sp. *carbonato de cobre*. A compound of c. and carbonic acid. Basic carbonates of c. are known, occurring in nature as the minerals malachite ($\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$) and azurite ($2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$). Compounds of the same or similar composition may also be prepared artificially. One of these artificial basic carbonates, identical in composition with malachite, has been used in medicine in the Sardinian States under the title of *carbonato di rame*. [B. 3.] — **C. chloride.** Fr. *chlorure de cuivre*. Ger. *Chlorkupfer*. It, *cloruro di rame*. Sp. *cloruro de cobre*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Several such compounds are described: 1. Cuprous chloride (Ger. *Kupferchlorür*), a white crystalline, fusible substance, but little soluble in water, and prone to oxidation. It has the composition Cu_2Cl_2 . 2. Cupric chloride (Ger. *Kupferchlorid*), forming green crystals, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which, when heated, parts readily with water of crystallization and becomes a yellowish-brown powder of the composition CuCl_2 . 3. Basic chlorides of c. See *C. oxychloride* and *C. ammoniochloride*. [B. 3.] — **C. croconate.** Ger. *krokonisches Kupfer*. A crystalline body which appears deep blue by reflected light, dark orange by transmitted light, and bright yellow when reduced to powder. Formula, $\text{C}_2\text{CuO}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.] — **C. cyanide.** Fr. *cyanure de cuivre*. Ger. *Cyankupfer*. It, *cianuro di rame*. Sp. *cianuro de cobre*. A compound of c. and cyanogen. The known c. cyanides are cupric cyanide, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CN})_2$, and cuprous cyanide, Cu_2CN_2 , which occurs in greenish crystals, and cuprous cyanide (Ger. *Kupfercyanür*), $\text{Cu}_2\text{CN}_2 = \text{CN} \cdot \text{Cu} \cdot \text{CN}$, a white powder insoluble in water. [B. 4.] — **C. dichromate.** Fr. *dichromate de cuivre*. Ger. *doppeltchromsaures Kupfer*. It, *bichromato di rame*. Sp. *bicromato de cobre*. A substance, $\text{CuCr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming dark-brown deliquescent crystals. [B. 3.] — **C. dioxide.** Fr. *dioxyde de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferdioxid*. It, *diossido di rame*. Sp. *dióxido de cobre*. C. peroxide, cupric peroxide; a yellowish-brown substance, $\text{CuO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed by the action of hydrogen dioxide on cupric hydroxide. [B. 3.] — **C. dipropargyl.** C. dipropargyl. A yellow powder, $\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_8 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, explosive and inflammable, burning with a shower of sparks. [B. 3.] — **C. ferricyanide.** Fr. *ferricyanure de cuivre*. Ger. *Ferridcyan-kupfer*. It, *ferricianuro di rame*. Sp. *ferricianuro de cobre*. Cupric ferricyanide; a yellow powder, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B. 4.] — **C. fluoride.** Fr. *fluorure de cuivre*. Ger. *Fluorkupfer*. It, *fluoruro di rame*. Sp. *fluoruro de cobre*. A compound of c. and fluorine. Two c. fluorides are known: Cuprous fluoride (Ger. *Kupferfluorür*), a red powder, Cu_2F_2 , and cupric fluoride (Ger. *Kupferfluorid*), a blue crystalline substance, $\text{CuF}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.] — **C. formate.** Fr. *formate de cuivre*. Ger. *ameisensaures Kupfer*. It, *formiato di rame*. Sp. *formiato de cobre*. A body occurring as large blue, transparent crystals, soluble in water, and having the constitution $\text{CuO} \cdot \text{CHO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 4.] — **C. fulminate.** Fr. *fulminate de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferfulminat*. It, *fulminato di rame*. Sp. *fulminato de cobre*. Cupric fulminate, $\text{C} \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{CN} = \text{Cu}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_{10}$, formed by the action of copper on a hot saturated solution of mercuric fulminate. [B. 4.] — **C. glance.** Native cuprous sulphide. [B. 158.] — **C. hemioxide.** Fr. *protoxyde ou oxyde de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferoxyd*. It, *ossido di rame*. Sp. *óxido de cobre*. C. suboxide, cuprous oxide, red oxide of c., Cu_2O , occurring native as the minerals chalcotrichite and

cuprite, often in transparent and ruby-red crystals, and obtained in the same state artificially. [B. 3.] — **C. hydrate.** Fr. *hydrate de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferhydrat*. It, *idrato di rame*. Sp. *hidrato de cobre*. See *C. hydroxide*. — **C. hydride.** Fr. *hydrure de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferhydrid*. It, *idruro di rame*. Sp. *hidruro de cobre*. A yellowish or dark red substance, CuH_2 . [B. 3.] — **C. hydrocarbonate.** Fr. *hydrocarbonate de cuivre*. Ger. *kohlensaures Kupferhydrat*. It, *idrocarbonato di rame*. Sp. *hidrocarbonato de cobre*. Basic carbonates. [B. 3.] — **C. hydroxide.** Fr. *hydroxyde de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferhydroxyd*. It, *idrossido di rame*. Sp. *hidróxido de cobre*. A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Two such compounds are known: 1. Cuprous hydroxide, a bright-yellow substance, $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})_2$. 2. Cupric hydroxide, a light-blue substance, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$. Both dissolve readily in an aqueous solution of ammonia. [B. 3.] — **C. iodide.** Fr. *iodure de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferjodür*. It, *ioduro di rame*. Sp. *ioduro de cobre*. Cuprous iodide; a white crystalline powder, CuI_2 . [B. 3.] — **C. methylenamidovalerianate.** A substance, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming blue, prismatic crystals. [A. Menozzi & C. Belloni, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol." Aug., 1886, p. 168.] — **C. monoxide.** Fr. *monoxyde de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferoxyd*. It, *monossido di rame*. Sp. *monóxido de cobre*. Cupric oxide, black oxide of c.; a substance, CuO , occurring native as malachonite, and obtainable artificially in the form of an amorphous, black, hygroscopic powder, which may by heating be converted into the crystalline state. It has been used as an external application for the removal of chronic indurations of the glands. [B. 3.] — **C. nitrate.** Fr. *azotate de cuivre*. Ger. *salpetersaures Kupferoxyd*. It, *nitrato di rame*. Sp. *nitrato de cobre*. Cupric nitrate; a substance, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming blue, deliquescent, prismatic crystals, readily soluble in water, and possessing caustic properties. There is also an insoluble basic nitrate, of a greenish color. [B. 3.] — **C. nitride.** Fr. *azoture de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupfernitrid*. A dark-green substance, Cu_3N_2 . [B. 3.] — **C. nitroacetate.** See *C. fulminate*. — **C. orthoarsenate.** See *C. arsenate*. — **C. orthophosphate.** See *C. phosphate*. — **C. oxide.** Fr. *oxyde de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferoxyd*. It, *ossido di rame*. Sp. *óxido de cobre*. A compound of oxygen and c. [a. 24.] See *C. tetrantoxide*, *C. hemioxide*, *C. monoxide*, and *C. dioxide*. — **C. oxyacetate.** See *C. subacetate*. — **C. oxychloride.** Fr. *oxychlorure de cuivre*. Ger. *basisches Kupferchlorid*, *braunschweiger Grün*. It, *ossicloruro di rame*. Sp. *ozicloruro de cobre*. Basic cupric chloride; a compound of cupric oxide and cupric chloride. Several such compounds are known; among them are a blue substance, $(\text{CuO})_2 \cdot \text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and a green compound, $(\text{CuO})_2 \cdot \text{CuCl}_2$, which occurs in the commercial Brunswick green. [B. 3.] — **C. pentasulphide.** A dark-brownish substance, Cu_5S_8 , formed by mixing solutions of c. sulphate and potassium pentasulphide. [B. 16.] — **C. peroxide.** Fr. *peroxyde de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferperoxyd*. It, *perossido di rame*. Sp. *peróxido de cobre*. See *C. dioxide*. — **C. phosphate.** Fr. *phosphate de cuivre*. Ger. *phosphorsaures Kupfer* (oder *Kupferoxyd*). It, *fosfato di rame*. Sp. *fosfato de cobre*. A compound of c. and phosphoric acid. The normal orthophosphate of c. is a blue, crystalline substance, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Several basic orthophosphates of c. are known, some occurring native as minerals, while others may be prepared artificially. [B. 3.] — **C. phosphide.** Fr. *phosphure de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupferphosphid*. It, *fosfuro di rame*. Sp. *fosfuro de cobre*. A compound of c. and phosphorus. The c. phosphides are: 1. Cuprous phosphide (Ger. *Kupferphosphur*), Cu_2P_2 , a brittle substance varying in color from black or gray to a silvery white, depending upon the temperature at which it is formed. 2. Cupric phosphide (Ger. *Kupferphosphid*), Cu_3P_2 , a black powder, or a dark-green mass of metallic appearance. [B. 3.] — **C. pyrothioarsenate.** C. sulpharsenate; a dark brown substance, $\text{Cu}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$. [B. 2.] — **C. pyrites.** A double sulphide of c. and iron, found native. [B. 8.] — **C. quadrantoxide.** See *C. tetranoxide*. — **C. salicylate.** Fr. *salicylate de cuivre*. Ger. *salicylsaures Kupferoxyd*. It, *salicilato di rame*. Sp. *salicilato de cobre*. Normal c. salicylate, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It forms bluish-green acicular crystals, and, on heating, is converted into the dibasic c. salicylate. [B. 3.] — **C. silicate.** Fr. *silicate de cuivre*. Ger. *kieselsaures Kupfer*. It, *silicato di rame*. Sp. *silicato de cobre*. A compound of c. and silicic acid. C. silicates of different composition are known, forming various minerals. [B. 3.] — **C. subacetate.** Lat. *cupri subacetat*. Fr. *sous-acétate de cuivre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *essigsäures Kupferoxyd*. It, *sottoacetato di rame*. Sp. *sub-acetato de cobre*. Basic c. acetate; a compound of c. and acetic acid with c. oxide or hydroxide. As commonly used, verdigris; a mixture of the basic c. acetates in varying proportions, formerly official as *cupric subacetate* or *æruigo*. It is employed medicinally like c. sulphate. [B. 3.] — **C. suboxide.** Fr. *sous-oxide de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupfersuboxyd*. It, *sotto-ossido di rame*. Sp. *sub-óxido de cobre*. See *C. hemioxide*. — **C. sulphantimonate.** See *C. thioantimonate*. — **C. sulpharsenate.** See *C. pyrothioarsenate*. — **C. sulpharsenite.** — **C. sulphate.** Lat. *cupri sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *cuprum sulphuratum* (Ger. Ph. *sulfat-cupreus* [Fr. Cod.] *cuprum trihydratum*). Fr. *sulfate de cuivre*. Ger. *schwefelsaures Kupfer*, *Kupfersulfat*. It, *solfato di rame*. Sp. *sulfato de cobre*. Blue vitriol, blue stone, cupric sulphate; a substance, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming transparent, azure-blue triclinic crystals, of a disagreeable metallic taste; moderately soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. When heated to 100°C , it loses 4 molecules of water of crystallization and forms a bluish-white powder, and, when heated to from 220° to 248°C , it loses all its water of crystallization and forms a very hygroscopic, white mass (anhydrous sulphate of c., dried sulphate of c.). The latter substance may also be obtained in the crystalline form by treating c. with concentrated sulphuric acid in the absence of atmospheric moisture. C. sulphate is irritant or somewhat escharotic, and, in dilute solution, stimulant and astringent. It is used internally in chronic dysentery and diarrhoea

for its influence upon the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and is also given as an emetic in narcotic poisoning or to remove false membrane or foreign bodies from the larynx and oesophagus. Only small doses should be given internally as it is an active poison. Externally it is used in ophthalmic inflammation, and is applied as an escharotic for destroying warts, etc., and to promote the cicatrization of ulcers. It is also used as an injection in gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea. [B. 3, 5, 158 (a, 24).] **C. sulphide.** Fr. *sulfure de cuivre*. Ger. *Schwefelkuper*. It. *solfuro di rame*. Sp. *sulfuro de cobre*. Cuprous sulphide; a compound of c. and sulphur. There are known: 1. *Cuprous sulphide* (Ger. *Kupfersulfid*, Cu_2S), a substance occurring in nature under the form of tabular or prismatic crystals of metallic lustre, and obtainable artificially as octahedral crystals. 2. *Cupric sulphide* (Ger. *Kupfersulfid*), a substance, CuS , found native as *indigo copper*, or *covellin*, in soft, bluish black hexagonal plates and spheroidal masses. 3. *C. pentasulphide* (Ger. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24)]. **C. sulphite.** Fr. *sulfite de cuivre*. Ger. *Schwefelsaures Kupfer*. It. *solfato di rame*. Sp. *sulfato de cobre*. A compound of c. and sulphurous acid. There are known: 1. *Cuprous sulphite*, a body forming red, prismatic crystals of the composition $(\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O})$. 2. *Cupric cuprosulphite*, of the composition $(\text{CuSO}_3 + \text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O})$. [B. 3.] See also *C. and ammonium sulphite*. **C. sulphocacodylate.** See *C. thioacacodylate*. **C. sulphocyanate.** See *C. thioacacodylate*. **C. tartrate.** Fr. *tartrate de cuivre*. Ger. *Kupfertartrat*, *weinsaures Kupfer*. It. *tartrato di rame*. Sp. *tartrato de cobre*. A crystalline body having the composition $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \frac{(\text{CO}_3)}{(\text{O}_2)} \text{Cu} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{Cu}$. [B. 4 (a, 24).] **C. tetrantoxide.** C. quadrantoxide; an olive-green substance, Cu_4O , oxidizing quickly when exposed to the air. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).] **C. thioantimonate.** Fr. *thioantimonate (ou sulfantimonate) de cuivre*. Ger. *thioantimonisches Kupfer*, *schwefelantimonisches Kupfer*. It. *thioantimonato (o sulfantimonato) di rame*. Sp. *thioantimonato (o sulfantimonato) de cobre*. C. sulphantimonate; a compound having the formula Cu_2SbS_2 . [B. 2.] **C. thioarsenite.** Fr. *thioarsenite (ou sulfarsenite) de cuivre*. Ger. *thioarsenisches Kupfer*, *schwefelarsenisches Kupfer*, *Kupferthioarsenit*. It. *thioarsenito (o sulfarsenito) di rame*. Sp. *thioarsenito (o sulfarsenito) de cobre*. C. sulpharsenite; a compound of c. and thioarsenic acid. *Normal c. thioarsenite* is a light-brown, flaky substance, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{AsS}_2)_2$. Other c. thioarsenites of more complex structure are known. [B. 2, 158 (a, 24).] **C. thioacacodylate.** Cuprous thioacacodylate; a bright-yellow powder of loose texture, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, $2\text{As}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Cu}_2\text{S}_4$. [B. 2.] **C. thioacacodylate.** Ger. *Schwefelcyan-kupfer*, *thioacansaures Kupfer*. C. sulphocyanate; a compound, CuSCN , insoluble in water. [B. 4 (a, 24).] **C. vanadate.** Fr. *vanadate de cuivre*. Ger. *vanadinsaures Kupfer*. A compound of c. and vanadium pentoxide. Several such compounds are known. The *orthovanadate*, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{VO}_4)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, constitutes the mineral *volborthite*. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).] **C. vitriol.** Lat. *vitriolum cupri*. Fr. *couperose bleu*. Ger. *Kupfervitriol*. It. *vitriolo di rame*. Sp. *vitriolo azul*. See *C. sulphate*. **Dibasic c. salicylate.** Ger. *abstrahisches salicylsaures Kupfererz*. A light yellowish-green powder, $\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_9 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, almost insoluble in water, produced by heating the normal c. salicylate or treating it with ether. [B.] **Indigo c.** See *C. sulphide*. **Liment of subacetate of c.** Fr. *liment cuivreux*, *éclaté d'acétate de cuivre*. A limment made by triturating 3 or 4 grains of c. subacetate with 1 oz. of olive-oil. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Ointment of subacetate of c.** See *Unguentum ærginis*. **Ointment of sulphate of c.** Of Augustin, a preparation used as a remedy for syphilitic ulcers; made by mixing 1 part of c. sulphate with 16 parts of lard. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Oxymel of subacetate of c.** See *Limentum ærginis*. **Pills of subcarbonate of c. and of ammonia.** A preparation official in the Ferr. Ph. 1825; made by mixing 2 grains of solid carbonate of c. and ammonium and 1 scruple of licorice with a sufficient quantity of syrup, and dividing into 8 pills; used in certain fevers. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Pills of subsulphate of c. and of ammonia.** See *Pilula ammoniati cupri*. **Purple c.** See *Er besette*. **Rademacher's tincture of c. acetate.** See *Tincture of c. acetate*. **Red c. oxide.** Fr. *oxyde rouge de cuivre*. Ger. *rothes Kupferoxydul*. It. *ossido rosso di rame*. Sp. *óxido rojo de cobre*. Cuprous oxide. [a, 24.] See *C. hemiacetate*. **Sesquibasic c. acetate.** See under *C. acetate*. **Solution of acetate of c.** A solution of c. subacetate, in fine powder, in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of acetic acid and a sufficiency of distilled water. The acid is dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of the water, and the c. subacetate is digested in the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 100°C ., with repeated stirring, the heat being continued until a dry residue is obtained. This is digested in 4 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, with the addition of enough more of the water to make up the solution to 5 fl. oz. It is then filtered. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Solution of c. ammonio-sulphate.** A solution of crystals of c. sulphate in distilled water, with ammonia added till the precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved. The solution is then filtered, and distilled water added. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Solution of subsulphate of c. and of ammonia.** See *Liquor cupri ammoniaci*. **Test solution of c. sulphate.** A solution prepared by dissolving 1 part of selected crystals of c. sulphate in 10 parts of distilled water. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Test solution of c. ammonio-sulphate.** A solution prepared by adding water of ammonia in drops to test solution of copper sulphate until the precipitate is nearly all dissolved and filtering. [B. 5 (a, 24).] Cf. *Liquor cupri ammoniaci*. **Tincture of c.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; made by fusing 1 part of c. sulphate with 2 parts of ammonium chloride over a very slow fire, stirring the mass with an iron rod till it has acquired a blackish hue, pulverizing it on becoming cool, and pouring upon it a sufficient quantity of spirit of ammonia. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Tincture of c. acetate.** See *Tinctura cupri acetici Rademacheri*. **Tincture of sulphate of c.** See *Tinctura cupri sulphurici*.

COPPERAS, n. *Kupfererz*. Lat. *cupri rosa*. Fr. *couperose*. Ger. *Kupfererz*. It. *cupparosa*. Sp. *caparrosa*. A term

formerly synonymous with vitriol, now restricted to green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [B. 81; L. 77.] See *Iron sulphate*. **Blue c.** See *Copper sulphate*. **Green c.** See *C. White c.* See *Zinc sulphate*.

COPPERNOSE, n. *Koep'noze*. See *ROSACEA*.

COPPERY, adj. *Koep'noze*. Lat. *cupreus*. Fr. *cuirreux*. Ger. *kupferig*. Brownish-red with a metallic lustre. [B. 19.]

COPRA, n. The kernels of the cocoa-nut broken into small pieces and dried in the sun. From them the oil of cocoa is obtained by pressure. [B. 77, 121 (a, 24).]

COPRACRASIA (Lat.), **COPRACRATIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Koep'ra'kra'si raz'ra'si* (a³, *rashura* (a³), *ra'si*). From *kompos*, faeces, and *akrasia* or *akrasia*, want of control. Fr. *coprocrasie*. Ger. *unwillkürlicher Kothabgang*. Involuntary defecation. [A, 322.]

COPRACRATUS (Lat.), adj. *Koep'ra'kra'si* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, faeces, and *akrasia*, powerless. Unable to restrain the evacuation of the bowels. [A, 322.]

COPRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Koep'rem'ra'si* (a³), *ra'si*. From *kompos*, faeces, and *alpha*, blood. Of R. Barnes, a condition of the system attributed to the prolonged retention of faeces and the absorption of some of their constituents, including bile, into the blood; characterized by loss of appetite, sometimes vomiting, and an earthy, dirty, yellow tinge of the skin. [A, 204.]

COPRAGOGUE, adj. *Koep'ra'gog*. Gr. *κοπραγωγός* (from *kompos*, faeces, and *agoge*, to lead). Lat. *copragogue*. Fr., c. Ger., *kothentleerend*. Producing the discharge of faecal matter; as a n. (Gr. *κοπραγωγόν*; Lat. *copragogon*; Fr., c.; Ger., *kothentleerende Mittel*), a cathartic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COPRAH, n. See *COPRA*.

COPRANON (Lat.), n. n. *Koep'ra'na'ra'n* (a³), *ra'n*. Gr. *κόπρανον*. Faeces. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

COPRECRITICUS (Lat.), adj. *Koep're'k* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, faeces, and *ekkritikos*, excretive. See *COPRAGOGUE*.

COPREMESIA (Lat.), **COPREMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Koep'rem'ez* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, faeces, and *emesia* or *emesis*, vomiting. Fr. *coprémésie*. Ger., *Kothbrechen*. Stercoraceous vomiting. [A, 322.]

COPREPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Koep'rep'is* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, faeces, and *epischesis*, obstruction. Fr. *coprèpischèse*. Ger., *Zurückhaltung des Koths*. See *COPROSTASIS*.

COPRICUS (Lat.), adj. *Koep'ri'k* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). Gr. *κοπρικός*. Faecal. [A, 322.]

COPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koep'ri'd* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). Fr. *coprides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 292.]

COPRIEMETOS (Lat.), n. m. *Koep'ri'e'm* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos* (or *kompos*), faeces, and *emesia*, vomiting. See *COPREMESIS*.

COPRIN (Fr.), adj. and n. *Koep'ra'n*. See *COPRINUS*.

COPRINUS (Lat.), adj. *Koep'ri'ne* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, faeces. Fr., *coprin*. 1. Pertaining to faeces or to dunghills. 2. As a n., of Persoon, a tribe (of Fries, a genus) of small dark-spored *Fungi*. They are numerous on dung-heaps or richly manured soils, developing and decaying in a few hours. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. atramentarius** (Fries). Fr. *agaric deliquescant*. An edible species yielding a dark juice which has been used as ink (*encre de Chine*). [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. bolbitius**. A species having salmon-colored spores. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **C. comatus**. A species sometimes eaten when young and considered delicate and wholesome. [B. 19, 171, 105, 149 (a, 24).] **C. coronatus** (Fl. Dan.). A species edible before the opening of the volva. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. fimetarius**, *C. plicatus* (Persoon). See *C. atramentarius*.

COPRIOLA (It.), **COPRIOLE** (It.), n's. *Koep're-o'la* (a³), *ra'si*. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COPRIPENTOLE (It.), n. *Koep're-pen-to'la*. The genus *Nymphæa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPRIVOROUS, adj. *Koep'ri'vor* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). Lat., *coprivorus* (from *kompos*, faeces, and *vorare*, to devour). See *COPROPHAGOUS*.

COPROBIOUS, adj. *Koep'rob'ius* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). Lat., *coprobios* (from *kompos*, faeces, and *bios*, the mode of life). Fr., *coprobie*. Living upon manure. [L, 41.]

COPROCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. *Koep'ro'ro'si* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). See *COPRACRITICUS*.

COPRODÆUM, *Koep'ro'ro'si* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). Of the embryo, the innermost cleavage chamber. [Gadow, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," March 25, 1886 (L).]

COPRODOCHEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Koep'ro'ro'si* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). (a³) (a³) (a³). Gr., *κοπροδοχείον*. Fr., *coprodochéon*. Ger., *Nachtstern*, *Stechbecken*, *Kloake*, *Mistgrube*. A receptacle for faeces. [A, 322.]

COPROEMESIS (Lat.), **COPROEMETUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. *Koep'ro'em'ez* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). See *COPREMESIS*.

COPROLALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Koep'ro'ro'si* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, filth, and *lalia*, talkativeness. Fr., *coprolalie*. Ger., *Coprolalie*, *Kothreden*. Indecency of speech as a manifestation of disease. [De la Tourette, "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

COPROLITES (W. Buekland), n. pl. *Koep'ro-lits* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). From *kompos*, faeces, and *lithos*, a stone. Fossil bodies of varying shapes, the petrified excreta of animals. [B. 77 (a, 24); L, 14, 121.]

COPROLITH, n. *Koep'ro-lith* (a³). Lat., *coprolithus* (from *kompos*, faeces, and *lithos*, a stone). Fr., *coprolithe*. Ger., *Kothstein*. A faecal or other intestinal concrement. [A, 322.]

COPROPHAGOUS, adj. *Koep'ro'phag* (a³), *ra'si* (a³). Lat., *coprophagus*. Fr., *coprophage*. Ger., *kothfressend* (1st def.), *kothessen* (2d

def. 1. Living normally upon fecal matter, and of certain animals. [L. 182.] 2. Addicted to morbid coprophagy. [A. 301.]

COPROPHAGY, n. $Ko^2p-ro^2-fa^2-gi$. Lat., *coprophagia*. From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *φαγειν*, to eat. Fr., *coprophagie*. Ger., *Coprophagie*, *Kothessen*. The eating of faeces, a manifestation of some form of insanity and of hysteria. [A. 301.]

COPROPHILOUS, adj. $Ko^2p-ro^2-fil-i^2-us$. Lat., *coprophilus*. From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *φιλέειν*, to love. Fr., *coprophile*. Growing or living upon excrement. [L. 41.]

COPROPHORESIS (Lat.), **COPROPHORIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ko^2p-ro^2-for-i-sis$, $Ko^2p-ro^2-for-i-a$. From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *φορεω*, to bring. Fr., *coprophorie*. Ger., *Ausleerung des Koths*. Purgation by the bowels. [A. 322.]

COPROPHORIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2p-ro^2-for-i-us$. Causing coprophoresis. [A. 322.]

COPROPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2p-ro^2-pla^2n(pla^2n)-e-sis$. Gen., *coproplanensis* (-is). From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *πλανάω*, a leading astray. Fr., *coproplanese*. Ger., *Verrührung*. *Ausbreitung des Koths*. Escape of the intestinal contents by an unnatural channel, such as a fistula. [A. 322.]

COPROPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2p-ro^2-poi-e(a)^2-sis$. Gen., *copropoiesis* (-is). From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *ποιεω*, to make. Fr., *copropoiesis*. Ger., *Kothherstellung*. The physiological process of the formation of faeces. [A. 322.]

COPROPOIETICS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2p-ro^2-poi-e^2-tat-i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. Pertaining to copropoiesis. [A. 322.]

COPRORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2p-ro^2-rhe^2(rhe^2)-a$. From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *ρην*, to flow. Fr., *coprorrhée*. Ger., *C. It. Sp., coprorrea*. Diarrhea. [L. 41.]

COPRORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2p-ro^2-rhe^2(rhe^2)-i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. Diarrheal. [A. 322.]

COPROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^2p-ro^2-s . Gr., *κόπρος* [Hippocrates]. Ger., *Koth*. Faeces. [A. 325.]

COPROSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2p-ro^2-skle^2r(sklar)-o-ma$. Gen., *coproscleromatus* (-is). Fr., *coprosclerome*. Ger., *Kothverhärtung*. A hardened fecal mass. [A. 322.]

COPROSCLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2p-ro^2-skle^2r(sklar)-o-sis$. Gen., *coprosclerosis* (-is). From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *σκληρύνω*, to harden. Fr., *coprosclerose*. Ger., *Kothverhärtung*. Induration of the faeces. [A. 322.]

COPROSE, n. Ko^2p-ro^2-z . The *Papaver rhoeas*. [B. 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]

COPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^2p-ro^2-sis . Gen., *copros/eos* (-is). See COPROPOIESIS and DEFECATION.

COPROSMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2p-ro^2-z(ro^2s)^2me^2e(a)^2-e^2a$. From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *ὀσμη*, an odor. Fr., *coprosmes*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Anthrospermeæ*, consisting of the genus *Coprosma*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPROSTASIA (Lat.), **COPROSTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ko^2p-ro^2-s(ta)^2z(z)^2is(z)^2is$. From *κοπρος*, faeces, and *στάσις*, a standing still. Fr., *coprostase*, *coprostasie*. Ger., *Coprostase*, *Kothstauung*. An accumulation of hardened fecal matter in the intestines. [A. 319.]

COPROSTATICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2p-ro^2-s(ta)^2z(z)^2is(z)^2is$. Pertaining to coprostasis. [A. 322.]

COPROTIC, adj. $Ko^2p-ro^2-ti^2k$. Gr., *κοπρικός*. Lat., *coproticus*. Fr., *coprotique*. Ger., *zum Koth gehörig*, *kothentleerend*. Pertaining to faeces or to laxative medicines. [A. 322; L. 41, 104 (a, 21).]

COPRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^2p-ro^2-s . See COPROS.

COPTARION (Lat.), **COPTARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko^2p-ta^2ri-on , Ko^2p-ta^2ri-um . Gr., *κοπτάριον* (dim of *κοπτος*, a cake). An old name for a small copton (q. v.), used as a remedy for cough. [A. 325.]

COPE (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2p-te(ta)$. Gen., *cop/tes*. Gr., *κοπή*. See COPTOS.

COPTIDE (Fr.), n. Kop-ted. See COPTIS.

COPTINE, n. Ko^2p-tin . Lat., *coptina*, *coptinum*. Fr., *c. Ger., Coptin*. An alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, differing from berberine in its colorless crystals and in forming with iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium a crystalline instead of a flocculent precipitate. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

COPTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^2p-tis . Fr., *coptide*. Gold thread; of Salisbury, a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, made by Baillon a section of *Helleborus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. anemonetolia**. A species the rhizome of which is used in Japan as a stomachic tonic. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **C. teeta** [Wallich]. Mishmi bitter; a species indigenous to the mountainous regions near Assam, much used by the natives and Chinese and recommended by Twining as a stomachic tonic. Its properties are analogous to those of *C. trifolia*. It contains 24 per cent. of berberine. [B. 5 (a, 24); G. Bufalini, "Gazz. d. osp.," 1885, No. 64; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 5.] **C. trifolia** [Salisbury]. Fr., *hellebore à trois feuilles*. Three-leaved gold-thread; a species indigenous to the northern regions of North America. The root was official in the U. S. Ph., 1870. It resembles quassia in its properties as a simple bitter, and has been used in aphthæ as a detergent. [B. 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COPTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko^2p-to^2n . Gr., *κοπτον*, *κοπή*. An old name for a medicinal preparation in the form of a cake, like a poultice, to be applied externally. [A. 322, 325.]

COPULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2p(kop)^2u^2(u^2)-la^2$. From *copulare*, to bind together. Fr., *copule*. Ger., *Band*. 1. Any bond of union; a ligament; a commissure; an articulation. 2. A body which

combines with an acid to form a conjugated acid. [A. 385.] **C. alba cerebri**. The anterior commissure of the brain. [L. 1.] **C. carnalis**. Carnal intercourse. **C. cartilaginea**. See SYMPHYSEALISTS. **C. lingualis**. The basihyoid bone taken collectively. [L. 26.] **C. magna cerebri**. The corpus callosum. **C. nervorum opticorum**. See OPTIC CHIASM.

COPULATED, adj. $Ko^2p-u^2-l-at-e^2d$. Fr., *copulé*. See CONJUGATE.

COPULATION, n. $Ko^2p-u^2-l-a^2shu^2n$. Gr., *συνουσία*. Lat., *copulatio*, *coitus*. Fr., *accomplissement*. c. Ger., *Begattung*, *Begattungsgact*, *Bescheidung*. It., *cooperazione*, *accoppiamento*, *coito*. Sp., *cópula*, *coito*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. In botany, conjugation (applying in *Fungi* to the fusion of two reproductive spores; in such case called *gametes*). This mode applies to all *Zygosporeæ*. The process of c., or conjugation of gametes, is that some of them come to rest and withdraw their cilia, while others remain actively motile; one of the motile gametes coalesces with one at rest to form a zygospore; the one cell is passive and is considered the female, the other active, the male productive cell. [B. 77 (a, 24).] 3. See CONJUGATION.—**Reciprocal c.** The c. of hermaphroditic ascidians with each other. [L. 121.]

COPULATIVE, adj. $Ko^2p-u^2-l-at-i^2v$. Lat., *copulativus*, *copulatrix*. Fr., *copulatif*. 1. Pertaining to copulation. 2. Serving to connect or couple. [a, 24.]

COPYPSIA. $Ko^2p-i^2(u^2)-o^2ps^2i^2a^2$. The same as copopsia. The latter is the more correct etymologically; both are obsolete. [F.]

COQ (Fr.), n. Ko^2k . The *Balsamita major*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **—C. ponceau**. The *Papaver rhoeas*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUAR, n. A double variety of the *Rosa gallica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUARDEAU (Fr.), n. Ko^2ka^2r-do . The *Cheranthus cheiri* and the *Cheranthus frutescens*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUASSE (Fr.), n. Ko^2ka^2s . In Champagne, the *Chicus eriophorus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUE (Fr.), n. Ko^2k . 1. A shell (as of an egg). [A. 301.] 2. The genus *Cocculus*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **—C. superficiele**. The cortex cerebri. [I. 26.] **—C. de Pologne**. A kind of kermes dye or pigment obtained from the root of *Hieracium pilosella*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. d'Inde aromatique**. The *Pimenta cammaris*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **—C. du Levant** [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of the *Anamirta cocculus*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **—C. oculaire**. The membranes of the eye (sclerotic, choroid, retina, etc.) considered as a whole. [B.]

COQUECULE (Fr.), n. Ko^2ku^2l . The *Anamirta cocculus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUEIRO (Port.), n. Ko^2ka^2e-ro . In Brazil, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUELICOC (Fr.), n. Ko^2le^2-kok . An old name for the *Papaver rhoeas*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUELICOT (Fr.), n. Ko^2le^2-ko . The petals of *Papaver rhoeas*. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Conserve de c.** See CONSERVA RHEADOS. **Sirap de c.** Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus RHEADOS*. **Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of *Papaver rhoeas* in 300 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [B. 113 (a, 24).]

COQUELOURDE (Fr.), n. Ko^2lur^2d . The *Anemone pulsatilla*. [A. 301.]

COQUELUCHE (Fr.), n. Ko^2lu^2sh . Whooping-cough. [A. 301.]

COQUELUCHEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2lu^2shu^2$. Affected with whooping-cough. [L. 41.]

COQUELUCIOLE (Fr.), n. $Ko^2lu^2she-ol$. The genus *Cornucopia*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUELUCHON (Fr.), n. $Ko^2lu^2sho^2n$. The *Aconitum napellus* or its leaves. [B. 5, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUEMELLE (Fr.), n. Ko^2mel . The *AGARICUS procerus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **—C. des prés**. See C.

COQUEMOLLIER (Fr.), n. Ko^2mo^2le-a . The *Theophrasta amurensis*. [A. 385.]

COQUEMANDIER (Fr.), n. $Ko^2ma^2n^2-de-a$. The *Daphne gnidium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUER, n. The *Rosa gallica* of Linnæus. [B. 88.]

COQUERELLE (Fr.), n. Ko^2re^2l . 1. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. 2. The *Physalis alkekengi*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUERET (Fr.), n. Ko^2ra . See COQUERELLE (2d def.). **—C. blanc**. The *Anemone nemorosa*. [a, 24.] **—C. comestible**. The *Physalis peruviana*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **—C. des Barbades**. The *Physalis barbadensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **—C. flexueux**. The *Physalis flexuosa*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **—C. jaune**. See ANEMONE ranunculoides. **—C. pubescent**. The *Physalis pubescens*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **—C. somnifère**. The *Physalis somnifera*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

COQUESIGRU (Fr.), n. $Ko^2se^2gru^2$. The *Rhus cotinus*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUETON (Fr.), n. Ko^2to^2n . An old name for the genus *Narcissus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COQUETTA-BARK, n. Ko^2ke^2t . See *Fibrous Carthagenae* BARK.

COQUETTE (Fr.), n. Ko^2ke^2t . The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUIL, n. In Chili, the fruit of *Lardizabala bitemata*. [a, 14.]

COQUILLA (Sp.), n. $Ko^2kel^2ya^2$. See ATTALEA *funifera*.

COQUILLE Fr. n. Ko-kely'. 1. The shell of a mollusc or of an egg. [A. 304.] 2. A popular name for the *Vateri corallia obtusata*. 3. The *Polygona frondosa*. [B. 88, 105, 121, 153 a, 241.] — **C's d'huîtres**, oyster shells. [B. 119.] — **C. d'œuf**, An egg shell. — **C. du chène**, See *Agaveus dugues*. — **C. du nez**, The spongy bones of the nose. [L. 11.] — **C. noire du hêtre**, See *Agaveus ulmaricus*.

COQUILLER Fr. adj. Ko-kelya. Pertaining to, containing, or forming a shell. [A. 305.]

COQUILLO Sp. n. Ko-kelyo. See **Coquito**.

COQUINKO, n. The *Lobelia Sechellarum*. [B. 88, 121 a, 241.]

COQUITOLE Fr. n. Ko-ke-ol. The *Arca fatua* and the *Festuca ovina*. [B. 121 a, 241.]

COQUITO Sp. n. Ko-ke-to. In Chili, the *Jubara spectabilis*. [B. 121 a, 241.] — **C. baboso**, The *Arconum mucosa*. [B. 121 a, 241.] — **C. de aceite** (Mex. Ph.), The *Alphonsia oleifera*. [A. 47.]

COR (Lat.) n. n. Ko-r. Gen., *cori*'is. Gr., *κῆρ* (1st def.), *καρδία* (1st def.) *καρδία* (2d def.). Fr., *cor* (1st def.), *cœur* (2d def.). Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *Lechdoga* (2d def.). *Habercan* (3d def.). It., *cuore* (1st def.), *cullo* (2d def.). Sp., *corazon* (1st def.), *cullo* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. Of the alchemists, gold and fire. [Ruland (A. 325).] 3. A corn (see **CLAVUS**). [G.] — **C. adiposum**, Ger., *Fetthertz*, *Herzverfettung*. 1. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the heart. 2. An excessive increase of the subpericardial fat. [A. 325.] — **C. aortium**, **C. arteriosum**, The left auricle and ventricle of the heart. [L. 115.] — **C. bovinum**, Fr., *cor de bœuf*. Lit., bullock's heart; an extremely hypertrophied state of the heart, especially of the left ventricle. [D. 1.] — **C. des pieds**, See **C. 2d def.** — **C. dextrum**, The right auricle and ventricle of the heart. [L. 115.] — **C. hirsutum**, **C. hispidum**, A heart showing posteriorly a filamentous appearance of a lymph exudate on the surface of the pericardium. [O. Rosenbach (A. 319).] — **C. membranaceum**, The auricular portion of the heart. [L. 31.] — **C. mobile**, A movable heart, one that changes its position notably when the individual changes his posture. [A. Pick, "Wien. klin. Woch." Sept. 26, 1889, p. 747.] — **C. musculosum**, The ventricular portion of the heart. [L. 31.] — **C. pulmonale**, See **C. dextrum**. — **C. seminis**, An old name for the embryo. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. sinistrum**, See **C. aortium**. — **C. taurinum**, See **C. bovinum**. — **C. tomentosum**, See **C. hirsutum**. — **C. venosum**, See **C. dextrum**. — **C. villosum**, See **C. hirsutum**.

CORA-CALUNGA, n. In Malabar, the *Cyperus rotundus*. [B. 121 a, 241.]

CORACAN Fr. n. Ko-ra-kān. The *Cynosurus (Eleusine) coracanus*. [B. 121, 153 a, 241.]

CORACIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dā-dē (a³-e²). Fr., *coraciades*. A family of the *Volitores*. [L. 14.]

CORACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). A family of the *Festucoides divaricæ*. [L. 303.]

CORACINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). A subfamily of the *Coraciidæ*. [L. 303.]

CORACINE (Lat.), n. f. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Gr., *κοράκινη* (*σφραγίς* understood). A certain pastille mentioned by Galen. [A. 325; L. 94 (a, 21).]

CORACINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Gr., *κοράκινος* (from *κοράξ*, the raven). Raven-black. [B. 19, 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CORACO-ACROMIAL, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-acromialis*. Fr., *c-a*. Pertaining to or connected with the coracoid process and the acromion. [L. 41.]

CORACOBOTANÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Gen., *coracobotanæ*. From *κοράξ*, the raven, and *βότανη*, a plant. Alexandrian humil. [L. 94, 101.]

CORACOBRACHIACUS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracobrachialis*. From *κοράξ*, the raven, and *βραχίον*, the arm. [L. 303.]

CORACOBRACHIAL, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracobrachialis*. Fr., *c-b*. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L. 41.] — **Court c-b.** (Fr.). A supplementary coraco-brachialis muscle, arising from the coracoid process and inserted, at the level of the neck of the humerus, into the terminal tendon of the subscapularis; found by L. Testus in a Bushman. ["Union med." July 22, 1884, p. 129.] — **Petit c-b.**, **sursumaire** (Fr.). See **CORACOBRACHIALIS accessorius**.

CORACOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracobrachialis*. Fr., *c-b*. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L. 41.] — **Court c-b.** (Fr.). A supplementary coraco-brachialis muscle, arising from the coracoid process and inserted, at the level of the neck of the humerus, into the terminal tendon of the subscapularis; found by L. Testus in a Bushman. ["Union med." July 22, 1884, p. 129.] — **Petit c-b.**, **sursumaire** (Fr.). See **CORACOBRACHIALIS accessorius**.

CORACOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracobrachialis*. Fr., *c-b*. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L. 41.] — **Court c-b.** (Fr.). A supplementary coraco-brachialis muscle, arising from the coracoid process and inserted, at the level of the neck of the humerus, into the terminal tendon of the subscapularis; found by L. Testus in a Bushman. ["Union med." July 22, 1884, p. 129.] — **Petit c-b.**, **sursumaire** (Fr.). See **CORACOBRACHIALIS accessorius**.

CORACOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracobrachialis*. Fr., *c-b*. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L. 41.] — **Court c-b.** (Fr.). A supplementary coraco-brachialis muscle, arising from the coracoid process and inserted, at the level of the neck of the humerus, into the terminal tendon of the subscapularis; found by L. Testus in a Bushman. ["Union med." July 22, 1884, p. 129.] — **Petit c-b.**, **sursumaire** (Fr.). See **CORACOBRACHIALIS accessorius**.

c. muscle which is inserted into the humerus near the lesser tuberosity. [L. 142, 215.]

CORACOCAPSULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracocapsularis*. Fr., *c-a*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint; as a n., of Wood, an anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint; also, of Macalister (the *deltoides profundus*, *depressor tendinis subscapularis* (Gruber), or *tensor capsulae*), an anomalous muscle arising from the humerus, below the lesser tuberosity, and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint. [L. 31, 341.]

CORACOCERVICALIS [Krause] (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracocervicalis*. Fr., *c-a*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the cervical region; as a n., an anomalous muscle (the *musculus Krausii*), arising from the coracoid process and passing upward and forward to be lost in the cervical fascia. [L. 31, 341.]

CORACO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-clavicularis*. Fr., *coraco-claviculaire*. It., *coraco-claviculare*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle. [L. 31.]

CORACOCALVICULARIS [Koster] (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracocalvicularis*. Fr., *coraco-claviculaire*. It., *coraco-claviculare*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle. [L. 31.]

CORACOCALVICULARIS [Koster] (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracocalvicularis*. Fr., *coraco-claviculaire*. It., *coraco-claviculare*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle. [L. 31.]

C. anticus, An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and the capsular ligament of the sterno-clavicular articulation and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 31, 332.] — **C. posticus**, See **C. singularis** (Gruber). See **C. anticus**.

CORACOCOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracocostalis*. Fr., *c-a*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ribs. [L. 31.]

CORACO-CUBITAL, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-cubitalis*. Fr., *c-c*. It., *coraco-cubitale*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the forearm; as a n., see **CORACORADIALIS**. [Gérard (L. 13).]

CORACODES (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). See **CORACOID**.

CORACO-EPICORACOID, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-epicoracoid*. Relating to or connected with the coracoid and epicoracoid bones. [L. 7.]

CORACOGLENOIDALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracoglenoidalis*. Fr., *c-g*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the region of the glenoid cavity. [L. 31.]

CORACOGLENO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracogleno-radialis*. Fr., *c-g*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the region of the glenoid cavity. [L. 31.]

CORACOGNATHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracognathæ*. Fr., *c-g*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the region of the glenoid cavity. [L. 31.]

CORACO-HUMERAL, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-humeral*. Fr., *coraco-huméral*. It., *coraco-omale*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the humerus; as a n., see **CORACOBRACHIALIS**. [A. 301.]

CORACO-HYOID, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracohyoideus*. Fr., *coraco-hyoïdien*. It., *coraco-ioideo*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omohyoid muscle. [L. 31.]

CORACOID, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracoides*. Fr., *coracoides*. Ger., *rabenschwanzförmig*. It., *coracoides*. Sp., *coracoides*. Shaped like the beak of a crow, also pertaining to the c. process of the scapula; as a n., see **C. BONE**.

CORACOMORPHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracomorphe*. Fr., *c-m*. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L. 121.]

CORACOPECTORALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracopectoralis*. Fr., *c-p*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the pectoral region. [L. 31.]

CORACORADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracoradialis*. Fr., *c-r*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the radial region. [L. 31.]

CORACO-SCAPULAR, adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-scapularis*. Fr., *c-s*. Pertaining to the coracoid bone or the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other part of the scapula. [L. 153.]

CORACOSTEON [Parker] (Lat.), n. n. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coracosteon*. Fr., *c-s*. Pertaining to the coracoid bone or the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other part of the scapula. [L. 153.]

CORACO-ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *coraco-ulnaris*. Fr., *c-u*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ulna; as a n., the portion of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the fascia of the forearm near the ulna. [L. 332.]

CORAGO (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). Lat., *corago*. Fr., *c-a*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the humerus. [L. 31.]

CORAIL (Fr.) n. Ko-rā-kān-i-jī-ā-dē (a³-e²). See **CORAL**. — **C. de mer**, The *Salicornia frutescens*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. de montagne**, The *Baromyces rangiferina*. — **C. des jardins**, The *Capsicum annum*. [B. 19, 153 (a, 24).] — **C. petit**, The *Mespilus pyracantha*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. terrestre**, The *Baromyces rangiferina*. [B. 88, 173 (a, 24).]

21.] **Sel de c.** See *Sel corallorum*. **Sirop de c.** See *Syrupus corallorum*. **Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura corallorum*.

CORAL-PILLON, n. On the Comorand coast, the *Ellusine coracina* and the *Schorsius coloratus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

CORAL-PON, n. On the Comorand coast, an undetermined species of *Cyperus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

CORAL, n. Κοράλι. Gr. κοράλλιον, κοράλλος. Lat., *corallium*. Fr., *corail*. Ger., *Koralle*. It., *corallo*. Sp., *c.* A calcareous substance deposited in enormous masses beneath the sea by the *Corallipora*. It consists mainly of calcium carbonate. C. has been official in various European formularies, and was used in powder as a form of the administration of carbonate of calcium, or in different preparations, such as troches, syrups, etc. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

— **Black c.** A variety formerly employed as an antacid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

— **C. head-plant.** The *thaps preatorius*. [B, 25 (a, 24).]

— **C. bean-tree.** In the West Indies, the *Egthraia corallodendron*. [B, 282.]

— **C. berry.** The *Synphorocarpus vulgaris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

— **C. creeper.** The *Kewadiga prostrata*. [B, 25 (a, 24).]

— **C. de Chile.** The *Luzuriaga Luzuriaga*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

— **C. pea-ree.** The *Adenantha peruviana*. [B, 25 (a, 24).]

— **C. plant.** Fr., *plante corail*. The *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 25 (a, 24).]

— **C. root.** The *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* and the *Dentaria bulbifera*. [A, 505; B, 19, 25 (a, 24).]

— **C. teeth.** The *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*. [B, 25 (a, 24).]

— **C. tree.** See the major list. **C. wort.** The *Dentaria bulbifera*. [A, 505.]

— **Red c.** Lat., *corallum rubrum*, *coralla rubra*, *coralla rubra preparata* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *corail rouge*. Fr., *Corail*. Ger., *rothe Koralle*. It., *corallo rosso*. Sp., *c. rojo* [Sp. Ph.]. The *Corallium rubrum* of Lamarck, the *Isis nobilis* of Linnaeus. It has the form of a small shrub from one to two feet high, with a stem sometimes two inches thick, fixed to the rock by an expansion of the base, divided above into branches, and covered with a pulpy membrane which is properly the living part. Its color is due to iron oxide. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]

— **White c.** Lat., *corallum album*. Fr., *corail blanc*. Ger., *weisse Koralle*. It., *corallo bianco*. Sp., *c. blanca*. See *Madrepora oculata*.

CORALLIS (Sp.), n. Κοράλις. In Colombia, the *Picramnia corallodendron*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

CORALLILLA (Sp.), n. Κοράλλι. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [A, 447.]

CORALLINA (Sp.), n. Κοράλιν. The genus *Corallina*. — **C. blanca** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Corallina officinalis*. [A, 447.] **C. de Córcega.** See *Helminthochorton*.

CORALLINE (Fr.), n. Κοράλιν. See *PEONIN*.

CORALITO (Sp.), n. Κοράλιτο. In Colombia, the *Picramnia longissima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

— **C's communes.** In Spain, the *Lacina pendula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

— **C's de Cuba.** The genus *Condori*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Κοράλιν. See *CORAL*.

CORALLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Κοράλλα. Ger., *Korallen*. A class of the *Corallaria*. [L, 228.]

CORALLACEOUS, adj. Κοράλινος. See *CORALLOID*.

CORALLARCHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Κοράλιν. A beginning. Ger., *Urkorallen*. A hypothetical order of corals which Haeckel assumes to have been the ancestors of all fossil and living corals. [L.]

CORALLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLARIA (Fr.), adj. Κοράλιν. Containing coral [L, 41 (a, 21).]

CORALLENMOOS (Ger.), n. Κοράλιν. The *Corallina officinalis*. [L, 43.]

CORALLET, n. Κοράλιν. The coral belonging to one persona of a compound polyp. [a, 22.]

CORALLENAMIG (Ger.), n. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIA (De Blainville) (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLIN, n. Κοράλιν. Fr., *coralline*. Ger., *Korallin*. See *PEONIN*. — **Yellow c.** See *ACHIN*. **Red c.** A red coloring matter derived from coal-tar; first prepared by Persoz by the action of ammonia on yellow c. or anilin, under heat and pressure. [a, 22.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Κοράλιν. A family of the *Paracelsus*. [A, 325.]

endoskeleton of a corallite, that is within the animal and endoskeletal. [L. 121, 147.]

CORALLUS (Lat., n. m. Kōrāl'ā'ā' lū'shūs) See CORAL.

CORAL-TREE, n. Kōrāl'tree. The genus *Erythrina*. — **East Indian c.-t.** The *Erythrina indica*. [B. 215 (a, 24).] — **West Indian c.-t.** The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B. 215 (a, 24).]

CORAWA, n. In Guyana, an undetermined species of *Bromelia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORAX (Lat., n. m. Kōrāk's'ā's'ā's' Gen. cor'acō's'is). Gr. κοράξ. Fr. corbeau. Ger. Rabe, Korkade. It. corvo. Sp. cuervo. 1. The raven (*Corvus c.*). 2. See *Corvus*. 3. A certain ancient pastille used for gangrene. [A. 325; B. 88.]

CORAZONCILLO (Sp., n. Kōrā'shō'n thē'yo. The *Convolvulus discolor*, the *Hypericum humifusum*, and the *Hypericum perforatum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORBATUM (Lat., n. n. Kōrb-ā'ā' (u)²mātū'm). An old name for copper. [L. 91 (a, 24).]

CORBEAU (Fr., n. Kōr-bō. See CORAX.

CORBEILLE (Fr., n. Kōr-bē'l'y'. 1. The conceptacle of certain *Hepatica*, as in the *Basot* and *Marchantia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. See *Conchileum*. — **C. d'argent**. The *Lythris alba* of Linnaeus and the *Thalictrum semperperans* (*semperperans*). [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. d'or**. The *Thalictrum saxatile*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORBENEDIKT (Ger., n. Kōr-bē'n-e'di'kt. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L. 195.]

CORBICULATUS (Lat., adj. Kōr-bi'k (u)²l (u)²l-ā'ā' (u)²s'tū's). From *corbicula*, a little basket. Fr. *corbiculé*. 1. Basket-shaped. 2. Provided with a corbiculum. [L. 41.]

CORBICULUM (Lat., n. n. Kōr-bi'k (u)²l (u)²l-u³m (u)²m). Fr. *corbeille*. The concave external surface of the posterior limbs of the working bees in which honey and pollen are collected. [L. 180.]

CORBIER (Fr., n. Kōr-bēa. The *Sorbus domestica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORBULA (Lat., n. f. Kōrb'ul (u)²l (u)²l-ā'ā'. Dim. of *corbis*, a basket. In certain *Hydrophora*, a receptacle containing several gonangia. [L. 11.]

CORBULEA (Lat., n. n. pl. Kōrb'ul (u)²l (u)²l-e' (a)²e'²-ā'ā'. Fr. *corbules*. A family of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L. 180.]

CORCAT, n. In Wales, the *Lichen tartareus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORCELET, n. Kōr's'le't. See CORSELET.

CORCHORÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Kōr'ko'r (ch)²o'r-e' (a)²e'²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the order *Tiliaceae*, consisting of the genus *Corchorus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORCHORE (Fr., n. Kōr-kōr. See CORCHORUS.

CORCHORON (Lat., n. n. Kōr'ko'r (ch)²o'r-o'n. The *Anguilla aculeata*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCHORUS [Linnaeus] (Lat., n. m. Kōr'ko'r (ch)²o'r-u³s (u)²s). Gr. κόρχος. Fr. *corchore*. A genus of the *Tiliaceae*, indigenous to Australia and the tropics of both hemispheres. [B. 19, 21, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. acutangularis**. A species used in Bombay like *C. decemangularis*. [A. 49.] — **C. aestivus** [Forsk.]. Fr. *corchore trilobaire*. A species indigenous to Arabia; employed in Senegambia as an emollient. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. antichorus** [Rüschel]. An edible species indigenous to Arabia. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. capsularis** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *corchore capsulaire*. Gunny-bag plant, jute plant; a species indigenous to the East Indies; cultivated for the sake of its fibres, for making bags, rope, cordage, etc. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

C. decemangularis [Roxburgh]. Hind. *sunpa juncascha*. Beng. *bhūn-pat*. Jew's-mallow; a species cultivated in India and in the neighborhood of Aleppo by the Jews as a salad. The leaves and shoots are eaten by the natives. It is cultivated in Bengal for its fibres, which are employed for making a coarse cloth, known as gunny, as well as for paper, etc. The wild variety is called *būn pat*. The fibre is long and fine and forms a good substitute for flax. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. depressus**. A species the young leaves and shoots of which are eaten like lettuce and spinach. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — **C. fascicularis**. A species the herb of which is sometimes substituted for that of *C. humilis* in the Bombay bazaar. [A. 479.] — **C. humilis**. The *bahu phali* of Bombay; a small prostrate weed; mucilaginous and somewhat astringent; said to be also restorative, demulcent, emollient, and diuretic; given in infusion and decoction as an aphrodisiac and in



CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS. [A. 327.]

gonorrhoea, seminal debility, and urinary diseases. [A. 479.] — **C. japonicus** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *corchore du Japon*. A species indigenous to Japan. The stalks yield a very fine fibre out of which Chinese grass cloth is manufactured. The flowers, pulverized and sweetened, are used in Japan as an astringent in hemorrhages. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. mompoxinensis** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. A species found near Mompox, on the Magdalena River. It has a straight silique capsule, oblong-lanceolate leaves, and smooth branches. [B. 214 (a, 24).] — **C. olitorius** [Linnaeus]. **C. quinquelocularis** [Mönch]. See *C. decemangularis*. **C. siliquosus**. Fr. *corchore a siliques*. Broom weed; a species indigenous to South America and the West Indies; used by the natives for brooms, and by the inhabitants of Panama as a tea. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. trilobularis** [Linnaeus]. See *C. astrictus*.

CORCLE, n. Kōr'k'l. Fr., c. See CORCULUM.

CORCOITA (Basque), n. The gourd. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORCOPAL, n. According to Bauhin, in the East Indies, the *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORCULUM (Lat., n. n. Kōr'k (u)²l (u)²l-u³m (u)²m). Dim. of *cor*, the heart. Fr. *corcle*. Ger. *Herzchen*, *Keimchen*, *Keim*. It. *germe*. Sp. *ovario*, *brute gemen*. Lit., a little heart; in botany, the embryo, also the small axis of growth in such dicotyledonous embryos as the walnut. [B. 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. germinis** [Linnaeus]. See *Germinal spot*.

CORD, n. Kōr'd. Gr. χορδή (lit., an intestine; hence, catgut). Lat. *chorda*, *funicus*. Fr. *corde*, *cordan*, *liège*. Ger. *Strang*, *Saitz*, *Schnur*. It. *corda*. Sp. *cuerda*. 1. A string-like structure; in common parlance, a tendon. 2. In botany, see *Funiculus* and *CHORDA pistillaris*. — **Axis c.** Ger. *Azenstrang*, *Azenplatt* (Reinhardt). See *Primitive streak*. — **Bioplasson c.** Of Hottelmann, a coarse net-work formed by branching cells, especially the reticulum of the umbilical cord. [J. 26.] — **Contractile c.** Of Sars, the gymnocaulus of a polyzoon. [L. 121.] — **C's of Müller**, *Müllerian ducts*. Dorsal c. Fr. *corde dorsale*. See *Notochord*.

Elastic c. Elastic fibre; of Boll, a single elastic fibre which was supposed to be developed from a plate-like cell. [J. 42.] — **False vocal c's**. See *Superior vocal bands*. — **Follicular c's**. See *Lymphatic c's* and *Lymph tubes*. — **Genital c.** Ger. *Genital strang*, Thiersch's term for a cord-like structure in the embryo, formed by the fusion of the two Wolffian ducts and their incorporation with the two Müllerian ducts. [A. 5.] — **Great ganglionic c.** A nervous c., consisting of a series of ganglia united by short c's. There is one on each side of the spinal column reaching from the base of the skull to the coccyx. They are connected above with nerves which enter the brain, and terminate below in a loop on the sacrum. [C. L. 142.] — **Gubernacular c.** A fibrous structure that forms a part of the gubernaculum testis, being attached inferiorly to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the processus vaginalis above. [A. 5.] — **Hepatic c's**. See *Hepatic columns*. — **Intervascular-tissue c's** [Billroth]. The cord-like processes of the parenchyma of the spleen, between the plexus of the splenic veins. [L. 31.] — **Ligamentous c. of Weitbrecht**. Fr. *corde ligamentaire de Weitbrecht*. The orbicular ligament of the elbow. [A. 301.]

Lumbo-sacral c. A trunk formed by the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar nerve and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerve, which gives origin to the greater part of the superior lumbar nerve. [C. L. 142.] — **Lymphatic c.** A cord-like swelling of a lymphatic vessel running from an infected part, as from the seat of an initial syphilitic lesion. [E. B. Bronson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 24, 1888, p. 309.] Cf. *Buboeculus*. — **Lymphoid c's**. Fr. *cordons folliculaires*. Ger. *Markstränge*, *Markschläuche*, *Follicularstränge*, *Lymphrohre*. The anastomosing, cord-like masses of the proper glandular substance, pulp or parenchyma of lymphatic glands. [J. 20.] See *Lymph tubes*. — **Medullary c.** See *Medullary tube*. — **Pistillary c.** See *CHORDA pistillaris*. — **Sonorous c's**. Fr. *cordes sonores*. The membranous semicircular canals of the internal ear. [A. 301.] — **Spermatic c.** Lat. *funiculus spermaticus*. Fr. *cordan spermatic*. Ger. *Samenstrang*. It. *cordone spermatica*. Sp. *cordón espermático*. A cord-like structure made up of the vas deferens, the spermatic artery and veins, lymphatics, nerves, and connective tissue. It begins at the internal abdominal ring, passes through the inguinal canal, and terminates in the scrotum, at the back part of the testicle, by the distribution of its component parts to the different structures of the testicle and scrotum. [L. 142, 172.]

Spinal c. Lat. *medulla spinalis*. Fr. *moelle épinière*. Ger. *Rückenmark*. It. *corda spinale*. Sp. *cuerda espinal*. The myelon, or portion of the cerebro-spinal axis below the medulla oblongata. It is about 40 ctm. (18 in.) long, and is contained within the vertebral canal, being limited above by the foramen magnum and below by the body of the first lumbar vertebra. It terminates below in the filum terminale. [K.] — **Testicular c.** See *Spermatic c.*

True vocal c's. Fr. *cordes vocales vraies*. See *Inferior vocal bands*. — **Tympanic c.** See *CHORDA tympani*. — **Umbilical c.** Lat. *funicus umbilicalis*, *funiculus umbilicalis*. Fr. *cordan ombilical*. Ger. *Nabelstrang*, *Nabelschnur*. It. *funicolo*, *cordone ombilicale*. Sp. *cordón umbilical*. 1. The navel-string; a thick, flexible c. connecting the fetus, at the umbilicus, with the placenta; consisting of the umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, and a tough, gelatinous mass (the gelatin of Wharton) serving to support and bind the vessels together. 2. In botany, the delicate filament connecting the placenta with the chalazal of the seed. [B. 1 (a, 24).] — **Vertebral c's**. See *Protovertebral columns*. — **Vocal c's**. See *Vocal bands*.

CORDA (Lat., n. f. Kōr'd-ā'ā'. See CHORDA.

CORDAITACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Kōr'd-ā'ā' (u)²t-ā'ā' (a)² (se)² (ke)²-e' (a)²-e'²). Of Engler, the single order of the *Cordaitinae*, comprising only fossil genera. [B. 245.]

CORDAITEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Kōr'd-ā'ā' (u)²t-ā'ā' (a)²-e' (a)²-e'²). Fr. *cordaitées*. Of Grand'Eury, a group of fossil plants allied to the *Compositae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORDATINAE (Lat., n. f. pl. Ko²rd-at¹-t¹-o-n²-a²-e²). A class of gymnosperms intermediate in botanical characters between the *Cycadinae* and the *Coniferinae*, consisting of the order *Conditaceae*. [B. 25.]

CORDATE, adj. Ko²rd-at. Lat., *cordatus* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *cordiforme*. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped leaves, etc., having a notched base, with the sides of the notch convex, as in the heart of a playing card. [B. 1, 19 a, 21.]

CORDATO-HASTATE, adj. Ko²rd-at¹-o-ha²st¹-at. Lat., *cordatohastatus*. Cordate and hastate. [B. 19, 121 a, 24.]

CORDATO-OVATE, adj. Ko²rd-at¹-o-o²-vat. Of a form between cordate and ovate. [B. 19 a, 24.]

CORDATO-SAGITTATE, adj. Ko²rd-at¹-osa²-t¹-at. Of a form between cordate and sagittate. [B. 19.]

CORDE (Fr., n. Kord. See CORD, CHORDA, and CHORDEE. **C. Axiol.** The genus *Periploca* and the *Cuscuta americana*. [B. 121, 171 a, 24.] **C. colique transverse**. F. Gland's term for a variety of the epigastric pulsation of nervous dyspepsia, characterized by a transverse cord-like extension of the impulse, due to its communication to the overlying transverse colon. [Lyon med., April 5, 1885, p. 492.] **C. condylar-coronoidienne**. The distance in a straight line from the external extremity of the condyle to the summit of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L. 143.] **C. contournées**. The choroidae contortae. [L. 7.] **C. de farcin**. Of the veterinarians, a cord-like engorgement of the subcutaneous lymphatics. A. 391. **C. de Ferrein**. See *Vocal bands*. **C. de lait**. A popular expression for a cord-like distension of the milk ducts. **C. de Weithrecht**. See *Laryngeous cord of Weithrecht*. **C. d'Hippocrate**. See *Tendo Achillis*. **C. dorsale**. See *Notochord*. **C. du ligament cervical**. In quadrupeds, an upward prolongation of the cervical ligament, attached to the occipital protuberance. [A. 391.] **C. du tambour**. **C. du tympan**. See *Chorda tympani*. **C. frontale**. The distance in a straight line between the frontal point and the bregma. [Rev. d'anthropol., 1876, p. 419 (L.).] **C. gonio-symphysienne**. The distance in a straight line between the gonion and the symphyseal joint. [Rev. d'anthropol., 1876, p. 537 (L.).] **C. musculaire**. A cord-like prominence of a muscle or part of a muscle, due to a special morbid excitability of its fibres. Hardy. [Union med., Jan. 10, 1885, p. 61.] **C. vocales**. See *Vocal bands*. **C's vocales inférieures**. See *Inferior vocal bands*. **C's vocales supérieures**. See *Superior vocal bands*.

CORDÉ (Fr., adj. Kor-da. 1. Cord-like; of the veterinarians, showing a transverse cord-like prominence formed by one of the abdominal muscles (a sign of abdominal pain or the result of emaciation). 2. Complicated with chordae (said of gonorrhoea). 3. Improperly heart-shaped. [A. 391.]

CORDEAC (Fr., n. Kor-da-a²k. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A. 385.]

CORDEAU (Fr., n. Kor-do. See Acre (4th def.) and AMUSSIS.

CORDELÉ (Fr., adj. Kor-de²-la. See FENICULOSUS.

CORDELIÈRE (Fr., n. Kor-de²-e²r. The *Amuratus caudatus*. [B. 153 (a, 24).]

CORD-GRASS, n. Ko²rd-gra²s. The *Spartina stricta*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

CORDIA (Lat., n. f. Ko²rd-i²-a². Of Linnæus, a genus of trees and shrubs of the *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Cordia*. [B. 19, 42, 121 a, 24.] **C. abyssinica**. An Abyssinian species, employed like *C. naya*. [B. 19.] **C. africana**. See *C. naya*. **C. angustifolia** West. Fr., *monjoli de Curaçao*. A West Indian variety. The fruit is acid and edible. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. beaurrieria** (Linnæus). The *Ehretia beaurrieria* of R. Brown. [B. 153 a, 24.] **C. Boissieri** (De Candolle). A Mexican species, now known to furnish the so-called anacahuite wood, formerly much used in decoction, in phthisis. According to Buchner, the wood contains considerable calcium acetate, but no organic proximate principle. [B. 5, 121, 195.] Cf. *ANACAHUITE*. **C. calococca** Linnæus. Fr., *cà coques*, *bais à chique*. A species indigenous to Jamaica. The fruit is used as a pectoral, and the natives employ it and the root and leaves, boiled in palm-oil, for cutaneous diseases. The fruit is considered by them an aphrodisiac, and they obtain a glue from the bark. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. cordata** Linnæus. A species indigenous to Peru. The leaves and bark are used like garlic. [L. 30.] **C. chinensis** [Lamarck]. A Chinese species. The acid and astringent fruit is used in urinary diseases. [B. 180.] **C. crenata**. A species indigenous to Egypt and Abyssinia. It is the *κοκκυρία* of Theophrastus. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. domestica** Roth. See *C. naya*. **C. ehretoides** [Lamarck]. See *C. calococca*. **C. globosa**. The gout-tea of the West Indies. The leaves are used in baths for dropsy and skin diseases. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. guianensis**. A species indigenous to Guiana; used as an application to tumors and painful limbs. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. juglandifolia**. See *C. schomburgkii*. **C. latifolia** [Roxburgh]. Beng., *buro buharari*. The broad-leaved sipistan; an East Indian species. The young fruits are pickled and eaten. The fruit is pectoral and astringent. [B. 172, 275 (a, 24).] **C. Loureiri** Rémy and Schultes. Fr., *monjoli de l'Inde*. A species indigenous to China; employed as a diuretic. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. mixa** Linnæus. See *C. naya*. **C. myxa** [Linnæus]. **C. obliqua** [Willdenow]. **C. officinalis** [Lamarck]. Fr., *sebastia domestique*. Ger., *Schwarz-Cord*, *Schwarz-Cord*, *Brustbandbaum*. The *sebastia* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a species indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in Arabia and Egypt. The fruit, a fleshy berry about 1 inch long and shaped like a plum, was once official in Europe as *fructus sebastienae* and *jupharis cupra*, and was used in pectoral complaints. The powdered seeds, mixed with oil, are used by the natives in ringworm; the bark is considered a mild tonic in Java. [B. 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] **C. pelita** [Willdenow]. Fr., *herbe à chiques*. The *Tournefortia hirsutissima*. [B. 173 a, 24.]

C. retusa Vahl. The *Persea hirsuta*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. rotundifolia** Ruiz and Pavon. Fr., *cora de los cordes*. A Peruvian species. A decoction of the leaves is employed in phthisis. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. sebestena** Linnæus. **C. speciosa** Wight and Hook. Fr., *bais de chik*, *bais de rupa*, *bais de rose*, *sebesten*. A species indigenous to the West Indies. The fruit, called *sebesten*, is used in Egypt as a laxative. It is also made into a confection. The tree furnishes a glue. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. tetrandra** Linnæus. A species indigenous to Peru. The fruit is edible. [L. 39.]

CORDIACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-a²(se²ke²)-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cordiacées*. A group of plants, united to the *Boraginaceae* by Adanson and A. L. Jussieu, but made by R. Brown and many others a distinct order. De Candolle makes it a division of the *Boraginaceae*, and subdivides it into three groups, *Cordia*, *Hibiscus*, and *Tournefortia*. It corresponds to the *Cordia* of Bentham and Hooker. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORDIAL, adj. Ko²rd-ya²l. Lat., *cordatus* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *Ger. herzkönd*. It, *cordate*. Sp., *c*. Acting as a stimulant or tonic to the heart and the stomach; warming; exhilarating; as a n., a preparation so acting. [A. 391.] **Brodum's nervous c.** Of Paris, a preparation containing the tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamom, and cinchona, compound spirit of lavender, and wine of iron. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **C. lozenges**. See *TABELLE cordata*. **C. spirit**. See *SPIRITS cordata*. **C. syrup**. See *SYRUPS cordatus*. **C. troches**. See *TROCHIS cordata*. **C. water**. See *AQUA cordata*. **Curaçao c.** 1. Of Moore, a preparation made by mixing 1 part of tincture of fresh orange-peel, 2 parts of alcohol, and 3 parts of syrup. 2. Of Von Valta, a preparation made by macerating 15 parts of bitter-curaçao orange-peel freed from pulp and cut in 180 parts of 90 per cent alcohol, straining, adding 10 parts of milk and 80 of water, filtering, and mixing with 50 parts of syrup. 3. Of R. F. Fairthorne, a substitute for imported curaçao, made by dissolving 10 drops of fresh oil of orange-peel, 6 drops of fresh oil of lemon-peel, and 1 drop each of oil of cloves, oil of anise-seed, and oil of Ceylon cinnamon, in 5 fl. oz. and 2 fl. drachms of alcohol, adding 1 fl. drachm of extract of fresh orange-peel and 7 fl. oz. of syrup, agitating for 10 or 15 minutes, adding 2 fl. drachms of orange-flower water or water, and 2 drachms of powdered magnesium carbonate, and, after allowing it to stand for an hour, filtering. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, xxix, xxx (a, 21).] **C. lozenges**. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 24 Troy oz. of potassium carbonate in 26 pints of water, adding 16 pints of sugar-house molasses, heating the mixture over a gentle fire until it simmers, removing the scum, adding 1½ pint of tincture of opium, 2 pints of alcohol, and 4 fl. drachms of oil of sassafras, previously mixed together. 2. Of J. B. Moore, a preparation made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of brandy with 22 fl. oz. of boiling water in a half-gallon bottle, rubbing ¼ drachm each of oil of sassafras and oil of peppermint with 3 drachms of magnesium carbonate, triturating the mixture with 8 fl. oz. of the hot menstruum, then transferring to the bottle containing the remainder, and occasionally shaking the whole vigorously until cool; filtering with sufficient water to make 28 fl. oz. of filtrate, dissolving in this 1 Troy oz. of sodium bicarbonate, and adding 1 pint of New Orleans molasses and 1½ fl. oz. of deodorized tincture of opium, mixing well, and, if necessary, straining through muslin. [B. 81.] **C. lozenges**. 3. Of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx (a, 21).] **Sir Walter Raleigh's c.** See *CONFECTION aromatica*. **Solid c. epithem**. See *EPITHEMA cordate solidum*.

CORDIALI (It., n. Ko²rd-i²-a²le. The *LINARIA communis*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORDICEPS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd-i²-se²ps ke²ps. Gen., *cordicipitis*. From *cor*, the heart, and *caput*, the head. Of Lamarck, a genus of pyrenomycetous Fungi, which Tulasne has added to the *Hypocrea* and *Torrubia*. The species grows upon dead leaves and branches, ergoted grains, and the pupae and larvae of insects. [B. 19, 121 a, 24.] **C. alutacea**. A species of a pale tan-color that grows upon pine leaves. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **C. militaris**. An English species of a brilliant scarlet color. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **C. purpurea**. Of Fries, an organism shown by Tulasne to be merely the final stage of development of the ergot-of-rye fungus. a. 23. **C. sinensis**. A species sold by the Chinese as a medicine. [B. 19 a, 24.]

CORDIE (Fr., Ger., n. Kor-de, kord-i²-e². See CORDIA.—Schwarz C. Ger. The *Cordia naya*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

CORDIEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-e²-e²-a²-e². Fr., *cordiées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of *Boraginaceae*. It comprises *Cordia*, *Patagonula*, *Saccellium*, and *Auremma*. 2. Of De Candolle, a group of *Cordia*, comprising *Gynerium*, *Varroa*, *Cordia*, and *Saccellium*. [B. 42, 121 a, 24.]

CORDIELLE (Fr., n. Kor-de²). The *Leonurus cordica*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORDIEREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-e²(re²)-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cordiérées*. Of Richard, a tribe of rubiaceous plants, comprising *Cordia*, *Myrsine*, and *Pradosia*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORDIFOLIATE, adj. Ko²rd-i²-fol-i²-at. Lat., *cordifolius* (from *cor*, the heart, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *cordifolié*. Ger., *herzblättrig*. Having heart-shaped leaves. [L. 81.]

CORDIFORM, adj. Ko²rd-i²-fo²rm Lat., *cordiformis* (from *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cordiforme*. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped.

CORDINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rd-i²-n²-e²-ma². Gen., *cordinematus*. Gr., *κορδινημα*. See SCORDINEMA.

CORDEAFS, n. Ko²rd-lefs. Lindley's name for certain *Restioidea*. [B. 19 a, 24.]

CORDMI. In Macassar, the *Cassytha corniculata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOBEAN, n. In Cuba, the *Maonia clathrochaeta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOBANCILLO (Sp.), n. Kord-o-ba'n thel'yo. In Cuba, the *Rondeletia febrifuga*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko'r'd-ol(o)l'y2-u3m(u4)n. From *cor*, the heart, and *dolere*, to be in pain. Fr. *cordole*. See CARDIOLIA.

CORDON (Fr.), n. Ko'r'd-o'n2. 1. See **CORDE**. 2. In floriculture, the organs in double flowers representing the petals. 3. A garland. 4. See AVANTAILLE. 5. See ENSEMBLES. [A, 391; B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. adamantin.** See GIBBERNACEUM *dentic.* **C. cunéiforme.** See *Cunila*. **C. de cardinal.** The *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. de Goll.** See COLUMNS of GOLL. **C. de Pombille.** See UNBILICAL CORD. **C. externe de la silique.** The external tract of nerve fibres forming the capsule of the ovary body. [L, 39.] **C. Stigma alba.** — **C's folliculaires.** See LYMPHOID CORDS. **C. grêles.** See FUSCULES *grêles*. **C. iliaque gauche.** E. Gubard's term for the sigmoid flexure of the colon when it is in a condition admitting of its course being traced by palpation. [Lyon med., Apr. 3, 1885, p. 192.] **C. intermédiaire.** The lateral column of the spinal cord. [L, 35.] **C. interne de la silique.** The internal bundle of nerve fibres in the capsule of the ovary body. [L, 39.] **C. latéral.** The lateral column of the spinal cord. [L, 28.] **C. latéral de la moelle épinière.** See LATERAL COLUMN. — **C's médullaires.** The medullary columns of the spinal cord. [A, 301.] **C. nerveux.** Nerve-trunks; the larger divisions of a nerve. [A, 301.] **C. nucléaire.** Balbiani's name for the nuclear fibrils. [J.] **C. olivaire.** See OLIVARY FASCICULUS. — **C. ombilical.** See UNBILICAL CORD. — **C. pistillaire.** See CHORDA *postillaris*. **C. placentaire.** See FETICULUS and CHORDA *pistillaris*. — **C's pyramidaux.** The pyramids of the spinal cord. [L, 39.] — **C. sanitaire.** A line of policemen, soldiers, or civilians posted around an infected district to prevent egress or ingress. [L, 88.] — **C. spermatique.** See SPERMATIC CORD. — **C. suspenseur.** The cellular cord which supports the vegetable embryo in the ovule. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. sus-pubien.** See ROUND LIGAMENT of the uterus. — **C. testiculaire.** See SPERMATIC CORD. — **Gros c.** A commercial term for fish-glue occurring in heart-shaped pieces. [A, 301.] **Petit c.** A commercial term for fish-glue occurring in lyre-shaped pieces. [A, 301.] — **Sanitary c.** See *C. sanitaire*.

CORDONCILLO (Sp.), n. Kord-on-thel'yo. In Jalisco, matico. [A, 447.]

CORDONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kord-on-a. Marked with cord-like processes or ridges. [L, 180.]

CORDUBA (Sp.), n. Kord'u-ba3. The *Asparagus acutifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORFULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko'r'd-uf2-l(u4)l-i-ei-na3. A subfamily of the Libellulidae. [L, 121.]

CORDYCEPS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r'd-i2(u4)l-se2ps(ke2ps). See CORIDIUMS.

CORDYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r'd-i2(u4)l-e(a). Gen., *cord'yles*. Gr., κορδύλη. 1. A club, or anything with a head like a club. 2. An old form of bandage for the head. 3. A furuncle. [A, 322.]

CORDYLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r'd-i2(u4)l-e2-a3. From κορδύλος, the newt. Fr., *cordylée*. The excrement of a lizard (Fr., *stéllion du Levant*), anciently reputed to be a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, and also used as a cosmetic. [L, 41, 105 (a, 21).]

CORDYLINÉ (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r'd-i2(u4)l-i-ei-ne(na). The club-palm; of Commerson, a genus of palm-like liliaceous plants, closely allied to *Dracena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. fragrans.** The *Dracena fragrans*. [B, 19, 245 (a, 24).] — **C. reflexa.** The *Dracena reflexa*. [B, 19, 245 (a, 24).]

CORDYLOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko'r'd-i2(u4)l-o(i2)-i2d(ed)2-e2-a2. Fr., *cordyloides*. A family of the Reptilia. [L, 180.]

CORE, n. Kor. From *cor*, the heart. Lat., *ventriculus* (sen *nucleus*) *furunculi* (1st def.). Fr., *boubillon* (1st and 2d defs.), *massue centrale* (3d def.). Gr., *Εἰς Πύρρον* (1st def.), *Αἰκονορ* (3d def.), *Ιννεκωβον* (3d def.). It., *torso centrale* (1st def.). Sp., *centro de pus* (1st def.). 1. A whitish, filamentous, tenacious body formed at the centre of a furuncle; regarded by most writers as necrosed connective tissue, but by some as a product of plastic exudation. 2. A disorder of sheep. 3. The axile body or corpuscle; the central part of a terminal corpuscle. It consists of a connective tissue framework which contains the termination of one or more medullated nerve-fibres, and several cells or cell-like bodies, considered to be either of connective tissue or of epithelial or ganglionic character. The whole is surrounded by a capsule derived from the sheath of the nerve or nerves terminating in it. [B, 77; J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J); L, 56.] 4. See CORIS. 5. A bar of soft iron sliding within the coil of an induction machine. — **Claw c's.** The osseous structures supporting the claws of many mammals. [L, 14.] — **Horn c's.** The bony processes, usually arising from the frontal bones, which extend into and support the horns of the *Caricornia*. [L, 14.]

CORE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko2)r2(e)a. Gen., *cor'es*. Gr., κόρη. The pupil of the eye (originally, the eyeball). [A, 325, 387.]

COREA (Port.), n. Kor'a-a3. The *Coris monspeliensis*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CORECLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2k-l(i2)e2-e2-si2s. Gen., *corecleis'eos* (-is). See COROCLEISIS.

CORE CORE, n. In Chili, the *Geranium columbinum*. [B, 88.]

CORECTANIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2k-ta2s(a2s)-i2s. Gen., *corectae'eos* (-e2'fasis). From κόρη, the pupil, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Dilatation of the pupil. [A, 322.]

CORECTENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2k-ten(ten2)n-i2-a3, -ten(ten2)n-i2-e2-a3. From κόρη, the pupil, and *ἐκτετασις*, extension.

Enlargement of the pupil by prolapse of the iris through a wound in the cornea. [F.]

CORECTODIALYSIS (Lat.), **CORECTOMIA** (Lat.), **CORECTOMODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2k-to2t(o2)di2-d(i2)a2l(i2)2-i2s(u4)s-i2s, -tom(tom2)m-i2-a3, -tom(tom2)m-o(i2)-di2-d(i2)a2l(i2)2-i2s(u4)s-i2s. Gen., *corectodialis'eos* (-al'ysis), *corectom'iae*, -*tomodialis'eos* (-al'ysis). From κόρη, the pupil, and *διαλύσις*, liberation, or *τέμνειν*, to cut. See IRIDECTOMY and IRIDODIALYSIS.

CORECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2k-tom(tom2)m-i2-a3. From κόρη, the pupil, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. See IRIDECTOMY.

CORECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2k-top(top2)p-i2-a3. From κόρη, the pupil, and *ἐκτοπιος*, displaced. Fr., *corectopie*. Ger., *Corectopie*, *Pupillenversetzung*. It., *dislogamento della pupilla*, c. Sp., *dislocación de la pupila*. Displacement of the pupil; a condition in which the pupil is not in the centre of the iris. [F.]

COREDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2(a)-di2-di2-a2l(i2)2-i2s(u4)s-i2s. Gen., *coredialis'eos* (-al'ysis). From κόρη, the pupil, and *διαλύσις*, liberation. See IRIDODIALYSIS.

COREDIASTANIS (Lat.), **COREDIASTOLE** (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2(a)-di2-di2-a2st(a2st2)a2s-i2s, -o2l-e(a). Gen., *corediastas'eos* (-ast'asis, -ast'olea). From κόρη, the pupil, and *διαστολή* or *διαστολή*, dilatation. Fr., *corédiastase*, *corediastole*. Dilatation of the pupil. [L, 32.]

COREI [Schödtte] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kor(ko2)r2(e2)-i(e). A family of the *Trochalopoda*. [L, 196.]

COREIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'r2-e2(i2)d-e2(a2-e2). Fr., *coréïdes*, *coréïdes*. A family of the *Gymnocerata*, or of the *Nudocornia*, or a group or subfamily of the *Corisice*. [L, 121, 196, 292.]

CORELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'r2-e2-l(i2)e2-ne(na2-e2). A subfamily of the *Ascididae*. [L, 121.]

CORELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2(l)2-i2s(u4)s-i2s. Gen., *corelys'eos* (-e2'ysis). From κόρη, the pupil, and *λύειν*, to loosen. Fr., *corélysie*. The operation of detaching the pupillary or sphincter margin of the iris from any adhesions which it may have contracted to the cornea or to the capsule of the lens. [F.]

COREMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko'r2-e2(a)2-ma3. Gen., *corem'atos* (-is). Gr., κόρημα. 1. Refuse, filth, anything purged away. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a general term for medicinal applications for cleansing and softening the skin. [A, 325.]

COREMEGINE [Runge], n. Ko'r2-e2m'e2-j-en. From κόρη, the pupil, and *μέγας*, large. Fr., *corémégine*. Atropine. [A, 301; L, 19.]

COREMETAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2(a)2-met-a3-mo2rf-os'i2s. Gen., *coremetamorphos'eos* (-is). From κόρη, the pupil, and *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil. [F.]

COREMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'r2-e2m-i2-a2(a2)2-se2(ke2)-e2(a2-e2). Fr., *corémiacées*. Of Payer, a family of arthropodaceous *Fungi*, having their receptacle formed by a union of many filaments. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREMIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko'r2-e2m-i2-i2(e2)-i(e). A tribe of the *Hormiscineæ*, comprising *Coremium* and *Stysanus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko'r2-e2m-i2-u3m(u4)m. 1. A stalk consisting of a collection of hyphæ. [A, 396.] 2. Of Link, a genus of the *Mucedines* in which the receptacular filaments are gathered in a cylindrical shape, and at their summits spread out in the form of a bouquet. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREMORPHOMA (Lat.), **COREMORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2(a)2-mo2rf-om'a3, -os'i2s. See COROMORPHOMA and COROMORPHOSIS.

CORENBLOEM, n. In Belgium, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORENC (Fr.), n. Kor-a3n2k. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a cold sulphurous and saline effervescent spring. [A, 385.]

CORENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko2)r2(e2)n2-a2n2-klis'(kle2-es')-is. Gen., *corencleis'eos* (-cleis'is). From κόρη, the pupil, and *ἐκκλείσις*, inclusion. See IRIDENCLEISIS.

COREOMETER, n. Kor-e2-o2m'e2t-u6r. Fr., *coréomètre*. From κόρη, the pupil, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil; several varieties of instruments for this purpose have been proposed by Obers, Follin, Lawrence, Coccins, Galezowski, Obernier, Fick, Hondin, Badal, Mulder and Kreuchel, Doijer, and Landolt. One of the earliest and simplest is the instrument of Lawrence, which consists of a horizontal scale divided into quarters of a line. This scale carries two vertical indices, one of which is stationary while the other can be moved along the scale by means of a screw. [F.]

COREONCION (Lat.), **COREONCIUM** (Lat.), n. f. n. Kor(ko2)r2(e2)-o2n2(on2)/si2(ki2)-o2n2, -u3m(u4)m. From κόρη, the pupil, and *ὄγκος*, a hook. Fr., *coréoncion*. 1. A hook-like instrument, devised by Langenbeck, for drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, so as to form an artificial pupil. 2. A forceps with double hooks, invented by the elder von Graefe. [F.]

CORÉOPE (Fr.), n. Kor-a-op. See COREOPSIS.

COREOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'r2-e2-o2ps-i2d'e2(e2-a2-e2). Fr., *coréopsidées*. Of Cassini, a subtribe of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Gauvinia*, *Synedrella*, *Trichospermum*, *Heterospermum*, *Glossostachya*, *Microleuca*, *Coreocarpus*, *Pahlia*, *Hedysarum*, *Thalictrum*, *Cosmos*, *Rubus*, *Nerium*, *Glossogyne*, *Isostigma*, and *Chrysanthellum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r2-e2-o2ps'i2s. Gen., *coreops'eos* (-is). From κορυς, a bug, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Fr., *coréope*, co-

repens, coriopo. Ger. *Wanzenkraut*. Tickseed, of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Caryophyllaceae* tribe *Helianthemum*. [B. 34, 42, 255 a, 261.] **C. alternifolia** Linnaeus. See *ALTERNANFERA*. **C. atkinsiana**. An ornamental species now referred to *Galliposia*. [B. 39 a, 241.] **C. bidenis** Linnaeus. See *BIDENS*. **C. Drummondii** Forster and Gray. A species found in Texas. [B. 19, 34 a, 24.] **C. georgina nuda**. The *Dahlia pinnata*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. georgina pruinosa** Cassini. The *Dahlia bidenioides*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. trichosperma** Michx. Tickseed or tickseed, sunflower; a species growing in the United States. [B. 34 a, 24.] **C. verticillata** Linnaeus. Fr. *coriopo verticille*. A species found in the Middle and Western United States; the leaves furnish a red dye. [B. 19, 34, 173 a, 24.]

COREPALINANOIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko'r)-e2(a)-pa2l(pa2l)-i2na2na2n-o2e2 i2x i2s. Gen., *corepalinanoixis*. From *korē*, the pupil, *pa2n*, again, and *noixis*, an opening. An obsolete term for the reopening or reestablishment of the natural pupil. [F.]

COREPARELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko'r)-e2(a)-pa2r(pa2r)-e2l-si2e2k2u2s i2s. See *COREPARALYSIS*.

COREPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko'r)-e2(a)-e2f i2s(thr) i2s. Gen., *corephysis*. From *korē* the pupil, and *physis*, a shrinking. Fr., *coréphysie*. Habitual contraction of the pupil. [A. 301.]

COREPLASTY, n. Kor-e2-pla2st2 i2. Lat., *coreplastis*, *coreplastis* from *korē* the pupil, and *πλαστικός* *plastis* underwood, plastic art. Fr., *coreplastie*. The formation of an artificial pupil; coremorphosis. [F.]

CORESTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko'r)-e2(a)-ste2n-o2ma2. Gen., *corestenomatus*. From *korē* the pupil, and *στενωμα*, a narrow place. A narrowing or partial closure of the pupil. [F.] **C. congenitum** [von Ammon]. Congenital c.; a peculiar deformity of the pupil caused by proliferations or outgrowths from the sphincter margin of the iris, which sometimes touch each other and thus form several pupils. [F.]

CORÈTE (Fr.), n. Kor-e2t2. The genus *Corchorus*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **-C. mélochie**, *C. potagère*. The *Corchorus olitorius*. [A. 301; B. 173 a, 24.]

CORETODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(e2t2)-o2di2(i2) a2l-i2a2l-i2s(i2) i2s. Gen., *coretodialysis*. From *korē*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. See *IRIDODIALYSIS*.

CORETOMODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(e2t2)-o2mo2di2(i2) a2l-i2a2l-i2s(i2) i2s. Gen., *coretomodialis*. From *korē*, the pupil, *τέμνειν*, to cut, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. Fr., *coretomodialyse*. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

CORETOMY, n. Kor-e2t2-o2mi2. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *coretomy*. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

CORETONECTOMY, n. Kor(e2t2)-o2ne2k2to2mi2. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτείνειν*, to cut out. See *IRIDECTOMY*.

CORETOTOMY, n. Kor(e2t2)-o2to2mi2. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

COREVIA (Fr.), n. The *Corum corvi*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORGNOLLE (Fr.), n. Korn-yul. A kind of gall growing on the plum-tree. [B. 88; L. 109.]

CORICEA (Fr., a2l) Ko-re2a2s. See *CORICEOUS*.

CORICEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2(i2)se2(ke2)-a2. Fr., *coriaces*. 1. A subsection of the *Cyclorrhapha*. 2. A family of the *Zoantharia*. [L. 41, 121.]

CORICEOUS, adj. Kor-i2a2shu2s. Lat., *coriaceus* (from *corium*, leather). Fr., *coriace*, *coriacé*. Ger., *lederartig*. It., *coriaceo*. Sp., *coriáceo*. Leathery. [B. 19, 34, 121 a, 24.]

CORIAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko-re2ar. See *CORIARIA*.

CORIAL, adj. Kor-i2a2l. Lat., *corialis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Coriaria*. [a, 24.] **-C. alliance**. Lat., *nexus corialis*. See *CORIALES*.

CORIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2(i2)le2(las). Of Lindley, the *Coriariæ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORIAMYRTIN, n. Kor-i2a2-mu2rt2i2n. Fr., *coriomyrtine*. The peculiar principle, C₂₀H₃₀O₁₀, of the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*, discovered by Riban. It forms white, bitter crystals, without odor, slightly soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in benzene. It is a violent poison, resembling picrotoxin in action. [A. 319; B. 5 a, 24.]

CORIANDR, n. Kor-i2a2n-du2r. Fr., *coriandre*. Ger., *C. The genus Coriandrum*; also the fruit of the *Coriandrum sativum*. **-Common c.** The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **-C. fruit**, *C. seed*. Lat., *coriandri fructus* [Br. Ph.], *coriandrum* [U. S. Ph.], *fructus coriandri* [Ger. Ph.], *Ger. C'samen*. The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. [B. 5, 81 a, 24.] **-Essential oil of c.** See *Oil of c.* **-Gemeiner C.** Ger. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **-Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum coriandri* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], Fr., *huile volatile (ou essence) de coriandre*. Ger., *Cöl. Sp. esencia de culantro* [Sp. Ph.]. A volatile oil, isomeric with borneol, obtained by distillation, with water, from bruised c-seeds. It has the odor and taste of c., a neutral reaction, and the medicinal properties of the fruit. [B. 5 a, 24.] **-Römischer C.** (Ger.). Schwarzer C. (Ger.). The *Nigella sativa*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

CORIANDRE (Fr.), n. Ko-re2a2ndr. See *CORIANDR* and *CORIANDRUM*. **Alcoolat de c.** Spirit of coriander; made by macerating 1 part of coriander-seeds for 2 days in 8 parts of alcohol, and evaporating on a water-bath. [B. 92 a, 21.] **-C. commune**. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A. 301.] **-Essence** (ou *Huile volatile de c.*) Oil of coriander. [B. 5 a, 24.]

CORIANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2nd(a2nd)ri2e2(a2e2). Fr., *coriandrées*. 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Um-*

bellifera tribe including *B. rosea*, *A. rosea*, *A. rosea*, and *A. rosea*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a tribe of the *Primulaceæ*, comprising in 1827 *C. rosea*, *A. rosea*, and *B. rosea*, in 1828 he made them a subdivision of the true *Umbelliferae*, including the same genera as before, and adding *Primula* and *B. rosea*, and in 1841 comprising *Coriandrum*, *Bifora*, *Cymbocarpum*, *Atomea*, *Apistemon*, and *Aleocoma*. [B. 121, 170 a, 21.]

CORIANDRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2nd(a2nd)ri2e2(a2e2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORIANDRINEÆ (Dietr.) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2nd(a2nd)ri2e2(a2e2). The *Coriandræ* of De Candolle. [B. 170 a, 24.]

CORIANDRUM [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2nd(a2nd)ri2u2mru2m. Gr., *κοριάνδρον*, *κοριάννον*, *κοριάννον*. Fr., *coriandre*. Ger., *Coriander*. 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Cauliciferae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. sativum*. [B. 5, 42 a, 24.] **-Etheroleum coriandri**. See *Oleum coriandri*. **-Coriandri fructus** [Br. Ph.]. See *CORIANDRUM*. **-C. cicuta** [Crantz]. The *Conium maculatum*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **-C. cynapium** [Crantz]. The *Æthusa cynapium*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **-C. latifolium** [Crantz]. The *Stium latifolium*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **-C. maculatum** [Roth]. The *Conium maculatum*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **-C. majus**. See *C. sativum*. **-C. sativum**. Fr., *coriandre cultivée*. Ger., *gemeiner Coriander*, oder *Korander*. An annual species widely cultivated for the sake of its fruit, coriander, which becomes fragrant when dried (though all parts of the fresh plant are very foetid when bruised), has the ordinary medicinal virtues of the aromatics, and is used to disguise the taste of other medicines, or to correct their gripping qualities. The aromatic taste and odor depend on a volatile oil (see *Oil of CORIANDR*). [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 a, 24.] **-C. testiculatum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *petite coriandre*. A species having the same uses as *C. sativum*, though little employed. [B. 173 a, 24.] **-C. vulgare**. See *C. sativum*. **-Fructus coriandri** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *CORIANDRUM*. **-Oleum coriandri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *Oleum coriandri æthereum*. See *Oil of CORIANDR*. **-Semen coriandri (majoris)**. See *CORIANDRUM*. **-Semen coriandri nigri (seu romani)**. The seed of *Nigella sativa*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **-Semen coriandri sativi (seu vulgaris)**. See *CORIANDRUM*.

CORIANNON (Lat.), **CORIANON** (Lat.), n's n. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2n(a2n)no2n. Gr., *κοριάννον*, *κοριάννον*. Ancient names of *Coriandrum sativum* and its fruit. [B. 180 a, 24.]

CORIARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2(i2)ri2-a2. Fr., *redoul*. Ger., *Gerberstrauch*. The only genus of the *Coriariæ*. [B. 19, 42, 173 a, 24.] **-C. angustissima**. A New Zealand species, thought by some to be identical with *C. ruscifolia*. [B. 5 a, 24.] **-C. myrtifolia** [Linnaeus]. Ar., *arouize*, *er rouiza*. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de myrte*, *corroyère*, *herbe aux tanneurs*, *redon*, *redoux*, *sumac des teinturiers*. Ger., *myrtenblättriger Gerberstrauch*, *Myrtensumach*. A shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect, opposite, myrtle-like leaves, which have been used to adulterate senna. The leaves are used for dyeing black. The berries and the young shoots, which contain coriamyrtin, are poisonous, causing violent cramps in the stomach, soon followed by vomiting, frothing at the mouth, loss of sight, coldness of the skin, clammy perspiration, convulsive movements, pulselessness, and loss of sensibility. [C. Rivière, "Jour. de méd. et pharm. d'Algérie"; "Nouv. rem." Aug. 24, 1888, p. 307; B. 19, 173, 185 a, 24.] **-C. nepalensis**. A more spreading species than *C. myrtifolia*, indigenous to Nepal, where its fruit is said to be eaten. [B. 19, 185 a, 24.] **-C. nescifolia**. See *C. ruscifolia*. **-C. phyllifolia** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. See *C. thymifolia*. **-C. ruscifolia** [Linnaeus], *C. sarmentosa* [Forster]. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de fragon*. Toot-plant, tu-tu; a species growing in New Zealand, containing toot-poison, which is thought to be the same narcotic principle as coriamyrtin. The ripe berries are said to be refreshing, if the seeds are rejected. [B. 5, 19, 173 a, 24.] **-C. thymifolia** [Willdenow]. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de thym*. Ink-plant; a species growing in New Zealand and South America; thought by some to be a variety of *C. ruscifolia*. The juice of its fruit is at first of a reddish color, but soon turns black. [B. 5, 173, 185 a, 24.]

CORIARIACEÆ (Lat.), **CORIARIÆÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2(i2)ri2-a2(i2)se2(ke2)-e2(a2e2). Fr., *coriariacées*, *coriariées*. An order of plants consisting of the genus *Coriaria*. [B. 42 a, 24.]

CORIARINE, n. Kor-i2ar-en. Fr., c. An alkaloid extracted from *Coriaria myrtifolia*. [L. 41, 49, 87.]

CORIARINEÆ [Chat.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2-a2r(a2r)-i2ne2e2(a2e2). Fr., *coriariées*. A group of plants comprising the *Coriariæ* and *Linnaethæ*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORIDE (Fr.), n. Ko-red. See *CORIS*.

CORIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2d(i2)ri2e2(a2e2). Fr., *coridées*. Of Reichenbach, a tribe of the *Primulaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Coris*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORIDINE, n. Ko-r2i2d-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Coridin*. A liquid, C₁₀H₁₅N, metameric with aniline and its homologues, and derived from the distillation of bones and other animal matter. It boils at about 211° C. [B. 4, 5, 158 a, 24.]

CORIGEE, n. Ko-r2i2-ge2n. See *CARRAGEEN*.

CORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko'r)-i2e2(i2)ti2s. Gen., *coritidis*. From *corium*, the skin (see also *-itis*). See *DERMATITIS*.

CORINALDIÆ [Trevisan] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko'r)-i2n(a2n)di2e2(a2e2). A subtribe of the *Alpeæ* *Spheroceae*, consisting of the genus *Corinallia*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORINDE (Fr.), n. Ko-ra2nd. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B. 19.]

CORINTH, n. Ko²r i²nth. Lat., *ura corinthiaca*: from *Corinth*, whence they are exported. Fr., *corinthe*, *passarelle*. Ger., *Corinthe*, *Korinthe*. It., *papa di Corinto*. Sp., *papa de Corinto*. The black currant; the dried fruit of *Vitis rupestris corinthiaca*. [B. 19 a, 24.]

CORIUM (Lat., n. n. Κορυμνιον Gr., καρπον 1st def.), καρπον 2d def. Fr., *c* 1st def. 1. See CORIUM and CHORION. 2. The coraciform part of the upper wings of the *Pteromera*. 3. An ancient name for coriander. 4. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. 5. Of Link, the genus *Batra*. 6. Of Mitchell, the genus *Arenaria*. B, 121 a, 24; L, 41, 44, 55.]

CORIS - Lat. n. m. and f. Korke²p²ts. Gen., *coris* (usu. Gr. κορίς). The *Levander* tribe Coridae. [A. 325, c. 2. Of Linnaeus a genus of the *Levander* tribe Coridae. [E. 42, a. 24 = C. **coris** L. f. *lutea*. The *Hygieum coratide*. [L. 97, c. **mon-**
perensis Linnaeus! *Frax. de Montpellier* Græc. *Erdkruer*. A species growing in the Mediterranean region; it has a bitter taste and aromatic odor and has been recommended as a vulnerary. By the Arabs the whole plant is regarded as a specific in diarrhoea. It is probably the *συμφυτον πεπαιρον* of Dioscorides. [B. 132, 173, 180 = a. 24]

CORISANTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. KordkoPиc aHтeHтe-
 (thar'ia-ah'). Fr. *corisanthia*. Of Jussieu, a class of monopetal-
 ous dicotyledons comprising the *Dipsacea*, *Rubiacea*, and *Loni-
 cerea*. B. 121 a, 24.

CORISEN Fr. n. Kor-es-a³n². A Korean variety of ginseng, thought by some botanists to be an *Aralia*. [A, 301.]

CORISLE Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor'ko-ris'i²-s'i²-eta³-e²). From κορίς, a bug. A family of the Hemiptera. [L. 196.]

CORISPERMET. (Lat.), n. f. pl. Κορίσπρισμα $\sigma\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\alpha$ (2, 3, 4). From κορίς a bug, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr. *corispérmetes*, 1. Of Link, a tribe of the Sub-Order, comprising *Agrophyllyum*, *Cospermetum*, *Anthochlamys*, and *Vallema*. 2. Of Benthani and Hooker, a tribe of the *Chenopodaceae*, comprising *Cospermetum*, *Anthochlamys*, and *Agrophyllyum*. [B. 42, 121 (a), 24.]

CORIUM (Lat., n. n. Коркоза; ρ^2 nmu4nd. Gr. χοριον, δέρμα. Fr. *corne*, *membrane* (24) der., *chorion naquisse* (24) der.). Ger. *Lederhaut* (1st det.), *epithelische Chors* (1st det.). It. *corion*, Sp. *corión*. 1. The dense felt-like membranous layer of the skin, covered on the ectal or free surface by the epidermis or cuticle, and on the ental or attached surface insensibly merging into the areolar subcutaneous tissue. It is composed of a dense network of white fibrous tissue with a slight admixture of elastic tissue. The meshes of the network are wide next the subcutaneous tissue, but become very close next the epidermis, from which it is said to be separated by a basement membrane; here also the c. is raised into blunt projections (formed by cutaneous follicles deflected upward) which constitute the papillæ upon which the epidermis is molded. Besides the proper fibrous tissue of the c., there are present in it blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, nerves and their endings, sweat-glands and sebaceous glands, the roots of the hairs and their arrector pili muscles, connective tissue corpuscles and lymph cells, muscular fibre cells, and, in many animals, striated muscular fibres. 2. The connective-tissue framework or membrane, comparable with the c. of the skin, upon which rests the epithelium of mucous membrane. It contains considerable adenoïd tissue, and is bounded next the epithelium, in most situations, by a basement membrane, and, next the submucosa, by a thin layer of muscular fibre-cells (*mucous glands* *mucosa* . . . 1, 26, 30, 32, 35, 42; 1, 11). 3. The *Poca* of Pursh. 4. Of Pliny, the rind, bark, or shell of fruits, plants, or nuts . . . a, 17; B. 121 a, 24. c. phlogisticum, C. plearicum. See BUTYR COAL. c. poly-pigerum. See POLYPARIUM.

CORIVE (Fr. *corne*, Ko rev. A variety of chestnut. [B, 121, 173
1a, 2]

CORIXÆ [Schlödte] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²x'e(a³.e²). A family of the *Payomula*. [L. 196]

CORIXIDAE Lat. n. f. pl. Kor'ko'ri²X'i²d'e a³.e². A family of the *Hemiptera heteropoda*. [L. 121.]

CORIXITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²x-i(e)'tez(te²s). A group of the *Notonectidae*, order *Hemiptera*. [L. 109.]

CORIZIOLA (n. n. Korotzi¹² of a³). In the Levant, the *Con-*
corizolus scammonea of Linnæus. [B. 12] a. 24.]

KORK, n. Κορκ, Gr., φελος, Lat., *suber* (1st def.), Fr., *liège* (1st def.), Ger., *Kork* (1st def.), It., *sughero* (1st def.), Sp., *corcho* (1st def.). 1. A variety of tissue found in the hypodermal zone of many trees, formed of several layers of more or less cuboidal hollow cells with liquefied walls, and destitute of intercellular spaces and of cell-contents other than air. The term *c.* is commonly applied to this tissue only when its cell-walls are thin, elastic, and compressible as in the inner bark of the *Quercus suber*, the latter and, according to some authorities, also the *Quercus coccifera*, furnishing the cork of commerce. 2. A stopper made from *c.* (1st def.). 3. See *Stem*, [B. 129, a, 21]. 4. The *Leucaena tinctoria*. [B. 129, 25, 121, 255, 256.] 5. **A**cid of a Ger., *Kohlensäure*. See **SUBERIC ACID**. 6. **C**-**bind**. The *Campylodiscus argenteus* and the *Polypodium*, [B. 275, a, 21]. 7. **C**-**bottle**. The *Catantopoda guyanae*. [B. 275, a, 24.] 8. **C**-**cambium**. The inner, active and growing layers of tissue of the superficial parts of plants, known as *c. meristem*, *c.*, and *phellogen*; also the outer layer of the dermis back to which the name *c.* is ordinarily applied. [B. 229, a, 24.] 9. **C**-**cambium**. *C*-**leaves**. The *Cataglyphis umbrinus*. [B. 275, a, 24.] 10. **C**-**periderm**. The continuous layers of *c.* considered collectively; of Mohl, tough in distinction from soft cork. [B. 229, a, 24.] 11. **C**-**powder**. See **STRAITS**. *C*-**tree**. The *Quercus suber*. [B. 88, 121, a, 21.] 12. **C**-**wood**. See the major list. 13. **E**ast **I**ndian *c*-**tree**. 1. The *Alstonia digitata*. 2. The *Bignonia suberosa* (*M. lindleyana herbacea*). [B. 275, a, 21.] 14. **I**ndian *c*-**tree**. See

East Indian c.-tree (2d def.).—**C.-oak.** See *QUERCUS suber.*—**Mountain c.** Elastic asbestos. See *ASBESTOS.*—**New Zealand c.-tree.** The *Entula arborescens.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Siberian c.-tree.** The *Phellodendron amurense.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CORKALET, n. Kòrk'a²¹ e^{2t}. In the Shetland Islands, the *Locustora tartarea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORKBOON (Flemish), n. The *Quercus suber*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORKIN, n. Ko²rk¹²n. The *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 505.]
CORK-WOOD, n. Ko²rk¹wu⁴d. 1. In the West Indies, the

Anona palustris, the *Ochroma lagopus*, and the flower stem of *Agave americana*. 2 In New South Wales, the *Dubautia myoporooides*. 3. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—Marsh c.-w. The *Anona palustris* [B, 275 (a, 24).]—West Indian c.-w. The *Ochroma lagopus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CORM, n. Ko'rm. Gr., κορμός. Lat., *cormus*. Fr., *corme* (2d def.). Ger., *Stiel* (2d def.). 1. Of Haeckel, a stock or colony. 2. A fleshy, underground, bulb-like stem. [B. 19, 57, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CORMAILLOT (Fr.), n. Kor-ma³-el-yo. The *Murex erinaceus*. [L. 49]

CORMAU (Fr.), n. Kor-mo. A kind of olive. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORMÉ (Fr.), n. Kor-ma. A beverage made in Bretagne from the fruit of *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

CORMELLE, CORMELE, n's Korm-aly', -e²l. The *La-
thyrus macrorrhizus*. [A. 505.]

CORMELLE (Fr.), n. Kor-me²l. The *Agaricus procerus* (the *Agaricus colubrinus*). [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CORMENS, n. A place in Illyria, where there is a spring containing calcium chloride, silica, and nitrogen. [A, 385.]

CORMES (Fr.), n. Korm. The fruit of *Sorbus domestica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORMIER (Fr.), n. Kor-me-a. 1. The *Sorbus domestica*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See **CORMUS**.

CORMODES (Lat.), **CORMOIDES** (Lat.), adj. Ko²rm-od'ez-(as), -o(o²)-id(ed)'ez(as). From κορμός (see CORMUS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cormoïde*. Ger., *wurzelstockähnlich*. Resembling a cormus. [L.]

CORMOGEN, n. Kórm'ó-je²n. A plant of the *Cormophyta*.
[a. 24.]

CORMOGENY, n. Κορμ-ογ'ε'ν-ιζ'. From κορμός, a trunk, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Ger., *Cormogenie*. The ontogeny of races or of social aggregates composed of persons (e.g., families and states). [L. 146.]

CORMOID, adj. Kòrm'oid. See CORMODES.

CORMOPHYLOGENY, n. Κορμόφυλον, a'j'e'2n i2. From κορμός, a stem, φύλον, a race, and γενῆαν, to produce. The phylogeny of groups or social unities composed of individuals, such as families, communities, and states. [a, 17.]

CORMOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Κορμόφυτα. From κορμός, a trunk, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *cormophytes*. Of Endlicher, the cormophytes, one of his two grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, embracing all plants having a stem (i. e., all phanerogams and acotyledons). The c. were subdivided into 3 groups, *Acrobrya*, *Amphibrya*, and *Acramphibrya*. By Sachs the c. are regarded as a subkingdom of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the series *Bryophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, and *Phanerogama*. [B. 77, 121 (a. 24).]

CORMOSUS Lat., adj. Ko²rm-os'u³su⁴s. Fr., *cormose*. Ger., *stieltragend*. Provided with a corm. B, 121, 123 (a, 24)

CORMOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Korm-o-(o²)-tri²d'i²(u⁶)-mu³s-(mu⁴s). From κορμός, a trunk, and τριδύμος, triple. Ger., *Rumpf-drilling*. A monster with three bodies. [A. 332]

CORMOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rm-ao²-zo²a³. From κορμός, a trunk, and ζῷον, an animal. A term suggested as preferable to *Corporozoa* (q. v.). [A, 316.]

CORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²rm'u³s/u⁴s). Gr., κορμός. Fr., cormier (3d def.). 1. See CORM. 2. Of Willdenow, an aerial stem. 3. A genus of plants generally referred to the genus *Pyrus*. The species bear fruit called corms. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORN, n. Ko'rn. Lat., *frumentum* (1st def.). Fr., *blé, céréales* (1st def.). Ger., *Getreide* (1st def.). Korn (1st def.). It., *grano* (1st def.), *cereali* (pl. — 1st def.). Sp., *grano* (1st def.). 1. A general term for the cereal or grain-producing grasses, particularly in the United States; maize. [Fr., *maïs*. [B. 19, 12 (a, 24).] 2. See CLAYS. 3. In composition (as in *c-illy*, *c-mint*, etc.), used adjectively to indicate that a plant grows in fields. — **Amel c.** The *Triticum amygdalo-bastardum*. [B. 19, 12 (a, 24).] — **Black c.** The black wheat. The genus *Melanopyrum*. [L. 73.] — **Broom-c.** The *Sorghum dov.* [B. 19, 12 (a, 24).] — **Chinese c.** The *Setharia italica*. [B. 19, 25 (a, 24).] — **C-flag, C-flower.** See the major list. — **C-salad.** See the major list. — **C-silk.** The long, silky stigmata of maize (*Zea mays*); official in the Fr. Cod., B. 5 (a, 24). — **C-smut.** The *Ustilago maidis*; official in the U. S. Ph. as *ustilago*. [B. 5 (a, 24).] — **Devil's c.** The *Setharia holostea*. [A., 505.] — **Gero c.** The *Penicillaria spicata*. [B. 25 (a, 24).] — **Goose-c.** 1. The *Juncus squarrosus*. 2. The *Bromus mollis*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] — **Guinea c.** The *Sorghum vulgare*; in the West Indies, several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*. [B. 19, 12 (a, 24).] — **Indian c.** See MAIZE and *Zea mays*. — **Kaffir c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] — **Marsh-c.** The *Potentilla anserina*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Oil of c.** See MAIZE oil. — **Pharaoh's c.** The *Triticum compactum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **St. Peter's c.** The *Triticum monacorum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Squirrel-c.** The *Dicentra canadensis*. [B. 34 (a, 24).]

CORNA, n. The fruit of *Cornus mascula*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]

CORNACCIA (It.), n. Korn-a-chia. The *Falcaria vulgaris* (Centaurium rubrum). [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Korn-a-see. *Ko-rn-a-see* (Fr.). *cornaceae*. An order of polypetalous, calyciflorous dicotyledons of Lindley's umbellal alliance, allied to the *Umbellales*, comprising *Alnus*, *Malva*, *Crataegus*, *Cornus*, *Malus*, *Amelanchier*, *Geoselinia*, *Kaliphora*, *Kyssa*, and *Forficula*; according to Baillet, it comprises *Cornus*, *Cornus*, *Kaliphora*, *Helianthus*, *Amelanchier*, *Forficula*, and *Geoselinia*. [B. 12, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNACEOUS, adj. Korn-a-shus. Lat., *cornaceus*. Fr., *cornace*. Like, or relating to, the genus *Cornus*. [a, 24].

CORNACCHINE, adj. Korn-a-chine. Lat., *cornacchius*. Fr., *c.* Invented by Marco Cornacchino, an Italian physician (see *Pulvis cornacchinus*).

CORNAGE (Fr.), n. Korn-a-zh. Noisy, wheezy breathing in horses. [A, 301].

CORNAL, adj. Korn-a-l. Lat., *cornalis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Cornus*. [a, 24]. **C. alliance**, Lat., *unus cornalis*. See *CORNALES*.

CORNALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Korn-a-l-eez. Of Lindley, an alliance comprising the *Hamamelidaceae*, *Cornaceae*, and *Lauraceae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNALIAN BODIES, n. pl. Korn-a-l-i-eez. See *CORPUSCLES of Cornalia*.

CORNALINE (Fr.), n. Korn-a-l-en. See *CORNELIAN*.

CORNAPUZ (Sp.), n. Korn-a-pu-th. The *Legnistrum vulgare*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNAID (Fr.), adj. Korn-a-ïr. 1. See *CORNEUR*. 2. As a n., the genus *Martynia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNE (Fr.), n. Korn. See *HORN* and *CORNU*. **C. artificielle**. See *Master à la gutta serena*. **C. d'abondance**. 1. The *Mercurius copiosus*. 2. Of Pautet, an agaric. 3. The *Commocarpus coriacea*, var. *commocarpoides*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. d'Ammon**. See *HYPOCAEMIS major*. **C. de Belier**. The *Alca quiboscensis*. [L, 67.] **C. de bouc**. See *CORNU boric*. **C. de cerf**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *CORNU CERVI*. 2. A popular name for the *Plantago cornopis*, the *Cornopis vulgaris*, the *Commocarpus coriacea*, and the genera *Sesbanium*, *Sesban*, *Hypocistis*, *Hypocistis*, and *Spharum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. de cerf calcinée**. See *CORNU CERVI ustum*. **C. de cerf d'eau**. The *Senebiera coronopus* and the *Commocarpus depressus*. [B. 121, 123 (a, 24).] **C. de cerf préparée par le feu**. See *CORNU CERVI ustum*. **C. de cerf rapée**. See *CORNU CERVI ustum*. **C. de chamois**. See *CORNU CERVI*. **C. d'élan**. See *CORNU alers*. **C. de la peau**. See *CORNU cutaneum*. **Cs de l'hyoïde**. See *great CORNUA of the hyoid bone*. **Cs de narval**. Conical teeth in the upper jaw of a cetacean. [L, 106.] **C. de rhinocéros**. See *CORNU rhinocerotis*. **C. frontale**. Syn.: *cavité ancyroïde*. The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 36.] **C. grise antérieure**. See *Anterior gray CORNU*. **Cs mineures de l'hyoïde**. See *LESSER CORNUA of the hyoid bone*. **C. occipitale**. The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 64.] **C. tergale**. The posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 18.] **C. ventrale**. The anterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 18.] **Cortex c.** Of Goebel, the bark of a bush growing in the provinces of Para, Bahia, Porto Seguro, etc., very similar to *china alba*; used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Esprit de c. de cerf**. See *Spiritus CORNI CERVI*. **Esprit de c. de cerf purifié**. See *Spiritus CORNI CERVI depuratus*. **Esprit de c. de cerf succiné**. See *Liquor AMMONII succinici*. **Gelée de c. de cerf** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gelatina de cornu cervi*. Hartshorn jelly; made by washing 250 grammes of grated hartshorn with tepid water, boiling it down to 1,000 grammes with 2,000 grammes of distilled water, straining with expression, adding 125 grammes of white sugar and the juice of 1 lemon, clarifying with the white of an egg beaten up with a little water, and concentrating until the liquor has acquired a consistence such as to enable it to gelatinize when cold; then adding the rind of a lemon and passing through a sieve. It should be kept in a cool place. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Liquor de c. de cerf**. See *Spiritus CORNI CERVI* and *Liquor AMMONII aceticus*. **Liquor de c. de cerf succiné blanche**. See *Liquor CORNI CERVI succinatus albus*. **Sel de c. de cerf**. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrocatum*. **Sel de c. de cerf purifié**. See *Sol CORNI CERVI depuratum*.

CORNÉ (Fr.), adj. Korn-a. See *CORNEOUS*.

CORNEA (Lat.), n. f. Korn-e-a. Fr., *cornée* (1st def.). Ger., *Hornhaut* (1st def.). It., *c.* Sp., *cornea*. (F. of adj. *cornicus* [tunica understood]). 1. The anterior transparent segment of the outer coat of the eye, uniting with the sclera at the limbus, or sclero-corneal margin. It consists of five layers: a. The epithelial layer, consisting of three layers of cells, the anterior flattened, the middle toothed, and the posterior cylindrical. b. The anterior basal membrane, or Bowman's membrane, a homogeneous layer. c. The parenchyma, or substantia propria, with the lymphatic spaces and the corneal corpuscles. d. The posterior basal membrane, or membrane of Demoures or of Descemet. e. A single layer of endothelial cells, the endothelium of the anterior chamber. [F.] 2. Of the older authors, the sclera. [L. 31, 115.] 3. The tertia semicircularis. [L. 17; K.] 4. Of Stackhouse, the genus *Laurencia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 5. As a n. pl., an order of the *Polyzoa*. [L. 303.] **Conical c.** Fr., *cornea conique*, *keratocone*. Ger., *Keratoconus*. Syn.: *keratoconus*, *staphyloma pellucidum*. An abnormal curvature of the c., in which it becomes the segment of a sphere of smaller diameter. It is an atrophic disease of the middle layer, or parenchyma, of the c., by virtue of which the c. yields to the intra-ocular pressure and protrudes. There are usually no inflammatory symptoms and but little pain. There is failure of vision with asthenopic symptoms. [F.] **C. cacuminata**. Staphyloma of the cornea. [F.] **C. consumta**. Atrophy of the c. [F.] **C. globosa**. See *KERATO-*

GLOBUS, *HYDROPHTHALMOS*, and *BUPHTHALMOS*. **C. lucida**. See *C. 1st def.* **C. opaca**. See *SCLERA*. **C. pellucida**. See *C. 1st def.* **C. semicircularis**. See *TERTIA semicircularis*. **C. tabe-facta**. Atrophy of the c. [L.] **C. transparentis**. See *C. 1st def.* **Sugar-loaf c.** See *Conical c.*

CORNE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Korn-e-a. Fr., *cornea*. Ger., *Cornea*. The *Cornea*; of some authors is a section of the *Cornea*, comprising *Cornea*, etc. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CORNEAL, adj. Korn-e-a-l. Lat., *cornealis*. Fr., *corneal*. *cornea*. Ger., *du Hornhaut betrefend*. Pertaining to the cornea.

CORNEE (Fr.), n. Korn-a. See *CORNEA*.

CORNEEN (Fr.), adj. Korn-a-a-n. See *CORNEAL*.

CORNEES (Fr.), n. pl. Korn-a. See *CORNEE*.

CORNEILLA (Fr.), n. Korn-e-ya. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CORNEILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-y. The *Lysimachia vulgaris* (the *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNEIN (Ger.), n. Korn-a-en. Lat., *cornium*. See *CORIN* and *KERATIN*.

CORNEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Korn-e-i-tis. Gen., *corneitis*. Fr., *corneite*. See *KERATITIS*.

CORNEJO (Sp.), n. Korn-a-jo. The genus *Cornus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNEL, n. Korn-e-l. The genus *Cornus*. [a, 24]. **Alternate-leaved c.** The *Cornus alternifolia*. [a, 24]. **American red-rod c.** The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 24]. **Conserve of c. berries**. See *Conserva CORNORUM*. **C. tree**. The *Cornus mascula*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Dwarf c.** The *Cornus succisa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Large-flowered c.** The *Cornus florida*. [a, 24]. **Male c.** The *Cornus mas*. [a, 21]. **Panicle c.** The *Cornus paniculata*. [a, 24]. **Round-leaved c.** The *Cornus ciliolata*. [a, 24]. **White c.** The *Cornus paniculata*. [a, 24]. **Wild c.** The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] In America, the *Cornus florida*. [a, 24].

CORNELIAN, n. Korn-e-l-yan. See *CARNELIAN*.

CORNELIUSBAD (Ger.), n. Korn-al-i-ye-ba-d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

CORNELIUSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Korn-al-i-ye-kwe-l-le. One of the springs at Aachen.

CORNELLA-LA-RIVIÈRE (Fr.), n. Korn-al-ya-l-a-re-ve-r. See *CORNEILLE*.

CORNELUS (Lat.), n. m. Korn-el(al)-u-s(u)s. See *CARNELIAN*.

CORNEOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. m. Korn-e-o-ble-phar-on. From *cornea* (q. v.), and *blepharōn*, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelid to the cornea. [A, 326.]

CORNEO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Korn-e-o-kal-ka-re-ous. From *cornu*, horn, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *corneo-calcaire*. Containing horny and calcareous matter. [L, 121.]

CORNEOLE, n. Korn-e-o-le. See *CORNEULE*.

CORNEOLE (Fr.), n. Korn-a-o-l. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CORNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Korn-e-o-l(u)s. See *CARNELIAN*.

CORNEOUS, adj. Korn-e-ous. Lat., *corneus*. Fr., *corné*. Ger., *hornartig*, *hornern*. It., *corneo*. Sp., *corneo*. Having the aspect or consistence of horn. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNESTA (Lat.), n. f. Korn-e-sta. A retort. [Morley (A, 325).]

CORNET, n. Korn-e-t. In Fr., *korn-a*. Fr., *c.* 1. See *CONCHA*. 2. A bony lamina. 3. A trumpet-shaped organ in a plant. 4. The *Arum maculatum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.] **C. acoustique** (Fr.). A small silver or golden tube, with a funnel-like expansion, often found in use among those partially deaf. Useful only in cases of collapse of the meatus auditorius. [A, 301; F.] Cf. *ABRAHAM*. **C. blanc** (Fr.). The *Lactarius controversus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. de Bertin** (Fr.). See *C. sphenoidal*. **C. de Morgagni** (Fr.). See *Superior turbinated BONE*. **Cs des fosses nasales** (Fr.). The turbinated bones. [L, 88.] **C. inférieure** (Fr.). See *Inferior turbinated BONE*. **C. médical** (Fr.). See *STETHOSCOPE*. **C. moyen** (Fr.). See *Middle turbinated BONE*. **C. sphenoidal** (Fr.). See *Inferior turbinated BONE*. **C. sphenoidal** (Fr.). The anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone, at the entrance to the sphenoidal cells. [A, 301.] **C. supérieur** (Fr.). See *Superior turbinated BONE*.

CORNETO, n. In Colombia, the *Duckweed*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNETTE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-t. The *Aegleia vulgaris* and the *Melampyrum arvense*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNEULE, n. Korn-e-u-le. Dim. of *cornea*. One of the facets of the cornea of a compound eye of an insect. [L, 296.]

CORNEUR (Fr.), adj. Korn-u-r. Affected with *cornage*. [L, 41.]

CORN-FLAG, n. Korn-fla-g. The genus *Iris* and the *Gladiolus segetum*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] **African c.-f.** The *Antholyza* (*Gladiolus*) *athiopica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **European c.-f.** The *Gladiolus segetum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CORN-FLOWER, n. Korn-flu-s. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **Blue c.-f.** The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Golden c.-f.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Red c.-f.** The *Lychnis githago* and the *Papaver rhæas*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow c.-f.** See *Golden c.-f.*

CORNICABRA (Sp.), n. Korn-e-k-a-bra. The *Pistacia terebinthus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIC ACID, n. Ko²rn'izk. Fr., *acide cornique*. See CORNIN.

CORNICHE (Fr.), n. Kornesh. 1 The *Trapa natans*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2 Of Bouhonne, the edge of the fornx cerebri. [L. 3; K.]

CORNICHON (Fr.), n. Korneshon. The *Cucumis sativus*, especially when pickled in vinegar, the ordinary pickled cucumber. [A. 285; L. 8.] **C. de caprier**. The *Capparis aegyptiaca*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. de cerf**. See CORNICERVI. **C. vert**. The young preserved fruits of *Cucumis sativus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Eau de c's de cerf**. See *Aqua HYDUS CERF*.

CORNICULUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rn'izk' (cl'g'd) n's u's. From *cornus*, *q. v.*, and *culcus*, to inhabit. Fr., *corniculé*. Growing on a plant of the genus *Cornus*, *q. v.*, the *Sphæria cornicola*. [L. 41.]

CORNICULA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' u'l' a². Dim. of *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cornicule*. 1. Sing. an ancient name for a small tube of horn for making suction. [Sculletus (A. 325).] 2. Pl. see CORNICULEM.

CORNICULAR, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². Lat., *cornicularis*. Fr., *corniculair*. See ANOSOD.

CORNICULARIEÆ Nyll (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' u'l' a². Fr., *cornulariæ*. A tribe of the Phyllocladæ, comprising *Platysoia* and *Cornularia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNICULARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' u'l' a² n'a² r'iz. A family of discoid helens, comprising *Cornicularia*, *Rocella*, *Ramalina*, and *Physcia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNICULATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' u'l' a² n'a² t'e² a². Fr., *corniculées*. Ger., *Gehornfruchtige*, *Hornfruchtig*. 1. Of Ronchenbach, a group of polypetalous dicotyledons, comprising the *Cornulaceæ*, and in great part, the *Saxifragaceæ*. 2. Of Encheher, a class of the same grand division, comprising the *Cornulaceæ*, *Saxifragaceæ*, and *Ribesniacæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 30.]

CORNICULATE, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². Lat., *corniculatus*, *corniculatus*, *cornutus*. Fr., *corniculé*, *corniculé*. Ger., *hornfruchtig*, *gehornt*. It., *cornicolato*. Sp., *corniculado*. Having horns or processes resembling small horns; in botany, having horn-shaped organs, *q. v.*, petals. [A. 301; L.]

CORNICULIFEROUS, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' i² f'e² r'iz. Lat., *corniculiferus* (from *corniculum*, a little horn, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corniculifère*. Having horn-shaped processes (said of the throat of the corolla, as in the *Consolida tuberosa*). [B. 121 (a, 14).]

CORNICULO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' i² (u'l' i²) f'e² r'iz (u'l' i²) f'e² r'iz. Relating to or connected with the cornicula laryngis and the pharynx. [L. 31.]

CORNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' u'l' a² n'a² u'l' m' u'l' m' u'l' m'. Dim. of *cornu*, a horn. 1. A little horn or horn-shaped body. 2. A cupping instrument shaped like a horn. [E.] **Cornicula interna ossis hyoidei**. See *Cornicula* of the hyoid bone. **Cornicula laryngis**. The Santorinan cartilages; two small conical cartilages which articulate with the tops of the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; composed of yellow fibrocartilage. [C.] See cut under *hyoid* and *external*. **Cornicula of the hyoid bone**. The small cornua of the hyoid bone; the ceratohyals. [C.] **Cornicula santoriniana**. See *Cornicula laryngis*.

CORNIER (Fr.), n. Kornen. The *Cornus mas*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. à grandes fleurs**. See *Cornus florida*.

CORNIFIC, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². From *cornu*, a horn, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *cornifique*. Forming or producing horn or horns.

CORNIFICATION, n. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a² n'a² sh'u'n. Fr., *cornu*, a horn, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verhornung*. It., *cornificazione*. Sp., *cornificación*. Conversion into a horn-like substance; the process of becoming horny. [D. 3; L. 121.]

CORNIFIED, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². Converted into a horn-like substance. [L. 121.]

CORNIFLÆ (Fr.), n. Kornell. The genus *Ceratophyllum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIFORM, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a² r'm. From *cornu*, a horn, and *forma*, form. Lat., *corniformis*. Fr., *corniforme*. Ger., *hornformig*. It., Sp., *corniforme*. Horn-shaped.

CORNIGEROUS, adj. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a² n'a² g'iz. Gr., *κερατοφόρος*. Lat., *corniger*, *cornigerus*. From *cornu*, a horn, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cornigère*. Ger., *gehornt*. It., *cornigero*. Sp., *cornigero*. Horn-bearing; said of plants having horn-shaped appendages. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIINE (Fr.), n. Kornien. See CORNIN.

CORNILLE (Fr.), **CORNILLET** (Fr.), n's. Korn el'y', el'y². 1. In Champagne, the *Cornuaria cynus*. 2. The cornel tree. [B. 121 (a, 24).] L. 41.

CORNILLET (Fr.), n. Korn el'ya. The *Cornubus helens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNILION (Fr.), n. Korn el'yon. See HORN CORES.

CORNIN, n. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². Fr., *cornin*, *cornine*. Ger., *Cornin*. It., *cornina*. Sp., *cornina*. Cornus acid; a bitter principle obtained from the bark of *Cornus florida*, occurring in silky needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, little soluble in ether, and colored dark by alkalies. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNINE, n. Kornien. An alkaline bitter principle found by Carpenter in *Cornus florida*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 158 (a, 21).]

CORNIOLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a² n'a². Fr., *corniole*. 1. Of Gray the genus *Callitula*. 2. Of Adanson, the *Cruciatula*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Radix corniole**. Ger., *Nardostachys*. The root of a Syrian species of *Aspidodactylus*; sometimes used as a substitute for saffron. [Vogel, A. 319.]

CORNIOLE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-ol. The *Trapa natans*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIOLO (It.), **CORNIOLO** (It.), n's. Korn-e-ol'eo, -olo. The *Cornus mas* of Linnaeus. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIOT (Fr.), n. Korn-e-o. In Champagne, the *Cornus sanguinea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIPLUME, n. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a² m'. From *cornu*, a horn, and *pluma*, a plume. In ornithology, a tuft of feathers on the head, erected like a horn. [L. 343.]

CORNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². Gen., *cornicis*. Gr., *κορυνη*. 1. The carrion-crow, the dung of which was formerly used medicinally. [L. 94.] 2. An old term for a sharp, prominent, beak-like bony process. [Galen, Hippocrates (A. 325).] 3. The fornix cerebri. [A. 301.]

CORNOUILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-u-ely'. The fruit of *Cornus mas*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORNOUILLER (Fr.), n. Korn-u-elya. The genus *Cornus*, especially *Cornus mas*. [B. 119, 173 (a, 24); L. 105.] **C. à feuilles arrondies**. The *Cornus crenata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. à grandes fleurs**. The *Cornus florida*. [L. 87.] **C. mâle**. The *Cornus mas*. [L. 87.] **C. sauvage**. The *Cornus mas*. [a, 22.] **C. soyeux**. The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 21.] **Decoction de c. à grandes fleurs**. See *Decoction corni floride*. **Huile de c.** An oil obtained from the pulp of the berries of *Cornus sanguinea*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Conserve de c.** See *Conserva consortium*.

CORNOVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². An undetermined tropical tree. The bark (Lat., *cortex cornovæ*; Ger., *C'rinde*) is used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B. 180 (a, 24); L. 30 (a, 21).]

CORN-SALAD, n. Ko²rn'sal' a² d. The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Italian c.-s.** The *Valerianella eriocarpa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Keel'd c.-s.** The *Valerianella carinata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Narrow-fruited c.-s.** The *Valerianella dentata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sharp-fruited c.-s.** The *Valerianella auriculata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

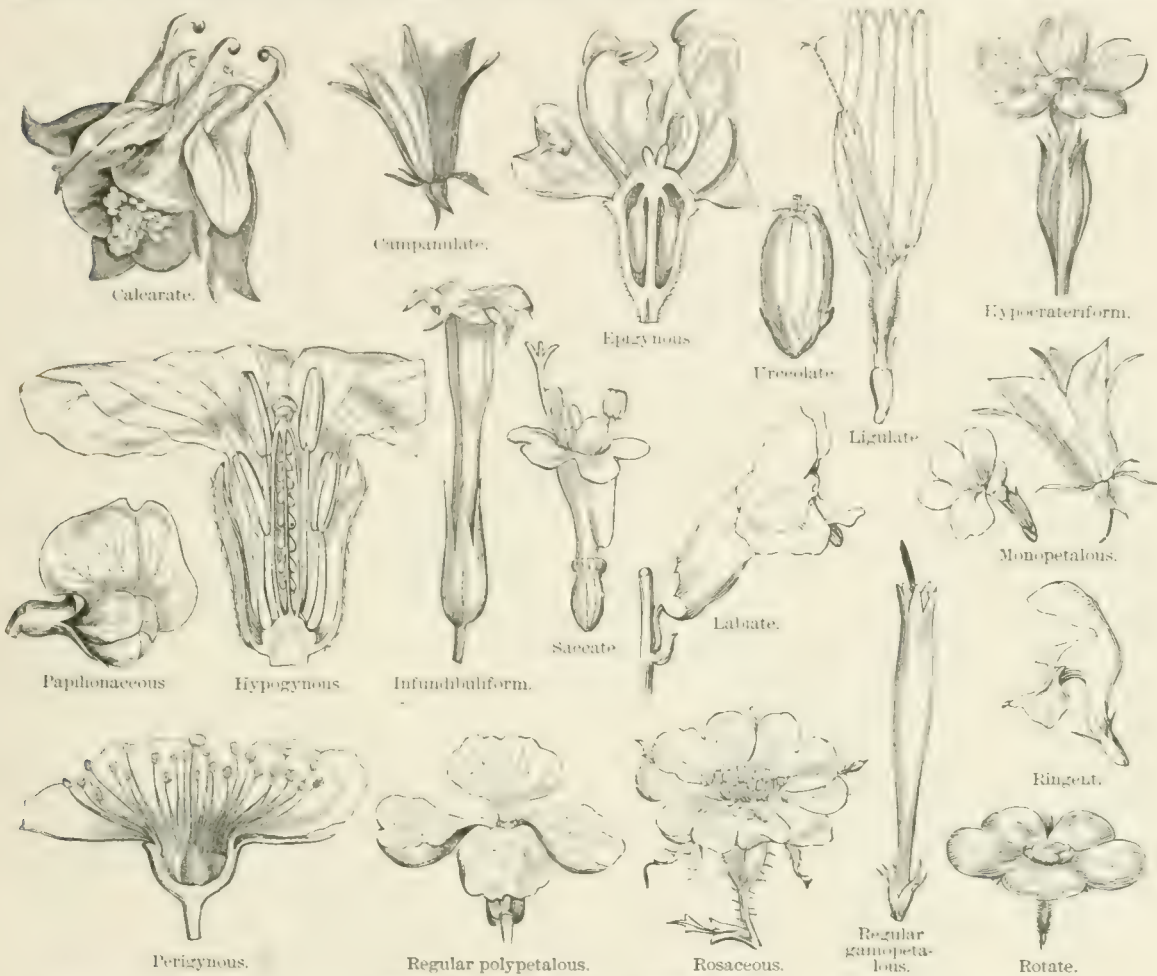
CORNTREON, n. The *Cornus mas*. [B. 88.]

CORNU (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn'izk' u'l' a². Indeel in the sing.; nom. and acc. pl. *cornua*; gen. pl. *cornuum*; dat. and abl. pl. *cornibus*. Gr., *κέρας*. Fr., *corne*. Ger., *Horn*. It., *cornio*. Sp., *cuerno*. 1. A horn. 2. A horn-shaped process or appendage; of the Arabian physicians, the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. 3. A horn-shaped extension of a cavity (e. g., those of the lateral ventricle of the brain and those of the cavity of the uterus). 4. The genus *Glaucium*. 5. The *Plantago cornopus*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 343, 349.] **Aleis c.** See *C. albis*. **Anterior gray c.** Fr., *corne (grise) antérieure*. The anterior projection of the mass of gray matter seen on each half of the spinal cord upon transverse section. This projection, found throughout the whole extent of the cord, forms a continuous structure, called the anterior gray column. As seen in section the anterior c. is larger than the posterior c., and is largest of all in the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord. It is composed of a spongy formation or fine felt network of nerve-fibrillæ, with some cementing neuroglia, and receives many fibres from the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. [Gowers (a. 18).] **Cervic c.** See *C. cervic*. **C. acetabuli anterior** (sen *anterior*). The anterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum. [L. 332.] **C. acetabuli majus**. See *C. acetabuli posterior*. **C. acetabuli minus**. See *C. acetabuli anterior*. **C. acetabuli posterior**. The posterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum. [L. 341.] **C. acusticum**. See CORNET. **C. alcis**. Fr., *corne d'alce*. 1. See *Alcis c.* 2. An ancient name for the *Acerastium alcecorne*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. ammonis**. Fr., *corne d'ammon*. Ger., *Ammonshorn*. See *Hippocampus major*. **C. anterior cerebri** (sen *ventriculi lateralis*). The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.] **C. arietis**. See *Hippocampus major*. **C. breve cartilaginis thyroideæ**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*. **C. cartilaginis thyroideæ brevis**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*. **C. cartilaginis thyroideæ inferius**. See *Inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage*. **C. cartilaginis thyroideæ superius**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*. **C. cerebri inferius** (sen *lateralis*). The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.] **C. cervi**. See the major list. **C. corvinum**. The *Plantago cornopus*. [a, 24.] **C. clavatum** [Willdenow]. The erect apex of the c. of the staminal column in the *Asclepiadaceæ*. [B.] **Cornua eocegenæ**. The cornua of the eocegenæ. [L.] **C. combustum**. See *Cornu clavatum*. **C. cutaneum**. Fr., *corne de la peau*, *production corneæ*. Ger., *Hauthorn*, *Hornwuchs*. It., *cornea cutanea*. A cutaneous horn, horny excrescence, horny tumor; a morbid corneous excrescence of the epidermis resembling a horn. [G.] **C. lachrymalis**. **C. descendens**. The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.] **C. elaphi**. See *Cornu cervi*. **C. glandule thyroideæ medium**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland. [L.] **C. humanum**. See *C. cutaneum*. **Cornua inferiora glandule thymi**. The lower pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland. [L. 332.] **C. inferius cartilaginis thyroideæ**. See *Inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage*. **C. inferius cerebri**. See *C. cerebri inferius*. [K.] **C. inferius fasciæ latæ** (sen *processus fasciiformis*). The lower curved margin of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata. [L. 332.] **C. inferius ventriculi lateralis**. See *C. inferius cerebri*. **C. internum ventriculi lateralis**. The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [a, 18.] **C. laterale**. That part of the lateral ventricle of the brain which extends forward and downward into the mesillary portion of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [a, 18.] **Cornua lateralia ossis hyoidei**. The greater cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.] **Cornua lateralia thyroideæ**. The lateral lobes of the thyroid body. [L. 31, 332.] **Cornua limæ**. See *Cornu clavatum*. **C. longum** (sen *majus cartilaginis thyroideæ*). The superior c. of the thyroid cartilage. **Cornua maxilla inferioris**. The ramus of the inferior maxilla.

[illegible]

polle. Syn. *mask-like c.* A labiate c. in which the lower lip is pressed back against the upper one so as to give the appearance of a mask. [B. 19, 7, a. 24.] **Polypetalous c.** Fr. *corolla poly-petala*. Ger., *vielblättrige Korolle*. Syn. *strobiliform c.*, *che-*

onds and expanded at the corolla. [B. 77, 121, 123, a. 24.] **Wheel-shaped c.** See *Robert c.* **Zgomorphous c.** A c. which can be divided into two symmetrical halves by one vertical plane and no more. [B. 215.]



VARIOUS FORMS OF COROLLA. AFTER YOUNG.

theropetalous c., *apopetalous c.*, *choripetalous c.* 1. As commonly used, see *Choripetalous c.* 2. More properly, a c. composed of a considerable but unspecified number of petals. [Gray (B. 75).] **Regular c.** Lat., *c. regularis*. Fr., *corolle régulière*. Ger., *regelmässige Korolle*. A c. in which the petals are equal in size, position, and development. [B. 77, 121, 123, a. 24.] **Regular gamopetalous c.** Fr., *corolle monopetale régulière*. A c. that is both regular and gamopetalous. [a. 24.] **Regular polypetalous c.** A c. that is both regular and polypetalous. [a. 24.] **Reversed c.** Lat., *c. resupinata*. Fr., *corolle renversée*. A labiate c. in which the upper lip seems to take the place of the lower one. [B. 1, a. 24.] **Ringlet c.** Lat., *C. ringlet*. Fr., *corolle en anneau*. Ger., *ringförmige Korolle*. A labiate c. in which the upper lip is much arched and the lips are separated by a wide opening. [B. 77, 121, 123, a. 24.] **Rosaceous c.** Fr., *corolle rosacée*. Ger., *rosenförmige Korolle*. A c. in which there are five spreading petals with short claws, and arranged as in the single rose and *Potentilla*. [B. 77, 121, 123, a. 24.] **Rotate c.** Lat., *c. rotata*. Fr., *corolle rotacée* (ou *en roue*). Ger., *radialförmige Korolle*. Syn. *wheel-shaped c.* A c. in which the tube is very short and the limb flat and spreading. [B. 77, a. 24.] **Saccate c.** Lat., *c. saccata*. Fr., *corolle gibbeuse*. Ger., *sackförmige Korolle*. A c. that is gibbous or sack-like at the base. [B. 77, a. 24.] **Salver-shaped c.** See *Hypocrater form c.* **Spurred c.** See *Calcarate c.* **Superior c.** Fr., *corolle supérieure*. See *Epizyous c.* **Sympetalous c.** See *Choripetalous c.* **Strap-shaped c.** Ger., *bandförmige Korolle*. See *Ligulate c.* **Tubular c.** Lat., *c. tubulata*. Fr., *corolle tubul.* Ger., *röhrenförmige Korolle*. A c. in which the free limb is short and not at all spreading, retaining a cylindrical shape to its mouth. [B. 1 (a. 24).] **Tubular ureolate c.** Fr., *corolle tubuleuse urcéolée*. A c. in which the claws are united into an urn-shaped tube. [B. 77 (a. 24).] **Unipetalous c.** Fr., *corolle unipétale*. Ger., *einblättrige Korolle*. See *Monopetalous c.* [a. 24. def.] **Ureolate c.** Lat., *c. urcéolata*. Fr., *c. urcéolée*. Ger., *krugige Korolle*. Syn.: *urn-shaped c.* A c. in which there is scarcely any limb, and the tube is narrow at both

COROLLACEOUS, adj. Ko²r-o²la-shu²s. Lat., *corollaceus*. Fr., *corollaire*. Ger., *blumenartig*. Having the appearance of a corolla. [B. 121 (a. 24).] Cf. PETALOID.

COROLLEFLORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-o²l-le²la²-e²-flor'e-a². From *corolla* and *flora* flower. Cf. G. Don, the *Corollifloræ*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COROLLAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ko²r-o²l-a²r. See COROLLARY and COROLLINE.

COROLLAR, adj. Ko²r-o²l-a²r. See COROLLINE.

COROLLARY, n. Ko²r-o²l-a²-ri². Lat., *corollarium*. Fr., *corollaire*. Ger., *Korollarium*. In botany, a tendril formed by a depending segment of the corolla. [A. 391.]

COROLLATE, adj. Ko²r-o²l-a²t. Lat., *corollatus*. Fr., *corolle, corollé*. Ger., *mit Korolle besetzt*. Furnished with a corolla. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COROLLE (Fr.), n. Kor-ol. See COROLLA.—**C. en entonnoir**. See *Funnel-shaped corolla*. **C. en gacule**. See *Kugelförmige Corolla*. **C. en masque**. See *Mask-like corolla*. **C. en roue**. See *Rotate corolla*. **C. éperonnée**. See *Calcarate corolla*. **C. gibbeuse**. See *Saccate corolla*.

COROLLET, n. Ko²r-o²l'e²t. See COROLLULA.

COROLLIC, adj. Ko²r-o²l-i²k. Fr., *corollique*. United with the corolla (said of stamens). [B. 1 (a. 24).]

COROLLIFEROUS, adj. Ko²r-o²l-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *corollifer* (from *corolla*, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corollifère*. Ger., *eine Blume tragend* oder *Korolle tragend*. Producing or bearing a corolla. [B. 215.]

COROLLIFLORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-o²l-i²-flor'e-a²(a²-e²). 1. Of De Candolle, one of the four subclasses into which he divides the angiosperms. They have a gamopetalous, hypogynous corolla and epipetalous stamens, and comprise the *Ericaceæ*, *Labiatæ*, etc. 2.

of Fries, the first series of *Dicotyledones*, comprising the classes *Sauriflora*, *Anacalyflora*, and *Fabiflora*. [B. 34, 150 a, 24.]

COROLLIFLORAL, **COROLLIFLOROUS**, adj's. Ko²r-on-a²l² f²lor-a²l, n's. Fr., *corolliflorus*. Having the petals united and springing from beneath the ovary. [De Candoille (A, 391).]

COROLLIFORM, adj. Ko²r-on-a²l² f²o²r-m. Lat., *corolliformis*. Fr., *corolliforme*. Ger., *blumenkronenformig*. Having the form or appearance of a corolla. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COROLLINE, adj. Ko²r-on-a²l² i²n. Lat., *corollinus*. Fr., *corollin*. Ger., *korollinartig*. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a corolla. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COROLLOIDETS (Lat., adj.) Ko²r-on-a²l² o²l²o²i²d²e²t²s. Fr., *corolloide*. See COROLLOID.

COROLLULA (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-a²l² u²l²a. Fr., *corollule*. Ger., *Blumenkronchen*. The corolla of a floret of a compound flower. [A, 322.]

COROMEGINE, n. Ko²r-on-a² m²e²g-i²n. Lat., *coromegina*, *coromegum* from *korō*, the pupil, and *megis*, larger. Ger., *Koromega*. Ruge's name for atropine, on account of its dilating the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMIOSIS (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-a² m²i²o²s-i²s. Gen., *coromiosus* (s). From *korō*, the pupil, and *meiosis*, diminution. Contraction of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMORPHOMA (Lat., n. n.) Ko²r-on-a² m²o²r²o²m²a. Gen., *coromorphomatosus* (s). From *korō*, the pupil, and *morphoma*, a form. Fr., *coromorphome*. Ger., *Koromorphom*. An artificial pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMORPHOSIS (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-a² m²o²r²o²f²o²s-i²s. Gen., *coromorphosissus* (s). From *korō*, the pupil, and *morphosis*, a forming. Fr., *coromorphose*. Ger., *Koromorphose*, *Kunstliche Pupillenbildung*. The operation of making an artificial pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMYDRIASIS (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-a² m²i²d²i²o²s-i²s. See MYDRIASIS.

COROMYDRIATIC, adj. Ko²r-on-a² m²i²d²i²o²s-i²s. See MYDRIATIC.

CORONA (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-a². Gr., *στέφανος*. Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Kranz*, *Krone*. A crown or any crown like structure, the uppermost part; in botany, a cup-like structure between the corolla and the stamens; in zoology, the region of the head having the vertex as the highest point, a process of the frontal bone supporting the antler in the deer, the down surrounding the beak in birds of prey, also the corneal margin of the sclerotic; of a tooth, its free portion; in obstetrics, the rim of the os uteri externum stretched around the child's head during parturition. [B. 19, 123 a, 24; L. 180, 221, 343, 349.] **C. ciliaris**. Ger., *Pollenkranz*, *Strahlenkranz*. The ciliary processes taken collectively. [L. 332.] **C. conjunctiva**. That portion of the conjunctiva that surrounds the cornea. [L. 349.] **C. cordis**. The auricular portion of the heart. [L. 31.] **C. de fraites** (Sp.). The *Globularia alpinum* of Linnaeus. [B. 88.] **C. dentis**. Fr., *couronne de la dent*. Ger., *Zahnkrone*. The crown of a tooth. [L. 115.] **C. de roy** (Sp.). The *Melilotus officinalis*. [A, 17.] **C. glandis**. Fr., *couronne du gland*. Ger., *Eichelkrone*. The rounded projecting border of the glans penis. [C.] **C. imperialis**. The *Fritillaria imperialis*. [B. 180, 250 a, 24.] **C. inferior**. The coronoid process of the ulna. [L. 349.] **Corona palpebrarum** from the Lat., *corona*, a circle or crown, and *palpebra*, the eyelid. See under TARSUS. **C. radians**, **C. radiata**. Fr., *couronne rayonnante*. Ger., *Strahlenkranz*, *Stabkranz*, *Stammstrahlung*. Syn.: *petaloide caudicea*. Burdach. 24 def. 1. See **C. ciliaris**. 2. Of Reil, the fibrous crown, radiating crown; the radiating fibres of the cerebral peduncle. [L. 15; K.] **C. real** (Sp.). The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B. 88.] **C. regalis**. The genus *Ficus*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **Corona regia**. The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B. 290.] **C. seminis**. The pappus of a seed. [L. 97.] **C. solis**. Fr., *couronne de soleil*. Ger., *Sonnenkranz*. The genus *Helianthus*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. solis frutescens**, etc. The *Boerhaavia arborescens*. [B. 215.] **C. solis parvo flore**, etc. The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B. 59.] **C. staminis**. A.C. made up of transformed stamens. [B. 19 a, 24.] **C. superior**. See OLECRANON. **C. terre**, **C. terrestris**. Fr., *couronne de terre*. The *Glechoma hederacea*. [B. 88, 180 a, 24.] **C. trepani**. Ger., *Fuppenkranz*. The crown the cutting portion of a trephine. [A, 322.] **Corone tubulorum** [J. Müller]. The crypts of Lieberkühn, which are arranged like a crown around the lymph follicles projecting into the intestine. [J; L. 13.] **C. ulne**. See OLECRANON. **Corone vaginales**. Ger., *Scheidenkranzen*. Flat, circular wads of cotton or other material for applying medicaments within the vagina. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] **C. veneris**, **C. veneris**. Fr., *couronne de Venus*, *chapelet*. Ger., *Venusblüthen*. The crown of Venus; a papule, pustule, or other syphilitic occurring upon the forehead in the form of a crown. [G.]

CORONAD (Barclay), adv. Ko²r-on-a²d. Toward the coronal aspect. [L. 141.]

CORONAL, adj. Ko²r-on-a²l. Lat., *coronalis*. Fr., c. Ger., *kronenartig*, *kranzförmlich*. Pertaining to or occupying the place of a crown, pertaining to the crown of the head. [C.]

CORONALE (Lat., n. n. of adj.) *coronalis* as understood. The frontal bone. Bartholin (A, 325).

CORONALES (Lat., n. f. pl.) Ko²r-on-a² l²e²z l²e²z. An order of the *Liliaceae*, comprising the *Bulbiflorae*, *Liriae*, *Leucoiaceae*, and *Fabiflorae*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONAMEN (Lat., n. n.) Ko²r-on-a² m²e²n. Gen., *coronamens*. See CORONA and CORONET.

CORONANS (Lat., adj.) Ko²r-on-a² n²s. See CORONATE.

CORONARIA (Lat., n. f. of adj.) *coronarius*. Ko²r-on-a² r²i²a². 1. A coronary artery or vein. 2. The genus *Eulanthus*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONARIE (Lat., n. f. pl.) Ko²r-on-a² r²i²a² e². Of Linnaeus, an order comprising originally the *Liliaceae*, to which he added subsequently the *Bromeliaceae*, *Amaryllidaceae*, *Melanthaceae*, etc. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONARIEE (Lat., n. f. pl.) Ko²r-on-a² r²i²a² e² e². Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones*, comprising the orders *Rosburghaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Phalacaceae*, *Phalidaceae*, *Nyctagaceae*, *Mayaceae*, *Commelinaceae*, and *Ripariaceae*. [B. 42 a, 24.]

CORONARITE (Fr.), n. Ko²r-on-a² r²i²t. Inflammation of the coronary arteries of the heart. [Hachard, Weber, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de therap." Feb. 16, 1888, p. 110.]

CORONARIUS (Lat., adj.) Ko²r-on-a² r²i²a² u²s. See CORONAL and CORONARY. As a n., a nerve ramifying in the shape of a crown.—**C. stomachicus**. Fr., *coronaire stomacique*. The ramification of the eighth pair of nerves near the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [L. 97.]

CORONARY, adj. Ko²r-on-a² r²i². Lat., *coronarius*, *coronalis*. Fr., *coronaire*. Ger., *kronenartig*, *kronenartig*. Crown shaped, relating to the coronet; crowning, pertaining to the arteries of the heart.

CORONATE (Lat., n. f. pl.) Ko²r-on-a² t²a² e². Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of amaryllidaceous plants of the tribe *Amaryllideae*, comprising *Cryptostephani*, *Narcissus*, and *Tapeinanthus*. [B. 42 a, 24.]

CORONATE, adj. Ko²r-on-a² t²a². Lat., *coronatus* (1st def.), *coronatus* (2d def.). Ger., *gekront*, *bekront* (1st def.), *kronend* (2d def.). 1. Furnished with a coronet or corona. 2. Situated at the top or apex crowning as a gland at the apex of the filament may crown a stamen. [B. 19 a, 24; L. 343.]

CORONATION, n. Ko²r-on-a² t²a² o²n. A corruption of *coronation*. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B. 255 a, 24.]

CORONATRICES (Lat., n. f. pl.) Ko²r-on-a² t²r²i²c²e²s. Of Linnaeus, an order in the *Methodus calycina*, comprising *Linnaea*, *Corymbium*, *Aristobolus*, etc. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONCION (Lat., n. n.) See IRIDONCTION.

CORONDE, n. In Ceylon, cinnamon. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONE (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-e. Gr., *κορώνη*. 1. See CORNIX. 2. The coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L. 332.]

CORONELLA [Laurenti] (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-e² l²a². Fr., *coronelle*, *couleuvre d'Europe*. Ger., *Glatter*. A genus of serpents of the *Coronellina*. [L. 345.] **C. austriaca** [Laurenti]. **C. laevis** [Lacépède]. A variety found in the warmer parts of Europe; formerly used in the treatment of epilepsy. [L. 34, 49, 121.]

CORONELLE (Fr.), n. Ko²r-on-e² l². The *Aquarius procerus*. [B. 121, 173 a, 24.]

CORONELLIDE (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-e² l² i²d²e. A group of the *Colubridae*. [L. 121.]

CORONET, n. Ko²r-on-e² t². From *corona*, a crown. Ger., *Krone des Hufes*. A small crown; in the solipeds, the portion of the hoof that adjoins the hairy skin; in botany, a corona. [L.]

CORONIFORM, adj. Ko²r-on-i² f²o²r-m. Lat., *coroniformis*. Fr., *coroniforme*. [L. 41.] Ger., *Kronenformig*. Having the form of a crown. [B. 123 a, 24.]

CORONILLA (Lat., n. f.) Ko²r-on-i² l²a². Fr., *coronille*. It. Sp., c. The crown-vetch, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Hedysarum*. [B. 42 a, 24.] **C. coronata** De Candoille. The least crown-vetch; a species used in Spain instead of the *Melilotus officinalis*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. emerus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *coronille emerus*, *scor butard*. Ger., *Skorpionsschnecke*, *Skorpionspeltchen*, *falsche Saure*. Scorpion-senna (so called because the pod somewhat resembles the scorpion's tail; a species grown in gardens in southern Europe. The leaves *folia rubra scopuolae* were formerly used as a purgative. [B. 19, 173, 180, 250, 255 a, 24.] **C. grandiflora** [Willdenow]. The *Agali grandiflora*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. legitima** [Gärtnert]. Fr., *coronille à gousses plates*, *for lupine*. A species the pods of which are purgative. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. minima** [Linnaeus]. See **C. coronata**. **C. picta** [Willdenow]. The *Sesbania picta*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. scorpioides** [Koeh]. Syn.: *Onithopus scorpioides* [Linnaeus]. An annual species found in southern France. The seeds contain a glucoside, *coronillin*, and are used in France to adulterate barley. The plant and its glucoside have recently been recommended as a diuretic and cardiac tonic. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir." June 7, 1889, p. 368; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Oct. 19, 1889, p. 134; B. 5, 250 a, 24.] **C. securidaca**. See **C. legitima**. **C. sesbania** [Willdenow]. The *Sesbania caryophylla*. [B. 173, 173 a, 24.] **C. varia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *coronille*, *bigarrée*, *fancille*, *petit de quille*. Ger., *bunte Felt-schen*, *Schorflose*. Sp., *astragalus*. Syn.: *Astragalus glaucus* [Gmelin]. The rosy-flowered crown-vetch. The juice is diuretic and in large doses poisonous. [B. 19, 173, 180, 255 a, 24.]

CORONILLA (Sp.), n. Ko²r-on-e² l²a². The genus **C.** and the *Centaurium cyaneum*. [L. 87.]

CORONILLE (Lat., n. f. pl.) Ko²r-on-i² l²e²z e². Of Adanson, a section of the *Leguminosae*, comprising *Aldina*, *Hedysarum*, *Gajetis*, *Hippocrepis*, *Coronilla*, *Onithopodium*, *Alopiis*, and *Scorpioides*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONILLE (Fr., n.) Ko²r-on-i² l²e². See CORONILLA (Lat.). **C. à gousses plates**. The *Coronilla legitima*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. bigarrée**. The *Coronilla varia*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. naïve**. The *Coronilla minima*. [B. 38.]

CORONILLE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kor-on-ill-le a. 24). Fr. *coronilles*. 1. Of Sprengel a subseries of Bentham and Hooker in the tribe of *Phyllanthaceae*, series of tribe *Heisteria*, comprising *C. acida*, *C. anthelmis*, *Hibiscus deltoideus*, *Scaevola*, and *H. p. corpus*. 2. Of De Caudolle, a subtribe of the *Leguminosae*. [B. 1, 42, 121 a, 24.]

CORONILLIN, n. Kor-on-ill-in. Fr., coronilline. Ger., C. A glucoside found in the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides* of v. "Semaine med." Apr. 24, 1889, p. 435 a, 18.]

CORONILLO (Sp., n. Kor-on-el-yo). In Venezuela, the *Bellu en Aublet*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORONO-BASILAR, a. f. Kor-on-o-ba-si-lar. Relating to the base and the crown of the head. [L. 111.]

CORONOID, a. f. Kor-on-oid. Gr., κορωνοειδής, κορωνοειδής. From κορωνη a crown, and εἶδος resemblance. Lat., coronoides, coronoides. Fr., coronoides, coronoides. Ger., kronenformig, kronenähnlich. It., Sp., coronoides. Crownlike, crown-shaped. [A. 322.]

CORONOIDITE (Fr.), n. Kor-on-oid-et. Osteitis of the coronoid process of the ulna. [Poncet, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1885, p. 810.]

CORONOPE (Fr., n. Kor-on-op). See CORONOPS. C. commun. The *Coronopus didymus*. [B. 173 a, 24.]

CORONOPODIUM (Lat., n. n. Kor-on-o-pod-i-um). From κορωνη a crown, and ποδιον a little foot. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B. 24.]

CORONOPS (Lat., n. m. Kor-on-o-pu-sus). Gen., coronopos. 1. Gr., κορωνοπος, from κορωνη the crown, and ποος, the foot. Fr., coronopie. 1. The *Plantago*. 2. Of Gartner, the genus *Sauvagea* of Poiteb. 3. The *Cochlearia*. [B. 121 a, 24.] C. depressus. The *Sauvagea* of De Caudolle. [B. 173 a, 24.] C. didyma. Smith. The *Sauvagea* of Linnaeus of Persoon. [B. 173 a, 24.] C. hortensis. See C. 1st and 3d def's. C. recta (see repens) Ruellii. C. silvestris, C. vulgaris. The *Sauvagea* of B. 200. Herba coronopi. The herb of *Plantago* c. [B. 180 a, 24.]

CORONULA (Lat., n. f. Kor-on-u-lu-a). Dim. of coronatus, a crown. Fr., coronule. Ger., Krönchen. 1. The coronet of a seed. 2. A small calyx-like body enclosing the nucule of *Chara*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COROPARELCYSIS (Lat., n. f. Kor-o-par-el-cy-sis). Gen., coroparelysis. From κορπε, a drawing aside. Fr., coroparelyse. Ger., Pupillenverziehung. Of K. Himly, the operation of displacing the pupil by drawing a portion of the iris out through an incision in the cornea and causing it to adhere. [F.]

COROPHTHISIS (Lat., n. f. Kor-o-phthi-sis). Gen., corophthiseos (ophthisis). From κορη, the pupil, and φθίσις. See PHTHISIS. Fr., corophthise. Ger., Schwinden der Pupille. A wasting disease of the eye characterized by diminution of the size of the pupil. [A. 322.]

COROS (Lat., n. m. Kor-o-s). Gr., κόρος. Satiety, also loathing of food due to satiety. [A. 322, 323, 387.]

COROSOL (Fr.), **COROSSOL** (Fr.), n. s. Kor-o-sol. The genus *Annona*, also the *Assouana triloba*. [B. 173, 121 a, 24.] C. des forêts. The *Annona siliacea*. [L. 11.] C. des marais. The fruit of *Annona pulsatilis*. [B. 121 a, 24.] C. du Pérou. The fruit of *Annona cherimola*. [L. 11.] C. écailléux. The *Annona squamosa*. [B. 11.] C. hérissé. The *Annona muricata*. [L. 41.] C. pinou. C. punctu. The *Annona punctata*. [B. 38.] C. réticulé. Syn., carde de bœuf. The fruit of *Annona reticulata*. [B. 121 a, 24.] C. sauvage. The *Annona reticulata*. [B. 173.] Grand c. The *Annona muricata*. [B. 121 a, 24.] Petit c. The *Annona reticulata*. [B. 173 a, 24.]

COROSSOLIER (Fr.), n. Kor-o-sol-e-a. See COROSSOL.

COROSYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(o)-syst(s)-st(s)-ol(o)-e(n). Gen., corosystoles. From κορη, the pupil, and συστολή, contraction. Fr., c. Ger., Verengerung der Pupille. Contraction of the pupil. [A. 322.]

COROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(o)-tom(o)-tom(o)-m(i)-a. From κορη, the pupil, and τέμνω, to cut. See IRIDOTOMY.

COROTOMODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(o)-tom(o)-dial(y)-sis. From κορη, the pupil, and διάλυσις, dissolution. See IRIDOTOMODIALYSIS.

COROUKAI, n. In Coromandel, the *Eleusine coracana*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CORUYÈRE (Fr., n. Kor-wa-yèr. The *Rhus coraria* and the *Coraria myrtifolia*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COROZO (Sp., Port., n. Kor-o-tho, zo). 1. The fruit of some species of *Albizia*. 2. In Brazil, the fruit of *Phytolapha maritima*. 3. In Venezuela, the *Elaphoglossum*. (Doroteo De Armas, "Ensayo med. de Caracas," Lyon med., Nov. 15, 1885, p. 151; B. 173 a, 24.) C. de vino. In Venezuela, the *Aceronia sclerocarpa*. [B. 19.]

CORPOO (Malay, n. The *Corvolvulus reptans*. [B. 88.]

CORPORA (Lat., n. pl. of corpus q. v.). Kor-por-a. 1.

CORPORALIS (Lat., a. f. Kor-por-a-lis). Having a large body. [L. 34.]

CORPORATION, n. Kor-por-a-shun. Lat., corporatio. Fr., c. See INCORPORATION.

CORPOREAL, a. f. Kor-por-e-al. Lat., corporeus. Pertaining to the body as distinguished from the mind, or to the body of a bone, an organ, etc., as distinguished from its other parts.

CORPORIFICATION, n. Kor-por-i-fi-ka-shun. From corpus, a body, and facere, to make. Of the 44 elements, the process of coagulating a liquid into a solid. [B. 8 a, 14.]

CORPOZO (Lat., n. n. pl. Kor-po-zo-a). From corpus, a body, and zo, animal. Fr., corporeux. Animals provided with nutritive organs and a nervous system essentially the same as those of man. [A. 322; L. 41, 189.]

CORPS (Fr., n. Kor). See BODY. C. adénoïde. See Adenoid body. C. adipeux. See Corpus adiposum. C. amygdalé. See Amygdaloid corpuscles. C. anguleux. Angular bodies found by R. Brown in the *Uolla*. They have been thought to be spores, but their nature is doubtful. [B. 121 a, 24.] C. bigémisés. See *Corpora quadragenaria*. C. blancs de Malpighi. See Spleen corpuscles. C. bordant. Longest. C. bordé ou frangé. See Corpus imbricatum. C. calleux. 1. See Corpus callosum. 2. The small, hard body found at the base of the umbilicus in leguminous plants. [B. 10 a, 24.] C. cannelé. See Corpus striatum. C. caverneux. See *Corpora cavernosa*. C. cellulaire. See CELL body. C. cendré. See TUBER cendré. C. clignotant. See MEMBRANA nictitans. C. conique. See EPOPHYSEON. C. conoïde. See CONARIUM. C. cribléux. See Corpus papillare. C. cristallin. See Crystalline LENS. C. ciliaire. See CLAVY body. C. de Bojanus. See ORGAN of Bojanus. C. de Highmore. See ALBUGINEA testis. C. de la matrice. See CORPUS uteri. C. de la voute. See Corpus fornicis. C. de l'encéphale. See Corpus meninges. C. de l'hippocampe. See Hippocampus major. C. de l'os hyoïde. 1. See Corpus ossis hyoïdæ. 2. The bony hyal bones in birds, saurians, and mammals. [Cuvier (L. 14.)] 3. The urohyal bone. [Agassiz (L. 271.)] C. de Malpighi. See RETE mucosum and Malpighian corpuscles. C. denté. C. dentelé. See Corpus dentatum. C. de Rosenmüller. See EPOPHYSEON. C. de Stilling. The nucleus olivaris superior. [a. 18.] C. de Wolff. See MESONEPHROS. C. d'Highmore. See ALBUGINEA testis. C. d'Oken. See MESONEPHROS. C. de l'olive cérébelleuse. See Corpus dentatum cerebelli. C. du cervelet antérieur. The anterior or inferior aspect of the cerebellum. [L. 35; K.] C. du cervelet latéral. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [L. 35; K.] C. du cervelet médian ou moyen. See Corpus dentatum cerebelli. C. étranger. See Foreign body. C. étranger organique des articulations. [Cruveilhier.] See Floating cartilage. C. festonné. See Corpus dentatum. C. fibreux. A fibrous tumor. C. fibreux enkysté. An encysted fibroma. See Embryoplastic organoma. C. fibreux-plastique. Connective tissue cells. [A. 385.] C. flagellé. Syn., hamato-cône de Laveran. A parasite found in great numbers in the blood, where its presence, according to Laveran, is characteristic of malarial poisoning; a spherical body with undulating flagella, with which it whips the red blood corpuscles aside. "Semaine med." Nov. 28, 1888, p. 451 a, 18.] C. flottant des articulations. See Floating cartilage. C. folliculaire vaginal. The vulvo-vaginal gland. [A. 385.] C. frangé. See Corpus imbricatum. C. fusiformes. See C. fibreux-plastique. C. géniculé externe. C. genouillé antérieur (ou externe). See External geniculate body. C. genouillé interne. See Internal geniculate body. C. glanduleux. 1. Of Buffon, a mature Graafian vesicle. [A. 18.] 2. A corpus luteum. 3. A Malpighian corpuscle. [L.] C. godronné. See PEs hippocampi. C. graisseux. See Corpus adiposum. C. granuleux. See *Corpora granulosa*. C. granuleux de Malpighi. See Malpighian corpuscles. C. hyaloïde. See Corpus vitreum. C. innommé. C. innommé de Giralde. See PARADIDYMIS. C. jaune. See Corpus luteum. C. ligneux. See Corpus lignum. C. mamillaires. See *Corpora albuginea*. C. mobile articulaire. See Floating cartilage. C. muqueux. See RETE mucosum. C. muriforme. See MORTU. C. myrtiformes. See CARUNCLE myrtiformis. C. needhamiens. The tubuli seminiferi in the embryo. [A. 4.] C. noirâtre. C. noir de Soemmering. See LOCUS niger. C. nucléolaire. See NUCLEOLUS. C. olivaire. See Olivary body. C. olivaire inférieur. See Inferior olivary body. C. olivaire supérieur. See Superior olivary body. C. optique. C. optostrié. See Corpus striatum. C. osseux enkysté. [Cruveilhier.] Ger., eingekapseltes Knochenkörper. An ivory exostosis of the frontal or orbital region. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A. 319).] C. pampiniforme. See MESONEPHROS. C. papillaire. See Corpus papillare. C. phacoïde. See Crystalline LENS. C. pinéal. See Pineal gland. C. pituitaire. See Hypophysis cerebri. C. palloïde. See LYRA. C. pyramidal postérieur. See Posterior pyramid. C. pyramidaux. See PYRAMID. C. pyramidaux antérieurs. See Anterior PYRAMID. C. restiforme. See Restiform body. C. réticulaire. See Corpus papillare. C. réticulé. 1. See Corpus papillare. 2. Of Velpeau, the watery or gelatinous material found between the chorion and the amnion; the liquor chorion of Blumenbach. [A. 41, 15.] C. rhomboïdal. See TRAPEZIUM. C. rhomboïdal des éminences olivaires. See Corpus dentatum. 3d def. C. rhomboïdal de Vieussens (ou du cervelet). The nucleus dentatus cerebelli. [a. 18.] C. rhomboïde. See TRAPEZIUM. C. riziformes. See *Corpora osculosa*. C. rouge. A highly vascularized gland-like body found, one or more, in the swimming bladder of certain fishes. [L. 158.] C. simple. An element. [B.] C. spongieux. See Corpus spongiosum. C. spongieux de la verge. See Corpus spongiosum urethrae. C. strié. See Corpus striatum. C. strié externe. See External NUCLEUS. C. strié intraventriculaire. See Extraventricular NUCLEUS. C. strié inférieur. Of Gratiolet, a small projection on the corpus striatum. It forms the inferior termination of the tænia semicircularis. C. strié interne (ou intraventriculaire). See Internal NUCLEUS. C. strié supérieur. See Candidate NUCLEUS. C. thyroïde. See Thyroid gland. C. trapézoïde. See TRAPEZIUM. C. vermiformes. Of Treviran, collections of vessels twisted, moniliform, or in a chaplet. [B. 121 a, 24.] C. vitré. See Corpus vitreum.

CORPSE, n. Körper. Lat. *cadaver* Fr. *corps, cadavre* Ger. *Leichnam* It. *cadavere, corpo morto* Sp. *cadáver, cuerpo muerto* The dead body of a human being. **C-plant**, The *Moss* *trapa nuda* L. 275 a, 21.

CORPULENCE, n. Körperfülle. Gr. *μαγνυός, ἐνσάρκεια* Lat. *corpulentia* Fr. *c.* Ger. *Plumpheit* Wdh. *Wohlbeleibtheit* *Corpulent* It. *corpulento* Sp. *corpulento* The state of the body in which the subcutaneous fat is excessive. **Anemic c.** *C. due to anemia*. 1, 20.

CORPULENCY, n. Körperfülle. 2. See **CORPULENCE**.

CORPULENT, adj. Körperfüll. Lat. *corpulentus, obesus, crassus* Fr. *c.* *porculétre* Ger. *fleischig* It. Sp. *corpulento* Affected with corpulence. 1, 20.

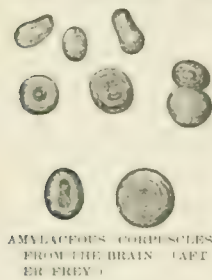
CORPUS (Lat.) n. Körper. Gr. *σῶμα* *σώμα* Fr. *corps* Ger. *Körper* It. *corpo* Sp. *cuerpo* See BODY. **C. adeniforme**, **C. adenodes**, **C. adenoides**, See **Adenoid body**. **C. adiposum**, Fr. *corps adipeux*, A mass of fat or of fat like material. 1. In certain larvae a mass on each side of the body which breaks up during metamorphosis setting free fat globules that assist in the formation of the tissues of the pupa and imago; in the larvae of certain *Diptera*, a fatty body from which ova are developed. 2. In many *Arthropoda*, a mass of cells, usually milk white, within the body cavity. 3. A mass of fat in the peritoneum surrounding the intestine in lizards. [L. 11, 196, 200, 231] **C. adventitium**, See **Paracorp body**. **C. albicans**, 1. The c. intum of the ovary after it has lost its yellow color and most of its vessels and is composed largely of connective tissue. Its general appearance is that of a white cicatrix. [J. 42; Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw. 1879, p. 175 (J.); Arch. f. mikr. Anat. 1881, p. 506 (J.)] 2. In the pl. *corpus albicans*, two small masses situated in front of the anterior perforated space, connected with the anterior pillars of the fornix and with each other. [L. 3; K.] **C. album subrotundum** Viessensii. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [L. 96, 159; K.] **C. alienum**, See **Paracorp body**. **C. amphigenium** Berzelius. **C. amphigenium** [Berzelius] See **AMPHIGEN** (2) def. **Corpora amylacea**, See **Amylaceous corpuscles**. **C. annulare**, See **Pons Varolii**. **Corpora Arantii**, The small fibro-cartilaginous thickenings at the middle of the free edges of the mitral and semilunar valves of the heart; named after Arantzi, an Italian anatomist. [L. 31, 142.] **Corpora bigemina**, See **Corpora quadrigemina**. **Corpora bigemina anteriora** (seu antica). The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [L. 27; K.] **Corpora bigemina posteriora** (seu postica). The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. 1, 27; K.] **C. callosum**, Fr. *corps calleux* Ger. *Balken* It. *corpo callosa* Sp. *cuerpo calloso* The great commissure of the brain; a mass of white substance which connects the cerebral hemispheres. It lies at the bottom of the longitudinal fissure, and has a length of about 4 inches. Its form is arched, the convexity of the curve being upward. Anteriorly it bends downward at the genu and backward to the base of the brain, and terminates in two diverging masses, peduncles, which run across the anterior perforated space to terminate near the Sylvian fissure. Posteriorly it ends in a rounded projection called the splenium. In structure it presents a fibrous character, its upper surface showing numerous transverse bundles of nerve-fibres. The lower surface is continuous posteriorly with the fornix, but it is separated from the latter anteriorly by the septum lucidum. It is essentially commissural in its office, its fibres entering all three of the principal cerebral lobes. [K.] **C. canaliculatum**, The fornix cerebri. [L. 3; K.] **C. candidans**, **C. candidum**, See **C. albicans** 21 def. **C. caudatum**, See **Stratum**. **Corpora cavernosa**, Fr. *corps caverneux* Ger. *Schwammkörper* See **Corpora cavernosa albuginea** and **Corpora cavernosa penis**. **Corpora cavernosa clitoridis**, Two cylindrical bodies of cavernous tissue which arise from the base of the ischium and os pubis, and unite by their inner surfaces to form the clitoris. [L. 31, 142.] **Corpora cavernosa penis**, Fr. *corps caverneux de la verge* Ger. *Rathenschwämme* per. Two cylindrical erectile bodies, placed side by side and closely blended in their anterior three quarters, constituting the greater portion of the penis. They are surmounted by the glans in front, and diverge behind to form the crura of the penis. [C.] **Corpora cavernosa urethrae** (seu vestibuli). See **Bulla vestibuli** *caput*.

C. cavernosum, Fr. *corps caverneux* Ger. *Schwammkörper*, *cavernöser Körper*. Any one of the corpora cavernosa, also any collection of cavernous tissue. [L.] **C. cavernosum canalis urogenitalis**, See **C. cavernosum urethrae**. **C. cavernosum glandis proprium** seu **superficiale** (C. Mayer). The anterior expansion of the c. spongiosum urethrae forming the glans penis. [L. 31, 142.] **C. cavernosum inferius** seu **urethrae**. In the male, the c. spongiosum of the urethra; in the female, one of the bulbous vestibuli vaginae. [L. 115.] **C. cavernosum vaginae**, The cavernous tissue found in the vagina, most distinct at the lower part. [L. 31, 142.] **Corpora chalcidionica**, See **PSAMMODIA**. **C. ciliare**, See **Ciliary body**. **C. ciliare cerebelli**, See **C. dentatum cerebelli**. **C. ciliare chorioidae**, That portion of the choroid anterior to the ora serrata. [L. 7, 175.] **C. ciliare hyaloideae**, Fr. *corps ciliaire de la membrane hyaloide*. That portion of the vitreous membrane between the ora serrata and the crystalline lens. [L. 7, 175.] **C. ciliare medullae oblongatae** (seu olivae). See **C. dentatum** 21 def. **C. ciliare retinae**, Fr. *corps ciliaire de la rétine*. That portion of the retina between the ora serrata and the iris. [L. 7, 175.] **C. cinereum**, Fr. *corps cinere* See **LAMINA cinerea**. **C. cinereum medullae oblongatae**, The nuclei of gray matter of the medulla oblongata, now known as the nucleus cuneatus and the nucleus cuneatus. 1, 187. **C. clavicular**, That portion of the clavicle between the parts bearing the surface for articulation with the sternum and clavicle. [L. 115, 175.] **C. clitoridis**, The body of the clitoris, formed by the union of its crura. [L. 31.] **C. colliculi striati**, Fr. *colle du corps strie* Ger. *Kopf oder Körper des Striatum* It. *Striatum* The anterior thickened extremity of the c. striatum, the caput corporis striati. 1, 187. **C. communis cerebri**, See **FORNIX cerebri**.

C. conicum Rosenmülleri, See **EPOPHORON**. **C. coniforme**, **C. conoides**, See **Paracorp**. **C. cordis**, The ventricular portion of the heart. [L. 31.] **C. corona radiata**, The middle portion or body of the corona radiata. [L. 17.] **C. corporis callosi**, Ger. *Balkenstamm, Balkenkörper*. Syn. *truncus* (seu *pars media*) *corporis callosi*. The body of the c. callosus as distinguished from its prolongations into the hemispheres. [L. 17; K. 1, 43.] **C. cribriformum**, See **RETE mucosum**. **C. crystallinum**, **C. crystalloides**, See **Crystalline LENS**. **C. dentatum**, 1. See **C. dentatum cerebelli**. 2. A dentate lamina of gray matter found in the olivary bodies. **C. dentatum cerebelli**, **C. denticulatum**, Fr. *corps denté* (ou *dentelé*) Ger. *Markkern*. A thin convoluted or indented lamina of gray matter situated in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, surrounded by a thin layer of gray substance. It is situated at the confluence of the third peduncle of the cerebellum at the level of the lateral angles of the fourth ventricle. The gray lamella forming the periphery of the nucleus is open at its inner, anterior, and inferior extremity, allowing voluminous fasciculi of nerve-fibres to pass from its interior to the pedunculus cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina. [Henle, Sappey (a. 18); 1, 23; K.] **C. dentatum olivae**, A gelatinous, transparent plate of gray matter, containing small round and angular cells, and transversely by nerve-fibres, found in the olivary body of the medulla oblongata. Upon transverse section it shows a nearly ovoid and irregularly dentated contour. [Henle (a. 18).] **C. discoides**, See **Crystalline LENS**. **C. epididymidis**, That portion of the epididymis between the tail and the head. [L. 115.] **C. epistrophe**, The body of the axis (28) def. 1, 332. **C. epitheliale**, In the *Cephalopoda*, the thickened anterior edge of the choroid coat of the eye, continuous with the lens. [L. 17.] **C. erectilia**, Erectile tissues, especially those of the penis. [L. 30.] **C. explemanti**, See **CRISTA**. **C. externum**, **C. extraneum**, See **FORNIX BODY**. **C. femoris**, Fr. *corps du fémur*. That portion of the femur extending between the neck and the tuberosities. [L. 175.] **Corpora fibrospungiosa penis**, The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.] **C. fibrosum**, Fr. *corps fibreux*. A fibrous tumor. **C. fimbriatum**, A long curvilinear triangle of white nervous substance found in the cornu descendens of the lateral ventricle. Its base, directed upward and inward, is continuous with the posterior pillar of the fornix; its summit, pointed downward and forward, terminates at the level of the uncus. Its posterior convex border is continuous with the white substance of the cornu ammonis; its inner concave border is in relation with the optic thalamus. [Sappey (a. 18).] **C. fimbriatum cornu Ammonis**, See **C. fimbriatum**. **C. fimbriatum olivae**, See **C. dentatum olivae**. **C. fimbriatum Sylvii**, See **C. fimbriatum**. **C. geniculatum cerebri**, See **C. geniculatum internum** and **C. geniculatum externum**. **C. fornix**, Fr. *corps de la voûte*. The body of the fornix cerebri as distinguished from the pillars. [K.] **C. geniculatum externum** (seu *inferius*), See **External geniculate body**. **C. geniculatum internum** (seu *laterale*, seu *mediale*, seu *superius*), See **Internal geniculate body**. **C. glandiforme**, See **PROSTATE**. **Corpora glandiformia durae matris**, See **Pachymen bodies**. **C. glandis clitoridis**, See **C. clitoridis**. **C. glandulare**, See **HYPOPHYSIS cerebri**. **Corpora glandulosa**, See **Seminal vesicles**. **C. glandulosum**, Of Vesalius, the prostate; of De Graaf, a c. luteum. [A. 3; L.] **C. glandulosum mulierum**, The elevation which marks the meatus urinarius in the female. [L. 31.] **C. globosum** [Ruych]. The pons Varolii. [L. 3; K.] **Corpora granulosa**, Fr. *corps granuleux*. Granular leucocytes. See **Colostrum corpuscles**. [A. 385.] **C. Highmori**, **C. highmorianum**, Fr. *corps d'Highmore* Ger. *Hodekern*. The incomplete vertical septum formed by a prolongation of the alluvine testis into the substance of the testicle, which gives off fibrous cords dividing the organ into lobules. [Quain (B.)]

C. hyalinum, **C. hyaloideum**, See **C. vitreum**. **C. incudis**, Fr. *corps de l'enclume*. The upper and larger portion of the incus, articulating with the malleus. [L. 7.] **C. innominatum** of Giraldès, **C. innominatum testis**, See **PARADIDYMIS**. **Corpora labiosa**, The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney. [L. 9.] **Corpora lateralia penis**, The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.] **C. lentaculatum**, See **Lenticular vessels**. **C. ligneum**, Fr. *corps ligneux*. The woody solid structure of a plant. [B. 19, 31 (a. 24).] **C. luteum** [Malpighi]. Fr. *corps jaune, ovule* [Robin], *ovule*, *ovulation* [Rachorski] Ger. *gelber Körper*, It. *corpo giallo* (o *luteo*). Sp. *cuerpo amarillo*. Syn.: *c. glandulosum* [De Graaf]. The solid yellow body formed in the ovary during the retrograde metamorphosis, or histolysis, of a Graafian follicle after the extrusion of the ovum. It is composed of the somewhat wrinkled wall of the follicle and of the structures formed within the follicular cavity to take the place of the extruded ovum. These latter consist of a limited amount of blood derived from the capillaries broken at the rupture of the follicle, a fibrous stroma formed by proliferation of the cells of the membrana granulosa, and the surrounding ovarian stroma. It possesses an abundance of capillaries, and when first formed is considerably larger than the Graafian follicle, this enlargement being especially marked if pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum; it finally atrophies, however, and gives place to the ordinary ovarian stroma. The time required for the development and disappearance of a c. luteum is said to be about ten months when pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum, and in other cases about two months. [J. 14, 30, 32, 35, 42.] **C. luteum falsum**, **C. luteum of menstruation**, A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has not become fecundated. It shows retrogressive changes within a few days, shrinks, and at last disappears. [A. 5, 17.] **C. luteum of pregnancy**, A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has become fecundated. It undergoes a development that lasts during most of the period of gestation. [A. 5, 17.] **C. luteum spurium**, See **C. luteum of menstruation**. **C. luteum verum**, See **C. luteum of pregnancy**. **C. Luyssii**, See **Median center of Luyss**. **Corpora malpighiana**, See **Malpighian corpuscles**. **C. mamillare**, See **C. albi-**

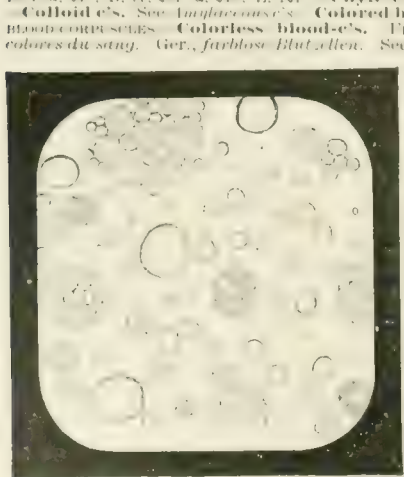
in the male reproductive cells, where it was discovered by V. St. George in 1897. Later researches have shown that it is derived from the nucleus by a kind of budding, and that in cell division it again fuses with the nucleus. "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1886, L. 2. An obsolete term for a nerve cell. [1.]—**Amniotic c's.** Small outgrowths, sessile or pedunculated, springing from the amnion investing the umbilical cord, somewhat smaller than mustard seeds, and of a yellowish brown or olive tint; observed in certain mammals. [A. 11.]—**Amylaccous c's.** **Amyloid c's.** Lat. *corp. amyloides*. Ger. *amylakörperchen*. Fr. *corpuscules amyloides*. Ger. *amylakörperchen*. Lat. *amylakörperchen*. Syn.: *amylakörperchen*. Syn.: *amylakörperchen*. 1. Small round or oval bodies, concentrically striated, found normally in the central nervous system and some other parts; so called by Virchow, who supposed them to be starch-like in character. In 1859 Schmidt and Bertholet showed them to be protein; their origin and function are unknown. [J. K.] 2. Similar bodies, reacting like starch with iodine, found especially in the nervous system, in chronic wasting diseases, but not as a product of karyocous degeneration. [K.]



AMYLACEOUS CORPUSCLES FROM THE BRAIN (AFTER FREY)

Antheridian c. Fr. *corpuscule des antheridies*. See **ANTHERIDIA**. **Arenal c's.** See **EXTENSION GLOBULE**. **Articular nerve c's.** Ger. *Gelenknervenkörperchen*. A modification of the tactile c's in the synovial articulations of the human fingers. They consist of rounded oval bodies, containing long and elliptical nuclei and a finely granulated matrix, into which from one to four double-contoured nerve-fibres enter, which divide dichotomously and are densely convoluted. [L. 333, 351.]—**Assimilation c's.** C's or cells which have the power of converting food into such a state that it is ready and proper for assimilation by the organism. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micro. Soc." 1888, p. 970. L.]—**Axile c.** **Axis c.** Ger. *Achsenkörperchen*. Of Kölliker, the central part or core of a tactile c. [J. 21.]—**Bizzozero's c.** Fr. *corpuscule de Bizzozero*. Ger. *Blutplättchen*. A variety of c. differing from the ordinary red and white c's, discovered by Bizzozero in the blood; regarded by Norris as identical with his c. (see **Transparent c's of Norris**), by others regarded as a variety of haematoblast. See **HEMATOBLAST**. **Black c.** Fr. *corpuscule noir*. See **OSTEOPLAST**. **Blood c's.** Lat. *corpusculum sanguineum*. Fr. *globule du sang*. Ger. *Blutkörperchen*. See the major list. **Bone c's.** Fr. *corpuscules osseux*. Ger. *Knochenkörperchen*. 1. The lacunae of bone with their prolongations, the canaliculi (used in this sense before the true protoplasmic bone-cells occupying the lacunae had been demonstrated). [J. 46, 128.] 2. See **BONE CELL** (1st def.) and **Canalicular cell** (2d def.).

Branched connective-tissue c's. See **Fixed connective-tissue c's**.—**Brilliant c's.** The spores of *Schizomyces*, on account of their refraction of light under the microscope. [A. 385.]—**Calcareous c's.** See **Calcification corpuscles** (2d def.). **Cartilage c's.** Fr. *corpuscules du cartilage*. Ger. *Knorpelkörperchen*. 1. See **CARTILAGE CELL**. 2. According to Lütke, masses of granular matter separating the nucleus of a cartilage-cell from the capsule; said to be most common in temporary cartilage. [J. 33.]—**Cement c's.** The bone-c's found in the cement of the teeth. [J. 26.]—**Cephalic c.** Fr. *corpuscule céphalique*. A c. formed near the nucleus of the spermatoblast, afterward developed into the head of the spermatozoon. [A. 385.]—**Chlorophyll c's.** Proteid c's impregnated superficially with chlorophyll, found in certain *Protozoa*; thought by Brandt to be parasitic *Algae*. ["Stzgsb. d. Gesellsch. Naturf.," etc., No. 9, 1881, a. 24; B. 7, 241 a. 24; L. 121.]—**Chyle c's.** See **Lymph c's**. **Colloid c's.** See **Amylaceous c's**. **Colored blood c's.** See **Red blood corpuscles**. **Colorless blood c's.** Fr. *corpuscules incolores du sang*. Ger. *farblose Blutellen*. See **WHITE BLOOD CORPUSCLES**. **Colostrum c's.** Fr. *corpuscules du colostrum*. Ger. *Kolostrumkörperchen*. 1. Bodies having amoeboid movements and containing fat globules, found in colostrum; thought to be white blood c's by some and epithelia from the mammary gland by others. Ramb. et. "Stzgsb. d. Naturf. Gesellsch. zu Leipzig," 1879, p. 30 (J. 35; L. 451). 2. **Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge.** A pus cell that is enlarged and loaded with fat molecules. They are most plentiful in tissues rich in fatty matter, like the brain and the spinal cord. [L. 35.]—**Concentric c.** of Hassall. A body, either simple or compound, set of an epithelial envelope and a central mass of one or more granular cells, having the appearance of concentric strata-



COLOSTRUM CORPUSCLES (AFTER PLEVER)

found in the medullary part of the thymus—most abundantly as it approaches complete development), varying in size from that of a red blood-c. to several times that size. It has been thought to be related to the amylaceous c's of the brain. [J. 26, 30, 35; L. 318, 350.]—**Connective-tissue c's.** Fr. *cellules connectives*. Ger. *Bindegewebkörperchen*. *Binde-substanz-elemente*. It., *cellule di tessuto connettivo*. Sp. *cellulas del tejido conectivo*. Syn.: *connective-tissue cells* or *elements*, or *plasmids*, *connective cells*. The protoplasmic bodies or cells found in the various kinds of connective tissue. There are many varieties of one fundamental form which are named from their situation, such as tendon c's or corneal

c's; or from their form, such as stellate or branched connective-tissue c's; or from their contents, such as pigmented connective-tissue c's or simply pigment cells; while one form is named, from its amoeboid movements, the wandering connective-tissue c., or simply the wandering cell. [J. 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 42; Waldeyer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." xl, p. 176 (J.).]—**Corneal c's.** Fr. *corpuscules de la corne*. Ger. *Hornhautkörperchen*. A variety of connective-tissue c's found in the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. They contain an oval nucleus, and are provided with numerous branching processes which anastomose freely with those of the c's of the same and adjacent planes. [L. 351.]—**C's of Cornalia.** Syn.: *Nossani bodies*. [Nägeli]. *Pachystrophium aratum* [Lacert]. *Microsporidium banyanensis* [Bulliard]. *Microsporus aratus*. Ovoid bodies found in the blood, tissues, eggs, etc., of the silk-worm; considered to be the cause of the disease termed *petasme*. They are regarded by some as being *Schizomyces* and by others as a species of ferment. [L. 131.]—**C's of Dancé.** See **Crotonium c's**. **C's of Eichhorst.** See **Eichhorst's c's**. **C's of Gluge.** See **Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge**. **C's of Grandry.** Krause. Fr. *corpuscules tactiles du bec du canard*. Ger. *Grandry'sche Körperchen*. *Zellen im Schnabel*. *Zuflingstastellen*. *Tastknötchen*. Syn.: *touch-c's* [Merkel], *tactile c's* [Merkel]. A form of nerve-ending found in the beak and tongue of duck-like birds, consisting of a nucleated sheath or capsule containing either a single large cell (the *tactile Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause) or a row of two or more cells (the *compound tactile Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause), the capsule being penetrated by a single medullated nerve-fibre, which loses its myelin and terminates either in the cells or in the intercellular substance. [Grandry, "Jour. de l'Anat." 1869, p. 393 (J.); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1881, p. 82 (J.); J. 30, 31, 32; "Rev. des sci. méd." July, 1886, p. 63 (L.); L. 332.]—**C's of Hassall.** See **Concentric c. of Hassall**. **C's of Herbst.** Nerve-endings described by Herbst ("Göttinger Nachrichten" 1848), which are similar to the Pacinian c's, but are smaller, with the layers much thinner and more closely packed. The axis-cylinder is bordered by a row of cells in the core of the c. [J. 31, 32.]—**C's of Keber.** See **Keber's c's**. **C's of Krause.** See **Pacinian c's**. **C's of Langerhans.** See **Cells of Langerhans**. **C's of Leydig.** Ger. *Leydig'sche Körperchen*. Small ellipsoidal terminal c's containing a fine, pale nerve-fibre and several cells placed vertically or transversely, the nuclei of which alone are visible. They are found in the skin of various Amphibia. [L. 332.]—**C's of Lottorier.** See **Lottorier's c's**. **C's of Malpighi.** See **Malpighian c's**. **C's of Meissner.** See **Tactile c's**. **C's of Norris.** See **Transparent c's of Norris**. **C's of Pacchioni.** See **Pachymammiformes**. **C's of Pacini.** See **Pacinian c's**. **C's of Purkinje.** See **Cells of Purkinje** and **Bone c's**. **C's of Reissner.** The epithelial cells covering the membrane of Reissner. a. 17.]—**C's of Toynece.** See **Corneal c's**. **C's of Vater.** See **Pacinian c's**. **C's of Virchow.** See **Corneal c's**. **C's of Wagner.** See **Tactile c's**. **C. of Weber.** See **Uterine muscularis**. **C. of Zimmermann.** See **Hematoblast**.—**Cortex c.** See **Cortical cell**.—**Cytoid c.** [Henle]. See **Leucocyte**.—**Davaine's c.** Ger. *Davaine'sche Körperchen*. A bacillus found in the Malpighian layer of the epidermis in cases of carbuncle. (W. Zuehlke, A. 319.)—**Directive c.** See **Extension globule**. **Eichhorst's c's.** Small spherical bodies (a variety of microcytes, 3 to 3.5 mm. in diameter, found in the blood of

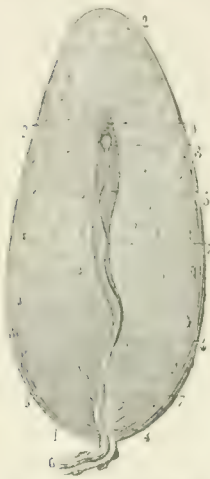


CONNECTIVE-TISSUE CORPUSCLES (AFTER FREY)

a, a pale contracted cell with a dark lump in the interior; b, ramified corpuscles; c, a similar corpuscle with vesicular nucleus; d and e, notonless, coarsely granular cells; f, fibrillae; g, bundles of connective-tissue; h, elastic fibrous net-work.

c's; or from their form, such as stellate or branched connective-tissue c's; or from their contents, such as pigmented connective-tissue c's or simply pigment cells; while one form is named, from its amoeboid movements, the wandering connective-tissue c., or simply the wandering cell. [J. 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 42; Waldeyer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." xl, p. 176 (J.).]—**Corneal c's.** Fr. *corpuscules de la corne*. Ger. *Hornhautkörperchen*. A variety of connective-tissue c's found in the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. They contain an oval nucleus, and are provided with numerous branching processes which anastomose freely with those of the c's of the same and adjacent planes. [L. 351.]—**C's of Cornalia.** Syn.: *Nossani bodies*. [Nägeli]. *Pachystrophium aratum* [Lacert]. *Microsporidium banyanensis* [Bulliard]. *Microsporus aratus*. Ovoid bodies found in the blood, tissues, eggs, etc., of the silk-worm; considered to be the cause of the disease termed *petasme*. They are regarded by some as being *Schizomyces* and by others as a species of ferment. [L. 131.]—**C's of Dancé.** See **Crotonium c's**. **C's of Eichhorst.** See **Eichhorst's c's**. **C's of Gluge.** See **Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge**. **C's of Grandry.** Krause. Fr. *corpuscules tactiles du bec du canard*. Ger. *Grandry'sche Körperchen*. *Zellen im Schnabel*. *Zuflingstastellen*. *Tastknötchen*. Syn.: *touch-c's* [Merkel], *tactile c's* [Merkel]. A form of nerve-ending found in the beak and tongue of duck-like birds, consisting of a nucleated sheath or capsule containing either a single large cell (the *tactile Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause) or a row of two or more cells (the *compound tactile Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause), the capsule being penetrated by a single medullated nerve-fibre, which loses its myelin and terminates either in the cells or in the intercellular substance. [Grandry, "Jour. de l'Anat." 1869, p. 393 (J.); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1881, p. 82 (J.); J. 30, 31, 32; "Rev. des sci. méd." July, 1886, p. 63 (L.); L. 332.]—**C's of Hassall.** See **Concentric c. of Hassall**. **C's of Herbst.** Nerve-endings described by Herbst ("Göttinger Nachrichten" 1848), which are similar to the Pacinian c's, but are smaller, with the layers much thinner and more closely packed. The axis-cylinder is bordered by a row of cells in the core of the c. [J. 31, 32.]—**C's of Keber.** See **Keber's c's**. **C's of Krause.** See **Pacinian c's**. **C's of Langerhans.** See **Cells of Langerhans**. **C's of Leydig.** Ger. *Leydig'sche Körperchen*. Small ellipsoidal terminal c's containing a fine, pale nerve-fibre and several cells placed vertically or transversely, the nuclei of which alone are visible. They are found in the skin of various Amphibia. [L. 332.]—**C's of Lottorier.** See **Lottorier's c's**. **C's of Malpighi.** See **Malpighian c's**. **C's of Meissner.** See **Tactile c's**. **C's of Norris.** See **Transparent c's of Norris**. **C's of Pacchioni.** See **Pachymammiformes**. **C's of Pacini.** See **Pacinian c's**. **C's of Purkinje.** See **Cells of Purkinje** and **Bone c's**. **C's of Reissner.** The epithelial cells covering the membrane of Reissner. a. 17.]—**C's of Toynece.** See **Corneal c's**. **C's of Vater.** See **Pacinian c's**. **C's of Virchow.** See **Corneal c's**. **C's of Wagner.** See **Tactile c's**. **C. of Weber.** See **Uterine muscularis**. **C. of Zimmermann.** See **Hematoblast**.—**Cortex c.** See **Cortical cell**.—**Cytoid c.** [Henle]. See **Leucocyte**.—**Davaine's c.** Ger. *Davaine'sche Körperchen*. A bacillus found in the Malpighian layer of the epidermis in cases of carbuncle. (W. Zuehlke, A. 319.)—**Directive c.** See **Extension globule**. **Eichhorst's c's.** Small spherical bodies (a variety of microcytes, 3 to 3.5 mm. in diameter, found in the blood of

Klein, the cell-like bodies or nuclei belonging to the inner surface of the neurilemma of primitive sheath in both medullated and non-medullated nerve fibres. In the non-medullated fibres they have no very definite arrangement, but in the medullated there is a single nerve fibre to each segment. *See* between every two nodes of Ranvier. According to Adamkiewicz, there are, in addition to the nuclei belonging to the neurilemma or peripheral medullated nerves, special 1. form c's imbedded in the myelin. They appear semilunar on transverse section and stain orange with safranin. They are about one fifth as numerous as the nuclei of the neurilemma. Hermann suggests that they are nuclei of the neurilemma with a remnant of a cell body. Adamkiewicz, Stęgalski, k. k. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Wien, 1886. J. 1. 2. **Neuroglia c's.** *See* Neuroglia cell. **Norris's c's.** *See* Translucent c's of Norris. **Nuclear c's.** Of Schwann, a nucleolus. J. 30. **Ossuous c's.** *See* Bone c's. **Pachionian c's.** *See* Pachionian bodies. **Pachinian c's.** Lat., *papilla nerva*. Fr., *corpuscules de Pacini*. Ger., *Pacini'sche oder Vater'sche, oder Vater-Pacini'sche Körperchen*. A form of nerve ending discovered by Vater (1741), first described by Pacini (1839), and named after him by Kölliker and Heide (1841). Each c. consists of a centrally situated blunt termination of a medullated nerve fibre surrounded by an oval mass consisting of several concentric layers with a central, nearly homogeneous core next to the nerve fibre. The concentric layers forming the principal mass of the c. are supposed to be derived from the perineurium of the nerve fibre and are surrounded by a layer of endothelial cells. The nerve fibre enters the c. at one pole, very soon loses its myelin, and then extends as a naked axis cylinder nearly to the opposite pole, where it enlarges into one or more club-shaped terminal masses. The c's are from 1 to 2 mm. or less in diameter, and have a wide distribution in the body of mammals, being especially abundant in the skin of the hands and feet of man and in the mesentery of the cat. J. 30. 31, 35, 42. **Palpation c's.** *See* Tactile c's. **Pavement c's.** *See* Endothelial cells. **Perivisceral c's.** Corpuscular bodies found in certain *Nematodea*, external to the alimentary canal; believed to be nutritive in function. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1874, p. 128 (L.).] **Plasma c's.** *See* Plasma cells (1st def.). **Plastic c's.** *See* Eruption c's. **Polar c's.** *See* Extrusion globule. **Protoplasmic c's.** Ger., *Protoplasma-körperchen*. *See* Cell and CYTODE. **Pus-c's.** Pyoid c's. *See* Pus-cell. **Raney's c's.** *See* SYNCHYTRUM micrococcum. **Ranified connective-tissue c's.** *See* Fixed connective-tissue c's. **Red blood-c's.** *See* Red blood corpuscles. **Salivary c's.** Fr., *globules de la salive*. Ger., *Speicheldrüsenkörperchen*. *See* Salivary globules. Bodies generally considered normal in saliva and presenting the appearance of white blood-c's. They show internal movements said by some to be Brownian and due to movements of the contained granules; by others, to be caused by contraction of the intracellular reticulum. They are also said to have amoeboid movement (Stricker, "Nature," 1881, p. 203 (L.); J. 26. **Saviani c's.** Capsules (thought to be terminal developments of the fifth nerve) containing a granular substance on which lies a nerve twig; found in the torpedo near the mouth and over the surface of the electric organ. [L. 11. **Sensual c's.** Ger., *Wollhaar-körperchen*. *See* END-REIL. **Small colored blood-c's.** *See* MEGALOCYTE. **Spleen-c's.** Spleenic c's. *See* Malpighian c's (3d def.). **Starch-c's.** *See* Amyliferous c's and Starch granules. **Tactile c's.** Lat., *corpuscula tactus*. Fr., *corpuscules du tact*. Ger., *tactilekörperchen, oder Vater-Pacini'sche Tastkörperchen*. It., *corpuscoli tattili*. Sp., *corpusculos del tacto*. J. 1. Of Wagner and Meissner, the bodies found by them in the nerve papillae of the skin. They are elongated ellipsoids, consisting of a nucleated envelope and a more or less distinct, transversely striated central part or core, containing one or more numerous cell-like bodies and one or more medullated nerve-fibres which commonly lose their myelin on entering the c., divide into several branches, and, after winding in a tortuous manner in and around the core, terminate in plexiform or globular enlargements. J. 30. 31. "Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1881, p. 98 (L.). 2. Of Grandry. *See* C's of Grandry. **Taste-c's.** *See* Taste buds. **Tendon-c's.** *See* Tendon cell. **Terminal c's.** Fr., *corpusculi terminali*. Ger., *Terminalkörperchen*. A general term used by Krause for all the forms of special bodies of c's in which ordinary sensory medullated nerves terminate. Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1881, p. 53 (L.). **Terminal genital c's.** *See* SEMINIFEROUS. **Thymus c's.** The lymphoid cells in the medulla of the adenoid tissue of the thymus. J. 30. **Touch c's.** *See* Tactile c's and C's of Grandry. **Toynbee's c's.** *See* Cilia. **Translucent c's of Norris.** 1. Hematoblasts. J. 2. Cilia. 3. Translucent bodies found in the blood, of the same size and shape as the red blood-c's, and occasionally of a reddish hue; generally regarded as red blood-c's that have lost their hæmoglobin. [L. 17.] **Trübsch's c's.** Spindle-shaped c's of connective tissue situated between the fibres of the two layers of the menbrana tympani. Their delicate processes anastomose with



A PACINIAN CORPUSCULE, FROM HUMAN, AFTER SAPEY.)

1. Body of the corpuscle; 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

each other, and are said to be connected with the epithelial cells of the lining membrane of the drum cavity. [F.]—**Tubercle c.** Fr., *corpuscule tuberculeux*. Of Lebert, a body from 6 to 12 mm. in diameter, composed of irregular, angular elements, which swell under the action of acetic acid, and show a few fatty granules in their interior, but no nuclei. [D. 24.]—**Typic c's.** The nucleated epithelial cells of the glands of Peyer which, in typhoid fever, have undergone degeneration, have assumed a polyhedral shape with rounded angles, and have become finely granulated. [a, 17.] **Vater-Pacini c's.** Vater's c's. *See* Pacinian c's. **Vibratile c's.** *See* C's of Cornalia. **Virchow's c.** *See* Cornal c's. **Vitelline c's.** *See* Vitelline GRANULES. **Wagner's c's.** *See* Tactile c's. **Weber's c's.** *See* UTERUS masculinus. **White blood-c's.** *See* White blood-corpuscles. **White granulated c's.** The small spheroidal granules, insoluble in ether, contained in chyle. [a, 17.] **Yolk c's.** *See* Vitelline GRANULES.

CORPUSCULAR, adj. Ko'rp-u'sku'l'a'r. Lat., *corpuscularis*. Fr., *corpusculaire*. Ger., c. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of corpuscles. [K.] 2. Pertaining to atoms (*see* Atomic theory). [A, 325.]

CORPUSCULATED, adj. Ko'rp-u'sku'l'a't-e'd. Containing or provided with corpuscles. [L, 147.]

CORPUSCULE (Fr.), n. Ko'rp-u'sku'l. *See* CORPUSCLE. C's à queue. *See* Fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. C's blancs du sang. *See* White blood corpuscles. C's calcaires. *See* Calciferous cells. C's claviformes. *See* END-BULBS. C's d'Aran-tius. *See* CORPORA Arantii. C's de Bizzozero. *See* HEMATOBLAST. C. de Krause. *See* Krause's corpuscle. C's de la cor-née. *See* CORNAL CORPUSCLES. C's de Meissner. *See* Tactile corpuscles. C's de Pacchioni. *See* Pachionian bodies. C's de rebut. The extrusion globules of the ovum. C. des anthé-ridies. *See* ANTHEROZOID. **Corpuscules des os.** *See* Bone-corpuscles. C's de Vater. *See* Pacinian corpuscles. C's de Wagner. *See* Tactile corpuscles. C's du lait. *See* Milk-corpuscles. C. du pus. *See* Pus-cell. C's du tact. *See* Tactile corpuscles. C's du tissu connectif. *See* Connective-tissue corpuscles. C's du ver à soie. *See* CORPUSCLES of Cornalia. C. fécondant. *See* POLLEN and SPERMATOZOID. C's fibro-plastiques. *See* Fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. C. gang-lionique, C. ganglionnaire. *See* Nerve-cell and Pyramidal nerve cell. C's gangréneux. Irregularly round, square, or triangular bodies found in gangrenous tissues; regarded as deformed anatomical elements infiltrated with some special coloring matter. [L. 88.] C. germe. *See* Germ-cell. C. granu-leux. *See* CORPUS GRANULOSUM. C. hyalin. *See* Extrusion globule. C's incolores du sang. *See* White blood corpus-cles. C's laitex. *See* Milk-corpuscles. C's mobiles des algues. *See* ANTHEROZOID. C. noir. *See* OSTEOPLAST. C's orbiculaires diaphanes [Bijardin]. *See* Perivisceral corpus-cles. C's osseux. *See* Bone-corpuscles. C. ramifié. *See* OSTEOBLAST. C. spermatique. *See* SPERMATOZOID. C's tac-tiles du bec du canard. *See* CORPUSCLES of Grandry. C's vi-brants. *See* CORPUSCLES of Cornalia. C's vitellins. *See* Vitelline GRANULES.

CORPUSCULEUX (Fr.), adj. Ko'rp-u'sku'l'u's. Affected with pearly (maladie corpusculaire). [L.]

CORPUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko'rp-u'sku'l'u'sku'l'u'm. (um). Dim. of *corpus* (q. v.). 1. *See* CORPUSCLE. 2. In botany, an osphere in the ovule of the gymnosperms, with the rosette of smaller surrounding cells; the spore-case of certain *Fungi*; the central cell in the archegonium of the *Coniferae*. [B. 19, 121, 229, 291 (a, 24).] **Corpuscula amyacea.** *See* Amyaceous corpus-cles. **Corpuscula Arantii.** *See* CORPORA Arantia. C. articu-lare mobile. A floating cartilage in a joint, sometimes with a bony nucleus. [Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. phys. u. f. klin. Med.," ex. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 2, 1888, p. 611.] **Corpus-cula chalicophora.** *See* Caliciferous cells. C. conicum Rosenmülleri. *See* EPOPHORON. **Corpuscula glandularis mentientia** [Ruysh]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L. 349.] **Corpuscula lactis.** *See* Milk-corpuscles. **Corpuscula lienis.** *See* Malpighian corpuscles (1st def.). **Corpuscula malpighiana** (sens. Malpighii). *See* Malpighian corpuscles. **Corpuscula Malpighii lienis.** *See* Malpighian corpuscles (3d def.). **Corpuscula Meissneri.** *See* Tactile corpuscles. **Corpuscula Morgagni.** *See* CORPORA Arantia. C. nervorum terminale bulboides. *See* NERVE-BULB. **Corpuscula nervorum terminalia Vateri.** *See* Tactile corpuscles. **Corpuscula nervosa centralia.** The nerve-corpuscles of the central nervous system. [L. 7.] **Corpuscula nervosa peripherica.** The nerve-corpuscles of the peripheral nervous system (in ganglia). [L. 7.] **Corpuscula oryzoides.** *See* CORPORA oryzoides. **Corpuscula ossea** (sens. ossium). *See* Bone corpuscles. **Corpuscula ovata** [Monro]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L. 349.] **Corpuscula quatuor eminentia.** *See* CORPORA quadruemina. **Corpuscula renum.** *See* Malpighian corpuscles (1st def.). **Corpuscula sanguinis.** *See* Red blood-corpuscles and White blood-corpus-cles. **Corpuscula Bryugis** (sens. Santorinii). *See* CISTICULA hepatis. C. seminis. *See* SPERMATOZOID. **Corpuscula seminoides.** *See* CORPORA Arantia. **Corpuscula splenis.** *See* Mal-pighian corpuscles (3d def.). **Corpuscula tucius.** *See* Tactile corpuscles. C. triticum. *See* CARTILAGO triticea. **Corpus-cula Vateri.** *See* Tactile corpuscles. C. webertanum. *See* UTERUS masculinus. **Corpuscula Wisbergii.** *See* Cuneiform CARTILAGES.

CORR. n. Ko'r. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [A, 505.]

CORRADIAL, adj. Ko'r-ra'di'2-a'l. Radiating together (said of rays which meet in a focus). [a, 32.]

CORRADIATION, n. Ko'r-ra'di'2-a'shu'n. The act of unit-ing like radii in a centre or point. [a, 22.]

CORRAGEEN, n. Ko'r-ra'3-ge'a. *See* CARRAGEEN

CORTEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Κορτή²εξ. Gen., cort'icis. Gr., φλοιός. Fr., écorce. Ger., Rinde. It., corteccia. Sp., corteza. Bark. Also any investing structure (the rind of a fruit, the peridium of certain fungi, the outer portion of the substance of the brain, the kidney, etc.). [B.]—**Cerebral c.** Lat., c. cerebri. Fr., écorce du cerveau. Ger., Hirnrinde. It., cortice (o corteccia) cerebrale. Sp., corteza del cerebro. The external portion of the cerebral hemi-

148

spheres, consisting of alternate layers of gray and white substance arranged in a convoluted manner. Meynert recognizes five separate layers, each of which possesses more or less distinct microscopical peculiarities. These layers differ in thickness at different points, the component cells being most distinct over the motor areas. In addition to the various pyramidal and multipolar nerve cells of the c., it is traversed in all directions by fibres which radiate from the central white substance. [K.]—*C. adstringens brasiliensis*. Ger. *Brasilienholz*. *Assamum fidele* *brasiliensis* *Rinde*. A variety of *barbatimão*; a bark introduced into Europe in 1819 by a merchant named Schimmelbusch, who said that it came from a tall tree on some islands in the South Sea. It has been used as a remedy for leucorrhœa, hæmorrhage, etc. Martius supposed that it came from the *Acacia jurema*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. adstringens brasiliensis falsus*. A spurious bark sold for *C. adstringens brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. adstringens spurius*. Ger. *falsche Brasilienrinde*. A bark believed by Martius to be *barbatimão*, derived from the *Inga echiolamaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. adstringens verus*. See *C. adstringens brasiliensis*. *C. ad totum ovi amibitus*. See *DECIDUA*. *C. amarus surinamensis*. The bark of *Quassia amara*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. amari*. See *C. amara*. *C. antidysentericus*. See *Cinchoa*. *C. antifebrilis*. *C. antiqurtus*. *Cinchona bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. aromatis*. The bark of *Cinchona alba*. [a, 21]. *C. atacamaz*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*. *C. barbatimão*. See *BARBATIMÃO*. *C. beheri*. *C. bibiru*. See *NETANDRE cortex*. *C. benedictus*. The bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. brasiliensis*. The bark of *Inga echiolamaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. caramata*. A bark of British Guiana, of unknown origin. According to some authorities, it is similar in its medicinal properties to *C. jurubali*, and is given along with the latter. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. carditis de Luo*. See *CINCHONA*. *C. caribæus*. See *Caribæan bark*. *C. caryophyllata*. *C. caryophyllatus*. *C. caryophylloides*. See *Clove-bark* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cerebri*. See *Cerebral c.* *C. chabarro*. *Aleoneque-bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. codagaphala*. The bark of the trunk, and especially of the root, of *Wrightia antidyenterica*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. collier*. Ger. *Collierinde*. The bark of a Brazilian species of *Acacia*, introduced into Europe in 1830 by Schimmelbusch, and sometimes used in pharmacy. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. corne*. Of Göbel, the bark of a bush growing in the provinces of Bahia, Para, Porto Seguro, etc., very similar to *Cinchona alba*; used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cornova*. *C. coroa*. An East Indian bark, of unknown botanical origin, containing an aromatic bitter principle and a peculiar resin; said to be used in stomachic weakness and obstinate fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. culilabani*. *C. culilawan*. *C. culilawang*. The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*. [B.]—*Corticis curassavensis*. Bitter-orange peel. See under *ORANGE*. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. curibali*. See *Jurubali bark*. *C. de Carthagea durus*. See *Hard Carthagean bark*. *C. dentium*. The enamel of the teeth. [L.]—*C. encacia*. *C. encacie*. Ger. *Encaciarinde*. Sp., *casca de encacia*. A Brazilian bark, of unknown botanical origin, employed as an emetic and as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. febrifugus*. *Cinchona-bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. febrifugus brasiliensis*. A general title for the barks of several species of *Rauvolfia*. [A, 190 (a, 24).]—*C. febrilis*. *Cinchona bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. flavus*. See *Yellow cinchona-bark*. *C. fortidus*. See *ANASSERIA*. *C. fuscus verus*. *Loxa bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. garon*. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. geremina*. See *Jurema bark*. *C. gnidius*. The bark of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. imbitibi*. A bark very similar in its properties to the *cortex adstringens brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. jamaicensis*. The bark of *Ezostema caribæum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. jurema*. See *Jurema bark*. *C. jurema brasiliensis*. See *Jurema bark*. *C. jurubali*. See *Jurubali bark*. *C. ligni mahogani*. Mahogany-bark, of which that taken from the branches is of a whitish gray on the outside and of a brownish red on the inside, while that from the trunk is of a brownish gray. It is inodorous and has a very astringent and slightly bitter taste. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. magellanicus*. See *C. Winteri*. *C. malabathri*. The bark of *Cinnamomum alabastrum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. malambo*. See *Malambo bark*. *C. Massoi*. *C. Massory*. *C. mazol*. See *Massory bark*. *C. medullaris corporis candicantis*. The outer medullary layer of the corpora albicantia. [a, 18].—*C. melambo*. See *Malambo bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. midar*. See *Cortex calotropidis*.—*C. officinalis*. See *Cortex costi*.—*C. of the brain*. See *Cerebral c.*—*C. ovinus*. See *Massory bark*. *C. osseus*. *Teront*. Fr. *cortice osseus*. See *CEMENT* (2d def.). *C. ovi*. See *DECIDUA affluat*.—*C. pallidus*. See *Pale cinchona bark*. *C. paratodo*. *C. paratodo*. See *Cortex costi*.—*C. patrum*. *Peruvian bark*. [a, 24].—*C. peruvianus* [Lond. Ph., 1677]. *C. peruviana*. *C. peruvianus*. *C. peruvianus febrifugus*. *Cinchona bark*. [B, 18, 90, 119, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus flavus*. See *Yellow cinchona bark*. *C. peruvianus griseus*. *Cascarilla bark*. [B, 180, 200, 210 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus ruber*. See *Red cinchona bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus spurius*. *Cascarilla bark*. [B, 180, 200, 210 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus verus*. *Cinchona bark*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pichur*. The bark of *Eschscholzia florifera*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See also *Erythrina angustifolia*. *C. pichurim*. Ger. *Pichurimrinde*. The bark of *Nectandra pichurim*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pitayo*. *C. pitaya*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*. *C. poggerbach*. *C. poggerbach*. See *Poggerbach bark*. *C. poggerbach*. An American bark, the origin of which is unknown. It is used as an astringent in dysentery. [a, 22].—*C. proluvi*. See *C. antidysentericus*. *C. quercinus*. The bark of *Quercus robur*. *Quercus sessiliflora*, and several other oaks. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. regius convolutus*. The convoluted or tubular form of yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 95].—*C. regius planus*. The flat form of yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 95].—*C. renis*. The c. of the kidney. [L, 31].—*C. ruber*. See *Red*

CINCHONA bark.—*C. saponarius*. The bark of *Mimosa (Inga) saponaria*. [L, 105]. *C. sindoc*. *C. sintoc*. *C. sintok*. See *Sintoc bark*.—*C. sipopira*. See *Sipopira bark*.—*C. striatus*. See *C. dentium*.—*C. syndox*. See *Sintoc bark*.—*C. tecamez*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*C. unguentarius*. *Salve-bark*; of Schöpf, the bark of *Ulmus fulva*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. virginialis*. See *C. INGE*.—*C. winteranus*. See *C. Winteri*.—*C. winteranus spurius*. Fr., *fausse écorce de Winter*. Ger., *falsche Winterrinde*. The bark of *Canella alba*, also of *Cinnamodendron corticosum*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. winteranus verus*. *C. Winteri*. Fr., *écorce de Winter*. Ger., *Winterrinde*. *Winterszimmet*. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. *Decoctum corticis peruviani* [Belg. Ph.]. Decoction of Peruvian bark; made by macerating and boiling [Belg. Ph.], or simply boiling [Sp. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 1 part of powdered *C. chinæ fuscus* in water or distilled water [Finn. Ph.] enough to make 8 [Finn. Ph.], 10 [Belg. Ph.], or 48 [Sp. Ph.] parts of product. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoctum corticis peruviani febrifugum* [Belg. Ph.]. Febrifuge decoction of Peruvian bark. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of powdered calisaya-bark in 15 of dilute sulphuric acid and 700 of water down to 300, straining, and adding 4 of crystallized sodium carbonate and 30 of sugar. [B, 94 (a, 21).]—*Decoctum corticis peruviani flavi* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavi*.—*Decoctum corticis peruviani rubri*. See *Decoctum CINCHONÆ*.—*Essentia corticis peruviani*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—*Essentia corticis winteranorum*. See *Tinctura corticum winteranorum*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani*. See *Extractum CHINÆ fuscæ*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani alcoholicum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani aquosum* (seu *gummosum*). See *Extractum CHINÆ aquosum*. *Extractum corticis peruviani resinomum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*. *Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum*. Fr., *extrait vineux de quinquina*, *extrait analogique de quinquina*. Syn., *extractum china vinosum*. Vinous extract of Peruvian bark, official in the Hess. Ph., 1827, and Sard. Ph., 1773, made of 1 part of cinchona and 8 parts [Hess. Ph., 1827] or 5 or 6 parts [Sard. Ph., 1773] of white wine. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum* [Hess. Ph., 1827, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *extrait vineux (ou analogique) de quinquina*. Syn., *extractum china vinosum*. Vinous extract of Peruvian bark; made with 1 part of cinchona-bark and 8 [Hess. Ph.] or 6 [Sard. Ph.] parts of white wine. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Gray c.* Fr., *écorce grise*. See *Cerebral c.*—*Infusum corticis peruviani*. See *Infusum CINCHONÆ*.—*Least c.* See *Secondary c.* *Primary c.* The portion of bark between the epidermis and the secondary bark. [a, 22].—*Renal c.* See *C. renis*.—*Resina corticis peruviani*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Secondary c.* The inner layer of the bark of exogenous plants; the portion contiguous to the cambium layer. [a, 22].—*Syrupus corticis peruviani*. See *Sirap de quinquina au vin*. *Syrupus corticis peruviani aquosus*. See *Syrupus CHINÆ aquosus*.—*Tinctura corticis peruviani*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*. *Tinctura corticis peruviani composita*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—*Tinctura corticum winteranorum* [Brunsv. Ph., 1777]. Syn., *essentia corticum winteranorum*. Tincture of Winter's bark; made by digesting for 4 days 2 parts of pulverized Winter's bark in 9 of rectified spirit, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Vinum corticis peruviani*. See *Vin de quinquina*.

CORTEZÓN (Sp.), n. Kor-ta-thon'. The bark of *Cinchona lanceolata*. [B, 88.]

CORTICAL, adj. Ko²rt-i²k a². Lat. *corticalis*. Fr., *c.* Pertaining to a cortex. [B, 121.]—*C. osseus* (Fr.). See *CEMENT* (2d def.).

CORTICALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt-i²k-ka²/i²a². A family of the *Polyp.* [Cuvier (L, 180).]

CORTICALITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²rt-te-ka²-e-ta. The cortex cerebri. [a, 18.]

CORTICATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt-i²-ka(ka²/ta²). A grade of the *Protozoa* in which the outer layer of the protoplasm is condensed. [L, 121, 176.]

CORTICATE, adj. Ko²rt-i²-kat. Lat., *corticatus*. Fr., *cortiqué*. Ger., *berindet*. Provided with a cortex. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTICEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/e²-u²s(u²s). See *CORTICAL*.

CORTICICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/i²k-ol(a²/u²s(u²s)). From *cortex*, bark, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *corticicole*. Ger., *rindenwohnd*. Living on barks. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CORTICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Microsclerophora*. [L, 121.]

CORTICIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt-i²-s(i²k)/i²f-e²r-a². Fr., *corticifères*. Of Schweiger, a family of the *Zoophyta*; of Latreille, a tribe of the *Alveolata*; of Eichwald, a class of the *Phytozoaria*. [L, 180.]

CORTICIFEROUS, adj. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/i²f-e²r-u²s. Lat. *corticiferus* (from *cortex*, bark, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corticifère*. Covered with bark or a bark-like structure. [L, 41.]

CORTICIFORM, adj. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/i²f-o²r-m. Lat. *corticiformis* (from *cortex*, bark, and *forma*, form). Fr., *corticiforme*. Ger., *rindenförmig*. Bark-like. [L, 41.]

CORTICIN, n. Ko²rt-i²s-i²n. Lat., *corticinum*. Fr., *corticine*. A variety of tannin found in woody barks. [Braconnot (A, 301).]

CORTICINIC ACID, n. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/i²d-i²c. Fr., *acide corticinique*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₆O₈, obtained from cork. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORTICOGENOUS, adj. Ko²rt-i²s(i²k)/i²g-e²-u²s. From *cortex*, bark, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Having the capacity or function of forming bark (said of vegetable cells). [a, 24.]

CORTICOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt-i²-ol(a²/u²s(u²s)). Fr., *corticolas*. Of Savi, a tribe of the *Passeres*; of Lamurek, a family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

- CORTICOLOUS**, adj. *Kort-ik-o-lu's*. See **CORTICOLOUS**.
- CORTICO-OPHTHIC** (Fr.), adj. *Kort-ik-o-phtik*. Pertaining to the cerebral cortex and to the optic tract. [A, 385.]
- CORTICOSA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kort-ik-o-sa*. See **CORTICOLOUS**.
- CORTICOSE**, **CORTICOUS**, adj's. *Kort-ik'-o's*, *ku's*. Lat. *corticose*. Fr. *cortico*. Ger. *rindeig*. Resembling, consisting of, or abounding in bark. [L, 56.]
- CORTINA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kort-i-na*. Fr. *cortine*. Ger. *Mataschelle*, *Vorhang*. Syn. *anulus filamentosus*. The filamentous ring of certain fungi, adhering to the border of the cap. [B, 1, 19, 121 a, 24.]
- CORTINARIUS**, adj. *Kort-i-na-ri-us*. See **CORTINATE**.
- CORTINARIUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Kort-i-na-ri-us*. From *cortina* + *us*. Of Fries, a subgenus of *Agaricus*, now regarded as a distinct genus. [B, 121 a, 24.] **C. chestnut-e.**, **C. castaneus**. Fries. An edible species. [a, 24.] **C. cinereoviolaceus**. An edible species with a fleshy pileus, a clavate, bulbous stipe, and cinnamon-colored lamellae. [a, 24.] **C. cinnamomeus**. Fries. An American and European edible species found in the woods of northern Europe. [a, 24.] **C. emodensis**. Bulliard. An edible species growing in northern India. [a, 24.] **C. sanguineus**. A species with a fleshy pileus and a dark blood-red veil. [a, 24.] **C. violaceus**. Fries. The violet mushroom; a large edible species found in Europe and the United States. [a, 24.]
- CORTINATE**, adj. *Kort-i-na-tat*. Lat. *cortinatus*. 1. Cobweb-like. 2. Provided with a cortina. [B, 19, 121 a, 24.]
- CORTIQUE** (Fr.), **CORTIQUEUX** (Fr.), adj's. *Kor-te-ka*, *-ku's*. See **CORTICOSE**.
- CORTOMI**, n. *The Cassipha corticulata*. [B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORTON**, n. *The Scroscara hesperata*. [B, 88.]
- CORTUSA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kort-usa*. Fr. *cortuse*. A genus of the *Penicillaceae*. [B, 19, 121 a, 24.] **C. Matthioli** [Linnaeus]. A species found in central Europe and northern Asia; formerly in repute as an antispasmodic and pectoral. [B, 121, 173, 180 a, 24.]
- CORTUSAL**, adj. *Kort-us-a-l*. Lat. *cortusalis*. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cortusa*. [a, 24.] **C. alliance**. Lat. *nexus cortusalis*. See **CORTUSALES**.
- CORTUSALES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kort-us-a-l'ez(las)*. Of Lindley, an alliance of perigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Hydrophyllales*, *Phlobaraneales*, *Plantaginaceae*, *Primulaceae*, and *Myrsinaceae*. [B, 19, 121 a, 24.]
- CORTUSEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kort-us-e'* (a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Primuleae*, comprising *Cyclamen*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cortusa*, and *Soldanella*. [B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORTUSUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Kort-us-u'm*. The *Tricrurum marum*. [B, 180 a, 24.]
- CORU**, n. An Oriental apocynous tree, referred to *Tabernaemontana* and *Nerium antidysentericum*. The juice of the root-bark is used in diarrhea and dysentery. [A, 385; B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORUDA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ko-r'u-da*. The *Cypripedium acutifolium*. [B, 180.]
- CORUSCANS** (Lat.), adj. *Ko-r'-u'sk(u'sk)'a-nz(a'ns)*. Ger. *flimmernd*. Glittering. [L, 81.]
- CORUSCATION**, n. *Ko-r'-u'sk-a'shu'n*. Gr. *ἀσπασίς*. Lat. *coruscation*, from *coruscare*, to glitter. A flashing of light, also the subjective sensation of flashes of light. [A, 318; L, 57.]
- CORUTTI** (Tamil), n. *The Trichosanthes palmata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CORVIDE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-vi'd(wi'd)-e(a'-e²)*. From *corvus*, the raven. Fr., *corvidés*. A family of the *Coleomorphæ*. [L, 270.]
- CORVINA** (Lat.), **CORVINE** (Lat.), **CORVINI**, n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Ko-r'-vi(we)'na*, *-ne(na'-e²)*. Fr., *corvins*. A subfamily or tribe of the *Corvidæ*. [L, 180, 221, 270.]
- CORVISARTIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Kor-ve-sa-rt'i(a'-a³)*. See **INULA**.
- CORVUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ko-r'-vu's(wu's)*. A genus of the *Corvidæ*. [L.]—**C. corax** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *corbeau*. The raven; its eggs were formerly used in dysentery, its brain in epilepsy, its head for somnolency, etc. [L, 105.]—**C. corone** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *corneille*. A variety from which fortifying and cephalic soups were made. [L, 105.]—**C. pica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *pie*. Ger., *Elster*, *Atzel*. A species the flesh of which was formerly recommended as an aphrodisiac and in nervous diseases. [L, 105.]
- CORYBANTISM**, n. *Ko-r'-ban-tis-m*. Gr. *κορυβαντισμός*, *κορυβαντισμός* (from *κορυβας*, a priest of Cybele or Rhea). Lat., *corybantismus*, *corybantismus*. Fr., *corybantisme*. An old term for wild delirium with fantastic visions, in which there is no sleep, or only sleep with the eyes open. [A, 322.]
- CORYCIDEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-ki-de'* (a³-e²). Of Lindley, a section of the *Orchideae*, comprising *Pterygodium*, *Corycium*, *Disperis*, *Ceratostoma*, and *Anottaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CORYCIEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-ki-de'* (a³-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker and Pitten, a subtribe of the *Ophrydeae*, of the order *Orchideae*. [B, 12 a, 24; B, 245.]
- CORYCOMACHIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Ko-r'-ko-ma'-k(i)-a*. Gr. *κωρυκομαχία*. 1. See **CORYCUS**. 2. Exercise with the corycus. [A, 325.]
- CORYCUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ko-r'-ko* (a³-e²). Gr., *κώρυκος*, *κώρυκος*. In the gymnastics of the ancients, a small ball or sac made of leather and stuffed with beans or sand. It was suspended by a string at about the height of the navel of the person

- using it. It was impelled forward with the hand, and either caught or allowed to strike the body on its return. [A, 301, 325; L, 97.]
- CORYDALEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-da-le'* (a³-e²). Fr., *corydalées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Papaveraceae*, tribe *Fumarieae*. 2. Of Jussieu, a division of the *Fumarieae*, comprising *Dicentra*, *Dactylapapav*, *Adlumina*, *Cystocarpus*, and *Corydalis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]
- CORYDALES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-da-le'* (a³-e²). Fr., *corydalées*. Of Linnaeus, an order comprising the *Fumarieae*, *Berberideae*, etc. [B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORYDALIDEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-da-li-de'* (a³-e²). Of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Fumarieae*, comprising *Platocarpus*, *Corydalis*, *Discoarpus*, *Sarcocarpus*, *Cystocarpus*, *Fumaria*, and *Platycarpus*. [B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORYDALINE**, n. *Ko-r'-da-li-ne*. Lat., *corydalina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Corydalin*. It, Sp., *coridalina*. An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{15}HO_4$, obtained from *Corydalis formosa* and *Corydalis tuberosa*. It occurs in slender four-sided crystals, which are odorless and tasteless. They are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether and in chloroform, and capable of forming salts with acids. The c. of the "eclectics" is not the alkaloid, though it may contain it. They obtain it by precipitating the tincture of the root. It is supposed to be tonic, alterative, and diuretic. [B, 5 (a, 24).]
- CORYDALINEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-da-li-ne'* (a³-e²). Of Spach, a division of the *Fumarieae*, comprising the *Corydaleae* of Reichenbach, with the addition of *Calocarpus*. [B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORYDALION** (Lat.), n. n. *Ko-r'-da-li-on* (a³-e²). Gr., *κορυδαλίον*. Of Dioscorides, some species of *Corydalis*. [B, 121 a, 24.]
- CORYDALIS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ko-r'-da-li* (a³-e²). Fr., *corydale*. Ger., *Helmkraut*, *Leichensporn*. 1. Of Dill, the genus *Cystocarpus* of Boerhaave. 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Fumarieae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]
- Climbing c.** The genus *Adlumina*. [B, 19 a, 24.] **C. aurea** [Willdenow]. Golden c.; indigenous to the United States. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. bulbosa**. Of Persoon, see *C. cava*. Of De Candolle, see *C. solida*.—**C. capnoides** [Persoon]. A species indigenous to southern Europe, where it is used as an emmenagogue and an alterative. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cava** [Schweigger and Körte]. Ger., *hohlwurzeliger Lerchensporn*, *Zwiebeleirauch*. Hollowroot, hollowwort; indigenous to Europe. The root (*radix aristolochiae cavae*) was at one time official. It contains *corydaline*, and is used in menstrual disorders, as a tonic in malarious fevers, and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. claviculata** [De Candolle]. Climbing fumitory, hen's foot; a species indigenous to southern and western Europe, probably the *isopyron* of Dioscorides. [A, 505; B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. digitata** [Persoon]. See *C. solida*.—**C. fabacea** [Persoon]. A small, hardy plant, indigenous to central Europe. The bulbous roots are said to be gathered with those of *C. solida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. formosa** [Pursh]. Turkey-corn, turkey-pea; indigenous to the middle and western United States. The root contains *corydaline* and is supposed to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. glauca** [Pursh]. A smooth, delicate plant covered with glaucous bloom. It is indigenous to America and is found in mountainous regions from Canada to North Carolina. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. lutea** [De Candolle]. Fr., *fumeterre-jaune*. Pin-cushion, lady's pin-cushion, mother-of-thousands; a species indigenous to Europe. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. racemosa**. A species the leaves and stems of which are used as a prophylactic against poisons. [L, 75.]—**C. sempervirens** [Persoon]. See *C. glauca*.—**C. solida** [Smith]. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *dichtwurzeliger Lerchensporn*. Bird-in-a-bush, bird-on-a-thorn; a species much like *C. cava*, but smaller and having solid, round, small bulbous roots. They are used like those of *C. cava*. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tuberosa** [De Candolle]. See *C. cava*.
- CORYDIDAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-di-de'* (a³-e²). Fr., *corydiens*. A family of the *Blattariae* or of the *Nuditarsae*. [L, 266.]
- CORYLACEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-la-ce'* (a³-e²). 1. Of Mirbel, an order comprising the *Castaneaceae* and *Coryleae*. 2. An order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, belonging to Lindley's quernal alliance, corresponding to the *Cupuliferae* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]
- CORYLEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-la-e'* (a³-e²). Fr., *corylees*. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Castaneaceae*, comprising *Corylus* and *Carpinus*; by Bentham and Hooker made a tribe of the *Cupuliferae* (or of the *Betulaceae* [Frantl]), comprising *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and *Ostryopsis*. [B, 42, 245; B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CORYLIDEAE** (Gray), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-li-de'* (a³-e²). See **CORYLEAE**. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CORYLINUS** (Lat.), adj. *Ko-r'-li-nu's* (a³-e²). Of or pertaining to an oak. [B, 117.]
- CORYLOPHIDEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko-r'-lo-phi-de'* (a³-e²). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]
- CORYLUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ko-r'-lu's* (a³-e²). Written also *Corulus*. Gr., *κόρυλος*. Fr., *noisetier*. Ger., *Haselstaude*. A Linnaean genus of the *Cupuliferae*, tribe *Coryleae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. americana**. A species growing in thickets and borders of fields in the United States. The nuts, distinguished by the large, bell-shaped involucre in which each is enveloped, are of fine flavor, though inferior to the European hazel-nut, or filbert. [B, 34 (a, 24).] **C. avellana** [Linnaeus]. A species indigenous to Asia, cultivated extensively in Italy, Spain, and England, and furnishing filberts. The nuts yield an oil (*huile de noisette*) which is used as a table oil. The bark is tonic and febrifuge and affords a yellow dye. The branches are sometimes used as divining rods. [B, 34, 77, 173 (a, 24).] **C. avellana columna** [Linnaeus]. See *columna*. **C. avel-**

iana glomerata [Aiton]. Fr., *noisetier aggloméré*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. avellana grandis** [Aiton]. Fr., *grand noisetier*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. avellana rostrata** [Aiton]. See *C. rostrata*. **C. avellana rubra** [Aiton]. Fr., *noisetier rouge*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. avellana striata** [Wildenow]. Fr., *noisetier strié*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. cornuta** [Linnéus]. A species found in Turkey, and cultivated in England. The nut yields a fine oil. [B. 19, 180 (a, 24).] **C. cornuta**. Fr., *noisetier cornu*. See *C. americana*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. grandis**. See *C. avellana grandis*. **C. heterophylla**. A variety of *C. avellana* found in England. The nut is thickly clothed with hairs. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **C. purpurea**. A variety of *C. avellana* indigenous to England. The leaves and the pellicle of the kernel are purple as well as the husk of the nut. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **C. rostrata** [Aiton]. Beaked hazel, a dwarfed species indigenous to the United States, growing in hilly regions. The nut has a scaly covering of hairs like the spunkle of *Mucuna pruriens*, and it has been used for the same purposes. The nuts are like those of *C. americana*. [B. 5, 34 (a, 24).] **C. tubulosa** [Wildenow]. A species including both the white hazel-nut and the red hazel-nut or filbert. [B. 77 (a, 24).] — **Nucis corylli**. Hazel-nuts.

CORYMB, n. *Koṛṛṓmb*. Gr., *κόρυμβος*. Lat., *corymbus*. Fr., *corymbe*. Ger., *Doldentraube*, *Schirmtraube*. A flower-cluster in which the axis is somewhat shortened and the pedicels of the lower flowers are so lengthened as to form a flat topped cluster. [B. 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).] — **Branching c.**, **Compound c.** Fr., *corymbe composée*. A c. in which each branch makes a separate c. [B. 19, 37 (a, 24).] — **Simple c.** A c. in which the primary axis divides into secondary axes ending in single flowers. [B. 77 (a, 24).]

CORYMBÉ Fr., **CORYMBEAUX** (Fr.), adj's. *Ko-raṇ²n²-ba*, *bu²*. See **CORYMBOSE**.

CORYMBETHRA (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmbu²m² beth²bath²ra²*. Gen., *corymbethras*. Gr., *κορυμβήθρα*. An ancient name for a corymbose ivy. [A, 387.]

CORYMBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmbu²m² bi²a²*. Gr., *κορυμβία*. Ivy. [L, 94 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIATE, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²at²*. See **CORYMBOSE**.

CORYMBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmbu²m² bi²e²a²e²*. 1. A group of the *Compositæ*, comprising the genus *Corymbium*. 2. Of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Neottieæ*, order *Orchideæ*. [B. 12, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIFERA (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² bi²f²e²ra²*. The *Achillea microphylla*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIFERE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² bi²f²e²ra²e²*. 1. A group, comprising in part the *Flosculosæ* and *Radiæ* of Tournefort. 2. Of Jussieu, a division of the *Compositæ*. 3. Of Richard, a tribe of the *Distigmatæ*. They are now generally considered a suborder of the *Compositæ*. [B. 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIFEROUS, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² bi²f²e²ra²u²s*. See **CORYMBIPHOROUS**.

CORYMBIFLORAL, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² bi²f²lor²a²l²*. From *corymbus*, a corymb, and *flor*, a flower. See **CORYMBOPHOROUS**.

CORYMBIFORM, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² bi²f²fo²rm²*. See **CORYMBOID**.

CORYMBIPHOROUS, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² bi²f²fo²ra²u²s*. See **CORYMBOPHOROUS**.

CORYMBITES (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² bi²ho²tezitas²*. Gen., *corymbitidos* (s). Gr., *κορυμβίτης*. Of Pliny, the *Euphorbia characias*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBOID, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² boid²*. Lat., *corymboides*, *corymboides*, *corymboidens* (from *κορυμβος*, a corymb, and *είδος* resembling). Fr., *corymboides*. Ger., *doldentraubenähnlich*. Resembling a corymb. [L, 81.]

CORYMBOPHOROUS, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² bo²f²fo²ra²u²s*. From *κόρυμβος*, a corymb, and *φορέω*, to bear. Bearing corymbs. [a, 24.]

CORYMBOSE, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² bos²*. Lat., *corymbosus*. Fr., *corymbé*, *corymbeux*. Ger., *doldentraubig*. Provided with corymbs, arranged in the form of a corymb. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CORYMBULOSE, **CORYMBULOUS**, adj's. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² bul²os²*, *u²s²*. Lat., *corymbulos*, Fr., *corymbuleux*. Provided with or arranged like little corymbs. [L, 55.]

CORYMBUS (Lat.), n. m. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² bu²s²(bu²s²)*. See **CORYMB**.

CORYNÆDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² ed²(a²e²d²)e²(a²e²e²)*. See **CORYNÆDÆ**.

CORYNANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² a²n²d²r²e²a²e²*. Fr., *corynandréæ*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Chamaeæ*, comprising *Corynandra* and *Isomeria*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNE (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² e²m²*. Gen., *corynes*. Gr., *κορυνη*. Fr., *c.* 1. A club. 2. A shoot. 3. A knot of a tree, from which shoots spring. 4. A bud. 5. A flower-stalk. 6. The penis. 7. The tip of the elbow, also any similar part. [A, 322, 387.] 8. A genus of the *Medusæ*. [A, 385.] 9. Of Nees, a genus of *Fungi* found on dead branches and fallen trunks of trees. [B. 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² e²m² a²a²s²e²a²*. Fr., *corynéacées*. Of Corda, a family of the *Hymenomycetes*, comprising *Coryneum*, *Podisoma*, *Solenosporium*, and *Ecosporium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNEACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² e²m² a²a²s²e²a²i²*. Fr., *corynéacées*. Of Fries, an order of the *Gymnomyces*, comprising *Corynosporium*, *Podisoma*, *Eactridium*, *Coryneum*, *Phragmotrichum*, *Coryne*, *Ecosporium*, *Epidium*, *Blennaria*, and *Rhopodium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² i²e²da²*. An order of the *Hydrula*. [L, 147.]

CORYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² i²e²da²e²a²*. Fr., *corynides*. A family of the *Tubularina*, also of the *Gymnoblastea anthomethesæ*. [L, 193, 303.]

CORYNIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² i²e²da²i²a²*. Processes sunk into the margin of the germinating leaf of ferns, and containing spiral threads. [B. 19.]

CORYNIFORM, adj. *Koṛṛṓmb²i²m² fo²rm²*. Resembling the *Corynidæ*. [B. 100.]

CORYNOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² o²(a²) ka²rp²u²s²*. Fr., *Corynocarpus*. A club, and *καρπος*, a fruit. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] — *C. brevifolius* [Forster]. A species indigenous to New Zealand, where the aborigines call the tree *karaka* and *kopi*. The fruit is highly poisonous when raw, but is rendered edible by soaking in salt water, steaming, and burning in the earth for some days, though even then it is not always harmless. [B. 19, 42, 180, 185 (a, 24).]

CORYNOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² o²st²i²u²l²i²s²*. A genus of the *Violaceæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. diandrum**. A species with white flowers. The root is used like *ipeacuanha*. [L, 30.]

CORYNOSTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² o²st²i²u²l²i²s²*. A genus of the *Violaceæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. diandrum**. A species with white flowers. The root is used like *ipeacuanha*. [L, 30.]

CORYPHA (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² fa²*. From *κορυφή*, the crown of the head. Fr., *coryphe*. Ger., *Schirmpalme*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Coryphææ*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).] — **C. cerifera**. Fr., *coryphe porte-cire*. Ger., *Wachschirmpalme*. The *Copernicia cerifera*. A Brazilian species. The leaf-buds furnish carnauba wax. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 291 (a, 24).] — **C. dulcis**. Kunth, Humboldt, and Bonpland. A species indigenous to South America, having an edible fruit. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **C. gebanga** [Blume]. Ger., *Gebangpalme*. A species indigenous to Java. The root is used as a remedy for diarrhoea. [B. 19 (a, 24).] — **C. ileula** [Lamarck]. The *Licula spinosa*. [B. 173.] — **C. palmetto** [Walter]. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B. 173.] — **C. pumila** [Kunth]. An American species. The fruit is edible. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **C. rotundifolia**, **C. saribus**. The *Livistona rotundifolia*. [B. 245.] — **C. taliera** [Roxburgh]. A species indigenous to Bengal. The pith furnishes a variety of sago. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. umbraculifera** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *coryphe à ombrelle*, *palmier talipot*, *talipot de Ceylan*. The talipot, or fan-palm; indigenous to Ceylon and Malabar. The juice of the spathe is used as an emetic and abortifacient. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **C. utan** [Lamarck]. See *C. taliera*.

CORYPHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² fa²fa²se²ke²a²e²*. Fr., *coryphacées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Palmeæ*, comprising the *Coryphææ* of Martius, except the genus *Phoenix*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYPHÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² fe²(fa²e²e²i²e²)*. Of Holmskiöld, a division of *Fungi*, comprising *Clavaria* and *Rumaria*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYPHE (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² fe²(fa²)*. Gen., *coryphes*. Gr., *κορυφή*. An old term for the vertex, for the part of the hair, for the nape of the neck, for the base (or, according to some, the apex) of the heart, and for the acme of a disease. [A, 322, 325.]

CORYPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² fe²e²a²e²*. Fr., *coryphées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Palmeæ*. 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Palmeæ*, including the subtribes *Saladiæ* and *Phoenixæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] 3. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Palmeæ*, comprising *Corypha*, *Sabal*, *Washingtonia*, *Nannorhops*, *Taysmannia*, *Chamaerops*, *Rhopaphyllum*, *Acanthorhiza*, *Trithrinax*, *Brachia*, *Serenoa*, *Colpothermus*, *Erythra*, *Copernicia*, *Pritchardia*, *Licuala*, *Livistona*, *Trachycarpus*, *Khapis*, *Thrinax*, and *Hemithrinax*, comprising 100 species.

CORYPHINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² fu²r²e²e²a²e²*. Fr., *coryphinées*. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a tribe of palms, comprising *Corypha*, *Licuala*, *Fraxigella*, *Livistona*, *Copernicia*, *Brachia*, *Sabal*, *Trithrinax*, *Chamaerops*, *Rhapis*, and *Thrinax*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYPHOPHYTE, n. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² o²ft²*. Lat., *coryphophytum* (from *κορυφή*, the head, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Hochstapfel*. Of Necker, a plant having the stamens few and inserted at the summit of the calyx. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYS (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² s²*. Gen., *corythos* (-is). Gr., *κόρυς*. The crown of the head. [A, 322, 387.]

CORYTHOPHYTE, n. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² o²ft²*. Lat., *corythophytum* (from *κορυς*, a helmet, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Helmphane*. Of Necker, a plant having the corolla monopetalous and helmet-shaped. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CORYZA (Lat.), n. f. *Koṛṛṓmb²u²m² za²*. Gr., *κόρυζα*. Fr., *c. rhinite*, *rhume de cerveau*. Ger., *Schnupfen*. Catarrh of the nasal passages. [D, I.] — **C. blennorrhœica**. Purulent c., including that of a supposed gonorrhœal origin. [A, 326.] — **C. cæcæa**. Fr., *c. cæcæa*. A variety due to the presence in the nasal fossæ of a caseous matter resembling that found in cysts; believed by some to be due to the necrosis of polyp. It is characterized by obstruction of the fossæ, deformity of the nose, redness of the integument and occasionally perforation, and symptoms of marked constitutional disturbance. [Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir., Oct. 25, 1889, p. 699 (a).] — **C. conennæux** (Fr.). Diphtheritic c. [C. des foies (Fr.).] — **C. idiocyntasique** (Fr.). See Hay fever. — **C. des sautes** (Fr.). See Rose cold. — **C. maligna**. An old term for the "snuffles," or nasal catarrh, of new-born infants. [A, 66.] See **C. morbillæ** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with measles. [D, 72.] — **C. neonatorum**. Fr., *c. des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Schnupfen der Neugeborenen*. The nasal catarrh of new-born infants; attributed by some authors to infection from the mother's vagina. [A, 326.]

C. pultracé (Fr.). See *Pallaceous* ANGINA. **C. scarlatineux** (Fr.). The *c.* which is associated with scarlatina. [D, 52.] **C. serofulitoux**. The *c.* which is associated with serofula. [D, 52.] **C. syphilitica**. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, due to syphilis. It is usually observed in infants suffering with inherited syphilis, and is commonly known as "snuffles." [L, 51.] **C. ulcerosa**. Fr. *c. ulcerosa*. See *COZENA*. **C. varioleux** (Fr.). The *c.* which is associated with variola. [D, 72.] **C. vasomotoria periodica**. Hay fever. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. Record," July 19, 1884.] **C. virulenta**. See *COZENA*. **Idiosyncratic c.** See *HAY FEVER*. **Periodic c.** Hay fever. [J. N. Mackenzie, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 30, 1887, p. 199.] **Uteri c. et rheuma**. An old term for leucorrhoea. [A, 42.] **Vaso-motor c.** Hay fever. [J. O. Roe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 255.]

COS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²s-kos. Gen., *col'is*. See *ACONE* (1st def.).

COSA-COSAMACHO, n. In Peru, the *Pavonia spinifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSALON, n. The *Salvia officinalis*. [B, 88.]

COSBARET (Ar.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [L, 77.]

COSCINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²s-si²n-ki²n-i² (a²)-e²-a²-e². Fr. *coscinies*. A tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Coscinium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²s-si²n-ki²n-i² (a²)-e²-a²-e². 1. Of Colebrook, a genus of the *Menispermaceæ*, tribe *Tinosporæ*. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Stemontis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. fenestratum** (Colebrook). A species found in Malabar and Ceylon. Its woody stems contain *berberine*, and have been used as a substitute for columba. [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 360; B, 5, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COSCINODISCIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²s-si²n-ki²n-i² (a²)-e²-a²-e²-e². Of Kützing, a family of the *Diatomaceæ*, comprising *Coscinodiscus*, *Actinocyclus*, and *Actinophycus*. Of H. L. Smith, a family comprising *Cyclotella*, *Actinocyclus*, *Strophodiscus*, *Arachnoidiscus*, and *Coscinodiscus*. [B, 75; B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCINODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²s-si²n-ki²n-i² (a²)-e²-a²-e²-e². Of Reichenbach, a subtribe of the *Orthotrichoideæ*, comprising *Coscinodon* and *Ptychomitrium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCINOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²s-si²n-ki²n-i² (a²)-e²s. Gr., *κόσκινον*. A sieve. [L, 91 (a, 21).]

COSCOJA (Sp.), n. Kos-ko'ha³. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

COSCULIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²s-ku² (ku⁴)/li²-a². The grains of kermes. [L, 94.]

COSMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²zi-ko²s-me-mai/si²s. Gr., *cosmesis* (is). Gr., *κόσμησις* (from *κοσμεῖν*, to adorn). Fr., *cosmétique*. Ger., *Schmückung*. It., *cosmetico*. Sp., *cosmético*. That department of medicine of which the province is to preserve or improve natural beauty. [L, 94.]

COSMETIC, adj. Ko²z-me²t'i²k. Gr., *κοσμητικός*. Lat., *cosmeticus*. Fr., *cosmétique*. Ger., *kosmetisch*. Restoring or enhancing the beauty of the person (said of medicinal preparations and of surgical operations); as a n. (Ger., *Schönheitsmittel*), a powder, lotion, or the like, used for that purpose.

COSMETICE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²z (ko²s)-me²t (mat)/i²-se (ka). See, in the pl., *COSMESIS*.

COSMIBUENA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²s-mi²-bwa'na³. A genus of rubicaceous plants, separated from the genus *Cinchona*, and allied to or identified with the *Cascarilla*. [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).] **C. acuminata**. Fr., *quinquina à aiguillons*. A species found in Peru; at one time thought to be a source of cinchona-bark, but now referred to *Cascarilla*. [B, 12, 173 (a, 24).] **C. hexandra**. A tree belonging to the *Rubiacæ*, the bark of which was formerly known in the market as *China nova brasiliensis* (see *nova Rio Janeiro*). It contains no quinine, but is said to contain cinchonine. [a, 22.] **C. obtusifolia** Ruiz and Pavón. Fr., *quinquina à feuilles obtuses*. A species indigenous to the Peruvian Andes. It has been supposed to be the tree furnishing white cinchona-bark. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COSMIC, adj. Ko²z-mi²k. Gr., *κοσμικός*. Lat., *cosmicus*. Fr., *cosmique*. Ger., *kosmisch*, *weltlich*. 1. Pertaining to the material world or to the universe. 2. Worldly, world-wide (said of certain diseases, to express their wide distribution). [A, 322.]

COSMOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²z-ko²s-mo²-g-nos'i²s. Gen., *cosmogno²s-eos* (is). From *κόσμος*, the world, and *γνῶσις*, knowledge. The instinct that enables animals to recognize the proper time and direction of migration. [Girou de Buzareingues (A, 301).]

COSMOLIN, n. Ko²z-mo²-len. See *VASELIN* and *PETROLATUM*.

COSMOPOLITE, adj. Ko²z-mo²p'o²-lit. From *κόσμος*, the world, and *πολίτης*, a citizen. Thriving in all climates (said of plants). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSMOS, n. Ko²z-mo²s. Gr., *κόσμος*. Lat., *cosmus*. 1. The universe, the world. 2. Of Hippocrates, a regular order of succession, as of the critical days of a disease. [A, 325.]

COSSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²s-sa³. See *COXA*.

COSSE (Fr.), n. Ko²s. A pod. [A, 301.]

COSSES (Lat.), **COSSI** (Lat.), n's m. pl. Ko²s-sei² (sa³), -si² (se). Ger., *Bremsenlarven*. An old veterinary term for the larvæ of a species of (*Estrus*). [A, 322.]

COSPIN, n. Ko²s-i²n. See *KOVSIN*.

COSSIGNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kos-en-ye'e²-e (a²-e²). Of Blume, a tribe of the *Simulaceæ*, comprising *Harpullia*, *Olongchium*, *Blancroa*, and *Kæhreuteria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSIIR, n. In the Moluccas, the *Urtica interrupta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSSIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²s-sis. See *COSSIS*.

COSSUM (Paracelsus), n. A form of severe ulceration about the nares. [A, 325.]

COSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²s-sus. Fr., *cosse*. 1. A genus of the *Cossida*, the larvae of which live under the bark of trees. [L, 353.] 2. A classical term for an intestinal worm found in horses. [L.] Cf. *Cercaria pulcherrima*. **C. ligniperda**. A variety the larva of which was eaten by the Romans. [L.]

COSSYPHENES (Lat.), **COSSYPHIDÆ** (Lat.), **COSSYPHINIA** (Lat.), **COSSYPHOSES** (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., n. pl., and f. pl. Ko²s-si² (si²)-e²-a²-e²-e². Fr., *cosyphes*, *cosyphes*, *cosyphes*, *cosyphes*. A tribe or family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

COST, n. Ko²st. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 275 (a, 21).]

COSTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²st-a². 1. A rib; in botany, any vein of a leaf, especially the median vein, or midrib. 2. Of Velloze, the genus *Ticorea*. 3. Of Casalpini, the genus *Oppanax*. 4. Of Camerarius, the *Hypochaeris radicata*. 5. The anterior border of an insect's wing. 6. In corals, a vertical ridge on the surface of the corallum. 7. A ridge on the surface of a shell. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 123 (a, 24); L, 121, 196.] **Costæ abdominales seu sternales**. See *FALSA RIBS*. **C. bovis**. The *Euphorium fibulatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Costæ branchiostegæ**. See *BRANCHIOSTEGAL RIBS*. **C. capituli fixa** (Oken). Ger., *venenähnliche Kopfrippe*. Syn.: as *scapulum hypodermo-faciale* Spixl. The palatal bone, regarded as the pleurapophysis of the nasal vertebra. [L, 11.] Cf. *ASAL VERTEBRA*. **C. herba panonica**. The *Heracium alpinum*. [L, 104.] **Costæ fluctuantes**. See *FLUATING RIBS*. **Costæ illegitimæ**. See *FALSA RIBS*. **Costæ legitimæ**. The true ribs. [A, 325.] **C. media**. The midrib of a leaf; the central vein running from base to apex, as in the leaf of the elm and many others. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).] **Costæ mendosæ**. **Costæ nothæ**. See *FALSA RIBS*. **C. occipitalis**. **C. prima**. See *SACRUM CAPITIS*. **Costæ primariæ**. The veins of a leaf given off laterally from the central vein or midrib. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).] **C. sartoria**. Whalebone. [A, 325.] **C. scapularis**. **C. scapularis**. Fr., *coste scapulaire*. The axillary border of the scapula. [L, 49, 304.] **Costæ secundariæ**. The veins of a leaf given off directly by the primary veins. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).] **Costæ sphenoidales** [Bojanus]. The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones. [L, 11.] **Costæ spurie**. See *FALSA RIBS*. **Costæ sternales (seu veræ)**. See *TRUE RIBS*. **C. vertebra**. See *SACRUM CAPITIS*. **C. vulgaris**. The *Achyrophorus maculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Flores costæ**. The flowers of *Achyrophorus maculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Herba costæ**. The herb of *Achyrophorus maculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COSTAL, adj. Ko²st-a². Lat., *costalis*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zur Rippe gehörig*. It., *costale*. Sp., *c.* Pertaining to a rib, also to a costa in any of its meanings. [B, 116, 123 (a, 24).]

COSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²st-a² (a²)-i² (a²)-e²-a². From *costa*, a rib, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *costalgie*. Ger., *Costalgie*. It., *Sp.*, *c.* Intercostal neuralgia. [A, 301.]

COSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st-a² (a²)-i²s. See *COSTAL*; as a n., a muscle attached to the ribs. [L, 81.] **C. dorsi** [Luschka]. See *LILOCOSTALIS dorsi*.

COSTARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st-a² (a²)-i² (a²)-i²s. See *COSTAL*.

COSTATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²st-a² (a²)-e² (a²)-e². The necklace-shaped ridges, composed of siliceous granules, on the valves of certain *Diatomaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSTATE, adj. Ko²st-at. Lat., *costatus*. Fr., *côté, côteux, costé*. Ger., *gerippt* (1st def.), *rippig* (1st def.), *gerieft* (1st def.), *gerieft* (2d def.). 1. Ribbed; furnished with one or more *costæ* or ribs. 2. Provided with jugæ. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

COSTATO-VEBOSE, adj. Ko²st-at'o-ven'os. Lat., *costatove-nosus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vena*, a vein). Fr., *côté-veineux*. Ger., *rippig-geadert*. In botany, having thick parallel veins that divide into smaller veins. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COSTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²st-e² (a²)-e². 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Anomura*. 2. Of A. Richard, a section of Meissner, a tribe of the *Zugiberaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Costus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COSTEBELLE (Fr.), n. Ko²st-be². A climatic resort near Hyères, France. [A, 319.]

COSTELLA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²s-te² (a²)-e². A small rib or rib-like process. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1859, p. 488 (L).]

COSTELLARIS (Lat.), **COSTELLATE**, adj's. Ko²st-e² (a²)-la² (a²)-i²s. Ko²st-e² (a²)-at. See *COSTUATE*.

COSTEN, adj. Pertaining to the ribs or the costal portion of the body. [L, 141.]

COSTICERVICALIS [E. Cotes] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²st-i² su²-r-ke² (a²)-i² (a²)-e² (a²)-ka² (a²)-i²s. See *CERVICALIS ascendens*.

COSTICOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²st-i² ko²st-a² (a²)-i²s. See *MUSCULUS accessorius ad sacro lumbalem*.

COSTIFEROUS, adj. Ko²st-i² f'e²-u²s. Lat., *costiferus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *costifère*. Ger., *rippenträgend*. See *COSTATE*.

COSTIFORM, adj. Ko²st-i² fo²-m. From *costa*, a rib, and *forma*, form. Fr., *costiforme*. Rib-shaped. [A, 301.]

COSTIGEROUS, adj. Ko²st-i² g'e²-u²s. From *costa*, a rib, and *gerere*, to bear. See *COSTATE*.

COSTIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko²st-i² pe²-z. From *costa*, the side, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *costipède*. Having the limbs so attached as to give perfect balance to the body (said of birds). [L, 109, 160.]

COSTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st-i² ro²st-ris. From *costa*, the side, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *costirostre*. Having the sides of the beak projecting. [L, 41.]

COSTISPINALES E. Cotes] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Koststⁱ2^{sp}-ⁱspen-a-a²lez-lus. From *costa*, a rib, and *spina*, the spine. See *LEVATORES costarum*.

COSTIVE, adj. Koststⁱ2^v. Affected with costiveness. [D.]

COSTIVENESS, n. Koststⁱ2^vne^s. Constipation (restricted by some writers to a moderate degree of constipation, the dejections being natural in frequency but deficient in quantity and the act of defecation labored). [D., 5.]

COSTMARY, n. Koststⁱmarⁱ2. See *COST*.

COSTO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Koststⁱo-a²bⁱdo^mi²n-a²l. Lat., *costo-abdominalis*, from *costa*, a rib, and *abdomen*, the belly. Fr., *c. a.* Pertaining to the ribs and to the abdomen. [A., 385.]

COSTO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-a²bⁱdo^mi²n-a²l. See *COSTO-ABDOMINAL*; as a n., see *OBLIQUES externus abdominis*. **C.-a. internus**, Leyh]. See *LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS*.

COSTO-APICAL, adj. Koststⁱo-a²pⁱ2ka²l. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *APEX*. In entomology, situated at the apex of the costa. [L., 196.]

COSTO-ARTICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-a²rⁱ2tik^a2l. Pertaining to a rib and to the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L., 332.] Cf. *LINEA c.*

COSTO-BASI-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Kost-o-ba²ze-ska²pⁱ-u²la²r. See *SERRATUS magnus*.

COSTO-CENTRAL, adj. Koststⁱo-se²ntⁱra²l. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *CENTRUM*. Pertaining to a rib and to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra. See *C. c.* **ARTICULATION**.

COSTO-CHONDRAL, adj. Koststⁱo-ko²nⁱdra²l. From *costa*, a rib, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Relating to or connected with the ribs and the costal cartilages. [L.]

COSTO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Koststⁱo-klavⁱ2k^a2l-a²r. Lat., *costoclavicularis*. Fr., *costoclaviculaire*. Pertaining to a rib or to the ribs and to the clavicle. [L., 41.]

COSTO-COLIC, adj. Koststⁱo-ko²lⁱ2k^a2l. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *COLON*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the colon. [C.]

COSTO-CORACOID, adj. Koststⁱo-ko²r^a2k^a2oid. Lat., *costo-coracoideus*. Fr., *costo-coracoïdien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a n., see *PECTORALIS minor*. [L.]

COSTODELTODEUS (Calori), Koststⁱo-de²ltⁱo-de²i²diedⁱ-e²2nⁱsoⁱ2s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *DELTOID*. An occasional head of the deltoid muscle which arises from the edge of the scapula between the infraspinatus and teres minor, or between the teres major and the teres minor. [L., 31, 332.]

COSTO-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Koststⁱo-e²pⁱ2tro²chⁱ2le²a²a²2rⁱ2s. An anomalous muscle which arises from the anterior aspect of the thorax, below the pectoralis muscles, and is inserted by means of a tendon into the internal condyle of the humerus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1877, p. 413 (L.)]

COSTOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Koststⁱo-fa²sⁱ2a²sⁱ2ki²2-a²2rⁱ2s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *FASCIA*. A broad muscular band arising from the first rib and its cartilage, externally to the sternothyroid muscle, and inserted into the upper half of the cervical fascia. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1864, p. 300 (L.)]

COSTO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-o²hu²(hu)-me²r^a2e²2hⁱ2s. From *costa*, a rib, and *humerus*, of a r. Relating to or connected with the ribs and the humerus. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1884, p. 23 (L.)]

COSTOHYOIDEUS [Santorini] (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-o²hi²hu²-o²(o²)i²de²i²2sⁱ2s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *HYOID*. Fr., *costo-hyoïde*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omo-hyoid muscle. [L., 31.]

COSTOIDE E. (Lat.), n. f. pl. Koststⁱo-i²de²i²2e²2a²2e²2. From *κόστος*, see *COSTUS*, and *είδος*, resemblance. 1. Of Ledebour, a division of the *Schinus*, comprising *Zerumbet*, *Costus*, and *Jacquinia*. 2. Of Duchartre, a tribe of the *Zingiberaceae*, comprising the same genera. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COSTO-INFERIOR, adj. Koststⁱo-i²nⁱfo²ri²2o²r. Pertaining to the lower ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the lower ribs preponderate). [J.]

COSTOLUMBALIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-lⁱ2mbⁱ2lⁱ2a²2lⁱ2. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *LUMBUS*. Pertaining to the costal and to the lumbar regions. [L., 332.]

COSTOMATE, **COSTOMATL** (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n's. The *Physalis costomatl*. [A., 44.]

COSTOPERICARDIACUS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-pⁱ2erⁱ2ka²2di²a²2k^a2lⁱ2. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *PERICARDIUM*. Fr., *costo-péricardique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pericardium. [L., 34.]

COSTOPLEURALIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-plⁱ2u²ra²a²2lⁱ2s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *PLEURA*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pleura. [L., 332.]

COSTOPLEUROVERTEBRALIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-plⁱ2u²ro²o²(o²)i²verⁱ2te²br^a2lⁱ2s. For deriv., see *COSTA*, *PLEURA*, and *VERTEBRA*. Pertaining to the ribs, to the pleura, and to the vertebrae. [L., 332.]

COSTO-PUBIC, adj. Koststⁱo-pu²bⁱ2k^a2lⁱ2. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *PUBES*. Fr., *costo-pubien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pubic bone; as a n., the rectus abdominis muscle. [L., 41.]

COSTO-PULMONARY, adj. Koststⁱo-pu²lⁱ2mo²n^a2rⁱ2. From *costa*, a rib, and *pulmo*, a lung. Pertaining to the ribs and to the lungs. [L., 291.]

COSTO-SCAPULAR, adj. Koststⁱo-ska²pⁱ2u²2a²r. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *SCAPULA*. Fr., *costo-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the scapula; as a n., the serratus magnus muscle. [L., 41.]

COSTO-STERNAL, adj. Koststⁱo-stu²2rn^a2l. Lat., *costosternalis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *sternum*, the breast-bone). Fr., *c.-s.* Pertaining to a rib or the ribs and to the sternum. [L., 41.]

COSTOSTERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-stu²2rn^a2l. See *COSTO-STERNAL*; as a n. (the *lateralis sterni* of Perceval), the *transversus costarum*, the *rectus sternalis* (see *Thoracicus*); Fr., *costo-sternal*; Ger., *Quermmuskel der Rippen*, a muscle of the solipeds arising from the sternum and the fourth costal cartilage and inserted into the outer aspect of the fourth rib. [L., 13.]

COSTO-SUBCOSTAL, adj. Koststⁱo-su²bⁱ2ko²st^a2l. In entomology, pertaining to the costal and subcostal regions of the wings. [L., 196.]

COSTO-SUPERIOR, adj. Koststⁱo-su²pe²ri²2o²r. Pertaining to the upper ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the upper part of the chest are prominent). [J.]

COSTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Koststⁱo-su²sⁱ2s. See *COSTATE*.

COSTO-THORACIC, adj. Koststⁱo-thor^a2sⁱ2k^a2l. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *THORAX*. Fr., *costo-thoracique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the thorax. [L., 41.]

COSTOTOME, n. Koststⁱo²tom. From *costa*, a rib, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *c.* A heavy cutting forceps for dividing the ribs in post-mortem examinations. [E.] Cf. *CHONDROTOME*.

COSTO-TRACHELIAN, adj. Koststⁱo-tra²ke²lⁱ2a²n. Lat., *costo-trachelian* (from *costa*, a rib, and *τραχέλιος*, the neck). Fr., *costo-trachélien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae; as a n., a scalenus muscle. [L., 7, 13, 41.]

COSTO-TRANSVERSE, adj. Koststⁱo-tra²nsⁱ2vu²2rs. Lat., *costotransversalis*, *costotransversarius*. Fr., *costotransversaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the vertebrae; as a n., see *SCALENUS lateralis*. [L., 31.]

COSTO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Koststⁱo-vu²2rⁱ2e²br^a2l. Lat., *costovertebralis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vertebra* [q. v.]). Fr., *c.-vertebral*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the vertebrae. [L., 31.]

COSTO-XIPHOID, adj. Koststⁱo-xi²foi²d. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *XIPHOID*. Lat., *costoxiphoides*. Fr., *costoxiphoidien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the xiphoid cartilage. [L., 41.]

COSTULA (Lat.), n. f. Koststⁱu²lu²a²2l. Dim. of *costa*, a rib. Fr., *costule*. A small rib or rib-like process. [L., 41.]

COSTULAR, **COSTULATE**, **COSTULOSE**, adj's. Koststⁱu²lu²a²2l-a²r, -at, -os. Lat., *costularis*, *costulatus*, *costulosus*. Fr., *costulé*, *costulé*. Provided with costulae. [L., 41, 180.]

COSTULATION, n. Koststⁱu²lu²a²2l-a²shu²2n. The state or condition of being costulate. [L.]

COSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Koststⁱu²mu²2m. Gr., *κόστος*. See *COSTUS*.

COSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Koststⁱu²su²2s. Gr., *κόστος*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Kostwurz*. 1. An ancient name for several aromatic plants; also for the root of *Haplolaris c.* of *C. speciosus*, and of other species of *C.* 2. Of Persoon, the genus *Alpinia*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Scitamineae*, tribe *Zingiberaceae*. [B., 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).] **Arabian c.** See *C. arabicus*. **Cortex costi**, **Cortex costi arabici**. The bark of *Canella alba* and other aromatic barks. [B., 180 (a, 24).] **C. acris**. Fr., *c. acre*. The *Dimys Winteri* and its barks. [B., 88, 180 (a, 24).] **C. amarus**. Fr., *c. amer.* 1. The *Canella alba*. [B., 180, 270 (a, 24).] 2. A variety of cinchona bark. [A., 385.] **C. arabicus**. Fr., *c. arabicus*. Ger., *arabische Kostwurz*. 1. An ancient name for *Anomum*, *Anisum*, and some other aromatic plants. [A., 322.] 2. Of Aublet, the *C. spicatus*. 3. Of Linnaeus, the *C. speciosus*. 4. Of Roseo, the *C. glaberrimus*. [B., 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. corticosus**. See *C. dulcis*. **C. d'Arabie** (Ger.). See *C. arabicus*. **C. des jardins** (Fr.). See *C. hortensis*. **C. dulcis**. Fr., *c. doux*. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B., 121, 180, 270 (a, 24).] **C. elegant** (Fr.). See *C. speciosus*. **C. glaberrimus** [Swartz]. Ger., *kahle Kostwurz*. An East Indian species very like *C. speciosus*, but with longer leaves. The root is used like that of *C. speciosus*. [B., 180 (a, 24).] **C. hortensis**, **C. hortorum**. Fr., *c. des jardins*. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B., 180 (a, 24).] **C. horiorum minor**. The *Achillea ageratum*. [a, 24.] **C. indicus**. Fr., *c. indien*. See *C.* (1st def.). **C. niger**. A species of *Cinara*. [L., 94.] **C. nostralis**. See *C. vulgaris*. **C. speciosus** [Smith]. Fr., *c. elegant*. Ger., *prachtige Kostwurz*. A species formerly supposed to be the *C.* (1st def.) of the ancients. The root is considered stomachic, tonic, and diuretic. In India a conserve is made from it. [B., 18, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).] **C. spicatus**. Fr., *canne du Congo ou de riviere, ou d'Inde*. Syn.: *Anomum pitidatum* [Lamarck], *Alpinia spicata* [Jacquin], *C. arabicus* [Aublet]. A species the root of which is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. A decoction of the root and stems has been used in gonorrhoea. [B., 16, 173 (a, 24).] **C. syriacus**. Fr., *c. syriacus*. According to Sprengel, the root of *Zingiber zerumbet*. [B., 180 (a, 24).] **C. vulgaris**. The *Hipochaeris maculata*. [B., 180 (a, 24).] **C. zerumbet** [Persoon]. The *Glabba nutans*. [B., 173 (a, 24).] **Indian c.** See *C. indicus*. **Radix costi**. Ger., *Kostwurzel*. The root of *C. speciosus*. [B., 180 (a, 24).] **Susces C61** (Ger.) Oil of *Canella alba*. Sweet c. See *C. dulcis*. Syriac c. See *C. syriacus*.

COSTWURZEL (Ger.), n. Koststⁱu²rsⁱ2e²l. See *Radix costi*.

COT, n. Ko²t. A.-S., *cote*. 1. A narrow bed. 2. The finger of a glove.—**Fever c.**, **Kibbee's c.** A c. devised by G. W. Kibbee for treating fever patients with applications of cold water. It consists of a strong elastic cotton netting suspended on the frame of the c. beneath which there is an "apron" of rubber cloth for catching the water and conveying it into a bucket. The patient is cov-

ened with a sheet, and the water is applied by affusion. [T. G. Thomas, N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug., 1878, p. 113.]

COTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko't-ko't-a. 1. Of J. Gay, a genus of the *Compositae*, proposed for *Antennaria* c. and *Antennaria linifolia*. 2. Of *Dioscoreas*, see *Cottleya*. [B. 42, 131 a, 24.]

COTARNIC ACID, n. Ko't-arn-ik. Fr., *acide cotarnique*. Ger., *Cotarninsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_8$, formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine. [B. 4, 158, 270 a, 24.]

COTARNINE, n. Ko't-arn-en. A word formed by metathesis from *nitroline*. Lat., *cotarnum*, *cotarnum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cotarnin*. A monobasic alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{17}NO_3$, formed by the oxidation of narcotine. [B. 4, 5, 158, 270 a, 24.]—**C. hydrochloride**, Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcotarnin*. A compound of cotarnine and hydrochloric acid, $C_{12}H_{17}NO_3 \cdot ClH + 2H_2O$, forming long, silky crystals. [B. 158, 270 a, 24.]

COTARONIUM [Paracelsus], n. A hypothetical liquor affirmed to be a universal solvent. [A. 325.]

COTE (Fr.), n. Kot. 1. A rib. 2. In cattle, a collection of fat over the posterior ribs. [A. 301.] C's abdominales. See *Falser ribs*. C's antérieures. See *Falser ribs*. C's asternales. See *Falser ribs*. C's cervicales. See *Cervical ribs*. C's de la poitrine. G. St. Hilaire. The hypochondrial and costochondrial bones. [L. 14.]—**C. de melon**. A boss-like lateral projection due to deviation and approximation of the ribs, together with the scapula, in cases of scrothosis. [De St. Germain, "Union med.," Apr. 6, 15, 22, 1882.] C's flottantes. See *Flottant ribs*. C's postérieures. See *Falser ribs*. C's sternales. See *Falser ribs*. C's de St. Hilaire. See *Branchiosternal bones*. C's vertébro-sternales. See *Falser ribs*. Fausses c's. See *Falser ribs*. Vraies c's. See *True ribs*.

CÔTE-DE-LOUP (Fr.), n. Kot-d'lu. In Champagne, the *Colechium autumnale*, and the *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COTENTBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Ko't-ent-blät-ter. The leaves of *Ficus lucronensis*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

COTETTE (Fr.), n. Ko't-è't. The genus *Cynosurus*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CÔTEUX (Fr.), adj. Kot-ù. See *COSTATE*.

COTHURNATUS (Lat.), n. adj. Ko't-ko'th-urn-atus. In entomology, having the last two pairs of feet black. [L. 41, 180.]

COTIER (Fr.), adj. Kot-è. See *LITORALIS*.

COTIGNAS (Fr.), n. Ko't-en-yak. A jelly made of quinces and must; used as an astringent and nutrient. [L. 105 a, 24.]

COTINGIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko't-ko't-ên-ên-ê. *Podagraceae*. [L. 121.]

COTINUS (Lat.), **COTINUS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ko't-ên-us. Gr., *κοτινός*. Of Theophrastus, the wild olive-tree, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*; of Pliny, the *Rhus cotinus*. [B. 114, 115, 121 a, 24.]

COTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko't-ko't-is. Gr., *κορίς*. Of Hippocrates, the occiput and the region of the nucha. [A. 325; L. 94 a, 21.]

COTO-BARK, n. Ko'to-bark. Lat., *cortex coto*. Ger., *Cotobinde*. A bark obtained from the interior of Bolivia, believed at first to be from a *Cinchona*, though its origin is now in dispute. It has a cinnamon-brown color, a pungent, aromatic odor, and a sharp, peppery taste. It contains oil, resin, starch, gum, sugar, and other substances, but its active principle seems to be a glucoside, *cotoin*. It has been used with benefit in diarrhoea, though it must be employed cautiously when there is a tendency to acute inflammation, as the bark is very irritating. The powder rubbed on the skin produces heat and redness. It is said to be used in South America in rheumatism. [B. 5, 270 (a, 24); Lascar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882 (a, 24).]

COTOIN, n. Ko'to-ên. Fr., *cotoïne*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{34}O_8$, found in coto-bark; sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It has been used in diarrhoea, and is said to lessen the excretion of indican. [Albertoni, "Ann. univers. di med.," v. p. 261 a, 24; B. 5, 270 a, 24.] See also *PARACOTOIN*, *OXYCOTOIN*, *LEUCOCOTOIN*, and *HYDROCOTOIN*.

COTON (Fr.), n. Ko-ton. 1. In botany, see *TOMENTUM*. 2. See *COTTON* and *Gossypium*. 3. A popular term for *favus*. [G. 7.]—**C. azotique**. See *Pyroxylin*.—**C. bambu**. A species of *Gossypium*, probably a variety of *C. barbadense*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cardé**. Carded cotton. [A. 301.]—**C. de la Chine**. The down obtained by bruising the *Artemisia vulgaris*. [L. 105 a, 21.]—**C. fulminant**. See *Pyroxylin*.—**C. hydrophile**. See *Absorbent cotton*.—**C. iodé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Iodized cotton*.—**C. poudre**. See *Pyroxylin*.—**C. purifié**. See *Absorbent cotton*.—**Huile de c.** Cotton-seed oil. [B. 5, 173 (a, 24).]—**Poudre-c.** See *Pyroxylin*.

COTONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko't-on-a-ri-a. The *Protis caudatissima*. [B. 88.]

COTONEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko't-on-ê-a. The *Organum vulgare*, also the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24); L. 87, 105.]—**Semen cotoneae**. The seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

COTONEASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ko't-on-ê-a-st(a-st)u-s(ar). Gen., *cotoneasteros* (-is). Fr., *cotoneastre*. A genus of small trees and trailing shrubs of the order *Rosaceae*, tribe *Pomeae*. [B. 19, 42 a, 24.]—**Black-fruited c.** Common c. See *C. vulgaris*. **C. microphylla** (Wallich). A trailing Himalayan species the fruits of which are said to contain hydrocyanic acid. [B. 19, 121 a, 24.]—**C. nummularia** (Fischer and Meyer). An Asiatic species; a tall, stout shrub which yields a sort of manna or sweetmeat (see *SHIRAZISM*), exported in quantity from Afghanistan to Russia and India. [B. 5, 18, 270, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. pyracantha** (Spach). Gr., *δρυκανθα*. Fr., *buison ardente*. Ger., *Feuerdorn*, *Feuerstrauch*. A shrub of southern Europe and Asia Minor, the scarlet berries of

which are used in obstinate diarrhoea and menorrhagia. [B. 180, 245.]—**C. rotundifolia**. An East Indian species, said to contain hydrocyanic acid. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris** (Lindley). Syn.: *Mespilus Lanius*. Common c.; a species cultivated in Europe. The fruit was formerly used in diarrhoea. According to Wicke, the seeds contain amygdalin. [B. 5, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moneywort-leaved c.** See *C. nummularia*.—**Small-leaved c.** See *C. microphylla*.

COTONETIN, n. Ko-to-ne'tin. Of O. Hesse, dicotoin. [a, 22.]

COTONEUS (Lat.), **COTONIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Ko't-on-ê-us-us. See *CYDONIA*.

COTONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ko-ton-ù. See *TOMENTOSE* and *FLOCCULENT*.

COTONNIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ton-nê. See *Gossypium*. **C. à feuilles de vigne**. The *Gossypium vitifolium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à petites fleurs**. The *Gossypium microanthum*. [L. 41.]—**C. arborescent**. The *Gossypium arboreum*. [L. 41.]—**C. de fléau**. The *Bombax gossypium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Égypte**. See *Gossypium vitifolium*.—**C. de la Barbade**. The *Gossypium barbadense*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de l'Inde**. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B. 173 (a, 24); L. 141.]—**C. de Mahot**. The *Klunia (Lanius)*. [L. 41.]—**C. de Malte**. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B. 173 a, 24.]—**C. de Mapou**. The *Bombax ceiba*. [B. 173 a, 24.]—**C. des Barbades**. The *Gossypium barbadense*. [B. 173 a, 24.]—**C. des Indes**. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B. 173 a, 24.]—**C. des nonnes**. The *Gossypium religiosum*. [B. 173 a, 24.]—**C. du Pérou**. The *Gossypium peruvianum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. herbacé**. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [L. 41.]—**C. hérissé**. The *Gossypium aristatum*. [B. 173 (a, 24); L. 41.]—**C. mapou**. The *Bombax ceiba*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. pierre**. The *Gossypium lapideum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ponctué**. The *Gossypium punctatum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. religieux**. The *Gossypium religiosum*. [L. 41.]—**C. siffleur**. A common name for several species of *Ketmia*. [L. 41.]—**C. tacheté**. The *Gossypium punctatum*. [L. 41.]—**C. stot**. The *Bombax gossypium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. velu**. The *Gossypium hirsutum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**Écorce de la racine de c.** Cotton root bark. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**Extrait liquide d'écorce de c.** See *Ertractum gossypii radices fluidum*.—**Huile de semence de c.** See *COTTON-SEED OIL*.

COTONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ko-ton-ne-ar. A popular name for different species of *Filago* and *Gnaphalium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COTORINDE (Ger.), n. Ko'to-ri-nd-ê. See *COTO-BARK*.

COTSJOPORI, n. The *Gardenia florida*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COTTA AVERARI, n. The *Psoralea tetragonoloba*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

COTTABISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko't-ta-bi-z(bi-z)'mu's(mu's). Gr., *κοτταβισμός*. Lit., playing at *κοτταβος* (an ancient game consisting in attempts to throw wine or the like from a cup into a distant vessel without spilling it); of Paulus Aegineta, either this game as an exercise, or ablation, affusion, etc., with water as a remedy for cachectic conditions, or, according to some, vomiting. [A. 325.]

COTTABUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko't-ta-bu's(bu's). See *COTTABISMUS*.

COTTAM, n. On the coast of Malabar, the *Ocimum petolare*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COTTAMILLIE (Tamil), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

COTTA-TENGA (Malay), n. The dry nuts of *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

COTIDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko't-ti-d-ê(a-ê). A family of the *Acanthopterygii cottoscentriforines*. [L. 207, 292.]

COTIMBERY, n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B. 88.]

COTTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko't-ti-te'na. A group of the *Triglidæ*. [L. 280.]

COTTON, n. Ko't-n. Gr., *ἐρίσιον* ἀπὸ ἐρύου. Ar., *cotin*. Heb., *zemer*. Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *aylum* [Fr. Cod.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *baumwolle* [It.], *cotone*. Sp., *algodon*. The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium barbadense* and other species of *Gossypium* deprived of impurities. It consists of fine, soft, white filaments, without odor or taste, insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, soluble in strong alkaline solutions, and decomposed by the concentrated mineral acids. Chemically, it is identical with lignin, and, besides its chief constituent, cellulose, contains wax, a fatty acid, coloring matter, pectic acid, and an albuminoid substance. Official c. is prepared by boiling raw c. in a diluted alkaline solution, the soap which is formed through the union of the alkali with the fatty matter being dissolved out by repeated washings. C. impregnated with almost any of the fixed oils will, if allowed to stand, take fire spontaneously. C. besides its use for fabricating cloth, is employed as a filtering medium, and is said to purify air which passes through it by straining out the microscopic organisms that induce fermentation. It is applied as a dressing for scalds, burns, wounds, etc., to absorb effused liquids, and to protect the affected parts from the air. It is also recommended as an external application in erysipelas and rheumatism. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**Absorbent c.** Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *gossypium purificatum*. Fr., *coton hydrophile*, *coton purifié*. Ger., *gereinigte Baumwolle*. It., *cotone assorbente*. Sp., *algodon absorbente*. C. from which oil and all impurities have been removed; according to F. L. Slocum, made by boiling carded c. for half an hour with a 5-per-cent. solution of soda or caustic potassa, washing thoroughly, expressing, boiling again for 15 or 20 minutes in a 5-per-cent. solution of alkali, washing well with water, acidulated water, and water, expressing, and drying quickly. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Benzoic c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in a solution of

50 or 100 grammes of benzene acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor oil and resin in 1 litre of alcohol and then drying. [B. 81 (a. 24).]—**Chlorinated c.** Of flax, c. moistened with glycerin and subjected to the action of chlorine vapor. [B. 81 (a. 24).]—**Chloro-carbolated c.** C. saturated with equal parts of chloral hydrate and carbolic acid. [B. 81 (a. 24).]—**C.-blue.** See **Soluble blue**.
—**C.-brush.** See **Brush**.
—**C.-holder.** See **Holder**.
—**C.-instrument.** See **Instrument**.
—**C.-lint.** See **Lint**.
—**C.-plant.** See **Gossypium**.
—**C.-root-bark.** Lat., *gossypii radix*. Fr., *racine de la racine de cotonnier*. Ger., *Wurzel der Baumwolle*. Sp., *corteza de raíz de algodón*. The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*. It is described as occurring in thin flexible bands or quilled pieces, of a brownish-yellow color on the outer surface (which is roughened with ridges or meshes) and on the inner surface whitish and of a silky lustre. It is without odor, and has a slightly acid, faintly astringent taste. It contains a peculiar acid resin, soluble when pure, in water, and believed to be the active principle of the bark. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**C.-rose.** The genus *Filago*. [B. 14 (a. 24).]—**C.-rush.** See **COTON GRASS**.
—**C.-sedge.** See the major list.
—**C.-seed.** See the major list.
—**C.-shrub.** See **Gossypium**.
—**C.-thistle.** The *Oxygonia acanthium*. [A. 505.]
—**C.-tree.** The *Populus deltoides* the *Populus heterophylla*, and the *Populus herbacea*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—**C.-weed.** See the major list.
—**C.-wood.** See the major list.
—**C.-wool.** See **C.-Dend c.**
—**Unripe c. fibre,** which can not be dyed. [B. 3.]—**Disinfecting c.** Of *Pyrethrum* a preparation consisting of pyrethrum saturated with potassium permanganate. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XIX (a. 24).]—**Fluid extract of c.-root.** See *Gossypium gossypium* and *c. latifolium*. French c. The *Gossypium herbaceum* and the *Latifolium procera*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Gum-c.** See **Pyrethrum**.
—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with Monse's solution, or with a mixture of ferric chloride and alum, or with a solution of iron sesquichloride; applied in the same manner as lint covered with a compress. [B. 81.]—**Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xix (a. 24).**—**Indian c.** The *Gossypium indicum*. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**Iodinated c.** Lat., *gossypii iodatum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *coton iodé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodbaumwolle*. It is cotton lint. Sp., *algodon yodado*. C. prepared by placing 25 grammes of dry carded c., in whose meshes 2 grammes of finely powdered iodine have been evenly spread, into a jar of the capacity of a litre, and, after the expulsion of a portion of the air by heating, subjecting the whole to a temperature of nearly 100° C. for about two hours. The c. fiber takes up the iodine and becomes tinged of a brownish color. [B. 1.] For the French preparation see *Coton iodé*.
—**Iodoform c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of ethereal solution of iodoform and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying. [B. 81 (a. 24).]—**Marine c.** See **ADENOS**.
—**Nankeen c.** The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B. 121.]
—**Natal c.** A textile material obtained from the pods of a species of *Ipomoea*. [B. 19 (a. 24).]—**Petty c.** The genus *Gnaphalium* and certain allied plants. [A. 505.]—**Picric c.** Fr., *coton picrique*. Ger., *Pikrinbaumwolle*. It., *cotone picrico*. Sp., *algodon picrico*. C. prepared by immersing in a solution of picric acid, in ether or alcohol, and drying. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**Purified c.** See **Unripe c.**
—**Salicylated c.** Lat., *gossypii salicylicum*. Fr., *coton salicylé*. Ger., *Salicylbbaumwolle*. It., *coton salicilico*. Sp., *algodon salicilado*. Of flax, a preparation made by impregnating 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of salicylic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying. [B. 81 (a. 24).]—**Sublimated c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with a solution of mercuric chloride in alcohol, distilled water, glycerin, and fuchsin. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**Wild c.** The genus *Eriophorum*. [A. 505.]

COTTONARIA Lat., n. f. Koṭṭonaria. Gr., *κοττωνία*. An ancient name for the *Statice maritima*. [B. 14 (a. 24).]

COTTON-BUSH, n. Koṭṭonbush. The genus *Kochia*.—**Australian c.-b.** The *Kochia villosa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COTTON-LK. n. Koṭṭonl. The *Eriophorum latifolium*. [B. 27 (a. 24).]

COTTON GRASS, n. Koṭṭongrass. The genus *Eriophorum*. [B. 14 (a. 24).]—**Hare's-tail c.-g.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum*. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**Tassel c.-g.** The *Eriophorum polystachyon*. [B. 5 (a. 24).]

COTTON-PLANT, n. Koṭṭonplant. The genus *Gossypium* and some other allied plants.—**American c.-p.** The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Bahia c.-p.** A variety of the *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Barbadoes c.-p.** The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Cape c.-p.** The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**New Zealand c.-p.** The *Phragmites betulinus* (see *betulinus*), and the genus *Celmisia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Silk c.-p.** The *Populus deltoides*, *Populus heterophylla*, and some other cottony plants. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Tree c.-p.** The *Populus deltoides*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Wild Australian c.-p.** The *Eriophorum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Wild Natal c.-p.** The *Ipomoea Gorrardii*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COTTON ROSE, n. Koṭṭonrose. The genus *Filago*. [B. 19 (a. 24).]—**Pigma c.-r.** The *Filago pinnata*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COTTON RUSH, n. Koṭṭonrush. See **COTTON GRASS**.

COTTON SILK, n. Koṭṭonsilk. The genus *Eriophorum*.
—**Common c.-s.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]
—**Sheathed c.-s.** The *Eriophorum polystachyon*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COTTON-SEED, n. Koṭṭon'sed. Lat., *semen gossypii*. Fr., *semence de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollsaamen*. It., *seme di cotone*. Sp., *semilla de algodón*. The seed of different species of *Gossypium*. [a. 24].—**C.-s. blue.** An amorphous substance (according to Kuhlmann, C₁₇H₂₂O₄) producing a bluish coloration by the oxidation of the soap formed when crude c.-s. oil is boiled with an alkaline solution; readily destroyed by oxidizing agents, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**C.-s. oil.** Lat., *oleum gossypii seminis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de semence de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollsaamenöl*. Cottonöl. It., *olio di seme di cotone*. Sp., *aceite de semillas de algodón*. The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*; used in the preparation of woolen cloth and morocco leather, for oiling machinery, and for adulterating olive-oil. Medicinally, the purified oil is used chiefly in making certain liniments. [B. 5, 270 (a. 24).]

COTTON-WEED, n. Koṭṭon'wed. The *Diotis maritima* and the genus *Gnaphalium*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Purple mountain c.-w.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COTTONWOOD, n. Koṭṭon'wud. Various species of *Populus* and *Salix*. [B. 19, 34, 275 (a. 24).]—**American c.** The *Populus monilifera*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Californian c.** The *Populus Fremontii*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**Missouri c.** The *Populus angulata*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COTTONY, adj. Koṭṭon'ny. Like cotton; covered with cotton or a substance resembling it; tomentose. [B.]

COTULA (Lat.), n. f. Koṭṭu(u)la. Fr., *cotule*. 1. A Linnaean genus of composites of the *Anthemideæ*. 2. In the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Anthemis (Maruta) c.* [B. 5, 42 (a. 24).]—**C. alba** [Linnaeus]. The *Eclipta adpressa* [Mönch] (*E. erecta* [Linnaeus]). [B. 172, 173 (a. 24).]—**C. aurea** [Linnaeus]. See *ANACARDIUM URUCUS*.
—**C. fruticosa**. The *Maruta c.* [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**C. maderaspatana** [Willdenow]. The *Grangea maderaspatana*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**C. spilanthus** [Linnaeus]. The *Spilanthes urens*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]

COTULEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Koṭṭu(u)l(e)æ. 1. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemæ*, including *Solidago*, *Hippia*, *Cryptogone*, *Monochlora*, *Eriocarpus*, *Leptinella*, *Cenia*, and *Cotula*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemæ*, comprising *Hippia*, *Leptinella*, *Cenia*, and *Cotula*. 3. Of Lessing, a division of the *Artemisiæ*, comprising *Omalanthus*, *Lappyransia*, *Cotula*, *Strongylosperma*, and *Cenia*. 4. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Anthemideæ*, embracing *Peyrousea*, *Otholamys*, *Cotula*, *Strongylosperma*, *Cenia*, and *Omalotes*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

COTURNIX (Lat.), n. f. Koṭṭon'rix. Gen., *coturnix*. Gr., *χερνιξ*, *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνις*. The quail (*Tetrao c.*). [L. 94, 105.] **C. dactylosanans** [Meyer]. See **C.**

COTULA (Lat.), n. f. Koṭṭu(u)l(a). See **COTYLE**.

COTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Koṭṭu(u)l(e). Gen., *cotyle*. Gr., *κοτύλη*. Fr., c. Ger., *Gelenkhöhle* (2d def.). It., *cotilo*, *cavità cotiloidea*. Sp., *cotila*. 1. A cup; an ancient measure of about half a pint. 2. See **ACETABULUM** (3d def.). 3. In the *Cephalopoda*, a cup-like organ attached to the arm. 4. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Cotyledon*. [A. 301, 325; B. 121, 200 (a. 21, 24); L. 343.]

COTYLÉAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la-a'l. The quadrato-jugal bone (1st def.) in the crocodile. [L. 14.]

COTYLEDON (Lat.), n. f. Koṭṭu(u)l(e)-e(a)do'n(don). Gen., *cotyledonos* (-is). Gr., *κοτυληδών*. Fr., *cotylédon*. Ger., *C. Kolyledon*, *Keimlappen* (2d def.), *Keimblatt* (2d def.), *Samenlappen* (2d def.), *Nabelkraut* (3d def.). It., *cotiledone*. Sp., *cotiledón*. 1. Any one of the separate parts into which the placenta is divided, either by grooves on its maternal surface or by intervening spaces of smooth chorion; so called because, in certain animals, each c. is surrounded by a cup-like rim or fold including a corresponding mass projecting from the uterine wall. 2. One of the seed lobes in the embryo of a flowering plant; one of the primary leaves developed by the embryo. According as the plant embryo has one c. (i. e., is primarily alternately leaved) or has two c's (i. e., is primarily opposite-leaved), the plant falls into the grand division *Monocotyledones* or *Dicotyledones*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of shrubs and trees of the *Crassulaceæ*, indigenous to western and southern Europe, Africa, eastern Asia, the Himalayas, and Mexico. The genus is divided by many authors into the subgenera *Umbilicus*, *Pistorinia*, and *Echeveria*. [A. 17; B. 19, 42, 123 (a. 24).]—**Accumbent c's.** C's lying with their edges against the radicle. [a. 22.]—**C. aquaticæ.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**C. laciniata** [Linnaeus]. The *Kalanchoe laciniata*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**C. lusitanica** [Lamarck]. *C. lutea* [Hudson]. Fr., *cotylédon corymbifère*. Ger., *aufrechtles Nabelkraut*. A species indigenous to southern Europe, said to be the *κοτυληδών ἐτέρα* of Dioscorides. It has the same properties as *C. umbilicus*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**C. marina.** An old name for the *Tubularia acetabulum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**C's of the decidua** [Montgomery]. The cupped, bag-like elevations of the uterine surface of the decidua. [A. 43.]—**C. orbiculata.** A species of *C.* (3d def.) with thick and succulent leaves tinged at the edge with purple. The fresh juice has been used in epilepsy. [B. 19 (a. 24).]—**C. pinnata** [Lamarck]. The *Bryophyllum calycinum*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**C. umbilicus** [Linnaeus]. *C. umbilicus Veneris* [Blackwood]. Fr., *nombri de Vénus*, *grand cotylédon*, *herbe à l'hirondelle*, *cotylét*, *cotylér*. Ger., *hängendes Nabelkraut*. *Venus's navelwort*, common navelwort; the *κοτυληδών* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. Salter is said to have used the expressed juice successfully in the treatment of epilepsy, but it is now thought to be only a gentle tonic to the nervous system. The plant was formerly used as a diuretic and as an application to contusions. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a. 24); C. L. Dana, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 453.]—**Epigeous c's.** C's growing close upon the surface of the earth, as in the bean. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 24).]—**Fetal c's.** Syn.: *foetal crurales*. The c's of the foetal portion of the placenta.

- C. 21** *C. blanche*, *C. fine*. The *Agaveas acedens*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]
C. 22 *C. grisea*. The *Agaveas acedens* of Bithard. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
C. 23 *C. pumila*. The *Agaveas acedens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUCOURDETTE (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-de't. See COUCOURDETTE.
COUCOURRELO, n. Ku-kur-a-lo. In Provence, a variety of fig. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUCOURREN-MASSON (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-a-n² ma's-o'n². The *Musa sapientum*. [B. 88 (a, 24).]
COUCOUROUT (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-u. The *Fevillea cordifolia*. [B. 88 (a, 24).]
COUCOURZELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-ze'l. A variety of the *Cucurbita pepo*. [A. 385.]
COUL (Fr.), n. Ku-ku. In Languedoc, the *Muscari comosum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUCUDO (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-do. In Languedoc, the *Narcissus pinnatifidus* and the *Primula officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUDL (Fr.), n. Kud. The elbow. [A. 301.] *C. du bulbe*. That point on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata at which the posterior columns diverge. [L. 35; K.]
COUDI (Fr.), adj. Kuda. See GEMULATE.
COUDI-PIED (Fr.), n. Kud'-pe-a. See COU-DE-PIED.
COUDES (Fr.), n. Kud. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold, alkaline spring. [L. 40.]
COUDIOU (Fr.), n. Ku-de-u. In southern France, the *Cuculus caninus*. [L. 35 (a, 24).]
COUDONNIER (Fr.), n. Ku-don'-ne-a. See COUDONNIER.
COUDONNIER (Fr.), n. Ku-don'-ne-a. The *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
COUDRI (Fr.), n. Kudr. The genus *Corylus*. *C. manceinensis*, *C. mansiana*. The *Viburnum lentana*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
COUDRIER (Fr.), n. Kudr-er. The genus *Corylus*, especially the *C. avellana*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. du Levant*. The *C. avellana*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]
COUENNE (Fr.), n. Ku-e'n. 1. See NÆVUS. 2. A clot, or that portion of a clot, which contains no red blood corpuscles. [L. 49.] *C. diphtérique*. A false membrane resembling a diphtheritic membrane. [Lalzer, "Sem. med.," July 31, 1889, p. 258 (a, 18).] *C. inflammatoire*, *C. pleurétique*. See BULLY-COAT.
COUENNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ku-e'n-nu⁶. Filmy, membranous; of the angina, attended with the formation of false membrane. [L. 41, 43, 49.]
COUEPI (Carib.), n. The *Couepia guianensis*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]
COUEPIA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Ku-e'p'i-a³. A genus of the *Rhamnaceae* (*Couepiaceae*). [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. acuta*, *C. chrysocalyx*. A species growing on the banks of the Amazon. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *C. guianensis*. Syn. *acuta* *amaru*. A Guiana species. The kernels of the fruit furnish a cooking oil. [B. 173 (a, 24).]
COUGH, n. Ko'f. Gr., βήξ. Lat., tussis. Fr., touz. Ger., Husten. It., tosse. Sp., tos. A violent expulsion of air from the lungs through the mouth, either voluntary, for the purpose of expelling some substance from the air-passages, or involuntary, as the result of an irritating sensation in the air-passages. It usually produces a harsh hoarse sound. [D. 20, 25.] *Barking c.* Ger., *Brachial c.* Fr., *brachial c.* A c. resembling in sound the barking of a dog. *Bronchial c.* Fr., *brachial c.* A c. due to bronchial irritation. *Chin c.* See *Whooping-c.* *Croupy c.* The hoarse, resonant c. that attends croup and other affections in which the opening of the larynx is narrowed. *Dry c.* Fr., *touz sèche*. C. without expectoration. [D. 20, 25.] *Far c.* Fr., *far c.* A c. due to irritation of the larynx. *Hoarse c.* Sp., *tosca*. A c. applied by Fox, of Scarborough, England, to a peculiar reflex c. excited by irritation of the external auditory canal on one or both sides. The nerve of the ear concerned in the production of this c. is a branch of the auriculo-temporal branch of the fifth cranial nerve, and the reflected sensation takes place between this nerve and the laryngeal nerves in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [L. 41.] *Hacking c.* A dry c. in which the individual efforts recur frequently and are feeble. *Whooping-c.* See *Whooping-c.* *Humid c.* See *Whooping-c.* *Hysterical c.* Nervous c. due to hysteria. *Laryngeal c.* C. due to direct or reflex laryngeal irritation. [D. 35.] *Mucous c.* Fr., *touz muqueux*. Sp., *tos mucosa*. A c. with abundant mucous expectoration. *Nervous c.* Fr., *touz nerveux*. Ger., *nerveux*. A c. that is symptomatic of a neurosis (e. g., whooping-c.) or dependent on reflex nervous irritation. *Red c.* Fr., *tos rouge*. A c. due to irritation elsewhere than in the respiratory tract. *Spasmodic c.* Fr., *touz spasmodique*. C. that occurs in paroxysms. *Whooping-c.* [D. 35.] *Stomach c.* A reflex c. due to some disturbance of the stomach. [B. 107.] *Tooth c.* A reflex c. due to the irritation of dentition in children. [D. 40.] *Trigeminal c.* Of Schadowald, a form of incessant coughing, sneezing, and snuffing, attributed to a pathological reflex action of the trigeminal nerve from nasal, pharyngeal, or auricular irritation. [Wille, "Jahrb. d. in.-u. ausl. Med.," 1885, No. 7; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 6, 1886, p. 100.] *Uterine c.* A reflex c. due to uterine disease or irritation. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 492.] *Vagus c.* C. attributed to irritation of the vagus nerve, but said to have its origin in the auriculo-temporal. [Wille, l. c.] *Whooping-c.* See *Whooping-c.* *Winter c.* A c. that comes on every winter and subsides with the advent of warm weather; usually due to chronic inflammation of the larynx. [L. 41.]
COUGH WORT, n. Ko'f-wort. The *Pulsatilla foetida*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUGOURDETTE (Fr.), n. Ku-gur-de't. The *Cucurbita ovifera*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

- COUGOURLIE** (Fr.), n. Ku-gur-le. In Languedoc, the *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. saouvajhé*. In Languedoc, the *Bryonia dioica*. [L. 105 (a, 21).]
COUGUÉRECOU (Fr.), n. Ku-gar'ku. In Guiana, the *Xylopia frutescens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUL (Fr.), n. Ku-e. The *Crescentia cujete* and its fruit. [A. 301; B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
COUL, n. Ku⁶u⁴. The *Brassica oleracea*. [A. 505.]
COULA (Lat.), n. f. Kul'a³. Of Baillon, a genus of tropical African plants of the *Oleaceae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. edulis* [Baillon]. A species with an edible fruit tasting like the nut of *Corylus avellana*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COULANT (Fr.), n. Kul-a'n². A runner, such as that of the strawberry. [a, 24.]
COULEMELLE (Fr.), n. Kul'me'l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B. 105, 121 (a, 24).] *C. d'eau*. The *Agaricus clypeolarius*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
COULEMOTTE (Fr.), n. Kul'mo't. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
COULEN, n. Kul'e'n. The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [B. 88.]
COULEQUIN (Fr.), n. Kul'ka'n². The genus *Cecropia*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. ambaiba*. The *Cecropia ambaiba*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *C. en bouchier*. The *Cecropia peltata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]
COULEUR (Fr.), n. Kul-u'r. See COLOR. *C. de chair*. The *Hydnium coralloides*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *Fâles c's*. See CHLOROSIS.
COULEVRE (Fr.), n. Kul-u'r. See COULEVRE. *C. à collier*. The *Coluber natrix*. [A. 385.] *C. lisse*. See CORONELLA LUTEA.
COULEVRÉE (Fr.), n. Ku-lu'v-ra. 1. The *Bryonia alba*. 2. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. noire*. The *Tamus communis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]
COULEVRIN (Fr.), adj. Ku-lu'v-ra'n². Resembling the *Coronella*. [L. 41.]
COULEVRINE (Fr.), n. Ku-lu'v-ren. See COULEVRÉE.
COULISSE (Fr.), n. Kules. A groove lined with synovial membrane, through which a tendon plays. [A. 301.]
COULOBRINIÉ (Fr.), n. Ku-lo-bre-ne-a. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B. 88 (a, 21).]
COULOIR (Fr.), n. Kul-wa'r. See EMUNCTORY. *C's accidentels*, *C's artificiels*. An obsolete term applied to ulcers, abscesses, etc., on account of the belief that they afforded the means of escape of foul humors, etc. [L. 41.]
COULOMB, n. Ku-lo'm. From the name of a French electrician. The unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity produced by an electro-motive force of 1 volt acting for 1 second against 1 ohm of resistance—i. e., the quantity of electricity developed by a current of 1 ampère. In static electricity, the same unit measured by the charge developed in a Leyden jar of the capacity of 1 farad by 1 volt of electro-motive force. [B.] *C-meter*. A galvanometer for the measurement of electrical quantity. [B.]
COULOMBA, n. The *Morus alba*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]
COULOUBRIGNÉ (Fr.), n. Ku-lu-bre-ya. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]
COULTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'lt-e(e)'ri-a³. See CÆSALPINIA.
COULURE (Fr.), n. Kul-u'r. In botany, abortion. [A. 301.]
COUMA (Lat.), n. f. Kum'a³. Fr., *coumar*. Of Aublet, a genus of South American apocynaceous trees of the *Carissaceae*. The species all bear berries of an agreeable taste. [B. 42, 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. guianensis*. Fr., *coumar de la Guiane*. Of Aublet, a species indigenous to Guiana, where the sweet, fleshy fruit is eaten. The bark yields a resin, which is used as a perfume and sometimes as a substitute for pitch and tar. [B. 173 (a, 24).]
COUMARATE, n. Ku'ma'r-at. A salt of coumaric acid. [a, 24.]
COUMARIC ACID, n. Ku'ma'r-i'k. Fr., *acide coumarique*. Ger., *Cumarinsäure*. It., *acido cumarico*. Sp., *ácido cumárico*. An acid, C₉H₆O₃ = C₆H₄·C₃H₂CO₂·OH, forming one of the constituents of melilot. It forms colorless, shining, prismatic crystals, which are readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melt at 195° C. [B. 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).] See also PARACOUMARIC ACID.
COUMARIN, n. Ku'ma'r-i'n. Fr., *coumarine*. Ger., *C. It.*, Sp., *cumarina*. The anhydride, C₉H₆O₂, of coumaric acid. It is the fragrant principle of several plants, especially of tonka-beans, in which it often occurs in fine crystals. It may be extracted with alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless prisms, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It melts at 67° C. [B. 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).]
COUMARINIC ACID, n. Ku'ma'r-i'n-i'k. See COUMARIC ACID.
COUMAROU, n. In Brazil, the *Coumarouna odorata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUMAROUNA (Lat.), n. f. Ku'ma'r-u'na³. See DIPTERYX. *C. odorata* [Aublet]. The *Dipteryx odorata*. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]
COUMARYL, n. Ku'ma'r-i'l. Fr., *coumaryle*. The hypothetical radicle of coumarin. [A. 301.]
COUMÈNE (Fr.), n. Ku-man. The *Lycopus europæus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
COUMIER (Fr.), n. Ku-me-a. See CORMA. *C. de la Guiane*. See CORMA *guianensis*. *C'harz* (Ger.). The resin of *Icica guianensis* and *Icica heptaphylla*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

COLIMBAIRE (Fr.), n. Kum-mar. The *Conyza squarrosa* [B, 121 a, 24.]

COMMON, n. In Guiana, the fruit of a species of palm. An agreeable beverage is made from it. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CONDOU-MANI, n. In India, the *Abrus precatorius*. [L, 105 a, 24.]

COUNTERACTION, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-a² k-shu² n. From *contra*, against, and *actio*, to act. Fr. *contre-action*. Ger. *Gegenwirkung*. Action (as of a drug) that opposes the action of another.

COUNTERBASE, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-ban. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTER-EXTENSION, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-e² x-te² n-shu² n. From *contra*, against, and *extender*, to extend. Fr. *contre-extension*. Ger. *Gegenausdehnung*, *Gegenstreckung*. It., *controestensione*. Sp., *contra-estension*. The process or means of holding one part of a structure fixed while traction is exerted on the opposite part; usually such fixation of the proximal fragment of a broken bone.

COUNTER-FISSURE, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-fis-u² r. See CONTRAFISSURA.

COUNTER-INDICATION, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-i² n-di² k-shu² n. See CONTRAINDICATION.

COUNTER-IRRITANT, adj. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-i² r-i² a² nt. Lat., *contra irritans*. Fr., *contre-irritatif*. Ger., *entgegenwirkend*. Producing counter-irritation.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-i² r-i² a² shu² n. Lat., *contra irritatio*. Fr., *contre-irritation*. Ger., *Gegenwirkung*. Irritation of a part for the purpose of diminishing morbid action in another part; derivation by irritation.

COUNTER-OPENING, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-op² e² n-i² n² g. Lat., *contra-incisio*. Fr., *contre-ouverture*. Ger., *Gegenöffnung*. An opening made into an abscess or other pathological collection of liquid, in addition to the original opening, and usually remote from it, for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and thorough escape of the liquid.

COUNTERPARTS, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-pa² rts. An old term for the individual parts of the obstetrical forceps, including each blade and its handle. [A, 29.]

COUNTER-POISON, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-poiz² n. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTER-PRESSURE, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-pre² s-u² r. Fr., *contre-pression*. Ger., *Gegendruck*. It., *contro-pressione*. Sp., *contra-presión*. Pressure against pressure from the opposite direction.

COUNTER-STROKE, n. Ku⁵ u⁴ n-tu⁵ r-strok. See CONTRE-COUP.

COUP (Fr.), n. Ku. A blow, a stroke, a shock, a seizure. [A, 301.] **Contre-c.** See CONTRE-COUP and *C. de tout* (24 def.). **C. de barre**. Yellow fever. [D.] **C. de chateau**. Sun-stroke; especially, in horses, that form in which sudden congestion of the lungs, the intestine, or the brain takes place. [A, 301.] **C. de feu**. A gunshot wound. [E.] **C. de foudre**. 1. Rupture of a muscle in the calf of the leg. 2. The dyspnea of horses attributed to asthma, pulmonary emphysema, or heart disease. [A, 301.] **C. de sang**. A stroke of apoplexy; also, according to some authors, a transitory determination of blood to the head. [A, 301.] **C. de soleil**. See INSOLATION. **C. de soleil électrique**. A morbid condition observed in workmen in arc electric soldering, and attributed to the action of the intense light; characterized by smarting in the eyes, with temporary loss of sight, followed by epiphora, hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, headache, and sleeplessness, and cutaneous painful spots, with subsequent desquamation. [Desfontaines, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine," Jan. 6, 1888, p. 11.] **C. de vent**. A depression of vitality, or other physiological disturbance produced by some sudden change in the atmospheric humidity or temperature by a rising wind, or by undue stagnation, etc. [Lancet, Jan. 1, 1887, p. 36 a, 15.] **C. en arrière**. Deterioration due to in-breeding. [A, 301.]

COUPAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-pa² zh. Dilution, especially with water. [A, 385.]

COUPE (Fr.), n. Kup. 1. A section, a cut surface. [A, 301.] 2. A cup or goblet. [a, 14.] **C. du chasseur**. See SARRACENIA purpurea. **C. indienne**. See SARRACENIA purpurea.

COUPÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-pa. Diluted with water. [A, 301.]

COUPEAU (Fr.), n. Kup-o. See COPEAU. [L, 41.] **C. blanc**. The *Urosaurus thapsus*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

COUPE-BRIDE (Fr.), n. Kup-bred. See CLOSTOMYS (24 def.).

COUPELLATION (Fr.), n. Ku-pe² la² se-on². See CYPELLATION.

COUPE-QUEUE (Fr.), n. Kup-ku⁵. A pair of heavy shears with a groove in one blade to receive the other; used for cutting off horses' tails. [A, 301.]

COUPEROSE (Fr.), n. Kup-roz. See COPPERAS and ROSACEA. **C. blanche**. Commercial zinc sulphate. [B, 88.] **C. bleue**. See COPPER sulphate. **C. d'Allemagne**. **C. d'Angleterre**. **C. de Beauvais**. **C. verte**. Ferrous sulphate. [B, 88.]

COUPLE, n. Ku⁵ p² l. Fr., c. A pair; especially in physics the pair of elements composing a galvanic cell. [B.] **C. rhythm.** See under RHYTHM. **Thermo-electric c.** A c. in which the application of heat gives rise to an electrical current. A simple form is made by soldering a bar of bismuth to one of antimony. On heating the c. at the point of junction of the two metals, a current is generated that passes from the bismuth to the antimony. In certain forms of thermo-electric c. the direction of the current varies with the temperature. [A, 284; a, 25.] **Voltaic c.** A c. consisting of the two elements of a galvanic battery or of two contiguous discs of a voltaic pile.

COUPLER, n. Ku⁵ p² t² r. 1. A device for fastening a bow of wire to a tooth in rectifying irregularities of the dental arch; consisting of a flat bar with two perforations for the ends of the wire and two small clamps. [A, 181.] 2. In electro-physics, an appliance for joining together different parts of an electrical apparatus. [B.]

COUPURE (Fr.), n. Ku-pu² r. From *couper*, to cut. An incised wound or cut; an incision. [A, 385.]

COURACAY, n. Of Hancock, a resin brought from Guiana, similar to that of *Acacia guianensis*. [B, 180 a, 24.]

COURADI, n. In Malabar, the *Grewia orientalis*. [B, 88, 121 a, 24.]

COURAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-ra² zh. An old name for *Borago officinalis*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CORALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku-ra² a² l-i² a² m-u² n. See CORAL.

COURANT (Fr.), adj. Ku-ra² n². See DECURRENT; as a n., see CURRENT. **C. musculaire**. An electric current which develops from the longitudinal surface of a muscle, regarded as positive, toward the transverse surface, considered as negative. [C. Bernard (K).] **C. musculo-cutané**. An electric current which C. Bernard demonstrated in the muscles of a frog and in the skin immediately over them. The longitudinal surface of the muscles is positive, while that of the skin is negative. [K.] **C. propre**. Of C. Bernard, a natural nerve-current which is propagated from the terminal filaments in a reverse direction toward the spinal cord. [K.]

COURAP, n. Ku-ra² p². Written also *cowrap* and *kurap*. A term derived from the East Indies, where it is said to denote a severe form of cutaneous inflammation, attended with great irritation of the surface, and affecting especially the groins, breast, face, and armpits. [G, 70.]

COURBARIL (Fr.), n. Ku-ba² r² el. 1. Of Plumier and others, the genus *Hymenaea*. 2. In Cayenne, the *Hymenaea c.* [B, 121, 173 a, 24.] **C. resin**. See under RESIN.

COURBARIN, n. Ku-ba² r² i² n. See Courbaril RESIN.

COURBATURE (Fr.), n. Ku-ba² t² u² r. 1. Lassitude, with pains in the limbs. [Éloy, "Union méd.," May, 24, 1884, p. 913 D.] 2. See EPHEMERAL FEVER—*Vieille c.* Pulmonary phthisis in the horse. [A, 301.]

COURBE (Fr.), n. Kurb. 1. A curve. 2. Of the veterinarians, an oblong exostosis at the lower end of the tibia. [A, 301.] **C. antérieure du crâne** (Parchappe). The curve of the surface of the skull, between the anterior border of the external auditory meatus and a similar point on the opposite side, the line passing just above the superciliary ridges. [L, 150.] **C. antéro-postérieure du crâne**. 1. Of Parchappe, the curve of the surface of the skull, between the external occipital protuberance and the nasal boss of the frontal bone. 2. Of Van der Hoeven, the curve between the posterior border of the foramen magnum and the nasal bones. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1872, p. 124.] **C. bigoniaque**. The curve between the two gonias, measured over the prominence of the chin. [L, 143.] **C. cérébrale totale**. The curve of the skull between the root of the nose and theinion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. cérébelleuse**. The curve between theinion and the opisthion. [L.] **C. de température**. See TEMPERATURE CURVE. **C. du corps calleux**. The genu of the corpus callosum. [I, 35; K.] **C. du vertex**. See C. *sus-auriculare*. **C. frontale cérébrale**. The curve of the vertex of the skull between the opisthion and the bregma. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. fronto-sous-occipitale**. The curve over the vertex of the skull between the root of the nose and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. horizontale antérieure**. See C. *pré-auriculare*. **C. horizontale postérieure**. See C. *postauriculare*. **C. horizontale totale**. The greatest circumference of the skull in a plane passing through the supra-orbital line and the most remote point of the occiput. [L, 143.] **C. infrofrontale**. The curve of the outer surface of the vertex of the skull between the root of the nose and theinion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. internastoidienne** [Morton]. The curve over the vertex of the skull between the tips of the mastoid processes of the temporal bones. [L, 150.] **C. latérale du crâne**. See C. *transverse du crâne*. **C. lombaire**. The lumbar curvature of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 8 L.] **C. naso-opisthique**. See C. *fronto-sous-occipitale*. **C. occipitale cérébelleuse**. The curve of the vertex between theinion and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. occipitale supérieure**. The curve of the vertex between the lambda and theinion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. occipitale totale**. The curve of the skull between the lambda and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. occipito-frontale** [Morton]. **C. opisthio-frontale**. The curve of the vertex between the naso-frontal suture and the opisthion. [L, 150.] **C. pariétale**. The curve of the vertex between the bregma and the lambda. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. postauriculare**. That portion of the C. *horizontale totale* posterior to the biauricular line. [L, 143.] **C. postérieure du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the surface of the skull between the posterior borders of the external auditory meatuses, the line passing over the external occipital protuberances. [L, 150.] **C. pré-auriculare**. That portion of the C. *horizontale totale* anterior to the biauricular line. [L, 143.] **C. sagittale**. See C. *pariétale*. **C. sous-auriculare**. The curve of the base of the skull between the two extremities of the biauricular line at the external ears. [L, 143.] **C. sous-cérébrale**. The curve of the vertex between the root of the nose and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).] **C. sous-occipitale**. See C. *cérébelleuse*. **C. sus-auriculare**. The curve of the upper surface of the skull between the ends of the biauricular line at the external ears. [L, 143.] **C. sus-iniaque**. The curve of the vertex between the lambda and theinion. [L, 143.]

C. transversale totale. The c. sus-articulaire, together with the c. transversale. [L. 41.] **C. transverse du crâne.** Paracymbium. The curve of the upper surface of the skull between the upper border of the external auditory meatuses. [L. 150.]

COURBÉ. Fr., n. Kur-bé. Curved or bowed. [a. 24.]

COURBURE. Fr., n. Kur-bür. See **CURVATURE**. **C. aortique.** See **AORTA**. **C. d'enroulement.** A simple curve without any flexion of the axis. [L. 49.] **C. de torsion.** See **TORSION**. **C. duaque du colon.** The double flexure of the colon. [L. 49.] **C. sacro-coccygienne.** The curve formed by the sacrum and the coccyx. [Rev. d'anthrop., 1876, p. 111.] **C. spiroïde.** That form of curvature produced by the twisting of a body upon its axis. [L. 49.] **Grande c. de l'estomac.** The greater curvature of the stomach. [L. 7.] **Petite c. de l'estomac.** The lesser curvature of the stomach. [L. 7.]

COURCILLÉS. Fr., n. Kur-sé. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A. 385.]

COURDE. n. See **COURONNE**.

COURCJHOLO. n. The *Capitellus arvensis*. [B. 88.]

COURCOURS. Fr., n. pl. Kur-ür. See **COURSURES**.

COURGE. Fr., n. Kurzh. 1. The *Solanum dulcamara*. 2. The genus *Cucurbita*. [L. 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. à fleur blanche.** The *C. pepo* var. *alba*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. à fleur longue.** The *C. pepo* var. *longa*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. bouffée.** The *C. pepo* var. *inflata*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. convertie de cire.** The *C. pepo* var. *carinata*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. de Barbérie.** The *C. pepo* var. *polypurpurea*. [a. 24.] **C. de Saint-Jean.** The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 19 (a. 24).] **C. de Saint.** The *Cucurbita melitensis*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. mélopépou.** The *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. musquée.** The *Cucurbita moschata*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. pépon.** The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. potiron.** [Fr. Cod.] The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. trompette.** The *Cucurbita longia*. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

COURGERON. Fr., n. Kur-zh'ron. A variety of the *Cucurbita pepo*. [A. 385.]

COURGÉ. Fr., n. Kur-ya. See **CORNOILLER**.

COURI. n. In India, catechu. [B. 189 (a. 24).]

COURIDA. n. In Guiana, the *Arceuthobium nitida*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kur-iyé'tis. Of Dioscorides, the *Verbena officinalis*. [B. 88, 121 (a. 24).]

COURMANCIENNE (Fr.), n. Kur-ma²n-se-c²n. The genus *Verbena*. **C. sauvage.** In Champagne, the *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COURMAYEUR (Fr.), n. Kur-ma-yür. A place in the valley of the Aosta, Italy, where there are several gaseous alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L. 49.]

COURMI (Lat.), n. n. Kur-mime. Gr., κοῦρμι. An ancient kind of beer made from barley or wheat. [A. 387.]

COURMOTTE (Fr.), n. Kur-mot. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

COURNIANOU (Fr.), n. Kur-ne-a²n-u. The *Phalangium bicolor* or its root. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a. 24).]

COURONDI. n. In Malabar, a tree, of which the leaves yield an astringent juice that is employed with whey as a remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery. [L. 94, 105 (a. 21).]

COURONNANT (Fr.), adj. Kur-o²n-na²n². See **CORONANS**.

COURONNE (Fr.), n. Ku-ro²n. 1. See **CROWN** and **CORONA**. 2. The air-space of an egg. 3. Of a horse's foot, the part that corresponds to the second phalanx of the toes in man. [A. 301.] **C. à bâtonnet.** In caryocinesis, a barrel-shaped figure in the axis of the spindle figure formed by the chromatic fibrils which have, as is usually the case, not undergone a previous longitudinal splitting.

Quant. Jour. de Med. Sci., XXX, p. 201-11. **C. citaire.** See **CASA**. **C. d'Ariadne.** Cf. Rumphius, an apocynaceous plant, the generic position of which is undetermined. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. de l'éventail pédonculaire.** See **COROSY radiata**. **C. de moine.** The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. de Reil.** See **COROSY radiata**. **C. de Saint-Jean.** The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. des blés.** The *Leontodon*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. de soleil.** The *Helianthus annuus*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. de terre.** The *Asperula albomarginata*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. de trépan.** The crown of a trephine. [L. 49.] **C. de Vénus.** See **COROSY radiata**. **C. du dent.** The crown of a tooth. [L. 88.] **C. du gland.** See **COROSY glandes**. **C. du soleil.** See **C. de soleil**. **C. équatoriale.** [Cathay.] See **EQUATORIAL**. **C. impériale.** The *Cucurbita elipsoidea* and the *Cucurbita pepo*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. polaire.** [Cathay.] See **POLAR**. **C. rayonnante.** See **COROSY radiata**. **C. royale.** The *Metilolus officinalis*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a. 24).]

COURONNÉ. Fr., adj. Kur-o²n. See **CORONATES**.

COURONNEMENT. Fr., n. Kur-o²n-mén. See **CROWNING**.

COURS. Lat., n. Kur-ös. Gr., κούρσος. The human testis. [Hippocr., L. 39.]

COURAIVY, COURUGLY, n's. In Malabar, the *Commersonia*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COUROU-MOELLI (Malay), n. The *Flacourtia sepiaria*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

COUROUTTA. Lat., n. f. Kur-ou-ta. Fr., couroutte. A tree of the tropical American trees of the *Myrtaceae* tribe *Lecythis*. [B. 42 (a. 24).] **C. guianensis** [Aublét]. Fr., couroutte. A tree of the *Myrtaceae* tribe *Lecythis*. The ball tree of Guiana. The fruit called cannon-balls is large and

woody, and contains numerous seeds imbedded in the pulp, called *Amandes d'Andos*. In Cayenne the fruit is known as the wild apricot, and furnishes a refreshing beverage, used in fevers; a decoction prepared from it is employed as a clyster in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. [B. 19, 121, 173, 180 (a. 24).]

COURPIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kur-pe-ar. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold alkaline and saline spring, slightly chalybeate. [L. 49, 87.]

COURRIÈRES (Fr.), n. Kur-re-ar. See **DURTAL**.

COURROIETTE (Fr.), n. Kur-rwa²-ye²t. The *Corrigiola litorea*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

COURS (Fr.), n. Kur. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [A. 385.]

COURS DE VENTRE (Fr.), n. Kur d'va²n²tr'. Diarrhoea. [L. 11.]

COURSES, n. pl. Kors'e²z. The menstrual flow. [a. 25.]

COURSELLES-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Kur-su²-y²-su²-mar. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L. 41, 49, 87.]

COURSION (Fr.), **COURSON** (Fr.), n's. Kur-se-on², -son². A new bud produced by the trunk or the stem of a plant. [B. 1 (a. 24).]

COURTE-HALEINE (Fr.), n. Kurt-a²-lan. A popular name for asthma. [L. 109.]

COURTINE (Fr.), n. Kur-ten. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B. 88, 173 (a. 24).]

COURT-JOINTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kur-zhwa²n²-ta. Having the legs unnaturally short. [L. 41.]

COURTOMER (Fr.), n. Kur-to-mar. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 87.]

COURT-PLASTER, n. Kort'pla's-tu²r. 1. See under **PLASTER**. 2. The *Soracum anglicum*. [L. 77.]

COURTSHIP-AND-MATRIMONY, n. Kort'shi²p-a²nd-ma²tri²mo²ni². The *Spiraea ulmaria*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

COURY, n. See **COURI**.

COUSAMBI, n. On the island of Timor, the *Croton sebiferum*. [B. 88, 121 (a. 24).]

COUSCOU (Fr.), n. Kus-ku. 1. The *Holcus spicatus*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).] 2. In the French West Indies, the grain of millet and sorghum, and also the hulled grain of corn, boiled into a pap or paste. [a. 14.] Cf. **Couscous**.

COUSCOUILLE (Fr.), n. Kus-ku-el-y'. In the Pyrenees, the *Ligusticum peloponense*, or its shoots. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a. 24); L. 105 (a. 21).]

COUSCOUS, n. A paste eaten by the Arabs and the natives of Africa, made of millet-flour, boiled, either with fat or with flesh or the bark of *Adansonia digitata*. [L. 104.]

COUSIN (Fr.), n. Ku-za²n². See **CULE** and **TRIUMFETTA**. **C. ordinaire.** The common mosquito (*Culex pipiens*). [L. 104.] **Grand c.** The *Triumfetta lappula*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).] **Petit c.** The *Triumfetta heterophylla*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

COUSINET (Fr.), n. Ku-ze-na. The cranberry and the whortleberry. [L. 41.]

COUSINS (Fr.), n. pl. Ku-za²n². See **CULICIDÆ**.

COUSLOP, n. Ku²-u²-slo²p. The *Primula vers.* [A. 505.]

COUSSAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kus-sa²(sa²)re²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cousaræ*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Coussarea*, *Faramea*, and *Homaloclados*. [B. 42 (a. 24).]

COUSSECOUCHE (Fr.), n. Kus-kush. 1. In the West Indies, a root like the turnip, apparently allied to cassava-root. 2. The *Holcus spicatus*. [B. 38, 173 (a. 24); L. 14.]

COUSSEMETH (Hebr.), n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B. 88, 121 (a. 24).]

COUSSIN (Fr.), n. Ku-sa²n². A small cushion or pad used to prevent the undue pressure of surgical appliances, etc. [L. 41.]

COUSSINET (Fr.), n. Kus-se-na. See **PAD**, **COUSSIN**, and **PRUNUS**. **C. des marais.** The *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).] **C. oculaire.** A mass of fat behind the eye in the solipeds. [L. 41.] **C. plantaire.** See **PLANTAR CUSHION**.

COUSSO, n. Kus'o. Fr., c. See **BRAYERA** (2d def.). **Apozema de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *apozème de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. See **INFUSUM BRAYERÆ**. **C. rouge** (Fr.). Red c.; c. in which the female flowers constitute the bulk of the drug. [B. 5, 121 (a. 24).] **Extrait liquide de c.** (Fr.). See **EXTRACTUM BRAYERÆ liquidum**. **Fleurs de c.** (Fr.). See **BRAYERA** (2d def.). **Poudre de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *pulvis brayeræ anthelmintica* [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of brayera; made by pulverizing moderately fine the flowers of brayera previously dried in an oven at 40° C. and then passed through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B. 113 (a. 21).]

COUTALAMPA (Thur.), n. See **GAMPOGE**.

COUTAREA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-ta²r'e²-a². Fr., *coutarée*. Of Aublet, a genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Cinchonæ*. [B. 42 (a. 24).] **C. campanilla** [De Candolle]. A species growing in the neighborhood of Caracas, with smaller flowers and fruit than those of *C. speciosa*. It is the *Campanilla* of the natives. [B. 241.] **C. latifolia**. A tree growing in Central America, the bark of which is called *copalchi de guadalajara*. [a. 22.] **C. speciosa**. Fr., *coutarée superbe*. A species growing in Guiana, the bark of which, known as *quapana de Guiana ou de Rio Janeiro, ou de Carthagène, ou de Brésil*, is tonic, and is sometimes used as a substitute for cinchona. It is nauseating and mildly purgative. It is some-

times sold in commerce for *china Cartagena* and as an adulterant of *cortex asruagrus*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 30 (a, 24).]

COUTEAU (Fr.), n. *Ku-to*. See **KNIFE**. **C. à deux tranchants**. A double-edged knife. [a, 18.] **Couteaux à embryotomie**. See **EMBRYOTOME**. **C. coudé**. An angular knife. **C. de Cheselden**. See **LITHOTOMY KNIFE**. **C. de feu**. A knife-shaped cautery iron. [E.] **C. désarticulateur** [Larrey]. A short double-edged knife used for disarticulating. [A, 301.] **C. droit**. See **AMPLUTATING KNIFE**. **C. en serpente**. A knife resembling a pruning knife; used by Desault for opening the maxillary antrum. [A, 301.] **C. interosseux**. See **Double edged KNIFE**.

COUT-FIT, n. *Ku⁵ut⁵ f⁵it*. The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 505.]

COUTELA, n. In Languedoc, the *Iris germanica* and the *Iris pseudacorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTELASSA, n. In Languedoc, the *Gladiolus segetum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTEMELLE (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵me⁵l*. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COUTHUC, n. See **COUTCHOU**.

COUTILLE (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵te⁵ly*. The *Festuca aurea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTI-PELA (Tamil), n. The *Ficus tomentosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTON (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵ton⁵*. 1. The *Arbor vinifera* of Bauhin, a Canadian tree resembling the walnut; on being tapped, it yields a viscid sap of agreeable taste. 2. In the pl. c's, the so-called "pin feathers" of birds, etc., the feathers which have just pierced the skin. [B, 88; L, 41, 94, 104, 105 (a, 24).]

COUTOUBEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ku⁵tu⁵be⁵a⁵*. Fr., *coutoubée*. Of Aublet, a genus of plants of the *Gentianaceae*, tribe *Chironieae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] **C. alba** [Lamarck]. See **C. spicata**. **C. purpurea** [Lamarck]. **C. ramosa** [Aublet]. Fr., *coutoubée pourpre*. A species found in Guiana, Cayenne, and the province of Bahia, in Brazil, having medicinal properties similar to those of *C. spicata*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. spicata** [Aublet]. Fr., *coutoubée*. A species indigenous to Guiana, where it is considered tonic, febrifuge, and antelmintic. It is also used as an emmenagogue. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COUTOUBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ku⁵tu⁵be⁵e⁵(a⁵e⁵)*. Of Don, a subtribe of the *Gentianaceae*, comprising *Coutoubea*, *Adenema*, *Schubertia*, *Helia*, and *Eudoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTOUBOU, n. In Guiana, the genus *Conami*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTOU-KASSAR-MOUTTI (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera paucifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTURE (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵tu⁵r*. A popular term for a prominent or deformed scar. [A, 301.]

COUTURIER [Cruveilhier] (Fr.), n. See **SARTORIUS**.

COUVAË (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵va⁵zh*. 1. See **INCUBATION**. 2. The care and rearing of prematurely born infants by artificial means (in a *couveuse*, etc.). [a, 18.]

COUVAISON (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵va⁵zon⁵*. See **INCUBATION**.

COUVE (Fr.), n. *Kuv*. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUVERCLE (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵ve⁵rk⁵*. 1. A cover or lid. 2. The operculum of a mollusc. [L, 41, 180.]

COUVERT (Fr.), adj. *Ku⁵ve⁵r*. Covered (said of a fruit when the calyx covers it without adhering to it). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

COUVERTURE (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵ve⁵r⁵tu⁵r*. See **TECTRIX**.

COUVEUSE (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵vu⁵z*. 1. The "glass mother" incubator or "mechanical nurse"; a device for maintaining the temperature of new-born infants, consisting of a double-walled wooden box, with the space between the walls filled with sawdust or some other poor conductor, with a chamber or reservoir beneath for holding warm water, the latter being fed by a lamp-boiler or filled in any other way. [Lancet, Aug. 11, 1883, p. 241; A. Auvard, "Bull. gen. de therap.", Jan. 30, 1884, p. 63; "N. Y. Med. Jour.", Sept. 8, 1883, p. 259.] 2. See **POLYPORUS frondosus**.—**C. infantile**. See **C.** (1st def.).

COUVRE-CHEF (Fr.), n. *Kuv⁵r⁵she⁵t*. A bandage for the head. [A, 301.] **C.-c. quadrangulaire**. See *Grand c.-c.* **C.-c. triangulaire**. See *Petit c.-c.* **Grand c.-c.** A four-tailed bandage for the head. [A, 301.]—**Petit c.-c.** A triangular bandage for the head. [A, 301.]

COUVRE-OBJET (Fr.), n. *Kuv⁵r⁵o⁵b⁵zha*. See **COVER-GLASS**.

COUVRE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. *Kuv⁵r⁵o⁵re⁵l⁵y⁵*. An envelope of rubber for covering the ears in certain diseases. [L, 41.]

COUVREUR (Fr.), n. *Kuv⁵ru⁵r*. See **TRANSVERSUS PEDIS**.

COUVROSE (Fr.), n. *Kuv⁵roz*. See **AGARICUS ostreatus**.

COUX (Fr.), n. *Ku*. The *Cneidus acuminatus*. [B, 88.]

COUZAN (Fr.), n. *Ku⁵za⁵n⁵*. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are alkaline and feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 385.]

COVALAM (Malay), **COVALUM** (Tamil), n's. The *Ægle marmelos*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COVAY (Tamil), **COVEL** (Malay), n's. The *Coccinia indica*. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]

COVELLIA [Gaspard] (Lat.), n. f. *Ko⁵ve⁵l⁵li⁵a⁵*. A genus, now made a section, of *Florus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. glomerata** [Miquel]. The *Ficus glomerata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).] **C. oppositifolia** [Gaspard]. The *Ficus oppositifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COVEN-TREE, n. *Ko⁵ve⁵n⁵tre*. The *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COVENTRY-BELLS, n. *Ku⁵v⁵e⁵n⁵tri⁵be⁵l⁵*. The *Campanula medium*, the *Campanula trachelium*, and the *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COVENTRY-RAPES, n. *Ku⁵v⁵e⁵n⁵tri⁵rap⁵z⁵*. The *Campanula medium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COVER, n. *Ku⁵v⁵u⁵r*. See **OPERCULUM**.—**C.-glass**. See under **GLASS**.

COVER KEYS, n. *Ku⁵v⁵u⁵r⁵kez*. See **CULVERKEYS**.

COVER-SHAME, n. *Ku⁵v⁵u⁵r⁵sham*. The *Juniperus sabina*, from its being used criminally to produce abortion. [A, 505.]

COVERT, n. *Ku⁵v⁵u⁵rt*. See **TECTRIX**. **Greater c's**. See **TECTRICES majores**. **Lesser c's**. See **TECTRICES minores**. **Median c's**. See **TECTRICES periora**. **Tail-c's**. See **TECTRICES cauda**. **Under-c's**. See **TECTRICES inferiores**. **Upper c's**. See **TECTRICES superiores**. **Wing-c's**. See **TECTRICES ala**.

COVEY, n. *Ku⁵v⁵e⁵*. The *Erodium moschatum*. [A, 505].—**Sweet c.** See **C.**

COVEY-KEYS, n. *Ku⁵v⁵e⁵kez*. See **CULVERKEYS**.

COWAGE, n. *Ku⁵u⁵aj*. See **COWITCH**.

COWANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ku⁵u⁵a⁵n⁵i⁵a⁵*. Fr., *cowania*. Of Don, a genus of astringent rosaceous shrubs of the *Potentillaceae*. [A, 385; B, 12 (a, 24).] **C. mexicana**. **C. plicata**. A shrub about two feet high, with yellow flowers and alternate, small, narrow leaves, covered with a white, fine down on the lower surface. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. stansburyana**. Fr., *clonsenel*. A variety found growing abundantly in the United States in the neighborhood of Salt Lake; much used as a styptic. [L, 49 (a, 21).]

COWBANE, n. *Ku⁵u⁵ban*. The *Cicuta virosa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Archemora rugosa*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Spotted c.** The *Centa maculata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-BASIL, n. *Ku⁵u⁵ba⁵s⁵i⁵l*. See under **BASIL**.

COW-BEAN, n. *Ku⁵u⁵ben*. The *Cicuta virosa*. [L, 77.]

COW-BELL, n. *Ku⁵u⁵be⁵l*. The *Silene inflata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-BERRY, n. *Ku⁵u⁵be⁵r⁵i⁵*. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, and in Scotland the *Comarum palustre*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-CAKES, n. *Ku⁵u⁵kak⁵z*. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

COW-CHEVIL, n. *Ku⁵u⁵chu⁵r⁵vi⁵l*. See **ANTHRISCUS silvestris**.

COW-CLOGWEED, n. *Ku⁵u⁵klo⁵g⁵wed*. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

COW-CLOOS, n. *Ku⁵u⁵klus*. The *Trifolium pratense*. [A, 505.]

COW-CLOVER, n. *Ku⁵u⁵klo⁵vu⁵r*. See under **CLOVER**.

COW-CRACKER, n. *Ku⁵u⁵kra⁵k⁵u⁵r*. The *Silene inflata*. [L, 73.]

COW-CRESS, n. *Ku⁵u⁵kre⁵z*. The *Lepidium campestre*, the *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, and the *Veronica beccabunga*. [A, 505.]

COWDEEHARZ (Ger.), n. See **KAURI gum**.

COWDI, n. The *Dammara australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COW-FAT, n. *Ku⁵u⁵fa⁵t*. 1. See **COW-BASIL**. 2. The *Centranthus ruber*. [A, 505.]

COWFLOP, n. *Ku⁵u⁵flo⁵p*. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505.]

COW-FOOT, n. *Ku⁵u⁵fu⁵t*. The *Senecio jacobæa*. [L, 73.]

COW-GRASS, n. *Ku⁵u⁵gra⁵s*. The *Trifolium medium*, the *Trifolium pratense*, and the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 505; B, 121 (a, 24).]

COWHAGE, n. *Ku⁵u⁵aj*. See **COWITCH**.

COW-HEAVE, n. *Ku⁵u⁵hev*. The *Tussilago farfara*. [L, 73.]

COW-HERB, n. *Ku⁵u⁵rb*. See **COW-BASIL**.

COWITCH, n. *Ku⁵u⁵i⁵ch*. The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Mucuna urens*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Balanus pilosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Twining c.** In the West Indies, the *Tragia volubilis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-KEEKS, **COW-KEEF**, n's. *Ku⁵u⁵kek⁵z*, *-kep*. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505; L, 73.]

COW-LEAF, n. *Ku⁵u⁵lef*. In New Zealand, the genus *Meliclytus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COWLED, a. j. *Ku⁵u⁵ld*. Lat., *cucullatus*. Fr., *capuchonné*. Ger., *kappenförmig*. Shaped like or provided with a cowl or hood. [B, 116 (a, 24).]

COWMACK, n. *Ku⁵u⁵ma⁵k*. Probably the *Lychnis vespertina*. [A, 505.]

COW-MUMBLE, n. *Ku⁵u⁵mu⁵m⁵b⁵l*. The *Anthriscus silvestris*, the *Heracleum sphondylium*, and the hedge *Umbelliferae* in general. [A, 505.]

COWPAPS, n. *Ku⁵u⁵pa⁵pz*. The *Silene inflata*. [A, 505.]

COW-PARSLEY, n. *Ku⁵u⁵pa⁵rs⁵le⁵*. The *Heracleum panaces* and the *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-PARSNIP, n. *Ku⁵u⁵pa⁵rs⁵ni⁵p*. The genus *Heracleum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.-p.** The *Heracleum lanatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blunt-lobed c.-p.** The *Heracleum cicutens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.-p.** The *Heracleum latifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.-p.** The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Downy c.-p.** The *Heracleum pubescens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fig-leaved c.-p.** The *Heracleum panaces*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Giant c.-p.** The *Heracleum giganteum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Persian c.-p.** The *Heracleum persicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COYOLLI, n. In Mexico, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
COYOTZIN, n. In Mexico, the *Canna indica*. [B, 88, 121 (a,

COZBARA EL BIR (Ar.), n. The *Adiantum capillus-veneris* [L. 77.]

COZOLMECATL (Mex.), n. The root of *Smilax pseudochina*. [A. 117.]

CRAB, n. *Kra²b* (Gr., *ἀστράχνη* (1st def.). Lat., *cancer* (1st def.). Fr., *crabe* (1st def.), *cancer* (1st def.). Ger., *Krebs* (1st def.). *C.* (3d def.). It., *granchio* (1st def.). Sp., *cangrejo* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Astacus*, especially the *Astacus fluviatilis*. 2. The *Pyrus malus*. 3. A corruption of *carap* (q. v.). [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. A vulgar term for the *Pedicularis pubis*. *C.-apple*. See the major list. *C.-baum*. Ger., See *C.-tree*. *C.-cherry*. The *Prunus avium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *C.-claw*. The *Polygonum persicaria* and the *Stratiotes aloides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *Crabs' claws*. See *Chela canchorum* (under *CANCER*). *Crabs' eyes*. See *ASTACOLITH*. *C.-grass*. The *Salicornia herbacea* and the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A. 305.] *C.-louse*. See *C.-oth* (1st def.). *C.-oil*. See *CARAP*. *C.-oil-tree*. The *Carapa guianensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *C.-stock*. The *Pyrus malus*. [A. 305.] *C.-stone*. *C.-stones*. See *ASTACOLITH*. *C.-tree*. Ger., *C.-baum*. 1. The crab-apple tree. 2. The *Carapa guianensis*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] *C.-weed*. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [A. 305.] *C.-wood*. Fr., *bois de crabe*. In Guiana, the *Carapa guianensis*; in the West Indies, the *Schiaffaria frutescens*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Minshall c.** The *Mespilus germanica*. [A. 505.] **Queenland c.** The *Petalostemma quadrilocularis*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Siberian c.** The *Pyrus baccata* and *Pyrus prunifolia*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRAB-APPLE, n. *Kra²b a²p¹*. The *Pyrus malus*, var. *acerraba*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Chinese c.-a.** The *Pyrus spectabilis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Garland c.-a.** The *Pyrus emarginata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Minshall c.-a.** The *Mespilus germanica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Oregon c.-a.** The *Pyrus radicans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Profuse-flowering Chinese c.-a.** The *Pyrus malus*, var. *floribunda*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Scarlet-flowering c.-a.** The *Pyrus baccata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Siberian c.-a.** The *Pyrus baccata* and *Pyrus prunifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sweet-scented c.-a.** The *Pyrus coronaria*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRABBE (Ger.), n. *Kra²b be²*. See *PHAGEDÆNISMUS tropicus*.

CRABBY ORE, n. *Kra²b i² or*. The *Fucus serratus*. [A. 505.]

CRABE (Fr.), n. *Kra²b*. See *CRAB* (1st def.). **Bois de c.** See *CRABWOOD*. **C. tourteau**. The *Cancer papyrus*. [L. 105 (a, 24).]

CRAB-ORCHARD SPRINGS, n. *Kra²b a²rch a²rd sprinz²z*. A place in Lincoln County, Kentucky, where there are springs (Foley's and Sowder's) containing various sulphates and carbonates. The waters resemble Epsom salts in their action, but are considered much less irritant. [A. 363, 512.]

CRAB-ORCHARD SALT, n. A mild saline purgative obtained by evaporating the waters of Crab Orchard Springs. It contains chiefly magnesium sodium and potassium sulphates, also some iron and lithium. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

CRABOSSE (Fr.), n. *Kra²b o²s*. In Champagne, the genus *Batrachium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRABRO (Lat.), n. m. *Kra²b (kra²b) ro*. Gen., *crabron'is*. Gr., *κράβρον*. Fr., *crabron*. The hornet; the comb was formerly used as a purgative for horses. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

CRABRONID E (Latreille) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra²b (kra²b) ro²n' i²d-ea²-e²*. The sand-wasps, a family of the *Hymenoptera*. The *Crabroninae* are a subfamily of the *C.*, including *Crabro*. [L. 196.]

CRACHAT (Fr.), n. *Kra³ sha²*. See *SPUTUM*.—**C. de lune**, *C. de mai*. The *Nostoc commune*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. perlé**. Of Louis, the pellets of mucus expectorated during or immediately after an attack of asthma. [D. 72.]—**C's rouillés**. Rust-colored sputa. [a. 18.] **C's roulants**. Transparent mucous sputa, more or less aerated, of thick, tenacious consistence, which roll about in the vessel when it is turned to one side. [L. 88, x, p. 18 (a, 18).]—**C's spumeux**. Frothy sputa. [L. 88.]

CRACHEMENT (Fr.), n. *Kra²sh-ma²n²*. The act of spitting or expectorating. [A. 301.]

CRACHES, n. *Kra²ch-e²z*. The *Stellaria media*. [A. 505.]

CRACHOTEMENT (Fr.), n. *Kra²sh o²t ma²n²*. From *cracher*, to spit often. The frequent spitting of saliva. [A. 301.]

CRACID E (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra²s kra²k i²d-ea²-e²*. Fr., *cracides*. A family of the *Gallinacei*. [L. 121, 147.]

CRACKBERRY, n. *Kra²k be²r-i²*. See *CRABERRY*.

CRACKERS, n. *Kra²k u²rz*. The *Salix inflata*. [A. 505.]

CRACKLING, n. *Kra²k l i²a²z*. See *CREPITATION* and *CREPITUS*.

CRACK-WILLOW, n. *Kra²k w i²l-o*. The *Salix fragilis*. [A. 505.]

CRACRA, n. In the Alps, the fruit of the *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CRADÉ (Lat.), n. f. *Kra²k ra²y (de) da*. Gr., *κράδῃ*. Of Hippocrates, the branch of a fig-tree. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

CRADÉAU (Fr.), n. *Kra²d-o*. The *Clupea sprattus*. [L. 105 (a, 21).]

CRADIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra²k ra² di² a²*. A corruption of *cardia* (q. v.). [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

CRADLE, n. *Krad¹*. Lat., *arculus*. Fr., *arceau*, *archet*. Ger., *Beinlade*, *Schützboogen*. It., *archetto*. Sp., *arquilla*. A frame to be placed over an injured part to prevent the contact of the bed-clothes. [F.]

CRADLE-CAP, n. *Krad¹ l ka²p*. A popular term for a layer of dried sebum mixed with dirt that collects on the scalp in children, either from neglect or from a superstitious prejudice against its removal.

CRÉPALE (Lat.), n. f. *Kre²p (kra²e²p) a²l (a²l) e²a*. Gen., *crépales*. Gr., *κραιπάλη*. The headache, etc., that result from excessive eating or indulgence in alcoholic drink. [A. 325.]

CRÉPALIA [Schröder] (Lat.), n. f. *Kre²p (kra²e²p) a² (a²) l i² a²*. The genus *Lolium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉFFAS (Lat.), n. The *Chadanthus arabicus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÆIE (Fr.), n. *Kra*. See *CHALK*.—**C. ammoniacale**. See *AMMONIUM carbonat*. **C. barotique**. See *BARIUM carbonat*. **C. de Briangon** (Fr. Cod.). See *FRANCH CHALK*. **C. de plomb**. Lead carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **C. de potasse**. See *POTASSIUM carbonat*. **C. de soude**. Sodium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. lavée** (Fr. Cod.). See *CRÆTA præparata*.—**C. magnésienne**. Magnesium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. pesante**. Barium carbonate. [B. 119.] **C. précipitée**. See *CRÆTA præparata*. **C. préparée**. See *CRÆTA præparata*. **C. rouge**. See *RED CHALK*. **Pastilles de c. lavée**. See *TROCHISCI CRÆTÆ*. **Poudre de c. Fr. Cod.** See *CRÆTA præparata*. **Poudre de c. aromatique**. See *PULVIS CRÆTÆ aromaticus*. **Poudre de c. composée**. See *PULVIS CRÆTÆ compositus*. **Poudre de c. opiacée**. See *PULVIS CRÆTÆ aromaticus cum opio*. **Poudre dentifrice de c. camphrée** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *pulvis dentifricum cum creta et camphora*. Camphorated-chalk tooth-powder; made by rasping 1 part of camphor, passing it through a brass-wire sieve, mixing it with 9 parts of precipitated chalk, and re-passing through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Tablettes de c. lavée**. See *TROCHISCI CRÆTÆ*.

CRÆIER (Fr.), n. *Kra-ya*. The *Pyrus malus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÄIN, n. *Kran*. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [A. 505.]

CRÆKERRY, n. *Krak be²r-i²*. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Corema alba*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRÆKE-FEET, n. *Krak fet*. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Scilla nutans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRÆKE-NEEDLE, n. *Krak ned¹*. The *Scandix pecten*. [A. 505.]

CRAM (Fr.), n. *Kra²n²*. See *CRAN*.

CRAMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kra²m (kra²m) a²*. Gen., *cram'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κράμα* (from *κεράννυμι*, to mix). A mixture, especially of wine and water. [A. 325.]

CRAMADIS (Fr.), n. *Kra³ ma²-de*. A disease peculiar to sheep in the mountains of Auvergne. [L. 41.]

CRAMAILLE (Fr.), n. *Kra³ ma²-ely¹*. In Champagne, the genus *Lemna*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRAMBE (Lat.), n. f. *Kra²m (kra²m) be²ba*. Gen., *cramb'es*. Gr., *κράμβη*. Fr., *crambè*. 1. Of Pliny, a sort of cabbage. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Rapistrum*. 3. A Linnæan genus of cruciferous plants of the *Cakilineæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**C. hispanica**. Of De Candolle, the genus *Rapistrum*. [L. 41.]—**C. laciniata**. Fr., *crambè lacinié*. The Tatar Kenyer or Tartarian bread of the Hungarians. The Cossacks eat the young stalks. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. maritima** [Linnæus]. Fr., *crambè maritime*, *chou marin* (ou de mer). Ger., *gemeiner Meer Kohl*, *Seekohl*. Sea-kale; a hardy perennial plant found along the coasts of Europe. It is cultivated in many places for the sake of its young stalks, which, when blanched, form a wholesome food. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. orientalis**. See *C. laciniata*.—**C. pinnatifida**, *C. tatarica*. See *C. laciniata*.

CRAMBEION (Lat.), n. n. *Kra²m (kra²m) bi² (be²e²) o²n*. Gr., *κράμβειον*. Of Hippocrates, a decoction of cabbage or, according to some, of hemlock. [B. 115 (a, 24).]

CRAMBERRY, n. *Kram be²r-i²*. See *CRANBERRY*.

CRAMBION (Lat.), n. n. *Kra²m (kra²m) bi² (be²) o²n*. See *CRAMBEION*.

CRAMBLING-ROCKET, n. *Krambl¹ i²n²g-ro²k'e²t*. The *Reseda lutea* and the *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRAMBRION (Fr.), n. *Kra²n² bre²o²n²*. The *Conium maculatum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRAMERIA [Murray] (Lat.), n. f. *Kra²m a²ri² a²*. See *KRAMERIA*.

CRAMOISI (Fr.), adj. *Kra³ mwa²-ze*. See *CHERMESINE*. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

CRAMP, n. *Kra²mp*. Lat., *spasmus*, *crampus* [Van Helmont]. Fr., *crampe*. Ger., *Krampf*. It., *crampo*. Sp., *calambre*. 1. A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. 2. A sudden sharp pain. [D. 20, 35.]—**Auctioneers' c.** One of the professional neuroses, analogous to writers' c.; occurring in auctioneers, and affecting chiefly the orbicularis oris muscle, particularly the left part; it is excited, as in the other varieties, by direct exercise of the affected muscle, and occurs independently of other nervous derangements. [P. Zenner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]—**Cigarette-makers' c.**, **Cigar-makers' c.** Fr., *crampes des cigaretteurs*. Ger., *Cigarrenraucherkrampf*. Tonic c. of the flexors of all the fingers of both hands, accompanied by numbness of the tips and by tearing pains in the fingers, arms, and shoulders. [A. 319 (a, 18).]—**Coachmen's c.** Fr., *crampe des cochers*. Ger., *Kutscherkrampf*. Retraction of the palmar fascia met with among coachmen. [a. 18.]—**C.-bark**. The bark of *Fibrium opulus*. [B. 81.]—**C.-bone**. The patella of a sheep; so called because formerly employed as a charm for c. [L. 36.] **C. of the jaw**. A spasmodic contraction of the anterior belly of the digastric muscle, coming on generally after gaping and preventing the closure of the jaw. It is possible that a slightly depressed state of the jaw may occasionally be produced by a temporary arrest of the tendon of the digastric muscle in the pulley by which it is looped to the hyoid bone. [D. H. Agnew (Ed.).]—**C.-stone**. A stone carried about the person as a preventive of c. [L. 73.]—**Dancers' c.** Fr., *crampe des danseuses*. Ger., *Tänzerinnenkrampf*. A tonic, painful contraction of the muscles under control of the tibial nerve, and

brought into play when the whole weight of the body is thrown on to the tip of the great toe, as in ballet dancers. [Lancet, Aug. 21, 1886 (a, 18).]

GLASS-BLOWERS' c. Fr., *crampe des souffleurs de verre*. Ger., *Glasbläserkrampf*. A deformity (Fr., *maia en crochot*, *main fermée*) consisting in a permanent and pronounced flexion of the fingers, especially of the third and fourth, leaving the thumb unaffected. It affects the majority of glass-blowers, is painless and is due to the continuous application of the hand to the tubes with which the melted glass is worked. [Lancet, April 21, 1888, p. 757 (a, 18).]

HAMMERMEN'S c. Fr., *crampe des forgerons*. Ger., *Schmiedekrampf*. A spasmodic, often painless, affection of the muscles of the whole arm. The muscles of the upper arm and shoulder are more involved than those of the forearm. [Lancet, Aug. 21, 1888, p. 333 (a, 18).]

KNITTERS' c. Fr., *crampe des tisseurs*. Ger., *Strickerkrampf*. Contraction of the extensors of the fingers and numbness of the tips. The thumb is often flexed into the palm of the hand. [Benedikt (a, 18).]

MILKMAIDS' c. Fr., *crampe des laitiers*. Ger., *Milcherkrampf*. C. of the flexor and extensor muscles of the forearm controlling the opening and shutting of the fingers used to grasp the teats of the cow. It is probably produced by overwork, and is sometimes accompanied by degenerative inflammation of the nerves going to the muscles affected. [Sem. méd., Feb. 13, 1889, p. 51 (a, 18).]

MUSICIANS' c. Fr., *crampe des musiciens*. Ger., *Musikerkrampf*. C. occurring in the overworked muscles of players of musical instruments. [a, 18.]

NAI-SMITHS' c. See *Hammernens' c.* **PIANISTS' c.** Fr., *crampe des pianistes*. Ger., *Clavierkrampf*. Spasms or c. and often paralysis, in the groups of muscles used in playing the piano, causing inability to use the fingers. [a, 18.]

SALTATORY c. See *Saltatory spasm*. **SAWYERS' c.** Spasmodic, irregular movements of the upper extremity holding the saw, causing abnormal elevation of the shoulder, scapular movement, adduction of the elbow, rotation outward of the forearm, flexion of the wrist, and swaying to and fro of the body. [a, 18.]

SEAMSTRESSES' c. **SHOEMAKERS' c.** **TAILORS' c.** Fr., *crampe de tailleurs*. Ger., *Schneiderkrampf*, *Näherkrampf*. A spastic form of c. observed principally in the flexors of the fingers and in the muscles of the thumb. [a, 18.]

TELEGRAPHERS' c. Fr., *crampe des employés du télégraphe*. Ger., *Telegraphistenkrampf*. A c. affecting the fingers of telegraph operators using Morse's instrument. It is said that Hugué's instrument may be used by patient's having c. [Grasset, p. 880 (a, 18).]

VIOLINISTS' c. Fr., *crampe des violonistes*. Ger., *Violaspielerkrampf*. A c. usually felt in the muscles that are used in holding the bow or violin. It is very painful and usually comes in the left shoulder. [a, 319 (a, 18).]

WATCHMAKERS' c. C. in which the patient is unable to hold the lens in the socket of the eye. In some cases the fingers of both hands are flexed in their metacarpophalangeal articulations, while their other joints are in extension and the thumbs flexed into the palm of the hand. [Poussin, Lancet, Aug. 21, 1886, p. 333 (a, 18).]

WRITERS' c. Fr., *crampe des écrivains*. Ger., *Schreiberkrampf*. It, *crampe degli scrivani* or *scriptorij*. Sp., *calambre de escribientes*. Syn., *scriveners' palsy*. An affection observed among writers; characterized by pain or difficulty in writing. In the *spastic form* there are tonic or clonic spasms of the muscles of the hand; in the *tremulous form* the hand and forearm or the entire upper limb are tremulous, rendering the writing illegible; in the *paralytic form* fatigue and weakness are felt in the extensors or the flexors. [Benedikt (D, 35).]

CRAMPE (Fr.), n. *Kra'mp*. See *CRAMP*. **C. de poitrine**. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*. **C. des écrivains. See *WRITERS' CRAMP*. **C. des joueurs de flûte**. Ger., *Flötenspielerkrampf*. A c. affecting the muscles of the forearm concerned in playing the flute. The c. may affect both the flexors and the extensors of the fingers of each hand. [Sem. méd., Feb. 13, 1889, p. 52 (a, 18).]**

C. du cœur. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*. **C. vaso-motrice**. A spasm or c. of the arterioles and capillaries of a part, causing ischaemia. [a, 18.]

CRAMPON (Fr.), n. *Kra'mp-on*. An organ in certain plants for grasping. It differs from a true root in affording the plant no nourishment, and from a cirrhus in not being spiral. [B, 121.]

CRAMPONNANT (Fr.), adj. *Kra'mp-on-nan*. Grasping like a crampton; clinging. [a, 21.]

CRAMPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kra'mp-us*. See *CRAMP*. [L, 81.]

CRAMPY, adj. *Kra'mp-i*. Cramp like, affected with cramps. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*. **C. des écrivains**. See *WRITERS' CRAMP*. **C. des joueurs de flûte**. Ger., *Flötenspielerkrampf*. A c. affecting the muscles of the forearm concerned in playing the flute. The c. may affect both the flexors and the extensors of the fingers of each hand. [Sem. méd., Feb. 13, 1889, p. 52 (a, 18).]

C. du cœur. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*. **C. vaso-motrice**. A spasm or c. of the arterioles and capillaries of a part, causing ischaemia. [a, 18.]

CRAMPONNANT (Fr.), adj. *Kra'mp-on-nan*. Grasping like a crampton; clinging. [a, 21.]

CRAMPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kra'mp-us*. See *CRAMP*. [L, 81.]

CRAMPY, adj. *Kra'mp-i*. Cramp like, affected with cramps. See *ANGINA PECTORIS*. **C. des écrivains**. See *WRITERS' CRAMP*. **C. des joueurs de flûte**. Ger., *Flötenspielerkrampf*. A c. affecting the muscles of the forearm concerned in playing the flute. The c. may affect both the flexors and the extensors of the fingers of each hand. [Sem. méd., Feb. 13, 1889, p. 52 (a, 18).]

CRANBERRY, n. *Kra'n-ber-i*. *Fr.*, *arctique*, *myrtill*. Ger., *Moosbeere*. The fruit of plants of the section *Oxycoccus* of the genus *Vaccinium*, especially of the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. [B, 34, 134 (a, 24).]

AMERICAN c. The *Vaccinium macrocarpum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

AUSTRALIAN c. The *Astroloma humifusum* and the *Lissodendylis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

BUSH c. The berry of *Fraxinus opulus*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COMMON c. In England, the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*; in America, the *Vaccinium macrocarpum*; in Scotland, the *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

C. TREE. The *Vaccinium opulus*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]

HIGH c. The *Vaccinium opulus*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

LARGE-FRUITED c. See *AMERICAN c.*

SYRUP c. Fr., *sirap de cranberry des marais*. A syrup made by heating 1 part of c.-juice with 2 parts of white sugar. [Saxl, Ph. 187; B, 119.]

TASMANIAN c. The *Astroloma humifusum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

UPLAND c. The berry of *Vaccinium opulus*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CRANE (Fr.), n. *Kra'n*. 1. The skull. [L.] 2. Of Paulet, a *Fungus*, probably the *Lycoperdon giganteum* of Fries. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

C. en tourelle. See *HYPSICRANIUM*.

CRANEA (Lat.), **CRANEIA** (Lat.), n. s. f. *Kra'n-ke-a*. *Fr.*, *krâneia*, *krâneia*. Of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula*. [B, 115, 121 (a, 24).]

CRANEBERRY, n. *Kra'n-ber-i*. See *CRANBERRY*.

CRANESBILL, n. *Kra'n-bi-l*. The genus *Geranium*, especially the *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

ANEMONE-LEAVED c. The *Geranium anemonifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

BLOODY c. Ger., *Blutkraut*. The *Geranium sanguineum*. [B, 181 (a, 24).]

CAROLINA c. The *Geranium carolinianum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

C.-ROOT. The root of *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 81.]

CRESTED c. The *Geranium cristatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-FOOT c. The *Geranium pratense*. [A, 505.]

DWARF c. The *Geranium subcaulescens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

GRAY c. The *Geranium cinereum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

HILL c. The *Geranium collinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

IBERIAN c. The *Geranium ibericum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

LARGE ROSE-PURPLE c. The *Geranium arvense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

LONG-ROOTED c. The *Geranium macrorrhizon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

PINKISH c. The *Geranium sanguineum*, var. *lanceolatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

SPOTTED c. The *Geranium maculatum*. [A, 327.]

TUBEROUS-ROOTED c. The *Geranium tuberosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

WALNEY c. The *Geranium sanguineum*, var. *lanceolatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

WHITE-FLOWED c. The *Geranium silvaticum album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

WILD AMERICAN c. The *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRANONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'n-idi-æ*. *Fr.*, *cranonides*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CRANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'n-ia*. *Fr.*, *crania*. See *CRANEA*.

CRANIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *cranium* (q. v.).

CRANIACROMIAL [E. Coues], adj. *Kra-ni-a-krom-i-a-l*. For deriv., see *CRANIUM* and *ACROMION*. Pertaining to the shoulder and the cranium. [Med. Rec., July 30, 1887 (L).]

CRANIADA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kra'n-ia-da*. A family of the *Ecdaridæ*. [L, 173.]

CRANIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'n-ia-dæ*. A family of the *Sarcobranchia*. [L, 234.]

CRANILEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kra-ni-le-ma-to-ma*. A family of the *Sarcobranchia*. [L, 234.]

CRANIAL, adj. *Kra'n-i-a-l*. *Lat.*, *cranialis*, *cranianus*. *Fr.*, *cranien*. *Ger.*, *schädelig*. *It.*, *Sp.*, *craniano*. Pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIATE, adj. *Lat.*, *craniatius*. Provided with a cranium. The *Cranata* are a branch of the *Vertebrata* (in the widest sense of the word) equivalent to the *Vertebrata* of Cuvier. [E. R. Lankester (L, 121).]

CRANICHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra-ni-chi-dæ*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CRANIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra-ni-idæ*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CRANIO-ABDOMINAL, adj. *Kra-ni-o-ab-dom-i-nal*. Pertaining to the cranium and the abdomen (said of temperaments in which the cerebral abdominal influences predominate). [L, 41.]

CRANIO-BASILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kra-ni-o-ba-si-lis*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CRANIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Kra-ni-o-ce-le*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CRANIO-CEREBRAL, adj. *Kra-ni-o-ce-re-bral*. Pertaining to both the cranium and the cerebrum (said of the art of finding the points on the cranium which correspond to certain regions of the brain lying directly beneath). [a, 18.]

CRANIO-CERVICAL, adj. *Kra-ni-o-ce-re-bral*. Pertaining to the cranium and to the neck. [L.]

CRANIOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kra-ni-o-cla-sis*. A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

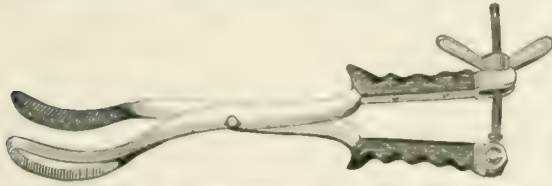
CRANIOCLAST, n. *Kra-ni-o-cla-st*. *Fr.*, *cranioclaste*. *Ger.*, *Cranioklast*. 1. Of J. Y. Simpson, an instrument for crushing and extracting the fetal head after perforation; a heavy forceps one



SIMPSON'S CRANIOCLAST.
(AFTER LUSK.)

A, ape; A2, at; A3, ah; A4, all; Ch, chin; Ch2, loch (Scottish); E, he; E2, eh; G, go; I, die; I2, in; N, in; N2, tank;

blade of which, fenestrated, is inserted inside the skull. 2. Of Brain, an instrument similar to Simpson's in general appearance,



BRUN'S CRANIOCLAST (AFTER LUSK.)

but having a pelvic curve and designed to be used only as a tractor; hence not properly a c. [A. 22]

CRANIO-DIACLAST, n. Kran'io-di'ast'klast. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *διακλάω*, to break into pieces. Syn.: *diastol*. A saw-like instrument, invented by Harlow, for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A. 30]

CRANIOTIDYMY (Lat.), n. m. Kran'kra'ti-dy'mi. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *craniotidymus*. 1. See **CEPHALOPAGUS**. 2. A two-headed monster. [A. 322]

CRANIO-FACIAL, adj. Kran'io-fa'si-a'l. Lat., *cranio-facialis*. Fr., *c. f.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. [L. 41]

CRANIOGONOMY, n. Kran'io-g'no-mi. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *νόμος*, to discern. See **CEPHALOGONY**.

CRANIOGRAPH, n. Kran'io-gra'f. Fr., *craniographe*. An apparatus for recording the outlines of the cranium.

CRANIOGRAPHY, n. Kran'io-gra'fi. Lat., *craniographia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *γράφω*, to delineate). Fr., *craniographie*. Ger., *Craniographie*. See **CEPHALOGRAPHY**.

CRANIOHEMATOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran'kra'ti-o-ma'to-sus. From *κράνιον*, the skull, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὄξυς*, a thorn. See **CEPHALHEMATOMA**.

CRANIOIDE, Fr., adj. Kran'io-oid. See **CRANIOLARIS**.

CRANIOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-lab'i-s. Gen., *craniolab'idis* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *λαβίς*, a pair of tongs. See **OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS**.

CRANIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-lar'i-a. Fr., *craniolatre*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical pedaliads, of the tribe *Martyniæ*. [B. 42, 121, 173 a. 21] C. *annua* (Linnaeus) Fr., *craniolatre spathulæ*. Syn.: *Martynia c.* (Swartz). *Martynia spathulæ* (Lamarch). A species with leaves somewhat heart-shaped, five-lobed, and toothed. The root is used as a bitter tonic, and a bitter and refreshing beer is made from it. [B. 19, 173 a. 21]

CRANIOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kran'kra'ti-o-lar'i-s. Fr., *craniolatre*. Ger., *Schädelformig*. Skull-shaped. [L. 180.]

CRANIO-LINGUAL, adj. Kran'io-li'ng-wa'l. From *cranium* (q. v.), and *lingua*, the tongue. Relating to or connected with the cranium and the tongue or the lingual region. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 481 (L.)]

CRANIOLOGICAL, adj. Kran'io-loj'i'gik-a'l. Fr., *craniologique*. Ger., *Schädelhebetr. f. f. u. d.* Pertaining to craniology. [L. 11, 73]

CRANIOLOGY, n. Kran'io-loj'i. Lat., *craniologia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *craniologie*. Ger., *Schädelhebetr.* See **CEPHALOGY**.

CRANIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-ma'la-si-a. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μαλακία*, softness. See **CRANIOTABES**.

CRANIOMANCY, n. Kran'io-ma'nsi. Lat., *craniomantia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μαντεία*, prophecy). Fr., *craniomancie*. Ger., *Craniomantie*. 1. Divination by means of a skull. [A. 322.] 2. The pretended art of ascertaining an individual's mental and moral qualities by an examination of his head. [A. 301.]

CRANIOMANDIBULAR, adj. Kran'io-ma'ndi-bu-lar. From *cranium* (q. v.), and *mandibula*, the jaw. Relating to or connected with the cranium and the inferior maxilla. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1880, p. 805 (L.)]

CRANIOMETER, n. Kran'io-m'e'ter. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *craniomètre*. Ger., *C.* See **CEPHALOMETER**.

CRANIOMETRY, n. Kran'io-m'e'tri. Lat., *craniometria*. Fr., *craniométrie*. Ger., *Schädelmessung*, *Schädelmessenkunst*, *Craniometrie*. It., *craniometria*. Sp., *craniometria*. The science of ascertaining the various measurements of the skull. Cf. **CEPHALOMETRY**.

CRANION (Lat.), n. n. Kran'kra'ti-o-n. Gr., *κράνιον*. Fr., *c.* Of Theophrastus, the *Corvus nasuta*, also one of his four divisions of *Enas*; of other old writers, the truffle and certain lycoperdons. [a. 14; B. 121 a. 24]

CRANIOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran'kra'ti-o-pa'gus. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πᾶνσθαι*, to be joined. Fr., *craniopage*. See **CEPHALOPAGUS**.

CRANIOPATHY, n. Kran'io-pa'thi. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πάθος*, suffering. See **CEPHALOPATHIA**.

CRANIO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kran'kra'ti-o-pa'ri-nj-ous. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. [L. 31]

CRANIOPHORE, n. Kran'io-for. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *craniophore*. An apparatus for holding a skull in certain precise attitudes for the purpose of studying or figuring its conformation. Topquard's c. consists of a block, or pedestal, upon which the skull is placed; a square, one arm of which is graduated, and a triangular piece, the perpendicular of which is also graduated. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 6, 1887, p. 161; L.]

CRANIOPLASTY, n. Kran'io-pla'sti. Lat., *cranioplastice* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πλάσσειν*, to model. The plastic surgery of the cranium. [E.]

CRANIOSCEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-skep'sis. Gen., *cranoscep'seos* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκέψις*, inspection. See **CRANIOSCOPY**.

CRANIOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-schis'sis. Gen., *cranoschis'seos* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σχίσις*, fissure. A congenital fissure of the skull, exposing the brain, a condition analogous to spina bifida. [A. 326.]

CRANIOSCLEROSIS (Malpighi) (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-skle'r(isklar)-o-si'sis. Gen., *cranoscleros'seos* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκληρύνω*, to harden. Fr., *cranosclérose*. Ger., *Cranosclérose*. Syn.: *leontiasis ossis*. Virchow. A rare disease characterized by hypertrophy and ivory-like induration of the bones of the skull and face, somewhat analogous to elephantiasis of the soft parts. [F. Busch (A. 319).]

CRANIOSCOPY, n. Kran'io-s'kop-i. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Fr., *cranioscopie*. Ger., *Cranioscopie*, *Schädeluntersuchung*. The scientific examination of skulls. [A. 319]

CRANIOSPERMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran'kra'ti-o-spermee. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σπέρμα*, seed. A tribe of the *Borrariæ* consisting of *Phragmites*, *Calamagrostis*, *Cranioparum*, *Macromera*, and *Monoglossa*; subsequently made a subtribe of the *Borrariæ*. [B. 170 a. 24.]

CRANIO-SPINAL, adj. Kran'io-spi-na'l. See **CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN**.

CRANIOSTEGNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kran'kra'ti-o-steg-no-ma. Gen., *craniostegnom'atos* (is). Fr., *craniostegnome*. Ger., *Schädelverengerung*. A constricted state of the cranium. [A. 322.]

CRANIOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), **CRANIOTENOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-steg-no-sis, *stenos'sis*. Gen., *craniostegn'seos* (is), *stenos'seos* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *στεγνώσις* or *στένωσις*, contraction. Contraction of the skull. [A. 322.]

CRANIOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-sto-si'sis. Gen., *craniotos'seos* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *ὄσθον*, a bone. Premature ossification of the cranial sutures. [A. 326.]

CRANIOTYLE, n. Kran'io-tyl. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *στυλος*, a column. Fr., *c.* The cartilage of the nasal septum. [Albrecht (A. 385).]

CRANIOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kran'kra'ti-o-ta. Fr., *craniotes*. Ger., *Schädelthiere*. Syn.: *Pachycardia*. A group of *Vertebrata*, including those that have skulls. [L. 146.]

CRANIOTABES (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-ta-bes. Gen., *craniotab'is*. From *cranium*, the skull, and *tabes*, wasting. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Schädelverwundung*, *Schädelwund*. A rachitic condition of the skull, chiefly of the occipital bone, characterized by thinning in patches, or even holes, due to failure of ossification consequent upon the pressure of the pillow, etc. [A. 326; D. 3; L. 87.]

CRANIO-THORACIC, adj. Kran'io-thor-a'si'k. For *deriv.*, see **CRANIUM** and **THORAX**. Fr., *cranio-thoracique*. Pertaining to the skull and to the thorax; of temperaments showing a predominance of cerebral and thoracic influences. [A. 301.]

CRANIOTOME, n. Kran'io-to-m. Lat., *craniotomus* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Craniotom*. Any cutting instrument used in the operation of craniotomy. [A. 301.] Cf. **CRANIOTOMUS** (2d def.).

CRANIOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran'kra'ti-o-to-m'us. 1. See **CRANIOTOME**. 2. Of Hübenthal, a certain trephine devised by him. [A. 322.]

CRANIOTOMY, n. Kran'io-to-mi. Lat., *craniotomia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *craniotomie*. Ger., *Craniotomie*. It., *craniotomia*. Sp., *craniotomia*. The operation of opening the fetal head and breaking up the brain to facilitate parturition by diminishing the bulk of the head so that the base of the skull may follow the course of a contracted pelvic canal unimpeded by the vault of the skull, which becomes collapsed.

CRANIOTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Kran'kra'ti-o-tra'k-tor. Gen., *craniotractor's*. From *cranium*, the skull, and *τραhere*, to draw upon. A name proposed by P. F. Mundé for any form of cranioclast which, like Braun's, is used chiefly as a tractor.

CRANIOTRIPSOTOME, n. Kran'io-tri'ps-o-tom. From *κράνιον*, the skull, *τρίψω*, to crush, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Craniotripsotom*. An instrument devised by Cassagny for the same purpose as that of the cranioclast from which it differs in having one of its blades terminating in a trephine perforator. [A. 326.]

CRANIOTRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'ti-o-tryps'sis. Gen., *craniotryp'seos* (is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τρίψω*, to perforate. See **TREPHINING**.

CRANIO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Kran'io-ve'te-bral. See **CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN**.

CRANIO-VISCERAL, adj. Kran'io-vi'se-rá'l. Pertaining to the cranial and visceral regions. [L, 394.]

CRANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kra'ne'k. See CRANIAL.

CRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran'kra'n'it'is. Gen., *cranitidos*. Inflammation of a cranial bone.

CRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kran'kra'n'í-um. (Gr., *κράνιον*, Fr., *crâne*, Ger., *C. Schädel*, It., *cranio*, Sp., *cráneo*). The skull; the bony part of the head, which protects the brain. [C, L.] **Cartilaginous c.** See CHONDROCRANIUM. **C. humanum**, Fr., *crâne humain*, Ger., *menschlicher Schädel*, It., *cranio umano*, Sp., *cráneo humano*. The human skull, formerly considered medicinal. [B, 119.] **Membranous c.** Ger., *häutige Schädel*. The embryonic c. while it is in a membranous condition, ossification not having taken place.

CRANNA-BERRY, n. Kra'n'á-be'r'í. See CRANBERRY.

CRANOLOGY, n. Kra'n'ó-l'ó-j'í. Fr., *cranologie*. See CRANOLOGY.

CRANON (Lat.), n. n. Kran'(kra'n')o'n. 1. See CRANIUM. 2. Of Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula*. [B, 115 (a, 24).]

CRANULLIER (Fr.), n. Kra'n'ú-ke-len. The *Lonicera peregrinaria*. [B, 121, 153 (a, 24).]

CRANS (Fr.), n. pl. Kra'n'á. Curved transverse ridges on the hard palate of solipeds, where bleeding is often practiced. [L, 41.]

CRASSAC (Fr.), n. Kra'sá-zá'k. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there are springs containing various sulphates and chlorides. [A, 319.]

CRANSON (Fr.), n. Kra'n'á-so'n'á. The genus *Cochlearia*, especially the *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. à feuilles de pastel**, The *Cochlearia glastifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de Bretagne**, The *Cochlearia arvensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de Danemark**, The *Cochlearia danica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de Groenland**, The *Cochlearia groenlandica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. officinal**, The *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. rustique**, The *Cochlearia arvensis*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

CRANTER (Lat.), n. m. Kra'n'kra'n't'it'ary. Gen., *cranteros*. Ger., *Kranter*. A wisdom tooth. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CRANUM (Lat.), n. n. Kran'kra'n'í-um. (Gr., *κράνιον*). See CRANIUM.

CRANZ (Ger.), n. Kra'n'tz. 1. See CORONA. 2. A place in Prussia, where there are weak saline springs. [A, 319.]

CRAP, n. Kra'p. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*, the *Lolium perenne*, and the seed pod of *Sonchus asperus*. [A, 505.]

CRAPAUD (Fr.), n. Kra'p-o. 1. The *Bufo vulgaris*. 2. Of the veterinarians, aphthæ. [A, 301.] **C. du mouton**, See PIÉTIN. **C's seen**, See BÉTONES *caséati*. **Huile de c.** An old preparation made by digesting the *Bufo vulgaris* in a mixture of 7 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of white wine, with a gentle heat. [A, 301.]

CRAPAUDINE (Fr.), n. Kra'p-o-den. 1. The genus *Sideritis*. 2. The *Stachys recta*. 3. An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 1. **C. des champs**, The *Galopsis ladanum*. [B, 121, 153 (a, 24).] **C. des montagnes**, The *Sideritis montana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. du mouton**, See PIÉTIN. **C. humorale**, See C. (3d def.).

CRAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra'p-kra'p'ú-l'á. See CREPALE.

CRAPULENCE, n. Kra'p'ú-l'én's. Lat., *crapula*. Fr., *crapule*. Ger., *Beraus*. It., *crapulosità*. Sp., *capula*. 1. See CREPALE. 2. Of Pliny, washed resin. [A, 325.]

CRAPULOUS, adj. Kra'p'ú-l'ú's. Lat., *crapulosus*. Fr., *crapuleux*, Ger., *berauscht*, *crapulös*. It., Sp., *crapulosos*. 1. Caused by excessive indulgence in alcohol. 2. Given to drunkenness. [A, 322.]

CRAQUELIN (Fr.), n. Kra'k'-la'n'á. The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CRAQUEMENT (Fr.), n. Kra'k-e-má'n'á. A crackling sound heard on auscultation, especially in phthisis. [A, 301.]

CRASE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kra'z, kra'z'e'. See CRASIS.

CRASEOLOGY, n. Kra'z-e'ó-l'ó-j'í. Lat., *craseologia* (from *κράσις*, see CRASIS, and *λογία*, understanding). Fr., *craseologie*. Ger., *Mischungslehre*. The science or study of the various crases of the body (see CRASIS). [A, 322.]

CRASH, n. Kra'sh. 1. Coarse linen cloth, sometimes used for bandages. 2. See CRASS.

CRASIOGRAPHY, CRASIOLOGY, n's. Kra'z'í-ó'g'ra'f'í, ó-l'ó-j'í. See CRASIOLOGY.

CRASIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kra'z-ek. Pertaining to a crasis. [A, 325.]

CRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra'(kra'z')s'is. Gen., *cras'eos* (-is). Gr., *κράσις* (from *κραίνω* to mix). Fr., *crase*. Ger., *Mischung*, *Krasis*, *Kras*. It., *crasi*, *crasimento*. Sp., *crasia*, *crasido*. Of the old writers, a certain constitution of the blood supposed to be peculiar to the individual, also a temperament. [A, 327; B, 117.]—**Dropsical c.** Fr., *crasi hépatoque*. Ger., *Wassersucht's Krasis*. It., *crasi adipica*. Sp., *crasia hidropica*. A predisposition to dropsy. [D, 21.] **Parasitic c.** It., *crasi parasitaria*. Bazin. A peculiarity of the constitution that is assumed to favor the lodgment of parasites. [A, 301.]

CRASPEDECTHYLOIDIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra'skra's-pe'de'k'ti-l'ó-i'dis. From *κράσπεδα*, a fringe, and *εὐχλωρίς*, a blue color. Fr., *crassipède*. Ger., *crassipetalus*. A form of modified small-pox in which the lesions have a fringe-like arrangement. [A, 322.]

CRASPEDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra'skra's-pe'd'í-í. (Gr., *κράσπεδος*). Of Lessing, a division of the *Gnaphalideæ*, consisting of *Silozerus*, *Hirtella*, *Gnaphosis*, *Crassolepis*, *Eriophora*, *Cabecephalus*, *Leucophylla*, and *Craspedia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASPEODES (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-pe'd'ó-ed'(as). From *κράσπεδος*, a fringe, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See FIMBRIATED.

CRASPEDON (Lat.), n. n. Kra's(kra's)-pe'd'ó-n. (Gr., *κράσπεδος*). See FIMBRIA and CRASPEDE.

CRASPEDOSPERMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra's(kra's)-pe'd'ó-(ó)-spu'r'm(spe'r'm)'e'-e'a'-e'. From *κράσπεδος*, a fringe, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *craspédospermées*. Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Carissææ*, consisting of *Craspedospermum* and *Plectanella*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASPEDOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra's(kra's)-pe'd'ó-ta'. See HYDROMEDUSÆ.

CRASPEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra's(kra's)-pe'd'ó-um(u'm). Gr., *κράσπεδος*. 1. Of Loureiro, the genus *Eleocarpus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A puckered cord on the free edge of the mesenteries of certain corals (including the *Actinidæ*), richly furnished with thread cells. [L, 121, 147.]—**C. tectorum** [Loureiro]. The *Eleocarpus tectorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CRASS, adj. Kra's. Lat., *crassus*. Fr., *épais*. Ger., *dick*. Thick, fleshy (said of the leaves of cotyledons). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

CRASSA (Lat.), n. f. adj. *crassus* (*membrana* understood). Kra's(kra's)'sa'. 1. Of Oslander, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.] 2. See SCLERA.

CRASSAL, adj. Kra's-a'l. Lat., *crassalis*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Crassula*. [B.]—**C. alliance**. See CRASSALES.

CRASSALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra's(kra's)-sal'(sa'l)'ez(as). Of Lindley, an alliance of *Apocarpæ*, consisting of the *Crassulacæ* and the *Galacineæ*.

CRASSAMEN (Lat.), **CRASSAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kra's(kra's)-sa(sa')-me'n, -sa(sa')-me'n't'um(u'm). Gen., *crassam'enis*, *crassamenti*. From *crassare*, to make thick. The thick, clotted portion of a coagulated liquid, especially blood. [A, 301.]—**C. sanguinis**. Ger., *Blutkuchen*. The thick portion of coagulated blood.

CRASSATELLACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra's(kra's)-sa(sa')-te'l-la(la')-se'(ke')-a'. Fr., *crassatellacés*, *crassatellidés*. A family of the *Mollusca*. [L, 41, 303.]

CRASSE (Fr.), n. Kra's. See CALX Jovis.

CRASSENA [Paracelsus], n. A pretended putrefactive and corrosive saline substance causing ulcers and various tumors. [A, 325.]

CRASSICAUDUS (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-si'-ka'd'(ka's)'u'd-u's(u's). From *crassus*, thick, and *cauda*, the tail. Fr., *crassicaudé*. Ger., *dickschwanzig*. Having a thick tail. [L, 41.]

CRASSICAULE (Fr.), adj. Kra's-e-kol. From *crassus*, thick, and *caulis*, a stem. Having a thick, fleshy stem. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSICEPS (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-si'-se'ps(ke'ps). Gen., *crassicip'itis*. From *crassus*, thick, and *caput*, the head. Having a large head. [L, 41.]

CRASSICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Kra's-e-kol. From *crassus*, thick, and *collum*, the neck. Having a thick neck. [L, 41.]

CRASSICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-si'-ko'r'n'is. From *crassus*, thick, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *crassicorne*. Ger., *dickhornig*. 1. Having thick horns or antennæ; as a n. in the m. pl., *Crassicornes*, a tribe of taxicornous *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.] 2. In botany, provided with thick, horn-like processes. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSICOSTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra's-se-ko'st-a. From *crassus*, thick, and *costa*, a rib. Having broad rib-like processes on the shells (said of molluscs). [L, 41.]

CRASSIDENTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra's-se-da'n'ta. From *crassus*, thick, and *dens*, a tooth. Having large, thick teeth. [L, 41.]

CRASSIJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra's-se-zhu'-ga. See CRASSICOSTÉ.

CRASSILABRIS (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-si'-la(la')-bri's. From *crassus*, thick, and *labrum*, a lip. Fr., *crassilabre*. Ger., *dicklippig*. Having thick lips. [L, 341.]

CRASSILAMELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra's(kra's)-si'-la'm'-la(m)'la-lá-e'. From *crassus*, thick, and *lamella*, a layer. Fr., *crassilamellés*. Of Roze, a division of agarics of the *Sarcopodeæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSILINGUES (Lat.), **CRASSILINGUA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Kra's(kra's)-si'-li'n'gwe'z(gwas), -gwi'-a'. From *crassus*, thick, and *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *crassilingues*. A suborder of the *Lacertilia*, or a family of the *Sauria*, characterized by a thick tongue. [L, 41, 173.]

CRASSILOBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra's-se-lo-ba. From *crassus*, thick, and *lobé*, a lobe. Having thick lobes. [L, 41.]

CRASSINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-si'-nu'r(ne'r)'vi's(wi's). From *crassus*, thick, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *crassinervé*. Ger., *dicknervig*. In botany, having thick veins. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Kra's-se-pe'd. See CRASSIPES.

CRASSIPENNE (Fr.), adj. Kra's-se-pe'n. From *crassus*, thick, and *penna*, a wing. Having thick wings. [L, 41.]

CRASSIPES (Lat.), adj. Kra's(kra's)-si'-pez(pas). From *crassus*, thick, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *crassipède*. Ger., *dickfüssig*. Having thick feet. [a, 24.]

CRASSIPETALOUS, adj. Kra's-i'-pe't'á-l'ú's. Lat., *crassipetalus* (from *crassus*, thick, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *crassipétale*. Having thick petals. [a, 24.]

CRASSIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. *Kra'ssi-ro'st'r*. From *crassus*, thick, and *rostrum*, the beak (Ger., *dick, dickbautig*). Having a thick beak. [L., 11.]

CRASSISQUAMME (Fr.), adj. *Kra'ssi-ses-kuw'm*. From *crassus*, thick, and *squama*, a scale. Provided with thick scales. [L., 11.]

CRASSISULCÆ (Fr.), adj. *Kra'ssi-sul's*. From *crassus*, thick, and *sulcus*, a groove. Marked with broad furrows (and of shells). [L., 11.]

CRASSITAS (Lat.), **CRASSITIES** (Lat.), **CRASSITUDO** (Lat.). *Kra's kra's*, *sî't a'ssâ's*, *krass-krâ's* (*sî'sh sî't*). *Crassus*, *sî't* (*crâ'ssâ'to*). Gen., *crassitatis*, *sî'tis*, *ad'mis* (Gr., *παχύτης*). Grossness, corpulence, the state of being voluminous. [A., 325.]

CRASSIVENTUS (Lat.), adj. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't ven-wân't*. *Crassus*, thick, and *vena*, a vein. Having thick veins [Pliny (A., 318).

CRASSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't so'seô's*, *soô's*. (Krâ'si-a-ka'p' a'ssâ's). From *crassus*, thick, and *kephalê*, the head. Fr., *crassocephale*. Having a thick head. [L., 11.]

CRASSULA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ's*. Fr., *crassule*. Ger., *Dickblatt*. 1. Thick leaf; a Linnaean genus of the *Crassulaceae*. 2. Of the pharmacists, see *C. major*. [B., 19, 12, 121, 173, 185, 275 (a, 24).] *C. arborescens* (Willdenow). A species growing in Africa. The juice is employed as a caustic to destroy corns. [B., 194 (a, 24).] *C. coccinea*. A species said to have narcotic properties, cases of poisoning having been reported from the mere smelling of the flowers. [B., 185 (a, 24).] *C. major*. The *Sedum marmoratum*, *Sedum telephium*, and *Sedum fabarum*. [B., 180 (a, 24).] *C. minor*. The *Sedum majus*. [L., 104.] *C. pinnata*. Fr., *crassula a feuilles d'iris*. A species indigenous to China. It yields a black dye. [B., 173 (a, 24).] *C. tetragona*. Fr., *crassule à tragon*. A South African species. The Japanese use it, boiled with milk, as an astringent in diarrhoea. [B., 173 (a, 24).]

CRASSULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ'si-sî't*, *geô'keô'si-sî't*. Fr., *crassulacées*. Ger., *Crassulaceen*. Syn.: *Succervæ* (Jussieu), *Succulenti* (Ventenat). The house-leeks or stonecrop family, an order of polypetalous calyciflorous dicotyledons, comprising in some classifications the subdivisions *Crassulæ* and *Dianthoræ*, and separated from the *Saxifragaceæ* by the nature of the stem, which is generally free of liber and medullary rays and abounds in parenchymatous tissue. There are several hundred species, distributed among the genera *Sedum*, *Bryophyllum*, *Crassula*, etc. They are succulent herbs or shrubs, a few of which are of medicinal value as astringents. [B., 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSULACEOUS, adj. *Kra'ssi-sî't a'shu's*. Lat., *crassulaceus*. Fr., *crassulacé*, *crassulé*. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Crassula*; of or pertaining to the *Crassulaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CRASSULARE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ'si-sî't*, *ri'si-a'si-sî't*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Corniculatæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Sedæ*, *Penthoræ*, and *Cephalotæ*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ'si-sî't*, *ri'si-a'si-sî't*. Fr., *crassulées*. 1. Of St.-Hilaire, a family of plants related to the genus *Penthorum*, comprising *Tillæa*, *Crassula*, *Cotyledon*, *Rhodiola*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Septas*. 2. Of Mirbel, a family of polypetalous dicotyledons equivalent to the *Crassulaceæ* of De Candolle. 3. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Peripetaleæ*, consisting of *Tillæa*, *Crassula*, *Bryophyllum*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Septas*. 4. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Crassulaceæ*, comprising *Tillæa*, *Bulbordia*, *Buxistemon*, *Septas*, *Crassula*, *Globulæ*, *Curtocarpus*, *Gommanthus*, *Rochæa*, *Kalanchoë*, *Bryophyllum*, *Cotyledon*, *Pristocarpus*, *Umbellatus*, *Echeveria*, and *Sedum*. 5. Of Endlicher, a sub-order of the *Crassulaceæ*. 6. Of Don, a division including the genera of De Candolle and, in addition, *Papoua* and *Kalanthes*. 7. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Crassulaceæ*, distinguished by distinct carpels forming a circle of flowers, and consisting of *Tillæa*, *Bryophyllum*, *Sedum*, *Echeveria*, and *Sempervivum*. [B., 34, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ'si-sî't*, *ri'si-a'si-sî't*. Fr., *crassulinées*. Of Brongniart, a class of dialypetalous, perigynous *Dicotyledones*, including the families *Crassulaceæ*, *Elatiacæ*, and *Daliscæ*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSUM (Lat.), n., u. of adj. *crassus* (*intestinum* understood). *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ'si-sî't*. See COLON (1st def.).

CRASSUS (Lat.), adj. *Kra'ssi-krâ'si-sî't su'si-lâ'si-sî't*. Gr., *παχύς*. Fr., *crasse*. Ger., *dick*. Copulent; of anatomical structures, thick; of the pulse, full, turgid; of drugs, thick, not readily absorbed and conveyed into delicate parts. [A., 325.]

CRATEA (Dioscorides) (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. From *κραταιός*, strong. The genus *Phlomedon*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CRATEGIN, n. *Kra'ti-e-jî'n*. Fr., *cratègine*. A crystallizable substance obtained by Leroy from the bark of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [A., 301.]

CRATEGON (Lat.), n. m. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't gon*. Gen., *cratægono* (-is). Gr., *κραταγών*. 1. Of Theophrastus, some species of *Cedropus*. 2. According to Baillon, the kernels of *Quercus coccifera*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CRATEGONON (Lat.), **CRATEGONUM** (Dioscorides) (Lat.), n's n. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't gon*, *u'si-mu'tm*. According to Lobel, the genus *Melampyrum*. [B., 121 (a, 24).] Cf. CRATEGONOS.

CRATEGUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't gu'ni-mu'tm*. See CRATEGON.

CRATEGUS (Lat.), n. m. treated by botanists as f. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't gu'si-sî't*. Gr., *κραταγός*, *κραταγός*. Fr., *cratègue*, *cratègue*. Ger., *Weissbota*. It., *cratègo*, *cratègo*. Sp., *espino blanco*. A Linnaean genus of rosaceous plants of the *Pomacæ*. [B., 19, 34, 42, 121, 180, 185 (a, 24).] *C. æstivalis* (Torrey

and Gray). The *Mespilus æstivalis*. B. *C. amelanchier*. See AMELANCHIER. *C. alba*. See PYRUS. *C. aronia*. The *Mespilus aronia*. B. *C. azarolus*. The *Mespilus azarolus*. [B.] *C. bibas*. Loureiro. *C. bybas*. The *Pyrodonia Mespilus bybas*. *C. coccinea* (Linnaeus). The *Mespilus coccinea*. [B.] *C. crus galli* (Linnaeus). The *Mespilus crus galli*. B. *C. dentata* (Lindler). See PYRUS. *C. demissa*. *C. fennica* (Linnaeus). The *Pyrus hybridus*. [B., 17, a, 21.] *C. germanica*. The *Mespilus germanica*. L., S. *C. latifolia* (Linnaeus). See PYRUS. *C. lucida* (Waldenham). The *Mespilus crus galli*. B. *C. mespilus*. See *Mespilus germanica*. *C. mexicana* (Moench and Sessé). Sp., *tepalcote*. Mex. Pl. The *Mespilus mexicana*. [B.] *C. monogyna* (Jacquin). *C. oxyacantha* (Linnaeus). The *Mespilus oxyacantha*. B. *C. parvifolia*. A species abundant in Virginia. A refreshing syrup is made from the fruit. [L., 87 (a, 21).] *C. pinnatifida et cuneata*. A species the fruit of which, fresh, dried, or made into jelly, is used in preparing a stomachic drink. [L., 75.] *C. pyracantha* (Persoon). The *Cotoneaster pyracantha*. [B.] *C. racemosa* (Linnaeus). The *Amelanchier canadensis*. [B.] *C. terminalis* (Linnaeus). See PYRUS terminalis.

CRATEOGONON (Lat.), **CRATEOGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't gon*, *u'si-mu'tm*. Gr., *κραταγών*. Of Pliny, the *Polygonum persicaria*. [A., 318.] Cf. CRATEGONUM.

CRATÆVA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't wa'si-sî't*. Fr., *cratève*. A Linnaean genus of the *Capparidæ*, tribe *Capparidæ*. [B., 12 (a, 21).] *C. balanghas* (Koenig). The *Fraxinophyllon*. [B., 173, 185 (a, 24).] *C. gynandra*. See *C. tigris*. *C. inermis* (Linnaeus). See *C. nuda*. *C. marmelos* (Linnaeus). See *Egle marmelos*. *C. nuda* (Hart). Syn.: *C. inermis* (Linnaeus). A species found in Malabar and the Society Islands. The fruits are acid, but edible. The leaves are aromatic and slightly bitter, and are considered stomachic and diuretic. The root is considered alterative, and the juice of the bark is given in convulsions; and, boiled in oil, is used as an external application in rheumatism. [B., 19, 172, 180 (a, 24).] *C. religiosa*. See *Egle marmelos*. *C. tapia* (Linnaeus). Fr., *tapier*. A species growing in the West Indies, the fruit of which is known as the garlic pear on account of its odor. The root is used for blisters. [B., 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CRATCHES, n. *Kra'tch'ez*. See SCRATCHES.

CRATÉGINE (Fr.), n. *Kra'ti-a-zhè-n*. See CRATÉGIN.

CRATER (Lat.), n. m. *Kra'krâ'si-tu'si-tar*. Gen., *crateros* (-is). Gr., *κράτης*. Fr., *cratère*. Ger., *Becher*. A large cup; according to Ruland, a vessel that is large below and small at the mouth. [A., 325.] Exhalant c. See EXHALANT APERTURE.

CRATERA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't*. 1. See CRATER. 2. In botany, a cup-shaped receptacle. [B., 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRATERAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'ch'*, *a'si-sî't a'ch'*. Gen., *craterauchenos* (-is). Gr., *κρατεραιχην* (from *κρατῆρ*, powerful, and *αἰχμή*, the neck). A robust, thick-necked person. [Hippocrates, Galen (A., 325).]

CRATÈRE (Fr.), n. *Kra'ti-e'r*. See CRATER. *C. de la membrane vitelline*. A limited crater-like bulging of the inner layer of the vitelline membrane where the spermatozooids are to pass through it, at a point corresponding to the *cône d'attraction*. [A., 15.]

CRATERELLA (Persoon) (Lat.), **CRATERELLUS** (Fries) (Lat.), n's f. and m. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't lu'si-lu'si*. Fr., *cratèrèlle*. A genus of the *Telephora*. [B., 121 (a, 24).] *C. cornucopioides* (Persoon). An edible species found in abundance in the woods in autumn. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CRATERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. (Krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't). Of Corda, a section of the *Physaræ*, consisting of the genus *Stegasma*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, comprising *Craterium* and *Pyridium*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATERIFLORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. From *cratera* (cup) and *flor*, a flower. 1. Of Reichenbach, a series of the *Rotifloræ*, comprising the families *Plantaginacæ*, *Primulacæ*, and *Ericacæ*. 2. A formation of the *Rotifloræ*, comprising the families *Lysimachiaceæ*, *Primulacæ*, and *Ericacæ*. 3. A formation of the *Limbifloræ*, comprising the families *Plumbaginacæ*, *Primulacæ*, and *Ericacæ*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

CRATERIFORM, adj. *Kra'ti-e'r i'si-tô'm*. Lat., *crateriformis* (from *crater*, a cup, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cratèriforme*. Ger., *becherförmig*. See CRATEROID.

CRATERION (Lat.), **CRATERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. Gr., *κρατήριον*. dim. of *κρατήρ*. A small cup. [A., 325.]

CRATEROID, adj. *Kra'ti-e'r-oid*. Lat., *crateroides* (from *κρατήρ*, a cup, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cratéroïde*. Ger., *becherähnlich*, *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped.

CRATEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. (ed) *e' a'si-sî't*. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Hyphosporæ*, comprising *Caloglyphus* and *Conoclepe*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEROMYCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. From *κρατήρ* a cup, and *μύκης* a mushroom. Of Leveillé, a section of the *Columbellæ*, consisting of *Crateromyces*, etc. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. (ed) *e' a'si-sî't*. Of Corda, a section of the *Mucoroidæ*, comprising *Caloglyphus*, *Hemiclepe*, *Crateromyces*, and *Didymocater*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEROPODES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'ti-krâ'ti-e' a'si-sî't a'si-sî't*. A group of the *Timineæ*. [L., 320.]

CRATEROPSORE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra't-kra'to-er'ar-o'p-sor-ea'*. Of Reichenbach, a suborder of the *Hypophysae*, comprising the families *Conocarpacae*, *Calycacae*, and *Splachnaceae*; subsequently, of the same author, a suborder of the *Poletopsora*, consisting of the families *Calycacae*, *Conocarpacae*, and *Splachnaceae*. [B. 121, 159 a, 24.]

CRATEVA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'to-kra'to-er'a-va'* wa'. See CRATEVA.

CRATÉVIER (Fr.), n. *Kra't-a-ve'*. See CRATEVA.

CRATICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'to-kra'to-ek'-u'* la'. Dim. of *crates*, a network. 1. The grate of a furnace. [A. 325.] 2. See OMENTUM.

CRATICULATUS (Lat.), adj. *Kra'to-kra'to-ek'-u'* la'. dim. of *crates*. See COSTULATUS.

CRATOOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kra'to-kra'to-o'p'-y'tu'* m. From *cratophyte*. Of Necker, a genus group of plants, comprising the natural species *generata*, *Krauphaea*, *Carcum*, *Pharia*, *Cochlea*, *Alpinia*, *Amorimia*, *Catania*, *Maracuta*, *Psylapharia*, *Quarta*, *Mipocant*, *Concalant*, *Filidant*, *Helicoma*, *Musa*, *Bromelia*, and *Pseudomelia*. [B. 159 a, 24.]

CRATONYLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra'to-kra'to-o'x'-i'* la'. From *cratonylos*. Of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hypericeae*, comprising *Elaria* and *Cratonylon*. [B. 42 a, 24.]

CRATONYLOS (Lat.), n. n. *Kra'to-kra'to-o'x'-i'* la'. From *κρatos*, strength, and *ξύλον*, wood. Of Blume, a genus of the *Hypericeae*, tribe *Cratonylon*. [B. 42 a, 24.] *C. Hornschuchii*. A Java species said to be diuretic and astringent. [B. 19, 121 a, 24.]

CRAMBU (Tamil), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CRATOPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. *Kra'to-kra'to-o'p'-y'tu'* m. From *κραῖνος*, brittle, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. The *Cucubalus albus*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CRATOS (Lat.), adj. *Kra'to-kra'to-o'p'-y'tu'* m. From *κραῖνος*. Brittle, brittle, dry. [L. 34.]

CRATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kra'to-ro'sis*. See KRAUROSIS.

GRAVATE (Fr.), n. *Kra'to-va'te*. A triangular piece of muslin or the like, used as a bandage, the middle being applied first and the extremities brought around the part. [A. 301.] *C. carpo-cervicale*. A sling for suspending the wrist to the neck; made of two loops joined like the links of a chain, one for the neck and the other for the wrist. [a. 18.] *C. carpo-olecranonienne*. A surgical bandage consisting of one piece, used to keep the hand forcibly extended or forcibly flexed upon the wrist. One end is wrapped around the wrist and the hand, then the latter is flexed or extended as the case may be, while the other end is fastened around the lower extremity of the arm just above the olecranon. [a. 18.] *C. de Suisse*. The longitudinal bundles of muscular fibres that run parallel to the lesser curvature of the stomach on its anterior and posterior surfaces. [L. 49.] *C's œsophagiennes*. Certain fleshy bands disposed in the form of cravats around the cardiac orifice of the stomach in the horse. [A. 301.]

GRAVEGGIA (It.), n. *Kra'to-va-jia'*. A place in Piedmont, where there is a hot spring containing sodium sulphate. [A. 385.]

GRAVEIRO (Port.), n. *Kra'to-va-ro*. A clove. [A. 301.] *C. da India*. See *C. da terra*. The buds of *Calyptanthus aromaticus* and the young fruits of *Eugenia pseudo-caryophyllus*. [A. 301.]

GRAVICHON (Fr.), n. *Kra'to-ve-sho'*. The *Pennis spinosa*. [B. 83, 121, 171 a, 24.]

GRAVILLA (Port.), n. *Kra'to-ven'ya'*. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B. 88, 121 a, 24.]

GRAVITTA, n. The *Buletus areus*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

GRAVO (Port.), n. *Kra'to-vo*. See GRAVEIRO. *C. de maranhão*. The *Pennis caryophyllus*. [B. 121 a, 24.] *C. do defunto*. The genus *Eugenia*, especially the *Tagetes patula*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CRAW, n. *Kra't*. Fr., *cabot*. Ger., *Kropf*. It., *gozzo*. Sp., *bucha*. 1. The crop of a fowl. [L. 56.] 2. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A. 505.] Yellow c. See C' 241 d.

CRAWBERRY, n. *Kra't-be'r-i'*. The *Empetrum nigrum* and the *Vaccinium corymbosum*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-CRAW, n. *Kra't-kra't*. A parasitic skin disease occurring among the natives of the western coast of Africa. [Nielly, "Union med." No. 19, 1882; "Progr. med." No. 15, 1882.]

CRAW-CROOKS, **CRAW-CROOK'S**, n's *Kra't-kro'ks*. -kro'ps. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-CROWFOOT, n. *Kra't-kro-fu't*. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-DULSE, n. *Kra't-du's*. The *Rhodomenia edulis*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-FEET, n. *Kra't-fet*. The *Scilla nutans* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-FISH, n. *Kra't-fish*. See *ASTACUS fluviatilis*. C-eye. The *Lachnophrys*. [B. 88, 121 a, 24.]

CRAWFOOT, n. *Kra't-fu't*. The *Ranunculus acris* and the *Ranunculus repens*. [A. 505.] Bulbous c. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [L. 106.]

CRAWFURDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra't-fur'di'* a'. A genus of 200 species, in parts of the tribe *Succinea*, indigenous to Nepal. The species have the bitter, tonic qualities of the gentians. [B. 19, 42, 121 a, 24.]

CRAWFURDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra't-fur'di'* a'. a'. A tribe of the *Centurioneae*, equivalent to *Crawfurdia*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CRAWLEY, n. *Kra't-le'*. The *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

CRAWNBERRY, n. *Kra't-be'r-i'*. See CRANBERRY.

CRAWNEBS, n. *Kra't-n'e-bz*. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-PEAS, n. *Kra't-pe'*. The *Lathyrus pratensis*. [A. 505.]

CRAWPS, n. *Kra't-ps*. The *Rhaphanus raphanistrum*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-TAES, n. *Kra't-taz*. The *Ranunculus acris*, the *Ranunculus repens*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A. 505.]

CRAW-TEES, n. *Kra't-te'*. The *Scilla nutans* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.]

CRAYEUX (Fr.), adj. *Kra-yu'*. Chalky; containing or made from chalk. [A. 301.]

CRAYFERY, n. *Kra't-fe'r-i'*. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [A. 505.]

CRAYFISH, n. *Kra't-fish*. 1. The *Astacus fluviatilis*. Its ashes were formerly esteemed a cure for rabies. [B. 117.] 2. The *Doroneum pardulianches*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

CRAYON, n. *Kra-yo'n*. Fr., c. A stick containing substances for external application. There are five preparations official under this title in the Fr. Cod., containing nitrate of silver and nitrate of potassium, sulphate of copper, tannic acid, and iodoform.—*C. caustique* (Fr.). A stick of caustic (e. g., of silver nitrate).—*C. demographique* (Fr.). Of Pyrlas, a preparation made by melting together 5 parts of resin, 4 of stearin, and 2 of wax, and stirring in a sufficient quantity of lamp-black; used for marking on the skin. [L. 77 a, 24.]

CRAZEY, n. *Kra't-zi'*. See CRAZY (n.).—*Creeping c.* The *Ranunculus repens*. [A. 505.]

CRAZINESS, n. *Kra't-zi-ne's*. The state of being crazy.

CRAZOLARYNGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kra'(kra't)'zo(zo's)-la'r-i'-z-m'*. From *κραζω*, to crowd, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx (see also *ismus*). Fr., *cracolaryngisme*. Of M. Good, laryngismus stridulus. [A. 322.]

CRAZY, n. *Kra't-zi'*. The *Ranunculus acris* and some other species of *Ranunculus*; also the *Caltha palustris*. [A. 505.]

CRAZY, adj. *Kra't-zi'*. Fr., *fou*. Broken in mind. See INSANE.

CRAZY-WEEDS, n. *Kra't-zi'-wedz*. See LOCO plants.

CREA (Lat.), n. f. *Kre'(kre't)'a'*. See OCREA.

CREAKING, n. *Kre'(kre't)'g*. See STRIDOR.

CREAM, n. Krem. Lat., *flos lactis*, cremor. Fr., *crème*. Ger., *Rahm*. It., Sp., *crema*. 1. The thick, unctuous, yellowish-white layer formed on the surface of milk that is allowed to stand for some hours, consisting chiefly of the corpuscular elements of the milk. It should constitute from 14 to 16 per cent. of the milk. It is a palatable and highly nutritious article of food, and is used externally for irritated states of the skin. 2. Any alimentary or medicinal substance resembling c. [A. 385.]—*Cold c.* See the major list.—*C. fruit*. The fruit of *Roupeilia grata*. [B. 19, 121, 275 a, 24.]—*C. nuts*. The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B. 5.]—*C. of tartar*. Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crème de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinrahm*. Potassium bitartrate. [B. 81.]—*C. of tartar fruit*. The fruit of *Adansonia Gregorii*. [B. 81.]—*C. of tartar tree*. The *Adansonia Gregorii*. [B. 19, 275 a, 24.]—*C. of tartar whey*. A drink made by adding about 2 drachms of potassium bitartrate to a pint of milk. [B. 5 a, 24.]—*C. syrups*. A variety of syrups given with carbonic acid water, to which they impart an agreeable flavor; made by dissolving without heat 14 pounds of powdered sugar in a gallon of fresh cream. [B. 5 a, 24.]—*Pectoral c.* See *Crème pectorale de Perquin*.

CREAM-CUPS, n. Krem'ku'ps. The *Platystemon californicus*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

CREAMOMETER, n. See CREMOMETER.

CREAS (Lat.), n. n. *Kre'(kre't)'a'sa'si*. Gen., *cre'atos* (-is). Gr., *κρεας*. Flesh. [A. 322.]

CREASHAK, n. *Kre't-sha'ak*. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

CREASOL, n. *Kre't-a'sol*. Fr., *créosol*. Ger., *Kreosol*. A phenol obtained from wood-tar creasote, $C_6H_5(CH_3)(OH)OCH_3 = C_6H_5O_2$. [B. 4, 5 a, 24.]

CREASOTE, n. *Kre't-a'sot*. Lat., *creosotum*. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from *κρεας*, flesh, and *σῴζω*, to preserve, *kreosotum* (Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph.). Fr., *créosote du goudron de bois*. Ger., *Kreosot*. It., *creosot*. Sp., *creosota* [Sp. Ph.] A substance obtained by the distillation of wood-tar, consisting chiefly of a mixture of cresol, oxycresol, methycresol, and phlorone. It is a highly refractive, oily liquid, having, when freshly prepared, a yellowish tinge which changes to red or brown on exposure to the light. It has a peculiar, sharp, empyreumatic odor and a burning taste, and produces a white stain on coming into contact with the skin. It has a sp. gr. of from 1.035 to 1.065, boils at nearly 200° C., and is inflammable. It is soluble in 80 parts of cold water and readily soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has marked antiseptic properties. It is used in medicine for its local action as a paralyzant of nerve tissue. Given in small doses, it acts as a sedative, but in overdoses it is a violent poison, producing nausea, headache, convulsions, and coma. It has been administered with advantage in cases of obstinate vomiting, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, bilious diarrhoea, and typhoid fever, and is of special value in gastric diseases attended with fermentation. Externally it is applied as a stimulant styptic and in the treatment of decayed teeth. It has been found useful in skin diseases of a scaly nature and in the treatment of foul ulcers or inflamed tissues that give

rise to foetid discharges in leucorrhoea, diphtheritic sore throat, etc. It has recently been recommended in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. [B. 5, 96 (a. 24).] **Coal-tar c.** Fr. *créosote du goudron de houille*. Ger. *Steinkohlentheercreosot*. 1. That portion of the heavy oil of coal tar which distills between 165° and 200° C. It resembles c. in appearance, and is often substituted for it. It differs from c. in containing carbolic acid. It also contains cresol, xylol, and other substances of the aromatic group. 2. An improper name for carbolic acid. [B. 5 (a. 24).] **C-bush.** The *Larrea mexican*. [B. 81 (a. 24).] **C. capsules with balsam of tolu.** Of Reuss, capsules containing each 5 centigrammes of c. with balsam of tolu. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. XXVIII (a. 24).] **C. mixture.** See *Mistura creasoti*. **C.-plant, C.-shrub.** The *Larrea mexican*. [B. 185, 275 (a. 24).] **C.-water.** [U. S. Ph. See *Aqua creasoti*.] **Inhalation of c.** Br Ph. [See *Vapor creasoti*.] **Mineral c.** See *Coal-tar c.* **Ointment of c.** See *Unguentum creasoti*. **Vegetable c.** Fr. *créosote végétale*. See *C.* **Wine of c.** See *Vinum creasoti*. **Wood-c.** **Wood-tar c.** See *C.*

CREASOTUM [U. S. Ph. Br Ph.] (Lat., n. n. Krekro²a²s, *creasotum*). See *CREASOTE*. **Aqua creasoti** [U. S. Ph.] Ger. *Creasotwasser*. Creasote water; a solution of 1 part of creasote in 100 parts of distilled water. [B. 81 (a. 24).] **C. chloroformatum.** Chloroform creasote, a mixture of 1 part of creasote and 2 parts each of chloroform and alcohol. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. X (a. 24).] **C. solutum, loco aquie Binelli.** See *Aqua creasoti*. **Mistura creasoti** Br Ph. Syn. *mistura Kreosoti*. Creasote mixture; consisting of 16 minims each of creasote and glacial acetic acid, dissolved in 15 fl. oz. of water, to which 1 fl. oz. of syrup and $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr. of spirit of juniper are added. [B. 5 (a. 24).] **Sapo creasoti.** Ger. *Creasotseife*. Soap containing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight of creasote; used as an antiseptic. [Bernatzik (A. 319).] **Spiritus creasoti.** A mixture of 1 part of creasote and 3 parts of alcohol. [Bernatzik (A. 319).] **Unguentum creasoti** Br Ph. Fr. *onguentum creasote*. Ger. *Kreosotsalbe*. Ointment of creasote, made by mixing 1 part of creasote with 12 parts of simple ointment. [B. 81 (a. 24).] **Vapor creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Inhalation of creasote; a mixture of 12 minims of creasote and 8 fl. oz. of boiling water, placed in a suitable vessel so as to admit of the inhalation of the vapor rising from the mixture. [B. 81 (a. 24).] **Vinum creasoti.** Wine of creasote; a mixture of 1 part of creasote, 9 parts of alcohol, 20 of syrup, and 70 of Malaga wine. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]

CREAT (Hind.), n. The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B. 172 (a. 24).]

CREATINE, n. Kre²a²ten. Lat., *creatina* (from *kréas*, flesh). Fr., *créatine*. Ger., *Kreatin*, *Fleischstoff*. It., Sp., *creatina*. An alkaloid, C₄NH₄(NH₂)₂ = CH₂CO.OH = C₄H₇N₃O₂, occurring as brilliant, colorless prismatic crystals in the muscular tissue of all vertebrate animals. [B. 4, 158 (a. 24).]

CRÉATINÉMIE (Fr.), n. Kra²ten-ame. From *kréas* (see *CREATINE*), and *éma*, blood. A morbid condition imputed to an excess of creatine in the blood. [a. 27.]

CREATININE, n. Kre²a²ten-en. Lat., *creatinina*. Fr., *creatinine*. Ger., *Kreatinin*. It., Sp., *creatinina*. An alkaloid, C₄H₇N₃O₂ (N.H₂)₂CH₂CO, occurring under the form of colorless rhombic crystals, freely soluble in water and in alcohol. It is a normal constituent of the urine, which contains it in the proportion of from 5 to 10 parts in 10,000. [B. 4, 158 (a. 24).] **Zinc and c. chloride.** A double chloride of zinc and c., forming acicular crystals, (C₄H₇N₃O₂)₂ZnCl₂. [B. 4, 158 (a. 24).]



CREATINE CRYSTALS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER FUNK.)

CREATOPHAGOUS, adj. Kre²a²t-o²f-a²g-u²s. Lat., *creatophagus* (from *kréas*, flesh, and *phagēin*, to eat). Fr., *creatophage*. Ger., *Fleischfressend*. See *CARNIVOROUS*.

CREATOZOMA (Lat.), **CREAZOMA** (Lat.), n's f. Kre²kre²a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-zo²-ma², -a²z(a²z)-o²-ma². From *kréas*, flesh, and *ζωμός*, broth. Fr., *créatozome*, *bouillon*. Ger., *Fleischbrühe*. It., *brodo grasso*. Sp., *caldoso de carne*. Meat broth. [A. 322.]

CREAZOTON (Lat.), n. n. Kre²(kre²)-a²z(a²z)-o²-to²n. See *CREASOTE*.

CREBO-BIU, n. In Provence, the *Gnaphalium stachas*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREBO-CHIN, n. In Provence, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREBRICOSTATE, adj. Kre²b-ri²-ko²st'at. Lat., *crebricostatus* (from *creber*, close together, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *crebricosté*. Marked with closely set ribs or ridges. [L. 41, 56.]

CREBRISULCATE, adj. Kre²b-ri²-sul'k at. Lat., *crebrisulcus* (from *creber*, close together, and *sulcus*, a furrow). Fr., *crébrissulcé*. Marked with closely set transverse furrows. [L. 41, 56.]

CRECCHIA (It., n. Kresk-ki-a²). The *Erica vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRÈCHE (Fr.), n. Kre²sh. An institution for the hygienic care of infants during the day, when their parents are at work away from home. [A. 38.]

CRÈCHES (Fr., n. Kre²sh. A place in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, where there is a cold, feebly chalybeate spring containing calcium sulphate. [L. 87 (a. 21).]

CRECONILLE (Fr., n. Kre²kon-ily). The *Centauria cyanea*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CREDNERIACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Kre²d-ne²-ri-a²-æ² sæ²-(ke²)-(æ²)-(æ²)). Of Schimper, a family of fossil plants comprising *Credneria* and *Ettingshausenia*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREDO (Fr.), n. Kra-do. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a cold, feebly chalybeate spring. [L. 87 (a. 21).]

CREEPER, n. Krep'u²r. Fr., *plante rampante*. Ger., *Kriecher*. 1. A plant that has a creeping stem or branch, also such a stem or branch. 2. The *Tecoma radicans*. [B. 34, 121 (a. 24).] 3. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [A. 505.] **Cayenne red c.** The *Portulaca figarea*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **China c.** The *Ipomoea quamoclit*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Clove-scented c.** The *Leptocarpus boninensis*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Elephant c.** The *Argyrea speciosa*. [B. 172 (a. 24).] **Goat's-foot c.** The *Ipomoea pes capræ*. [B. 172 (a. 24).] **Suberial c.** A c. that is above ground but prostrate and rooting at every joint. [B. 34 (a. 24).] **Subterranean c.** An underground c., one that extends its stem beneath the soil in all directions horizontally, sending up from the terminal buds erect stems into the air. [B. 34 (a. 24).] **Tasmanian blue c.** The *Comesperma volubile*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Trumpet c.** The *Tecoma radicans*. [B. 19 (a. 24).] **Virginia c.** The *Impatiens quinquefolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Virginian cut-leaved c.** The *Impatiens dissecta*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **West-coast c.** The *Pergularia odoratiflora*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CREEPING, adj. Krep'i²n²g. Lat., *serpens*. Fr., *rampant*. Ger., *kriechend*. 1. In botany, extending along the surface of the ground. 2. See *SERPENTIOUS*. 3. Giving the impression as of an insect crawling over the body (said of a sensation).

CREEPING-JACK, n. Krep'i²n²g-ja²k. The *Sedum acre*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CREEPING JENNY, n. Krep'i²n²g-je²n²i². The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] **Golden c. j.** The *Lysimachia nummularia aurea*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CREEPING SAILOR, n. Krep'i²n²g-sal-o²r. The *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CREES, CREESSES, n's. Kres,kres'e²z. English provincial names for certain species of *Ranunculus*. [A. 505.] **Butter creeses, Yellow creeses.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Ranunculus acris*, and *Ranunculus repens*. [A. 505.]

CREIN (Fr.), n. Kra²n². The *Pinus pumilio*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREISSOUN (Fr.), n. Kre²s-sun². The genus *Cardamine*. — **C. de prat.** The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. sauvage.** The *Cardamine hirsuta*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREISSOUNETO, n. In Provence, the *Cardamine pratensis*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRÉMAILLÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra-ma²-el-yar. 1. A ratchet (see *FORCES* a. c.). 2. The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CREMASIS (Lat.), **CREMASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kre²m'-a²s-a²s i²s, kre²m-a²s-a²s i²m'u²s mu²s i²s. Gr., *κρεμασις*, *κρεμασμος*. Suspension. [A. 325.]

CRÉMASON (Fr.), n. Kra-ma²-zon². Acidity of the stomach. [L. 41.]

CREMASTER (Lat.), n. m. Kre²m-a²st(a²st)'u²r(ar). Gen., *cremaster'os* (-is). Gr., *κρεμαστήρ* (from *κρεμᾶν*, to suspend). Fr., *crémaste*. Ger., *Hodenmuskel*. The suspensory muscle of the testicle; a series of loops of muscular fibres running from Poupert's ligament and the pubic bone to be inserted into the fascia propria of the testicle. In the human foetus it constitutes the *gubernaculum testis* (q. v.); in animals in which the testicle is situated within the abdomen, except at the period of rut, it serves to extrude the organ at that time and to return it to the abdominal cavity afterward; in animals in which the testicle is permanently lodged in the abdomen it is wanting. In man its action (that of drawing the testicle up toward the inguinal canal) is feeble and only partially under the control of the will. [A. 301; C.] **C. externus.** See *C. internus*. A layer of unstriated muscular tissue lying between the visceral and parietal portions of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L. 142, 332.]

CREMASTERIC, adj. Kre²m-a²st-e²r'i²k. Lat., *cremastericus*. Pertaining to the cremaster. [C.]

CREMASTES (Lat.), n. m. Kre²m-a²st(a²st)'ez(as). Gr., *κρεμαστής*. See *CREMASTER*.

CREMASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²m-a²st(a²st)'ra². Gr., *κρεμαστήρα*, *κρεμάστρα*. Fr., *crémastr*. Ger., *Hängbett*. 1. A hanging vessel, also a hanging bed (a hammock). [A. 322.] 2. Of Lindley, a genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Vandææ*. [B. 42 (a. 24).] 3. Of Chrysalides, a hook near the anus by means of which a chrysalis is sometimes suspended. [L. 180.]

CREMATION, n. Kre²m-a²shu²n. Gr., *καύσις*. Lat., *crematio* (from *cremare*, to burn). Fr., *crémation*. Ger., *Verbrennung*. It., *cremazione*. Sp., *cremación*. Incineration, a reduction to ashes by means of combustion; as usually employed, the process of disposing of the dead by subjection to intense heat in a chamber over a furnace devised for the purpose. The term is sometimes employed to denote the incineration of offal and garbage.

CREMATORY, n. Kre²n-a²to²ri². Lat., *crematatorium*. Fr., *appareil crématoire*. Ger., *Crématorium*. It., Sp., *crematório*. An establishment for the performance of cremation.

CRÈME (Fr.), n. Kre²m. See CREAM. **C. cèlestè**. See COLD CREAM. **C. cosmétique**. See CERATUM COSMETICUM. **C. du Liban**. See POMMADE DU LIBAN. **C. froide**. See COLD CREAM. **C. médicinale**. The general name for a mixture of milk, sugar, and yolk of eggs to which different drugs may be added. [L. 11 a, 21.] **C. pectorale**. A pectoral mixture of a creamy appearance, especially a mixture of almond paste syrup of *Capillus Pectoris*, and syrup of balsam of Peru. Bernatzik, A. 319. **C. pectorale de Cotteureau**. A mixture of 90 parts of cacao butter, 15 each of pistachio nuts and sweet almonds, 8 of bitter almonds, 30 each of syrup of violets and syrup of henbane, and 4 of sugar of vanilla; used as a remedy in bronchitis. [L. 11 a, 21.] **C. pectorale de Hue**. A mixture of 3 equal parts of cacao butter, sugar, syrup of violets and syrup of snails. [L. 11 a, 21.] **C. pectorale de Jaquet**. A mixture of 90 parts of cacao butter, 50 of oil of sweet almonds, 30 of oil of poppy, and 15 of orange flower water. [L. 11, 8, a, 21.] **C. pectorale de Pierquin**. A mixture of equal parts of white sugar, syrup of Tolu, and syrup of *Capillus Pectoris*. [L. 8, a, 21.] **C. pectorale de Tronchin**. A mixture of 60 parts of cacao butter, 15 of powdered sugar, and 30 each of syrup of balsam of Tolu and syrup of *Capillus Pectoris*. [L. 11 a, 21.] **C. pour le teint**. A cosmetic mixture of 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, 15 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 12 parts of rose-water. [L. 87 (a, 21).] **C. Simon**. A cosmetic made with oxide of zinc and powdered talc. [B. 370 a, 24.]

CRÈMENT (Fr.), n. Kra-ma²nt. From *cremation*, increase. That part of the food which is absorbed, as distinguished from the portion that passes away by the bowels. [A. 301.]

CREMER, n. An old name for a certain sickness said to be often endemic in Hungary, attributed to excessive eating or drinking and cured readily by means of any cordial water. [A. 325.]

CRÈMEUX (Fr.), adj. Kra-mu². Creamy. [A. 301.]

CREMILLO (Fr.), n. In Champagne, the genus *Lemma*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CREMNICUS (Lat.), adj. Kre²m(kram)/ni²k-u²s(u²s). From *κρηνικός*. See CREMONA. Pertaining to the labia pudendi. [A. 322.]

CREMNOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kre²m(kram)-no²(no²)-sel(kal)²e(a); in Eng., kre²m'-no-sel. From *κρηνός* (see CREMONA), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cremnocèle*. Ger., *Schaamlezenbruch*. Hernia of the labium. [A. 322.]

CREMNONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre²m(kram)-no²n²-ko²si²s. Gen., *cremnonoceosis* (-is). Fr., *cremnoncosé*. The formation or existence of a cremnocosis. [A. 322.]

CREMNONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kre²m(kram)-no²n²-ku²s(ku²s). From *κρηνός* (see CREMONA), and *γκῶς*, a mass. Fr., c. Ger., *Schaamleppengeschwulst*. A tumor of the labium majus pudendi. [L. 41.]

CREMNOS (Lat.), **CREMNTS** (Lat.), n. s. m. Kre²m(kra)²m'-no²s, -nu²s(u²s). Gr., *κρηνός*. Any overhanging part; hence, of Hippocrates, a labium pudendi, also the prominent lip of an ulcer. [A. 322.]

CREMOCARP, n. Kre²m-o-ka²rp. Lat., *cremocarpium*, *cremocarpion* [Mirbel] from *κρημῶν*, to suspend, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *crémocarpe*. Ger., *Hängefrucht*. A hanging fruit, as in the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of two adnate, united by a commissure to a process of the axis (carphophore), from which they are suspended when ripe. [B. 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CREMOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²m-o(o²)-lo²bi²lo²by²e(a²e²). From *κρημῶν*, to suspend, and *λοβός*, a lobe. 1. Of Brown a tribe of the *Crocotidae*, consisting of *Cremolobus* and *Mormonilla*. 2. Of Endlicher, a family of the *Cruciferae*, consisting of Brown's genera, to which were afterward added *Heraptera* and *Deaptera*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Thlaspidaceæ*, comprising the same genera as Brown's. [B. 150 a, 24.]



A CREMOCARP.
(SEE L. 150 a, 24.)

CREMOMETER, n. Kre²m-o²m'e²t-u²r. From *cremor*, cream, and *μετρεῖν*, to measure. Fr., *crémomètre*. Ger., *Labiummesser*. An instrument for determining the richness of milk by measuring the percentage of its cream; a tube graduated from above downward, in which milk enough to fill it to zero is allowed to stand until the cream has ceased to rise, when the thickness of the layer is read off. [A. 301.]

CREMOR (Lat.), n. m. Krem(kre²m)/o²r. Gen., *cremoris*. Cream, also any creamy juice or other liquid. [A. 318.] **C. cras-** latus. Cream of milk. [L. 115.] **C. ptisanæ**. See COLD CREAM. **C. urinae**. The thick portion separated from barley-water. [A. 325.] **C. urinarum**. See FLOSCUM URINARUM and C. URINAE. A film or pellicle, which occasionally forms on the surface of urine, especially after it has undergone alkaline fermentation. [K.]

CREMOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²m-o(o²)-spu²m'-spe²ri²m'e². From *κρημῶν*, to suspend, and *σπερμα*, a seed. Fr., *crémospérmees*. Of Bentham and Hooker a series of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, distinguished by pendulous ovules, comprising the tribes *Staphylideæ*, *Gomphophytæ*, *Gynostemonæ*, *Zinnaræ*, and *Boissieræ*. [B. 42 a, 24.]

CREMOSPERMIOS, adj. Kre²m-o²spu²m'i²u²s. Lat. *cremospermus*. Fr., *crémospérme*. Characterized by pendulous ovules, belonging to the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [A. 24.]

CRENA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²ka²/na². 1. A cleft, notch, or indentation. [L. 2.] 2. A rounded and flattened tooth-like projection. [B.

119.] **C. clunium**. The cleft between the nates. [E. Gurlt (A. 319).] **C. cordis**. See *SECLUS longitudoinalis*.

CRENATE, n. Kre²n-at. Fr., *créate*. A salt of crenic acid. [A. 301.]

CRENATE, adj. Kre²n-at. Lat., *crenatus* (from *crena*, a notch). Fr., *créne*. Ger., *gekriegt, kribig*. Notched; in botany, having a series of small rounded projections along the margin (said of leaves, petals, etc.). [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

CRÉNATÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-na²-ta. Containing salts of crenic acid. [A. 301.]

CRENATED, adj. Kre²n-at-e²d. See CRENATE (adj.).

CRENATION, n. Kre²n-a²shu²n. Fr., *crénation*. Ger., *Zack-enform*. It., *merlatura*. Sp., *dentación*. The state of being crenate, also the assumption of a crenate shape.

CRENATO-DENTATE, adj. Kre²n-at²'o-de²nt-at. Lat., *crenato-dentatus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *dens*, a tooth). Notched at the edge into crenels. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRENATO-SERRATE, adj. Kre²n-at²'o-se²r-at. Lat., *crenato-serratus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *serra*, a saw-tooth). Having convex serratures (said of leaves). [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRENATURE, n. Kre²n-a²t-u²r. Lat., *crenatura*. See CRENA.

CRENCORO (It.), n. Kre²n-ko²ro. The *Cneorum tricoccum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-na. See CRENATE (adj.).

CRENEL, n. Kre²n'e²l. See CRENA.

CRENELATE, **CRENELLED**, adj's. Kre²n'e²l-at, -e²ld. Fr., *crénelé*. See CRENULATE.

CRENELURE, n. Kre²n'e²l-u²r. Fr., *crénélure*. An indentation, also a tooth-like process (as of the cranial bones). [A. 301.]

CRENEUSE (Fr.), n. Kre²n-u²z. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [L. 105.]

CRENIC ACID [Berzelius], n. Kre²n-i²k. Lat., *acidum crenicum* (from *κρηνη*, a spring). Fr., *acide crenique*. Ger., *Quellsäure*. An organic acid, C₁₂H₁₈ (according to Mulder, found in vegetable mould and in ochreous deposits in ferruginous waters. It is a pale yellow, transparent, hard, uncrystallizable substance. It forms neutral and acid salts with alkalis. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CRENICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Kre²n(kran)-i²-ko²l'i²s. From *crena*, a cleft, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *crénicollé*. Ger., *kerb-halsig*. Having the neck or body indented. [L. 41.]

CRENIFEROUS, adj. Kre²n-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *creniferus* (from *crena*, a cleft, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *crénifère*. Ger., *kerbtragend*. See CRENATE.

CRENIHET, n. In Provence, the *Silene inflata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉNILABRE (Fr.), adj. Kran-e-la²b'r. From *crena*, a notch, and *labrum*, a lip. Having notched lips. [A. 385.]

CRENIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kre²n(kran)-i²-ro²st'ri²s. From *crena*, a notch, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *crénirostre*. Ger., *kerb-schnabelig*. Having a notched beak, as in the *Crenirostres* (a family of the *Passeres*). [L. 41.]

CRENO-CRENNO (It.), n. Kran-o-kran'no. The *Raphanus silvestris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRENOTHRIX [Cohn] (Lat.), n. f. Kre²n(kran)/o(o²)-thri²x. Gen., *crenotrichos* (-is). From *κρηνη*, a spring, and *θρίξ*, a hair. A genus of *Schizomycetes* in which the filaments are simple but articulated, and are enclosed in a gelatinous or mucilaginous envelope. [B. 291 (a, 24).] **C. kühniana** [Rabenhorst]. **C. polyspora** [Cohn]. A species which sometimes contaminates drinking-water, by reason of its filaments becoming charged with a precipitate of sesquioxide of iron, after which they putrefy and give the water a very disagreeable taste. [Giard, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 11, 1882, p. 529; "Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1873, p. 163 (B).]

CRENUCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre²n(kran)-u²(u²)-ki(ch²e²)na². A subfamily or group of the *Characiniæ*. [L. 207, 280.]

CRENULATE, **CRENULATED**, adj's. Kre²n'u²l-at, -e²d. Lat., *crenulatus*. Fr., *crénulé*. Ger., *feingekriegt*. Finely crenate. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CRENULATION, n. Kre²n-u²l-a²shu²n. The condition of being crenate or crenulated. [L.]

CRENULURE, n. Kre²n'u²l-u²r. See CRENULURE.

CREOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²(kra)-o(o²)-se²r(ke²r)/i²d-e(a²e²). A family of the *Colophoridae*. [L. 136.]

CREOCHITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²(kra)-o(o²)-ki²t(ch²i²t²)e²-e(a²e²). Fr., *créochitées*. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Melastomaceæ miconales*, consisting of the genus *Creochiton*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CREOGRAPHY, n. Kre²-o²g-ra²f-i². From *κρέας*, flesh, and *γραφειν*, to describe. Fr., *créographie*. See HISTOLOGY.

CREOLIN, n. Kre²-ol-i²n. Lat., *creolinum*. Fr., *créoline*. Ger., C. A blackish-brown, syrupy liquid produced by the dry distillation of coal, consisting mainly of coal-tar, certain saponifiable fatty acids and resins, and soda. It forms a milky emulsion with water, from which it is apt to be deposited on surfaces with which it is brought in contact. This emulsion is used as an antiseptic. [J. Neundorfer, "Pharm. Post," "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273; L. A. Stimson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 2, 1889, p. 134.]

CRÉON (Fr.), n. Kra-o²n². The *Pinus pumilio*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CREOPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre²(kre²)-o²f'a²g(a²g)²a². Fr., *créophages*. 1. An order of the *Zoophaga*. [L. 228.] 2. See CARNIVOR.

CREOPHAGOUS, adj. Kre-o-fa-gŭ's. Lat. *creophagus* (from *κρεας*, flesh, and *φάγειν*, to eat). Fr., *creophage*. Ger., *fleischfressend*. See CARNIVOROUS.

CREOSOL, n. Kre-o-sol. See CREASOTE.

CREOSOT (Ger.), n. Kre-o-zot. See CREASOTE. **C.** and **carbolsaure**, **Klystier**, Creasote and carbolic acid emulsion, a mixture of 1 part of creosote and 2,000 parts of decoction of flax seed. [Bernatzik (L. 57) a. 21.]

CREOSOTE, n. Kre-o-sot. See CREASOTE.

CRÉOSOTE (Fr.), n. Kre-o-zot. See CREASOTE. **Alcoolat de c.** Spirit of creasote; a mixture of 15 parts of alcohol and 1 part of creasote. [L. 87 (a. 21).] **C. du goudron de hêtre.** C. obtained from the tar of beech wood. [a. 18.] **C. du goudron de houille.** See *Coal tar*. **CREASOTE. C. officinale.** Ordinary creasote. [B.] **C. solidifiée.** Solidified creasote; of S. Martin, a mixture of 15 parts of creasote and 10 of collodion. [L. 87 (a. 21).] **C. végétale.** See CREASOTE. **Eau de c.** See *Aqua creasoti*.

Mixture de c. See *Mixtura creasoti*. **Pilules de c.** Creasote pills, of Pitsch, a preparation made by mixing 3 drops of creasote, 0.20 gramme of extract of cumm and a sufficient quantity of magnesia and mucilage, and dividing into 6 pills. [L. 87 (a. 21).] **Potion de c.** Creasote potion; of Laveran, a preparation containing 3 drops of creasote, 2 drops of essence of lemon, 30 grammes of orange-flower syrup, and 90 grammes of water. [L. 87 (a. 21).] **Solution alcoolique de c.** Alcoholic solution of creasote; of Dujardin Beaumetz, a preparation consisting of 5 grammes of creasote, 250 grammes of alcohol, and sufficient sweet wine to make 1 litre. [L. 87 (a. 21).] **Solution huileuse de c.** Oily solution of creasote; of Bouchard and Gimbert, a preparation containing 75 parts of cod liver oil and 1 part of creasote. [L. 87 (a. 21).]

CRÉOSOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-o-zo-ta. Containing creasote.

CRÉOSOTE-PAYS (Fr.), n. Kra-o-zot-pae. The *Spidanthus uliginosa*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREOSOTON (Lat.), n. m. Kre(kre²)-o(s²)-soz-o'n(on). Gen., *creosotoni* *accus.* From *κρεας*, flesh, and *σωζειν*, to preserve. See CREASOTE.

CREOZOMA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kre²)-o(s²)-zo'ma. See CREATOZOMA.

CRÉPALIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-pa²-li²-a. See *LOLIUM*.

CRÉPANELLE (It.), n. Kra-pa²n-el-la. The *Phanagora europaea*. [B. 88, 121 (a. 24).]

CREPATERRA (It.), n. Kra-pa²-te²-ra. The *Silene behen*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CREPATION, n. Kre²-pa-shu²n. Gr., *λακκία*, *λάκισσα*. Lat., *crepation*, *crepatura* (from *crepare*, to crack). The cracking or bursting of a seed in boiling. [L. 94 (a. 24).]

CREPATURA (Lat.), n. Kre²-pa-shu²-a. 1. See CREPATION. 2. Of Paracelsus, an intestinal hernia. [A. 325; L. 84, 94 (a. 24).] **C. intestini.** See CREPITUS *ventris*.

CRÉPÉLIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-pa-shu²-li²-a. See *LOLIUM*.

CREPIDARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-a²/ri²-a². The genus *Pedanthus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. myrtifolia** (Haworth). The *Pedanthus myrtifolius*. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

CRÉPIDE (Fr.), n. Kra-ped. See CREPIS.

CRÉPIDÉE (Lat.), n. p. pl. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-d(e²)-a²/e². Fr., *crépides*, *crépides*. 1. Of Cassini, a division of the *Lactuceae*, comprising *Lampsonia*, *Rhopadobolus*, *Kolpina*, *Zacantha*, *Nematanthes*, *Gutpona*, *Hosia*, *Burkhausia*, *Calonia*, *Crepis*, *Latipallia*, *Pterotheca*, *Leoris*, *Taraxacum*, *Helmintha*, *Pieris*, and *Medusa*; subsequently comprising the subdivisions *Lampsonia*, *Cera* (consisting of *Chondrilla*, *Willemia*, *Zacantha*, *Nematanthes*, *Gutpona*, *Anasodora*, *Burkhausia*, *Pulegia*, *Calonia*, *Crepis*, *Brachylepta*, *Placocum*, *Latipallia*, *Deloderum*, *Pterotheca*, *Leoris*, *Taraxacum*, and *Omalocline*) and *Pierideae*. 2. Of Benham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoraceae*, order *Compositae*. [B. 42, 170 (a. 24).]

CRÉPIDAL, adj. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da². Shaped like the sole of a shoe. [L. 121.]

CRÉPIDO (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-do. Gen., *crepidinis*. From *κρεπίς*, a sandal, and *πῶς*, the foot. Fr., *crepidopode*. Ger., *sandeltussen*. Having a sandal-shaped foot; as a n., in the n. pl., *Crepidopoda*, a family of the *Gasteropoda*. [A. 385; L. 11.]

CRÉPIDULATE, adj. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-lat. Lat., *crepidulatus* (from *crepido*, a sandal). Fr., *crepidul*. Ger., *sandelförmig*. Slipper-shaped sandal-shaped. [L. 41.]

CRÉPIDULINA (Lat.), n. pl. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-li²-ni²-a². Fr., *crépidulines*. A subfamily of the *Calyptroceae*. [L. 282.]

CRÉPINE (Fr.), n. Kra-pen. A crystallizable substance found in the various plants of the *Crépidaceae*. [A. 385.]

CRÉPINETTE (Fr.), n. Kra-pen-et. The *Polygonum ariculare*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CRÉPINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra-pen-er. The *Berberis crataegus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRÉPINUM (Paracelsus), n. Tartar. [L. 84.]

CRÉPIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-ka²-ris. Gen., *crepidosis*. From *κρεπίς*, a sandal. Fr., *crépide*. Ger., *Pippau*. Hawk's-beard; a Linnean genus of the *Cichoraceae*. [A. 505; B. 121.] **C. echioides** (Allione). The *Helminthus Piceae echioides*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. globulosa** (Tolkard). Fr., *crépide globuleuse*. A species the young leaves of which are eaten in France as a salad. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

C. lacera (Tenore). A poisonous species found in southern Europe. [B. 180 (a. 21).] **C. montana** (Bernhard). The *Helminthus montanum*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **C. placera** (Tenore). A species found in Sicily and southern Italy. According to Tenore, it is dangerous, but that point is not sufficiently well established. [L. 87 (a. 21).] **C. sibirica**. A species found in northern Asia. The Bashkirs eat the milky stems, which they call *chaka*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. umbellata** (Bernhard). The *Helminthus umbellatum*. [B. 173.]

CRÉPITACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-ku²-lu²-m. From *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *crepitacule*. Lat., a rattle; a sort of fruit that cracks open with a noise. [L. 41.]

CRÉPITANT, **CRÉPITATING**, adj's. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-nt, at-*ten*g. Lat., *crepitans*. Fr., *crepitant*. Ger., *crepitierend*, *knisternd*. Crackling. Cf. *SUBCREPITANT*.

CRÉPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-ti²-o. Gen., *crepitationis*. See CREPITATION. **C. dentium**. Fr., *changement de dents*. Ger., *Zähneklappen*. Chattering of the teeth, as in a child. [Gabler (a. 18).] **C. indur.** A crepitant rale heard at the beginning of hepatization in pneumonia. [L. 30 (a. 18).] **C. redux.** Fr., *crepitation son rale de retour*. A crepitant rale occurring during the decline of pneumonia in the portions of lung previously solidified. It is louder and more lasting than the crepitant rales at the beginning of hepatization. [L. 30 (a. 18).]

CRÉPITATION, n. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-shu²n. Lat., *crepitatio*, *crepitatus*. Fr., *crépitation*. Ger., *Knistern*. It., *crepitazione*. Sp., *crepitation*. 1. A fine crackling sound, such as is heard when salt is thrown into a fire, when a lock of hair is rolled between the fingers near the ear, when pressure is made on a dry sponge, or on auscultation of the chest in the early stage of pneumonia. [A. 325. 2. See CREPITUS. Dry c. A dry crackling rhonchus. [D.] Humid c. A moist crackling rhonchus. [D.]

CRÉPITATION (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ta²-se-o²-n². See CREPITATION. **C. de retour.** See CREPITATION *redux*.

CRÉPITOUS, adj. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-u²s. See CREPITANT.

CRÉPITUS (Lat.), n. m. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-u²s(u)s. Gen., c. Fr., *crépitation*. Ger., *C*. 1. A sudden and very pronounced crepitation. 2. An audible discharge of flatus. 3. The snapping noise made by pulling upon a joint. 4. The sound produced or the sensation felt by the examiner on manipulating a joint into which an effusion has taken place. 5. The grating sound or sensation produced by rubbing the fragments of a broken bone together. [A. 301; E.] **Aluminosus c.** See *C.* 4th def. **Bony c.** See *C.* 5th def. **C. lupi.** The genus *Lycopodium*, especially the *Lycopodium bovista*. [A. 325; B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. redux.** See CREPITATION *redux*. **C. ventris.** Gr., *πομπή*. An audible escape of flatus from the anus. [A. 325.] **False c.** Joint c. See *C.* 10th def. **Silken c.** Fr., *bruit parcheminé*. The rushing sensation imparted to the hand in manipulating hypertrophied fringes of the synovial membrane in hydrarthrosis, and is so called from its resemblance to the sensation produced by rubbing between the fingers two surfaces of silk ribbon. [Barwell (a. 28).]

CRÉPOIDÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-d(e²)-a²/e²-e²-(a²)-e². Fr., *crépoidées*. A tribe of the *Cichoraceae*, comprising *Chondrilla*, *Willemia*, *Taraxacum*, *Pteridium*, *Zacantha*, *Pterotheca*, *Crepis*, *Soyeria*, *Hieracium*, and *Andryala*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

CRÉPOLE (Fr.), n. Kra-po². The genus *Crepis*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRÉPON (Fr.), n. Kra-po²-n². An implement for applying rouge to the face. [A. 505.]

CRÉPU (Fr.), adj. Kra-pu². See CRISPUS.

CREPUSCULAR, adj. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-a²-r. Lat., *crepuscularis* (from *crepusculum*, twilight. Fr., *crépusculaire*, *crépuscule*). Most active at dawn or at the approach of evening (said of animals). [L. 41, 147.]

CREPUSCULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre²-p(ka²)-i²-da²-a²-ri²-a². A family or tribe of the *Lepidoptera*. [L. 73.]

CRÉQUIER (Fr.), n. Kra-ke-a. The *Prinos spinosa*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²-s(kras)-se²-n(ke²)-n'shi²-ti²-a². From *crecere*, to grow. Fr., *creescentie*, *calebassier*. Ger., *Kürbisbaum*. A Linnean genus of the *Bignoniaceae*, tribe *Crecentieae*. [B. 42 (a. 24).] **C. alata** (Bonpland). A species indigenous to Mexico, and cultivated in the Philippine and Ladrones Islands. A decoction of the leaves is used in hæmoptysis. The Mexicans use the pulp of the fruit in chest diseases. [B. 19 (a. 24).] **C. cucurbitina** (Linnaeus and Swartz). Fr., *calebassier à large feuilles*, *arbre à couis*. The *calabazo de playa* of Panama; a species common on the coasts of Central America and the West Indies, and cultivated in Japan. It is used like *C. cujete*. Its fruit is said to be poisonous. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a. 24).] **C. cujete**. Fr., *calebassier à longues feuilles*. Ger., *grossfrüchtiger Kürbisbaum*. A West Indian and South American tree. The pulp of the fruit is used in the West Indies for pectoral complaints, dropsy, and diarrhæa. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a. 24).] **C. edulis** (Desvany). Fr., *calebassier comestible*. A West Indian species, used like *C. cujete*. The pulp of the fruit is eaten cooked. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).] **C. latifolia** (Lamarck and Miller). See *C. cucurbitina*. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Bignoniaceae*. 2. Of Gardner, an order intermediate between the *Bignoniaceae* and the *Cyrtandraceae*. 3. Of Lindley, an order of the *Bignoniales*, comprising the genera of the *Crecentieae*. 4. Of Endlicher and Seemann, a family comprising the tribes *Tanaciceae* and *Crecentieae*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

CRESCENTIAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²-s(kras)-se²-n(ke²)-n'shi²-ti²-a²-e². Fr., *crecentiades*.

CRESCENTIADS, n. pl. Kre²-s-se²-n'ti²-a²-dz. See CRESCENTIAE.

CRESCENTIC, adj. *Kre's-ent'ik*. Fr. *crescentique*. 1. Crescent-shaped. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crescentia*.
C. acid. Fr. *acide crescentique*. A crystalline acid obtained by Beckolt, of Brazil, from the fruit of *Crescentia cuputa*. [Pharm. Rundsch., Aug. 1884; Nouv. rem., June 15, 1885, p. 142, B.]

CRESCENTIEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kre's-ent'ik-ee'* (n. f. pl.). Fr. *crescentieae*. A tribe of the *Rapportaceae*, comprising, according to Don, *Crescentia*, *Tournefortia*, and *Tournefortia*, or, according to Benth and Hooker, *Phyllanthus*, *Schlegelia*, *Crescentia*, and *Keppia*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRESCENTINEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kre's-ent'ik-ee'* (n. f. pl.). 1. Of Bailon, a tribe of the *Rapportaceae*, comprising the subtribes *Tournefortia* and *Crescentieae*. 2. Of Meissner, a sub-order of the same family. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESCENTI-PINNATISECT, adj. *Kre's-ent'ik-pi-nat'ik*. Lat., *crescenti-pinnatisectus* (from *crescere*, to grow, *pinnatus*, feathered, and *sectus*, cut). Having pinnated leaves, of which the lobes gradually grow larger toward the end. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESCIONE (It.), n. *Kre's-eh-z'one*. The *Sisymbrium nas-turtium*, the *Veronica becabunga*, and the *Sium nodiflorum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESCITIVUS (Lat.), adj. *Kre's-eh-z'iv-us* (n. f. pl.). From *crescere*, to grow. Vegetative, nutritive, tending to increase. [A, 325.]

CRUSERA (Lat.), n. f. *Kre's-eh-ze'*. Gen., *crus-er-as*. Gr., *κρουσάρα*. A sieve. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

CRÉSNAU (Fr.), n. *Kre's-eh-no*. In Provence, the *Silene inflata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESOL, n. *Kre's-ol*. Fr. *resol*. Ger. *Kresol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_4(OH)(CH_3)$, of benzene. It has three isomeric varieties: 1. *Orthocresol*, a white solid, melting at 31° C. and boiling between 185 and 186° C. 2. *Metacresol*, a colorless liquid with the odor of phenol, boiling between 195° C. and 200° C. 3. *Paracresol*, a white crystalline substance, which melts at 36° C. and boils at 198° C. It is sparingly soluble in water. These are in turn isomeric with benzyl alcohol. [B. 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CRESOL-SULPHONIC ACID, n. *Kre's-ol-sul'f'ik* (n. f. pl.). Fr., *acide cresolsulfonique*. Ger., *Kresolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)(SO_3H)$, formed from cresol by the substitution of the molecule SO_3H for hydrogen. Various isomeric forms are known: 1. *Orthocresolsulphonic acid*, $C_6H_4(OH)(CH_3)(SO_3H)$, derived from orthocresol. 2. *Metacresolsulphonic acid*, derived from metacresol. 3. *Paracresolsulphonic acid*, derived from paracresol, and presenting two varieties having respectively the compositions $C_6H_4(OH)(SO_3H)(CH_3)(H)$ and $C_6H_4(OH)(SO_3H)(CH_3)(OH)$. [B. 2, a, 24].

CRESOTIC ACID, CRESOTINIC ACID, n's. *Kre's-ot'ik* (n. f. pl.). Fr., *acide cresotique*. Ger., *Kresotinsäure*. An aromatic hydroxy-acid of the constitution $C_6H_4(OH)(CH_3)COOH$. Three isomeric compounds of this constitution may be prepared by the action of sodium and carbonyl chloride on the three modifications of cresol: a. c. from paracresol, melting at from 17 to 150° C.; b. c. from orthocresol, melting at 161° C.; and y. c. from metacresol, melting at 174° C. They all form acicular crystals. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CRESONACETIC ACID, n. *Kre's-ot'ik* (n. f. pl.). Fr., *acide cresonacétique*. According to Hantz, an acid, $(CH_3O)_2C=O$, formed by the action of chloroacetic acid on sodium cresylate. [B.]

CRESPIGNIA (It.), n. *Kre's-pi-g'nia*. The *Sanchus oleraceus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESPILLA (Sp.), n. *Kre's-pi-ya*. The genus *Morchella*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESPINO (It.), n. *Kre's-pi-no*. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESPOLINA (It.), n. *Kre's-pi-le-na*. The *Sandolium cha-mæpyrrisus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESS, n. *Kre's*. A. S., *crese*. Fr., *resson*. Ger., *Kresse*. It., *crecione*. Sp., *mastuerzo*. A popular name for many pungent, acrid plants, especially of the genera *Lepidium*, *Nasturtium*, and *Thlaspi*; in the West Indies, the *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 282 (a, 24).] **American c.** The *Barbarea praecox*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **American water-c.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Amphibious c.** See *Great water-c.* **Australian c.** A variety of the *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Bank-c.** See *American c.* **Bastard c.** The genus *Thlaspi*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Belle-Isle c.** See *American c.* **Bitter c.** The *Cardamine amara* and other species of *Cardamine*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Broad-leaved c.** The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Brown c.** The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 505.] **Carl's c.** Churl's c. Apparently the *Lepidium campestre*. [A, 505.] **Common c.** See *Great water-c.* **Cow-c.** The *Lepidium campestre*, the *Hibiscus nodiflorus*, and the *Veronica becabunga*. [A, 505.] **Creeping water-c.** The *Nasturtium silvestre*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **C-seeds.** The seeds of *Lepidium sativum*. [A, 479.] **Dock-c.** The *Lapsana communis*. [A, 505.] **Early winter c.** The *Barbarea praecox*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **French c.** The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [A, 505.] **Garden-c.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Golden c.** A variety of *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Great water-c.** The *Nasturtium amphibium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Hairy bitter c.** The *Cardamine hirsuta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Hoary c.** The *Lepidium draba*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Indian c.** The *Tropaeolum majus*; in the pl., Indian c's, the order *Tropaeolaceae*. [B. 19, 84 (a, 24).] **Lake-c.** The *Nasturtium lacustre*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Lamb's c.** The *Thlaspi arvense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Land-c.** The *Barbarea praecox* and the *Veronica becabunga*. [A, 505.] **Marsh water-c.** The *Nasturtium palustre*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Meadow-c.** The *Car-*

damine pratensis. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Mountain water-c.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Mouse-ear c.** The *Arabid thaliana*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Narrow-leaved c.** The *Lepidium ruderalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **New Zealand c.** The *Lepidium oleraceum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Normandy c.** The *Barbarea praecox*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Oil of c.** An oil, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained by distillation from the herb and seed of *Lepidium sativum* and other species; yellow, heavier than water, of an alliaceous odor, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 2, 14 (a, 24).] **Pará c.** Fr., *resson de Para* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Parakresse*. It., *crecione di Para*. Sp., *mastuerzo de Pará*. The *Splanchthus olivacea*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Penny-c.** The *Thlaspi arvense*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Pepper-c.** The *Tresdalia indiculis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Peter's c.** An old name for the *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Rock-c.** 1. The genus *Arabid*. 2. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Sciatia-c.** The *Iberis amara*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Showy bastard-c.** The *Thlaspi latifolium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Spanish c.** The *Lepidium carduifolium*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Spring c.** The *Cardamine rhomboidea*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Succory dock-c.** See *Dock-c.* **Sun-c.** The *Heliophila pectinata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Swine's c.** The *Coronopus Ruchii*, the *Lapsana communis*, and the *Senecio jacobaea*. [A, 505.] **Thale-c.** The *Arabid thaliana*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Tooth-c.** The genus *Dentaria*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Tower-c.** The *Arabid turrita*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Town-c.** See *Garden c.* **Violet-flowered c.** The *Ionopodium acaule*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Wall-c.** A popular name for various species of *Arabid*, especially the *Arabid thaliana*. [A, 505; B. 19 (a, 24).] **Wart-c.** The *Senebiera coronopus*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Water-c.** Fr., *resson de fontaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brunnenkresse*. It., *crecione di riviera*. Sp., *berro*. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Wild c.** The *Thlaspi arvense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Winter-c.** The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CRESSA (Lat.), n. f. *Kre's-sa*. A genus of the *Convolvulaceae*, division *Cresceae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. cretica**. The *Kharadi* of India. A decoction of the fresh herb is used as a tonic and expectorant. [A, 479.]

CRESSABOUS (Fr.), n. *Kre's-sa-bu*. In Auvergne, the *Cucubalus behen*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESE-E (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kre's-ee'* (a. 24). A division of the *Convolvulaceae*, consisting of the genus *Cressa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRESSON (Fr.), n. *Kre's-son*. See **CRESS**. **Alcoolat de c. ordinaire**. A preparation made by distilling 25 parts of liquor from 45 parts of the fresh leaves of *Lepidium sativum* and 30 parts of 80 per-cent. alcohol. [B. 92 (a, 21).] **Alcoolat de c. de Para**. A preparation made by distilling 25 parts of liquor from 45 parts of fresh leaves of *Splanchthus olivacea* and 30 parts of 80 per-cent. alcohol. [B. 92 (a, 21).] **Alcoolature de c. de Para** [Fr. Cod.]. Fluid extract of Para-ress made by bruising 1 part of the fresh leaves of *Splanchthus olivacea*, macerating them for 10 days in 1 part of 90 per-cent. alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

Conserve de c. See *Conserve Nasturtium*. **C. alenois**. The *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. à siliques nom-breuses**. The *Sisymbrium polycastrum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. amer.** The *Cardamine amara*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **C. amphibia**. The *Sisymbrium amphibium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. cultivé**. The *Lepidium sativum*. [A, 301.] **C. d'eau**. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de cheval**, **C. de chien**. The *Veronica becabunga*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de fontaine**. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 301.] **C. de jardin**. The *Lepidium sativum*. [L, 87.] **C. de l'île de France**. The *Splanchthus acutella*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de Para** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Splanchthus olivacea*. [B. 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. de rivière**. The *Nasturtium silvestre*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. de rocher**. The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [L, 105 (a, 21).] **C. des prés**. The genus *Cardamine*. [A, 301.] **C. des ruines**. The *Lepidium ruderalis*. [L, 105 (a, 21).] **C. de ruisseau**. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de savane commun**. The *Lepidium graminum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. des Indes**. The *Sisymbrium indicum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. des jardins**. The *Barbarea praecox* and the *Lepidium sativum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. des murs**. The *Antirrhinum cymbalaria*. [B. 88.] **C. des prés**. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. des savanes**. In the Antilles, two *Cruciferae* allied to the genus *Iberis*. [L, 105 (a, 21).] **C. de terre**. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [L, 105 (a, 21).] **C. d'Inde**. See *Grand c. d'Inde* and *Petit c. d'Inde*. **C. doré**. The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

C. du Brésil. The *Splanchthus fusca* and the *Splanchthus olivacea*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. du désert**. The *Lamaria parviflora* and the *Euphorbia tiratilis*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. du Mexique**. The *Tropaeolum majus*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. élégant**. See *C. des prés*. **C. irio**. The *Sisymbrium irio*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. officinale**. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. ordinaire**. The *Lepidium sativum*. **C. sauvage**. The *Senebiera coronopus*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. sophia**. The *Sisymbrium sophia*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. velu**. The *Sisymbrium hispidum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **C. vivace**. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Grand c. d'Inde** (ou du Pérou). The *Tropaeolum majus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Petit c. aquatique**. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Petit c. d'Inde**. The *Tropaeolum minus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Sirap de c.** [Fr. Cod.] Syrup of cress; made by dissolving on the water-bath 9 parts of white sugar in 5 of the clarified juice of *Nasturtium officinale* and passing through a sieve. [B. 118 (a, 21).] **Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus nasturtii*. A preparation made by bruising the fresh leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, expressing the juice, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Suc de c. de fontaine**. See *Suc de c.*

CRESSONÉE (Fr.), n. *Kre's-son-ee'*. The *Veronica becabunga*. [B. 81.]

CRESSONETTE (Fr.), **CRESSONNETTE** (Fr.), n's. *Kre's-son-ette*. The *Barbarea praecox*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRESSON SPRINGS, n. *Kre's-son*. A place in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in the Alleghenies, 3,000 feet above the level

of the sea, where there are springs including the "Iron," the "Alum," and the "Macedonia" containing iron. The climate is invigorating. [A, 363, 362.]

CRIST-ROCKET, n. *Kre's-to'k'et*. The *Villa annua* and the *Villa pseudocypripus*. [B, 19, 121, 21; a, 24.]

CRISWORTH, n. *Kri's-wu'rt*. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [B, 88.]

CREST, n. *Kre'st*. Gr. *ἀκρόν* Lat. *crista*. Fr. *crête*. Ger. *Kamm*. It. *Sp.*, *crista*. The comb of a cock; in ornithology, a collection of long feathers on the head; in general, any ridge-like structure. **Anterior lacrymal c.** Lat. *crista lacrymalis anterior*. Fr. *crête lacrymale antérieure*. The inner sharp edge of the lacrymal groove of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.] **Auditive c.** See *Crista auditiva*. **Canine c.** Fr. *crête canine*. An elevation upon the superior maxilla above the situation of the root of the canine tooth. [Rev. d'anthrop., 1876, p. 515 (L).] **Chemical c.** A ridge upon the posterior aspect of the tibia of certain birds. [L, 200.] **C. of the clitoris.** See *Crista clitoridis*. **C. of the ethmoid bone.** See *Crista galli*. **C. of the ilium.** Lat. *crista iliaca* (*os ossis ilii*). Fr. *crête iliaque* (*ou de l'os iliaque*). Ger. *Darmbeinkamm*. It. *crista dell'ileo*. Sp. *crista ilíaca*. The thickened upper border of the ilium. **C. of the pubes.** **C. of the pubic bone.** Lat. *crista ossis pubis*. Fr. *crête pubaire*. Ger. *Schaumbenkamm*. A rough ridge upon the upper border of the pubic bone. [C, 3; L.] **C. of the sacrum.** Lat. *crista sacralis*. Fr. *crête sacrée*. Ger. *Kreuzbeinhüste*. A longitudinal c., situated in the median line, on the posterior surface of the sacrum, consisting of a series of eminences representing the spinous processes of the vertebrae. **C. of the tibia.** Lat. *crista tibiae*. Fr. *crête de la tibia*. Ger. *Schienbeinkamm*. The sharp anterior border of the tibia. **C. of the urethra.** See *Caput gallinaginis*. **Dental c.** **Gingival c.** Lat. *crista gingivalis, cartilago dentalis*. Fr. *crête gingivale, cartilage dentaire*. Syn.; *dental cartilage*. A whitish gray, hard, sharp projection formed by the gingival mucous membrane of the edentulous fetus along the line subsequently to be occupied by the teeth; composed of vascular fibrous tissue. [A, 301.] **Ethmoidal c.** Lat. *crista ethmoidalis*. Fr. *crête ethmoïdale*. 1. A transverse ridge upon the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla against which the anterior portion of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone fits. 2. See *Superior turbinate crest*. **External occipital c.** Lat. *crista occipitalis externa*. Fr. *crête occipitale externe*. A ridge which extends in the middle line between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the external occipital protuberance of the occipital bone. [L, 332.] **Frontal c.** Lat. *crista frontalis*. Fr. *crête frontale*. A ridge upon the cerebral surface of the frontal bone which extends between the foramen cæcum and the anterior end of the groove of the longitudinal sinus. [L, 142, 332.] **Iliac c.** See *C. of the ilium*.

Incisor c. Lat. *crista incisiva* [Heulst.]. Fr. *crête incisive*. The prolongation forward of the nasal c. which terminates in the anterior nasal spine, and having the cartilage of the septum of the nose resting upon it. [L, 142.] **Inferior turbinate c.** A horizontal ridge on the nasal surface of the superior maxilla for articulation with the inferior turbinal bone. [L, 31, 142.] **Infra-temporal c.** Fr. *crête sous temporale*. A ridge on the external surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone which separates the part of the bone which forms a portion of the temporal fossa, and that which aids in forming the zygomatic fossa. [L, 31, 142.] **Internal occipital c.** Lat. *crista occipitalis interna*. Fr. *crête occipitale interne*. A ridge on the internal surface of the occipital bone, extending between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the internal occipital protuberance. [L, 31, 142.] **Lambdoid c.** Fr. *crête lambdoïde*. In dogs, an elevation upon the posterior surface of the skull which is made up by the union in the middle line of two ridges, each of which runs downward and outward, on each side at the line of junction of the parietal and supra-occipital bones, to the squamosal bone, upon which it is continued to the upper edge of the external auditory meatus, forming the posterior edge of the temporal fossa. [L, 153.] **Nasal c.** Lat. *crista nasalis*. 1. A c. on the palatal process of the superior maxilla, which receives the lower border of the vomer. 2. The vertical prolongation backward of the internal surface of the nasal bone which forms a portion of the nasal septum. [L, 31, 142, 152, 332.] **Neural c.** In the embryo, a series of cellular swellings continuous with the medullary plates close to the place of inflection of the epiblast into the involution that forms the primary brain and spinal cord. The posterior roots of the spinal nerves and most of the cranial nerves are formed from them. [A, 5.] **Occipital c.** See *Lambdoid c.* **Olfactory c's** [Verrill]. Longitudinal ridges upon the neck of the *Oigopoda*, believed to be olfactory in function. [Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., (L).] **Orbital c.** Lat. *crista orbitalis*. The lower rounded margin of the orbital surface of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.] **Posterior lacrymal c.** Lat. *crista lacrymalis posterior*. Fr. *crête lacrymale postérieure*. The vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lacrymal bone which divides it into two unequal parts, and assists in forming the inner side of the canal for the nasal duct. [L, 142, 332.] **Sagittal c.** In dogs, a ridge upon the posterior and upper surface of the skull, which runs forward in the median line, and divides near the fronto-parietal suture into two less marked ridges which curve out to the superior posterior angle of the orbit. [L, 153.] **Sphenoidal c.** A thin projecting edge of bone in the middle line of the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. [C.] **Spheno-maxillary c.** An arched ridge formed partly by the anterior surface of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and partly by the pterygoid process which forms the edge of the sphenomaxillary fissure. [L, 31.] **Sublingual c.** A ridge in the floor of the mouth of solipeds at the top of which the ducts of the sublingual gland open. [L, 13.] **Superior turbinate c.** Lat. *crista turbinalis superior*. A ridge upon the internal surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone which articulates with the middle turbinate bone. [L, 142, 332.] **Temporal c.** Lat. *crista temporalis*. Fr. *crête temporale*. Ger. *Schläfenbeinkamm*. Syn.

luna frontalis. A c. on the frontal bone which springs from the external angular process and passes backward to the condyles with the temporal line of the parietal bone, and separates the temporal and frontal portions of the bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.] **Urethral c.** See *Caput gallinaginis*. **Zygomatic c.** Lat. *crista zygomatica*. The anterior edge of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the malar bone and separates the orbital and temporal surfaces. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CRESTED, adj. *Kre'st-ed*. Having a crest in botany, and chiefly of anthers having an elevated, irregular or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet. [B, 19, 121; a, 24.]

CREST-MARINE, n. *Kre'st-mar'en*. The *Calthum maritimum*. [B, 275; a, 24.]

CRESYL, n. *Kre'syl*. Fr. *crésyle*. Ger. *Kresyl*. The radi- cial cresol, methyl phenyl, $C_6H_5H_2$, C_6H_7 . B. C. hydrate. Fr. *hydrate de crésyle*. See *CRESYL ALCOHOL*.

CRESYL ALCOHOL, n. *Kre'syl-al*. *al* ko ho'z'. A monatomic alcohol of the $C_nH_{2n} - 60$ series (phenols), isomeric with benzyl alcohol and formed from phenylalcohol by substituting a molecule of methyl for an atom of the hydrogen of the phenyl. Formula: $C_6H_5(OH)CH_3$. [B, 2.]

CRESYLATE, n. *Kre'syl-at*. Fr. *crésylate*. Ger. *Kresylat*. A compound of cresol with a metallic radicle. The c's are homologous with the carbolates, and have the general constitution $(C_6H_4)(H_3)OmR$, where R is a radicle of the combining power n. [a, 24.]

CRESYLCHLORACETAMIDE, n. *Kre'syl-klor-a'se'tu'*. *a'm-i'd'id*. Of Tommasi, tolylechloracetamide. [B, 2.]

CRESYLIC, adj. *Kre'syl-ik*. Fr. *crésylique*. Containing cresyl. [B.] **C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cresylicum*. Fr. *acide crésylique*. Ger., *Kresylsäure*. Cresol; so called because, like phenol, it forms metallic derivatives called cresylates, by replacement of the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl. [B.] **C. alcohol**, **C. phenol**. See *CRESYL ALCOHOL*.

CRESYLOL, n. *Kre'syl-al*. Fr., *crésylol*. See *CRESOL*.

CRESYLSALICYLIC ACID, n. *Kre'syl-sa'ly-si'lyk*. Fr., *acide crésylsalicylique*. Of J. Williams, an acid that accompanies salicylic acid when prepared by Kolbe's process, and that is found in the mother-liquor. [a, 27.]

CRESYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. *Kre'syl-su'lfu'a'r'us*. Fr., *acide crésylsulfureux*. An acid, $C_6H_5SO_3 = CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot SO_3H$, formed by heating toluene and sulphuric acid for two days on a water-bath. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

CRETA (Lat.), n. f. *Kre'kra*/ta'3. Gr. *κρήνη* (Cretan earth, from *κρήνη*, the island of Crete, whence the ancients derived their chief supply). Fr., *craie*. Ger., *Kreide*. It., *c.* Sp., *c. greda*. Chalk. [a, 24.] **Ceratum cretæ acetatis**. See *Kirkland's (neutral) CERATE*. **C. alba**. White chalk. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **C. amoniacal** (Sp.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [A, 447.] **C. argentaria**. Chalk containing mica. [A, 325.] **C. barotica**. See *Barium carbonate*. **C. blanca** (Sp.). White chalk. [A, 447.] **C. brianzonica**, **C. brigantina**. See *French chalk*. **C. cimolia**. Fullers' earth. [L, 97.] **C. farinacea**. See *Mineral AGARIC*. **C. fullonica**. Fullers' earth. [L, 97.] **C. gallica**. See *French chalk*. **C. hispanica**. Venetian or Spanish chalk; a variety of talc used in the arts. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **C. levigata**. See *C. preparata*. **C. medicinal artificial** (Sp.). See *C. preparata*. **C. præcipitata**. Precipitated chalk; calcium carbonate obtained by precipitation. [B.] **C. præparata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *craie préparée*. Ger., *präparirte Kreide*. It., *c. preparata*. Sp., *c. preparada*, *liza purificada*, *blanca de España*. Prepared chalk; chalk freed from its impurities by elutriation. [B, 81 (a, 21).] **C. rubra**. See *Red chalk*. **C. selinusia**. See *TERRA selinusia*. **C. umbria**. Yellow ochre; anciently employed in medicine. [L, 77 (a, 21).] **Creta unguentum compositum**. See *Kirkland's (neutral) CERATE*. **C. veneta**. See *C. hispanica*. **C. viridis**. Malachite. [A, 192 (a, 21).] **C. vulgaris**. Common chalk. [L, 105 (a, 21).] **Decoctum c.** Syn.; *decoctum cretaceum*. Decoction of chalk; of Bates, a preparation made by boiling down to 1 quart $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of powdered chalk in 3 pints of water, pouring off the clear, milky liquor, and adding to it a sufficient quantity of syrup [L, 94 (a, 21).] **Mistura cretæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. **Mistura de c.** [Sp. Ph.]. **Mistura cretæ**. Fr., *mixture de craie*. Ger., *Kreidemixtur*. It., *mistura di c.* Chalk mixture; made, according to the U. S. Ph., by rubbing up 1 pound of compound chalk-powder with 2 parts each of water and cinnamon-water. The British preparation is made by triturating $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) each of prepared chalk and gum arabic with $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of cinnamon-water, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of syrup. This mixture is much employed in diarrhoea with acidity. Laudanum and kino are often added to increase its astringency. [B, 5 a, 24.] **Pulvis cretæ aromaticus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie aromatique*. Ger., *gewürztes Kreidepulver*. It., *polvere di c. aromatica*. Aromatic powder of chalk, consisting of 8 parts of powdered cinnamon-bark, 6 each of powdered nutmeg and powdered saffron, 3 of powdered cloves, 2 of powdered cinnamon-seeds, 50 of sugar, and 22 of prepared chalk, intimately mixed and reduced to a fine powder. [B, 81.] **Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie opiacée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Opium*. It., *polvere di c. aromatica con oppio*. Aromatic powder of chalk and opium, consisting of pulvis cretæ aromaticus and opium; used in diarrhoea. [B, 81.] **Pulvis cretæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de craie composée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Gummii*. Compound powder of chalk; made by mixing 30 parts of prepared chalk, 20 of acacia in fine powder, and 50 of finely powdered sugar. [B, 5 a, 21.] **Pulvis dentifricium cum c. et camphora** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre dentifrice de craie camphrée*. **Pulvis c. c. compositus**. See *Pulvis cretæ compositus*. **Pulvis c. c. compositus cum opio**. See *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio*. **Trochisci cretæ**

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

[U. S. Ph. Fr., *tablettes ou pastilles de crâne lavé*. Ger., *Kreidepastillen*. Tablets of chalk, each containing 4 grains of prepared chalk, 1 grain of gum arabic, 6 grains of sugar, and 4 grains of nutmeg. [B. 81 (a, 24).]

CRETACEOUS, adj. Kret-a'shu's. Lat., *cretaceus*. Fr., *créta-*. Ger., *kreidig*, *kreideness* (1st def.), *kreidartig* (2d def.). 1. Chalky white. [B. 19, 123 a, 24.] 2. Resembling, containing, or made from chalk. **C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cretaceum*. Carbon dioxide. [B. 87.]

CRÊTE, Fr., n. Kra. See CRISTA and CREST. — **C. acoustique**. See CRISTA acoustica. — **C. auditive**. See CRISTA auditiva. — **C. de coq.** 1. The *Helianthus cresta galli*, the *Celosia cristata*, the *Pinus cretus galli*, the *Heliotropium confertifolium*, the *Corydalis leucosa*, and certain other plants. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. A cutaneous excrescence attached by one edge and projecting like a ridge. [A. 385.] — **C. de l'éthmoïde**. See CRISTA galli. — **C. de l'os des îles**. See CRISTA of the ileum. — **C. dentaire**. See GINGIVAL CREST. — **C. de pion.** A name for various plants, chiefly the *Casalpinia bonduella*, the *Cassia sappa*, and the *Adenanthura pavonina*. [B. 19, 121, 173 a, 24.] — **Cs. du clitoris**. See CRISTA clitoridis. — **C. du péroné**. The anterior border of the fibula. [L. 7.] — **C. épierânienne**. A longitudinal crest upon the upper surface of the dog's skull, extending between the occipital and frontal regions. [L. 158.] — **C. iliaque**. See CREST of the ilium. — **C. marine**. The *Cethonum maritimum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. occipitale profonde**. See LATERAL OCCIPITAL CREST. — **C. occipitale superficielle**. See LATERAL OCCIPITAL CREST. — **C. pariétale**. See C. épierânienne. — **C. sourcilère**. See SUPERCILIARY RIDGE. — **C. sous-temporale**. See INFRATEMPORAL CREST. — **C. uréthrale**. See CAPUT gallinaginis.

CRETEFACTION, n. Kret'e-fa'k'shu's. From *creta*, chalk, and *facere*, to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRETELLE (Fr.), n. Kret'e-tel'. The genus *Cynosurus*. [a, 24.] — **C. à crête**. The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. à balais**. The *Cynosurus dominicensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. commune**. **C. des prés**. The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. dure**. The *Cynosurus durus*. [L. 41.] — **C. hérissée**. The *Cynosurus echinatus*. [L. 41.] — **C. hupée**. The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CRETHMON (Lat.), **CRETHMOS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kret'h-mon, mōn, mōs. Gr., *κρήμων*, *κρήμος*. Of Pliny, the *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 114 (a, 24).]

CRETIFICATION, n. Kret'e-i-fi'ka'shu's. From *creta*, chalk, and *facere*, to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRETIN, n. Kret'i'n. Lat., *cretinus*. Fr., *crétin*. Ger., *Kretin*, *Kreidling*. It., Sp., *cretino*. A person affected with cretinism.

CRÉTINAGE (Fr.), n. Kra-te-na'zh. See CRETINISM.

CRETINIC, adj. Kret'i'n-i'k. Fr., *crétineux*, *crétinique*. Pertaining to cretins or to cretinism. [D. 36.]

CRÉTINIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kra-te-ne-fōrm. See CRETINOID.

CRETINISM, n. Kret'i'n-izm. Lat., *cretinismus*, *cretismus* (probably from *creta*, chalk, on account of the chalky complexion). Fr., *crétinisme*. Ger., *Kretinismus*. It., Sp., *cretinismo*. A condition of deformity of the entire body, but especially of the head (with premature cranial synostosis), together with imperfect development. The disease is endemic in the valleys of certain mountainous districts, particularly those of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Himalayas, and, to a certain extent, in those of Syria and China. It is accompanied by feebleness of the mental faculties and special senses, and is often associated with goitre. [A. 326.] — **Complete c.** That form of the disease which is characterized by idiocy, deaf-mutism, deficient general sensibility, absence of reproductive power, and incurability. [D. 1.] — **Incomplete c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are capable of development, the head is moderately well formed and erect, and the special senses and the reproductive power are preserved. [D. 1.] — **Semi-c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are limited to the impressions of the senses and to the bodily wants. General sensibility is imperfect, the head is badly formed and drooping, the speech is rudimentary, and the reproductive powers are feeble or absent. [D. 1.] — **Sporadic c.** A cretinoid condition observed in a person born of parents who are not cretins, and who has not lived in a district where c. prevails. According to L. E. Holt, the thyroid gland is never enlarged. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 414.]

CRETINOID, adj. Kret'i'n-oid. From *cretin* (q. v.), and *oides*, resemblance. Fr., *crétinoïde*. Ger., *Kreidlingthümlich*. Resembling a cretin. Cf. MYXŒDEMA.

CRETINISMUS (Lat.), **CRETISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kret-i-(krat)-i'z-i'z(i's)/mu's(mu's), kret'i-(krat)-i'z(i's)/mu's(mu's). See CRETINISM.

CRETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kret(krat)-o(o's)-ma(ma's)/ni'2-a's. An old word of doubtful etymology and meaning, thought to have denoted satyrism. [A. 322.]

CRETOSIE, adj. Kret-os-ia. Lat., *cretosus*. See CRETACEOUS.

CRETUS (Lat.), adj. Kret(kra)/tu's(tu's). Cribrate. [A. 325.]

CREUSET (Fr.), n. Kru's-za. 1. A crucible. 2. Of Paulet, a mushroom growing in caves. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CREUX (Fr.), adj. Kru'. Hollow; as a n., a superficial cavity. [A. 301; L. 109.] — **C. médullaire**. Of Grew, the medullary canal of plants. [B. 1 a, 24.] — **C. tubulaires**. Of Grew, the cavities filled with air that are formed in the interior of plants by the rupture of cellular tissue. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

CREVASSE (Fr.), n. Kret'-va's. 1. In botany, a crevice or longitudinal slit or crack. [a, 24.] 2. In pathology, a superficial fissure; in horses, the scratches. [A. 301.]

CREVASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Kret'-va's-a. Fissured. See RIMOSE.

CRÈVE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. Kret'-v-she-a'n'. The *Solanum nigrum* and the *Solanum dulcamara*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CREWEL, n. Kru'2'e'l. The *Primula veris*. [A. 505.]

CREWELS, n. Kru'2'e'lz. From Fr., *écrouelles*. A Scotch term for scrofula. [G.]

CREX, n. Kret'x. The *Prunus insititia*. [A. 505.]

CREYAT, n. The *Andrographis (Justicia) paniculata*. [B. 18, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CREYT, n. Kret. Probably the *Polypodium vulgare*. [A. 505.]

CRY (Fr.), n. Kre. See CRY.—**C. cérébral**. See *Hydrocephalic cry*. — **C. de détresse**. Parrot's name for a sharp, frequent, sonorous cry uttered by infants suffering from atrepsia. [L. 88 (a, 18).] — **C. de la caille**. A sound resembling the notes of the quail; a rare form of pathological cardiac sound, in which there are three bruits, the first one being followed by a considerable interval, and the two others manifested in quick succession. [D. 40.] — **C. de l'étaïn**. The slight crackling sound like that made by sheet-iron when it is folded. [A. 385.] — **C. hystérique**. A sharp cry, alone or repeated, uttered at the beginning of a convulsive attack of hysteria, and sometimes continued during the whole convulsion. [L. 88 (a, 18).] — **C. méningitique**. See *Hydrocephalic cry*.

CRIDILLAS DE TIERRA (Sp.), n. Kre-a's-del'ya's da te-e'r'ra's. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B. 88.]

CRiant (Fr.), adj. Kre-a'n'. Creaking.

CRiARD (Fr.), adj. Kre-a'r'. 1. Crying out often. 2. Having a noisy, disagreeable cry (said of birds). 3. Sharp, rasping (said of the voice). [L. 42 (a, 18).]

CRIBBAGE (Fr.), n. Kreb-la'zh. See CRIBRATION.

CRIBELLATED, adj. Kri'b'e'l-at-e'd. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b'e-lu'm(lu'm). Dim. of *cribrum*. Fr., c. A small sieve; in entomology, a prominence pierced with holes situated at the bottom of the spinning organ in female spiders. [A. 385.]

CRIBLE (Fr.), n. Kreb'l'. A sieve. [a, 21.]

CRIBLÉ (Fr.), **CRIBLEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Kreb-la, -lu'. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b'l'u'm(lu'm). See CRIBRUM.

CRIBRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a's)-ri'2-a(a's)/se'2. (ke'2)-(a's-e'2). 1. Of Corda, a family of the *Myxomycetes* (subsequently of the *Dermatogasteres*), including *Dictydium*, *Cribraria*, and *Arcyria*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] 2. A family of the *Peritricha*. [L. 121.]

CRIBRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a's)-ri'2-e(a's-e'2). Of Ehrenberg, a group of *Fungi*, comprising *Cribraria*, *Craterium*, *Stemonitis*, *Arcyria*, *Trichia*, and *Dictydium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRIBRARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a's)-ri'2-d'e(a's-e'2). Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, including *Cribraria* and *Didymium*. [B. 126, 170 (a, 24).]

CRIBRARIÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a's)-ri'2-i'e'2(i'e). Fr., *cribrariés*. Of Léveillé, a group of the *Coniogasteri*, comprising *Dictydium* and *Cribraria*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRIBRATE, adj. Kri'b'rat. Lat., *cribratus*, *cribrosus*, *cretus*. Fr., *criblé*, *cribleux*. Ger., *siebartig*, *durchlöcher*. Perforated like a sieve. [B. 19, 116, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

CRIBRATION, n. Kri'b-ra'shu'n. Gr., *κοκκινισμός*. Lat., *cribratio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Sieben*. It., *cribrazione*. Sp., *cribadura*. The act of sifting or the condition of being cribrate. [L. 77.]

CRIBRATORIUM (Lat.), n. Kri'b-ra(r'a's)-to'ri'2-u'm(u'm). A sieve. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

CRIBRATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'b-ra(r'a's)/tu's(tu's). See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b-re'l'l'u'm(lu'm). See CRIBELLUM.

CRIBRETHMOID, n. Kri'b-re'th'moid. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

CRIBREUX (Fr.), adj. Kreb-ru'. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRIFORM, adj. Kri'b'ri'2-fōrm. Lat., *cribriformis* (from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cribriforme*. Ger., *sieb-förmig*. It., Sp., *cribriforme*. Sieve-like. [B. 116, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

CRIBROSA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cribrosus* (*membrana* understood). Kri'b-ro'sa's. The decidua vera. [A. 45.]

CRIBROSE, adj. Kri'b'ros. Lat., *cribrosus*. See CRIBRATE.

CRIBROSUM (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *cribrosus* (*os* understood). Kri'b-ro'su'm(u'm). The ethmoid bone. [L. 94.]

CRIBROSUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'b-ro's'u's(u's). See CRIBRATE.

CRIBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b'ru'm(ru'm). Fr., *crible*. Ger., *Sieb*. It., *crivello*, *setaccio*. Sp., *criba*, *cedazo*. A sieve. [L. 94 (a, 21).] — **Cribra orbitalia** [Weleker]. Fr., *porosités orbitaires*. Ger., *Orbitalporositäten*. Porosities often found on the inferior surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, immediately behind the edge of the orbit; when well developed, they communicate with lacunae in the substance of the bone, or they may be simple cul-de-sacs. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 233 (1).] — **C. benedictinum**. A sieve-like septum supposed by the ancients to separate two assumed cavities of the kidney, by which the serous blood contained in the upper cavity was deprived of impurities. [A. 323 (a, 22).]

CRICARYTENODES (Lat.), **CRICARYTENOIDES** (Lat.), **CRICARYTENOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Kri'ka'a'na'ri-i'2(tu'e'2).

enat'ed'ed'ezas. (Lat.) adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Preferable forms of the word *cricoarytenoides* are [A. 322.]

CRICÉAL (Fr.), adj. Kri'sa'2'. Annular. See *OS*.

CRICK, n. Kri'k. A popular term for a sudden muscular pain felt on moving a part, generally the neck or the lower part of the back.

CRICKSEY, n. Kri'k'se'. The fruit of *Prunus ussilitia*. [A. 595.]

CRICO-ARYTENOID, adj. Kri'ko'a'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Lat. *cricco-arytenoides*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the arytenoid cartilages. [L.]

CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'a'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricco-aryténoides*. Cricco-arytenoid; as a n., a muscle having relations to the cricoid and the arytenoid cartilages. **C.-a. anticus**, **C.-a. anterior**, **C.-a. lateralis**. Fr. *cricco-aryténoidien latéral*. Ger. *seitlicher Kehlkopfknorpelmuskel*. A muscle arising from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it closes the glottis by rotating the arytenoid cartilages inward. Cruveilhier regarded it as a dilator of the glottis. [H. Meyer (A. 262.)] **C. posticus**. Fr. *cricco-aryténoidien postérieur*. Ger. *hinterer Kehlkopfknorpelmuskel*. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it separates the vocal bands. [L.]

CRICOCORNICULATUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricocorniculatus*. Flat muscle. From *crucos*, a ring, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Tournai, an anomalous flat muscular band situated beneath the crico-arytenoid muscles, extending from the upper surface of the cricoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis. [L. 31.]

CRICOCORNICULO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricocorniculopharyngéus*. Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage, the cartilages of Santorini, and the pharynx. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1869, p. 166.]

CRICO-CRÉTI-ARYTÉNOÏDIËN (Fr.), n. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. See *CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS posticus*.

CRICODES (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'd'ezas. See *CRICOID*.

CRICO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricco-épiglottique*. Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as a n., the thyreo-epiglottic muscle when it arises from the cricoid cartilage. [L. 32.]

CRICO-HYOID, adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone.

CRICO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricco-hyoïdeus*. Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone; as a n., an anomalous muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage. [L. 31.]

CRICOID, **CRICOIDEAN**, adj's. Kri'ko'id, kri'ko'id'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricoides*, *cricoides*, *cricoides*. Fr. *cricoides*, *cricoidien*. Ger. *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped. See *CRICARTILAGE*.

CRICO-LATÉRO-ARYTÉNOÏDIËN (Fr.), n. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. See *CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS lateralis*.

CRICO-MEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricomembraneus*. See *CRICO-EPIGLOTTICUS*.

CRICO-ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricco-œsophagique*. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the œsophagus; as a n., a muscle in relation with those parts. [L. 31.] **C. anterior**. Syn. *levator œsophagi*. A bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres upon the upper and anterior surface of the œsophagus, united by the posterior aspect of the cricoid cartilage. [L. 332.] **Cricco-œsophagei laterales**. Bundles of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the œsophagus which unite with the crico-pharyngeus or thyreo-pharyngeus muscle. [L. 332.] **C. medius**. See *C. anterior*.

CRICOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricopharyngéus*. That portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the cricoid cartilage. [Douglas (L.)]

CRICOS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricos*. See *CRETULUS*.

CRICO-SANTORINIANUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricosantorinien*. Pertaining to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the cartilages of Santorini. [L. 332.]

CRICOSTOMATOUS, adj. Kri'ko'stom'a't'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Lat. *cricostomatous*. From *crucos*, a ring, and *stoma*, an aperture. Fr. *cricostome*. Ger. *ringmündig*. Having a round mouth (said of certain molluscs). [L. H.]

CRICO-THYREO-ARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricothyro-aryténoides*. Pertaining to or connected with the cricoid, thyroid, and arytenoid cartilages. [L. 332.]

CRICO-THYREOID, **CRICO-THYREOIDEAN**, adj's. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricothyroïde*. Lat. *cricothyroideus*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the thyroid cartilages. [C.]

CRICO-THYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricothyroïdeus*. A muscle arising from the side and front of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the lower and inner border of the thyroid cartilage. See *THYREOTRACHEALIS profundus*. **C. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle extending be-

tween the lateral surface of the cricoid cartilage and that of the ala of the thyroid cartilage. [L. 332.] **C. posticus**. Anomalous muscle extending between the lower posterior lateral angle of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. [L. 332.]

CRICOTHYREOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricothyro-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages and to the pharynx.

CRICOTOMY, n. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. From *crucos*, a ring, and *tomos*, to cut. Fr. *cricotomie*. Ger. *Cricotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the larynx by dividing the cricoid cartilage. [A. 319.]

CRICO-TRACHEAL, adj. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Lat. *cricotrachealis*, *cricotracheus*. Fr. *cricotracheal*. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the trachea. [L. 31.]

CRICO-TRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricotrachealis*. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the upper rings of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage. [L. 332.]

CRICO-TRACHEOTOMY, n. Kri'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *cricotrachéotomie*. Tracheotomy combined with cricotomy. [P. Geffrier, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Aug., 1886, p. 371.]

CRIDONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri'do'nez'2'2'2'2'2'2'. See *CRINONES*.

CRIMNODES (Lat.), adj. Kri'm'no'd'ezas. Fr. *crimnodes*. (from *crimnos*, bran, and *ēidos*, resemblance). Fr. *furfuracé*. Ger. *kleinartig*, *kleinartig*. Branny; of urine, depositing a bran-like sediment. [A. 322.]

CRIMON (Lat.), n. n. Kri'm'no'n. Fr. *crimon*. 1. Barley, spelt, or wheat coarsely ground. 2. Bran. [B. 115 (a. 24).]

CRIMSON-BERRY-PLANT, n. Kri'm'z'n'be'r'ri'2'2'2'2'2'2'. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CRIN (Fr.), n. Kri'n. Lat. *crinis*. Horse-hair; in botany, a pilus as stiff as horse-hair. [B. 1 (a. 24).] **C. de cheval**. 1. The *Alectoria jubata*. 2. Horse-hair from the mane or tail. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. de Florence**. See *Silene maritima*. **C. végétal**. The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRINAL, adj. Kri'na'l. Lat. *crinalis*. Pertaining to or consisting of hair.

CRINALE (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *crinalis instrumentum* understood. Kri'n'al'e. Fr. *crinal*. An old instrument, figured by Scultetus, used for making compression in cases of lacrymal fistula; so called because it had a little pad stuffed with hair at the end. [A. 301, 325.]

CRINANTHEMON (Lat.), **CRINANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kri'n'an'te'mon, Kri'n'an'te'mum. Fr. *crinanthème*. Of the ancients, a lily, probably the *Lilium martagon*. [B. 115, 121 (a. 24).]

CRINASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri'n'a's'tra's'tra'. An order of the *Discogastrea*. [L. 173.]

CRINATE, **CRINATED**, adj's. Kri'n'a't, a'te'd. See *CRINITE*.

CRINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'n'a't'2'2'2'2'2'2'. From *crucos*, a lily. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain fumigation prepared from some liliaceous plant. [A. 325; L. 94 (a. 21).]

CRINEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'n'e'e'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Of Kunth, a division of the *Amaryllideæ*, comprising *Griffinia*, *Lycoris*, *Crinum*, and *Hylæne*. [B. 121, 150 (a. 24).]

CRINICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Kri'n'i'ko'2'2'2'2'2'2'. From *crinis*, hair, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr. *crinicornie*. Ger. *haarhornig*. Having hairy antennæ. [L. 41.]

CRINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kri'n'e'r'e'. 1. In the horse, etc., the mane. [A. 385.] 2. See *ALECTORIA jubata*.

CRINIFEROUS, adj. Kri'n'i'f'e'r'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Lat. *criniferus*. From *crinis*, hair, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *crinifère*. Ger. *mähnentragend*. Covered with coarse hair. [L. 41.]

CRINIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'n'i'f'l'o'r'2'2'2'2'2'2'. From *crinis*, hair, and *flos*, a flower. Fr. *criniflore*. Ger. *haarblümig*. Having filiform petals. [L. 41.]

CRINIFORM, adj. Kri'n'i'f'o'r'm. Lat. *criniformis*. From *crinis*, hair, and *forma*, form. Fr. *criniforme*. Ger. *haarähnlich*. Resembling horse-hair. [B. 121, 123 (a. 24).]

CRINIGEROUS, adj. Kri'n'i'g'e'r'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Lat. *criniger* (from *crinis*, hair, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr. *crinigère*. Ger. *haartragend*. Bearing hair, hairy. [L. 41.]

CRININUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'n'i'no's'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *crininus*. From *crinis*, a lily. Liliaceous; as a n., in the f. pl. *Crinines*, or Pax, a subtribe of the *Amaryllideæ*. [A. 322; B. 245.]

CRINIPAROUS, adj. Kri'n'i'p'a'r'2'2'2'2'2'2'. From *crinis*, hair, and *parere*, to bring forth. Hair-producing. [L. 73.]

CRINIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri'n'i's'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Hair, particularly the hair of the head. [A. 318.]

CRINITARIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'n'i't'a'r'i'a'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Fr. *crinitaria*. See *ASTER*.

CRINITE, adj. Kri'n'i't'e'. Fr. *crinité*. Lat. *crinitus*. Ger. *behäut*, *gemähnt*. Bearded with long hairs. [B. 19, 116, 121, 123 (a. 24).]

CRINO (Lat.), n. m. Kri'n'o'2'2'2'2'2'2'. Gen. *crinon'is*. From *crinis*, hair. Fr. *crinon*. 1. A term applied to various nematode worms that infest the skin of animals. 2. A comedo. [G.] **Crinones adulatorum**. Comedones. [G. 11.] **Crinones infantum**. Fr. *clavelée causée par les crinons*. An anomalous disease of infants, described by the older writers as consisting in a growth of

black coarse hairs (*seta*) on the back, arms, and legs, shortly after birth, which by some have been taken for little worms. The disease was attended with restlessness, loss of appetite, and emaciation. After a time the hairs fell out. [G. 11, 1.]

CRINOCHROUS (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'n-ō-khōz'ōz'* *crōch'ōz'* *crōch'ōz'*). Gr. *crinochrous* from *crino*, a hly., and *chrous*, a surface. Ger., *lilienweiss*. Lily white. [A. 322.]

CRINOIDEA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Kri'n-ō-ēd'ēd'* *crōid'ēd'*). See CRINOIDA.

CRINOID, adj. *Kri'n-ō-id* *crōid*. Lat., *crinoide*. Ger., *lilienartig*. Lilialike; as a n., one of the *Crinoidea*. [A. 21.]

CRINOIDA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Kri'n-ō-ōd'ēd'* *crōid'ēd'*). A class of the *Colobozoa*. [L. 146.]

CRINOIDEA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Kri'n-ō-ōd'ēd'* *crōid'ēd'*). 1. An order of the *Echinozoata*. [L. 121, 147.] 2. An order of the *Hypostoma*, or a class of the *Tentaculata*. [L. 303.]

CRINOLE (Fr., n. *Kri'n-ōl*). See CRINUM.

CRINOMYRON (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'n-ō-m'ēr-ōn'ēr'ōn'* *crōm'ēr-ōn'ēr'ōn'*). Gr., *κρινόμυρον* from *crino*, a hly., and *myron*, ointment. Fr., *crinomyron*. An ancient ointment made from some hirsute plant and various aromatics. Gerrens. A. 325.

CRINON (Lat., n. n. *Kri'n-ōn'ōn'* *crōn'ōn'*). Gr., *κρινον*. Of Pliny, a hly. [B. 114 (a. 24).]

CRINON (Fr., n. *Kri'n-ōn'*). See CRINO.

CRINONES (Lat., n. n. pl. of *crino* *crōn'ōn'*). *Kri'n-ōn'ēz'as*.

CRINOSE, adj. *Kri'n-ōs* *crōs*. Lat., *crinosus*. Hairy. [L. 56.]

CRINOSES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'n-ōs'ēz'ēs*). See DIACRINES.

CRINOSITY, n. *Kri'n-ōs'it'ēz'*. Hairiness. [L. 56.]

CRINULE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'n-ō-l'ēd'ēd'* *crōl'ēd'ēd'*). Dim. of *crinus*, hair. Fr., *crinules*. Ger., *Haarchen*. A bundle of hygroscopic threads contained in the ovary of the *Marchantia* after fecundation. [B. 1 (a. 24).]

CRINUM (Lat., n. n. *Kri'n-ōn'ōn'* *crōn'ōn'*). From *κρινον*, a hly. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Halskraut*. A genus of the tribe *Amegillaceae*. [B. 12 (a. 24).] **C. asiaticum**, **C. bracteatum**, **C. deflexum**. Fr., [B. 12 (a. 24).] **C. asiaticum**. It is sudorific and emetic, and is used for wounds made by poisoned arrows the bites of poisonous animals, etc. The leaves, bruised and mixed with castor-oil, are used in whitlow and local inflammations. In upper India the juice of the leaves is given in dysentery. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a. 24).] **C. latifolium**. A species found in the East Indies, where the bulbs are employed as an emollient and soothing application in abscesses, hemorrhoidal tumors, etc. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **C. toxicarium**. A variety of *C. asiaticum*. The leaves are said to be equal to the best *peucedanum* as an emetic. [B. 18, 172 (a. 24).] **C. zeylanicum**. The *Amegilla zeylanica*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

CRIOERIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'ō-ēd'ēd'* *crōēd'ēd'*). Fr., *crioerides*. A family of the *Eupoda* and of the *Colobozoa*. [L. 121, 262.]

CRIOGENES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'ō-g'ēz'ēs* *crōg'ēz'ēs*). Gr., *κρυογενες*. A word applied by Paulus Aegineta to certain troches for cleansing foul ulcers. [L. 94 (a. 21).]

CRIOMYXUS (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'ō-m'ix'us* *crōm'ix'us*). Gr., *κρυομυξ* from *κρυο*, a hly., and *μυξ*, mucus. Fr., *criomyx*. Lat., having a flow of mucus from the nose, like a ram; fig., stupid. [A. 325; L. 94 (a. 21).]

CRIPPLE, n. *Kri'p'pl*. Fr., *estropié*. Ger., *Krippel*. It., *storpio*. Sp., *lulldo*, *lulldado*. An individual who is wholly or partially disabled as to some natural movement or function by disease, injury, or malformation.

CRIPPLED, adj. *Kri'p'pl*. Rendered a cripple, seriously impeded in function (said of the organism as a whole or of individual parts).

CRISE (Fr., n. *Kri'z*). See CRISTIS. **C. clitoridienne**. A rare premonitory symptom of tabes dorsalis in women. It consists of a sudden onset of voluptuous sensations comparable to those produced by coitus. [L. 8 (a. 18).] **C. complete**. See CRISTIS *perfecta*. **C. hémorique** (Hayem). See *Hémorrique*. **C. imparfaite**. See CRISTIS *imperfecta*. **C. métastatique**. See CRISTIS *imperfecta*. **C. parfaite**. See CRISTIS *perfecta*. **C. viscérale**. See CRISTIS *perfecta*.

CRISSETINA (It., n. *Kri'ss'et'ēn'* *crōss'et'ēn'*). The *Rubia cruentata*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **C. silvatica**. The *Geranium rotundifolium*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRISIADE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'si'ad'ēd'* *crōsi'ad'ēd'*). **CRISIEE** (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'si'ēd'ēd'* *crōsi'ēd'ēd'*). A family of the *Cyclos metra*. [L. 324.]

CRISIMOS (Lat., n. f. pl. *Kri'si'm'ōs'ēd'* *crōsi'm'ōs'ēd'*). Critical. [A. 325.]

CRISTIS (Lat., n. f. *Kri'st'is* *crōst'is*). Gen., *cris'tos* (crōst'is). Gr., *κρῖστις*. Fr., *crise*. Ger., *Krise*. Sp., *c.* 1. Any decisive occurrence in the course of a disease or of physiological life such as the appearance during point of a fever, the advent of puberty or of the menopause, etc. 2. Whether of salutary or of unfavorable result. 3. A paroxysm, especially a sudden accession of a certain set of symptoms in the course of a chronic disease, particularly of the nervous system. In this sense the word has been used chiefly by French writers. [A. 309, D. 35; L. 81.] **Cardiac**. Fr., *crise cardiaque*. A *c.* 24 def. manifested by cardiac distress or disordered action of the heart. **C. imperfecta**. Fr., *crise imparfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. **C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of *c.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94,

de corp. Ger., *Helmenkium*. 1. A thick process on the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone, which projects upward in the median line into the anterior fossa of the skull. Its anterior margin assists in forming the foramen caecum of the frontal bone, and to the posterior margin is attached the falc cerebri. [L. 31, 112.] 2. See CAPUT GULLINARIS. 3. The genus *Cuscuta*. 4. The genus *F. y. thraus*. 5. The genus *Alcedo*. 6. The genus *Helix*. 7. *C. gallinacea*. In Apula, the *Verbena officinalis*. [L. 121 (a, 24).] *C. gingivalis*. See *Gingival* CREST. *C. glutacorum*. See *Lobelia trochantele* LINE. *C. helix*. Fr., *coque de helix*. Ger., *Kern der Helix*. The region of the cartilage of the auricle, above the orifice of the external auditory canal, where the helix begins. [F.]

C. III. See CREST of the *ilium*.—*C. ilio pectinea*. See *Ilio pectinea* LINE. *C. incisiva*. See *Incisor* CREST. *C. intratemporalis*. See *Intratemporal* CREST. *C. interossea*. A ridge on the inner aspect of the ulna, radius, tibia, or fibula, to which the interosseous membrane is attached. [L. 332.]—*C. intertrochanterica*. See *Posterior intertrochanteric* LINE. *C. lacrimalis*. See *Posterior lacrimal* CREST. *C. lacrimalis superior*. See *Posterior lacrimal* CREST. *C. lacrimalis ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Anterior lacrimal* CREST. *C. lacrimalis posterior*. See *Posterior lacrimal* CREST. *C. longitudinalis anterior (ossis palatini)*. The anterior edge of the sulcus pterygopalatinus. [L. 31.]—*C. mandibular*. A ridge in the groove on the anterior aspect of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla, serving for the origin of fibres of the buccinator muscle. [L. 31.]—*C. mastoidea*. An elevation upon the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, between the digastric fossa and the furrow for the occipital artery. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1876, p. 735 (L).]—*C. mediana*. A vertical ridge in the middle line of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage. [L. 332.]—*C. mentalis externa (mandibular)*. See *Mental* PROMINENCE. *C. muscularis ossis occipitis*. A ridge on each side of the occipital bone, which passes out from the pharyngeal spine toward the occipital condyle. [L. 332.]—*C. nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Nasal* CREST (1st def.).

C. obturatoria. See *SPINE of the pubic bone*. *C. occipitalis externa*. See *External occipital* CREST. *C. occipitalis interna*. See *Internal occipital* CREST. *C. orbitalis*. See *Orbital* CREST. *C. ossis III.* See CREST of the *ilium*. *C. ossis lacrimalis*. See *Posterior lacrimal* CREST. *C. ossis maxillaris superioris ethmoidalis*. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.). *C. ossis nasalis*. See *Nasal* CREST. *Crista penis*. Rough ridges upon the outer surface of the descending ramus of the os pubis, to which the crura of the penis are attached. [L. 332.]—*C. ossis pubis*. See CREST of the *pubic bone*. *C. petrosa*. A ridge on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the anterior surface of the styloid process and the petro-mastoid fissure. [L. 31.] *C. pharyngea*. See *Pharyngeal* SPINE. *C. pubis*. See CREST of the *pubic bone*. *C. pyramidalis*. See *C. vestibuli*. *C. radii*. The c. interossea of the radius. [L. 115.]—*C. sacralis*. See CREST of the *sacrum*. *C. sagittalis*. See *LINEA semicircularis inferior*. *C. semicircularis*. See *Temporal* CREST. *C. semilunaris*. The anterior portion of the c. fenestra rotunda. [L. 7.] *C. semi-infundibuli anterior*. A ridge upon the internal surface of the inferior maxilla which forms the anterior margin of the semi-infundibulum inframaxillare. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1873, p. 348 (L).]—*C. semi-infundibuli posterior*. A ridge forming the posterior margin of the semi-infundibulum inframaxillare. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1873, p. 348 (L).] *C. sphenoidalis*. See *Sphenoidal* CREST. *C. sphenomaxillaris*. See *Sphenomaxillary* CREST. *C. spiralis*. See *Lamina spiralis*. *C. stapedis*. A small ridge upon the inferior surface of the stapes, running in its longest diameter, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. [L. 7.] *C. sterni*. In the *Carinata*, a projecting keel-like process of the sternum, to which the wing muscles are attached. [L. 304.] *C. sulci mylohyoidei anterior*. The anterior elevated margin of the mylohyoid groove. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1873, p. 356 (L).]—*C. sulci mylohyoidei posterior*. The posterior elevated edge of the mylohyoid groove. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1873, p. 356 (L).] *Crista superciliaria*. See *Superciliary* RIDGES. *C. tibiae*. See CREST of the *tibia*. *C. transversa*. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.). *C. transversa ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.). *C. tubae Eustachii*. A longitudinal ridge sometimes found on the lower surface of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]—*C. turbinatis*. See *Superior turbinate* CREST and *Inferior turbinate* CREST. *C. turbinalis inferior (ossis maxillae)*. See *Ethmoidal* CREST (1st def.). *C. turbinalis media*. *C. turbinalis ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Superior turbinate* CREST. *C. ulnae*. The c. interossea of the ulna. [L. 115, 332.] *C. urethrae*. *C. urethralis*. See CAPUT GULLINARIS. *Crista vaginae*. The ruga of the vagina. [L. 332.] *Crista vestibuli*. Fr., *coque du vestibule*. Ger., *Vorhofskamm*. A nearly vertical bony ridge on the inferior and median walls of the vestibule of the ear, which separates the recessus hemisphaericus from the recessus hemiepilepticus. [F.]—*C. zygomatica*. See *Zygomatic* CREST. *C. zygomatico-orbitalis*. A term sometimes applied to the zygomatic and orbital crests regarded as a continuous crest. [L. 31, 332.]

CRISTACEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s-ta³(ta³)/se(ke²)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *cristace*. Crested sand of a family of the *Mollusca cephalopoda*. [L. 109.]

CRISTAIRE (Fr.), n. Kri²st-a³r. See *CRISTARIA*.

CRISTAL (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³. See *CRYSTAL*, and for other French words in *crist*, not here given, see the corresponding English words in *cryst*.—*Cristaux de lune*. Crystallized silver nitrate. [B. 93.]—*Cristaux de soude*. Crystals of sodium carbonate. [B. 88 (a, 24).]—*Cristaux de tartre*. Crystals of potassium bitartrate. [B. 88 (a, 24).]—*Cristaux de Vénus*. See *COPPER acetate*.—*Cristaux d'hématine*. See *HEMATOIDIN*.—*Cristaux d'hiverne*. Crystals of oxalic acid. [a. 25.] *C. minéral*. See *Sel de PRUNELLE*.

CRISTALDRE, n. Kri²s-tal dr. An old name for the *Frag. theraeae tenuis*. [B. 35 (a, 24).]

CRISTALLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kri²s-ta³-l-oïd. A family of the *Cornea*. [L.]

CRISTALLIN (Fr.), adj. Kri²s-ta³-l-in. See *CRYSTALLINE*; as a n., the crystalline lens. [A. 250.]

CRISTALLINE (Fr.), n. 1. A popular term for herpetic vesicles on the genitals or about the anus. 2. Aniline. [A. 301.] 3. The *Messanigrahae acini crystallina*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRISTALLINÉINE (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³-l-in-a-en. Aniline red. [L. 87.]

CRISTALLINIEN (Fr.), adj. Kri²s-ta³-l-in-a-en. Pertaining to the crystalline lens. [A. 301.]

CRISTALLISANT (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³-l-iz-a-n. A crystallizable body. [a. 24.]

CRISTALLISOIRE (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³-l-iz-wa³r. A vessel for the crystallization of substance in solution. [L. 41.]

CRISTALLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kri²s-ta³-l-oïd. As an adj., see *CRYSTALLOID*; as a n., the capsule of the crystalline lens. [A. 385.]

CRISTALLOÏDITE (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³-l-oïd-et. An inflammation supposed to occur in the crystalline lens. [L. 41.]

CRISTALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²s-ta³(ta³)/lu³s(lu⁴s). A little crystal.—*Cristalli Veneris*. See *COPPER acetate*.

CRISTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s-ta³(ta³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *crestarie, cristaire*. 1. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Malvaceae*. 2. Of Sonnerat, the genus *Poiraea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—*C. betonicaefolia* [Persoon]. Fr., *cristaire à feuilles de betoine*. A Chilian species of *C.* (1st def.), used as a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CRISTATE, adj. Kri²s-tat. Lat., *cristatus*. Fr., *cristé, créte*. Crested. [B. 19.]

CRISTATO-BARBATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s-ta³-ta³/to³-ba³-ba³(tu³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). Crested and bearded. [B. 198.]

CRISTATO-RUGOSE, adj. Kri²s-ta³-to³-ru²-gos. Having sharply defined wrinkles. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRISTATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s-ta³(ta³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). Fr., *crété, cristé*. Crested. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRISTE-MARINE (Fr.), n. Kri²st-ma³-r-en. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 19, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]

CRISTIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kri²s-ti²-fo³-rm. From *crista*, a crest, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a crest. [L. 41.]

CRISTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *crista*. Kri²st-u³(u⁴)-la³. A little crest. [A. 312.]

CRITH, n. Kri²th. From *κριθή*, barley, a barleycorn. Ger., *Krieth*. The unit of weight for gases. It is the weight, in *vacuo*, of 1 litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and with a tension of 76 centimetres (the normal height of the barometer). It equals 0.0896 gramme. [B. 6 (a, 24).]

CRITHAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²th'a³m(a³m)-u³m(u⁴m). See *CRITHMUM*.

CRITHE (Lat.), n. f. Kri²th(kri²th)e(a). Gen., *crithe*s. Gr., *κριθή*. Fr., c. Ger., *Gersteu Korn*. 1. Barley. [A. 325.] 2. An obsolete name for a styte. [F.] See *HORDEOLUM*.

CRITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²th-i²-a³(a³)/si²s. Gen., *crithiasis* (is). Gr., *κριθιασις* (from *κριθή*, barley). Fr., *crithiasis*. Ger., *Rehe, Rehrkrankheit*. The foundering of horses (from its being attributed to their eating barley to excess). [A. 322.]

CRITHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²th'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to barley or to a styte. [A. 322.]

CRITHIDION (Lat.), n. n. Kri²th-i²-o³n. Gr., *κριθιδιον* (dim. of *κριθή*). A little styte. [A. 322.]

CRITHMIC, adj. Kri²th'mi²k. Fr., *crithmique*. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crithmum*. [B.]—*C. acid*. Fr., *aride crithmique*. An acid obtained by the oxidation of the volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 93.]—*C. aldehyde*. An oily liquid of an acid, burning taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, obtained, along with c. acid, by the action of nitric acid on volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 93.]

CRITHMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²th'mu³m(mu⁴m). Gr., *κριθμουν*. Fr., *crithme marine, passe-pierre*. Ger., *Fass-P.* Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Scutellariae*. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 21, a, 24).]—*Crithmi oleum*. A limpid, colorless, volatile oil derived from *C. maritimum*. It has an acrid, aromatic taste and a sp. gr. of 0.98, and on oxidation furnishes crithmic acid and crithmic aldehyde. [B. 93.]—*C. maritimum*. *C. maritimum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *criste-marine, bacille, passe-pierre*. Ger., *See-Badenkraut, M. d. d. l. M. d. f. d. l.* Syn. *Crithmum maritimum* [Sprengel]. The samphire, sea-fennel, Peter's cress (in Brazil the *caponga*); growing along the coasts of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. The whole plant is aromatic and diuretic, and was formerly used for diseases of the kidneys and verminous affections. The leaves are pickled and used as a condiment. [B. 19, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CRITHMUS [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. m. Kri²th(kreth)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., *κριθμους*. *Crithmum* [Rumphius]. The *See-Badenkraut*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRITHSOÏNE (Fr.), n. Kri²th-so-en. A white, inodorous, crystalline substance prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on tincture of *Crithmum maritimum*. [L. 49 (a, 27).]

CRITICAL, adj. Kri²th'i²-ka³. Gr., *κριτικός*. Lat., *criticus*. Fr., *critique*. Ger., *Kritisch, kritisch*. 1. Of a crisis. 2. Of a time at which a crisis occurs or is to be expected. [B. 117; D.]

no dei metalli. Sp., *arsafra metallico*. See *C. ANTIMONI*. *C. minimus*. A species of *C.* 1st det. found in Greece and Thessaly. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. CXXVI, a, 21.] *C. of antimony*. See *C. ANTIMONI*. *C. officinalis*. See *C. sativus*. *C. of Mars*. See *C. MARTIS*. *C. orientalis*. Ger. *orientalischer Safran*. Saffron closely resembling that of *C. sativus*. It comes from Persia, India, Egypt, and the Grecian Archipelago, and is said to be the finest in quality and most costly. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] *C. pratensis*. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *C. saracenicus*. See *CARITHAMUS luteolens*. *C. sativus*. Fr., *saffran cultivé*. Ger., *echter oder wulstiger safran*. A species of *C.* 1st det. supposed to be indigenous to Greece and Asia Minor, where it has long been in cultivation. It has a fleshy, bulb-like corm, and a large purplish flower with three orange-red, convoluted stigmata protruding beyond the perianth. These stigmata, the saffron of commerce, are the official part of the plant and were formerly considered highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic, and are still used in Europe as a stimulant and emmenagogue, but in Great Britain and the United States they are used only as a coloring agent. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *C. Saffron*. *C. silvestris*. The *Carthamus luteolens*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *C. solis*. An old name for oxide of gold. [a, 27.] *C. spurius*. See *CARITHAMUS*. *C. Veneris*. An old name for cuprous oxide. [a, 27.] *C. vernus*. Linnæus. The spring *C.* a species of *C.* 1st det. having the stigmata included within the flower, which varies in color, being generally purple. [B. 34 (a, 24).] *C. versicolor*. A garden species flowering in the spring. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *Dwarf C.* The *C. pusillus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *Electuarium croci compositum*. See *Electuarium de safran compos.* — *Essentia croci*. See *Tinctura croci*. *Extractum croci alcoholicum*. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de safran*. Alcoholic extract of saffron; made by digesting 2 parts of cut flowers of saffron in 3 of alcohol and 9 of water, expressing, evaporating the alcohol, and reducing the residue to the consistence of an extract [Hanno. Ph., 1819.] by exhausting the saffron with alcohol, filtering, mixing the several tinctures, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the remainder. Brunsw. Ph., 1777.; or by digesting any quantity of cut saffron at a moderate heat, decanting the liquor and renewing the alcohol until it comes off colorless, mixing the tinctures, distilling off two thirds on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of honey [Ferr. Ph., 1825, Herbipol. Ph., 1796]. [B. 97 (a, 24).] *Extractum croci aquosum*. Fr., *extrait aqueux ou hydrolique de safran*. Aqueous extract of saffron; made by macerating 1 part of cut saffron for 3 days in 16 parts of water, boiling for a short time, and straining without expression, evaporating slowly to the consistence of syrup, and inspissating on the water-bath till it may be kneaded between the fingers [Fr. Cod., 1818]; by digesting 1 part of cut saffron for 2 days in 4 parts of spring-water, decanting the infusion, renewing the water until it comes off colorless, mixing the liquors, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract [Palat. Dispensat., Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by distilling about 1 part of liquid from 24 parts of saffron, pouring upon the residue 96 parts of water, digesting for 12 hours, and decanting, renewing the water till it comes off colorless, straining the mixed infusions, evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract, and, when this is slightly warm, adding to it the distilled liquor [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B. 97 (a, 24).] — *Flores croci*. See *C.* 2d det. — *Frog-c.* The *Colchicum autumnale*. [a, 505.] — *Garden c.* The *Carthamus hortensis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — *Indian c.* The genus *Pleione*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — *Meadow-c.* *Michaelmas c.* The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — *Oilum croci*. Fr., *huile ou éleoli de safran*. Oil of saffron; made by digesting for 8 days 2 parts of saffron, 3 each of calamus-root and lesser cardamoms, 12 of white sugar, and 36 of olive-oil, boiling, and straining with expression [Sp. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting at a moderate heat 8 parts of saffron, 2 of myrrh, and 9 of cardamoms, in 14 of olive-oil, and expressing [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. [B. 97 (a, 24).] — *Pigmy c.* The *C. minimum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — *Pisana de croco sativo* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tissine de safran*. — *Pulvis croci officinalis* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de safran*. — *Purple c.* The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — *Saffron c.* The *C. sativus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — *Spiritus croci* [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *esprit (ou alcoolat) de safran*. Spirit of saffron; made by digesting for several days 2 parts of saffron in 24 of alcohol and 6 of spring-water, and distilling off slowly 20 parts. [B. 97 (a, 24).] — *Spring-c.* The *C. vernus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — *Stigmata croci*. See *C.* 2d det. — *Syrupus croci* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sirup de safran* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sirupsaugap*. Syrup of saffron; made by macerating saffron in wine, and mixing the filtered infusion with sugar. It contains about 2 or 2.5 per cent. of saffron. [B. 96 (a, 21).] — *Syrupus croci aquosus*. Fr., *sirup d'infusion ou d'hydrol.*, ou *aqueux de safran*. Aqueous syrup of saffron; made by infusing for 3 days 6 parts of saffron in 80 of boiling water, straining with expression, and dissolving in the colature 128 parts of sugar [Sard. Ph., 1773; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or with 1 oz. of saffron, 1 pint of water, and 24 pounds of sugar [Lond. Ph., 1815]. [B. 119 (a, 21).] — *Syrupus de croco* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus croci*. — *Tinctura croci*. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de safran*. Ger., *Safrantinktur*. Tincture of saffron; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of saffron in 10 of diluted alcohol, packing in a percolator, and pouring on diluted alcohol gradually until 100 parts of tincture are obtained [U. S. Ph.], or by macerating 1 oz. of saffron in 1 pint of alcohol [Fr. Ph.], or 1 part of saffron in 10 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], expressing, and filtering. Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B. 81, 97 (a, 21).] — *Tinctura ex croco metallorum* Bicker. An acetous solution of *c. antimonii* inspissated to the consistence of honey [B. 59 (a, 21).]

CROCUDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²s kro²k i²den²d i²z i²so² mu²si²mu²s. Gr., *κροκυδισμός* (from *κροκυδίζειν*, to pick at). Fr., *crocydisme*. See *CARPHOLOGY*.

CROCUDOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kro²s kro²k i²den²d i²so² mu²si²mu²s. Gr., *κροκυδοκαρκίνωμα*. Gen., *crocydocarcinomatosus*. From

κροκος, wooden nap, and *καρκίνωμα*. See *CARCINOMA*. 1. *crocydo carcinoma*. Ger., *Fäulerkrebs*. Fungous cancer. [A, 322.]

CROFT, n. Kro²t. A place in the county of York, England, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 4, 56.]

CROISÉ (Fr.), adj. Kwa²za. Crossed, marked or disposed in crosses. [L, 41.] See *DECUSSATE*.

CROISEMENT (Fr.), n. Kwa²z ma²z. See *CROSSING*.

CROISSETTE (Fr.), n. Kwa²zét. The *Centaurium caeruleum*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] *C. noire*. The *Galium mollugo*. [B. 174 (a, 24).] *C. velut*. The *Galium cruciatum*. [B. 19, 121, 174 (a, 24).] *Grosse c.* The *Galium mollugo*. [B. 174 (a, 24).]

CROISIC (Fr.), n. Kwa²zek. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France. [A, 319.]

CROISIER (Fr.), n. Kwa²ze-a. The *Malus silvestris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CROISSANCE (Fr.), n. Kwa²sa²n²s. Growth. [A, 301.]

CROISSANT (Fr.), n. Kwa²sa²n² 1 A crescent. 2 A tumor observed on the sole of the foot in footed horses, resulting from a bony displacement. [A, 301.]

CROIX (Fr.), n. Kwa² A cross. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. de Calatrava*. The *Amaryllis formosissima*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. de chevalier*. The *Tribulus albus* and the *Lychnis chalcœdonica*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] — *C. de fer*. An iron brace in the form of a T, proposed by Heister for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle. It was applied to the back, the upright piece resting in a pocket in a belt, and the cross-piece being bound to the shoulders in such a way as to pull them backward. [A, 301; L, 44.] — *C. de Jérusalem*. The *Lychnis chalcœdonica*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] *C. de Lorraine*. The *Cactus spinosissimus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — *C. de Malte*. 1. The *Lychnis chalcœdonica* and the *Tribulus albus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] 2. A compress in the form of a Maltese cross. [A, 301.] — *C. de mer*. The oyster. [L, 41.] — *C. de Saint-André*. 1. The *Galium cruciatum* and the *Valantia cruciata*. 2. See *CHRISTOS*. [B. 173 (a, 24); L, 41.] — *C. de Saint-Jacques*. The *Amaryllis (Sprekelia) formosissima*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CROLETTE (Fr.), n. Kro²let. The *Briza media* and the *Draba verna*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CROMANTY, n. In the West Indies, the *Ratonia apetala*. [B, 282.]

CROMER, n. Krom²u²r. A sea-bathing resort on the eastern coast of England. [a, 21.]

CROMMYON (Lat.), n. n. Kro²m²mi²mu²o²n. Gr., *κρόμμυον*. Of Dioscorides, the onion. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROMMYOXYREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²m²mi²mu²o²x i²z i²u²o²re²g²mi²a². Gen., *crommyoxyregmias*. Gr., *κρομμυοξυρεγμία* (from *κρόμμυον*, the onion, and *oxyregmia*, an acid eructation). Of Aristophanes, the belching up of acid gas having the odor of onions. [A, 325.]

CROMPIRE (Fr.), n. Kro²n²per. 1 The *Helianthus tuberosus* 2. In Alsace, the potato. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CROMYON (Lat.), n. n. Kro²m²i²u²o²n. See *CROMMYON*.

CRONARTIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro²n²a²rti²o²ci²ei. Of Tulasne, a division of the *Uredine*, consisting of the genus *Cronartium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRONE, **CRONE-BERRY**, n's. Kron, kron²be²r-i². See *CRANBERRY*.

CRONESANKE, n. Kron²sa²nk. The *Polygonum persicaria*. [A, 505.]

CRONY, n. Kro²ni². A potato. [A, 505.]

CROP, n. Kro²p. 1 See *INGLUVIES*. 2. The *Polygonum fagopyrum* and the *Tolium perenne*. [A, 505.] — *C. weed*. The *Centauria nigra*. [A, 505.]

CROPIOT, n. A South American fruit with black, rough, acid seeds, which are smoked to cure headache. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROQUENOT (Fr.), n. Kro²q²no. In Champagne, the *Rubus (Galium) aparine*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROSS, n. Kro²s (Gr., *σταυρός*, *σκόλοψ*. Lat., *crux*. Fr., *croix*. Ger., *Kreuz*. Any structure formed of parts that cross each other. — *C. flower*. The *Polygala vulgaris*. [A, 505.] — *C. of Jerusalem*. The *Lychnis chalcœdonica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — *C. of the aorta*. The arch of the aorta. [D, 90.] — *C. spine*. The *Stauracanthus aphyllus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] — *C. vine*. The *Bignonia capreolata*. [B, 34 (a, 24).] — *C. wood*. The *Jacquinia ruscifolia*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).] — *C. wort*. Any cruciferous plant, also the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, the *Galium cruciatum*, and the genus *Crucianella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] — *False c.* A dilatation of the œsophagus, in certain birds, which serves as a reservoir for food, and is distinguished from the ingluvies (true cross) by the absence of glands secreting a fluid which effects chemical changes in the food. [L, 221, 294.] — *Plantar c.* See *Plantar ARCH*. — *True c.* See *INGLUVIES*.

CROSSARCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro²s sa²r ki ch²e²na² A tribe of the *Rhinogalidae*. [L, 377.]

CROSS-ARMED, adj. Kro²s a²rm²d. See *DECUSSATE*.

CROSS-BIRTH, n. Kro²s bi²rth. Parturition with the foetus presenting by any other part than the head, especially by the shoulder or the trunk.

CROSS-BREED, n. Kro²s bred. The offspring of parents of different breeds. [L, 56.]

CROSSE (Fr.), n. Kro²s. An arch. — *C. de l'aorte*. The arch of the aorta.

CROSSED, adj. Kro²sd. Lat., *cruciatus*. Fr., *croisé*. Ger., *gekreuzt*. Passing from one lateral half of the body to the other (said of structures); occurring in the lateral half opposite to the one in which the causative lesion is situated (said of paralysis, etc.).

CROSS-EYE, n. Kross. See STRABISMUS.

CROSS-EYED, adj. Krossed. Affected with strabismus.

CROSSING, *n.* *Tr.* *croisement*, *m.* *croisement*. *Ger.* *Kreuzung*. *It.* *incrocio*, *m.* *incrocio*. *Sp.* *cruciamiento*. The production of a cross-sted by the union of a male and female of different breeds. (A 301:4, 5)

CROSSOPHORUS Lat., adj. *Kreiss* soft oar u^s u^s. From *κρησος* fringe, and *φορεω*, to bear. Fr., *crossoponte*. Provided with fringe-like appendages, a species name. [L., 16, 18]

CROSSOPTERIN, *n.* Krossopterin. An amorphous white alkaliol isolated by Hesse from the bark of *Crossopetalum* *aff. aff.*; soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in ammonia. (B, 81 a, 5.)

(**CROSSOPTERYX** Lat. and Gr. *κρῶσση* *krōssē* "bruce" Gen. *Crossopteryx* sp. n. From *κρῶσση* *krōssē* "bruce" and *πτερόν* *pteron* "a wing". Fig. 1. A genus of rubaceous plants of the *Cinchona* tribe, indigenous to tropical Africa. Allied forms are: *Crossopteryx* (sp. n.) and *Crossopteryx* (sp. n.).

CROTAONIC ACID, n. Krot a'k o'n i'k Fr., *acide crotonique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_4 = C_4H_4(COOH)_2$, derived from a chlorine derivative of crotonic acid and isomeric with itaconic acid. B. 3 a 24

CROTAL, n. $\text{Kro}^2[\text{a}]l$. See CROTTLE.

CROTALAIRE Fr., n. $Kr\ddot{o}tala^1a^2r$ See CROTALIA.
C. angulosa. See CROTALARIA *perucosa*. **C. d'Égypte**. See CROTALARIA *manducata*. **C. émousée**. See CROTALARIA *retusa*.
C. jonciforme. See CROTALARIA *juncus*. **C. sagittée**. See CROTALARIA *sagittalis*.

CROTALARIA (Lat. n. f. Kro't-a-li-a²)-a-a³ 'ri²a³ From *κροτάλον*, a rattle, from the rattling of the loose seeds in the horny pod. Fr., *crotalaire*. Ger., *Klapperschote*. The rattle pod; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous herbs or shrubs of the *Genistae*. Fr. 31.42.155, 180 a. 24. **C. alba**. The *Baptisia alba*. (Fr. 214 a. 24.) **C. angulosa**. Fr. *crotalaria angulosa*. See *C. verrucosa*. **C. Bengalensis**. See *C. juncea*. **C. burhia**. A small shrub growing



CROTALARIA JUNCEA V. 227

ing in arid, sandy places in Sindh. The whole plant is covered with silky hairs. [R. 19, a, 21] *C. cerulea*. See *C. verrucosa*. *C. elliptica*. The *Norobipum ellipticum* [R. 180, a, 21]. *C. espadilla*. A species indigenous to Yucatan, where it is used in decoction as a stimulant in fevers. [R. 19, a, 21]. *C. fenestrata*. See *juarea*. *C. flucosa*. See *C. cerulea*. *C. gentiana*. A species in digested oil, probably the *C. lupulus*. [R. 155, a, 21]. *C. juncea*. Fr. *caudulatum, humile*. A common group plant of India; a species from the West Indies. The stem is cultivated in India, especially in Mysore and the Deccan. The seed is used by the Indian women, in the form of a powder mixed with oil, to make their hair grow. The medicinal virtues of the plant are similar to those of *C. verrucosa*. [R. 152, 153, 180, a, 21]. *C. laburnifolia*. A species found in the East Indies, having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. [R. 180, a, 21]. *C. maritima*. Fr. *crabchur d'Egypte*. A species used as a food for camels at Sennar. [R. 173, a, 21]. *C. ovatis*. A hairy, perennial species found in sandy wood, from North Carolina to Florida and Alabama. [R. 31, a, 21]. *C. Purshii*. A perennial species growing in the Southern United States in damp, shady places. [B. 34, 42 (a, 24)]. *C. quinquefolia*. A species found in the East Indies, used like *C. verrucosa*. [R. 180, a, 21]. *C. retusa*. Fr. *caudulatum, humile*. Hong, *bed jhunjun*. A species having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. It is common to India but is naturalized in the West Indies, where it is often used as a vegetable. [R. 19, 152, 153, 180, a, 21]. *C. sagittalis*. Fr. *caudulatum, humile*. An annual species found in woods and sandy fields in the United States and the West Indies. It has similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B. 34, 153, 180, a, 21]. *C. sericea*. A variety of *C. juncea*. [R. 173, a, 21]. *C. tenuifolia*. See *C. juarea*. *C. verrucosa*. Hind. *bunai*.

A species found in the East and West Indies. The bitter leaves are used as an emetic in gastric and bilious fevers, and also externally and in infusion internally in skin eruptions. The root is employed in decoction. [B, 152, 153, 180 (a, 24)]

CROTALARIEÆ (Lat. n f pl. Krot-a-lar'ia-a-trar'ia-í-ty.
e2-a3-a3-a3). Fr. *crotalaria*. 1 Of Lindley, a division of the *Genistæ*, comprising *Lupinus*, *Crotalaria*, and *Proteropis*. 2 Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Genistæ* of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Borbonia*, *Rafania*, *Euchoria*, *Phaseopora*, *Lotonotus*, *Lathra*, *Kothua*, *Lechchia*, *Aspalathus*, and *Buchenanera*. [B. R. 121. 170a, 21c.]

CROTALÉ (Fr.), n. Kro³ ta³l. See CROTALUS. **C. à losange.** See CROTALUS *almantus*. **C. de la Guiane.** See CROTALUS *durissus*. — **C. millet.** See CROTALUS *miliaris*.

CROTALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Krot' a² l' a³ l' i² d' e³ a³ e²*. Fr., *crotalides, crotalides, crotalides*. The American rattlesnakes; a family of the *Viperina*. [L. 147.]

CROTALIN, n. Krotalín. Fr., *crotaline*. Ger., *C*. The venom of the rattlesnake. [A, 319.]

CROTALINA (Lat.), **CROTALINÆ** (Lat.), n's. n. pl. and f. pl. $\text{Kro}^{\text{t}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{l})\text{-i}(\text{e})^{\text{a}}\text{na}^{\text{a}}$, $\text{-ne}(\text{na}^{\text{a}}\text{-e}^{\text{a}})$. A subfamily of the *Crotalidae*. [L. 73.]

CROTALINI [Oppel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro'ta²ha³l-ic(e)'ni(ne).
A family of the *Ophidii*, including the rattlesnakes. [L. 121.]

CROTALISTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Krot'-a-lis'tri-a. From κρόταλον, a rattle. Lit., a female castanet player. See CICONIA.

CROTALOÏDES (Er.) n. pl. $\text{Kro}^2, \text{ta}^3, \text{o}^3, \text{pl}$ See CROTALINE.

CROTALOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro't-a'lō'phō-rus. (u'f's). From κρόταλον, a rattle, and φέρειν, to bear. See CROTALUS.

CROTALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Kro\acute{t}al^{2}a^{2}ka^{3}l^{3}-u^{3}s(u^{3}s)$. From $k\rho\acute{o}ta-$
λον, a rattle. Fr. *crotale*, serpent à sonnettes. Ger. *Klappers-*
schlange. It. *crotalo*. Sp. *cascabel*. The rattlesnake; a genus
of the *Crotalidae*, all the species of which are venomous. (L. 191)

C. adamanthus. The species of *C. fulvor* are venomous. [L. 121.]
C. albocinctus. Fr., *crotale de l'Alsace*. The water-rattlesnake, a variety found on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. [L. 86.] — *C. cascabella*. A Brazilian species. [L. 325.] — *C. durissus*. Fr., *crotale de la Guiane*; *crotale durisse*. Ger., *weisse Klapperschlange*. A South American variety. [L. 121.] — *C. horridus*. The true North American rattlesnake. [L. 37.] — *C. miliaris*. Fr., *crotale millet*. Ger., *Friegelschlange*. A small variety found in the Southern and Western United States. [L. 121.] — *C. rhombifer*. See *C. adamantus*. — *C. uropsophus*. See *C. horridus*.

CROTAPHITES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Kro}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{f}^{\text{a}}(\text{a}^{\text{f}})\text{-ie}^{\text{'}}\text{tezitas}$. Gr. $\kappa\rho\omicron\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\varsigma$. Fr., *crotaphite*. Pertaining to the temple: as a n., in the m. $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ understood), the temporal muscle: as a n. in the f., *crotaphitis* ($\pi\lambda\eta\rho\acute{\eta}$ understood), a blow on the temple. [A. 311, 322.]

CROTAPHITIC, adj. Krot'a-ti'fik. Lat., *crotaphites*. Fr., *crotaphal*, *crotaphique*. See TEMPORAL.

CROTAPHITICO-BUCCINATORIUS (Lat., adj. Kro'th a'z (a'z, fī't fē) r'k o'z bu'kku'k-si'mk'i'n a't a'ti'o'ri'z u's'u'n's). For deriv., see CROTAPHITES and BUCCINATOR. Relating to the temporal and to the buccinator regions or muscles. [L. 31.]

CROTAPHIUM (Lat. in n. Krót' afa'fó'fó' n'ámu'm). From *κροτάφιος*, temporal. A throbbing in the head, especially in the temporal region. [A. 329.]

CROTAPHOCEPHALUS (Lat. n. m. Kροταφoκεφαλoς or Kροταφoκεφαλoς) From κροταφος, the temple, and κεφαλη, the head. A monster observed in animals of the bovine race, resembling, to a certain extent, a sphenocephalus (*q. v.*), yet differing from it in important points, among which are the existence of two distinct ears, the anterior medial fusion of the temporal bones, and certain modifications of the sphenoid. [L. St. a. 1851]

CROTAPHOGANGLION (Lat. n. n. Kro²t a²f a³f-o-o³: ga²n²ga²n²/g²h²o²n. From κροταφος, the temple, and γαγγλιον (see GANGLION). The other ganglion. [A. 322.]

CROTAPHOS (Lat.), **CROTAPHUS** (Lat.) n's in Kro'ta'p' (a'p'i a'zS, -u's u's). (Gr. κροταφος) 1. The temple or the temporal bone. [A, 325.] 2. Of Caelius Aurelianus, pain in the temple. [A, 312.]

CROTAPHYTE, n. Kro't'a'f-it. In birds, the temporal fossa. [L. 313.]

CROTCHET, h. Kročety.⁴² Lat., *uncinus attractorius* [Philumenus, quoted by Aetius]. Fr., *crochet aigu*. Ger., *spitzer Haken*. It., *uncino acuto*. Sp., *gancho agudo*. An obstetrical instrument consisting of a long shank of steel terminating in a short, sharp hook to be engaged in the interior of the fetal skull, after perforation, for extracting the head.—**Body c.** A heavy guarded c. used for extracting the body of the fetus after the removal of the head. A ². **Guarded c.** A c. to which a movable blunt guard is attached at the shank, capable of being closed over the sharp extremity and preventing the latter from injuring the maternal structures in case the instrument slips.

KROTON (Lat. n. m. as used by some botanical writers, n. f. *Krotos*, *krōtōn*). Gen. *crodon* (L.) Gr. *κρότος*, *κρότων* *Er. c. Ger. C. Kroton*, *Wunderbaum* (2d def.) 1 of Linnaeus, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing, according to Bailton, the sections *Andelouia*, *Angulandra*, *Ausepophyllum*, *Argyrodendron*, *Asium*, *Astropis*, *Astropium*, *Balanina*, *Brachystachys*, *Bumelia*, *Calyptranthodium*, *Cassipoula*, *Crotonastium*, *Crocodora*, *Crodonapha*, *Crodonanthus*, *Cyclostigma*, *Decurcium*, *Drepanoloma*, *Elaeagia*, *Engelmannia*, *Euphorbia*, *Evacaria*, *Gastrelia*, *guyanaensis*, *Hemidendra*, *Heptaloma*, *Krotoschlyttum*, *Lassougia*, *L. rodenia*, *Medea*, *Micranthus*, *Microrostol*, *Monginia*, *Myrciophyllum*, *Obelia*, *Palmostigma*, *Petalostigma*, *Phaiophyllum*, *Podocarpus*, *Podolachus*, *Pisonocarpus*, *Ricinusoides*, *Steldania*.

thus, *Tiglatum*, *Tinambia*, and *Pandanus*. [B. 121 a, 24.] 2 The *Racoma cinnamomum*. [A. 222, 85, B. 121 a, 24.] 3 A variety of sputum containing purulent masses. [Dispositives. A. 422.] 4 The dog-louse. [A. 182.] 5 See *Crotona*. **Alcohol cum croton oleo cascariilla.** See *Tinctura cascariilla*. **Capsule cum oleo crotonis** [Dun. Ph.] Gelatin capsules each containing 10 grammes of a mixture of 1 part of croton and 49 parts of castor-oil. [B. 95 a, 24.] **Cortex crotonis.** Cascariilla; the bark of *C. eleuteria*. [B. 210 a, 24.] **C. adenaster** [Jumex. Sp., p. 600] (Mex. Ph.) A species employed as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Muesch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 12.] **C. adipatus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. griseus*. Ger., *teufelskinder Krotan*. A species found on the Amazon, which furnishes a balsam used as incense. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. aeneus** (Fr.). See *C. thurifera*. **C. à feuilles de chataignier** (Fr.). See *C. castanifolius*. **C. à feuilles de tilleul** (Fr.). See *C. tiliaefolius*. **C. à feuilles d'hibiscus** (Fr.). See *C. hibiscifolius*. **C. antisiphiliticus** Martius. Fr., *c. antisyphilitique*. A Brazilian species. The leaves are employed in decoction against syphilis, and used externally in poultices. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. argenteus** [Forsk.]. See *C. baobabum*. **C. argyranthemum** [Michaux]. An American species indigenous to Georgia and Florida. The leaves are aromatic and pungent; the root is slightly aromatic and pleasantly bitter. An infusion of the plant is a reputed remedy for colic, diarrhoea, sore mouth, sore throat, etc., and its fresh juice is used as a vulnerary. [B. 34 a, 24.] **C. aromaticus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. aromatique*. A small tree found in the East Indies, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The exudation from the twigs (caused by the puncture of insects) is one of the varieties of gum lac, and is also used as a vulnerary. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. balsamifer** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. balsamique*, *bais du petit baume*. Seaside balsam; a species found in the West Indies, where it is used as a vulnerary and to aromatize liquors, especially the *caña de Manates*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. benzoe**, **C. benzoïn** [Linnaeus]. The *Ternstroemia angustata*. [B.] **C. bracteiferus** [Roxburgh]. The *Colatium subcristatum*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. camaza** [Perrotet]. A species indigenous to the Philippines; its fruit is astringent, and its seeds are purgative in small and poisonous in large doses. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. campestris** [St. Hilare]. Fr., *c. des champs*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The root is purgative and is employed in syphilis. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. cascariilla** [Bennett]. Fr., *c. cascariille*, *foussé cascariille*, *faux quinquina*, *quinquina après aromatique*. Ger., *tal schier Kaskariellkrotan*. A species found in the West Indies. Though formerly a source of the cascariilla of commerce, it yields none now. Its bark is an aromatic bitter. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. cascariilloides** [Vahl]. A species indigenous to Hayti. Its bark was formerly known to commerce as cascariilla. [B. 121, 180 a, 24.] **C. castanifolius** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de châtaignier*. A species indigenous to tropical America furnishing lac. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. chamedryfolius** [Lamarck]. A species indigenous to Colombia and the Antilles; used as a vulnerary and resolvent. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. chloral**. See *BRYONORAL*. **C. coccineus** [Vahl]. A species found in Malabar and Ceylon; used in snake-bites. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. coriaceus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. coriace*. A species indigenous to tropical America; its bark yields a balsamic resin employed as an incense. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. coriifolius** [Lamarck]. A West Indian shrub, used as an aromatic tonic and carminative and as a vulnerary. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. des champs** (Fr.). See *C. campestris*. **C. des teinturiers** (Fr.). See *C. tinctorum*. **C. digitatus**. The *Mimosa digitata*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. dioicus**. *C. wianilotes*. Sp., *gachabeli cori*. Mex. Ph. A Mexican species. The root and the seeds are drastic, and the fixed oil of the latter has been recommended as a substitute for croton-oil. [J. M. Muesch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.] **C. discolor** [Reichenbach]. The *C. pseudochina*. [a, 24.] **C. draco** [Schlechtendahl]. A Mexican species. The sap resembles dragon's blood. [B. 19, 180 a, 24.] **C. draconoides** [Muhl]. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depuratory properties. [L. 49 a, 24.] **C. eleuteria** (Fr.), *bais de nuxé*. Ger., *wahner Kaskarielle-Krotan*, *wahner Krotan*. The *C. eleuteria*. 2. Or Bennett, the *Chapala-baobab*, which furnishes the true cascariilla-bark (cortex cascariille) of commerce; a small tree indigenous to the West Indies, chiefly the Bahamas. [B. 5, 18, 88, 95, 173, 180 a, 24.] See *CASCARILLA*. **C. faux-quina** (Fr.). See *C. pseudochina*. **C. flavus**. Fr., *petit baume*. Yellow balsam; a species employed at Martinique as a vulnerary and to aromatize liquors. It is also used in baths and fomentations. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. fragrans** [Kunth]. A species found along the Magdalena River, Colombia; its flowers furnish a perfume. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. fulvus** [Martius]. A species the root of which is used in Brazil as a purgative in syphilis. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. glaberrimus**. A species indigenous to Mexico and the West Indies. It furnishes an inferior cascariilla, which is official in the pharmacopœias of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Spain, and the Netherlands. [a, 24.] **C. gossypifolius** [Vahl]. A plant which yields a concrete juice comparable to dragon's blood. [L. 49 a, 24.] **C. gratissimus** [Bruch]. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, used as a perfume. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. hastatum** [Linnaeus]. The *Tanqua cinnamomum*. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. hibiscifolius** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. à feuilles d'hibiscus*. A species growing in New Granada; it yields a kind of dragon's blood. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. humilis** [Linnaeus]. A species indigenous to Jamaica and Hayti. The leaves are aromatic, and are used in baths and fomentations. [B. 180 a, 24.] **Crotonis oleum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Crotona*. **C. jamalgota** [Hamilton]. See *C. tiglatum*. **C. laevis**. See *ALBERTIS*. **C. lanceolatus** [Cavendish]. A Chilian species furnishing a blue dye-stuff. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. lamuginosus**. The *Pavonia sylvatica*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. linearis**. A species indigenous to the Antilles, often confounded with *C. cascariilla*. An infusion of the leaves is used in Jamaica in colic and to aromatize baths. [B. 5 a, 24.] **C. lobatum** [Forsk.]. An East Indian species. The oil of the seeds is used as an embrocation in

rheumatism, and the leaves are applied to boils and abscesses. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. lucidus**. A West Indian species. The bark is often substituted for that of *C. eleuteria*. It has the lighter taste, but the aromatic properties of true cascariilla. [B. 180 a, 24.]

C. macrostachys [Richard]. A species used in Ayacucho, Peru, as a vermifuge. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. malambo** [Kunth]. A small tree indigenous to the coast of Venezuela and Colombia, yielding an aromatic bark called in Colombia *cantha del parana*, *copax malambo*, which has been used satisfactorily as a substitute for Peruvia bark. [B. 5, a, 24.] See *Malambo-BARK*. **C. micans** [Swartz]. A species found in the West Indies; used as an aromatic embrocation. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. moluccanum**. See *ALBERTIS*. **C. montanus**. The *Echinus philippinensis*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. nitens** [Swartz]. A species found in the West Indies; its bark resembles that of cascariilla in taste. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. niveum**, **C. niveus** [Jacquin]. A South American species of which the aromatic juice is used as a vulnerary. [L. 105 a, 24.] **C. obliquus**. The *Tournefortia tinctoria*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. oblongifolium**. A species the root-bark of which is used in India, in infusion and decoction, as a cholagogue, purgative, and resolvent, and externally as an application to sprains, bruises, and rheumatic swellings. [A. 479; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 193.] **C.-oil**. Lat., *oleum tiglitii* [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.], (see *crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swedish Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], seu *crotonis tiglitii* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *crotonis oleum* [Gr. Ph.], *oleum crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *oleum crotonis tiglitii*, *oleum a semine crotonis* [Fr. Cod.], Fr., *huile de croton* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Crotonöl*, *Krotanöl*. It, also *de crotoniglin*. Sp., *aceite de croton tiglio*. A pale or yellowish-brown viscid fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *C. tiglatum* of faint odor and hot and acrid taste, with a sp. gr. of from 0.940 to 0.955, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. It contains tiglic acid, isomeric with angelic acid, but differing in its melting point. It is a powerful drastic purgative, and is chiefly used in coma and in obstinate constipation. Applied externally, it acts as an irritant, causing a pustular eruption. [B. 5, 18 a, 24.] **C.-oil liniment**. See *Linimentum crotonis*. **C. origanifolius** [Lamarck]. A West Indian species. The sap is used like copaiba balsam, also as a vulnerary, and from the twigs and leaves a beverage is distilled. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. pavana** [Hamilton]. A species indigenous to Ava and Camrup. The seeds probably furnish some of the c.-oil of commerce, and the wood is said to be purgative and diaphoretic. [B. 5, 19, 180 a, 24.] **C. pellitus** [Kunth]. See *C. fulvus*. **C. perdicaps**, **C. perdicaps**. St. Hilare. Fr., *c. pied de perdrix*. An herbaceous Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used for wounds, snake-bites, etc., as a diuretic, and in syphilis. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **C. philippinensis**. The *Echinus philippinensis*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. pictum**. The *Colatium chrisostictum*. [B. 19 a, 24.] **C. plicatus**. The *Chrozophora plicata*. [B.] **C. polyandrus** [Roxburgh]. The *RALIOSPERMUM polyandrum*. [B. 180 a, 24.] **C. pseudo-china** [Schlechtendahl]. Fr., *c. faux quina*. Ger., *Kopachi Krotan*. A species indigenous to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It furnishes one of the varieties of *copaiba* bark, the *quina blanca* of the Mexicans. [B. 18, 173, 180 a, 24.] See *Copaiba-BARK*. **C. rottleri**. The *Tournefortia plicata*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. salutaris** [Cas]. A plant of which the juice possesses sudorific qualities. [L. 49 a, 24.] **C.-samen** (Ger.). The seeds of *C. tiglatum*. **C. sanguiferus**, **C. sanguifolius** [Kunth and Humboldt]. Sp., *equihaiti*, *arbol de sangre*. Sp. Ph. A species found in Mexico and Colombia. Its sap furnishes a variety of dragon's blood; the juice and branches are astringent. [B. 180 a, 24.] [J. M. Muesch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 a, 173.] **C.-säure** (Ger.). See *Crotonic acid*. **C. sebiferus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *choasischer Talgbaum*. The *Stillingia sebifera*. [B. 172, 173, 180 a, 24.] **C.-seeds**. See *Semen crotonis tiglitii*. **C. Sloanii** [Bennett]. Jamaica cascariilla; a species shown by Bennett to have been confounded with *C. eleuteria* by Schwartz and Linnaeus, now recognized as distinct. [B. 5, 18 a, 24.] **C. solanifolius** [Gersl.] The



CROTON TIGLIIUM. [A. 227.]

Boiospermum montanum. [R. 214.] **C. squamosus**. See *C. micans*. **C. suberosus** [Kunth and Humboldt]. Fr., *c. suberosus*. A Mexican species, supposed to be the source of one variety of copa-

oil bark. B. 5, 173, 180 a, 24. See *Copalea* BARK. **C. thurifer**, **C. thuriferus**, Kunth. Fr. *c. a. coccineus*. A South American species which furnishes a balsamic resin used as incense. B. 153 a, 24. **C. tiglium**, The *c. tree*, and the source of *c. seeds*, from which *c. oil* is expressed. [a, 22.] **C. tiliatolius** (Lamarek), Fr. *c. tiliatolius de l'Inde*. A variety of *C. annuatus*. The sap is used in Ceylon as a vulnerary. B. 173 a, 24. **C. tinctorius**, The *Crotona tinctoria*. **C. tinctorum** (Lamarek), Fr. *mar-tille, tignacole, huile de tigne, c. des teinturiers*. Ger., *färbende Crotonpflanze, Tinturaopflanze*. The *Crotona tinctoria*. B. 180 a. **C. urens**, **C. trienspidatum**, The *C. lanceolatus*. B. 180 a. **C. urucurana** (A. Bracmont). A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depuratory properties. L. 42 a, 21. **C. variegatus** (Lamarek), The *Crotona variegata*. B. 173, 180 a, 24. **C. villosum**, An Arabian shrub employed like the *C. lobatum*. [B. 180.] **Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oil*. **Lavement de tabac de c.** (Fr.). See under *TABAC*. **Linimentum crotonis** (Fr. Ph.). Fr. *liniment croton*. Ger., *Krotonöl-Liniment*. A liniment of 1 part of *c. oil* and 7 parts each of oil of euphorb and rectified spirit. B. 81 a, 21. **Oleosaccharum of c. tiglium**, Of Nennan, a mixture of 1 drop of *c. oil* and 1 drachm of oleosaccharum of cinnamon; of Hofeland, a mixture of 1 drop of *c. oil* and 2 drachms of white sugar, the powder being divided into 8 equal parts. [B. 97 a, 21.] **Oleum crotonis** (Fr. Ph., Ger. Ph.). **Oleum crotonis tiglii** (Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.). **Oleum c. semine crotonis** (Fr. Cod.). See *C. oil*. **Semen crotonis tiglii** (Belg. Ph.). **Semina crotonis** (Russ. Ph.). The seeds of *C. tiglium*. [B. 95.] **Tinctura crotonis cascariile seu eleuterie** (Ed. Ph., 1826). See *Tinctura cascariile*.

CROTONA (Lat., n. f. pl. Kro'ton'a). Gr. κρότων, Fr., *Crotone*. Ancient Greek city, now Crotona, on the coast of Italy, where there was a medical school. [A, 301.]

CROTONAL, n. Kro'ton'al. Ger., *C*. A bivalent radicle consisting of crotonic aldehyde deprived of its oxygen, $C_4H_6=CH_2$ (CH=CH $_2$). B. 9, 158 a, 24. **C. dichloride**, Ger., *C. dichlorid*. An oily liquid, $C_4H_4Cl_2$. (CH $_2$ -CH=CH-CH $_2$ Cl) $_2$, boiling at 125° to 125° C. B. 1, 158 a, 24.

CROTONATE, n. Kro'ton'at. Fr., c. Ger., *krotonsäures Salz*. A salt of crotonic acid. [L, 41.]

CROTONÉ (Lat., n. f. pl. Kro'ton'e-a). Gen., *croton'es*. Gr. κρότων, Fr., c. 1. A fungus parasitic on trees. 2. A fungous outgrowth. [A, 322, 325; L, 41.]

CROTONÉE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kro'ton'e-a). Fr., *crotonées*. 1. Of Benthum and Hooker, a tribe of the Euphorbiaceæ, embracing the subtribes *Jatropha*, *Eucrotonæ*, *Chrozophoræ*, *Adiantæ*, *Acidaphnæ*, *Geloniæ*, *Planketæ*, and *Hippomanæ*. 2. Of Blume, a section of the Euphorbiaceæ, comprising *Trigonostemon*, *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, *Baliospermum*, *Erythrocarpus*, *Codia um*, *Rathcea*, *Alseodora*, *Tournefortia*, *Chelidonium*, *Chilosa*, *Conocarpium*, *Erythrodendron*, *Jatropha*, *Elaeococca*, *Abutilon*, *Oxystele*, *Elaeagnus*, *Spatholobium*, *Rivinus*, *Mappia*, *Pachystemon*, *Onchodendron*, *Acidaphne*, *Tournefortia*, *Chelidonium*, and *Eucrotonæ*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the Euphorbiaceæ, comprising the *Macartheæ*, *Acidaphnæ*, and *Chrozophoræ*. 4. Of Bailhon, a series of the Euphorbiaceæ, comprising *Croton*, *Julocroton*, *Crotonopsis*, and *Eucrotonopsis*. [B. 121, 170 a, 24.]

CROTONIC, adj. Kro'ton'ik. Fr., *crotonique*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Croton*; also derived from a plant of that genus. [a, 24.] **-C. acid**, Fr., *acide crotonique*. Ger., *Croton-säure*. It, *acide crotonique*. Sp., *acido crotonico*. A monobasic acid, $C_4H_6O_2$, of which three isomeric varieties are known: *aa*, a *c. acid* or simply *c. acid*, $CH_3-CH=CH-COOH$, which occurs in tabular or acicular crystals melting at 72° C; *bb*, *c. acid isocrotonic* or *quaternylic acid*, $CH_3-CH=CH-COOH$, a liquid boiling at 175° C; and *c*, *methacrylic acid*, a liquid, see *METHACRYLIC ACID*. [B. 4, 250 a, 24.] **C. aldehyde**, Fr., *aldéhyde crotonique*. Ger., *Crotonaldehyd*. An aldehyde, C_4H_6O , $CH_3-CH=CH-CHO$ or, according to Kekulé, $CH_3-CH=CH-CHO$, obtained from acetic aldehyde by long boiling at 100° C with a concentrated solution of potassium acetate or with zinc chloride and a little water; it is a colorless, pungent liquid, boiling at 104° to 105° C, somewhat soluble in water. B. 2, 4 a, 24.

CROTONINE, n. Kro'ton'in. Lat., *crotonina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Crotonin*. A supposed alkaloid obtained by Brandes from croton seeds subsequently found to be a magnesium soap with an alkaline reaction. B. 5 a, 24.

CROTONINÉE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kro'ton'in-e-a). Fr., *crotoninées*. Of Brongniart, a class of hypogæous *Paripetelia* comprising the families *Antidesmæ*, *Forestiæ*, and *Isobachniæ*. B. 150 a, 24.

CROTONODES (Lat., n. f. pl. Kro'ton'od'es). Gr., κρότωνες. From κρότων, the genus *Croton*, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *crotonähnlich*. Resembling the genus *Croton*. [A, 322.]

CROTONOL, n. Kro'ton'ol. Fr., c. According to Schlegel, the vesicating principle of croton-oil, $C_8H_{14}O_2$; not found by other chemists. B. 5 a, 24.

CROTONOLIC ACID, n. Kro'ton'ol'ik. Fr., *acide crotonolique*. Ger., *Crotonol-säure*. An acid existing in croton oil, both free and in combination as a glyceride. According to Kobert, it is the vesicant and purgative principle of the oil. It is freely soluble in alcohol. Ann. Jour. of Pharm., July, 1887, p. 332; B. 5 a, 24.

CROTONYLENE, n. Kro'ton'yl'en. Fr., *crotonylène*. Ger., *Crotonylen*. A colorless liquid, C_4H_6 , $CH_3-CH=CH-CH=CH_2$, occurs in the gaseous state mixed with air, it boils at 20° C. [B. 4, 5 a, 24.] **C. chloride** of the Ann. Pharm., 1881, p. 213. **C. dibromide**, Ger., *C. dibromid*. A liquid, $C_4H_4Br_2$, $CH_3-CH=CH-CH=CH_2$, which boils at 150° C. [B. 1 a, 24.] **C. tetra-**

bromide, Ger., *Crotonylentetrabromür*. A crystalline solid, $C_4H_4Br_4 = CH_3-CHBr-CHBr-CH_2Br$. [B. 4 a, 24.]

CROTOPHAGINE (Lat., n. f. pl. Kro'to'f-a-gi-ne). Fr., *crotophagines*. Ger., *Madenfresser*. A subfamily of the *Cuculidae*. [L, 321.]

CROTTE, n. Kro'te'. The *Parmelia omphalodes* and various other lichens. [B. 19, 121, 275 a, 24.] **Black c's**, The *Parmelia saxatilis*. [A, 505.] **Hazel c's**, The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Light c's**, The *Leconora pullescens*. [A, 505.] **Stone-c's**, The *Parmelia saxatilis*. [A, 505.]

CROUP, n. Krup. Lat., *angina laryngea* (seu *trachealis*). Fr., c. Ger., *C. hartige Bräune*. It., c. Sp., *croup*. 1. A term (said to be of Scottish origin) formerly applied to an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx or the larynx and trachea, characterized by the formation of a fibrinous exudation on the surface of the membrane which encroaches on the calibre of the larynx or trachea, and thus gives rise to a hoarse, ringing cough and sonorous, labored, and seriously or even fatally obstructed breathing. It occurs mostly in young children, and is distinguished from spasmodic and oedematous obstruction of the larynx by its gradual onset, by the fact that both inspiration and expiration are impeded, and by the continuance of the obstruction by day as well as by night. Those who use the word in this sense regard the disease as of rare occurrence, as purely a local inflammation, not specific and not infectious. 2. As now more and more accepted, a diseased state having the same symptoms, but constituting a laryngeal or laryngeal and tracheal manifestation of diphtheria; therefore characterized by an exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane instead of on its surface, giving rise to swelling and necrosis of the superjacent portion. 3. A popular term for any acute laryngeal affection accompanied by obstructed breathing or a hoarse, ringing cough, especially catarrh of the larynx, with oedema or spasm, or both.—**Absteiger c.** (Ger.). See *Descending c.*—**Ascendant c.**, **Ascending c.** Ger., *aufsteigender C.* C. beginning in the bronchi or the trachea, and ascending to the larynx. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).] **Bronchial c.** See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—**Catarrhal c.** See *C. (3d def.)*.—**Cerebral c.**, **Cerebral spasmodic c.** Of Clarke and other English writers, a form of c. which was supposed to be due to cerebral disorder. Vogel says that autopsies did not reveal any brain lesion, and he considers the trouble as identical with spasm of the glottis. [D, 29.]—**Chronic c.** See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—**Cathmen** (Ger.). Croupy breathing.—**C. d'embée** (Fr.). A form of c. in which there is laryngeal obstruction from the first. [D, 72.]—**C. husten** (Ger.). A croupy cough.—**C. kettle**. A kettle provided with an alcohol lamp for boiling water, and with a long spout for carrying the steam to the patient's mouth. [E.]—**C. membrane**. The plastic deposit or exudation which occurs in c. [D.]—**C. membranæ** (Fr.). See *C. (1st and 2d defs.)*.—**Descendant c.**, **Descending c.** Ger., *absteigender C.* C. beginning in the throat and descending to the trachea and bronchi. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).] **Diphtheritic c.**, **Endemic c.**, **Epidemic c.** See *C. (2d def.)*. **False c.** See *C. (3d def.)*. **Fibrinonecrotisirender c.** [B. Fraenkel] (Ger.). See *C. (2d def.)*.—**Fibrinous c.** See *C. (1st def.)*.—**Idiopathic c.** See *C. (1st def.)*.—**Laryngeal c.** C. confined to the larynx. [L, 20.] **Membranous c.** See *C. (1st and 2d defs.)*. **Muco-purulent c.** C. in which the exudation is muco-purulent. [D.]—**Palpebral c.** See *Diphtheritic CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**Pharyngeal c.** C. of the pharynx. [a, 25.] **Primary c.** See *C. (1st def.)*. **Pseudo-c.** See *C. (3d def.)*. **Pseudo-membranous c.** See *C. (1st and 2d defs.)*.—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secundärer C.* Laryngeal stenosis in consequence of some other disease, of an extension of a morbid process from the parts above the glottis to the larynx, or as a manifestation of some general or other laryngeal disease. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).] **Spasmodic c.** See *C. (3d def.)*.—**Spurious c.** See *C. (3d def.)*.—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**True c.** Fr., *vrai c.* See *C. (1st and 2d defs.)*.—**Uterine c.** See *Croupous EN-DOMETRITIS*.

CROUPAL, adj. Krup'al. Fr., c. See *CROUPOUS*.

CROUPANS, n. Krup'a'nz. The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 505.]

CROUPE (Fr.), n. Krup. See *CROUPION*.

CROUPEUX (Fr.), adj. Krup'eux. See *CROUPOUS*.

CROUPIEN (Fr.), adj. Krup'e-a'n. Pertaining to the rump (of the horse). [A, 301.]

CROUPION (Fr.), n. Krup'e'a'n. 1. The sacrococcygeal region. 2. The base of the tail in mammals. [A, 44, 301; L, 41.]

CROUPOUS, adj. Krup'us. Lat., *crouposus*. Fr., *croupoux*. Ger., *croupös*. Characterized by fibrinous exudation like that of croup (1st def.); pertaining to or resembling croup.

CROUPY, adj. Krup'us. Hoarse, croup-like (said of a cough and of the respiration); affected with or prone to attacks of croup (3d def.).

CROUTE (Fr.), n. Krut. See *CRUST*.—**C. adamantine**. The dental enamel. [A, 301.]—**C. couenneuse**. See *C. buffy COAT*.—**C. dartreuse**. An encrustation crust.—**C. de lait**. See *CRUSTA lactea*.—**C. de la tête des enfans nouveau nés**. See *PORRIGO lactealis*.—**C. radulaire**. See *CLEMENT (3d def.)*.—**C. teigneuse**. Cutaneous incrustation due to tinea.—**C. varioleuse**. A small-pox scab.

CROUTE (Fr.), adj. Krut'a. Incrusted.

CROUTEUX (Fr.), adj. Krut'us. See *CRUSTACEOUS*.

CROW, n. Krus. See *CONVES*.

CROW-BELLS, n. Kro'b'e'ls. The *Scilla nutans*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Yellow c.-b.** The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

CROW-BERRY, n. Kro'b'e'r'i. The *Empetrum nigrum*, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and the *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [A, 505; B,

- [21 (a, 21)] **Broom c.-b.** The *Empetrum Canad.* [B, 275 (a, 21)] **Portugal c.-b.** The *Coronilla lusitanica*. [B, 275 (a, 21)]
- CROW-BILL**, n. Kro'bi'l. See **CROW-PIL**.
- CROW-BROOM**, n. Kro'brū'm. The genus *Coronilla*. [B, 127 (a, 21)]
- CROW-CORN**, n. Kro'ko'ru. The *Asteris fruticosa*. [B, 275 (a, 21)]
- CROW-CRANES**, n. Kro'kranz. The *Callitha palustris*. [A, 505]
- CROW-CUP**, n. Kro'ku'p. The *Eritilaria melagris*. [A, 505]
- CROWFIG**, n. Kro'fig. The seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*. [B, 12]
- CROWE-PIL**, n. Kro'pi'l. The *Erodium moschatum*. [A, 505]
- CROWFEET**, n. Kro'fet. The *Ranunculus repens*, the *Luzula campestris*, and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505]
- CROW-FLLOWER**, n. Kro'thu' u' n'r. The *Ranunculus acris*, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, the *Ranunculus repens*, the *Callitha palustris*, the *Lupinus flosculi*, the *Geranum silvestre*, and the *Silene anglica*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24)]
- CROWFOOT**, n. Kro'futt. The genus *Ranunculus*, also the *Orchis mascula*, the *Orchis masculata*, the *Scilla nutans*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505; B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24)]
- Alpine white c.** The *Ranunculus alpestris*. [A, 511; B, 275 (a, 24)]
- American c.** The *Geranum maculatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Anemone-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus anemoneifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Blistered-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus bulbatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Bulbous c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Bulbous-rooted c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Celery-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Corn-c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Corn-field c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Cortusa-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus cortusifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Creeping c.** The *Ranunculus repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- C. family.** The *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Floating white c.** The *Ranunculus aquatilis*. [A, 511 (a, 24)]
- Glacier-c.** The *Ranunculus glacialis*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Hairy c.** The *Ranunculus hirsutus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Ivy-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus hederaceus*. [A, 511 (a, 24)]
- Kidney-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus thora*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Large double-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus speciosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Madeira c.** The *Ranunculus monophyllus* (*grandifolius*). [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Meadow-c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [B, 511 (a, 24)]
- New Zealand c.** The *Ranunculus Lyallii*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- One-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus uniflorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Parnassia-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus parnassiatolus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Plane-tree-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus platyphylus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Portugal c.** The *Ranunculus bulbatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Profuse-flowering c.** The *Ranunculus floribundus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Pyrenean c.** The *Ranunculus pyreneus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Rape-c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505]
- Red c.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus*, var. *sanguineus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Rue-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus rutaefolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Sea-side c.** The *Ranunculus cymbalaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Small-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus parviflorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Snake-tongue-c.** The *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Spear-c.** The *Ranunculus lingua* and the *Ranunculus flammula*. [A, 505]
- Tall c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [A, 511 (a, 24)]
- Thousand-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus multifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Tripolic.** See **Red c.**
- Tuberous c.** The *Adonis moschatellana*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)]
- Turkey c.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Upright c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [A, 511; B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Urchin-c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505]
- Water-c.** The *Ranunculus aquatilis*. [A, 511; B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Wind-flower c.** The *Ranunculus anemoneifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Wood-c.** The *Ranunculus auricomus*. [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Yellow-tinted alpine c.** The *Ranunculus alpinus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- Yellow water-c.** The *Ranunculus multifidus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- CROWFOOTS**, n. pl. Kro'fu'tz. The *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 34 (a, 21)]
- CROW-GARLIC**, n. Kro'ga'r'lik. The *Allium vineale*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)]
- CROWING**, adj. Kro'iu'ng. Resembling the sound of the domestic cock.
- CROW-LEEK**, n. Kro'lek. The *Scilla nutans*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- CROWLING**, n. Kro'iu'ng. The *Eruca emerus*. [A, 505]
- CROWN**, n. Kro'u'n. Lat., *corona*, *pileus* (3d def.). Fr., *couronne*, Ger., *Krone*. 1. See **CORONA**. 2. A term formerly applied by midwives to the os uteri, because it crowned the child's head during the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 68] 3. Of a bird, the top of the head, especially the vertex. [L, 333] **Ciliary c.** Fr., *couronne ciliaire*. The ciliary zone. [L, 333] **C.-beard.** The *Verbesina sinuata* and the *Verbesina virginica*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix, p. 443 (a, 21)] **C. imperial.** See the major list. **C. of a tooth.** Fr., *couronne de la dent*, Ger., *Zahnkrone*. That part of the tooth which projects above the gum. [C.] **C. of a trephine.** Fr., *couronne du trépan*, Ger., *Fräsenkrone*. The cutting portion of the instrument as distinguished from its shank and handle. **C. of the glans.** See **CORONA glandis**. **C. of thorus.** The *Medicago echinatus*. [B, 19]
- CROWNATION**, n. Kro'u'n'a'shu'n. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [A, 505]
- CROWN IMPERIAL**, n. Kro'u'n'a'shu'n-pe'ri'a-ni. The *Fritularia imperialis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)] **Greater c. i.** The *Coronilla imperialis major*. [L, 94]
- CROWNED**, adj. Kro'u'nd. See **CORONATE**

- CROW-NEEDLE**, n. Kro'ne'dl. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505]
- CROWNING**, n. Kro'ne'ng. Lat., *coronatio*, Fr., *couronnement*, Ger., *Kronung*. The decoration of the cervix with over the presenting part of the foetus during the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 120]
- CROWN-PALM**, n. Kro'u'n-pa'm. In the West Indies, the *Moradroma caribæa*. [B, 37, 38 (a, 21)]
- CROWN-WORTS**, n. Kro'ne'worts. The *Malva heliantha*. [L, 33]
- CROW-ONIONS**, n. Kro'u'n-yu'nz. The *Allium vineale*. [A, 505]
- CROW-PARSNIP**, n. Kro'pa'rsnip. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [A, 505]
- CROW-PEAS**, n. Kro'pez. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 505]
- CROWPECKS**, n. Kro'pe'cks. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505]
- CROW-PIGHTLE**, n. Kro'pit'l. Certain species of *Ranunculus*. [A, 505]
- CROW'S-CLAWS**, n. Kroz'kla'z. The *Ranunculus arvensis* and the *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505]
- CROW'S-FOOT**, n. Kroz'fu't. The *Lotus corniculatus* and the *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505] Cf. **Crow-foot**.—**Yellow c.-f.** The *Anthyllus vulneraria*. [A, 505]
- CROW-SILK**, n. Kro'si'k. In England, an aquatic plant of the *Conferæ*, having very fine filaments. [B, 121 (a, 24)]
- CROW'S-NEST**, n. Kroz'ne'st. The *Daucus carota*, the *Pastinaca sativa*, the *Neottia nidus avis*, and the *Monotropa hypopitys*. [A, 505]
- CROW-SOP**, **CROWSOP**, n's. Kro'so'p, -sop. The *Sipanea officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]
- CROW-TOE**, n. Kro'to. 1. The genus *Ranunculus*. 2. An old name for the flowers of the hyacinth. [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24)]
- CROW-TOES**, n. Kro'toz. The *Lutus corniculatus* and the *Scilla nutans*. [A, 505]
- CROZOPHORA** (Lat.), n. Kroz(kroz)z-o'f'o'r-a. See **CHROZOPHORA**.
- CROZOPHOREÆ** (Necker) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kroz(kroz)z-o(o)z-for(o)z'e(e)z-a(a)z-e(e). More correctly written *Chrozophoræ* [Necker]. 1. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Crotonaceæ*, comprising *Grewia*, *Morinda*, *Alouatta*, *Anda*, *Ditaxis*, *Crotophora*, *Croton*, *Crotonopsis*, *Cappurina*, *Colatum*, *Racmocarpus*, *Jatropha*, *Elaeococca*, and *Garcia*. 2. Of Benthham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Crotonaceæ*. 3. Of Müller, a subtribe of the *Acetophyllæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24)]
- CRU** (Fr.), adj. Kro' See **CRUDE**.
- CRUCHE INDIENNE** (Fr.), n. Kro'sh'a'n' de-a'n. The *Sarcocolla purpurea*. [L, 77 (a, 21)]
- CRUCIAL**, adj. Kro'sha't. Lat., *crucialis*, *cruciatus* (from *crux*, a cross). Fr., *croisé*, Ger., *kreuzförmig*, It., *crociato*, Sp., *crucado*. 1. Resembling a cross. 2. Conclusive, *crucial* test. [C, L, 343]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nexus crucialis*. See **CRUCIALES**.
- CRUCIALES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Parietales*, comprising the *Cruciferae*, *Capparidæ*, and *Rosidaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 21)]
- CRUCIALIS** (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z. 1. (Adj.) See **CRUCIAL**. 2. (N) The *Rubia cruciata*. [B, 121 (a, 24)] **C. gallii** species. The *Cruciatia vulgaris*. [L, 97]
- CRUCIATA** (Lat.), n. f. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z. 1. Of Gaudichaud, a section of the genus *Gentiana*. 2. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Galium*. 3. Of the pharmacists, the *Galium c.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 24)]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Galium c.* [B.]—**Herba cruciatæ.** The herb of *Galium c.* [B, 180 (a, 24)]
- CRUCIATÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z. 1. Of Haller, the *Cruciferae* of Jussieu. 2. Of Batsch, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Calycanthemæ*, *Cheiranthemæ*, and *Cappanthemæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)]
- CRUCIATE**, adj. Kro'shi't. Lat., *cruciatus*, Fr., *en croix*, Ger., *gekreuzt*. Cross-shaped (not to be confounded with *decussate*). [B, 119, 123, 291 (a, 24)]
- CRUCIATO-COMPLICATUS** [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z-to(to)z-ko'z-m-pli-z-ka:ka'z-tu's(tu's). From *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, and *complicare*, to fold together. Fr., *cruciato-complicqué*. Crossed and at the same time folded (said of wings such as those of the *Pentatoma*). [L, 180]
- CRUCIATO-INCUMBENS** (Lat.), adj. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z-to(to)z-i(z)z-ni(z)z-ku'm(ku'm)be'niz(bans). From *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, and *incumbere*, to lie upon. Fr., *cruciato-incumbant*. Crossed and covering the abdomen (said of wings such as those of the bee). [L, 180]
- CRUCIATUS** (Lat.), adj. Kro's(kru'k)-i-a(a)z-i(z)z-tu's(tu's). 1. See **CRUCIAL** and **CRUCIATE**. 2. Intense (said of pain). [A, 325]
- CRUCIBLE**, n. Kro'si'z-b'l. Lat., *crucibulum*, Fr., *creuset*, Ger., *Schmelztiegel*, It., *crogiuolo*, *affinatojo*, Sp., *crisol*. A metallic or earthen vessel used for fusing or incinerating bodies.
- CRUCIFER**, n. Kro'si'z-fu'r. From *crux*, a cross, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *crucifère*. A plant of the order *Cruciferae*. [L, 88]
- CRUCIFERÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro's(kru'k)-i-z(i)z-e'e(z)z-e(e). Fr., *crucifères*, Ger., *Kreuzblumenpflanzen*, *Kreuzblüher*, It., *crocifere*, *crucifere*. The crucifers; an order of plants distinguished among thalamifloral dicotyledons by 4 deciduous sepals; 4 hypogynous petals with long claws and spreading limb; 6 stamens; the

CRUMB, n. Krim' Gi ʒəʔ Lat *mica* Fr, *miette*. A small fragment, especially of bread. See *Mica* *pains*.

muscle crural, *der. lat.* *Unter-schenkel-strecker*. It, *musculus cruralis*. Sp., *músculo crural*. A muscle of the thigh, lying behind the rectus femoris. It arises from the upper two thirds of the anterior surface of the femur and from the anterior intertrochanteric line, and unites with the common tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *quadriceps EXTENSOR CRURIS* and *VASTUS medius*.

Crura cerebelli. See *Superior, Middle, and Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*. **Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad eminentiam quadrigeminam). See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*. **Crura cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.** See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*. **Crura cerebelli ad pontem** (seu lateralia). See *Middle PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum*. **Crura cerebelli anteriora** (seu *ascending*).

CRYPTANTHERE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-a'ne'ne-the-tha-ro'nal². From *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *άνθος*, blooming (see ANTHUS). Fr., *cryptanthères*. Plants either without or with only indistinct stamens. [L. 30, 11.]

CRYPTANTHEROUS, adj. Kript-kru'pt-a'ne-the'r-o'us. Lat. *cryptanthus*. Fr., *cryptanthus*. Belonging to the *Cryptanthæa*.

CRYPTELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-e'la'dæ-læ-dæ. A family of the *Cryptellæ*. [L. 38.]

CRYPTERONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-e'r-o'næ-cæ. Of the Candolle, an order consisting of the genus *Crypteron*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTERONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-e'r-o'næ-iæ. Fr., *crypteroneæ*. 1. Of Endlicher, a family of plants related to the *Soleaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Crypteron*. 2. Of Baillon, a series of the *Lycnæaceæ*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kript-kru'pt-the'lm-in-thes. A preferable form of *Crypthelminthes* (q. v.).

CRYPTHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kript-kru'pt-tho'r-i's-mus. A preferable form of *Crypthorismus* (q. v.).

CRYPTIDINE, n. Kript-i'di-ne. Fr., c. Ger., *Kryptidin*. An alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₁N, formed by the dry distillation of quinine, cinchonine, or their isomers, with potash, or by the dry distillation of coal. It boils at about 274° C. [B. 4, 250 (a, 24).]

CRYPTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-i'ne-cæ. Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Dactylacæ*, comprising *Cryptina*, *Claytonia*, and *Leptocarpus*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTIOTIC, CRYPTOBIOTICUS, adj's. Kript-to-hi-o'tik, to'ti-o's. Lat., *cryptobiotus, cryptobiotus* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *βίωσις*, pertaining to life). Fr., *cryptobiot, cryptobiotique*. Ger., *kryptobiotisch*. Having latent or dormant life (said of inanimate objects which, like crystals and concretions, increase in size). [A. 322; L. 41.]

CRYPTOBRACHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-brak-thra'chi-a. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *βραχίον*, the arm. An order of the *Brachiopoda*. [L. 34.]

CRYPTOBRACHIATE, adj. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *βράχια*, gills. Lat., *cryptobranchius, cryptobranchius*. Fr., *cryptobranché*. Ger., *verborgbranchig*. Having the branchiæ concealed, as in the *Cryptobranchia*, or *Cryptobranchiata* of Dumeril, an order of osseous fishes; of Goldfuss, *et al.*, a family of the *Isopoda*; of Gray, a subclass of the *Gasteropoda*. [L. 121, 180.]

CRYPTOCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-kar'pæ. Fr., *cryptocarpes*. A section of the *Discophora*. [L. 180.]

CRYPTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-kar'pæ-cæ. Fr., *cryptocarpeæ*. See HYDROMEDUSÆ.

CRYPTOCARPEÆ (Acharius) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-kar'pæ-cæ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A division of the *Floridææ*, consisting of *Chondrus*, *Polypodes*, *Fenestraria*, *Irularia*, *Dumontia*, *Helminthothrix*, and *Glossiphonia*, to which the author afterward added *Hiddenbrandtia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCARYA (Lat.), n. f. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-kar'ka-ri-a. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *καρύον*, a nut. Fr., *cryptocarye*. The Australian nutmeg, of R. Brown, a genus of the *Laurææ*, tribe *Persea*. [B. 42, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. aromatica*. The *Mespilodaphne* *Ocotea pretiosa*. [A. 301.] *C. australis*. The Moreton bay-laurel. The bark contains a bitter alkaloid which, when administered to warm-blooded animals, produces death by asphyxia [Bancroft, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans." Oct. 1, 1887; "Therap. Gaz." Nov. 1887, p. 747 (a, 17).] *C. densiflora* [Blume]. A species the bark of which contains an aromatic bitter substance known in Java as *Kitedja*, employed in puerperal convulsions, in spasmodic affections of the intestines, etc. [a, 24].]—*C. moschata*. A species indigenous to Brazil; a large tree producing an aromatic fruit known as Brazilian nutmeg, which is, however, a poor substitute for the true nutmeg. [B. 19, 185 (a, 24).] *C. pretiosa* [Martius]. The *Mespilodaphne* *Ocotea pretiosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCARYÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-kar'ka-ri-a-cæ. Fr., *cryptocaryées*. Of Nees, a division of the *Laurææ*, comprising *Endiandra*, *Beilschmiedia*, *Cedrodaphne*, *Cryptocarya*, *Agathophyllum*, and *Mespilodaphne*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCARYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-to'to-kar'ka-ri-a-cæ. Fr., *cryptocaryées*. 1. Of Nees, a tribe of the *Laurææ* of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Laurææ* of Meissner, a tribe of the *Laurææ* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Laurææ*, comprising the *Cryptocaryæ* and the genus *Caryodaphne*. [B. 170, 245 (a, 24).] 2. Of Pax, a tribe of the *Laurææ*, comprising *Agathophyllum*, *Agathophyllum*, *Cryptocarya*, *Ravensara*, *Cyanodaphne*, and *Isosidera*. [B. 245.]

CRYPTOCEPHALA (Wallroth) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ce'phæ-læ. Fr., *cryptocephales*. See LICHENASTRA.

CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ce'phæ-læ-cæ. Fr., *cryptocephalides*. A family of the *Eupoda*.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Kript-kru'pt-o-ce'phæ-lus. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cryptocephale*. As a species name, having the head concealed or inconspicuous; as a n. of G. St. Hilaire, a genus of monsters in which the head consists of a collection of rudimentary bones, and does not project; also a genus of the *Chrysomelæ*. [L. 43, 196.]

CRYPTOCERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ce'ræ-tæ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κερας*, a horn. A division of the *Heteroptera*. [L. 121.]

CRYPTOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ce'ræ-idæ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κερας*, a horn. A family of the *Pancidae*. [L. 351.]

CRYPTOCHÆTE (Lat.), n. f. Kript-kru'pt-o-chæ-te. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *χæτη*, the hair. A section of the genus *Microrhiza*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. andicola* [Ramonch]. A species found on the highest parts of the Andes, in Peru, where, under the name of *huanaco*, it is considered a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the air passages. [Bagnon, "Nouv. remèdes," May 1, 1886, p. 200.]

CRYPTOCHILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-chi-lidæ. Of Lindley, a section of the *Orchidacea* Vandae, comprising *Cryptochilus*, *Acanthophaenum*, and *Anthepoum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCLYNEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-cli-næ. Of Léveillé, a family of *Sporangiospora*, consisting of the genus *Vermicularia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCOCCÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-co'ckæ-cæ. Fr., *cryptococcées*. 1. Of Kützing, a family of the *Mycophyceæ*, comprising *Cryptococcus*, *Utrina*, and *Sphaerolus*. 2. Of Römer, one consisting of the single genus *Cryptococcus*. 3. Of Rabenhorst, a division of imperfect *Algae*, consisting of *Cryptococcus* and *Utrina*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kript-kru'pt-o-co'ck-us. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κοκκος*, a berry. Fr., *cryptococcus*. Of Kützing, a genus of cryptogams, the type of the *Cryptococcææ*, classed by DeCussie with the *Paludææ* and by Meneghini with the *Protococcoidææ*; consisting of hyaline globules arranged without order and forming a mucous mass without definite consistency; found in infusions and stale liquids. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. alveareus*. A species supposed to form the mold that sometimes proves destructive to broods of bees. [A. 206.] *C. bacillus alveæ*. *C. cerevisia*, *C. fermentum* [Kützing]. See SACHAROMYCES *cerevisia*, *C. glutinis*. See SACHAROMYCES *glutinis*. *C. guttulatus* [Rohm]. The *Saccharomyces guttulatus*. [B.] *C. natans* [Kützing], *C. nebulosus* [Kützing]. Species doubtfully identified with the *Micrococcus cephalanthi*. [B. 30.] *C. xanthogenicus*. A micro-organism described by Domingos Freire, and considered by him to be the cause of yellow fever. [a, 27.]

CRYPTOCELA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ce'læ. A suborder of the *Bellomorphæ*. [L. 261.]

CRYPTOCORYNE (Lat.), n. f. Kript-kru'pt-o-co'r-i-ne. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κορύνη*, a club. Of Fischer, a genus of tropical Asiatic plants of the *Aroidææ*, tribe *Ariseæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—*C. ovata* [Schott]. The *Lagenandra tovarica*. [B. 216.]

CRYPTOCORYNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-co'r-i-ne-cæ. Fr., *cryptocoryneæ*. A tribe of the *Aroidææ* (of Kunth, of the *Aroidææ* *veræ*; of Spach, of the *Callacææ*), including *Cryptocoryne* and *Stylactis*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOCOTYLEDONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-co'ty-le'do-næ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κοτυλιδών* (see COTYLEDON). Fr., *cryptocotyledonæ*. See AMPHIBRYA.

CRYPTO-CRYSTALLINE, adj. Kript-o-kri's-tal'i-n. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *κρύσταλλος*, a crystal. Occurring in crystals that can not be distinguished with the naked eye. [L. 121.]

CRYPTODACTYLA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-da'k-tal-i. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. A grade of the *Aves*. [L. 121.]

CRYPTODIBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Kript-kru'pt-o-di-bran'chi-us. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, *δις*, double, and *βράχια*, gills. Fr., *cryptodibranchie*. Having the branchiæ concealed in the body; as a n. in the m. pl., *Cryptodibranchii*, an order of the *Cephalopoda*. [L. 41.]

CRYPTODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kript-kru'pt-o-di'di-mus. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *δίδυμος*, a twin-child. Fr., *cryptodidyme*. See FETUS *inclusus*.

CRYPTODIRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-di'ra. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *διρα*, the neck. Fr., *cryptodères*. A series of the *Testudinata*, characterized by possessing the power of retracting the head within the carapace. [L. 121.]

CRYPTODONTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-do'n-ti-a. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *δόντις*, a tooth. A family of the *Anomodontia*. [L. 14.]

CRYPTOGAM, n. Kript-o-ga'm. Lat., *cryptogama* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γάμος*, marriage). Fr., *cryptogame*. Ger., *Kryptogam*. It., *crittogamo*. Sp., *criptógamo*. Any flowerless plant, especially one belonging to the class *Cryptogamia*; in the pl. c's, a large division of the vegetable kingdom, including plants, distinguished by the absence of a regular axis and of true leaves by having mostly a cellular structure only, by not developing true flowers, and by producing spores without an embryo. [B. 19, 170, 270, 291 (a, 24).]—*Cellular c's*. Lat., *Cryptogamæ cellulares*. See *C. vascular c's*. Lat., *Cryptogamæ vasculares* (see *vascular c's*). Ger., *Gefässkryptogamen*. The *Pteridophyta*; plants having a distinct development of ducts and other vessels which are the result of cell-fusion. In modern systems they include the *Equisetina*, *Filicina*, and *Lycopodiata*. The forms are the most numerous and important of the series. [B. 291 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ga-mæ. Fr., *cryptogames*. 1. Of Batsch, a class of plants comprising the orders *Chlorophylla*, *Glaucochyta*, and *Aphylla*. 2. Of Lüthen, a division of plants comprising the classes *Stachycarpa*, *Maschalcarpa*, *Hypophyllocarpa*, *Rhizocarpa*, *Mitrocarpa*, *Eccalyptocarpa*, *Ascidocarpa*, *Ansidocarpa*, *Angiocarpa*, *Hypodermoidocarpa*, *Engastrocarpa*, *Hymenocarpa*, and *Eleutherocarpa*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kript-kru'pt-o-ga-mæ-cæ. Fr., *cryptogamées*. Ger., *Kryptogamen*. 1. Of De La Marek, a class comprising the families *Filices*, *Algae*, *Fungi*, and

Musa, 2. Of Bernhardi, a class comprising the orders *Peridactylota*, *Phlebotomata*, and *Musca*. 3. Of Willdenow, a class comprising the orders *Staphylinoides*, *Phlebotomata*, *Hymenoptera*, *Musca*, *Hemiptera*, *Alia*, *Papa*, and *Gasterocarpa*. 4. Of Mass, a class including the divisions *Silicula* and *Epiculicaria*. [B. 150 (a, 24). C. cellulariares. See under CRYPTOGRAM. C. vascularia (see vascularia). See *Entomologia* CRYPTOGRAMS.]

CRYPTOGAME (Fr.), n. Krip-to-ga'm. See CRYPTOGRAM. — **Cryptogamiae** (Fr.), n. Krip-to-ga'm. See CRYPTOGRAM.

CRYPTOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to-ga'mi-a. 1. See CRYPTOGRAM. 2. See CRYPTOGRAM. 3. The 24th class of Linnæus, comprising the orders *Edices*, *Musci*, *Alia*, and *Papa*. 4. Of Wiggers, a class comprising the *Edices*, *Epiphytisma*, *Phlebotomata*, *Subspina*, *Metastellata*, *Musci*, *Coleoptera*, *Sphatocarpa*, *Aspidotera*, *Asperma*, *Appendix*, and *Fungaria*. 5. Of Schöber, a class comprising the orders of Linnæus and in addition *Musculina* and *Hemiptera*. 6. Of Richard, a class comprising the *Edices*, *Hemiptera*, *Fungaria*, and *Lycopoda*. [B. 150, 200 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMIAN, **CRYPTOGAMIC**, adj's. Krip-to-ga'mi-a. 1. See CRYPTOGRAM. 2. See CRYPTOGRAM.

CRYPTOGAMIOLOGY, n. Krip-to-ga'mi-o-lo-gi-j. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λογία*, marriage, understanding. Fr., *cryptogamologie*. The botany of the cryptogams. [a, 24.]

CRYPTOGAMOUS, adj. Krip-to-ga'mi-o-s. Lat., *cryptogamus*, *cryptogamus*. Fr., *cryptogamique*. Ger., *kryptogamisch*. Of the nature of a cryptogam or belonging to the *Cryptogamia*.

CRYPTOGAMY, n. Krip-to-ga'mi-j. Lat., *cryptogamia* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γάμος*, marriage). Fr., *cryptogamie*. 1. The state of being cryptogamous. 2. Concealed fructification. [B. 156 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Krip-to-ga'ster. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γάστρον*, the belly. Fr., *cryptogastre*. Ger., *verdecktbauchig*. Having the abdomen concealed; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptogasteres*, a section of the *Musculina*. [L. 11.]

CRYPTOGENOUS (Lat.), adj. Krip-to-ga-ni-o-s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γενέω*, to beget. Fr., *cryptogène*. Parasitic from the outset within the body of another living being; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptogena*, a class of the *Acephala*. [L. 41.]

CRYPTOGYNOUS, adj. Krip-to-gi-ni-o-s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *cryptogynue*. In botany, having the female organs concealed. [A. 385.]

CRYPTO-IMPETIGINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o-(o)3-im-pe-ti-gi-jeg'i2n-ez-as. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *impetigo*, a skin disease. Of Schönlein, a group of skin diseases in which only a pimple is present, without any "fruit products," such as papules, vesicles, etc., or with only slight indications of them; equivalent to the maculae and squame of Heneck and Willan and the scurfs of Fuchs. [G. 10.]

CRYPTOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Krip-to(kru)pti'o2-le-pi-s. Gen., *cryptolepides* (ess.). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Fr., *cryptolepis*. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Ischopoda*, tribe *Peripoda*. [B. 12 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOLITH, n. Krip-to-li-th. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *cryptolithe*. A calculus lodged in a crypt. [A. 394.]

CRYPTOLOGY, n. Krip-to-lo-gi-j. Lat., *cryptologia* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λογία*, understanding). Fr., *cryptologie*. Ger., *Lehre von Verborgenen*. The science, doctrine, or study of occult things. [A. 322. Cf. CRYPTOLOGISTS.]

CRYPTOMONADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-mo-na-dia. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μονάδα*, a unit. Fr., *cryptomonades*. A family of the *Isomastigoda* or of the *Infusoria*. [L. 121.]

CRYPTOMYCETES (Lat.), n. n. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-mi-cet-es. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of Bonorden, an order of *Fungi*, including the *Ascomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOMYCTERES (Lat.), n. n. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-mi-cet-es. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μύκτηρ*, the snout. A section of apodal fishes. [L. 281.]

CRYPTONEMATATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ne-ma-ta. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. Small cellular threads produced by cryptostomata. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ne-mi-e. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Floridan*, comprising the subtribes *Glaucodina*, *Phormosoma*, *Spongiocarpa*, *Gasterocarpa*, and *Coccoecarpa*. 2. Of Decaisne, an order of the *Chlorophyta*, comprising *Crouania*, *Dudreuxia*, and *Glaucodina*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ne-mi-a. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. 1. Of Harvey, an order of the *Chlorophyta*, consisting of the suborders *Guarhina* and *Cryptonemiacae*. 2. Of Agardh, a family of *Algae*, divided into the tribes *Neomastigodina*, *Gasterocarpa*, *Glaucodina*, and *Cryptonemiacae*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ne-mi-e. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Cryptonemiacae*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ne-mi-s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. 1. In *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. Fr., *cryptonemine*. Having no visible nerves; as a n., in the f., *Cryptonemina*, of Agardh, a division of the genus *Delosmia*; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptonemina*. See *Actina*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 11.]

CRYPTONÉVRAXIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Krip-to-na-vra-xi-e. Affections of the central nervous system due to obscure causes. [L. 82.]

CRYPTOPENTAMERUS (Lat.), adj. Krip-to-kru)pti'o3-pe-n-ta-me-ra. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πέντε*, five, and *μυρός*, the thigh. Ger., *undeutlichfünfgliedrig*. Having five joints one of which is obscure; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptopentamera*, a tribe or division of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 81, 121, 253.]

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-fa-gi-dæ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *φάγειν*, to eat. A family of the *Curculionidae* or of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 196, 267.]

CRYPTOPHANIC ACID, n. Krip-to-fa-ni2k. Fr., *acide cryptophanique*. Ger., *Kryptophansäure*. An acid, $H_2C_2H_2NO_6$, to which Thudichum ascribes the acidity of the urine. Some authors consider it a mixture of different bodies. [B. 8, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-tha2l-mi-a. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὀφθαλμός*, a congenital defect in which the globe of the eye is hidden by the skin, which stretches across the orbit without any aperture. In some cases so called the eyes and the orbits have been absent. [F.]

CRYPTOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-tha2l-mus. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὀφθαλμός*, a congenital defect in which the globe of the eye is hidden by the skin, which stretches across the orbit without any aperture. In some cases so called the eyes and the orbits have been absent. [F.]

CRYPTOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-fy-cæ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *φυκος*, seaweed. The protophytes; in Thuret's classification of *Algae*, those individuals in which distinct reproductive organs are not apparent, including the *Palmettes* and the *Nostochineæ*. [B. 62.]

CRYPTOPHYTES, n. pl. Krip-to-fy-ts. Lat., *cryptophyta* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *c. cryptophytes*. Plants having no true roots. [A. 301.] Of Link, a class of *Cryptogamae*, embracing *Algae*, *Fungi*, and *Lichenes* (corresponding to the *Thallophyta* of Endlicher). [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOPIANINE, **CRYPTOPINE**, n's. Krip-to-pi-a-ni-ni-en, Krip-to-pi-ni. Lat., *cryptopina*, *cryptopine* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *οπίον*, opium). Fr., *c. cryptopina*. Ger., *Cryptopine*. An alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{45}NO_6$, existing in small amount in opium, first obtained from weak alcoholic washings of crude morphine. It is colorless and odorless. Its salts are bitter, but cause a subsequent sensation of coolness in the mouth. [B. 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).] — **C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**. A compound, $C_{27}H_{45}NO_6 \cdot HCl + 6H_2O$, of c. with hydrochloric acid, forming delicate prismatic crystals. If dissolved in about 30 parts of hot water and set aside, it forms a jelly much like pure gelatin. [B. 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOPODA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-po-da. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ποῦς*, a foot. Fr., *cryptopodes*. Ger., *Schildkrabbe*. 1. A tribe of the *Crustacea* capable of concealing the last 4 pairs of feet beneath the shell. 2. Of Meyer, a family of ophiurians. 3. Of Latreille, a family of the *Chelebrata*. [L. 30, 180.]

CRYPTOPORUS (Lat.), adj. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-po-ro-s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πορος*, a pore. Fr., *cryptopore*. Ger., *verdecktlochig*. Having obscure or concealed pores. [L. 42.]

CRYPTOPROCTIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-prok-ti-dæ. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. A family of the *Carnivora*. [L. 277.]

CRYPTOPROCTINA (Lat.), **CRYPTOPROCTINE** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-prok-ti-ne. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. A family of the *Viverrina*. [L. 121.]

CRYPTOPYIC, adj. Krip-to-pi-i2k. Lat., *cryptopyicus* (from *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *πύον*, pus). Fr., *cryptopyique*. Due to hidden suppuration (said of a state of disease caused or kept up by an occult abscess). [L. 41, 43.]

CRYPTORCHID, n. Krip-to-orki2d. See CRYPTORCHIS.

CRYPTORCHIDISM, n. Krip-to-orki2d-i2m. Lat., *cryptorchidismus*, *cryptorchidus*. Fr., *cryptorchidie*. Ger., *cryptorchidismus*. The state of being a cryptorchis.

CRYPTORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-orki2ch-i2s. Gen., *cryptorchis* (ess.). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *cryptorchide*. A male whose testicles are concealed (retained within the abdomen). The condition is normal in some of the lower animals. [A. 301, 322.]

CRYPTORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-orki2ch-i2s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. A male whose testicles are concealed (retained within the abdomen). The condition is normal in some of the lower animals. [A. 301, 322.]

CRYPTORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-orki2ch-i2s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. A male whose testicles are concealed (retained within the abdomen). The condition is normal in some of the lower animals. [A. 301, 322.]

CRYPTORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ri-re)nu2s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *cryptorrhine*. Ger., *verdecktnasig*. Having the nostrils hardly perceptible; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptorrhini*, a family of the *Natales*. [L. 180.]

CRYPTORRHYNCHIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-ri-re)nu2s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *cryptorrhines*. Ger., *verdecktnasig*. Having the nostrils hardly perceptible; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptorrhini*, a family of the *Natales*. [L. 180.]

CRYPTOS (Lat.), adj. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3. Fr., *cryptos*. Occult, latent, concealed. [A. 325.]

CRYPTOSIPHONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-si-pho-ni-e. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *σiphōn*, a tube. Of Agardh, a family of the *Dumontiaceæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSPERMIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-sper-mi-e. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *cryptospermies*. Of Kützinger, an order of *Algae*, comprising the families *Leptocarpus*, *Chathophora*, *Bathochloris*, *Laurencia*, and *Mesoglossa*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krip-to(kru)pti'o3-spo-ro-e. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *σπορά*, to sow. Of Trevisan, a group of *Algae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRYSTALLO-MAGNETISM, n. Kri²st-a²l-o-ma²g'ne²t-i³zm
The property by virtue of which certain crystals, when suspended

153

and stimulant, without any of the virtues of the genuine c's. [B, 5 (a, 24).] **Campbor** of c's, *C. camphor*. A hydrate $C_{10}H_{14} + H_2O = C_{10}H_{12}O$, of that fraction of the oil of c's which boils at about 292° C. It crystallizes in inodorous octahedra, which melt at about 66° C. [B, 5 (a, 24).] **Essential oil of c's**. See *Oil of c's*. **False c's**. The fruits of *Piper crassipes*, *Piper cubense*, *Paph. nardum*, *Lundberg cubeba*, etc. They all differ from genuine c's in not giving an powder on a porcelain slab, with concentrated sulphuric acid, a deep crimson with a distinct carmine tint, and in giving (in decoction) with iodine a dull purple tint instead of a pure blue. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).] See also *African c's*. **Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum cubebae fluidum*. **Oil of c.** or c's. Lat., *oleum cubebae* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum cubebanum*. Fr., *huile volatile de cubebes*, *essence de cubebes*. Ger., *Kubebenöl*. It, *oleo di cubebe*. Sp., *aceite de cubebas*. The oil obtained from c's by grinding and distillation. When recently distilled, it has the odor and aromatic properties of c's, and a warm camphoraceous taste; it is lighter than water and contains a small amount of a hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{12}$, and two oils of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$, one of which unites with hydrochloric acid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Oleo-resin of c.** See *Oleo-resina cubebae*. **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cubebae*.—**Troches of c.** See *Trochisci cubebae*.

CUBEBA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)-beyba/ba². 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., cubeb. 2. Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous shrubs, referred by Benth and Hooker to the genus *Piper*. [B, 5, 18, 42, 180 (a, 24).] **Etheroleum cubebae** [Syn. Ph.], *Cubebae*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **C. canina** [Miquel]. See *Piper caninum*. **C. Clusii** [Miquel]. The *Piper Afzelii*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Cubebae condite**. Preserved cubebis. [a, 21.] **C. crassipes** [Miquel]. See *Piper crassipes*. **Cubebae fructus** [Belg. Ph.], *Cubebis*. [B, 35.] **C. long-vong** [Miquel]. See *Piper long-vong*. **C. officinalis** [Miquel]. **C. officinarum**. The *Piper c.* [B, 5 (a, 24).] **Cubebae toste**. Roasted cubebis. [a, 21.] **C. Wallerichii** [Miquel]. See *Piper cubense*.—**Extractum cubebae** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de cubebe*.—**Extractum cubebanum**. 1. See *Extrait de cubebe*. 2. See *Oleo-resina cubebae*.—**Extractum cubebae aetherum**. See *Oleo-resina cubebae*.—**Extractum cubebae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *extrait liquide de cubebe*. Ger., *flüssiges Kubebenextrakt*. Fluid extract of cubeb; made by moistening 25 oz. av. of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with $\frac{7}{8}$ fl. oz. of alcohol, packing in a percolator, adding sufficient alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then adding alcohol gradually until the cubeb is exhausted, reserving the first 2½ fl. oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of product. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Fructus cubebae** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Grana cubebae*. *Cubebis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Oleo-resina cubebae**. Fr., *oleo-resine de cubebe*. Ger., *Kubebenextrakt*. Oleoresin of cubeb; made by exhausting 100 parts of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with a quantity of stronger ether sufficient to yield 150 parts of percolate, recovering the greater part of the ether by distillation on a water-bath, exposing the residue in a capsule until the remaining ether has evaporated, transferring the remainder to a closed vessel, allowing it to stand until it ceases to deposit a waxy and crystalline matter, and pouring off the oleoresin [U. S. Ph.], [B, 81 (a, 21).] **C. Extrait de cubebe**.—**Oleum cubebae** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum cubebae aetherum**, **Oleum cubebanum**. See *Oil of cubeb*.—**Oleum cubebanum aetherum**. Fr., *huile essentielle de cubebes, oleo de cubebes*. See *Oil of cubeb*. **Semen cubebae**. *Cubebis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Tinctura cubebae** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], Fr., *teinture de cubebe* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture ou alcool de cubebes*. Ger., *Kubeben-tinktur*. Tincture of cubeb; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of cubeb in No. 30 powder, in 10 parts of diluted alcohol, and pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained by percolation [U. S. Ph.], or 2½ oz. av. of powdered cubeb and enough alcohol to obtain 1 pint [Br. Ph.], or 1 part of powdered cubeb and 5 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or by exhausting 5 oz. of cubeb with a quart of brandy and filtering after 15 days' maceration [Lond. Ph., 1824]. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Trochisci cubebae** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *pastilles de cubebe*. Ger., *Kubebenpastillen*. Troches of cubeb; made by mixing 100 grams of extract of glycyrrhiza and 200 grains of acacia, in fine powder, adding 50 grains of oleoresin of cubeb, 15 grains of oil of sassafras, and sufficient syrup of balsam of Tolu to form a mass, then dividing into 100 troches. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

CUBEBE (Ger.), n. Ku-ba'be². See *Cubeb*.—**C'ncampfer**. See *Cubeb camphor*.—**C'nexttract**. Extract of cubeb. See *Oleo-resina cubebae*.—**C'nyhydrat**. *C'ncampfer*. See *Cubeb camphor*.—**C'ntorbeer**. The *Lund cubeba* [L, 80].—**C'nöl**. See *Oil of cubeb*.—**C'npfeffer**. *Cubebis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'nsäure**. See *Cubebic acid*.

CUBEBE (Fr.), n. Ku²-be²b. See *Cubeb*, *Cubeba*, and *Piper cubeba*. **Alcoolé de c's**. See *Tinctura cubebae*. **C. de Bourbon**. The *Piper caninum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **Extrait alcoolico-éthéré de c's**. See *Oleo-resina cubebae*. **Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait éthéro-alcoolique de c.** Lat., *extractum cubebae*. Extract of cubeb; made by exhausting 1 part of powdered cubeb first with 2 parts of rectified commercial ether, then with 2 parts of 95-per-cent. alcohol, distilling the two tinctures separately, evaporating the alcoholic residuum on the water-bath, and adding the ethereal extract. [B, 113 (a, 21); L, 88 (a, 21).] **Extrait liquide de c.** See *Extractum cubebae fluidum*. **Extrait oléo-résineux de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de c.* **Huile essentielle de c's**. **Huile volatile de c's**. See *Oil of cubeb*. **Oleo-résine de c.** See *Oleo-resina cubebae*. **Oléole de c's**. See *Oil of cubeb*.—**Pastilles de c.** See *Trochisci cubebae*. **Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of cubeb; made by drying cubebis in an oven at a temperature of about 25° C., pulverizing in an iron mortar, and passing through a No. 1 horsehair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] ou *de c's*. See *Tinctura cubebae*.

CUBEBEN (Ger.), n. sing. and pl. Ku-ba'be²n. 1. (Sing.) see *Cubebene*. 2. (Pl.) see *Cubeb*.

CUBEBENE, n. Ku-beben. Fr., *cubebene*. Ger., *Cubeben*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained, along with turpentine, from cubebis, and contained in essence of cubebis; it boils at 250° C. [L, 38, 135 (a, 14).]

CUBEBIC ACID, n. Ku²-beb'ik. Fr., *acide cubébique*. Ger., *Cubebensäure*. It, *acide cubebique*. Sp., *ácido cubebico*. An amorphous resin, $C_{15}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from cubebis; in small doses it acts as a laxative, and in large doses as a diuretic and as an irritant to the urinary passages. [B, 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]

CUBEBIN, n. Ku²-beb'izn. Fr., *cubébine*. Ger., *C. It., cubebina*. Sp., *cubebino*. An inodorous substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, occurring in small acicular or tabular crystals, which dissolve freely in boiling alcohol and in chloroform; it forms about 2.5 per cent. of cubebis, and melts at 125° C. It is levorotary. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CUBÉBINE (Fr.), n. Ku-ba-ben. See *Oleo-resina cubebae* and *Cubebis*.

CUBEBIS, n. The *Fagara major*. [L, 97.]

CUBETH, n. In the East, the *Letrao roesus*. [B, 88.]

CUBIC, adj. Ku²b'ik. Lat., *cubicus*. Fr., *cubique*. Ger., *kubisch*. Having the form of a cube; of seeds (e. g., the pea), capable of assuming that form as the result of pressure. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CUBIFORM, adj. Ku²b'iz-fo²rm. Lat., *cubiformis* (from *cubus*, a cube, and *forma*, form). See *Cuboid*.

CUBILE (Lat.), n. n. Ku²(ku)-bi-be'le(la). From *cubare*, to lie down. Gen., *cubi'lis*. A bed or couch. [L, 81.]

CUBILOSE, n. Ku²-bi²-os. From *cubile*, a nest. Fr., *c. A* mucoid body which constitutes the larger portion of the edible birds' nests used in the East. [L, 87.]

CUBIOS, n. In Brazil, the *Solanum sessiliflorum*. [B, 88.]

CUBIT, n. Ku²-bi²t. Gr., *κόβιτος*, *μήγυς*. Lat., *cubitus*. 1. The ulna. 2. The forearm. 3. The elbow. [L, 31, 50, 343, 349.]

CUBITEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ku²(ku)-bi²-e-(a²)e²-u²s-(u²s). See *Cubital* and *Cubitalis*.

CUBITAL, adj. Ku²b'iz-ta². Lat., *cubitalis*. Fr., *c. Ger., c.* Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm. [L.]—**C. antérieur** (Fr.). 1. See *EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPUS*. 2. Of Cruveilhier, see *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris*.—**C. postérieur** [Cruveilhier]. See *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*.

CUBITALIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku)-bi²-t-a(a²)li²s. 1. See *CUBITAL*. 2. As a n., in the m., see *ANCONÆUS* (1st def.). 3. As a n., in the n., *cubitalis*, the cubiform bone of the hand. [L, 153.]—**C. anterior**. See *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris*. **C. externus**. See *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*. **C. gracilis**. See *PALMARIS longus*. **C. internus**. See *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris*.—**C. posterior**. See *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*.—**C. Riolani**. See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).

CUBITO-CARPAL, adj. Ku²b'iz-t-o-ka²rp-a²l. Lat., *cubito-carpalis*, *cubito-carpianus*. Fr., *cubito-carpien*. Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the carpus or the carpal region. [L, 31.]

CUBITO-CARPEUS. Lat., adj. and n. m. Ku²ku²-bi²-t-o-(o²)-ka²rp-e²-u²s(u²s). 1. (Adj.) see *CUBITO-CARPAL*. 2. (N.) see *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris*.

CUBITO-CUTANÉ (Fr.), n. Ku²-be-to-ku²-ta²-na. Of Chausier, the internal cutaneous nerve. [A, 301.]

CUBITO-DIGITAL, adj. Ku²b'iz-t-o-di²gi²-t-a²l. Fr., *c.-d.* Pertaining to the forearm or the ulna and to the fingers. [A, 301; L.]

CUBITO-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku²-be-to-ma²-ta²-ka²rp-e-a²n². Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the metacarpus. [L, 41.]

CUBITON (Lat.), n. n. Ku²(ku)-bi²-t-o²n. Gr., *κύβιτον*. The elbow. [A, 387.]

CUBITO-PALMARIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku)-bi²-t-oio²-pa²l-(pa²l)-ma(ma²)ri²s. Fr., *cubito-palmar*. Relating to the ulnar or the forearm and to the palmar region. [L, 41.]

CUBITO-PHALANGETTIANS (Lat.), adj. and n. Ku²(ku)-bi²-t-oio²-fa²l-i²an²-ge²-ti²an². 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. [L, 41, 43.] 2. (N.) see *FLEXOR digitorum profundus*.

CUBITO-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ku²-be-to-fa²-l-a²n²-zhe-a²n². In the solipeds, a flexor muscle arising from the epicondyle of the humerus, the posterior and middle portion of the ulna, and the posterior border of the olecranon, and inserted into the foot. [A, 301.]

CUBITO-PRÉPHALANGEUS [Girard] (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku)-bi²-t-oio²-pré-pra²-fa²-l-an²-ge²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cubito-préphalangien*, *radio-préphalangien*, *extenseur latéral des phalanges*. Ger., *Vorwärtzieher des Fesselscham und Hufbeins, kurzer Zehenstrecker, Fesselbeinstrecker*. In the solipeds, an analogue of the extensor minimi digiti of man. [L, 13.]

CUBITO-PRÉMÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), n. Ku²-be-to-pra²-ma²-ta²-ka²rp-e-a²n². See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.

CUBITO-RADIAL, adj. and n. Ku²b'iz-t-o-ra²-di²-a²l. Lat., *cubito-radialis*. Fr., *c.-r.* 1. (Adj.) radio-ulnar. [L, 31.] 2. (N.) see *PRONATOR quadratus*.

CUBITO-SUPRAMETACARPAL, adj. and n. Ku²b'iz-t-o-su²p-ra²-me²-ta²-ka²rp-a²l. Lat., *cubito-suprametacarpus*. Fr., *cubito-susmétacarpien*. 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna and the upper portion of the metacarpus. [L, 43.] 2. (N.) see *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*.

CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS (Lat. n. m. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sup² pal² mar² [Cubito-suprapalmaris]. Fr., *cubitus palmaris*. Of Chausser, a branch of the ulnar artery given off just above the wrist. [L. 43.]

CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGEAL (adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sup² phal² ang² [Cubito-supraphalangeal]. Lat., *cubitus supraphalangeus*. Fr., *cubitus phalangien*. Relating to the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the phalanges. [L. 43.]

CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGETIANUS (Lat. v. adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sup² phal² ang² et² ian² [Cubito-supraphalangeatianus]. Fr., *cubitus phalangetien*. Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. [L. 43.]

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr. v. adj. and n. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sus² mé² ta² car² pi² en² [Cubito-sus-métacarpien]. C. s. m. du pouce. [Chausser]. See EXTENSOR OSSIS METACARPII POLLICIS.

CUBITO-SUS-PALMAIRE (Fr. n. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sus² pal² ma² ir² [Cubito-sus-palmaris]. See CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN (Fr. v. adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sus² phal² ang² et² tien² [Cubito-sus-phalangeatianus]. See CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGETIANUS; as a n. the extensor proprius indicis and the extensor longus pollicis. [A. 391.] C. s. p. de l'index [Chausser]. See EXTENSOR PROPRIUS INDICIS. C. s. p. du pouce [Chausser]. See EXTENSOR LONGUS POLLICIS.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr. v. adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² p² a² sus² phal² ang² ien² [Cubito-sus-phalangeian]. C. s. p. du pouce. See EXTENSOR LONGUS POLLICIS.

CUBITUS (Lat. n. m. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² i² t² u² s² [Cubitus]. Gen., *cubiti*. 1. See CUBITI. 2. Of an insect's wing, the third nerve, counting from above. [L. 353.] C. anticus. A nerve above the c. [L. 353.] C. posticus. A nerve below the c. [L. 353.]

CUBITUS (Lat. n. m. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² i² t² u² s² [Cubitus]. Gen., *cubitus*. From *cubare*, to lie down. 1. See DECUBITUS. 2. A bed, couch, or nest. [A. 38.]

CUBO-CUNEIFORM, adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² o² ku² n² e² i² fo² rm². From *cubo*, a cube, *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form. Pertaining to the cuboid bone and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

CUBOID, adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² o² id². Gr., *kyboeidos* (from *kybos*, a cube, and *eidos*, resembling. Lat., *cuboides*, *cuboidus*. Fr., *cuboid*. Ger., *würfelförmig*. It., Sp., *cuboide*. Resembling a cube; as a n., the cuboid bone. [L.]

CUBOIDO-CALCANIEN (Fr. v. adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² o² do² ka² l² ka² ni² en² [Cuboido-calcanien]. Relating to or connected with the cuboid bone and the os calcis. [L. 41.]

CUBOIDO-NAVICULAR (Lat. v. adj. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² o² na² vi² ku² lar² [Cuboido-navicular]. Lat., *cuboido-navicularis*. Fr., *cuboido-naviculaire*. Relating to or connected with the cuboid and the scaphoid bones. [L. 41.]

CUBO-MEDUSÆ [Lankester] (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² o² me² d² u² s² u² e² [Cubo-medusæ]. An order of the Tetrameraria. [L. 121.]

CUBOSTOMÆ (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² o² st² o² m² e² [Cubostomæ]. From *kybos*, a cube, and *stoma*, the mouth. A suborder of the *Discomelina*. [L. 121.]

CUBSJBONG (Malay. n. The *Datura fastuosa*. [B. 88.]

CUCA, n. Ku⁶ka². See COCA.

CUCARILLAS (Sp. n. *Cucarillas*. At Iloxa and in some parts of Peru, the *Oecocallis grandis*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CUCHIREN, n. In Bolivia, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CUCHUNCHULLI, n. See CUCHUNCHULLI.

CUCI (Lat. n. m. f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² ku² i² [Cuci]. Of Pliny, the *Douma Hyphantidion*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CUCI, n. Among the Moxos Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CUCIADA, n. Among the Moros Indians of South America, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CUCIERA (Lat. n. f. Ku⁶ku² i² e² r² a² [Cuciera]. From *cuci* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cucière*. Of Theophrastus, the *Hyphantidion*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] C. thebaica. The *Hyphantidion thebaica*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]

CUCKLE, n. Ku⁶ku² l². The fruit of *Actaea lappa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CUCKOLD, n. Ku⁶ku² ol². The *Actaea lappa*. [A. 505.] C. dock. See C. Cuckers. The fruit of *Actaea lappa*. [A. 505.] C. buttons. The fruit of *Actaea lappa*. [A. 505.] C. cap. The *Actaea lappa*. [A. 505.] C. increase. The *Actaea lappa*. [B. 282.]

CUCKOO, n. Ku⁶ku² oo². Lat., *Cuculus*. Fr., *coucou*. Ger., *Kuckuck*. The *Cuculus canorus*. According to Paracelsus, this bird was observed to vomit blood whenever an epidemic of dysentery was impending. [A. 225.] 2. The *Scilla arvensis*. 3. The *Orchis mascula*. 4. The *Orchis mascula*. 5. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [A. 505.] C. babies. The young of *Cuculus canorus*. [A. 505.] C. bread. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Cardamine pratensis*. [A. 505.] C. bread-and-cheese. 1. The young shoots of *Cuculus canorus*. 2. The *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.] C. buds. The *Cardamine pratensis* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.] C. cheese. The *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.] C. flower. See the major list. C. gillflower. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [A. 505.] C. grass. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] C. head. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [A. 225.] C. meat. The *Orchis mascula*, the *Geranium robertianum*, and the *Stellaria holostea*. [A. 505.] C. orchis.

The *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.] C. pint. The *Arum maculatum* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.] C. pintle. C. point. The *Arum maculatum*. [A. 505.] C. caps. A garden species of *Geranium*. [A. 505.] C. eye. The *Geranium robertianum*. [A. 505.] C. sorrel. The *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505.] C. spice. The *Cardamine pratensis* and the *Arum maculatum*. [A. 505.] C. spit. 1. A white froth found in the spring on the leaves of certain plants; so called from the old belief that it was the spit of the cuckoo. It is the excrement of the larva of an insect (the *Cicada spumaria*). 2. A popular name for the plants on which this froth is found, such as *Cardamine pratensis*. [A. 511 (a. 24).] C. shoes-and-stockings. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [A. 505.] C. sour. See C. sorrel. C. stockings. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Stellaria holostea*. [A. 505.] C. victuals. The *Orchis mascula*, the *Geranium robertianum*, and the *Stellaria holostea*. [A. 505.]

CUCKOO-FLOWER, n. Ku⁶ku² flu² u² u² er². A name for various plants on which cuckoo-spit has been found, particularly the *Lychnis flos cuculi* and the *Cardamine pratensis*. [A. 511 (a. 24).] Asarum-leaved c-f. The *Cardamine asarifolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] Broad-leaved c-f. The *Cardamine latifolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] Round-leaved c-f. The *Cardamine rotundifolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).] Three-leaved c-f. The *Cardamine trifolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

CUC-TANGO (Chin. n. In Cochinchina, the *Buphthalmum oleraceum*. [B. 88, 121 (a. 24).]

CUCBALUS (Lat. n. m. Ku⁶b(ku⁴)² ku² b² a² l² u² s² [Cucbalus]. Fr., *cucbale*. 1. See CUCULUS. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of herbs of the *Caryophyllaceae*, tribe *Sileneae*. [B. 12 (a. 24).] C. alpinus [Desfontaines]. C. angustifolius [Miller, Schrank]. C. antelopum [Vest.]. Fr., *behen des Alpes ou a feuilles étroites*. Varieties of the *Silene inflata*. [B. 173, 180, 214.] C. baccifer (seu *bacciferus*) [Linnaeus]. Fr., *behen baccifère*. Ger., *klimmender Behen*, *Beerenmeier*. A species of which the herb (*herba cucubali bacciferi*, seu *viscaginis baccifera*) was formerly employed as an astringent and styptic. [B. 19, 173, 180, 270 (a. 24).] C. behen [Linnaeus]. The *Silene inflata*. [B. 173, 180, 214 (a. 24).] C. dichotomus [Lamarck]. The *Silene muscipula*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] C. fabarius. A variety of the *Silene inflata*. [B. 214.] C. fasciculatus [Lamarck]. See *Silene arvensis*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] C. glaucus [Willdenow]. A variety of the *Silene inflata*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] C. horizontalis [Mönch]. See C. baccifer. C. latifolius [Miller]. A variety of *Silene inflata*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] C. otitis [Linnaeus]. The *Silene otitis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] C. rotundifolius [Allioni]. C. viridis [Lamarck]. Fr., *behen vert* (ou *a feuilles rondes*). Varieties of the *Silene inflata*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] C. viscosus. Of Linnaeus, a species with emetic properties. [B. 173 (a. 24).] Herba cucubali. The herb of *C. baccifer*. [B. 180, 270 (a. 24).]

CUCULIDÆ (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculidæ]. n. f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculidæ]. Fr., *cuculidées*. A family of the *Coccygæ* [Selater], of the *Cuculiformes*, or of the *Scansores*. [L. 121, 221, 270.]

CUCULIFORMES (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculiformes]. Fr., c. A suborder of the *Picariæ* or a section of the *Tipulariæ*. [L. 221, 248.]

CUCULINÆ (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculinæ]. Fr., *cuculines*. 1. A family of the *Cuculidæ*. 2. A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. 3. A group of bees now included in the *Apidae* which lay their eggs in the cells or nests of other bees. [L. 41, 121, 196.]

CUCULLA (Lat. n. f. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculla]. Of Galen, the inferior portion of the trapezius muscle; in the pl., *cucullæ*, of Placentinus, the cartilages of the nose. [L. 2, 349.]

CUCULLAIRE (Fr. v. adj. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cucullaire]. See CUCULLARIS.

CUCULLANIDÆ (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cucullanidæ]. An order of the *Nematoda* with a cylindrical body attenuated posteriorly, a broad and globose head, the mouth usually slit-like, and the tail of the male recurved and slightly coiled. [L. 16.]

CUCULLARIS (Lat. v. adj. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cucullaris]. Fr., *cucullaire*. Ger., *mönchskappenförmig*. It., *cucullare*. Sp., *cucular*. Shaped like a monk's hood; as a n. in the m., see TRAPEZIUS. [L. 3, 5.]

CUCULLATA (Lat. n. f. pl. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cucullata]. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CUCULATE, **CUCULATED**, adj's. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculate]. Lat., *cucullatus* (from *cucullus*, a hood). Fr., *cuculé*, *capuchonné*. Ger., *kappenförmig*. It., *cucullato*. Sp., *cuculado*. Hood-shaped, or having a hood-shaped process or appendage. [L. 180.]

CUCULIDI (Lat. n. m. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculidi]. A subfamily of the *Noctuidæ*. [L. 303.]

CUCULIFEROUS, adj. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculiferous]. Lat., *cuculiferus* (from *cucullus*, a hood, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cuculifère*. Ger., *kappentragend*. It., *cuculifero*. Sp., *cuculifero*. Bearing hoods (said of the androphore when it carries hood-shaped appendages). [B. 1 (a. 24).]

CUCULIFOLIUS, adj. Ku⁶ku² i² d² i² d² e² [Cuculifolius]. Lat., *cuculifolius* (from *cucullus*, a hood, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *cuculifolius*. Ger., *kappenblättrig*. It., *cuculifolio*. Sp., *cuculifoliado*. Having hood-shaped leaves. [L. 41.]

CUHURAQUAM, n. In Brazil, the *Cæsalpinia echinata*. [L. 87, vol. 24, p. 181.]

CUCURBULLI, CUCURBULLI, n's. In Persi, the root of *Tournefortia purpurascens*; said to be used in elephantiasis and other cutaneous affections. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, occasionally sudorific, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. [B. 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CUÏÈTE (Fr.), n. Kwe-e'te. See **CULETER**.

CULLER (Fr.), **CULLÈRE** (Fr.), n's. Kwel-ya, ye'r. A spoon or any spoon-shaped instrument. [A, 301.] **C. des arbres** (L'indet.). An agaric growing on the oak and the chestnut of India, believed to be the *Agaricus dimidiatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. du forceps**. The blade of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 301.] **C. moyenne**. See **Greater COCHLEAR**. **Petite c.** See **Small COCHLEAR**.

CULLERÉE (Fr.), n. Kwel-ye'r-a. A spoonful. [A, 301.] **C. à bouche**. See **C. ordinaire**. **C. à café**. A teaspoonful, 4 grammes. [a, 21.] **C. à dessert**. A dessertspoonful, 10 grammes. [a, 21.] **C. ordinaire**. A tablespoonful, 20 grammes. [a, 21.]

CULLERONS (Fr.), n. pl. Kwel-ye'r-ton. See **BALANCEURS** (1st def.).

CUNCA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²ku²ca²ka². See **CANCA**.

CUNE (Fr.), n. Kwen. An old name for a retort. [L, 41.]

CUIR (Fr.), n. Kwer. 1. The skin (see **CORUM**). 2. Leather. [A, 301; L, 43.] **C. chevelu**. The hairy scalp. [G.] **C. des arbres**. The *Phacodendron xylostroma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. fossile**. Ashes. [B.]

CUIRASS, n. Kwir-a'ss'. Fr. cuirasse. Ger. Panzer. 1. See **CARAPACE**. 2. A firm, close fitting bandage (especially an immovable bandage) for the thorax.

CUIRASSÉ, adj. Kwir-a'ssd'. Fr. cuirassé. In zoology, provided with a cuirass. [L, 41.]

CUISANT (Fr.), adj. Kwe-za'n². Burning, scalding (said of pain). [A, 301.]

CUISSART (Fr.), n. Kwe-sa'r. A sheath for attaching an artificial leg to the stump of a thigh. [L, 41 (a, 18).]

CUISSE (Fr.), n. Kwes. The thigh. [A, 301.] **C's de la moelle allongée**. The inferior cerebellar peduncles. [L, 22; K.] **C's du cerveau**. The crura cerebri. [L, 1; K.] **C's du cœur**. A term sometimes applied to the omphalo-mesenteric veins. [L, 88.] **Petites c's de la moelle allongée**. The inferior cerebellar peduncles. [L, 22; K.]

CUISSON (Fr.), n. Kwe-so'n². 1. A cooking. 2. A burning, smarting, or scalding pain. [A, 301.]

CUIT (Fr.), adj. Kwe. Cooked, elaborated. [A, 301.]

CUITACOCHE, n. Ergot of maize. [A, 447.]

CUITLAPATLI (Mex.), n. The *Valeriana mexicana*. [A, 447.]

CUIVRATE (Fr.), n. Kwev-ra'st. A double salt containing copper. [A, 301, 385.]

CUIVRE (Fr.), n. Kwev'r. See **COPPER**.—**Acétate basique de c.** Verdigris. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See under **COPPER subacetate**. **Acétate de deutoxyde de c.** Normal copper acetate.—**Acétate neutre de c.** See **COPPER subacetate**. **Ammonium de c.** Ammonium de c. composé. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**Azotate de c.** See **COPPER nitrate**. **Azur de c.** See **ARMENIAN STONE** and **ARMENITE**. **Cendre (ou chaux) de c.** See **SQUAMA ERIS**. **C. ammoniacal**. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**. **C. azuré**. Copper carbonate. [A, 301.] **C. blanc**. A name for various alloys of copper and arsenic. [B, 88.] **C. brûlé**. See **SQUAMA ERIS**. **C. carbonaté bleu (terreux)**. See **ARMENIAN STONE** and **ARMENITE**. **C. carbonaté vert**. See **CISIS viridis**. **C. faux**. An old name for nickel. [L, 105 (a, 27).] **C. jaune**. Syn. **laiton**. An alloy of from 20 to 40 parts of zinc and from 60 to 80 of copper. [A, 301.] **C. martelé-ammoniacal**. See **COPPER ammoniochloride**. **C. sulfaté**. Acid copper sulphate. [B, 88.] **Deuto-acétate de c.** Normal copper acetate.—**Deutoxyde de c.** See **SQUAMA ERIS**. **Eau de c.** A commercial term for oxalic acid. [Montagnon, "Lyon méd.," Jan. 10, 1886, p. 45.] **Eau de c. ammoniacal**. See **Liquor cupri ammoniaci**. **Éléol d'acétate de c.** See **Liquid of subacetate of copper**. **Éléol d'acétate de c. composé**. See **BALSAMUM ERIGINIS**. **Fil de c.** Copper wire; the cuprum of the Br. Ph. [B, 5 (a, 24).] **Fleurs de c.** Capillary filamentous crystals, being one of the forms assumed by cuprous oxide, Cu₂O. [a, 27.] **Hydrocarbonate de c.** Basic copper carbonate. [B.] **Hydrolé de sulfate de c. et d'ammoniac**. See **Liquor cupri ammoniaci**. **Mellité d'acétate de c.** Miel avec l'acétate de c. See **LACINATION ERIGINIS**. **Onguent de c.** See **UNGUENTUM ERIGINIS**. **Oxyde de c. vert**. See **COPPER subacetate**. **Oxyde noir de c.** Fr. **Cod**. See **COPPER monoxide**. **Oxyde rouge de c.** Red oxide of copper, cuprous oxide. [B.] **Oxymellité de c.** See **LACINATION ERIGINIS**. **Pilules de c. ammoniacal gentianées** (Swed. Ph., 1817). Ammoniacal copper sulphate pills with gentian; made by mixing 10 grains of copper and ammonium sulphate dissolved in a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and caustic ammonia and 2 drachms of extract of gentian, and adding a sufficient quantity of powdered cinchona, then dividing into 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 21).] **Pilules de c. ammoniacal hyoscyamées** (Hamb. Ph., 1804). Ammoniacal copper sulphate pills with hyoscyamus; made by mixing 1 drachm each of copper and ammonium sulphate and extract of hyoscyamus and a sufficient quantity of powdered valerian root to make 32 pills. [B, 119 (a, 21).] **Rétinol d'acétate de c.** See **ERIGINATION ERIGINIS**. **Soutre de c.** See **Sulphur cupri**. **Sous-acétate de deutoxyde de c.** **Sous-deuto-acétate de c.** See **COPPER subacetate**.—**Sulfate de c. ammoniacal**. See

COPPER ammoniosulphate. **Sulfate de c. aluminéux**. See **COPPER ammonioaluminate**. **Sulfure de c.** See **COPPER sulphide**. **Surdeuto-sulfate de c.** See **COPPER sulphate**.—**Teinture de c. de Lewis**. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**Teinture de c. d'Helvetius** (Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann)). Helvetius's tincture of copper; made by melting together 1 part of copper sulphate and 2 parts of ammonium chloride, allowing the mixture to solidify, powdering, and pouring upon the powder a sufficient quantity of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 21).] **Vitriol de c.** See **COPPER sulphate**.

CUIVRE (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vra. Copper-colored. [A, 301.]

CUIVREUX (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vru². See **CUPREOUS**.

CUVRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vrek. Cupric. [B.]

CUJANUS (Lat.), **CUJAVUS** (Rumphius) (Lat.), n's f. Ku-ya²nu²nu²su², nu²su²nu². The genus *Psidium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. agrestis**. The *Psidium pomiferum*. [B, 88.] **C. domestica**. Ger., *Cujavubirne*. The *Psidium pyrifera*. [B, 88.]

CUJETE, n. The *Cucuma zerambet*. [A.]

CUJI (Sp.), n. Kube'. At Caracas, the *Acacia miconthia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **C. de afuera**. At Caracas, the *Parkinsonia aculeata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUKSTOLE, CUK-STOOLE, n's. Ku²k'stol, -stul. See **TOAD-STOOL**.

CUL (Fr.), n. Ku². The breech of the fetus. [A, 44.] **C. blanc**. The *Scolopax gallinago* and the *Motacilla alba*. [L, 105 (a, 21).] **C. d'âne**. The *Actinia equina*. [B, 88.] **C. d'artichaut**. The receptacle of *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de cheval**. The *Actinia judaica*. [B, 88.] **C. de chien**. The fruit of *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de négresse**. The fruit of *Lodoicea Sechellarum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. de-jatte**. **C. de-poule**. **C. de-sac**. **C. de-verre**. See the major list. **C. tout nu**. The *Calceolaria autumnalis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CULAKA (Sanskrit), n. Nux vomica. [L, 105.]

CULANTRILLO (Sp.), n. Kul-a'n-trel'yo. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. 2. At Caracas, the *Adiantum concinnum*. 3. In Chili, the *Petilla*, an astringent plant. [B, 19, 95, 121 (a, 24).] **C. chilencel**. A plant found in the province of San Luis, Argentine Republic, employed for purifying the blood. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).] **C. de México** (Mex. Ph.). The *Adiantum tenerum*. [A, 447.] **C. de pozo** (Sp. Ph.). See **C**.

CULANTRO (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. Kul-a'n'tro. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 447.]

CULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku²)-la(la²)/tu²s(tu²s). Calcined. [L, 94.]

CULBICIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku²)-bi²s(bi²k)/i²-o. Gen., *culbicionis*. An old name for a sort of ardor urinae attributed to prostatic inflammation and putrescence of the semen. [A, 325.]

CULBUTE (Fr.), n. Ku²l'but'. Ger., *Bu²g²l²baum*, *Sturzbaum*. A somersault-like movement, like that which the fetus was formerly supposed to execute within the womb at the time when the head had become relatively so heavy as to cause such a movement.

CULCAS (Ar.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum*. [B, 88.]

CULCASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²l-ka's-i²e-a²-e². A tribe of the *Araceæ*, suborder *Pothoideæ*, consisting of *Culcasia*. [B, 245.]

CULCASINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²l-ka's-i²e-n²e-a²-e². Fr., *culcasinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULCITA (Lat.), **CULCITRA** (Lat.), n's f. Ku²ku²l'si²t-ri²tu²-ra². Fr., *culcite*. 1. A cushion or pillow. [A, 318.] 2. The genus *Dicksonia* and the *Balanium*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. perforata**. A perforated cushion, formerly used with an obstetrical chair. [A, 325.]

CUL-DE-JATTE (Fr.), n. Ku²d'zha't. A person crippled in the lower limbs. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 27, 1887, p. 246; L, 41.]

CUL-DE-POULE (Fr.), n. Ku²d'pul. Of the veterinarians, an ulcer with projecting edges, also a fatty prominence situated near the tail in fat horses. [A, 301.]

CUL-DE-SAC (Fr.), n. Ku²d'sa'k. Ger., *Blindsack*. The bottom of any sac-like cavity. [A, 301.]

CUL-DE-VERRE (Fr.), n. Ku²d've'r. The greenish appearance of the pupil in horses with cataract. [A, 301.]

CULÉ (Sp.), n. Ku-la'. A plant found in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic; used as a remedy for indigestion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]

CULEN, n. In Chili, the *Psoralea glandulosa* and the *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).] **C. jaune** [Molina] (Fr.). The *Psoralea glandulosa*, also one of its varieties (the *Psoralea cullen* of Poir.). [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21).] **Herba c.** (Lat.). The leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CULÉN-CULÉN (Sp.), n. Ku-lan'ku-lan'. The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [L, 77.]

CULERAGE, n. Ku²l'u²-aj. See **CULRAGE**.

CULEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku²)-le²-u²su²s. Gr., *κουλός* (Ion. for *κολεός*). 1. A sheath, the vagina. 2. A bag; of Hippocrates, the pericardium. 3. An ancient liquid measure containing 20 amphorae, also various measures of lesser capacity. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 91 (a, 21).]

CULEX (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku²)-le²x. Gen., *culicis*. Gr., *κύνωψ* (1st def.). Fr., *cousin* (1st def.). Ger., *Stechmücke* (1st def.), *Floh* (2d def.). It., *zanzara* (1st def.). Sp., *zancudo* (1st def.). 1. The genus of the *Culex*. [A, 322.] 2. The *Phaedusa psyllium* and the *Iula pulicaria*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).] **C. annulatus**. A variety having transverse white spots, which inflicts very painful

bites. [L. 221.] **C. mosquito**. The mosquito. (C. Finlay. "Am Jour. of the Med. Sci., Oct., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour., Oct. 9, 1886, p. 119. **C. pipiens**. Fr. *cousin coucouin*. Ger. *Mücke*. The gnat. [L. 5.] **C. pulicaris**. Fr. *palestin*. A large European variety. [L. 321.] **Culicium morsus**. Gnat-bites; of the old authors' petechial spots. [A. 322, 325.]

CULENIFUGE, n. More properly written *culeifuge*. Ku² lēx (f. fu). From *culeo*, a gnat, and *fugo*, a means of escape. Of S. J. Laman a vessel containing strong aromatics, and having the property of preventing the attacks of black flies, mosquitoes, etc. "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXIV (a, 21)."

CULICIDE. *Culicidae*. Lat. n. f. pl. Ku² ku² lēz hēka. *Culicidae*. Fr. *culicidés*. The gnats, a family of the *Diptera*. [L. 196.]

CULICIFORM, adj. Ku² lēz f. fōrm. Lat. *culiciformis* (from *culeo*, a gnat, and *forma*, form). Fr. *culiciforme*. Ger. *mukenformig*. Having the shape of a gnat. [L. 56.]

CULICIVORE. Fr. adj. Ku² lēz sōvor. From *culeo*, a gnat, and *voro*, to eat. Subsisting on insects of the gnat family.

CULIER. Fr. n. Ku² lēa. The rostrum. [L. 109.]

CULI-HAN, n. The *Cannanum culi-han*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CULILABAN, n. Fr. c. Ger. *C*. See *Culilaban-BARK*. -*Chlorbeer* Ger. *C*. *Zinnbaum* (Ger.). The *Cannanum culilaban*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C*. *Crinde* (Ger.). See *Culilaban-BARK*. *Essencia* (see *unctura c.* Lat.). Fr. *teinture ou alcoolé de culilaban*. Tincture of c.; an excitant, aromatic, stomachic, and carminative preparation, made by digesting for 4 days 2 parts of c. in 9 of concentrated alcohol, and filtering. [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. [B. 119 (a, 21).]

CULILAWAN [Malay], n. See *C. BARK*. -*Alcoolé de c.* (Fr.). See *Teinture Culilaban*. *Cortex c.* (Lat.). See *C. BARK*. *Cortex c. papuanus*. The bark of *Cannanum cantharotum*, etc. [A. 319.] *C*. *Oil* (Ger.). See *Oil of c.* *C*. *Crinde* (Ger.). See *C. BARK*. -*Oil of c.* Fr. *huile de c.* Ger. *C*. *Oil*. An oil obtained from c. bark; heavier than water and smelling like a mixture of oil of cajuput and oil of cloves. [B. 270 (a, 24).] -*Teinture de c.* (Fr.). Tincture of c. See *Teinture Culilaban*.

CULILAWAN, CULIT-LAWANG, n's. See *Culilawan-BARK*.

CULLACK, n. Ku² lā²k. An onion. [A. 505.]

CULLAVINE, n. Ku² lā²vin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A. 505.]

CULLAY-TREE, n. The *Quillaya saponaria*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CULLÉ, n. In Chili, the *Oralis racemosa*. [B. 88.]

CULLEN, n. Ku² lēn. See *CULES*.

CULLENBY, n. Ku² lēn bi. See *CULLAVINE*.

CULLES. Lat. n. m. Ku² lē² hē² n's sō²s. See *CULES*.

CULLIONS, n. Ku² lēn'z. The various species of *Orchis*. [A. 505.]

CULL-ME-TO-YOU, n. Ku² lē² me-tu-yu. The *Viola tricolor*. [A. 505.]

CULUMBINE, n. Ku² lē² m bin. See *COLUMBINE*.

CULM, n. Ku² lē² m. Lat. *culmus*. Fr. *chaume*. Ger. *Halm*. It. *culmo*, *stoppo*. Sp. *tallo*, *caña*. The hollow stem or stalk of a graminaceous plant.

CULMALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) ma² (ma²) lēz (las). Of Batsch, a group of *Mosses* *Andromeda*, comprising the *Juncus* and *Calamagrostis*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 21).]

CULMEN (Lat.), n. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) me² n. Gen. *culminis*. Ger. *Geißel*. The top or summit of a thing; in ornithology, the highest middle longitudinal line of the bill. [L. 221.] See *ACME*. *C. cerebelli*. Fr. *sommet du cervelet*. Ger. *Geißel des Hirns*. The most elevated or prominent part of the vertex superior, situated near its anterior extremity. [Burdach (a, 18).]

CULMEUS. Lat. adj. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) me² sō²s. Ger. *halmständig*, *stängelständig*. Growing on the culm, said of leaves or other organs in contradistinction to those growing on or near the root. [B. 125 (a, 21).]

CULMICOLOUS, adj. Ku² lē² mē² kō² lō²s. From *culmus*, a culm, and *colere*, to inhabit. Living upon the culms of plants. [L.]

CULMIFEROUS, adj. Ku² lē² mē² fē² rō²s. Lat. *culmifer*, *culmiferus*. From *culmus*, a culm, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *culmifère*. Ger. *halmbetragend*. Having or producing culms. [B. 119, 121 (a, 24).]

CULMIGENOUS, adj. Ku² lē² mē² jē² nō²s. Lat. *culmigenus* (from *culmus*, a culm, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr. *culmigène*. See *CULMIES*.

CULMINAL, adj. Ku² lē² mē² nāl. From *culmen*, a summit. Belonging to or situated on the culmen. [L. 221.]

CULMINATION, n. Ku² lē² mē² nā² shu² n. Lat. *culminatio*. Ger. *Culminieren*. The attainment to the extreme point or degree (of fever, etc.). -*C*. *spunkt* (Ger.). See *ACME*.

CULMINIE. Laurens. Lat. n. f. pl. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) mē² nē² e. An order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising genera now referred to the *Melastoma*, *Boragin*, *Umbellifera*, etc. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CULMIS. Lat. n. m. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) mē² sō²s. See *CULM*.

CULOT. Fr. n. Ku² lōt. 1. The metallic mass left in a crucible after it has been used. 2. The individual horn last of a litter also that one of a brood of birds that is hatched from the egg laid last. [A. 505.]

CULOTTÉ. Fr. n. Ku² lōt. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *C. de Suisse*. 1. A variety of pear. 2. The *Passiflora citrifolia*. 3. A univalve shell. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CULOTTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku² lō² ta. Of birds, having the upper part of the legs covered with long, drooping feathers. [L. 109.]

CULRACHE, CULRAGE, CULRATCHE, n's. Ku² l'raeh. raj, raeh. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A. 505.]

CUTELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ku² lē² te² l' a² r. From *cutellus*, a small knife. Knife-shaped; as a n., a cautery-iron shaped like a small hatchet. [L. 41.]

CUTELLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *cutter*. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) te² l' lu² s. chō²s. 1. A small knife. [A. 318.] *C. anceps*. A small surgical knife having a double cutting edge. [a, 25.] -*C. uncus*. A small surgical knife the blade of which is shaped like a hook at its extremity. [a, 25.] 2. See *LACINIA*.

CUTLER (Lat.), n. m. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) t' u² r (te² r). Gen. *cultri*. Fr. *cutelu* (1st def.). Ger. *Messer* (1st def.). It. *coltello* (1st def.). Sp. *cuchillo* (1st def.). 1. See *BISTOURY* and *KNIFE*. 2. The third lobe of the liver. [Theophilus Protospatharius (A. 325); L. 84.] -*C. amputationis*. See *Amputating KNIFE*. *C. curvus*, *C. falcatu*. A curved knife. [A. 325.] *C. lenticularis*. A lenticular knife. [E. -*C. rasorius*. A razor. [A. 325.] *C. rectus*. A surgical knife having a straight blade so ground that it can be used for cutting or perforating. [a, 25.] *C. tonsorius*. A large knife, or razor, used to cut the hair before trephining or dressing wounds or contusions of the scalp.

CULTIROSTRAL, adj. Ku² lē² t' i² rō² s' tra² l. From *cutter*, a knife, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a beak adapted to cutting. [L. 221.]

CULTIROSTRES [Selater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku² lē² t' i² rō² s' t' rez (tras). A family of the *Laminipiantes*. [L. 121.]

CULTIVATION, n. Ku² lē² t' i² va² shu² n. Fr. c. Ger. *Cultur*. It. *coltivazione*. Sp. *cultivación* (1st def.), *cultivo* (2d def.). 1. The process of treating vegetable organisms in such a manner as to secure their growth and multiplication away from their natural habitat. See *CULTURE*.

CULTRATE, CULTRATED, adj's. Ku² lē² t' rat, e² d. Lat. *cultratus*. Having a knife-like edge. [L. 221.]

CULTRICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) t' ri² kō² l' l' i² s. From *cutter*, a knife, and *collum*, the neck. Fr. *cultricolle*. Ger. *messerhälsig*. Having the neck or thorax so compressed as to resemble the blade of a knife. [L. 41.]

CULTRIDENS (Lat.), adj. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) t' ri² dē² n' z (dans). From *cutter*, a knife, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr. *cultridenté*. Ger. *messerzählig*. Having the canine teeth compressed, with a sharp, concave border. [L. 41.]

CULTRIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) t' ri² fō² l' i² s' u² s' s. From *cutter*, a knife, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr. *cultrifolié*. Ger. *messerblättrig*. Having knife-shaped leaves. [L. 41.]

CULTRIFORM, adj. Ku² lē² t' ri² fō² r' m. From *cutter*, a knife, and *forma*, form. See *CULTRATE*.

CULTRIROSTRAL, CULTRIROSTRATE, adj's. Ku² lē² t' ri² rō² s' t' ra² l, -rat. Having a knife-shaped bill, as in the heron. [L. 343.]

CULTRIROSTRES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) t' ri² rō² s' t' rez (ras). From *cutter*, a knife, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr. c. A family of the *Passeres*, or of the *Grallae*. [L. 180.]

CULTRIVOROUS, adj. Ku² lē² t' ri² vō² rō² s. Gr. *μαχαίροφάγος*. Lat. *cultrivorus* (from *cutter*, a knife, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr. *cultrivore*. Ger. *messerischluckend*. As formerly used, having swallowed a knife accidentally; as now employed, capable of appearing to swallow knives with impunity. [A. 325; L. 56.]

CULTURE, n. Ku² lē² t' u² r. Lat. *cultura*. Fr. c. Ger. *Cultur*. It. *cultura*. Sp. *cultivo*. 1. See *CULTIVATION*. 2. A growth especially of pathogenetic micro-organisms) resulting from cultivation. -*C. streaks*. Ger. *Culturstrieche*. Lines of microphytic implantation on agar-agar, gelatin, or the like. [a, 27.] -*Fractional c.* Ger. *fractiometer Kultur*. See *Pure c.* -*Needle-c.* Fr. c. *par piqûre*. The c. of a micro-organism by transferring it on a sterilized needle to a substance (such as agar-agar) suitable for sustaining its growth. [B. 209.] -*Pure c.* Ger. *reine Kultur*, *Reinkultur*. The c. of a single form of micro-organism uncontaminated with other organisms. -*Reine c.* See *Pure CULTIVATURE*. [E. Klebs (A. 319).]

CULUPA (Sp.), n. Ku² lū² pa². In Colombia, the *Passiflora maliformis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CULUS. Lat. n. m. Ku² lē² (ku² lē²) s' lu² s. The anus. [A. 325.]

CULVER-FOOT, n. Ku² lē² vū² r' fū² t. Probably the *Geranium molle*. [A. 505.]

CULVERKEYS, n. Ku² lē² vū² r' kez. The *Orchis mascula*, the *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the *Scilla nutans*, the *Primula variabilis*, and the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*. [A. 505; B. 275 (a, 24).]

CULVERS, n. Ku² lē² vū² r' z. The *Scilla nutans*. [A. 505.]

CULVER'S PHYSIC, CULVER'S ROOT, n's. Ku² lē² vū² r' z' fē² z' ē² k, rū² t. The rhizome of *Leptandra virginica*. [B. 5, 19, 276 (a, 24).]

CULVERWORT, n. Ku² lē² vū² r' wū² r' t. See *COLUMBINE*.

CUMACEA (Lankester) (Lat.), n. pl. Ku² kē² ma² ma² s' sō² z' (ke² a²). An order of the *Thoracostraca*. [L. 121.]

CUMAN, n. The *Passiflora granatensis*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMANA, n. In India, a tree with a fruit resembling the mulberry. A syrup made from it is used in sore throat. [B. 88; L. 87.]

CUMANDA, n. In Brazil a name for various species of beans. [B. 88.]

CUMANILIDE, n. Ku² mē² n' lē² t' d' id. See *CUMOPHENAMIDE*.

CUMARAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Lucuma mammosa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

- CUMOPHENOL**, *n.* Kum'of-en-ol. Fr. *cumophénol*. A white crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O$, M_2 . [B, 211 a, 21.]
- CUMOSALICYLAMIDE**, *n.* Ku-mo-sal-i-say-lam-ide. A white crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{12}NO_2$, of the action of chloroform on cumylamine. [B, 211 a, 21.]
- CUMONYL**, *n.* Ku-mo-ni-yl. See CUMYL.
- CUMULATE**, *n.* Ku-mu-lay-t. The final product resulting from a gradual process. [B, 211 a, 21.]
- CUMULATIVE**, *adj.* Fr. *cumulatif*. Ger. *cumulativ*. 1. Operating successively and excessively, after repeated small additions, as the matter accumulated in the system before producing any effect, as of drugs. [A, 326.] 2. See CUMULATIVE.
- CUMULUS**, *Lat.* *n.* Ku-mu-lus. A heap of piled-up material. Fr. *cumulus*. Ger. *proliferus*. See *proliferus*.
- CUMUNA**, *Phny.* *Lat.* *n.* Ku-mu-nu-mu-nat. A variety of *C. lutea*. [B, 121 a, 21.]
- CUMURUNO**, *Phny.* *n.* The *Asperula caroliniana*. [B, 172.]
- CUMYL**, *n.* Ku-mi-yl. Fr. *cumyl*. Ger. *C.* An acid organic radical, $C_{10}H_{11}O$, of cumyl-oil homologous with benzoyl; an oily liquid, heavier than water, rendered odorous by heat, boiling at $300^\circ C$, inflammable, and dissolving sparingly in cold, but readily in hot alcohol. [B, 211 a, 21.] *C. alcohol*. See CUMYLALCOHOL. *C. hydride*. See CUMYLHYDROGEN. *C. oxide*. See CUMYL OXIDE. *C. stearate*. Ger. *C.* See CUMYLSTEARATE.
- CUMYLENE**, *n.* Ku-mi-len. Fr. *cumylene*. Ger. *Cumylen*. A hydrocarbon of aromatic nature, $C_{10}H_{12}$, homologous with benzylene. [B, 211 a, 21.]
- CUMYLIC**, *adj.* Ku-mi-lyk. Of or pertaining to cumyl. [B.] *C. acid*. Ger. *Cumylsäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{11}O_2$, isomeric with cumic and forming acicular crystals. [B, 211 a, 21.] *C. alcohol*. See CUMYLALCOHOL.
- CUMYS**, *n.* Ku-mis. See KUMIS.
- CUNA**, *Lat.* *n.* Ku-ku-na. Gr. *κούνα*. An infant's bed. [A, 326.]
- CUNANE**, *n.* In India, a certain fruit used for the relief of headache. [L, 91, 109.]
- CUNANTHIDE**, *Lat.* *n.* f. pl. Ku-nan-thi-de. A family of the *Aracaceae*. [L, 121.]
- CUNCIATION**, *Lat.* *n.* f. Ku-ni-ku-ni-ka-ti-on. Gr. *μάλαισις*. Sluggishness of movement. [A, 325.]
- CUNDIAMORDEI CATAN**, *Mex. Ph.* (Sp.) *n.* Kun-da-a-mor-dei-ka-tan. The *Monarda chalcidifolia*. [A, 41.]
- CUNDURANGO**, *n.* See CONDURANGO.
- CUNIAL**, *CUNEATE*, *adj.* Ku-ni-a-ly. See CUNEIFORM.
- CUNEATIO**, *Lat.* *n.* f. Ku-ni-a-ti-o. Gr. *κύνειον*. A wedge. [A, 324.]
- CUNÉEN** (Fr.), *adj.* Ku-na-a-n. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones. [L, 109.]
- CUNEIFORM** (Fr.), *adj.* Ku-ni-a-n. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones, a wedge and a wedge-shaped head. Fr. *cuneiform*. Ger. *keilförmig*. Having a wedge-shaped head. [L, 109.]
- CUNIFOLIUS**, *Lat.* *adj.* Ku-ni-fol-i-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. A wedge-shaped leaf. Fr. *cunifolia*. Ger. *keilförmig*. Having a wedge-shaped leaf. [L, 109.]
- CUNEIFORM**, *adj.* Ku-ni-a-n. Gr. *κύνειος*. Lat. *cuneiform*. From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form. Fr. *cunifolium*. Ger. *keilförmig*. Wedge-shaped.
- CUNEIROSTRIS** (Lat.), *adj.* Ku-ni-ro-stris. From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr. *cuneirostre*. Ger. *keilförmig*. Having a wedge-shaped beak, as in the *Cuneirostris* of Dumeril, a family of Schaeffer, an order of the *Passeriformes*. [L, 180, 210.]
- CUNEO-CUBOID**, *adj.* Ku-ni-o-kub-oid. Fr. *cuneo-cuboidien*. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the cuboid bone. [L, 41.]
- CUNIFOLIS**, *Lat.* *n.* *adj.* Ku-ni-fol-i-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. A little wedge. [A, 318.]
- CUNEO-SCAPHOID**, *adj.* Ku-ni-o-ska-foid. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the scaphoid bone. [L, 41.]
- CUNIER**, *Fr.* *n.* Ku-ni-er. The *Phlox carolinensis*. [B, 173.]
- CUNEUS** (Lat.), *n.* m. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. 1. A wedge. 2. A wedge-shaped lobule on the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain lying between the calcarine and internal parietal occipital fissures. [L, 28.] *C. cinereus*. See ALBA.
- CUNICULAR**, *adj.* Ku-ni-ku-lar. Gr. *κύνειος*. Pertaining to the cunicular or the corpus geniculatum externum and the corpus geniculatum internum. [Meynert a, 18.]
- CUNGER**, *n.* Ku-ni-ye. The cucumber. [A, 505.]
- CUNHANG**, *n.* Ku-ni-ye. The *Solanum heterophyllum*. [B, 173.]
- CUNHIT**, *n.* Ku-ni-ye. The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 88.]
- CUNICELLA** (Lat.), *n.* f. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. The *Equi-*

- CUNICULUS** (Lat.), *n.* m. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. A long, concealed passage (e. g., the burrow of the *Sarcoptes scabiei*); in the pl., *cuniculi*, the semicircular canals of the ear. [L, 349.]
- CUNIFORM**, *adj.* Ku-ni-a-n. See CUNEIFORM.
- CUNILA** (Lat.), *n.* f. Ku-ni-ye. Fr. *cunila*. 1. Of Pliny, a species of *Origanum*. [A, 318.] 2. A genus of the *Labiales*. [A, 385.] *C. bubula*. The *Origanum vulgare*. [B, 88, 180 a, 21.] *C. gallinacea*. The *Origanum heracleoticum*. [B, 88.] *C. maritima* (Lamour.). Fr. *cunila de Mer*. American ditany. The whole herb is aromatic and fragrant, and is used in infusion as a febrifuge. The essential oil is rubefacient, carminative, and diaphoretic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. micrantha* (Benth.). A species used in Brazil as a remedy in catarrh and chronic bronchitis. [a, 22.] *C. pulegioides*. The *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. sativa*. The *Satureja hortensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Herba cunila*. The herb of *C. maritima*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Maryland c.*, *Mint-leaved c.* See *C. maritima*.—*Oilum cunila*. An aromatic essential oil obtained from *C. maritima*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- CUNILAGO** (Lat.), *n.* f. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. The *Conia squarrosa*, the *Inda dysenterica*, and the *Inda pulchra*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 88.]
- CUNILE** (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Satureiæ*, comprising *Collinsonia* and *Cunila*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CUNILIDE** (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Of Lindley, the *Cunilide*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CUNIX** (Lat.), *n.* f. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. An obsolete term for the space between the wood and the bark of exogens. [B, 19 (a, 24).]
- CUNJA-KORAY** (Tamil), *n.* The *Ocimum album*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CUNILINGUIST**, *n.* Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. One who makes a practice of licking the vulva. [E. C. Spitzka, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 18.]
- CUNNINGHAMIA** (Lat.), *n.* f. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Fr. *cunninghamia*. Ger. *Spiesstanne* (1st def.). 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Araucariæ*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Melanea*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*C. verticillata*. The *Antirrhoea verticillata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]
- CUNNINGHAMIE** (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Fr. *cunninghamie*. Ger. *Spiesstanne* (1st def.). 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Araucariæ*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Melanea*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*C. verticillata*. The *Antirrhoea verticillata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]
- CUNUS** (Lat.), *n.* m. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. See VULVA.
- CUNOCTONIDE** (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Of Haeckel, a subfamily of the *Cunanthidae*. [L.]
- CUNONIACE** (R. Brown) (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Fr. *cunoniace*. Ger. *Cunoniaceae*. [a, 24.]
- CUNONIACEOUS**, *adj.* Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Fr. *cunoniace*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cunoniaceae*. [a, 24.]
- CUNONIADS** (Lindley), *n.* pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. See CUNONIACE.
- CUNONIARIE** (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cornulaceae*, comprising the subdivisions *Brutia*, *Weinmannia* (*Cunoniaceae*), and *Bunera*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]
- CUNONIE** (Lat.), *n.* f. pl. Ku-ni-ye. Gr. *κύνειος*. Fr. *cunonie*. 1. Of D. Don, a tribe comprising *Weinmannia*, *Leopoldium*, *Caldeburnia*, *Platyphloeus*, *Cunonia*, *Arnoldia*, *Pterophylla*, *Calycotome*, *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Schizocoma*, *Codia*, and *Belangeria*. 2. Of G. Don, a tribe including the same genera except the last two. 3. Of Bartling, a division of the *Cunoniaceae*, including *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Cunonia*, *Weinmannia*, and *Bunera*. 4. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Sarifragæe* (by many authors regarded as a distinct order, the *Cunoniaceae*), comprising *Codia*, *Weinmannia*, *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Cunonia*, *Belangeria*, *Acrophylloides*, *Gundelia*, *Caldeburnia*, *Aekma*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]
- CUNSTIS** (Sp.), *n.* Ku-ni-ye. A place in the province of Pontevedra, Spain, where there are warm springs rich in sulphur. [B, 270.]
- CUP**, *v.* tr. Ku-p. Lat. *cucurbitulas imponere*. Fr. *ventouser*. Ger. *schröpfen*. It., *ventosare*. Sp., *pegar ventosa*. To apply cupping-glasses.—*Dry-c.* To apply dry c's to.—*Wet-c.* To apply wet c's to. [B.]
- CUP**, *n.* Ku-p. A-S. *cupp*. Gr. *ποτήριον* (1st def.). Lat., *poculum* (1st def.), *calix* (1st def.), *cucurbitula* (2d def.). Fr., *calice* (1st def.), *ventouse* (2d def.). Ger., *Becher* (1st def.), *Kelch* (1st def.), *Schröpfkopf* (2d def.). 1. A small drinking-vessel; the contents of such a vessel; any structure or a, the calyx of a flower) shaped like a drinking-vessel. 2. A similar vessel (usually of glass) which, having had the air contained in it rarefied by means of heat, or by the action of a pump, or the recoil of an elastic cap fitted to it, is applied to the skin for the purpose of drawing blood to that part of the skin or, when associated with the use of the scarificator, to abstract blood from the part by suction.—*Antimonial c's*. See CALICES *antimonial* under CALIX. *Bitter c.* A c. made of quassia-wood; used for imparting a bitter taste and tonic properties to water. [L, 65, 120.] *Chinese c.* A cup of red arsenic. Wine is left in it all night, and drunk in the morning as a purge. [L, 164 a, 21.] *C.-plant*. The *Siphium perfoliatum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*Dry c.* A c. (2d def.) for drawing the blood to the surface without abstracting it from the bud. [B.] *Emetic c's*. See CALICES *emetic*.

of Soda Phosphate Ph. Ross Ph. Fr. *paracitum*. Alumina
and copper oxide by melting together 24 parts each of copper
nitrate, alum and potash nitrate and adding 1 part of cam-
phor. B. P. C. ammoniacum, C. ammoniacatum, C. am-

Ammonio-sulphuricum. **C. ammoniacum.** **C. ammoniatum.** See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**C. Armenus.** Blue copper carbonate. [B. 95, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bichloratum.** See **COPPER chlorate**.—**C. calcinatum.** See **SQUAMA ARS** under **ARS**.—**C. carbonicum.** See **COPPER carbonate**.—**C. carbonicum ammoniatum.** A substance obtained by dissolving copper carbonate in ammonia-water and evaporating the solution. [B. 10.]—**C. chloratum.** Cuprous chloride. [B.]—**C. chloratum ammoniacale.** Fr., *chlorure cuproammonique*. A compound of ammonia and cuprous chloride. Dry ammonia gas forms three compounds with cuprous chloride, variable with the temperature. A black amorphous substance results on heating slightly $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ — $(\text{NH}_3)_2 \cdot (\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2)_2$, which, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, gives $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{HCl}$, $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2$. Treated in the cold by ammonia, the result is $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_3$. $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2$ = cuproso-diammonium chloride, which, acted upon by hydrochloric acid, produces $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_3 \cdot 2\text{HCl} = 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2$, beautiful white crystals, easily decomposed. If ammonium chloride be boiled with the oxide of copper, and an excess of copper, there result colorless laminae, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which become $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_3 \cdot 2\text{HCl}$ when treated with HCl . In the same reaction violet laminae are deposited, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [C. 25.] See **COPPER chloride**.—**C. gummatosum.** See **Resina cupri**.—**C. hydrocarbonicum.** See **COPPER carbonate**.—**C. iodatum.** **C. iodatum.** Cuprous iodide. [C. 25.]—**C. muriaticum.** See **COPPER chloride**.—**C. nativum.** Pure or native copper. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**C. nitricum.** See **COPPER nitrate**.—**C. oxidatum.** **C. oxydatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. **C. oxydatum nigrum.** Fr., *oxyde noir de cuivre* [Fr. Cod.]. See **COPPER oxide**.—**C. oxydulatum.** Cuprous oxide. [B.]—**C. perchloratum.** Fr., *chlorure cuivreux*. Cupric chloride. [a, 25.]—**C. subaëctium** [Gr. Ph.] Verdigris. [B. 98.]—**C. sulfuricum.** See **COPPER sulphate**.—**C. sulfuricum ammoniacale** (seu ammoniatum). See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**C. sulfuricum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Crude or commercial copper sulphate; ordinary blue vitriol. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**C. sulfuricum purum** [Russ. Ph.]. Copper sulphate. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**C. sulphurato-ammoniatum.** **C. sulphurico-ammoniatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**C. sulphuricum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **COPPER sulphate**.—**C. sulphuricum aluminatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **C. aluminatum**.—**C.ustum.** See **ARS condustum**.—**C. vitriolatum.** See **COPPER sulphate**.—**Deutosulfas** (seu **Deutosulphas cupri et ammoniaci**). See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**Deutoxydum cupri.** **Flores cupri.** See **SQUAMA ARS** under **ARS**.—**Gutta de cupro.** See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**Liquor cupri aluminati.** Sp. *solucion de piedra divina* [Sp. Ph., 6th ed.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of **C. aluminatum** in 17½ parts of water. [B. 95.]—**Liquor cupri ammoniati.** Fr., *can de cuivre ammoniacal*, *gouttes antiphtisiques de Niemann*, *hydrob. de sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque*. Syn.: *aqua cupri ammoniati*. Solution of subsulphate of copper and of ammonium; made by dissolving 1 drachm of ammoniosulphate copper in 1 pint of distilled water, and filtering [Lond. Ph., 1824], or 1 part of copper ammoniosulphate in 100 parts of distilled water [Dub. Ph., 1830]; or of Niemann, 1 part of copper and ammonium in 16 parts of distilled water. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici** (seu **Kochlini**). Fr., *liquore de cuivre muriatoammoniacal*. Syn.: *liquor Kochlini*, *lactura salis ammoniaci cuprifera*. Solution of copper ammoniosulphate chloride; made by dissolving 1 part of artificial copper carbonate in a quantity of hydrochloric acid sufficient to dissolve the salt, and adding to the solution 14 parts of ammonium chloride and enough water to make 70 parts [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann), Bav. Ph., 1822, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hess. Ph., 1806, Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B. 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Solutio cupri ammoniacalis*.—**Mellitum de cupro acetatum.** Mel superacetatis cupri. See **Limenium AERUGINIS**.—**Nitras cupri.** See **COPPER nitrate**.—**Oilum oxyde cupri viride.** See **BALSAMUM viride Medicusum**.—**Oxydum cupri.** See **COPPER oxide**.—**Oxydum cupri impurum.** See **ERGOG** (1st def.).—**Oxydum cupri per acidum vegetabile.** Verdigris. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Oxymel oxyduli cupri.** See **Limenium AERUGINIS**.—**Phosphas cupri.** Copper phosphate. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Pilule ammoniacreti cupri** [Ed. Ph., 1826]. **Pilule ammoniuretæ cupri.** **Pilule cupri ammoniaci.** Fr., *pilules cuivreuses ou de cuivre ammoniacal*. Pills made by beating together 16 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 4 scruples of bread-crumbs, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonium subcarbonate, and dividing the mass into 32 pills [Edinb. Ph., 1824]; or with 32 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 8 scruples of bread-crumbs, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonia, and dividing into 64 pills [Aust. Ph., 1771, Ph. Berolipont, 1796]; or with 16 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 1 drachm of henbane, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized valerian root, and dividing into 32 pills; or with 16 grains of copper ammoniosulphate, 30 grains of ammonium chloride, and a sufficient quantity of bread-crumbs, and dividing into 32 pills [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or by mixing 10 grains of copper ammoniosulphate with a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and of solution of ammonia, 2 drachms of extract of gentian, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized emehoa, and dividing into 60 pills [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Plasma cupri sulphatis.** A preparation of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital containing 45 parts of glycerin and 12 parts of copper sulphate. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 3 vol. x (a, 21).]—**Resina cupri.** Of Boyle, cuprous chloride obtained by the action of mercuric chloride on copper. [B. 3.]—**Solutio cupri ammoniacalis.** Fr., *can celeste pour les yeux*, *can ophthalmique bleue*. Solution of copper and ammonia; made by dissolving 1 part of ammonium chloride in 96 parts of lime-water, in the open air, in a copper vessel and decanting the liquor when it has become blue. [Ferr. Ph., 1832, Frankfurt. Ph., 1791]; or made from 1 part of copper filings, 6 parts of ammonium chloride, and 48 parts of lime water [Aust. Ph., 1820]; or by mixing 1 part each of ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate and 8 parts of distilled water in a copper basin, in the open air, and, when the

solution has become blue, filtering (Brussw. Dispensat., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1398, Wurtemb. Ph., 1798; or by digesting for 24 hours 200 parts of lime water, 10 parts of ammonium chloride and 1 part of copper acetate [L. S. Ph., 1830, Amsterd. Ph., 1392, Brussw. Disp., 1777, Genex Ph., 1780, Hamb. Ph., 1801, Lippas Disp., 1794, Part. Ph., 1711, Wurtemb. Ph., 1798; or made from 141 parts of lime water, 36 parts of ammonium chloride and 1 part of copper acetate. [B. 110a, 21].

Solutio sulphatis cupri composita. Fr., *cupulatus*. Compound solution of copper sulphate: made by dissolving 12 parts each of alum and copper sulphate, filtering, adding 1 part of sulphuric acid, and mixing thoroughly. Part. Ph., 1711, Ph. Berolipol., 1766; or with 2 parts each of copper sulphate and alum, 16 parts of water, and 1 part of sulphuric acid [L. S. Ph., 1830; Edinb. Ph., 1826; or with 8 parts each of copper sulphate and alum, 96 parts of water, and 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B. 119 a, 21].

Subacetis cupri impurus. Verdigris. [B. 119 a, 21]. **Subacetis deutoxydi cupri.** See Verdigris. **Sulfas cupri et ammoniac.** See Copper ammoniosulphate. **Sulfas cupri.** See Copper sulphate. **Sulphas cupri aluminatus.** Belg. Ph. [see aluminosus camphoratus]. See *C. aluminatus*.

Sulphas cupri ammoniacalis. See Copper ammoniosulphate. **Sulphas cupri venalis.** [Belg. Ph.] Commercial copper sulphate. [B. 95 a, 21]. **Sulphur cupri.** Würz Ph., 1796. Fr., *sulfate de cuivre*. An old preparation made by dissolving copper sulphate in a sufficient quantity of rain-water, plunging a steel blade into the filtered liquid, removing, after a time, the copper deposited upon the surface, washing the copper thoroughly in water, triturating 1 part of it with 3 parts of mercury in a glass mortar over a gentle fire, adding 1 part of mercury, digesting the amalgam for 1 month on a sand-bath at a temperature of 100°C., then triturating the brown powder with distilled water, drying, and preserving. [B. 119 a, 21].

Supercetis cupri. See Eriogon. (1st def.). **Tinctura cupri acetici Rademacheri.** [Swiss Ph.] Rademacher's tincture of copper acetate: made by dissolving 1 part of copper acetate in 10 of warm water, and adding 8 parts of alcohol; or, according to the Swiss Ph., by rubbing together 21 parts of copper sulphate and 27 of lead acetate, dissolving the product in 140 parts of distilled water, and adding 100 parts of dilute alcohol. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)]. **Unguentum acetatis cupri.** See *Unguentum ærginis*. **Unguentum acetatis cupri cum melle.** **Unguentum oxydi cupri mellium.** See *Unguentum ærginis*. **Unguentum subacetatis cupri.** See *Unguentum ærginis*. **Unguentum subacetatis cupri cum melle.** See *Unguentum ærginis*. **Vitriolum cupri** (see *de cupro*). Crude copper sulphate. [Bernatzik (L. 55 [a, 21].

CUPS-AND-LADLES. n. Ku²psa²nd-la²l'z'. The husks of the acorn. [A. 505.]

CUPS-AND-SAUCERS. n. Ku²psa²nd-sa²u²rz'. Acorns; also the *Cobena scandens*. [A. 505; B. 275 a, 24].

CUPULA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²ku²pu²pu²la². See *CUPOLA* (of which this is a more correct form) and *CUPULE*. **Cupule glandium quercus.** **Cupule quercus.** The acorn cups of *Quercus robur*. [B. 97, 180 (a, 24).] **C. terminalis.** Syn.: *membrana terminalis* Hassk. Of Lang, a cuticular formation found in the ampullæ of the ear in certain mature embryos. [H.]

CUPULEFORMES (Lat.), n. pl. Ku²ku²pu²pu²la²a²z'. form-ez(as). From *cupula*, a little cup, and *forma*, form. 1. Of Ribent, a subdivision of the *Dermatophyceæ*, comprising *Peziza*, *Ascolobus*, *Hysterium*, and *Egagria*. 2. Of Agardh, a subdivision of the *Hymenomycetes*, consisting of *Cyphella*, *Solenia*, *Ascolobus*, and *Peziza*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPULAR, adj. Ku²pu²la²r'. Lat., *cupularis*. Fr., *cupulaire*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped; as a n., a form of cautery formerly applied to the scalp in certain nervous diseases. [L. 41, 116.]

CUPULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²ku²pu²pu²la²z'. rez-raz'. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Tremellini*, comprising *Hirneola*, *Lemalis*, and *Eridia*. [B. 121, 170 a, 24].

CUPULATE, adj. Ku²pu²la²t'. See *CUPULAR*.

CUPULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ku²ku²pu²pu²la²la²z' (tite). 1. Of Fries, an order of the *Hymenomycetes*, comprising the divisions *Peziza*, *Dermar*, and *Heterotheca*; subsequently, of the same author, a tribe of the *Elvellaceæ*, consisting of *Rhizina*, *Peziza*, *Pitharia*, *Ascolobus*, *Bulgaria*, *Ditella*, *Tympanis*, *Cynophium*, and *Stictis*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Helvellarii*. 4. Of Endlicher, the *Stictis* of Fries. [B. 170 a, 24].

CUPULE, n. Ku²pu²l'. Lat., *cupula*. Fr., c. Ger., *Becher*, *Nupf*. 1. A cup-like one of the acorn; also a cup-like collection of bracts formed by the upward growth of the flower-stalk. 2. The cup-shaped sporocarp of certain fungals. [B. 1, 19, 77, 123 (a, 24).] **C. de gland** (Fr.). The *Peziza cupularis*. [B. 121 a, 24].

CUPULIFER (Fr.), adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERE (Lat.), n. pl. Ku²ku²pu²pu²la²z'. 1. Of Fries, an order of the *Hymenomycetes*, comprising the divisions *Peziza*, *Dermar*, and *Heterotheca*; subsequently, of the same author, a tribe of the *Elvellaceæ*, consisting of *Rhizina*, *Peziza*, *Pitharia*, *Ascolobus*, *Bulgaria*, *Ditella*, *Tympanis*, *Cynophium*, and *Stictis*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Helvellarii*. 4. Of Endlicher, the *Stictis* of Fries. [B. 170 a, 24].

CUPULIFEROUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFERE*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERUS, adj. Ku²pu²la². See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFORM, adj. Ku²pu²la²l'orm'. Lat., *cupuliformis*. From *cupula*, a cupule and *forma*, form. Fr., *cupuliforme*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cupulashaped. [L. 109, 131.]

CUR Ger., n. Kur. See *CURE*.

CURA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²ku²ra². Gr., *ὑγίαινη* 1st def., *κοῦρα* (3d def.), *κοῦρη* (3d def.). 1. An old term for a morbid state manifested by sadness and longing. 2. The management of anything (e. g., of a disease); hence, a course of treatment or cure. 3. The operation of shaving the scalp. A 725. **C. avaricaria.** A decoction made by boiling down to one-half 1½ lbs. of fresh oats and 1 handful of the fresh root of wild succory sliced in 12 parts of spring water, straining through a linen cloth, adding ½ oz. of sal prunella and 6 oz. of coarse sugar, boiling again, and taking it off the fire, allowing to stand for a day and a night, and then pouring it off. [L. 94 (a, 21).] **C. cancrenia** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of some diseases of the head in which the remedy was the same as for cancer. [H.] **C. chordarum** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases of or near the genitals. [H.] **C. croci vitriolati** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of skin diseases in which the color of the skin was affected. [H.] **C. de fixis** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of certain diseases which were fixed, and in which no spontaneous cure took place, such as scrofula, fistula, etc. [H.] **C. famis.** Treatment by reducing the amount of food allowed. [B. 88.] **C. ingenua** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of some symptoms which were neither a sign of health nor of disease. [H.] **C. juncturarum** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases of the joints, such as contractures, gout, etc. [H.] **C. lubrica** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of pustular skin diseases. [H.] **C. medullata** [Paracelsus]. The treatment used in cases in which the disease was supposed to have its root in the marrow of the bones. [H.] **C. palliativa.** See *Palliative cure*. **C. piscium** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of scaly skin diseases. [H.] **C. radicalis.** See *Radical cure*. **C. reverberatoria** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of certain diseases with substances prepared by reverberation. [H.] **C. rivola** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases which, like brooks, were sometimes wet and at other times dried up. [H.] **C. sitis.** Treatment by reducing the amount of drink allowed. **C. thymi** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of skin diseases forming tumors. [H.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

CURABLE, adj. Ku²ra²l'bl'. Gr., *ἰάσθαι*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L. 56.]

loids, except one, in containing no oxygen. It forms colorless, bitter, crystalline and prismatic crystals which are very deliquescent, soluble in water, in caustic alkalies and in alcohol, sparingly in chloroform, and in amyl alcohol, and insoluble in ether, carbon tetrachloride, in benzene, in oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide. It is said to be twenty times as strong as curare. [H. Schatz, A. 319; B. 5, 259 a, 21.]

CURARISED, adj. Kur'a-rīz'd. See CURARISE.

CURARISING Ger., n. Kur'a-rī-ze-er'nd. See CURARIZATIONS.

CURARISM, n. Kur'a-rī-izm. Fr., *curarisme*. The state of being curarized, also, the assemblage of phenomena characteristic of that state. [A, 385.]

CURARIZATION, n. Kur'a-rī-iz-a'shu'n. Fr., *curarisation*. Ger., *Curarisierung*. 1. The process of curarizing. 2. The state of being curarized. [B, 259 a, 21.]

CURARIZED, adj. Kur'a-rī-iz'd. Fr., *curarisé*. Brought under the influence of curare. [A, 391.]

CURARE Mex. Ph. Sp., n. Kūr'ar'ē. See CURARE.

CURASSOA, n. Kūr'a's'sō. See CURASSOA.

CURATA, n. Among the Guiana Indians, the *Arundinaria Schomburgkii*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CURATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kūr'kur-a-tē'la. Fr., *curatelle*. A Latin name of dibrominated trees. [B, 42, 121 a, 24.]—**C. americana** (Lamour.), Fr., *c. d'Amérique*. A species of the rough leaves of which are used in Guiana for tanning and polishing, and sometimes as a topical application to sores, etc. The inner bark is used in astringent lotion. It contains much tannin. [B, 19, 121, 122, 180 a, 24.]—**C. cambaiba** (Auguste St. Hilaire). A Brazilian species similar in properties to the *C. americana*. [B, 121, 123 a, 24.]

CURATIO (Lat.), n. Kūr'kur-a-tiō' (tē'o). Gen., *curatio-nis*. From *curare*, to take care of. Gr., *θεραπεύω*. Fr., *curation*. Ger., *Behandlung*. It., *cura*, *curatio*, *guarigione*. Sp., *curación*, *tratamiento*. The treatment of diseases and injuries; of Scribonius Largus, a cleansing. [A, 325.]—**C. contrarium per contraria**. See ALLOPATHY. **C. per inmedium**. See CURA FAMES.

CURATIVE, adj. Kūr'a-tē'v. Lat., *curativus*. Fr., *curatif*. Ger., *curativ*. It., *Sp.*, *curativo*. Tending to effect a cure, as opposed to palliative.

CURATOR (Lat.), n. m. Kūr'kur-a-tō'r. In Eng., *ku'r'at-ō'r*. Gen., *curator'is*. Anciently, a physician; as now employed, a custodian of a museum.

CURATORIA (Lat.), **CURATRIX** (Lat.), n's. f. Kūr'kur-a-tō'ri-a or tē'ri-a, -a-tiō' (tē'ri-z). Gen., *curator'is*, *curatric'is*. 1. A female curator. 2. Of the old writers, therapeutics, especially dietetics, pharmacy, and surgery. [A, 325.]

CURATUS (Lat.), adj. Kūr'kur-a-tō's (tē'stō's). In ancient pharmacy, purified. [A, 325.]

CURAZAO (Sp.), n. Kūr'a-s'thā's'o. Orange-peel. [A, 447.]

CURCAS (Lat.), n. f., indecl. Kūr'kur'ka's (ka's). Fr., *médicament*. See JALAP. It., *C. indica*. The *Jatropha c.* [B, 214 a, 24.]—**C. multijuga**. Fr., *nochebuena multijuga*. The *Jatropha multijuga*. [A, 301.]—**Oleum c.** Ger., *Curcäsöl*. The oil of the seed of *Jatropha c.* [B, 180 a, 24.]—**C. purgans**. The *Jatropha c.* [B, 180 a, 24.]

CURCULIGINEÆ (Dumortier) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-li-zē'gē'ne' (ē'a-ē'a-ē'a). The *Hippodrieæ* of Baillon. [B, 121 a, 21.]

CURCULIGO (Lat.), n. f. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-li-le'go. Gen., *curculiginis*. Of Gärtner, a genus of amaryllidaceous herbs of the *Hippodrieæ*. [B, 121, 122, 275 a, 21.]—**C. brevifolia**. A variety of *C. cochlearis*. [B, 122 a, 21.]—**C. malabarica**. A variety of *C. cochlearis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. orchoides** (Gärtner). A species indigenous to Japan, the East Indies, the Loochoo Islands, Java, and Australia, with roots like those of orchids, bitter and aromatic, and used in India as a tonic and in gonorrhoea. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. stans** [Labillardiere]. A species the roots of which are eaten in the Maritime Islands. [B, 12, 121, 153 a, 24.]—**C. unci-folia**. A root found in India; prescribed for asthma, hemorrhoids, jaundice, diarrhoea, colic, and gonorrhoea, and as a demulcent, diuretic, tonic, and aphrodisiac. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix (a, 21).]

CURCULIO (Lat.), n. f. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-li-le'o. Gen., *curculionis*. Fr., *curculion*. Ger., *Kurculion*. It., *curculione*. Sp., *curculión*. 1. A genus of the *Curculionidae*. 2. See CURCULIONIDAE. **C. antiodontalgica**. A species sometimes used like the *Curculio* *antiodontalgica* for toothache and formerly employed in toothache. [B, 12, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.]

CURCULIONIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-li-zē'gē'ne' (ē'a-ē'a-ē'a). The weevils, a family of the *Coleoptera*, containing more than 10,000 species, many of which are injurious to fruits. [L, 196.]

CURCULIONIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-li-zē'gē'ne' (ē'a-ē'a-ē'a). Fr., *curculioniforme*. Ger., *kurculionförmig*. Weevil-shaped. [A, 44.]

CURCUM (Ar.), n. The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 88.]

CURCUMA (Lat.), n. f. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-ma's. From Ar., *curcuma* q. 1. Fr., *Curcuma* (2d def.). *Curcuma* (1st def.), *Curcuma*. It., *Curcuma*. Sp., *curcuma* (Mex. Ph.) (2d def.). 1. A Linnaean genus of the *Zingiberaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, turmeric, the rhizome of *C. longa*. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*. [B, 5, 12, 180 (a, 24).]

Charta curcumæ. See TURMERIC PAPER. **C. amada**. Mungo-ginger; an East Indian species. The root is used as a carminative and stomachic. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. americana** [Lamarck]. The *Mentha officinalis*. [B, 88.]—**C. angustifolia** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *Schnellbluttrig Curcuma*. The East India arrowroot plant; a species having oblong bulbs with pale, oblong, pendulous tubers, which furnish an excellent arrowroot, the *tikhar* or *tikar* of India. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. aromatica** [Salisbury]. Wild turmeric; an ornamental plant abounding in the Travancore forests, India. The root has aromatic and tonic properties, and is also used as a perfume. It furnishes the *zedoaire ronde*, or round zedoary. [B, 172, 180, 250, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arrowroot**. See under ARROWROOT. **C. casia** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *lucubellidus Curcuma*. An East Indian species. The aromatic root is used in pains and swellings of the joints. [B, 180 a, 24.]—**C. domestica major**, **C. domestica minor**. See *C. longa*.—**Curcumæ radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. gelb** [Ger.]. See CURCUM. **C. leucorhiza**. A species furnishing East Indian arrowroot. [A, 319.]—**C. longa** [Linnaeus, Roxburgh]. Fr., *c. long.* 1. Long-rooted turmeric; an East Indian species. The rhizome (see *Rhizoma curcumæ*) is a cordal and stomachic and is prescribed by the native physicians of India in diarrhoea. The juice of the fresh rhizome is anthelmintic, and the burnt rhizome, mixed with margosa oil, is used in nasal catarrh. The Hindoo physicians apply the rhizome to recent wounds, bruises, and leech-bites. [B, 5, 172, 173, 270 (a, 24).] 2. The long variety of the rhizoma curcumæ (q. v.).—**C. oil**. Ger., *C.öl*. See OIL OF TURMERIC.—**C. paper**. Fr., *papier de c.* Ger., *C. papier*. See TURMERIC PAPER.—**C. radica longa**. See *C. longa*.—**C. rotunda**. The central rhizome of *C. longa*. [B.] See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. root**. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*. **C. rubescens**. One of the species furnishing starch. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. starch**. Ger., *C.stärke*. See C. ARROWROOT.—**C. tinctoria**. See *C. longa*.—**C. viridiflora** [Roxburgh]. A species thought to be the source of *tommon*, a kind of round turmeric containing much coloring matter, formerly exported from Batavia, Java. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. wurzel** (Ger.). See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. zedoaria**. **C. zedoaria**. 1. Of Roxburgh, see *C. aromatica*. 2. Of Roscoe, see *C. zerumbet*.—**C. zerumbet** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *gefleckte Kurcuma*. An East Indian species. The root is used medicinally in India, and is considered tonic and carminative. It is also said to have virtues in nephritic complaints. According to some, this plant yields the long zedoary of the shops. Cf. *C. aromatica*. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fæcula curcumæ angustifolia**. East Indian arrowroot. [B, 180.]—**Papier de c.** (Fr.). See TURMERIC PAPER.—**Poudre de c.** (Fr. Cod.). C.-powder; made by breaking up c.-root, drying it in an oven of a temperature of about 40° C., pulverizing it in an iron mortar, and passing it through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Radix curcumæ**, **Rhizoma curcumæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph.). Fr., *c. long et rond (rhizome)*. Sp., *curcuma (rhizoma)* [Sp. Ph.]. Turmeric; the c. of the U. S. Ph. (1870); the rhizome of *C. longa* (also, according to the Ger. Ph. [1st ed.] and Russ. Ph., of *C. viridiflora*). Two varieties are distinguished, the *C. longa*, forming cylindrical fragments half an inch thick, and the *C. rotunda*, forming oval pieces of the size of a walnut. [B, 95, 180, 270 (a, 24).] See TURMERIC.

CURCUMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-ma's (ē'a-ē'a-ē'a). Fr., *curcumaceæ*. Of Dumortier, the *Zingiberaceæ* of Richard. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CURCUMACEOUS, adj. Kūr'kur'ku-ma's-shu's. Fr., *curcumé, curcumacé*. Resembling the genus *Curcuma* or belonging to the *Curcumaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CURCUMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kūr'kur'ku-ku- (ku')-me's (ē'a-ē'a-ē'a). Of Lestiboudois, a division of the *Scitamineæ* (of Duchesne, a tribe of the *Zingiberaceæ*), consisting of the genus *Curcuma*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CURCUMIN, n. Kūr'kur'ku-mi'n. Lat., *curcuminum*. Fr., *curcumine*. Ger., *Curcumin*, *Curcumagelb*. A diatomic monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, forming the peculiar yellow coloring matter of the rhizome of *Curcuma longa* and other species of *Curcuma*. It is brown in mass, but becomes yellow when powdered, has neither taste nor odor, is hardly soluble in water, but abundantly soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the oils. It has been obtained in deep yellow crystals of a diamond lustre. It does not sublime, but at 165° C. begins to melt, and at a higher temperature decomposes. [B, 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]

CURCUMOL, n. Kūr'kur'ku-mol'i. That portion, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, of the oil obtained from curcuma rhizome that distils between 193° and 198° C.; a pale-yellow, agreeably aromatic body, boiling at from 285° to 290° C., with partial decomposition. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CURD, n. Kūr'd. Scot., *crud*. Fr., *caille, lait-caille*. Ger., *Quark*, *Lab.* It., *bett rappreso*. Sp., *cuajada, requesón*. The solid portion of milk that has been coagulated. It retains most of the fatty globules. [B, 8, 14 (a, 24).]—**Alum-c.** See COAGULUM ALUMINE-CHLORIDE ALUMEN. **C.-soap**. See SAPONIFICATION. **C.-wort**. The *Curcuma c.* [A, 305.]

CURDY, adj. Kūr'd'i. Curd-like or containing curd-like coagula.—**C. seeds**. The *Curthamus tinctorius*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., (a, 21).]

CURE, n. Kūr. (Gr., *θεραπεύω*, *θεράπεια*. Lat., *curatio* (1st def.), *cura* (1st def.), *remedium* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* (1st and 2d def's), *guérison* (3d def.). Ger., *Cur*, *Kur*, *Heilung*, *Arznei* (2d def.). It., *curazione* (1st def.), *guarigione* (1st def.), *cura*. Sp., *curación* (1st def.). *cura*. 1. A course of medical or surgical treatment; also the process by which a disease or injury ends naturally, or is made to end artificially, in recovery. 2. A remedy or a course of treatment capable of producing recovery. 3. Restoration to health, or

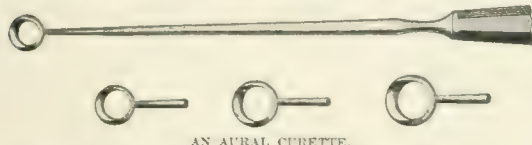
the return to a normal state after disease. **Air c.** See *Prophylaxis*. **Treatment.** **Banting c.** See *Bantingism*. **C. de petit-lait** (Fr.). See *Bébé*. **C. de raisin** (Fr.). See *Grapes*. **Graper c.** Fr. *c. de raisin*. Ger. *Traubenkur*. A system of treatment consisting in eating grapes before breakfast for a number of weeks in amount sufficient to produce a laxative effect, used in habitual constipation and in digestive troubles resulting from it. [A. 30.] **Movement c.** See *Medical gymnastics*. **Palliative c.** Fr. *c. palliative*. Palliative treatment; that which partly or wholly controls the manifestations of disease, but does not put an end to the disease itself. [L. 11.] **Potato-c.** The practice of feeding largely with potatoes, known as Cameron's method of treating persons who have swallowed foreign bodies. The potatoes are said to act, like cheese, by forming a solid mass in which the foreign body becomes imbedded. [Dachmüller, "Dtsch. Med. Ztg." "N. Y. Med. Jour." May 1, 1889, p. 495.] **Prophylactic c.** Fr. *c. prophylactique*. See *Prophylaxis*. **Radical c.** Lat. *cura radicalis*. Fr. *c. radicale*. The c. of a disease to the extent of causing its entire and permanent disappearance, in contradistinction to the c. of the temporary disturbance of health or disability to which it gives rise. **Schroth c.** A method of treatment consisting in allowing only dry food, with hardly any liquid, for a number of successive days. [W. H. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Apr. 28, 1888, p. 44.] **Swedish-movement c.** The treatment of disease by Swedish gymnastics. **Water-c.** See *Hydrotherapy*. **Whey-c.** Fr. *c. de petit-lait*. Ger. *Molkenkur*. The systematic internal administration of whey in laxative doses, sometimes in conjunction with its use in the form of baths; used for the same purposes as the grape c. [A. 301.]

CURE-ALL, n. Ku'r-äl. 1. See *PANACEA*. 2. The *Gum rivale* [A. 505.]

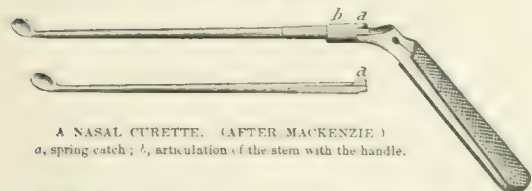
CURE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. Ku'r-laŋg. See *Tongue SCRAPER*.

CURE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. Ku'r-ö-reil. See *Ear CURETTE*.

CURETTE, n. Ku'r-et. Lat. *cochleare*. Fr. *c.* from *cureo*, to cleanse. Ger. *C.* An instrument for removing foreign bodies, accumulated secretions, etc., from the surface or from the accessible passages of the body, also for removing morbid outgrowths and neoplastic deposits by scraping. Generally made in the form of the bowl of a spoon or in that of a ring. (G.)—**Antiseptic c.** A



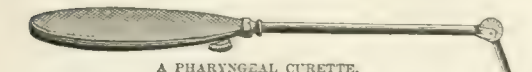
AN AURAL CURETTE.

A NASAL CURETTE. (AFTER MACKENZIE.)
a, spring catch; b, articulation of the stem with the handle.

A CUTTING CURETTE.



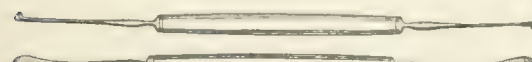
A FLEXIBLE CURETTE.



A PHARYNGEAL CURETTE.



BOWMAN AND CRITCHETT'S CURETTE.



CRITCHETT'S CURETTE.

uterine c. devised by E. Noeggerath. The shaft is tubular for antiseptic irrigation during the use of the instrument. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." June 27, 1885, p. 734.] **Articulated c.** Fr. *c. articulée*. Of Pajot, a uterine c. with a hinge-like joint near the end capable of being worked at the handle; used for extracting portions of the ovum retained within the uterus in cases of abortion. [A. 15.] **Cutting c.** Fr. *c. tranchante*. A c. with a sharp edge, intended to cut or scrape away vegetations, neoplastic deposits, etc. — **Dull**

wire c. See *Wire c.* **Embricated c.** Fr. *c. fenêtrée*. Ger. *gelenkig*. A c. with the back fenestrated, the connecting shafts of a ring, instead of being solid like the bowl, of a spoon. [A. 301.] **Irrigations-c.** (Ger.). A uterine c. with a hollow shank, to which an injecting apparatus may be attached, for the purpose of combining irrigation with the operation of curetting. [Freund, "Cribl." 1. Gynäk. Sept. 2, 1882, p. 505.] **Vesical c.** Ger. *Blasenabkratzer*. See *Urinary scoop*. **Wire c.** A c. made of wire, having no cutting edge.

CURETTE, n. Ku'r-et. Fr. *curette*. Ger. *Abkratzer*. The operation of removing vegetations, etc., by means of a curette.

CURMATINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku'r-ma-ti-na. A subfamily or group of the *Characinae*. [L. 207.]

CURINE, n. Ku'ren. Fr. *c.* Ger. *Curin*. A substance obtained by Böhn, along with curarin, from curare. Unlike curarine, it is physiologically inactive. It dissolves sparingly in cold water, is more soluble in hot water, and, with alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids, forms very bitter solutions. It is a weak base, forming amorphous salts. It melts at 100° C. [B. 270 a, 24.]

CURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku'r-ku're-tis. An ancient name for the genus *Verbena*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CURL, n. Ku'r-l. Dan. *Krulle* 1st def. Lat. *cernus* 1st def. Fr. *hauche* 1st def. Ger. *Locke* 1st def. 1. Anything like a lock of hair) of a spiral form; in botany, a cirrus or other organ rolled on itself. 2. A disease of the potato-plant attacking the leaves and stems and causing a failure of the tubers. [B. 13, 17 (a, 24).]

CURL-DODDY, n. Ku'r-l-do-dy. The *Scabiosa succisa*, the *Plantago lanceolata*, and the *Plantago major*. [A. 505.]

CURLED, adj. Ku'r-l. Lat. *curvatus*. Fr. *carché*. Ger. *gekrümmt*. Having the form of a curl. [a, 24.]

CURLICK, n. Ku'r-l-ik. The *Scutopus arvensis*. [A. 505.]

CURLUSS, n. Ku'r-l-uz. The *Cucum bulboacutatum*. [A. 505.]

CURLY-DODDY, n. Ku'r-l-do-dy. See *CURL-DODDY*.

CURMIAS, n. The *Penicillium curvatus*. [B. 88.]

CURMI (Lat.), n. n. Gr. *κοῦρμι*. An ancient sort of beer made from barley. [Gortaeus, A. 325.]

CURNBERRY, n. Ku'r-n-be'r-i. See *Cranberry*.

CURRADAPALA (Malay), n. The *Nerium antidysentericum*. [B. 88.]

CURRALEIRA, n. The *Croton antisiphiliticum*. [B. 88.]

CURRANBERRY, n. Ku'r-an-be'r-i. See *Cranberry*.

CURRANBINE, n. Ku'r-a-n-bi-n. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A. 505.]

CURRENT, n. Ku'r-ant. 1. Probably a corruption of *Corinth*, whence a small seedless grape was formerly obtained which much resembled c's. Fr. *groseille* (1st def.) [Fr. Cod.], *gradelle* (1st def.). Ger. *Johannisbeere* 1st def. It. *ribes* Sp. *grosella*. The fruit and plant of various species of *Ribes*. [a, 24.] 2. See *Corinthian c's*. **American black c.** The *Ribes floridum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Australian c.** The *Leucopogon Richei* and the *Leptocarpus Richei*. [B. 19, 275 a, 24.] **Black c.** Fr. *groselle noire*. Ger. *Schwarz Johannisbeere*, *Gichtbeere*. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 34 a, 24.] **Buffalo c.** The *Ribes aureum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Californian black c.** The *Ribes bracteosum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Common black c.** The *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Common white c.** The *Ribes rubrum*, var. *album*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Common red c.** The *Ribes rubrum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Corinthian c's.** Corinthian raisins, the *uva passim* varieties of the old pharmacopoeias. [B. 5 a, 24.] **C-wine.** Wine made from c's, containing about 20 per cent. of alcohol. [B. 5 (a, 21).] **Indian c.** The *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Indian c-bush.** The genera *Maioa* and *Chelonia*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Missouri c.** See *Buffalo c.* **Mountain c.** The *Ribes alpinum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Native c.** of New South Wales. The *Leucopogon Richei*. [B. 19 a, 275 a, 24.] **Native Tasmanian c.** Some species of *Cephaelis*. [B. 19, 275 a, 24.] **Native Victoria c.** The *Leptocarpus Richei*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Nepal black c.** The *Ribes glaucum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **New Zealand c.** The *Aristotelia frutescens*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Pennsylvania black c.** The *Ribes floridum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Red Alpine c.** The *Ribes alpinum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **Red c.** The *Ribes rubrum*. [B. 31 a, 24.] **Red-flowered c.** The *Ribes sanguineum*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **West Indian c.** The *Jacquinia acuminata*, the *Bouvardia laurifolia*, and the *Bouvardia serrulata*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **White c.** See *White-fruited c.* **White-flowered c.** The *Ribes sanguineum*, var. *album*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **White-fruited c.** The *Ribes rubrum*, var. *album*. [B. 275 a, 24.] **White-ribbed-leaved red c.** The *Ribes albastrum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow-flowered black c.** The *Ribes flavum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow-flowered c.** The *Ribes aureum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow-flowered red c.** The *Ribes tenellum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CURRENTWORTS, n. pl. Ku'r-ant-wurts. The *Grossulariaceae*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CURRENT, n. Ku'r-ent. From *currere*, to run. It, *corrente*, Fr. *courant*. Ger. *Strom*. Sp. *corriente*. A flowing, as of the blood in the vessels, of electricity, etc.—**Abterminal c.** Ger. *Abterminal-Strom*. Of Hermann, the secondary, lesser c. developed at any point in a nerve or muscle after the passage of a single induction shock. [A. 383 K.] **Action c.** Ger. *Wirkungsstrom*. The electro-motive force resident in an isolated frog's muscle during the state of tetanus, induced by the application of a proper stimulus to its nerve. [A. 429 (K).] **Adterminal c.** Ger. *Adterminal-Strom*. Of Hermann, the negative c. observed at any point in a nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction

shock through it. [A. 383 (K).]—**Alternate c.** **Alternating c.** See **Electrotonic c.** which is periodically changed, especially a c. the direction of which in a magnetic electric machine is reversed by the revolution of a magnet before an armature, or *vice versa*. [Hayne (B).]—**Analelectrotonic c.** Ger., *analektrotonischer Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the c. observed at the anode on passing a constant c. through a nerve. [A. 383 (K).]—**Angular c's.** C's which are inclined to each other at any angle. [L.]-**Ascending c.** An electric c. which passes from the periphery to the centre, as from the peripheral portion of a nerve toward the nerve-centre. [B.]-**Battery c.** Ger., *Batteriestrom*. The direct c. from a galvanic battery. [B.]-**Branch c.** See **Derived c.**—**Catelectrotonic c.** Ger., *katektrotonischer Strom*. A c. observed at the cathode on passing a constant c. through a nerve. [A. 383 (K).]—**Centrifugal c.** See **Descending c.**—**Centripetal c.** See **Ascending c.**—**Combined c.** The resultant of the combined action of the galvanic and faradaic c's. [A. 27.]—**Constant c.** 1. A galvanic c. produced by a constant (two-fluid) battery. 2. A galvanic c. in general as distinguished from a faradaic c. [Hayne, Beard, and Rockwell (B).]—**Constant galvanic c.** An uninterrupted galvanic c. [B.]-**Continuous c.** 1. A c. which flows always in the same direction; especially an uninterrupted galvanic c. 2. As sometimes used, the galvanic c. [Hayne, Beard, and Rockwell (B).]—**C-breaker.** See **RHEOTOME**.—**C-changer.** See **INDUCTOR**.—**C-condenser.** Fr., *condensateur de Fécud*. An apparatus for collecting the extra c's generated in the operation of an induction machine, which it combines to form a c. of reverse direction to that of the battery c., and which, transmitted to the core, demagnetizes it instantly, thus increasing the rapidity of the interruptions and the intensity of the induced c. It consists of numerous layers of tin, separated by paper impregnated with resin, the alternate layers of the tin being connected to form one armature, and the intervening layers to form the other. The whole is introduced beneath the stand supporting the bobbin. [B. 21 (a, 27).]—**C. electricity.** Galvanism. [Guthrie (B).]—**C-increaser.** A variety of rheostat by which the strength of a galvanic c. can be increased without breaking the circuit. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**C-interrupter.** See **RHEOTOME**.—**C. of the pile.** See **Galvanic c.**—**C-regulator.** See **RHEOSTAT**.—**C-reverser.** Ger., *Strom-umschalter*. See **RHEOTOME**.—**C-selector.** An arrangement by which any desired number of galvanic elements can be brought into or excluded from the circuit. [B.]-**Cutaneous c.** Ger., *Haut-Strom*. A natural electric c. supposed by Hermann to be present in the skin, apparently distinguished from the c's which are proper to the muscles. [A. 383 (K).]—**Demarcation c.** Of Hermann, the new electrical c. developed in a muscle or nerve at a point of injury. This is negative with respect to the previous c. in the intact muscle. [A. 429 (K).]—**Derived c.** That portion of an electric c. which is abstracted from the main c. passing through a circuit by connecting two points of the circuit with an additional conductor, called a derivation-wire. [Hayne (B).]—**Descending c.** An electric c. which passes from the nerve-centres toward the periphery. [B.]-**Deviation c.** Ger., *abweichender Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the electrical c. in a muscle-rhombus. [A. 429 (K).]—**Diaphragm c.** 1. The passage of fluids through the membranous partition of a dialyzer. 2. A diffusion of gases through a porous substance. [L.]-**Diffusion c.** The extension of the effect of a galvanic c. beyond the points of application of the electrodes. [Hayne (B).]—**Direct c.** 1. See **Descending c.** 2. See **Galvanic c.**—**Downward c.** See **Descending c.**—**Electric c.** Fr., *courant électrique*. Ger., *elektrischer Strom*. The transfer of electrical energy from one part of a body to another along a determinate path called the circuit, and through a body or series of bodies constituting the conductor. [Hayne (B).]—**Galvanic c.** **Faradaic c.** and **Static c.**—**Electro-magnetic c.** See **Faradaic c.**—**Electrotonic c.** A c. that exists at the surface of that part of a nerve not directly acted upon by a galvanic c. Its strength varies with the size of the nerve and the force, direction, and duration of the galvanic electrization. [A. 27.]—**Exciting c.** A c. used for magnetizing the magnet in certain dynamo-electric machines. [L.]-**Extra c.** Fr., *extra-courant*. A faradaic c. induced in portions of a coil of wire by the action of the c. passing through other portions of the same coil. [B.]-**Eye c.** Ger., *Augenstrom*. An appreciable electric c. which may be observed in a freshly removed eye, if it is placed in a suitable galvanometer-circuit. Its direction is from the cornea to the cut section of the optic nerve. It is temporarily increased by the action of light. [A. 429 (K).]—**Faradaic c.** **Faradic c.** Fr., *courant faradique*. Ger., *faradischer Strom*. An electric c. (induced c., secondary c.) induced in a conducting coil by the opening or closure of an electric c. (primary c.) in a neighboring conducting coil. Its direction is always opposite to that of the inducing c. A faradaic c. is distinguished from a galvanic c. by being always an interrupted c., so as to exhibit constant reversal of direction. [B.]-**Frog-c.** Ger., *Frosch-Strom*. It., *corrente propria della rana* [Nobili]. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the total electrical c. in the body of a frog, which represents the sum of the natural c's in the muscles and nerves. Its direction is from the tips of the toes to the head. [A. 429 (K).]—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *courant galvanique*. Ger., *galvanischer Strom*. An electricity produced by the chemical interaction of two or more substances, which latter constitute a galvanic element. [B.]-**Gland c.** **Glandular c.** Ger., *Drüsen-Strom*. A natural electric c. which is situated in glands. On stimulating the nerves which supply a gland, a negative variation is observed in its current, the same as in muscles. [K. 35.]—**Inhibition c.** Ger., *Einsaugungsstrom*. An electrical c. at the cut surface of a nerve or muscle due to the imbibition of fluid by that surface. Its direction is the same as that of the fluid current. [A. 429 (K).]—**Increasing c.** An electric c. the strength of which is gradually increased without breaking the circuit. [B. and Rockwell (B).]—**Individual c.** See **Animal MAGNETISM**.—**Induced c.** See **Faradaic c.**—**Inducing c.** The primary c. A c. (faradaic or galvanic) which by its closure or opening generates a faradaic c. in an inducing circuit. [B.]-**Induction c.**

Inductive c. See **Induced c.**—**Interrupted c.** Fr., *courant interrompu*. A c. which is broken and closed again at short intervals; as sometimes employed, a faradaic (as distinguished from a galvanic) c. [B.]-**Labile c.** [Remak]. Fr., *courant labile*. Ger., *labiler Strom*. An electric c. applied by moving one or both of the electrodes over the surface to which the application is made. [B.]-**Local c.** A c. in which the action of the electric current is limited approximately to the point of application, mediate or immediate, of one electrode to a part preserving its normal relations. [A. 27.]—**Magneto-electric c.** A faradaic c. generated by the action of a magnet. [B.]-**Muscular c.** Fr., *courant musculaire*. The electrical c. which exists in a muscle, and is demonstrated by placing the poles of a galvanometer upon two distinct parts of it. When the points are upon the surface the c. is electro-positive; when they are upon a transverse section, it is electro-negative. The tension of the c. decreases according as the points are remote from the centre of the transverse section or from an imaginary circle (the equator) which divides the muscle into two halves; when the contact is made between either extremity of the longitudinal axis of the muscle and any point of the equator, it is termed "contact fort," but when it is made between two points upon the same surface (transverse or longitudinal) unequally distant from the equator or centre, it is termed "contact faible." [L. 87.]—**Nerve-muscle c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve and the other over a muscle. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Partial c.** See **Derived c.**—**Phasic c's.** Ger., *phasische Ströme*. Of Hermann, the two opposite c's which are observed at any point in an uninjured nerve or muscle on the application to it of a single induction shock. [A. 383 (K).]—**Plexus-nerve c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve-plexus and the other over a nerve. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Polarizing after-c.** A secondary current induced in living nerves and muscles during the opening of a constant c.; to depend upon "internal polarization." [A. 429 (K).]—**Primary c.** 1. See **Inducing c.** 2. An incorrect term for a galvanic c. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Primitive c.** An electric c. from which a derived c. has not been abstracted. [Hayne (B).]—**Reverse c.** See **Ascending c.**—**Secondary c.** See **Faradaic c.**—**Secretion c.** Ger., *Ausscheidungsstrom*. An electrical c. observed by Hermann in the skin of the frog, the direction of which is from without inward. It appears simultaneously with the formation of secretion in the sweat-glands. [A. 429 (K).]—**Sinuous c.** A c. which is transmitted in a curved line. [A. 27.]—**Spinal-cord c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. in which both electrodes are placed on the spine. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-muscle c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a muscle. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-nerve c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a nerve. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-plexus c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and the other over a nerve-plexus. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Spinal-cord-root c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and passing the other upon and down along the sides of the vertebrae. [Beard and Rockwell (B).]—**Stabile c.** [Remak]. Fr., *courant stable*. Ger., *stabiler Strom*. An electric c. applied with the electrodes both fixed in one position. [B.] Cf. **Labile c.**—**Static c.** An electric c. constituted by the constant abstraction and renewal of a change of frictional electricity. [Hayne (B).]—**Swelling c.** See **Increasing c.**—**Terrestrial c's.** Thermo-electric c's caused, according to Ampère, by the atmospheric variations due to the position of the sun. They circulate from east to west, and are perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of each place. [A. 27.]—**To-and-fro c.** See **Faradaic c.**—**Uniform c.** [Beard and Rockwell]. An electric c. the strength of which remains the same during its application. [B.]-**Uninterrupted c.** An electric c. which is not broken during its application; a continuous c. [B.]-**Unit of c.** See **AMPÈRE**.—**Upward c.** See **Ascending c.**—**Voltaic c.** See **Galvanic c.**

CURRIE, CUKRY, n's. Ku⁴r-². From Pers., *khārdi*, broth, juicy meats (from *khārdan*, to eat, to drink). Fr., *cary*. Ger., *Gerbeplurver*. A sauce or other culinary preparation flavored with c.-powder.—**Bengal c.** **C.-powder.** A coarse, yellowish-brown powder, having a strong aromatic odor and taste, made by mixing black pepper, capsicum, coriander, fenugreek, white pepper, and caraway, with curcuma and ginger. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii (a, 21).]—**C.-leaf tree.** The *Murraya Koenigii* [Burmese *Kanungu*]. [B. 19, 275.]

CURSORES (Lat., n. f. pl. Ku⁴rs-ku⁴rs-o⁴rez-ras). From *currere*, to run. Fr., *coureurs*. Ger., *Laufvögel*. 1. As most commonly used, an order of birds which rarely use their wings. 2. Of De Blainville, a family of the *Rodentia*. 3. Of Cuvier and Latreille, a family of the *Orthoptera*. 4. Of Haworth, a family of the *Crustacea*. 5. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Humiliteres*. [L. 41, 121, 180.]

CURSORIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku⁴r(ku⁴r)-so⁴ri²-a³. A section of the *Dermaptera*. [L. 266.]

CURSORIAL, adj. Ku⁴rs-o⁴ri²-a³. Lat., *cursorius*. Fr., *c. courer*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cursores*. [L. 14.]

CURSORIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku⁴rsku⁴rs-o⁴r-²i²-²i²-²en³-e². See **CURSORES**.

CURSORIN E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku⁴rs(ku⁴rs)-o⁴r-²ie²-ne³-e². A subfamily of the *Charadriidae*. [L. 73.]

CURSORIPES Lat., adj. Ku⁴r(ku⁴r)-so⁴ri²-pe²-zast. From *currere*, to run, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cursoripède*. Ger., *fluchfüssig*. Having feet adapted to running (said of birds); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cursoripedes*, a family of the *Cursores*. [L. 41.]

CURSUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ku⁴r(ku⁴r)-su²(su²)-ma³. The *Ficaria verna* [L. 88.]

CURSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku⁴r(ku⁴r)-su²(su²)-s. Gr., *δρόμος*. Ger., *Lauf* (ist def.), *Abfluss* (2d def.). 1. A course, also the act of run-

ing. 2. A flow. [A, 325.] — **C. menstruus**. The menstrual flow. [A, 325.] — **C. urime**. A flow of urine. [A, 325.]

CURSTA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²rku²rsu²su²ta². Fr., *cursture*. The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B, 88.]

CURTAIN, n. Ku²rtin. From *curtain*, the c. of a theatre. Fr., *curtain*. 1. A screen-like structure. 2. In botany, see *VALVULA*. — **VALVULAR c.** See *VALVULAR PLATE*.

CURTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²rku²r-ta(ta²)²shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *curtationis*. From *curtare*, to shorten. Ger., *Verkürzen*. A shortening, curtailing. [L, 81.]

CURTIDOR, n. At Caracas the *Waimanania glabra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURTIPES, Lat., adj. Ku²rt ku²rti² poz pas. From *curtus*, short, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *curtipède*. Ger., *kurzfüssig*. Having short feet. [L, 41.]

CURTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²rtku²rti² r²pos tris. From *curtus*, short, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *curtirosre*. Ger., *kurzschnäbelig*. Having a short beak. [L, 11.]

CURTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku²rku²r-tu²m tu²m. See *COLOBOMA*.

CURTUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²rtku²r-tu²s tu²s. Short (a species name). [L.]

CURUA, CURUBA, n's. In Brazil, the *Trichosanthes anguina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURUCUCU, n. A disease caused by the sting of a South American serpent. [L, 41.]

CURUPA, n. A little known South American herb, employed as an intoxicant by the Flathead Indians, especially the Omaguas of the upper Amazon, in Peru, and the Enaguas of the upper Guaviare, in Colombia. The powdered plant is insufflated through the nostrils by means of a forked reed, and produces an intoxication like that of hasheesh, which lasts sometimes for twenty-four hours, accompanied, it is said, by delicious visions. [a, 14.]

CURUQNA (Tarasco), n. The *Cosalphinia echinata*. [A, 44.]

CURQUIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ku²-ru²-ke-e²r. See *ARACHIS hypogaea*.

CURURA, n. Of Plumier, the genus *Paullinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 97.] — **C. ape**. In Brazil, the *Paullinia paucata*. [B, 88.]

CURUTPALA (Malay), n. The *Tabernaemontana crispata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CURVAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ku²rku²r-va(wa²)²me²n. Gen., *curvaminis*. A protuberant curve, especially of the spinal column. [A, 322, 325.]

CURVATE, adj. Ku²r²vat. Lat., *curvus*. Fr., *courbé*. Ger., *gekrümmt*. It., *curvato*. Sp., *corvo*, *encorvado*. Bent, bowed. [a, 24.]

CURVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²rku²r-va(wa²)²shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *curvationis*. Fr., *curvature*. Ger., *Krümmung*. A bending or bowing. [A, 318.]

CURVATIVE, adj. Ku²r²v²a²t²i²v. Fr., *curvatif*. Very slightly curved (said of leaves). [A, 301.]

CURVATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ku²rku²r-va(wa²)²(tu²r). Gen., *curvatoris*. From *curvare*, to bend. Fr., *curvateur*. Ger., *Bieger*, *Krümmacher*. A muscle the action of which is to bend a part. [A, 322.] — **C. coccygis**. Fr., *muscle curvateur du coccyx*. Ger., *Steißbeinkrümmender*. 1. An occasional muscle in man, arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum and inserted into the bodies of the second, third, and fourth coccygeal vertebrae. 2. Of Sömmerring, a fasciculus of the levator ani muscle. 3. Of von Bähr, a fasciculus of the coccygeus muscle. [A, 5, 262; L, 332.] — **C. sacro coccygeus lateralis**. — **C. coccygis accessorius**. Syn., *sacro coccygeus anticus vertebri*. A rare accessory muscle arising from the lower part of the anterior surface of the transverse process of the fourth sacral vertebra and from the upper half of the transverse process of the fifth sacral vertebra, and inserted into the border of the third and fourth coccygeal vertebrae; the homologue of certain constant muscles in the lower *Mammalia*. [W. Gruber, Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., cix, 1, 1887, p. 1.]

CURVATURA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²rku²r-va(wa²)²tu²tu²ra². See *CURVATURE*. — **C. postpubica** [Hyrtl]. The curvature of the urethra behind the pubes. [L, 31.] — **C. prostatica**. The forward curvature of the lower end of the rectum. [A, 500.] — **C. sacralis**. The sacral curvature of the rectum. [A, 500.] — **C. sigmoidea**. 1. The curve of the oviduct. 2. The curvature of the internal carotid artery as it passes through the carotid canal. [L, 349.] 3. See *Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon*. — **C. subpubica** [Hyrtl]. The curve formed by the urethra beneath the pubes. [L, 31.] — **C. unguium**. See *ONCHOGYPHOSIS*.

CURVATURE, n. Ku²r²va²tu²r. Gr., *κύρτωμα*. Lat., *curvatura*, *flexura*. Fr., *courbure*. Ger., *Endigung*, *Krümmung*. It., *curvatura*. Sp., *curvadura*. A bending, a bend. — **Angular c. of the spine**. Fr., *flexion angulaire de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *winkelförmige Krümmung der Wirbelsäule*. It., *curvatura angolare della colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *curvadura angular de la columna vertebral*. A sharp, angular bend of the spinal column, causing a posterior projection, due to carious destruction of the body of a vertebra. [E.] — **Compensatory c.** Fr., *courbure compensatrice*. A secondary spinal c. that takes place as the result of efforts to maintain the general upright state of the trunk when it has been vitiated by a c. of the spine. — **Cotylo-sacral c.** The curved surface of the sacrum and ilium shown in a section of the pelvis made through the cotylo-sacral arch. [L, 14.] — **C. of concussion**. In botany, the sudden c. which internodes take when sharply struck, the concavity of the c. lying toward the direction of the blow. [B, 229 (a, 24).] — **C. of the spine**. Fr., *inflexion de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Biegung der Wirbelsäule*. It., *curvadura della colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *curvadura de la columna*

vertebral. A permanent deviation of some portion of the spinal column from its normal form. — **Greater c. of the stomach**. Lat., *curvatura ventriculi major*. Fr., *grande courbure de l'estomac*. The lower convex border of the stomach. [L, 1.] — **Lateral c. of the spine**. Fr., *flexion latérale de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *seitliche Krümmung der Wirbelsäule*. It., *curvatura laterale della colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *curvadura lateral de la columna vertebral*. See *SCOLIOSIS*. — **Lesser c. of the stomach**. Lat., *curvatura ventriculi minor*. It., *piccola curbure de l'estomac*. The upper concave border of the stomach. [L, 1.] — **Pott's c.** See *Angular c. of the spine*. — **Rotato-lateral c. of the spine**. See *SCOLIOSIS*. — **Secondary c's of the dental tubules**. The numerous fine, spiral curves made by the dental tubules in their passage through the dentine. [L.] — **Spinal c.** See *C. of the spine*.

CURVATURED, adj. Ku²r²v²a²tu²rd. See *CURVATURE*.

CURVATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²rku²r-va(wa²)²tu²tu²s. See *CURVATE*.

CURVE, n. Ku²r²v. (From Lat., *curvus*). A bend, a flexure. Gr., *κύρτωμα*. Lat., *curvatura*. Fr., *courbe*. Ger., *C.*, *Krümmung*. It., *curvatura*. Sp., *curvadura*. A bend; in graphic delineations, the general course of a line formed by a number of straight lines extending between adjacent registry points. — **Aortic c.** Fr., *courbure aortique*. See *ARCH of the aorta*. — **Bauché c.** Ger., *A*. graphic c. exhibiting the respiratory movements of the abdomen. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1878, p. 441 (L).] — **Brusté c.** A graphic c. exhibiting the movements of the chest in respiration. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1878, p. 445 (L).] — **Carus's c.** See *C. of Carus*. — **Caudal c.** Of the embryo, see *CAUDAL FLEXURE*. — **Cephalic c.** Fr., *courbure céphalique*. Ger., *Kopfkrümmung*. 1. Of the embryo, see *CEPHALIC FLEXURE*. 2. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. of that portion of each blade that is applied to the fetal head. — **Compensatory c.** See *COMPENSATORY CURVATURE*. — **C-basis**. In a sphymographic tracing, the common level from which the ascending lines spring. [D, 1.] — **C. of Carus**. The arc of an imaginary circle having its centre at the symphysis pubis and extending in the median line of the pelvis in women, from the plane of the inlet to that of the outlet; corresponding roughly with the pelvic axis. — **C. of the false promontory**. Fr., *courbe du faux promontoire*. A term proposed by R. Barnes for c. which the fetal head has to describe in order to enter the pelvis in cases in which the sacro-vertebral angle is unusually prominent. [A, 40.] — **C'zeichnung** (Ger.). See *GRAPHIC c.* — **Ermüdungs-C.** (Ger.). The graphic c. registered during the contraction of a muscle when in a state of exhaustion; as the exhaustion becomes extreme this c. approaches a straight line. [K, 16.] — **Front c.** See *SKULL c.* — **Graphic c.** Fr., *courbe graphique*. Ger., *graphische C.* — **C'zeichnung**. The course formed on a graphic chart by a line made up of a number of straight lines passing between the contiguous points registered; also the undulating line registered by the needle of the sphymograph or other like instrument on a moving plate. — **Hind c.** Ger., *hintere Kopfkrümmung*, *Nacktenkrümmung*. A curvature of the body of the embryo between about the fourth and eighth weeks of development, opposite the beginning of the spinal cord. [L, 146.] — **Pelvic c.** Fr., *courbure pelvienne ou nouvelle*. Ger., *Beckenkrümmung*. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. formed by the anterior deviation of the blades from the axis of the shank, the instrument being in position with the blades corresponding to the mother's right and left side. — **Perineal c.** Fr., *courbure périméale*. Ger., *Dammkrümmung*. Of an obstetrical forceps, a c. formed by the backward deviation of the handles from the axis of the shank. — **Skull c.** See *PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC FLEXURE*. — **Tail c.** Ger., *Schweanzkrümmung*. The curvature of the caudal extremity of the embryo between the fourth and seventh weeks of development. [L, 146.] — **Temperature c.** A graphic c. exhibiting the variations of the temperature during a given period. [L.]

CURVEMBRYÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²rku²r-ve²m(we²m)²br²i²-bru²(e-a²-e²). For deriv., see *PL. CURVEMBRYÆ*. — **Curvembryæ**. 1. Of Brongniart, a suborder of leguminous plants, comprising the tribes *Sophoreæ*, *Dalbergiæ*, and *Intricæ*. 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Incompleta*, comprising the alliances *Chenopodiales*, *Polygonales*, *Petivales*, *Scierales*, and *Cocculales*. 3. Of Miers, the *Solanaceæ*, and of Lindley a division of that order. Subsequently he classified the *C.* as a division of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Micrombergia*, *Petunia*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CURVEMBRYÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku²r²va²br²i²-e-a. Having a curved embryo (said of plants where the cotyledons are applied against the radicle). [a, 24.]

CURVEMBRYÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²rku²r-ve²m(we²m)²br²i²-bru²(e-a²-e²). Ku²rku²r-ve²m(we²m)²br²i²-bru²(e-a²-e²). — **Curvembryés**. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, comprising the *Nyctagineæ*, *Illecebraceæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Phytolaccaceæ*, *Bataliæ*, and *Polygonaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CURVICAUDATE, adj. Ku²r²v²i-ka²'dat. From *curvus*, bent, and *cauda*, the tail. Fr., *curvicaudé*. Ger., *Krummschwanzig*. Having a curved or crooked tail. [L.]

CURVICAULE (Fr.), adj. Ku²r²-ve-ko²l. From *curvus*, bent, and *caulis*, a stem. Having a recurved stem. [L, 41.]

CURVICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Ku²r²-ve-ko²l. From *curvus*, bent, and *collum*, the neck. Having a curved neck; in botany, having the apex or top bent. [L, 41.]

CURVICOSTATE, adj. Ku²r²v²i-ko²s'tat. From *cucius*, bent, and *costa*, a rib. See *CURVINERVED*.

CURVIDENTATE, adj. Ku²r²v²i-de²n'tat. From *curvus*, bent, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *curvidenté*. Having curved teeth. [L, 56.]

CURVIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Ku²r²-ve-flor. From *curvus*, bent, and *flos*, a flower. Having curved flowers. [L, 41.]

CURVIFOLIATE, adj. Ku'rvy f' fo b' at. Lat. *curvifolius* from *curvus*, bent, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr. *curvifolia*. Having the leaves bent back. [A, 24.]

CURVIFORM, adj. Ku'rvy f' fo'rm. From *curvus*, bent, and *forma*, form. Curved.

CURVILINEAL, CURVILINEAR, adj's. Ku'rvy f' li' n' e' a'. n' l. a' r'. From *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line. Fr. *curviligne*. Forming a curve (said of contours).

CURVINERVATE, CURVINERVED, CURVINERVOUS, adj's. Ku'rvy f' n' e' r' v' at. a' d' i' v' e' d. n' e' r' v' o' u' s. Lat. *curvinervius* from *curvus*, bent, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr. *curvinerve*, *curvinerveux*. Ger. *Krummnerve*. Having the nerves running parallel to the border and converging to the point (said of leaves). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURVIPÈDE, Fr. and j. Ku'rvy p' e' d' e'. From *curvus*, bent, and *pēs*, the foot. Having curved limbs. [L, 11.]

CURVIOSTRATE, CURVIOSTRATE, adj's. Ku'rvy f' r' o' s' t' r' a' t' e' d. From *curvus*, bent, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr. *curvirostre*. Having a crooked beak; in botany, having the opercula of the fruit curved. [L, 11, 56.]

CURVIOSTRIS, Solator (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku'rvy f' r' o' s' t' r' i' s. Ger. *Krummholz*. A family of the *Lamiales*. [L, 121.]

CURVISERIAL, adj. Ku'rvy f' s' e' r' i' a' l. From *curvus*, bent, and *series*, a series. Fr. *curviserial*, *curviserial*. In a curved series (said of leaves when arranged in a spiral around the axis). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURVITY, n. Ku'rvy f' i' t' y. Lat. *curvitas*. Fr. *curvité*, *courbure*. Ger. *Krummheit*. The state of being curved. [L, 11, 56.]

CURVUS, Lat., adj. Ku'rvy f' u' s' u' w' a' t' s. Gr. *κῠρτός*, *ὄβος*, *σενάριον*. Fr. *courbe*. Ger. *krumm*. It., *curvato*. Sp., *corvo*. Curved. [A, 322-325.]

CUSCA, n. See Brazilian CHICK.

CUSCAMIDINE, n. Ku'sk a' m' i' d' e' n. An amorphous substance discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona succirubra*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUSCAMINE, n. Ku'sk a' m' i' n' e. A crystalline substance discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona succirubra*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUSCOCINCHONINE, n. Ku'sk o' s' i' n' k' i' n' e' n. See CUSCONINE.

CUSCONIDINE, n. Ku'sk o' n' i' d' e' n. Lat. *cusconidina*, *cusconida*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconidin*. A pale yellow, amorphous, resinoid alkaloid found in cuscobark together with cusconine. Its formula has not yet been ascertained. [B, 5, 23, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSCONINE, n. Ku'sk o' n' i' n' e. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4$, discovered by Leverkühn in cuscobark. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in 35 parts of ether, easily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. It may be distinguished from other cinchona alkaloids by the character of its sulphate. It crystallizes in faintly lustrous white laminae which lose water on heating and melt at 109° C. [B, 5, 230 (a, 24).] **C. sulphate**. Fr. *sulfate de c.* Ger., *Cusconinsulfat*. A neutral, amorphous, yellow gelatinous substance insoluble in an excess of the acid compounds of c. and sulphuric acid. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSCUS, n. In some West Indian islands (San Domingo) the seed of *Panaeolus spicatus* (Helen's spicatus) and some other edible grains. In India the root of *Andropogon muricatus* and the poppy. [A, 22.]

CUSCUTA, Lat., n. f. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' a'. Fr. *cuscuta*. Ger., *Flachsside*. 1. A genus of slender twining, leafless parasites belonging to the *Convolvaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).] 2. Of Paracelsus, an exostosis. [A, 325.] **-C. americana** [Jacquin]. A species said to be rheumatogenic and laxative; used in the West Indies as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. baccifera** *barbadosensis* [Poenet]. The *Cuscuta americana-plumosa*. [B, 214.] **-C. chlorocarpa**. A species growing in the United States, from Wisconsin to Arkansas, on species of *Polypodium*. [B, 31 (a, 24).] **-C. decora**. A species, found in southern Illinois and southward to Florida and Texas, with the capsule enveloped by the dead corolla. It attacks the *Lupinus*, *Compositae*, etc. [B, 31 (a, 24).] **-C. densiflora**, *C. epilinum*. The flax dodder; a species known throughout Europe as a great impediment to the cultivation of flax. It has the same uses medicinally as *C. europaea* (1st def.). [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. epithymum**. 1. Of Smith, a species somewhat smaller than *C. europaea*, growing on heath, thyme, etc. It has the medicinal properties of *C. europaea*, but is said to be stronger, and was formerly official as *herba epithymi seu cuscutae majoris*. 2. Of Thunberg, see *C. europaea* (1st def.). **-C. europaea**. Fr. *cuscuta d'Europe*. On communis, agourre, angurra, angure de lin, herbe de moine, boureau de lin, cheveu de Venus, cheveu de diable, cremerelle, goutte de lin, lin de terre, lin maridit, rade, rade herbe, rade, rade, rade, rade. Ger., *gemeine Flachsside*. N. s. c. h. e. d. *Flachsside*. Sp., *cuscuta*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing on thistles, nettles, oats, and other soft plants. It is a mild purgative and was formerly used in hepatic disease, melancholia, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Lamarck, see *C. europaea* (1st def.). **-C. filiformis**. See *C. europaea* (1st def.). **-C. glomerata** [Choisy]. A species abundant in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Found chiefly on the *Compositae*. [B, 31 (a, 24).] **-C. graveolens** [Kunth]. A poisonous species found in South America, having a strong disagreeable odor. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. major** [C. canadensis]. See *C. europaea* (1st def.). **-C. minor**. See *C. epithymum* (1st def.). **-C. niniata**. A species the powdered herb of which is used as a vulnerary; the freshly expressed juice as a styptic and astringent in sore throat abscesses, etc. [A, 22.] **-C. racemosa** Martius. A Brazilian species, used like *C. umbellata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. reflexa** Roxburgh. An East Indian species, used by the natives as a blood purifier and considered

especially useful in bilious disorders. It is also used in skin diseases and sometimes in dyeing. [B, 172 (a, 24).] **-C. rambut putru** [Rumphius]. The *Cuscuta filiformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. surinamensis** [Schilling]. See *C. americana* - *C. tenuiflora*. A pale, much-branched species, growing in Illinois and other Western States, on *Cephalanthus*, *Aster*, and other plants. [B, 31 (a, 24).] **-C. tetrandra**, *C. tubulosa*. See *C. europaea* (1st def.). **-C. thymifolia**. See *C. epithymum*. **-C. umbellata** [Kunth]. A South American species, used in slight inflammation, sore throat, hoarseness, etc. A powder made from it is used in wounds. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **-C. verrucosa**. See *C. reflexa*. **-C. vulgaris**. 1. Of Persoon, see *C. europaea* (1st def.). 2. Of Presl, see *C. epilinum*. **-Herba cuscutae**, *Herba cuscutae majoris*. The herb of *C. europaea* of Linnaeus. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **-Herba cuscutae minoris**, *Herba cuscutae thymifolia*. The herb of *C. epithymum* (1st def.).

CUSCUTACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' a' t' a' e' a'. 1. Of Lindley, an order of the *Solanaceae*, comprising *Cuscuta* and *Lepidanche*. 2. Of Pfeiffer, an order of plants consisting of *Cuscuta*, *Epilimella*, and *Engelmannia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTACEOUS, adj. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' a' e' a'. Fr. *cuscutacé*. Resembling the genus *Cuscuta* or belonging to the *Cuscutaceae*. [A, 24.]

CUSCUTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' e' a' e' a'. Of Gray, a section of the *Convolvaceae*, comprising *Cuscuta* and *Cassipha*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' e' a' e' a' e' a'. Fr., *cuscutées*. 1. Of Presl and Bartling, an order of the *Tubiflorae*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Foliales*. 3. Of Choisy, a section (of A. Gray, a tribe) of the *Convolvaceae*. 4. Of Desmoulins, a tribe of the *Cuscutaceae*. They all consist of the single genus *Cuscuta*, except that of Desmoulins, who includes besides *Cuscuta*, the *Epilimella* and *Monogynella*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' i' f' o' r' m' i' s'. Fr. *cuscutiforme* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Having the form of a plant of the genus *Cuscuta*. [B.]

CUSCUTINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' i' n' e' (n' a' e' a'). Of Link, a suborder (of Koch, a tribe) of the *Convolvaceae*, consisting of *Cuscuta*. Of Garcke, a division of the *Convolvaceae*, consisting of *Cuscuta* and *Cuscutina*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTINEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' k' u' t' i' n' e' a' e' a' e' a'. 1. Of Engelmann, the *Cuscutaceae* of Lindley. 2. Of Desmoulins, a tribe of the *Cuscutaceae*, consisting of *Cuscuta* and *Cuscuta*. 3. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Convolvaceae*, consisting of *Cuscuta*. [B, 34, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSHAG, n. Ku'sh a' g. The *Senecio jacobaeae*. [A, 505.]

CUSHIA, n. Ku'sh i' a'. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

CUSHION, n. Ku'sh u' n. Lat., *culcita*. Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Kissen* (1st and 2d def's). *Polster* (3d def.). It., *cuscinetto*. Sp., *capote*. 1. A soft, pillow-like structure. 2. In botany, an enlargement at the base of the petiole in certain plants; in the *Mimosa* it is the seat of irritable cells. [B, 1, 123, 229, 291 (a, 24).] 3. In anatomy, a collection of adipose or elastic tissue which relieves pressure upon subjacent tissues. [L.] **-Adipose c. of the external ear**. A deposit of fat which envelops the base of the concha of the ear of solipeds in front, inwardly, and posteriorly. [L, 13.] **-Coronary c.** In the solipeds, a dermal structure beneath the upper edge of the hoof, of which it is the matrix. [L, 13.] **-C. of the epiglottis**. The tubercle of the epiglottis. [C.] **-C-pink**. See *Seac*. **-Eve's c.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides*. [A, 505.] **-Ladies' c.**, *Lady's c.*, *Our Lady's c.* The *Saxifraga hypnoides*, the *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505.] **-Planter c.** In the solipeds, a fibrous, somewhat wedge-shaped structure between the perforans tendon and the plantar portion of the hoof. [L, 13.] **-Sea-c.** The *Armeria maritima*. [A, 505.] **-Stromeyer's c.** A triangular and wedge-shaped c. 4 in. thick at the thickest end, from which point it gradually thins down for a length of 14 or 15 in. It is used for treating compound fractures of the arm, the elbow resting on the thick end, while the thin end rests upon the side of the chest. It is fastened in place by a tape around the neck and body, and when applied it supports the arm and keeps it in position. It may be further fitted with straps for holding the arm and forearm in position. [E.]

CUSHY-COWS, n. Ku'sh i' u' s' u' z. The *Rumex obtusifolius*. [A, 505.]

CUSICH, n. Of the Samucos Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUSK, n. Ku'sk. The *Papaver rhoeas*. [A, 505.]

CUSO, n. Ku'so. See Kousso.

CUSP, n. Ku'sp. Gr., *ἀκρον*. Lat., *cuspis*. 1. A pointed projection, as of the crown of a tooth. 2. A segment of a valve of the heart.

CUSPABAUM (Ger.), n. Ku'sp a' b' u' m. The *Galipea cusparae*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CUSPAIRE (Fr.). Ku's par. See CUSPARIA.

CUSPARÉ, CUSPAIRE (Fr.), n's. Ku's pa' ra. Old names for angustura-bark. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CUSPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku'sk u' s' k' u' s' p' a' r' i' a'. Fr., *cusparie*, *Souplandie*. Ger., *Cusparabaum*. The genus *Galipea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **-C. bark**. Lat., *cusparia cortex* [Br. Ph.], *angustura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *angusture vraie* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Angusturacinde*. Sp., *corteza de angostura*. The bark of *Galipea officinalis* [Hancock] (*Galipea* c. [St. Hilaire]). It occurs in flatish or channeled pieces, rarely in quills, generally less than 6 in. long, coated on the outer side with a yellowish gray, corky layer. When broken, it displays on its transverse edge sharply defined white points, due to deposits of calcium oxalate. It has a bitter, pungent

taste and a disagreeable musty odor, especially when fresh. It contains a volatile oil, bitter extractive, a hard and butter resin, a soft resin, a coutechoue like substance, lignin, gum, and various salts. It is a stimulant tonic and in large doses purgative. It is said that the native practitioners of South America find it efficacious in malignant bilious intermittent fever, dysentery, and dropsy. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24).] **C. febrifuga**, **C. trifoliata**. The *Galipia* c. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 24).] **Infusum cuspariae** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane d'angusture*. Ger., *Angustura-Infusum*. Syn.: *infusum angusturae* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of c.; made by infusing in a covered vessel for 2 hours $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of coarsely powdered c. bark in 10 fl. oz. of distilled water and straining. [B. 84 (a, 24).]

CUSPARIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku³skus³ pa²pa² i² i² e² e² (a² e²). Fr., *cuspariers*. Of De Candolle (1822), a tribe of the *Rutaceae*, consisting of *Cusparia*, *Preoria*, *Galipia*, *Erythrochiton*, and *Duglossia*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Diosmeae*, comprising the genera of De Candolle, also *Spiranthera* and *Almeida*. 3. Of Benthall and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rutaceae*, comprising *Spiranthera*, *Almeida*, *Lepthysia*, *Erythrochiton*, *Naudinia*, *Galipia*, *Taorea*, *Kareuna*, and *Monneria*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSPARIN, n. Ku³pa² i² n. Fr., *cusparine*. Ger., *C.* A crystalline neutral substance obtained from angustura-bark. It melts at 45° C., is soluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in ether. [B. 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSPATED, **CUSPED**, **CUSPID**, **CUSPIDAL**, adj's. Ku³sp at e² d, ku³sp d, ku³sp i² d, i² d a² l. See CUSPIDATE.

CUSPIDARIFE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku³skus³ pa² i² a² i² i² e² e² a² e². Of Jussieu, the *Tricuspidariceae* of Endlicher. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSPIDATE, adj. Ku³sp i² d at. Lat., *cuspidatus* (from *cuspis*, a point). Fr., *cuspide*. Ger., *kniggespitzt*, *kniggespitzt*. Having a pointed extremity. [B. 19, 123, 273 (a, 24).]

CUSPIDE (Fr.), n. Ku³sped. See CUSP.

CUSPIDIFEROUS, adj. Ku³sp i² f e² r u³s. Lat., *cuspidiferus* (from *cuspis*, a point, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cuspidifère*. Ger., *spitztragend*. See CUSPIDATE.

CUSPIDIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku³skus³ pi² d i² fo² fo² i² u³so³u³s. From *cuspis*, a point, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cuspidifol*. Ger., *spitzblättrig*. Having cuspidate leaves. [L. 41.]

CUSPIDIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku³skus³ pi² d i² fo² r m i²s. From *cuspis*, a point, and *forma*, form. Fr., *cuspidiforme*. Ger., *spitzförmig*. Having the form of a point. [L. 41.]

CUSPIDIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku³skus³ pi² s. Gen., *cuspidis*. 1. See CUSP. 2. An old name for a certain bandage. 3. The glans penis. [A. 325.]

CUSSAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku³skus³ sa² m sa² m i² bi² u³ m (u³ m). The *Pistacia obovata* and the genus *Schleichera*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24); L. 105.] **C. pubescens**. The *Schleichera trijuga*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. spinosum**. The *Schleichera aculeata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CUSSAMBO, n. See CUSSAMBIUM.

CUSSET (Fr.), n. Ku³sa. A place in the department of Allier, France, near Vichy, where there are alkaline springs. [A. 319.]

CUSSO, n. Ku³so. See KUSSO. **Infusum c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Infusum GRAYERE*.

CUSSU, **CUSSU-CUSSU**, n's. At Ternate, the *Saccharum spicatum* and the *Panicum colonum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CUSUTA (Rumphius) (Lat.), n. f. Ku³s(ku³s)-su²(su)²ta³. The genus *Cassytha*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CUSUTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ku³skus³ su²(su)²tha³. The genus *Cuscuta*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CUSTARD, n. Ku³st a² r d. A sweetened and flavored mixture of milk and eggs, either boiled or baked or prepared to be frozen into ice-cream.—**C.-apple**. A popular name for many species of the genus *Anona*. [B. 19, 34, 172, 183, 275 (a, 24).] —**C.-cheeses**. The *Melica silvestris*. [A. 505.] —**C.-cups**. The *Epilobium hirsutum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] —**Long-leaved c.-apple**. The *Anona hexapetala*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] —**Netted c.-apple**. The *Anona reticulata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] —**Peruvian c.-apple**. The *Anona cherimolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] —**Prickly c.-apple**. The *Anona muricata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] —**Scaly c.-apple**. The *Anona squamosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] —**Shining-leaved c.-apple**. The *Anona palustris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CUSTODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku³skus³ tod i² a². See CESTOS.

CUSTOS (Lat.), n. com. Ku³skus³ to²s. Gen., *custodis*. Fr., *custodien*. Ger., *Wächter*. A shield, a protector.—**C. cerebri**. The dura mater. [L. 8; K.] —**C. horticorum minor**. See *ACHILLEA ageratum*. **C. membranae**. See MENINGOPHYLLAX. **C. meningis**. See MENINGOPHYLLAX. **C. oculi**. An old name for an instrument for protecting the eye in certain operations. [A. 322.] —**Custodes pororum**. The muscles [Galen (A. 325).] **Custodes virginitatis**. An old name for the adductor muscles of the thigh, from their action in resisting attempts at rape. [L.]

CUT, n. Ku³t. See INCISION and INCISED WOUND.

CUT, adj. Ku³t. 1. Incised. 2. Affected with an incised wound or subjected to a cutting operation (especially circumcision, lithotomy, or castration).

CUTACEUS (Lat.), adj. Ku³ku³ ta² ta² se² ke² u³ su² s. See CORIACEOUS.

CUTAMBULUS (Lat.), adj. Ku³ku³ ta² me² ta² me² bu² bu² lu³s (lu³s). From *cutis*, the skin, and *ambulare*, to promenade. Fr., *cutambule*. Creeping over or beneath the skin (said of insects and of sensations); as a n., in the pl., *cutambuli*, an old term for certain worms parasitic under the skin and for the wandering pains and itching of scurvy. [A. 301, 325; L. 41.]

CUTANEOUS, adj. Ku³ta me² n's. Gr., *ἐκ τῆς CUTIS*. Lat., *cutaneus* (from *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *cutané*. Ger., *cutan*. Pertaining to or consisting of skin, of a nerve, distributed to the skin; of a muscle, acting to move the skin.

CUTANEUS (Lat.), adj. Ku³ku³ ta² ta² me² n's. See CUTANEOUS; as a n., a cutaneous muscle or nerve.—**C. maximus**. Ger., *Brusthautmuskel*. See LANTASMA myodes.

CUTBERDILL, **CUTBERDOLE**, n's. Ku³bu² d i² d i² d o². The *Acanthus mollis*. [A. 505.]

CUTCH, n. Ku³ch. 1. See CATECHU. 2. The spawn of the oyster. [L. 56.]

CUTCHAY-CUTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Lagerstrœmia neriocarpa*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

CUTERA, n. A gum that exudes from the *Cochlospermum gossypium*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

CUTREBREA (Lat.), n. f. Ku³(ku³)-te²r e² b-ra³. From *cutis*, the skin, and *trebra*, a boring instrument. Fr., *cutébre*. See DERMATOBIA. **C. noxialis**. Fr., *cuticula noxialis*. See DERMATOBIA noxialis.

CUT-FINGER, n. Ku³ti² f i² n' ger. The *Valeriana pyrenaea* and the *Viola major*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CUT-GRASS, n. Ku³ti² gra³s. The *Leersia oryzoides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CUT-HEAL, n. Ku³ti² hel. The *Valeriana officinalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CUTICLE, n. Ku³ti² k l. Lat., *cuticula*. Fr., *cuticule*. Ger., *Hautchen*. It., *cuticola*. Sp., *cutícula*. A thin, transparent, dry membrane devoid of nerves and vessels which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails and corresponding parts; the scarf-skin, epidermis. [C.] See EPIDERMIS, AMPHIDERMIS, and CUTICULA. **C. of Nasmyth**. See MEMBRANE of Nasmyth. **Enamel-c.** See CUTICULA dentis. **Hair-c.** Fr., *cuticule du poil*. The outer scaly covering of a hair. [C.] **Ligneous c.** The outer covering of a vegetable cell. [B. 52 (a, 25).] **Liquid c.** See COLLOIDON.

CUTICULOUS, adj. Ku³ti² k o² lu³s. Lat., *cuticulos* (from *cutis*, the skin, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cuticule*. Ger., *hautbewohnend*. Living under the skin of animals (said of the larvæ of the *Estridæ*). [L. 41, 88.]

CUTICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ku³ku³ ti² k u³ (u³) la³. Dim. of *cutis*, skin. See CUTICLE.—**Chitin-C.** (Ger.). The chitinous layer of the alimentary canal of the *Crustacea*. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.” 1857, p. 522 (L).] —**C. adamantina**. See *C. dentis*. —**C. cerebri et cerebelli**. Of Fleischl, a layer of flat cells supposed to cover the free surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Its existence is denied by Key and Retzius [J. 10]. **C. dentis**. A thin corneous investment of the teeth which disappears shortly after they have perforated the gums. [L. 31, 318.] —**C. extima**. See EPIDERMIS. —**C. laucoxantha**. A peculiar lichen growing on the outer skin of the *Lora caseuilla*. [L. 30 (a, 14).] **C. membrane tympani** [Arnold]. The external (dermoid) layer of the tympanic membrane. [L. 31.] —**C. ovi**. Of Velpeau, the outer covering of an egg. [A. 45.] —**C. vitelli**. Of Velpeau, the enveloping membrane of the vitellus. [A. 45.] —**Muttere'** (Ger.). The c. of the mother-cyst of an *Echinococcus*. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.” 1862, p. 636 (L).]

CUTICULAR, adj. Gr., *δερματώδης*. Lat., *cuticularis*. Fr., *cuticulaire*, *cuticuleux*. Ger., *häutig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of cuticle. [L. 41 (a, 24).]

CUTICULARIZATION, n. Ku³ti² k u³ la³ r i² z a² shu³ n. Fr., *cuticularisation*. The formation of a thick, cuticle-like envelope by a horny transformation of epidermic cells. [B. 77, 121, 229 (a, 24); L. 121.] Cf. CUTINIZATION.

CUTICULE (Fr.), n. Ku³te ku³ l. See EPIDERMIS. — **C. de l'email**. See CUTICULA dentis. — **C. du poil**. See HAIR-CUTICLE.

CUTICULEUX (Fr.), adj. Ku³te ku³ lu³s. See CUTICULAR.

CUTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku³ku³ ti² k u³ (u³) lu³ m (lu³ m). See CUTICULA.—**C. cerebri**. The dura mater of the brain. [L. 17; K.]

CUTICULIZATION, n. Ku³ti² k u³ la³ r i² z a² shu³ n. Fr., *cuticulisation*. See CUTICULARIZATION.

CUTIDURAL, adj. Ku³ti² du² r a² l. From *cutis*, the skin, and *durus*, hard. Fr., *cutidure*. Pertaining to or connected with the coronary cushion. [L. 13.]

CUTIDURIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku³ku³ ti² du² r u³ s ru³ s. The coronary cushion. [L. 13.]

CUTIFICATION. Ku³ti² fi² k a² shu³ n. From *cutis*, the skin, and *facere*, to make. The regeneration of skin, as at the margin of a healing ulcer. [Hodge (a, 18).]

CUTIGERAL, adj. Ku³ti² j e² r a² l. From *cutis*, the skin, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cutigéral*. Bearing skin. [A. 301.] See C. CAVITY.

CUTIN, n. Ku³ti² n. From *cutis*, skin. A modification of cellulose found in the walls of certain cells, chiefly on the exterior of plant organs rendering them impervious to water. [B. 229, 291 (a, 24).]

CUTINIZATION, n. Ku³ti² n i² z a² shu³ n. The formation of a cell-wall of cutin. [B. 229 (a, 24).]

CUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku³ku³ shi² i² (ti²) o. Gen., *cutio'nis*. Fr., *cution*. See ASELLUS (a, 24) def.

CUTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku³ku³ ti² s. Gr., *κύτος δῖρα*. Fr., *peau*. Ger., *Haut*. The skin, especially the derma; in botany, the peridium of puff-balls and certain other *Fungi*. [B. 19 (a, 24); L. 343.] —**C. areea**. The bronze-like hue of the skin found in Addison's disease. [Ziegler (a, 18).] —**C. anguilla**. The skin of an eel, the *Muraena anguilla*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] —**C. asserina**. Fr., *peau asserée*, *chair de peude*. Ger., *Ganshaut*. It., *pelle d'asero*. Sp.,

part de gâtée.—*Goose-skin*: a transitory state of the skin in which, owing to spastic contraction of the arrector pili muscles, usually from clearing of the surface, the follicles become prominent and form various projections. [G.] C. *Hemipapillation*. C. *carinosa*. See *PANNICULUS carinosus*. C. *externa*, C. *extima*, C. *extrema*. See *EPIDERMIS*. C. *lucata*. Painted skin; artificial clearing of the skin with cosmetic res. [G., H.] C. *gallinacea*, C. *hollida*. See *C. maculata*. C. *lana*. See *DERMATOLYSIS* and *MOLESCUM laniatum*. C. *linguae*. The mucous membrane covering the tongue. [L.] C. *pendula*. See *DERMATOLYSIS* and *MOLESCUM thebesium*. C. *rugosa*. A wrinkled state of the skin. Plencik describes three varieties, due, respectively, to laxity of the skin, to leprosy and to old age. [G., H.] C. *suilla*. See *Buphyron*. C. *summa*, C. *suprema*. See *EPIDERMIS*. C. *tensa*. See *SCURF*. C. *testacea*. See *LEIHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*. C. *ultima*. See *EPIDERMIS*. C. *unctuosa*. See *SEBORRHOEA*. C. *variegata*. Maculation of the skin with spots of varying color. [G., H.] C. *variegata sagittata*. Eczymosis attended with variegated discoloration. [G., H.] C. *variegata morbosa*. A disease of doubtful character, observed once by Plencik, in which the patient's face was green, the right side of the body black and the left side yellow. [G., H.] C. *variegata nativa*. A form of maculation of the skin resembling the marks on a tiger; said to exist among the people of a certain race in Turkey. [G., H.] C. *vera*. See *CODICUM* defn.—*Horrida* c. See *C. maculata*.

CUTISATION (Fr.), n. Ku⁶ te za³ se o² n². The skin like condition of fatness, thickness, and dryness acquired by a mucous membrane as the result of continued exposure, as in a state of eversion, inversion, or prolapse. [A., 301.]

CUTISector (Lat.), n. m. Ku² ku² ti² se k² to² r. In Eng., ku² ti² se k² to² r. Gen., *cutisectoris*. From *cutis*, the skin, and *sector*, a cutter. Of H. G. Piffard, an instrument for cutting out sections of skin from the living subject for microscopical examination; a spring-acting thumb forceps with expanded, fenestrated cutting blades capable of nice adjustment as to their degree of approximation. [L.]

CUTISPONGIOS (Lat.), adj. Ku² ku² ti² spo² n² spo² n² ji² (gi²) u² su² s. For deriv., see *CUTIS* and *SPONGE*. Having a spongy cuticle. (Botanical species name.) [a., 24.]

CUTITRIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Lucuma rivicoa*. [B., 121 a., 24.]

CUTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku² ku² ti² ti² s. Gen., *cutitidos* (-is). Fr., *cutite*. See *DERMATITIS*.

CUTLEAF, n. Ku² u² lef. A popular name for various marine Algae, such as the *Fucus vesiculosus*, the *Fucus serratus*, and the *Laminaria digitata*. [A., 505.]

CUTLERIAEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku² lu² r-² i² (u²) se² (ke²) e-² a² e². A family of fucoid Algae. [B., 279; L., 73.]

CUTLERIEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku² lu² r-² i² (u²) e² e² (a² e²). Of Zannardini, a tribe of the *Antheridieae* (of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Dictyotae*; of Thuret, a family of the *Phaeosporae*), consisting of the genus *Cutleria*. [B., 121, 150 a., 24.]

CUT-OFF, n. Ku² u² f. An appliance for obstructing the flow of gas or liquid through a rubber tube, as in a spray apparatus.

CUTOSE, n. Ku² to² s. The transparent film covering the aerial organs of plants. It is isomeric with cellulose, soluble in alkaline liquids, insoluble in concentrated sulphuric acid and in cuprammonia. [B., 229 a., 24.]

CUTSCHULA, n. In the East, the *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B., 121 a., 24.]

CUTSFOOT, n. Ku² s² f² u² t. The *Gnaphalium dioicum*. [B., 88.]

CUTTING, n. Ku² t² i² n² g. The operation of making a cut.—C. on the gripe. See *APARATUS minor*.

CUTTLE-BONE, n. Ku² t² l² b² o² n. See *OSSEPLE*.

CUTTLE-FISH, n. Ku² t² l² f² i² s. See *SEPIA officinalis*. C.-f. bone. See *OSSEPLE*. C.-f. powder. Of Plesse, a preparation made by rubbing 1 part of carmin with 4 parts of ammonia-water diluted with 24 parts of water, imbuing 96 parts of powdered c-f. bone and 192 parts of precipitated chalk with this solution, allowing the mixture to dry, and adding 96 parts of orris-root perfumed with 16 parts of oil of lemon and 8 parts of oil of neroli. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., ANH a., 21.]

CUT-TOOTHED, adj. Lat., *inciso-dentatus*. Ger., *einge-schnitten-gezähnt*. In botany, slash-toothed (i. e., having teeth separated by acute incisions), said of leaves, as in the *Alchemilla* f. [B., 19, 123 a., 24.]

CUTUBA (Lat.), n. f. Ku² (ku)-tu² (tu)-ba². See *DERMATOBIA*.—C. nodialis. See *DERMATOBIA nodalis*.

CUTUBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku² ku-² tu² (tu)-ba². See *COUTOUREA*.

CUTUBUTH (Ar.), n. A peculiar form of melancholia. [L., 41.]

CUTUCANHEM, n. In Brazil, a variety of *Roupala*. [B., 121 a., 24.]

CUTCHA, Ku² ku-² tu² (tu)-ka² ch² a². Properly, *CUTUBA*. See *DERMATOBIA*.

CUVAGI (Fr.), n. Ku² va² zhi. The *Polygonum hydropiper* and, rather better, the *Cuscuta acuminata*. [L., 5 a., 24.]

CUVE (Fr.), n. Ku² v². A trough or vat. C. *hydrargyropneumatique*. A pneumatic trough in which mercury is used in place of water. [L., 12.] C. *hydropneumatique*. See *Pneumatic trough*.

CUVE DE VÉNUS (Fr.), n. Ku² v² d² va-nu² s. The *Dipsacus fullonica*. [B., 121, 123 a., 24.]

CUVERTADE (Fr.), n. f. pl. Ku² ve ar i² a² d² a² d² e. A family of the *Habituaria*. [L., 301.]

CUVERTIAN, adj. Ku² ve ar i² a² n. Described or classified by Baron Cuvier.

CUVY, n. Ku² vi². The *Laminaria digitata*. [A., 505.]

CUXHAVEN (Ger.), n. Ku² ha² v² a² n. A sea bathing resort at the mouth of the Elbe. [A., 319.]

CUYA, n. Of the Paumotu Indians, the *Acrocomia totai*. [B., 121 a., 24.]

CYAMELIDE, n. Si-a² m-e² l-i² d² (id). Fr., *cyamelide*. Ger., *Cyamelid*, *unlösliche Cyansaure*. An amorphous, porcelain like mass, polymeric with cyanic acid, into which it may be converted by great heat. It has no acid properties, is insoluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in dilute acids. Soluble in strong sulphuric acid with the aid of heat. [B., 4, 258, 270 a., 24.]

CYAMELURATE, n. Si-a² m-e² l-u² r² at. A salt of cyameluric acid. [L., 73.]

CYAMELURIC ACID, n. Si-a² m-e² l-u² r² i² k. Fr., *acide cyamelurique*. Ger., *Cyamelsäure*. An acid whose formula, (C₆N₂O₅H₃)=OH (C₃N₃)=OH (C₃N₃=OH, may be regarded as that of a double

molecule of tricyanic (cyanuric) acid, in which 1 atom of nitrogen replaces 3 molecules of hydroxyl. It occurs under the form of white crystals. [B., 4 a., 24.]

CYAMETHINE, n. Si-a² m-e² th-en. Fr., *cyaméthine*. Ger., *Cyamethin*. A crystallizable organic base, C₆H₅N₃, polymeric with methyl cyanide, homologous with cyanethine, produced by the action of acetyl chloride on potassium cyanate. [B., 2 (a., 24.)]

CYAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si² (ku²) a² m² i² d² e² (a² e²). Fr., *point de balme*, *cyamidées*. A family of the *Laemodipoda*. [L., 275.]

CYAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si² (ku²) a² (a²) m² i² d² u² m² (u² m). Ger., *Hülseknäuel*. A legume like follicle like that of *Aquilegia*, *Helleborus*, etc. [B., 119, 121, 123 a., 24.]

CYAMOID, adj. Si-a² m-oid. From *κύαμος*, a bean, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cyamioide*. Ger., *bohnenähnlich*. Of Fr., having the odor of the bean in flower. [B., 121 (a., 24.)]

CYAMOS (Lat.), **CYAMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si² (ku²) a² m² (a² m)-o² s, a² s u² s. Gr., *κύαμος*, Fr., *cyame*, 1. A bean. [A., 322, 325.] 2. See *ASELLUS*. 3. The nipple. [A., 387.] 4. The testicle. [A., 387.] 5. Of Theophrastus, the genus *Nelumbium*; of Pliny, the Egyptian bean (supposed to be *Nelumbium speciosum*). [B., 88, 116, 121 (a., 24.)]—C. *ægyptiacus*. The C. of Pliny.

CYAN (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n'. See *CYANOGEN*.—C'cyan. Cyanogen gas. [a., 24.]

CYANACETIC ACID, n. Si-a² n-a² s-e² ti² k. Fr., *acide cyanacétique*. Ger., *Cyanessigsäure*. A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic acid, CH₃(CN)—CO—OH=C₂H₂NH₃. [B., 4 (a., 24.)]

CYANACETYL, n. Si-a² n-a² s-e² ti² l. See *ACETYL isocyanide*.

CYANÆMOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si² (ku²) a² n² (a² n)-e² m² (a² e² m)-o² s-kro² (ch²) ro²-si² s. Gen., *cyanæmochrosios* (-is). From *κύανεος*, blue, *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. See *CYANOSIS*.

CYANAETHIN (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n-at-en'. See *CYANETHINE*.

CYANAETHOLIN (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n-at-ol-en'. See *CYANETHOLINE*.

CYANAETHYL (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n-at-u² l. See *ETHYL cyanide*.

CYANALDEHYDE, n. Si-a² n-a² l-de² hid. For deriv., see *CYANOGEN* and *ALDEHYDE*. A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic aldehyde. Monocyanaldehyde, C₂H₃(CN)O, formed by adding potassium cyanide to an aqueous solution of monochloraldehyde, is the only member of this class known. [B., 2.]

CYANALLYL, n. Si-a² n-a² l-i² l. A compound, C₃H₃N, prepared by the action of a cyanide on potassium myronate; a neutral, colorless liquid, with an agreeable, alliaceous odor and a burning, aromatic taste, boiling at 116° C. [B., 244 a., 25.]

CYANAMEISENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n-a² m-i² ze² n-zo² ir-e². See *CYANFORMIC acid*.

CYANAMÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Se-a² n-a² ma-led. See *CYAMELIDE*.

CYANAMIDE, n. Si-a² n-a² m-i² d² (id). Lat., *cyanamidum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cyanamid*. Amide of cyanogen, CN₂H₂=NH₂C≡N, obtained by the action of ether and ammonia on cyanogen chloride. It forms colorless, readily soluble crystals which melt at 40° C. [B., 4 (a., 24.)]

CYANAMIL, n. Si-a² n-a² m-i² l. Cinnamyl cinnamate. [B.]

CYANAMMON (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n-a² m mon'. See *AMMONIUM cyanide*.

CYANANILIDE, n. Si-a² n-a² n-i² l-i² d² (id). Fr., c. Ger., *Cyananilid*. An anilide of cyanic acid; aniline in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the acid residue, CNH₂, of cyanic acid. It forms acicular crystals of the composition N(C₆H₅)₂:C:NH=C₂H₅N₃. [B., 4 a., 24.]

CYANANILINE, n. Si-a² n-a² n-i² l-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cyananilin*. A base, (C₇H₇N₂)₂=H C₆H₅ N C≡C NH C₆H₅ H, forming colorless laminar crystals. [B., 4 (a., 24.)]

CYANATE, n. Si-a² n-at. Lat., *cyanas*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cyanat*, *cyansaures Salz*. A salt of cyanic acid. [A., 301.]

CYANCARBONIC ACID, n. Si-a² n-ka² r² b-o² n-i² k. See *CYANFORMIC acid*.

CYANCHLORÜR (Ger.), n. Tsu² a² n-ch² l² or-u² r'. Cyanogen chloride. [B.] *Festes C*. See *TRICYANOGEN*. *Flüssiges c*. Cyanogen chloride. [B.]

CYANDIPHENYL, n. Si-a²n-hi²n-i². A cyanogen substitution product, C₆H₅C₆H₅ (CN)₂ of diphenyl. It forms hard, colorless crystals, which melt at 84° or 89° C. and are insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol. [B. 4, 158 a, 24.]

CYANE (Fr.), n. Si-a²n. 1. See CYANOGEN. 2. The genus *Pneumonanthes*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CYANE (Ger.), n. Tsu-a²n-e². The *Centaurea cyaneus*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

CYANEA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-e²-i². Gr., *kyaneē* (f. of adj. *kyaneos* [kyaneos] understood). See CYANOSIS.

CYANE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-e²-i²-a². Of Cassini, a section of the *Juncus*, comprising *Melanoloma*, *Cyanus*, *Oxolophus*, *Lopholoma*, *Aceropholus*, *Acerocaulon*, *Hymenocaulon*, and *Crocodylion*. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CYANELLA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-e²-i²-a². Fr., *cyanelle*. A genus of liliaceous herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Hamodoraceæ*, tribe *Conantheræ*. [B. 19, 12 a, 24.] **C. capensis**, Fr., *cyanelle du cap*. A South African species. The root is eaten by the Hottentots. [B. 153 a, 24.]

CYANELLUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-e²-i²-hi²-si². Bluish. [L. 341.]

CYANEOUS, adj. Si-a²n-e²-u²s. Lat., *cyaneus*. Fr., *bleu pur*. Ger., *kornblumblau*, *kornblau*, *bertrauchblau*, *kornblumblau*. A clear bright blue. [B. 1, 19, 123 a, 24.]

CYANEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku)²-a²n(a²n)-e²-i²-dro²-si²s. Gen., *cyaneophrosos* (f.). From *kyaneos*, blue, and *ephrosos*, perspiration. Fr., *cyaneophrosée*. Ger., *blaue Schwäwe*. A condition in which the perspiration is bluish. [L. 41.]

CYANESCENT, adj. Si-a²n-e²s-e²nt. Bluish, turning blue. [a, 27.]

CYANETHINE, n. Si-a²n-a²n-i²en. Fr., *cyanethine*. Ger., *Cyananthin*. A base, C₁₄H₁₃N₃=3C₂H₅CN, a polymeric of ethyl cyanide, forming white fount crystals; discovered by Kolbe and Frankland in 1847. [Walton, "Jour. of Physiol.," iii, 5-6, 1882, p. 349; B. 4 a, 24.]

CYANETHOLINE, n. Si-a²n-a²n-i²olen. Ger., *Cyanantholin*. Of Cloëz, true cyanate of ethyl, as distinguished from the pseudocyanate. [B.]

CYANETHYLAMIDE, n. Si-a²n-a²n-i²(a²n-a²d-i²d). Lat., *cyanethylamidum*. Fr., *cyanethylamide*. Ger., *Cyanäthylamid*. Ethyl cyanamide. [a, 24.]

CYANETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-a²n-i²(a²n-a²m) See CYANIDE.—**C. kalico-ferrosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Potassium ferrocyanide. [B. 95.]

CYANEUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-e²-i²-u²s-u²s. See CYANEOUS.

CYANEUX (Fr.), adj. Se-a²n-u². See CYANEOUS and CYANIC.

CYANFORMATE, n. Si-a²n-o-fa²rm-at. A salt of cyanformic acid. [B.]

CYANFORMIC, adj. Si-a²n-o-fa²rm-i²k. For deriv., see CYANOGEN and FORMIC. Formic and containing cyanogen. [B.] **C. acid**, Fr., *acide cyanofornique*. Ger., *Cyanameisensäure*. Syn.: *cyanocarbonic acid*. A cyanogen substitution compound of formic acid, (CN).CO.OH=C₂NHO₂; a monobasic acid known only by its salts. [B. 3.]

CYANHEMATIN, n. Si-a²n-he²m-a²t-i²n. From *kyaneos*, blue, and *hema*, blood. A compound prepared by adding potassic cyanide to an alkaline solution of hæmatin. [A. 27.]

CYANHARNÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu-a²n-ha²rn-zoir-e². Cyanuric acid. [A. 324.]

CYANHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku)²-a²n(a²n)-hi²d-ro²-si²s. See CYANEPHROSIS.

CYANHYDRATE, n. Si-a²n-hi²d-rat. See HYDROCYANATE.

CYANHYDRIC, adj. Si-a²n-hi²dri²k. Lat., *cyanhydricus*. Fr., *cyanhydrique*. See HYDROCYANIC.

CYANHYDRIN, n. Si-a²n-hi²dri²n. A derivative of one of the higher alcohols in which cyanogen replaces hydroxyl. [B.]

CYANIC, adj. Si-a²n-i²k. Lat., *cyanicus*. Fr., *cyanique*. Ger., *cyanisch*. 1. Blue. 2. Containing or pertaining to cyanogen. [a, 24.] **C. acid**, Fr., *acide cyanique*. Ger., *Cyansäure*. A very volatile colorless liquid, HCN=probably H—O—C≡N, of acetous odor and caustic properties. It is strongly acid in reaction, and forms a series of salts called cyanates. The *isomeric pseudocyanic acid* (see CARBOXYLIMIDE) is known only by its derivative, but polymeric forms have been isolated. [B. 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).] See TRICYANIC ACID and CYANMELINE.—**C. ether**, of Wöhler and Liebig, ethyl allophanate. [B. 2.] As now used, a cyanate of a compound radicle, especially ethyl cyanate. The pseudocyanic ethers were originally called *c. ethers*, their discovery antedating that of the normal cyanic ethers, which are the product of gaseous cyanogen chloride on the sodium alcoholates. [B. 158 (a, 24).] **C. series**, Of De Candolle, plants exhibiting some modification of a blue coloration. [B. 104 a, 24.]

CYANICUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-i²k-u²s-u²s. Cyanic; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base. [B.]

CYANIDE, n. Si-a²n-i²k-i²d. Lat., *cyanidum*. Fr., *cyanure*. Ger., *Cyanür*, *Cyanid*. It., *cianuro*. Sp., *cianido*. A compound of cyanogen with a metal or a compound radicle. The general formula of the *c. s* is R(C≡N)_n (formed from true cyanogen), although others, the isocyanides, have the composition (C≡N)_nR_n, being derived from *isocyanogen*, R_n in the formulæ denoting a radicle of the atomity n. The *c. s*, as a class, are active poisons and frequently, from their strong affinity for oxygen, act as powerful reducing agents. [B. 158 a, 24.]

CYANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku)²-a²n(a²n)-i²d-ro²-si²s. See CYANEPHROSIS.

CYANIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-i²k-u²s-u²s. See CYANIDE.—**C. hydricum**. See HYDROCYANIDE.

CYANIFERRURET, n. Si-a²n-a²n-i²k-u²s-u²s. Fr., *cyanoferrure*. See FERRICYANIDE.

CYANILIC ACID, n. Si-a²n-i²k-i²k. See CYANURIC ACID.

CYANILINE, n. Si-a²n-i²k-i²k. See CYANANILINE.

CYANINE, n. Si-a²n-i²k-i²k. Fr., *cyanine*. A blue dye-stuff which crystallizes in tables of a fine beetle-green lustre, soluble in alcohol. The *c. s* are derived by heating the amyl-iodide compound of the quinoline bases with potash.

CYANITE, n. Si-a²n-i²t. Lat., *cyanis*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Cyanit*. 1. A salt of cyanic acid. [A. 301.] 2. A native basic aluminum silicate, Al₂O₃.SO₃. [B. 158 a, 24.] **C. ammonique** (Fr.). Urea. [B. 119 a, 24.]

CYANJODID (Ger.), n. Tsu-a²n-a²n-i²d-i²d. See CYANOGEN iodide.

CYANMETHINE, n. Si-a²n-meth-i²en. See CYANMETHINE.

CYANMETHYL (Ger.), n. Tsu-a²n-mat-i²l. See CYANOMETHYL.

CYANO-ANÉMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Se-a²n-a²n-na-mek. Pertaining to cyanemia and cyanosis. [P. Duproze, "Union med.," Sept. 4, 1888, p. 313.]

CYANOBENZENE, n. Si-a²n-o-benz-en. See BENZONITRIL.

CYANOCARBONATE, n. Si-a²n-o-ka²rb'o²n-at. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOCARBONIC ACID, n. Si-a²n-o-ka²rb'o²n-i²k. Ger., *Cyanocarbonsäure*. See CYANFORMIC ACID.

CYANOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *karpos*, a fruit. Fr., *cyanocarpe*. Ger., *blaufruchtig*. Having blue or bluish fruit. [L. 41.]

CYANOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *kephalos*, head. Ger., *blaukopf*. Having a blue head. [L. 341.]

CYANOCHLOROUS, adj. Si-a²n-o-klor-u²s. From *kyaneos*, a bluish color, and *χλωρός*, green. 1. Bluish-green. 2. Containing cyanogen and chlorine. [a, 27.]

CYANOCHROMA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *χρῶμα*, the skin. Cyanosis. [a, 27.]

CYANOCHROME, n. Si-a²n-o-krom. A substance, Cu K₂(SO₄)₂ + 6 aq., found in the lava of Vesuvius. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CYANOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *χρῶς*, gen. of *χρῶς*, color. Having a blue skin. [B. 150 a, 24.]

CYANOCOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cyancolle*. Ger., *blauhalsig*. Having a blue neck or corselet. [L. 41, 180.]

CYANO-CONJUGÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-a²n-o-ka²n²-zhu-ga. Containing cyanogen as an associated radicle. [B. 38.]

CYANOCUMIDINE, n. Si-a²n-o-ku²m-i²d-en. An artificial alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₆N₄, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on cumidine. [A. 1.]

CYANODERMA (Lat.), **CYANODERMIA** (Lat.), n. n. and f. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *derma*, the skin. See CYANOSIS.

CYANOFERRATE (Fr.), n. Se-a²n-o-fe²r-ra²t. See FERROCYNIDE.

CYANOFERRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *ferre*, iron. [B. 3.]

CYANOFERRURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *ferre*, iron. [B. 3.]

CYANOFORM, n. Si-a²n-o-fa²rm. Fr., *cyanoforme*. A compound, CH(CN)₃, formed by heating chloroform with cyanide of potassium or of silver and a little alcohol. It forms small white acicular crystals of a disagreeable odor. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CYANOFORMATE (Fr.), n. Si-a²n-o-fa²rm-at. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Si(ku)²-a²n-a²n-o²-i²ka²rpu²s-u²s. (Fr.) From *kyaneos*, blue, and *gaster*, the belly. Fr., *cyanogastre*. Ger., *blaubauchig*. Having a blue abdomen. [L. 41.]

CYANOGEN, n. Si-a²n-o-je²n. Lat., *cyanogenum* (from *kyaneos*, a bluish color, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *cyanogène*. Ger., *Cyan*. It., *cyanogeno*. Sp., *cianogeno*. A compound radicle, usually univalent, consisting of an atom of carbon and one of nitrogen united together. Symbol, CN or Cy. In its chemical relations it is analogous to bromine, chlorine, and iodine. There are several isomeric varieties of *c.* depending upon the mode of connection of the elements. 1. *True cyanogen*, C≡N, in which the free bond is attached to the carbon atom; the nitrogen, however, may be a pentad, and then there result trivalent compounds of the formula C≡N=2. *Isocyanogen*, or *isocyanogen*, C≡N, in which the free bond is attached to the nitrogen, which is here a pentad. 3. *Pseudocyanogen*, a trivalent radicle, C=N. In the free state *c.* consists of a double molecule, C₂N₂. See *C. gas*. [B. 4, 158, 270 a, 24.] **C. bromide**, Fr., *bromure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Bromcyan*, *Cyanbromur*. It., *bromociano*, *cianobromuro*. A compound of *c.* and bromine, CNBr=CBr. C≡N, occurring as colorless cubical or acicular volatile crystals, which are very poisonous. [B. 4, 158 a, 24.] **C. chloride**, Fr., *chlorure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Chlorcyan*, *Chlorcyanhydrat*. It., *cloruro di cianogeno*. Sp., *cloruro de cianógeno*. A compound of *c.* and chlorine, CNCl=C≡C≡N; a mobile liquid, crystalliz-

ing at 6° C. and boiling at 15.7° C. Its vapor is acrid and highly poisonous. [B. 1, 18 a, 24.] **C. gas.** Dicyanogen, C_2N_2 . $N \equiv C \equiv C$. A colorless inflammable gas, of a peculiar almond odor, obtained by heating mercuric cyanide. It may be condensed into a thin, colorless liquid by exposing it to a pressure of 3.6 atmospheres, at a temperature of 7.2° C. Water dissolves 1 or 5 times its volume of c. gas, and alcohol a still larger quantity. [B. 158 a, 24.] **C. disulphhydrate.** Ger., *Hydrocyanwasserstoff*. A union of c. gas with hydrogen sulphide, forming red acicular crystals. $C_2N_2 + 2H_2S \rightarrow 2HS - N \equiv C - C \equiv N - SH$. [B. 4 (a, 24.)] **C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Jodcyan*, *Cyanjodid*. It., *ioduro di cianogeno*. Sp., *yoduro de cianogeno*. A product of the compound of iodine with c. $I - C \equiv N$, forming colorless acicular crystals. It sublimes with a strong odor, and is very poisonous. [B. 1 a, 24.] **C. monosulphhydrate.** Ger., *Hydrocyanwasserstoff*. A compound of dicyanogen and hydric sulphide, forming yellow crystals, $C_2N_2H_2S$. [B. 4 (a, 24.)] **C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Cyansulfur*, *Schwefelcyan*. It., *solfuro di cianogeno*. Sp., *sulfuro de cianogeno*. A compound of dicyanogen and sulphur, obtained in transparent, volatile, rhombic tabular crystals, C_2N_2S . It has a powerful odor, melts at 60° C., and is soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in water. [B. 158 (a, 24.)]

Liquid c. chloride. Ger., *fussiges Cyanchlorür*. See **C. chloride**. **Solid c. chloride.** Ger., *festes Cyanchlorür*. See **TRICYANOGEN**. **CYANOGENYUS** (Lat., adj.). Siku⁶ a² m² a² m² o² p² g² i² m² u² n² s². From *κῡανός* blue, and *γενή*, a female. Fr., *cyanogyne*. Ger., *blaugriffelig*. Having blue pistils. [L. 4.] **CYANOHYDRIC**, adj. Si² a² n² o² hid² i² k. See **HYDROCYANIC**. **CYANOIDES** (Lat., n. f.). Siku⁶ a² m² a² m² o² a² i² e² d² e² d² a² s². The genus *Ceanothus*. [B. 121 (a, 24.)] **CYANOIL**, n. Si² a² n² o² i² l. Fr., *cyanoile*. A volatile oil, $C_6H_{11}NO$, formed during the fermentation of almond-cake and from fruits containing prussic acid; colorless, with an odor of bitter almonds; pungent and astringent to the taste; insoluble in water. [B. 2 (a, 24.)] **CYANOL**, n. Si² a² n² o² l. Lat., *cyanoileum*. Fr., *cyanoile*. See **ANILINE**. **CYANOMELAMINE**, n. Si² a² n² o² me² l² a² m² en. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{13}N_5$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on melamine. [A. 1.] **CYANOXONE**, n. Si² a² n² on. A compound formed when coal-gas containing carbon disulphide is passed into a solution of mercuric cyanide. [B. 250 (a, 24.)] **CYANOPATHY**, n. Si² a² n² o² p² a² t² h² i². Lat., *cyanopathia* (from *κῡανός*, blue, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *cyanopathie*. See **CYANOSIS**.

CYANOPHILOUS, adj. Si² a² n² o² f² i² l² u² s². From *κῡανός*, blue, and *φιλέω*, to love. Fr., *cyanophile*. Ger., *cyanophil*. Having an elective affinity for a blue staining agent. [Sahli, "Ztsch. d. wiss. Mikr.," 1885 (J).]

CYANOPHYCEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl.). Si² (ku⁶) a² n² (a²) n² o² (o²) f² i² s² e² f² i² e² e² e². Of Sachs, a subclass of Bessey and Bastin, a class of the *Protophyta* of Bastin and others, a subclass of the *Schizophyta*, comprising the orders *Charococcaceæ* and *Nostocaceæ*, and, according to Bessey, the orders *Oscillatoriaceæ* and *Rivulariaceæ*. [B. 77, 234 (B).]

CYANOPHYLL, n. Si² a² n² o² f² i² l². From *κῡανός*, blue, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *cyanophylle*. Ger., *Cyanophyll*. The bluish green pigment obtained by Frémy and by Kraus by acting on an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll with benzene. [B. 229 (a, 24.)]

CYANOPIRA (Lat., n. f.). Si² (ku⁶) a² n² (a²) n² o² p² i² (u²) r² a². From *κῡανός*, blue, and *πίρ* fever. Fr., *cyanopiræ*. Ger., *Blaufieber*. The febrile eruption of Gubbs. [A. 322.]

CYANOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Se² a² n² oz, tsu⁶ a² n² oz² e². See **CYANOSIS**. — **C. blanche** (Fr.). Of J. Simon, a condition of pallor, notwithstanding the admixture of arterial and venous blood due to patency of the foramen ovale. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Apr., 1888, p. 151 (a, 18).]

CYANOSED, adj. Si² a² n² osd. Fr., *cyanosé*. Affected with cyanosis. [A. 301.]

CYANOSIN, n. Si² a² n² o² s² i² n². See **EOSIN**. **CYANOSIS** (Lat., n. f.). Si² (ku⁶) a² n² (a²) n² o² s² i² s². Ger., *cyanosis*. Fr., *Cyanose*. Lat., *cyanoasis*, *cyanoasis*, *cyanoasis*, *cyanoasis*. Sp., *cyanoasis*, *Blauigkeit*. It., *cyanoasi*, *cyanoasi*, *cyanoasi*, *cyanoasi*. A bluish coloration of the skin from defective aeration of the blood, either temporary, as in asphyxia, collapse, etc., or permanent, as in the subjects of some malformation of the heart, especially persistent patency of the foramen ovale. [A. 301.] 2. Of Naumann, lividity of the face from venous plethora. [A. 322.]

CYANOSPERMIA (Lat., n. f.). Si² (ku⁶) a² n² (a²) n² o² s² p² e² r² m² i² a². From *κῡανός*, blue, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *cyanospermie*. Ger., *Cyanospermie*. A condition in which the semen has a bluish tinge, apparently due to the presence of indigo. [Uitzmann (A. 330); O. Guelliot, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," May, 1880, p. 204.]

CYANOSULFURE (Fr., n. f.). Se² a² n² o² s² u² l² f² u² r². See **TRIOXYAMINE**.

CYANOTIC, adj. Ska² n² o² t² i² k. Lat., *cyanoticus*. Fr., *cyanotique*. Ger., *cyanotisch*. It., *cianotico*. Sp., *cianotico*. Pertaining to or of the nature of cyanosis. [D.]

CYANOTIS (Lat., n. f.). Si² (ku⁶) a² n² (a²) n² o² t² i² s². Ger., *cyanotis*. Fr., *Cyanotie*. It., *cianotice*. Of Don, a genus of the *Compositæ*. [B. 22 (a, 24).] **C. axillaris**. A plant growing in the East Indies; an infusion is used in tympanites. [a, 22.]

CYANOTOLUDINE, n. Si² a² n² o² t² o² l² u² d² i² n². An artificial alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{18}N_4$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on toluidine. [A. 1.]

CYANOTOLUENE, n. Si² a² n² o² t² o² l² u² e² n². Ger., *Cyanotol*. Tolonitrid, a compound of the formula $C_6H_4CN(CH_3)$. There are three isomeric modifications: *ortho**, a colorless liquid with the odor of nitrobenzene, boiling at about 201° C.; *para**, forming acicular needles which melt at about 28° C.; and *meta**, not yet obtained in the pure state. [B. 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CYANOTYPE, n. Si² a² n² o² t² y² p². From *κῡανός*, blue, and *τύπος*, a stamp. A blue print; in photography, a positive made by exposing paper impregnated with ferricyanide of potassium to the action of light under a negative. [L.]

CYANOURIN, n. Si² a² n² u² r² i² n². See **CYANURIN**. **CYANOPYRIDINE**, n. Si² a² n² p² i² r² i² d² i² n². Fr., *cyanopyridine*. Ger., *Cyanopyridin*. A cyanogen substitution compound of pyridine, $C_5H_4CN \equiv C \equiv C_5H_4N_2$. It forms colorless crystals, melting at 48° to 49°. [B. 79.]

CYANSAUER (Ger.), adj. Tsu⁶ a² n² za² u² a² e² r². Pertaining to cyanic acid; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base. — **Cyansaures Salz**. A cyanate.

CYANSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶ a² n² zo² i² r² e². Cyanic acid. [a, 24.] — **Normale C.** See **CYANIC acid**. **Unlösliche C.** See **CYANIDE**.

CYANURAMIDE, n. Si² a² n² u² r² a² m² i² d² i² d². Lat., *cyanuramidum*. Fr., c. An amide derived from cyanuric acid. Three such derivatives are known: *ammeline*, *ammeline*, and *melamine*. The last is the compound usually known as c. [B. 158 (a, 24).]

CYANURATE, n. Si² a² n² u² r² a² t². Fr., c. Ger., *cyanursäures Salz*. A salt of cyanuric acid. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

CYANURDIAMIC, adj. Si² a² n² u² r² d² i² a² m² i² k. Having the nature of a diamide and derived from cyanuric acid. [a, 24.] — **C. acid**. See **AMMELINE**.

CYANÜR (Ger.), **CYANURE** (Fr.), n² s². Tsu⁶ a² n² u² r² e². See **CYANIDE**. **Cyanure ferroso-potassique** (Fr.). Ferrocyanide of potassium. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

CYANUREA, n. Si² a² n² u² r² e² a². Fr., *cyanurée*. Ger., *Cyanurharstoff*. It., *cianurea*. Sp., *cianúrea*. An amorphous, yellowish substance, $C_2H_3N_3O$ = $(CO)(NH_2)(N.H.CN)$, formed by heating urea with cyanogen iodide. [B. 2.]

CYANURENIC, adj. Si² a² n² u² r² e² n² i² k. Fr., *cyanurénique*. See **CYANURIC**. **CYANURET**, n. Si² a² n² u² r² e² t². See **CYANIDE**.

CYANURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si² (ku⁶) a² n² (a²) n² u² r² e² t² u² m². See **CYANIDE**. — **C. ferri-co-potassium**. See **POTASSIUM ferrocyanide**. — **C. ferroso-ferri-cum** (Fr. Cod.). Ferroso-ferric cyanide; ferrocyanide of iron. [B.] — **C. ferroso-potassium** (Fr. Cod.). Ferroso-potassic cyanide; ferrocyanide of potassium. [B.] — **C. ferroso-quinicum** (Fr. Cod.). Hydroferrocyanide of quinine. [B.] — **C. hydrargyricum** (Fr. Cod.). Mercury cyanide. [B.] — **C. kalium**, **C. potassicum**. See **POTASSIUM cyanide**. — **C. zincicum** (Fr. Cod.). Zinc cyanide. [B.]

CYANURIC, adj. Si² a² n² u² r² i² k. Fr., *cyanurique*. Ger., *cyanursäure*. It., *cianurico*. Sp., *cianúrico*. Resembling or containing cyanurea. [a, 24.]

CYANURIN, n. Si² a² n² u² r² i² n². Lat., *cyanurinum*. Fr., *cyanurine*. Ger., *Harnblau*. A dark-blue coloring matter found occasionally in urine containing indican. [a, 27.]

CYANURMONAMIC, adj. Si² a² n² u² r² m² o² n² a² m² i² k. Having the nature of a monamide and derived from cyanuric acid. [a, 24.] **C. acid**. See **AMMELINE**.

CYANUS (Lat.), adj. Siku⁶ a² n² (a²) n² u² s² u² s². Gr., *κῡανός*. Blue; as a n., a section of the genus *Centaurea*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. aegyptiacus**. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **C. arvensis**, **C. cerulea**, **C. major**. See **CENTAUREA**. — **C. nelumbo**. The *Nymphaea nelumbo*. [a, 24.] **C. segetum**, **C. vulgaris**. See **CENTAUREA**. — **Flores cyani**. The flowers of *Centaurea cyanus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CYANWASSERSTOFFSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶ a² n² va² s² s² e² r² a² z² o² r² e². Hydrocyanic acid. [a, 24.] **C. amyloester**. See **AMYLOHYDROCYANIC ether**. **C. äther**, **C. Aethylester**. Ethyl cyanide. [B. 48.]

CYANYL, n. Si² a² n² i² l. A colorless, very poisonous liquid, smelling like hydrocyanic acid, obtained by oxidizing aloes with nitric acid. It is heavier than water, in which it is insoluble, and volatilizes at a high temperature without decomposition. [a, 27.]

CYANYLIC ACID, n. Si² a² n² i² l² i² k. Fr., *acide cyanhydrique*. Ger., *Cyanhydrsäure*. Tricyanic acid, obtained by dissolving mellone in boiling nitric acid. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CYAPHENINE, n. Si² a² n² e² n² i² n². Ger., *Cyaphenin*. A compound, C_7H_7N , obtained by heating potassium cyanate with benzene chloride. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CYAR (Lat.), n. Si² (ku⁶) a² r². Gen., *cyaros*. Gr., *κύαρ*. Of Hippocrates, the eye of a needle; of Pollux, the internal auditory meatus. [A. 325.]

CYATHAXONIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Siku⁶ a² n² o² t² h² a² t² h² a² x² o² n² i² d² e² (a² e²). A family of the *Kugosa*. [a, 121.]

CYATHEA (Lat.), n. f. Siku⁶ a² n² o² t² h² a² t² h² e² a². Gr., *κῡάθειον*, a little cup. Fr., *cyathée*. Of Smith, a genus of arborescent ferns of the *Cyathea*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. affinis** [Swartz]. See *C. medullaris*. — **C. angustata** [Smith]. The *Cystopteris fragilis*, var. *dentata*. [B. 242.] **C. arborea**. Syn.: *Polypodium arboreum*. A poisonous South American species. The fronds are used as a pectoral, and the root as a demulcent and diuretic. [B. 138 (a, 24); B. 173, 249.] **C. dealbata** [Swartz]. A species indigenous to

A, a; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chim; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, m; N², tank;

New Zealand. The pulp of the stem is eaten by the natives. [B. 19, 24.] — *C. elegans*. A variety of *C. arborea*. [B. 178, 249.] — *C. excelsa* Swartz. A species indigenous to the Isle of France. The natives eat the pulp of the stem. [B. 13, 24.] — *C. extensa*. See *C. medullaris*. — *C. fragilis*. The *Cytopteris fragilis*. [B. 173, 24.] — *C. grevilleana*. See *C. arborea*. — *C. medullaris* [Swartz]. The *Aspidium furcatum*. [B. 173, 24.] — *C. merteniana*. A variety of *C. medullaris*. [B. 242.] — *C. minor*. See *C. arborea*. — *C. orientalis*. The *Cytopteris fragilis*. [B. 242.] — *C. Rumphii*. The *C. arborea*. [B. 88, 24.] — *C. Smithii*. A plant found in Sumatra, Timor, and Ambon, the woolly masses of which, under the microscope, prove to be composed of long hairy threads, containing no visible air cells. The cellular tissue is smooth and glistening and has chemically the composition of cork. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxii (a, 24).]

CYATHEACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cyathacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Polypodiaceæ* including *Alseodora*, *Chlorophora*, *Hemitelia*, and *Cyathea*. 2. Of Kunze, an order of the *Filices*, comprising the *Cyatheaceæ* and *Trichomanaceæ* of Matten, comprising *Cyathea*, *Balanium*, *Phylopterus*, *Alseodora*, *Hemitelia*, *Cyathea*, and *Mattonia*. 3. Of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising *Phylopterus*, *Hemitelia*, *Alseodora*, *Cyathea*, and *Mattonia*. 4. According to others, a class of ferns comprising *Cyathea*, *Eatonianites*, *Disphenia*, *Schizocoma*, *Enantiac*, *Hemitelia*, *Amphidromia*, *Trichopteris*, *Alseodora*, *Dichoreza*, and *Lophosoria*. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHEACEOUS, adj. *Sa²th-e²-a²-shu²*. Fr., *cyathacée*. Resembling the genus *Cyathea* or belonging to the *Cyatheaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CYATHEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cyathées*. 1. Of Gray, a division of ferns comprising *Woodia*, *Trichomanes*, *Hymenophyllum*, subsequently a subtribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia*, *Alseodora*, *Woodia*, and *Chlorophora*. 2. Of Lindley, a class comprising *Thelypteris*, *Schizocoma*, *Hemitelia*, *Cummidaria*, *Alseodora*, *Haplophlebium*, *Dicranophlebium*, *Mattonia*, *Trichopteris*, *Arachniodes*, *Gymnosphaera*, *Cyathea*, *Schizocoma*, *Disphenia*, *Cummidaria*, and *Mattonia*. 3. Of J. Smith, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the sections *Cyathæ*, *Gleicheniæ*, *Osmundæ*, *Mirabilis*, and *Ophioglossæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] 4. Of Hooker, a tribe of ferns (*Polypodiaceæ*) comprising *Phylopterus*, *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia*, *Alseodora*, *Incalpe*, and *Mattonia*. [B. 249.] Cf. **CYATHEACEÆ**.

CYATHEINEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-e²-a²-e²-i²-n²-e²*). Fr., *cyathéinées*. See **CYATHEÆ**.

CYATHIDÆÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cyathidées*. 1. Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Ectotheci*, comprising the sections *Cyttaria*, *Pezizei*, *Argyrii*, *Cenangiei*, and *Sticti*. 2. Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, consisting of the genus *Cyathius*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHIFORM, adj. *Si²-a²th-i²-fo²-rm*. See **CYATHOID**.

CYATHINÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-e²-i²-n²-e²*). Of Batsch, an order of the *Monopetalæ*, comprising the *Primulacæ* and *Anagallidæ*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHISCUS (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-s²-k²-u²-s*). Gr., *κυάθισκος*. Fr., *cyathiscus*. 1. A small cup or glass. 2. The scoop like extremity of a probe. 3. An aural curette. [A. 322, 325.]

CYATHIUM (Lat., n. n. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-u²-m*). A little goblet or cup. [a, 22.]

CYATHOCRINIDÆÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-o²-a²-k²-ri²-n²-i²-d-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cyathocrinées*. A family of *Crinoidæ*. [L. 87.]

CYATHOID, adj. *Si²-a²th-i²-oid*. Gr., *κυάθωδης* from *κύαθος*, a cup, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cyathoides*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped.

CYATHOIDÆÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-o²-i²-d-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cyathoidées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amphibolaceæ*, corresponding to the *Cyatheaceæ* of Kunze. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHOLITH, n. *Si²-a²th-i²-li²th*. From *κύαθος*, a cup, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *cyatholithe*. Of Huxley, a corallolith having the shape of two cups placed base to base. [A. 301.]

CYATHOPHORUS (Lat., adj. *Si²-ku⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-o²-pho²-ro²-u²-s*). From *κύαθος*, a cup, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *cyathophore*. Ger., *bechertragend*. Having cup-like excavations. [L. 41.]

CYATHOS (Lat., n. m. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-o²*). See **CYATHUS**.

CYATHOZOOID, n. *Si²-a²th-i²-zo²-oid*. From *κύαθος*, a cup, *ζώον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Huxley, a rudimentary zooid formed from the posterior part of the blastoderm of the *Tunicata*. From it is given off a stolon on which arise 4 ascidozooids, that gradually surround the c, which eventually disappears, its place being occupied by the general cavity of the animal. [L. 11, 301.]

CYATHUS (Lat., n. m. *Sik'u⁶-a²th-a²th-i²-u²-s*). Gr., *κύαθος*. 1. An ancient measure for liquids and solids. 2. A cup for receiving the blood in venesection. 3. A genus of *Fungi*, commonly called bird's-nest *Peziza*. 4. The cup-shaped receptacle of the spores of *Marchantia*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CYATOLYTH, n. *Si²-a²th-i²-li²th*. Ger., *C.*, *Doffelscheibe*. See **CYATHOLITH**.

CYBE (Lat., n. f. *Si²-ku⁶-be²*). Gen., *cyb'es*. Gr., *κυβη*. The head, also any round, hollow object. [A. 325.]

CYBELLION (Fr., n. *Se²-be²-li²-on²*). The *Viola odorata*. [L. 87, 105.]

CYBISTAX (Lat., n. *Si²-b²-i²-stax*). 1. A tumbler; one who turns a somersault. 2. A genus of *Rhizomatæ*. [B. 19.] — **C.**

antisiphilitica. A Brazilian species the bark of which is used in syphilis externally and internally. It is also employed in a pty, dysuria, and liver complaints. The leaves furnish a tannage. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYBITON (Lat., n. n. and m. *Si²-b²-i²-ton*). See **CYBITES**.

CYBIUM (Lat., n. n. *Si²-b²-i²-u²*). Gr., *κυβιον*. A genus of the *Scorbeidae* (the mackerels). [L. 26.]

CYBOIDES (Lat., adj. *Si²-b²-i²-o²-i²-des*). See **CYBOID**.

CYCADACEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Si²-k²-u²-a²-d-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cycadacées*. For deriv., see **CYCAS**. 1. Of Lindley, the *Cycadaceæ* of Richard. 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Angiospermatæ*, comprising the divisions *Phycospermatæ*, *Zamiæ*, and *Cycadæ*. 3. Of Endlicher, an order of the *Zamiæ*, comprising *Cycas*, *Encephalartos*, *Palmæmaria*, *Zamites*, *Phorophyllum*, *Niksonia*, *Cycadites*, *Mantella*, and *Hierophia*. 4. Of Eicher a family divided into the tribes *Cycadæ* and *Zamiæ*. [B. 19, 24, 121, 170, 259 (a, 24).]

CYCADACEOUS, adj. *Si²-k²-u²-a²-shu²*. Lat., *cycadaceus*. Fr., *cycadacé*. Resembling the genus *Cycas* or belonging to the *Cycadaceæ*. [L. 73.]

CYCADEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Si²-k²-u²-a²-d-e²-a²-e²*). Fr., *cycadées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a class of plants (between palms and ferns) comprising *Cycas* and *Zamia*. 2. Of R. Brown, an order of monocotyledons, comprising the genera of Reichenbach, and subsequently an order allied to the *Conifera*, with the same genera. 3. Of Richard, an order of the *Synorrhizæ*, comprising the same genera. 4. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Endogeneæ*. 5. Of Eicher, a subdivision of the *Cycadaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cycas*. [B. 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

CYCADIFORM, adj. *Si²-k²-u²-a²-fo²-rm*. See **CYCADACEOUS**.

CYCADINÆ (Lat., *CYCADINÆÆ* (Lat., n. f. pl. *Si²-k²-u²-a²-d-e²-i²-n²-e²*). Of Encher, a class of gymnosperms, consisting of the *Cycadaceæ*; of Miquel, the *Cycadææ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

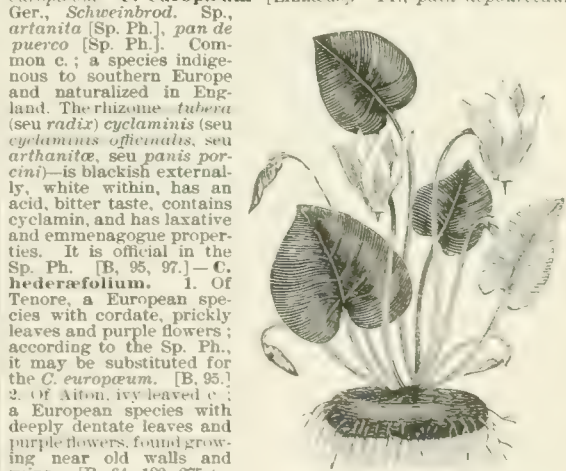
CYCADS, n. pl. *Si²-k²-u²-a²-dz*. The *Cycadææ*. [B.]

CYCAS (Linnaeus) (Lat., n. f. *Si²-ku⁶-ka²-s*). Gen., *cyc'ados* (-is). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cycade*. The fern-palm; the typical genus of the *Cycadææ*. [B. 19, 12, 121, 275 (a, 24).] — **C. castra** Thunberg. A species indigenous to South Africa. The root cooked, as well as the medulla of the trunk, is eaten by the Hottentots. The fruit is used as a substitute for coffee. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **C. circinalis**. Fr., *c. en crosse*. A tree much resembling the cocconut-tree, growing in the East Indies. The fruits cause purging; the kernels are said to produce vomiting. [a, 23.] — **C. enroulé** Fr. See **C. revoluta**. — **C. inermis**. Fr., *c. inermis*. A Tonquin species having the same properties as *C. revoluta*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **C. revoluta**. Fr., *c. enroulé*. A tree found in Japan, and much cultivated as an ornament in Europe, which yields an excellent quality of sago. [B. 245; L. 41 (a, 21).]

CYCEON (Lat., n. m. *Si²-s²-ku⁶-k²-o²-n*). Gen., *cyceon'is* (-is). Gr., *κυκεων*. An ancient dietetic or medicinal drink or pap the basis of which was barley. [A. 318, 322, 387; L. 87, 94 (a, 21).]

CYCIMA, n. An old name for litharge. [Ruland, A. 325.]

CYCLAMEN (Linnaeus) (Lat., n. n. *Si²-k²-u²-k²-la²-m*). Gen., *cyclam'inis*. Gr., *κυκλάμιος*, *κυκλάμιον*, *κυκλάμις*. Fr., *cyclame*. Ger., *Erdscheibe*. Apple of the earth; a genus of the *Primulaceæ*. [B. 19, 34, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).] — **C. arthanita**. See **C. europæum**. — **C. europæum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *pain de porreau*. Ger., *Schweinbrod*. Sp., *artanita* [Sp. Ph.], *pan de puerco* [Sp. Ph.]. Common c.; a species indigenous to southern Europe and naturalized in England. The rhizome *tubera* (seu *radix*) *cyclaminis* (seu *cyclaminis officinalis*, seu *arthanite*, seu *panis porcini*) is blackish externally, white within, has an acid, bitter taste, contains cyclamin, and has laxative and emmenagogue properties. It is official in the Sp. Ph. [B. 95, 97.] — **C. hederæfolium**. 1. Of Tenore, a European species with cordate, prickly leaves and purple flowers; according to the Sp. Ph., it may be substituted for the *C. europæum*. [B. 95.] 2. Of Aiton, ivy leaved c.; a European species with deeply dentate leaves and purple flowers, found growing near old walls and ruins. [B. 64, 180, 275 (a, 24).] — **C. officinalis**. The *C. europæum*. [B. 97 (a, 21).] — **C. repandum** [Sibthorp]. The *C. hederæfolium* of Tenore. [B. 95.] — *Radix cyclaminis*, *Radix cyclaminis officinalis*, *Rhizoma cyclaminis arthanite*, *Tubera cyclaminis*. The rhizome of *C. europæum*. [A. 319.]



CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM. [A. 327.]

CYCLAMIN, n. *Si²-k²-la²-m*. Lat., *cyclaminum*. Fr., *cyclamine*. Ger., *C.* The active principle of the root of *Cyclamen europæum*; a white, amorphous substance without odor and, when

held a short time in the mouth very a rid. It readily dissolves in cold water, but with difficulty in cold alcohol. According to Kilmger its formula is $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. It is poisonous and in a milder way, not immediately. Metcalf believes it to be identical with saponin previously isolated in "Chem. & Pharm. Med." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 723; [B. 12, 250 (a, 24)].

CYCLAMINON (Lat.), n. n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no'n$. See CYCLAMIN.

CYCLAMINOS (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. 1. Of this name the genus *Cyclamen* and the *Tinckia communis*. 2. Probably the *Cyclamen hederifolium* and the *Malvastrum bifolium*. [B. 12, 250 (a, 24)].

CYCLAMIRRHETIN, n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no'n$. From *κυκλάμιρρη*, see CYCLAMIN, and *ρρητιν*, resin. A white, amorphous substance, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, derived from cyclamin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and gives, with concentrated sulphuric acid, a yellow color. [B. 12, 250 (a, 24)].

CYCLAMIS (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Gen., *cyclamis*. See CYCLAMIN.

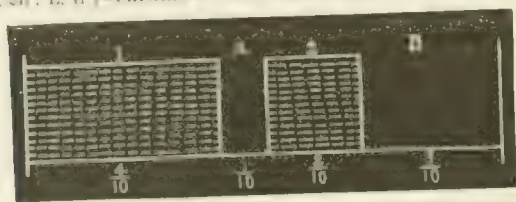
CYCLAMOSE, n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. A sugar, $C_{10}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the tubers of *Cyclamen europaeum*, which readily reduces Fehling's solution, and is laxative. [G. Michaud, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 358].

CYCLANTHACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. 1. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Pandanales* corresponding to the *Cyclanthaceae* of Poiteau. 2. Of Benth and Hooker, an order of monocotyledons corresponding to Lindley's *Pandanales*. 3. Of Drude, an order of monocotyledons comprising the *Cyclanthaceae* and *Carludiveraceae*. [B. 12, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

CYCLANTHACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. 1. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Pandanales*, which established the relations of which are not well defined. Poiteau, who established the family, places it between the *Araceae* and the *Pandanales*, and includes under it the single genus *Cyclanthus*. Reichenbach (1828) makes it a division of *Palmaceae*, consisting of *Cyclanthus* and *Carludiveraceae*, which genera are adopted by Dumortier and Bartling. DeCandolle, who classes the *C.* as an order of the *Araceae*, adds to the *C.* genera of Reichenbach *Phyllophora*. In Jussieu's system the *C.* are a family of the *Sparganiaceae*, and in Lindley's, at first, an order of the *Pandanales*, and subsequently a suborder of the *Pandanales*, comprising *Carludiveraceae*, *Napa*, *Cyclanthus*, and *Wetlandia*. Benth and Hooker (1847) makes the *C.* not a distinct order, but a family of the *Pandanales*, comprising *Cyclanthus*, *Carludiveraceae*, and *Wetlandia*, which genera are adopted by Brongniart, who makes the *C.* however a family of the *Pandanales*. Reichenbach (1841), Benth and Hooker, and most other authors, though Benth and Hooker and DeCandolle, the *C.* as a tribe of the *Cyclanthaceae*, retain only the genus *Cyclanthus*. [B. 12, 121, 170, 245 (a, 24)].

CYCLANTHACEAE (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. 1. Of Schrad, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceae*, consisting of *Cyclanthus*, of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbitaceae*, with the same genera and *Baccanthus*; of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Zygophyllaceae*; of Komer, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceae*, with the same genera. [B. 12, 170 (a, 24)].

CYCLE, n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Lat., *cyclos*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cyclus*. It, *Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's*. 1. A period of time in which a certain series of events or acts is completed, especially if repeated again and again. 2. The imaginary spiral described by leaves round the stem to make one complete turn *etc.*, to reach a leaf which stands directly above the first. 3. A course of diet and exercise arranged in a definite manner, for a certain end. 4. See CYCLUS. [B. 201 (a, 24), L. 11]. —Cardiac *c.* Fr., *c. cardiaque*. The series of the



THE CARDIAC CYCLE (AFTER BRAMWELL)

1, first sound; 2, second sound; A, first or short silence; B, second or long silence.

normal circulatory phenomena proceeding from the heart and caused by one contraction of it. It embraces the period of contraction between the contraction of one contraction and the contraction of the next immediately following it, and is divided into four parts, viz.: 1, the first sound; 2, the first silence or pause; 3, the second sound; 4, the second silence or pause. The entire cycle, therefore, has been given as 1.08 second, but this is only an average for all hearts that beat 60 or more times a minute. [Bramwell, *op. cit.*, p. 18.] —*C. cardiaque-vasculaire* (Fr.), The circuit made by the blood in its passage through the heart. —*C. défini* (Fr.), In path., the period of contraction of a heart, having a fixed and regular course in which the contraction is repeated in the same order and at the same intervals, as predicted approximately. [L. 88 (a, 24), L. 11]. —*C. febrile* (Fr.), The period of fever in disease. —*C. foliare* (Fr.), *C. folial* (Fr.), See CYCLUS. —*C. metasyntique* (Fr.), *C. récorporatif* (Fr.), See CYCLUS. —*C. résumptif* (Fr.), See CYCLUS.

CYCLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Of Arnott a genus of the *Cyclopidae*. [B. 21]. —*C. Burmanni* (Miers, A

species employed in India as a bitter tonic. The root is used in fevers and liver complaints, and in Malabar it is employed in dysentery and haemorrhoids. [B. 121, 245 (a, 24)]. —*C. peltata*. A species having similar properties to those of *C. Burmanni*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].

CYCLEAL, n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Fr., *cycl-al*. See CYCLOVERTEBRAL.

CYCLECEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. See CYCLOCEPHALIA.

CYCLECEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. See CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Gen., *cyclesis*. (188). Gr., *κύκλις*. See CIRCULATION.

CYCLIC, adj. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Gr., *κυκλικός*. Lat., *cyclicus*. Fr., *cyclique*. Ger., *cyclisch*, *kreisförmig*. 1. Arranged in whorls (said of flowers). [B. 201 (a, 24)]. 2. See CYCLICAL.

CYCLICA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. A division of the *Phytophaga*. [L. 121].

CYCLICAL, adj. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Gr., *κυκλικός*. Lat., *cyclicus*. Fr., *cyclique*. Ger., *cyclisch*. 1. Recurring at regular periods. 2. Arranged in concentric circles. 3. Rolled in the form of a circle or of a series of circles. [B. 19 (a, 24); L. 121].

CYCLICOTOMY, n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κυκλικός*, circular, and *τομή*, to cut. An incision into, or division of, the ciliary body, done for the purpose of relieving increased tension; devised by Hancock for the cure of glaucoma, and called by him intra-ocular myotomy. [F.]

CYCLISCUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Gr., *κύκλις*, *κύκλος*, a circle. Fr., *cyclisme*. 1. A trochee. 2. A small circular knife, or some similar instrument, used in the treatment of fracture of the skull. [A. 322; Galen, A. 325; L. 94 (a, 24)].

CYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Gen., *cyclitis* (188). From *κύκλος*, a circle (see also *itis*). Inflammation of the ciliary muscle. — *C. minima*. A slight form of *c.* [Boucheron, cited in "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 305].

C. plastic. Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of plastic lymph, uniting the surfaces of the iris, ciliary processes, and sometimes the suspensory ligament to each other, and sometimes involving the iris to such an extent as to cause posterior synechia and occlusion of the pupil. [F.] — *C. purulenta*. Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of pus which may cause a hypopyon. [F.]

C. serosa. Inflammation of the ciliary body, in which the effusion is almost entirely serous, causing increased tension and a haziness of the vitreous and occasionally of the aqueous humor. [F.] *C. vasomotoria*. A form of inflammation of the ciliary body described by Samelsohn, and referred by him to some lesion of the sympathetic nervous system. The tension may be either increased or diminished. There is pain on the corresponding side of the head, marked ciliary neuralgia and injection, and sometimes a herpetic eruption on one side of the face. [F.]

CYCLOBRANCHIATE, adj. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Lat., *cyclobranchius*, *cyclobranchiatus* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *βράγχια*, the gills). Fr., *cyclobranche*. Having the branches surrounding the body, belonging to the *Cyclobranchiata*, or *Cyclobranchia* (a family of the *Gastropoda* so characterized). [L. 180, 206].

CYCLOCAUTERION (Lat.), n. n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *καυτήριον*, a cautery-iron. A ring-shaped cautery-iron. [A. 322].

CYCLOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cyclocephalie*. Ger., *Cyclocephalie*. The form of monstrosity described under CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLOCÉPHALIENS (Fr.), n. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. A family of monsters including ethmocephalus, cecocephalus, rhinocephalus, cyclocephalus, and stomiocephalus. [L. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, A. 301].

CYCLOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Fr., *cyclocephale*. A monster having two contiguous eyes or a double eye in the median line and an atrophied nose. [L. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, A. 301].

CYCLOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *κέρας*, a horn. A tribe of the *Brachycera*. [L. 121].

CYCLOCÆLUS (Ehrenberg) (Lat.), adj. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *καίλα*, the belly. Fr., *cyclocaele*. Having the alimentary canal circular, so that the oral and anal apertures are united (said of *Infusoria*). [L. 180].

CYCLODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. Fr., *cycloдиеæ*. Of *Eae*, a tribe of the *Cathodopoda*, comprising *Polystichum*, *Phanerocephala*, *Hemecardium*, *Andria*, *Cyclodium*, *Cyclonem*, *Podopeltis*, and *Bathynem*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].

CYCLOGANGLIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Of Grant, animals in which one portion of the nervous system is disposed around some portion of the alimentary canal (usually the oesophagus) and the remainder of the ganglia and cords in different parts of the body *etc.*, the *Tunicata*. [L.]

CYCLOGASTER (Lat.), adj. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *cyclogastre*. Ger., *Brachygastr*. Sp., *cyclogastro*. Having the abdominal flus united into a disc. [L. 180].

CYCLOGEN, n. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *γενέαι*, to engender. In botany, an exogen, a plant showing concentric rings in its stem. [B. 77 (a, 24)].

CYCLOID, adj. $Sik'ku'k'la'm'la'm'no'no's$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cycloïde*. Ger., *kreisförmig*. 1.

A, ape; A', at; A'', ab; A', all; Ch, clam; Ch', loch (Scottish); E, he; E', ell; G, go; I, die; I', in; N, in; N', tank;

The transcendental curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle rolling in a straight line on a plane. The *c* is used in investigating the laws of the pendulum and the fall of heavy bodies. [A, 22.] 2. In ichthyology, a circular or elliptical fin, one with a more or less completely smooth outline (said of scales). [L, 14.]

CYCLOIDEI Agassiz. Lat. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cycloides*. The cycloids, a family of fishes having cycloid scales. [L, 14.]

CYCLOLABRIDÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cycloides*. A family of the *Pharyngogobius*. [L, 14.]

CYCLOLOBE Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cycloides*. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *lobos*, a lobe. Fr. *cyclobes*. 1. Of Meyer, a suborder of the *Cyclopoidea*, comprising the tribes *Cyclopoidea*, *Subcyclopoidea*, and *Atropoidea*. 2. Of Moquin, a tribe of the same order, comprising the *Inserciati* and *Sericiati*. 3. Of Meissner, a suborder of the *Cyclopoidea*, comprising the same tribes as Meyer's. 4. Of others, a suborder of the *Cyclopoidea*, comprising the tribes *Schizocyclopoidea*, *Spinoidea*, and *Cyclopoidea*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the suborder *Cyclopoidea*, comprising the tribes *Eucyclopoidea*, *Atropoidea*, *Campylopoidea*, *Chrysopoidea*, *Polygonoidea*, *Cyclopoidea*, and *Salicopoidea*. [B, 12, 150, a, 24.]

CYCLOS Lat. n. n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Gen. *cyclos*. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *σφαῖρα*, anything that is circular or circulate (e.g., the blood, or some substance contained in it). [A, 322.]

CYCLOMIDES Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *μυα*, a fly. An order or suborder of the *Cyclopoidea*. [L, 262.]

CYCLOMYARIA Lat. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *μυα*, a fly. An order or suborder of the *Thalassia*. [L, 121, 333.]

CYCLONEURA [Eimer]. Lat. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. 1. Animals in which the arrangement of the nervous system is cycloneurous. 2. A division of the *Hydrozoa*. [L, 121.]

CYCLONEUROSE, CYCLONEUROUS, adj's. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Lat. *cycloneurus* from *cyclos*, a circle, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Having the nervous system arranged in a circle, as in certain *Medusa*, where there is a nervous cord surrounding the oral aperture, from which branches proceed to other portions of the body. [L.]

CYCLONOTUS Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *νωτο*, the back. Fr. *cyclonote*, Ger. *Kreisrückenartig*. Marked on the back with a colored circle. [L, 41.]

CYCLOPANOPTHALMIA, n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *οφθαλμία*, the eye. Fr. *cyclopnoptthalmia*, Ger. *Cyclopnoptthalmie*. A cyclopa, with one orbit and perfect or imperfect eyelids, without an eyeball. [A, 322.]

CYCLOPE Fr. n. adj. See *Cyclops*. See *Cyclops*.

CYCLOPHORIDE Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr. *cyclophorides*. A family of the *Platyzoa*. [L, 282.]

CYCLOPHYLLA Van Beneden. Lat. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *φυλλο*, a leaf. See *Tenacidae*.

CYCLOPIA Lat. n. f. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclopia*, round-eyed. Fr. *cyclopie*, Ger. *Cyklopia*, *Einäugigkeit* (1st def.). 1. That defect of development, or monstrosity, in which there is apparently but one eye, though minute investigation generally reveals the presence of the second eye, at least in part. The cyclopic eye is usually in the lower middle part of the forehead. The formation of the interpupillary aperture, which is of a rhomboidal form, indicates at least the rudimentary presence of four eyelids. Fr. Hannover, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 415. 2. A genus of leguminous shrubs. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. brachypoda**. A South African species, constituting one source of the so-called bush-tea of the Cape. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. genistoides**. A South African species. An infusion and a decoction of the leaves, called bush-tea, is used in pulmonary complaints. It contains a glucoside cyclopin (though more abundant in the other species, but no *theine*). [B, 5, 19, 250 (a, 24).]—**C. latifolia**. A species which furnishes bush-tea, and from the leaves of which cyclopin has been more abundantly obtained. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. longifolia**. Ger. *Honigthee*. A species the stalks and leaves of which (with occasionally some of the flowers), bound together, occur in commerce. They constitute a pleasantly aromatic, slightly bitter and astringent drug. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXIX (a, 21).]—**C. Vogelii**. An African species, used in the preparation of bush-tea. It contains cyclopic acid. [B, 2.]

CYCLOPIC, adj. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Gr. *κυκλωπικός*. Lat. *cyclopicus*. Fr. *cyclopique*, Ger. *cyklopisch*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cyclops. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia*. **C. acid**. Fr. *acide cyclopique*. An acid, C₂H₃O₄, obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*. [B, 2; L, 87.]

CYCLOPIDÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclopia*. A family of the *Copepoda*. [L, 240.]

CYCLOPIEN Fr. n. n. See *Cyclopa*. See *Cyclops*.

CYCLOPIGÈNE Fr. n. adj. See *Cyclopie*. From *cyclopia* (see *Cyclops*), and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Laying eggs from which the larvae emerge in the condition of a cyclops. [A, 385.]

CYCLOPIN, n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. A glucoside, C₂₂H₃₄O₁₀ + H₂O, obtained by Greenish from the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CYCLOPIO-FLUORESCIN, n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. A fluorescent hydrocarbon found, together with cyclopin, in the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CYCLOPION Lat. n. n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Gr. *κυκλωπιον*. The white of the eye. [Aristotle, A, 325.]

CYCLOPLEGIA Lat. n. f. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *πλεγεῖν*, to strike. Fr. *cycloplegie*, Ger. *Cycloplegie*. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle. Fr. Lancet, Nov. 6, 1889, p. 804.

CYCLOPODI Lat. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *ποδῖς*, the foot. See *Cyclopoidea*.

CYCLOPS Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Round-eyed, one-eyed; as a n., a monster having but one eye, placed in the middle of the forehead. [L, 109.] **C. Cyclops** (1st def.). **C. megalostomus arrhynchus**. A monocular monster with no nasal cavities or passages. [Am. Vet. Rev., Aug., 1889, p. 228.]

CYCLOPTERIDÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *πτερόν*, a wing. [L, 269.]

CYCLOPTERINA Lat. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. A group of the *Discoboli*. [L, 269.]

CYCLOPTEROUS, adj. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *πτερόν*, a wing or fin. Fr. *cyclopterus*, Ger. *Kreisflügelig*. 1. Having fruit with lateral orbicular alae. [A, 24.] 2. Having circular wings or fins. [A, 322.]

CYCLORHIDÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *ῥήδ*, a family. A family of the *Cubostomæ*. [L, 121.]

CYCLORRHAPHIA [Brauer]. Lat. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *ῥαφή*, a seam. A division of the *Diptera* in which the larval skin opens in the last moult in a curved line on the back. [L, 121.]

CYCLORRHAPHOUS, adj. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cyclorrhapha*. [L, 121.]

CYCLOS Lat. n. m. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Gr. *κύκλος*. See *CIRCLE* and *CYCLE*.

CYCLOSIS Lat. n. f. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Gen. *cyclosis* (is). Gr. *κύκλωσις*. Fr. *cyclose*. 1. An encircling, also the state of being encircled. 2. A circulation; of Schultz, the intercellular, as distinguished from the general, circulation in plants. [A, 322; B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCLOSPONDYLIE Fr. n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra. The state in which a ring-shaped bony layer takes part in the formation of the body of a vertebra, as in certain chondropterygians. [A, 385.]

CYCLOSTEGIA Lat. n. f. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *στεγή*, a covering. [L, 24.] **C. strobilifera**. An East Indian species, with strong aromatic properties used as a carminative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYCLOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. 1. A tribe or suborder of the *Gymnoamata*. [L, 353.] 2. See *MARSIPOBRANCHII*.

CYCLOSTOMATOUS, adj. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Lat. *cyclostomus* (from *cyclos*, a circle, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr. *cyclostome*, Ger. *rundmündig*. Having a circular mouth. [A, 322.]

CYCLOSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. See *MARSIPOBRANCHII*.

CYCLOSTOMIDE Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. A family of the *Teniglossa*. [L, 353.]

CYCLOSTOMOUS, adj. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. See *CYCLOSTOMATOUS*.

CYCLOSYPHILIDOCHTHUS Lat. n. m. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *σφίλις*, a hard elevation. Fr. *cyclosiphilidocetus*, Ger. *Knotensiphilid*. A circular siphylitic node. [A, 322.]

CYCLOSISTEM, n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. Of Mosely, the arrangement of a number of dactylozooids arranged in a circular manner around a central gastrozooid. [L, 121.]

CYCLOTHYRIDÆ Lat. n. f. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *θυρίς*, a door. See *TERABRATULIDÆ*.

CYCLOTHYMIA Lat. n. f. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *θυμός*, the mind. Circular insanity. [D, 36.]

CYCLOTINA Lat. n. m. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. A subfamily of the *Cycloporidae*. [L, 282.]

CYCLOTOME, n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr. *cyclo-*, Ger. *Cyclotom*. An instrument invented by Guérin, of Bordeaux, for the extraction of cataract. It was composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the eyeball could be fixed while the cornea was being cut. [F.]

CYCLOVERTEBRAL [Grant], n. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *vertebra*. The body of a vertebra. [L, 27.]

CYCLOZOA [Eichwald] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *ζώον*, an animal. Fr. *cyclozoaires*, Ger. *Krebsthiere*. Animals the plane of whose bodies is circular. [L, 180.] **C. echinoderma** [Eichwald]. See *ECHINODERMATA*.

CYCLURUS (Lat.), adj. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. From *cyclos*, a circle, and *ὄψ*, the tail. Fr. *cyclure*, Ger. *kreisschwanzig*. Having a round tail. [L, 180.]

CYCLUS Lat. n. m. Si'k ku'k lo'lo' i' d' ed. See *CYCLE*. **C. amphigenes** [Haeckel]. Ger. *amphigene Zeugungskreis*. The cycle of changes that take place in an animal that reproduces by means of ova between the period of its production and that of its becoming capable of reproduction. [L, 178.]—**C. foliorum**. See *CYCLE* 3d def.—**C. generatilis** [Haeckel]. Ger. *Zeugungskreis*. **Generations-Cycle**. The series of changes which take place in an individual between the time when it is produced and the period when it is capable of producing individuals similar to itself. [L, 178.]—**C. metasyneriticus**. Fr. *cycl. metasyneritique*. See *RE-*

[illegible]

CYNICLA VULGARIS [A. 327]

spec. ex. the Herbarium. Syn.: *Pygea c.* (Humboldt), *Sorbus c.* (Lamour.) The common quince tree. Its fruit, supposed by some to have been the golden fruit of the Hesperides, has an agreeable and somewhat pungent, acidulous taste. It is made into preserves and fruit cakes. A syrup prepared from it makes a pleasant drink. The juice is sometimes made into a sort of wine. The wood is hard and has been used in dyestuffs.

Locality: 11, 18, 29, 173, 180, 185, 21. **Decoction** *cydonia* (Lamour.) 11, 18, 29, 173, 180, 185, 21. *Decoction* of quince seeds made by boiling 2 drachms of the seeds for 10 min

(Gr., κυδώνιον; Fr., cōing; Lat., Cydonia). The quince, the fruit of a plant of the genus *Cydonia*.
Aquibilla (The quince, the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B. 5, (a. 21.)] *Aquibilla*
the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cydonia*. 1777, Würtemb. Ph. 1798].
Ecydoniorum [Brunsv. Dispensat., 1777. Water of quinces, made by fermenting
aleonlat (*ou eau de coing*). And, if necessary, rectifying the pro-
crushed quinces, distilling, and, if necessary, rectifying the pro-
duce. [B. 119 (a. 21.).] **Cydium ecydoniorum** [Ferr. Ph. 1806.
Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph. 1798]. *Fr. conserve*
econg. Conserve of quinces; made by boiling whole quinces in
sufficient quantity of water, drying, and pouring over them a suc-
cent quantity of sugar boiled *a la plume*. [B. 97, 119 (a. 21.).]
bengalense. The *Strychnos spinosa*. [B. 88.] **C. malum**. (*C.*
bengalense). The *Strychnos*-(*Dioscorides*). See C. **Gelatina ecydonio-**
κιδωνίων ἄηλον [*Dioscorides*]. See C. **Gelatina ecydonio-**
[Brunsv. Dispensat., 1777, Frankf. Dispensat., 1791, Port. Ph.
[Cod., 1836, Sard. Ph. 1773, Würtemb. Ph. 1798, Würzb. Ph. 1797,
Sp. Ph. 1798, Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. *Fr. gelée de coings*. Symp.
mava ecydoniorum, *rab ecydoniorum*, *dicydoniorum simplex* (*sous le*
naua ecydoniorum). Rob of quinces; made by boiling to the consistence of hon-
dum). Rob of quinces; made by boiling to the consistence of hon-
6 parts of clarified quince juice with 1 part of sugar, or 1 part e-
6 parts of clarified quince juice and 2 parts of syrup, to the consiste-
of quince-jelly, and water and 2 parts of syrup, to the consiste-
of jelly. [B. 119 (a. 21.).] **Miva ecydoniorum**. See *Gelatina*
econj. **Miva ecydoniorum aromatica**. See *Panis ecydo-*
niomorum. **Mucilago ecydonii** of c. See *Mucilago ecydoni-*
um compositus. **Mucilage of c.** See *Mucilago ecydoni-*
um compositus. **Mucilage ecydonii** [U. S. Ph.]. *Ger., Quittenamuschlein*. It.
mucosa de semi di cotogno. Sp., *mucilago de mallas de m-*
villanque de semie de membrillo. [Sp. Ph.]. Sys.: *muci-*
brillo or *de semine de membrillo*. [Sp. Ph.]. **Sys.: muc-
ecydoniorum [Belg. Ph.], *mucilago ecydoniorum seminum* [Aust. Ph.],
ecydoniorum [Belg. Ph.], *mucilago ecydoniorum* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.],
ecydonii [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Nor-
ecydonii [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Nor-
ecydonii [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Nor-
Ph., Swiss Ph.], *mucilago seminum ecydonii*. [Russ. Ph.]. Muc
Ph., a mucilaginous liquid made by macerating for 30
of quince, a mucilaginous liquid made by macerating for 30
ates 2 parts of quince seed in 100 of distilled water [rose wa-
Ph., 1872], stirring frequently, and straining through muslin
or pressure. This preparation should be made fresh for
[U. S. Ph.]. The Fr Cod directs 1 panck of quince seed to be
ated in tepid water for 6 hours, after which the nuclei
strained with pressure. [B. 81 (a. 21.)] **Mucilago cydo-**
ram [Belg. Ph.], **Mucilago ecydoniorum seminum** [Aust. Ph.],
Ph.], **Mucilago seminum ecydoniorum** [Gr. Ph., Neth-
Ph.]. See *Mucilago ecydonii*. **Panis ecydoniorum**. See Gr
ecydoniorum. **Panis ecydoniorum compositus** [Sard.
1778, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph. 1798]. *Fr. ge-*
coings aromatisee. Aromatic jelly of quinces; made by u-
together and evaporating 18 parts of the pulp of quinces and
sugar, and adding 1 each of cloves, cinnamon, and lemon
[Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph. 1798]; or by boiling
parts of purified quince pice and 1.52 parts of sugar to the
sistence of honey, adding 6 parts each of cinnamon and
mon, and 3 each of saffron, quince jelly, 12 of powdered cinna-
menger; or 576 parts of quince jelly, 12 of powdered cinna-
powdered cloves, and 3 each of galingal, mace, and nutmeg
Dispensat., 1764]; or by mixing 96 parts of warm conserved
Quinces, 1 of chopped lemon peel, and 2 of morsell ingredi-
[Sard. Ph. 1773]. [B. 119 (a. 21.)] **Rob ecydoniorum**. See
ecydoniorum. **Succus ecydoniorum**. See *Succus ecy-*
tron ecydoniorum [Belg. Ph.], Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.,
Syrupus ecydoniorum [Gr. Cod.], Sp., *jirabe de membrillo*. [Sp. P.
sirap de coing. Compound syrup of quince. [Gr. Ph. 1798].
syrup made of quince pice mixed with from 15 to 2 parts of
[B. 96.] **Syrupus ecydoniorum compositus** [Gleny. Ph. 1798].
Fr. sirap de coing compose. Compound syrup of quince
by digesting 2 parts of quince, and 1 part each of clove
quince juice, adding 100 parts of red Spanish wine, straining, a-
adding 768 parts of white sugar. [B. 119 (a. 21.)] **Syr-****

CYEMA (Lat., n) n. *Sikha⁶ cema³* (Gen. *cym⁴atos³*). Gr. *κύημα* Fr. *cyme*. The product of conception. [A. 325; L. 41, 94]

A, apoc; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², kich (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

CYLLOSIS (Lat., n. f. Si²ku²l²lo²s. Gen., *cyllosos* c. s. Gr., *κύλωσις*. Fr., *cyllose*. The state of being crippled, especially by claspnet. [A. 222. E. L. 11.]

CYLLOSOMUS (Lat., n. m. Si²ku²l²lo²so²m²u²s(u)s). From *κύλωσις*, crippled, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *cyllosome*. 1. Geoffroy St. Hilaire. A monster having evagination of one side at a low situation and lack of development of the corresponding lower limb. [A. 201. L. 1188.]

CYLLUM (Lat., n. n. Si²ku²l²lo²m²lu²m). Gr., κύλλον. Of Hippocrates, knock knee, also an outward dislocation of the leg or foot. [A. 222.]

CYLUWA, n. In India, aloes. [L. 77.]

CYMA (Lat., n. n. Si²ku²ma². Gen., *cymatos* (-is). Gr., κύμα. 1. The young sprout of a cabbage. [B. 114 a, 24.] 2. The tentacles of a jellyfish. [A. 322.] 3. See CYMA.

CYMATIUM [Wallroth] (Lat., n. n. Sim²ku²m²a(a²sh²i²t²i²)-n. Gen., *cymati*. The apothecium of a lichen. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. excipuliforme** [Wallroth]. See *APOTHECIUM excipuliforme*.

CYMATODES (Lat., adj. Sim²ku²m²a²t²i²n²t²o²d²ez(as). Gr., κύματιδες from κύμα a wave, and εἶδος resemblance. Ger., *fluctuierend, wellenförmig*. Fluctuating (said anciently of a weak, dicrotic pulse). [L. 81.]

CYMATOGRAMMUS (Lat., adj. Si²ku²m²a²t²i²n²t²o²g²ra²m²u²s). From κύμα, a wave, and γράμμα, a line. Marked with wavy lines. [L. 341.]

CYMATOID, adj. Sim²a²t²o²id. See CYMATODES.

CYMATOPHOROUS, adj. Sim²a²t²o²ph²o²r²o²s. Lat., *cymatophorus*. From κύμα a cyme, and φέρω, to bear. Fr., *cymatophore*. Provided with cymatia. [L. 180.]

CYMA (Lat., n. f. Si²ku²m²a². Gr., κύμη. 1. A boat or any boat-shaped structure. [A. 311.] 2. A sponge-spicule when it is c-shaped. [L. 121.] 3. That portion of the fossa conchæ that lies above the spine of the helix. [L. 31.] **C. conchæ**. See C. 341-342.

CYMBIFORM, adj. Si²m²be²fo²rm. See CYMBIFORM.

CYMBALARIA (Lat., n. f. Si²ku²m²ba²l²(ba²l²)-a(a²)ri²a². Fr., *cymbalaria*. A section of the genus *Linaria*. [B. 121 a, 24.] **C. latine**. The *Linaria latine*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. muralis**. The *Linaria muralis*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **C. spuria**. The *Linaria spuria*. [B. 173 a, 24.] **Herba cymbalariae**. The *Linaria c.* (the whole plant). [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CYMBALARIS (Lat., adj. Si²ku²m²ba²l²(ba²l²)-a(a²)ri²s. See ARYTENOID.

CYMBALON (Lat., n. n. Si²ku²m²ba²l²(ba²l²)-o²n. Gr., κύμβαλον. Of Discordians, according to Dalechamps, either the *Calyculum ambulator* or the *Sagittaria calydon*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

CYMBALOID, adj. Si²ku²m²ba²l²(ba²l²)-o²id. Lat., *cymbaloide* (from κύμβαλον a cymbal, and εἶδος resemblance). Fr., *cymbaloide*. Ger., *cymbalähnlich*. Resembling a cymbal. [L. 11.]

CYMBARIEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Si²ku²m²ba²l²(ba²l²)-i(i²)e². Gen., *cymbarie*. Of D. Don, a section of G. Don, a tribe of the *Rhinanthaceae* consisting of the genus *Cymbalaria*. [B. 170 a, 24.]

CYMBICEPHALIC, adj. Si²m²be²so²ph²a²l²ik. See CYMOCEPHALIC.

CYMBELBLUME (Ger.), n. Tsu²m²be²l²blum-e². The *Epi-pactis latifolia*. [B. 180 a, 24.]

CYMBELLEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Si²ku²m²be²l²(be²l²)-e(a²)-e²). From κύμη, a boat. Elliptical reproductive locomotive bodies found in some algae. [B. 19.]

CYMBELLEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Si²ku²m²be²l²(be²l²)-e(a²)-e²). 1. Of A. Smith a division of the *Diatomeae*, consisting of *Cymbella*, *Scheuchzeria*, *Microneura*, *Berkelia*, *Homocheilus*, *Glossodictyon*, *Hydrurus*, *Gloiolema*, and *Gomphonema*. 2. Of Harvey, a tribe of the *Diatomeae*, consisting in 1838 of *Gomphonema*, *Microneura*, and *Scheuchzeria*, and subsequently (in 1841) of *Gomphonema*, *Homocheilus*, *Berkelia*, *Scheuchzeria*, and *Cymbella*. These classifications have been repeated by modern microscopists. Kützting divides the c. into four genera: *Cymbella*, *Cocconeis*, *Spacylella*, and *Eucyonema*. Rabenhorst adds *Ceratoneis* and *Amphora*. H. L. Smith in a recent classification makes it a family of Rhaphidieæ. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24); B. 275.]

CYMBICARPUS (Lat., adj. Si²ku²m²bi²ka²rp²u²s(u)s). From κύμη, a boat, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cymbicarpe*. Ger., *kahnfruchtig*. Having boat-shaped fruits. [L. 180.]

CYMBIDIEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Si²ku²m²bi²d²i(i²)e²(a²)-e²). Of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Vandeeæ*, order *Orchideæ*. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CYMBIDIUM (Lat., n. n. Si²ku²m²bi²d²i(i²)u²m(u)m). Fr., *cymbidium*. Ger., *Katzenpfote*. Of Swartz, a genus of orchids referred by Benthams and Hooker to the *Vandeeæ*. [B. 12 a, 24.] **C. scriptum**. The *Vanda scripta*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. tessellatoides**. See *Vanda tessellatoides*.

CYMBIPOLUS (Lat., adj. Si²ku²m²bi²fol²(fo²l²)-i(i²)u²s(u)s). From κύμη a boat and πολυς, a leaf. Fr., *cymbipolus*. Ger., *kahnblättrig*. Having boat-shaped leaves. [L. 180.]

CYMBIFORM, adj. Si²m²bi²fo²rm. Lat., *cymbiformis* (from κύμη a boat and forma form). Fr., *cymbiforme*. Ger., *kahnförmig*. See SCAPHIFORM.

CYMOCEPHALIC, **CYMOCEPHALOUS**, adj's. Si²m²be²so²ph²a²l²ik. From κύμη, a boat, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cymocephalique*. Ger., *kahnköpfig*. Having the vault of the skull shaped like a skiff or boat. [L. 149, 150.]

CYMOCEPHALY, n. Si²m²be²so²ph²a²l²ik. Fr., *cymocephalie*. The condition of being cymocephalous. [L. 149.]

CYMOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²bo-ed. From κύμη, a boat, and εἶδος, resemblance. See SCAPHOID.

CYMOPOGON (Lat., n. m. Si²ku²m²po²go²n(u)s. Gen., *cymopogonos* c. s. From κύμη, a cup, and πώγων, the beard. Of Sprengel, a section of the genus *Andropogon*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CYMBULIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), **CYMBULIDÆ** [Contraire] (Lat.), **CYMBULIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²m²ku²m²bu²l²(bu²l²)-i(i²)e²(a²)-e². From κύμη, a cup, and βύλη, a family. Fr., *cymbulidées*. A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L. 121, 234.]

CYME, n. Sim. Gr., κύμα. Lat., *cyma*. Fr., c. Ger., *Trugdolde, Scheindolde, Afterdolde, Afterscheim*. In general, any loose flower cluster on the determinate or centrifugal plan; more properly, that level-topped, or fastigate, form of centrifugal inflorescence which resembles the corymb, as in the elder. [B. 1, 19, 34, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Biparous c.** Fr., c. *bipare*. A c. in which the primary axis, ending in a single flower, produces at its base two leaves or bracts from which arise secondary axes, which, also ending in single flowers, produce at their bases each two bracts from which arise tertiary axes, and so on. [B. 77, 104, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bostrychoid c.** Fr., c. *bostrychoide*. Ger., *lockenförmige Trugdolde*. See *Helicoid c.* **Cininal c.** Ger., *kreiselnde Trugdolde*. See *Scorpioid c.* **Circinate c.** See *Helicoid c.*—**Contracted c.** Fr., c. *contractée*. Ger., *zusammengezogene Trugdolde*. See *Fascicle*.—**Compound c.** Fr., c. *composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Trugdolde*. A diffuse and freely branching c. [B. 291 (a, 24).] **Dichasial c.** **Dichotomous c.** **Forked c.** Fr., c. *dichotome*. Ger., *wiederholt-gabelstige Trugdolde*. See *Biparous c.*—**Globose c.** Fr., c. *globose*. Ger., *kugelförmige Trugdolde*. A rounded c., like that of the snow-ball. [B. 34 (a, 24).]—**Helicoid c.** A uniparous curling c. in which all the branches are suppressed on one side of the primary axis. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Panicled c.** Fr., c. *paniculé*. Ger., *rispige Trugdolde*. A compound of loosely spreading c., as in *Staphylea trifolia*. [a, 24.]—**Polytomous c.** See *Trichotomous c.*—**Scorpioid c.** Fr., c. *scorpioide*. Ger., *skorpionartige Trugdolde*. A uniparous c. having the flowers pedicelled and arranged along a lengthened axis and curving on itself like a scorpion's tail, as in the *Hypocyanus niger*. [B. 34, 77, 121, 291 (a, 24).] **Spiked c.** Lat., *cyma spicata*. Fr., c. *spiciforme*. Ger., *ährlige Trugdolde*. A mixed inflorescence partaking of both forms, c. and spike, the branches bearing sessile flowers. [a, 24.]—**Trichotomous c.**, **Triparous c.** Fr., c. *trichotome*. Ger., *wiederholtdreitheilige Trugdolde*. A c. in which more than two lateral axes are produced from the primary floral axis. [B. 77, 121 (a, 24).]—**Uniparous c.** A c. in which the lateral branches are more or less suppressed on one side or on both sides alternately. It includes the helicoid and scorpioid c's. [B. 75.]

CYMECHOS (Lat., n. m. Si²ku²m²cha²(ko²s.ch²o²s). From κύμα, a wave, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Schülgeräusch, Wellengeräusch*. A wave-like sound. [A. 322.]

CYMESE, n. Si²m²en. Fr., *cymène*. Ger., *Cymol, Cymen*. A colorless, oily liquid having an odor somewhat like that of lemons, derived from various volatile vegetable oils, such as that found in the seeds of *Cuminum cymum*. In chemical constitution, it is paraprolymethylbenzene—i. e., benzene in which two hydrogen atoms at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by propyl and methyl, C₆H₄(CH₃)(C₃H₇), H=C₁₀H₁₄. It is isomeric with diethylbenzene, metacymene, isocymene, ethyldimethylbenzene, and isomylbenzene. [B.]

CYMENOL, n. Si²m²en-o²l. See CARYACROL.

CYMENYL, n. Si²m²en-i²l. Fr., *cyményle*. Ger., *Cymenyl*. The univalent radicle, C₁₀H₁₃, found in cymene. [B. 2.]

CYMEUX (Fr.), adj. Se-mu². See CYMOSE.

CYMIC, adj. Si²mi²k. Fr., *cymique*. Of or pertaining to cymene. [B.] **C. acid**. Fr., *acide cymique*. Ger., *Cyminsäure*. A monatomic aromatic acid, C₁₀H₈O₂, formed by the action of alkalis on cymyl cyanide. [a, 24.]

CYMIDE [Löwig], n. Si²mi²d-mid. Fr., *cymide*. Ger., *Cymid*. See CYMIL.

CYIMIDINE, n. Si²mi²d-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cymidin*. A homologue of toluidine, C₁₀H₁₃N=C₁₀H₁₃NH₂. [B. 158 (a, 24).]

CYIMIFEROUS, adj. Sim²i²f²e²r²u²s. Lat., *cymifer* (from κύμη, a cyme, and fero, to bear). Fr., *cymifère*. Ger., *trugdolde-tragend*. Bearing cymes. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

CYIMINE, n. Si²m²en. Lat., *cymina, cyminum*. See CYMESE.

CYMINIC, adj. Si²mi²n-ik. Fr., *cyminique*. See CYMINIC.

CYMINUM (Lat., n. n. Si²ku²m²i²n(u)m(u)m(u)m). See CYMINUM. —**Emplastrum cymino**. See *Emplastrum cymini*. —**Semen cymini**. Cumin-seed. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CYMLING, n. Si²m²i²n²g. A popular name for a variety of the *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B. 77 (a, 24).]

CYMO-BOTRYOSE, adj. Sim²o²bo²t²ri²os. Having the characters of a cymobotryose.

CYMOBOTRYS (Lat., n. m. Si²ku²m²o²bo²t²ri²os(u)s). From κύμη, a cyme, and βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. Of Guillard, a compound indefinite cyme inflorescence. [B. 104 (a, 24).]

CYMOCEADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim²ku²m²o²(o²)-dos(do²k²)-i(i²)e²(a²)-e². See CYMOCEADÆ.

CYMOCEADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²ku²m²o²dos(do²k²)-i(i²)e²(a²)-e². Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Naiadaceæ*, of Aschersohn, a tribe of the *Potamogetonaceæ*, comprising *Cymodocea* and *Halodule*. [B. 12 a, 24.] [B. 245.]

CYMOCEADIDE (Lat.), **CYMOCEADIDE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sim²ku²m²o²dos(do²k²)-i(i²)e²(a²)-e². A family of the *Gymnosomata*. [L. 344.]

CYMOGEN (Ger., adj.) Tsu'm'o g'e'n Giving rise to fermentation; as a n. see CYMOGEN. [A, 326.]

CYMOGEN, n. Sim'o p'e'n. Ger., *Cymogen*. A very volatile oil formed from the distillation of petroleum. It can be condensed from the gaseous state only under very great pressure, and boils at 10° C. It is used in the manufacture of artificial ice. [B, 259 a, 24.]

CYMOGRAPHION (Lat., n. f. pl.) Sim'ku'm-a'g' gra'f'o'gra'f'i' [2 a, 21] Fr., *cymographion*. See CYMOGRAPH.

CYMOID, adj. Sim'oid. From κύμα, a cyme, and εἶδος, resemblance. Having somewhat the form of a cyme. [L, 36.]

CYMOL, n. Sim'ol. See CYMENE.

CYMOPHENOL, n. Sim'o-f'e'n'ol. See CARVACROL.

CYMOPLITE (Lat., n. f. pl.) Sim'ku'm-a'ch'p'ol' i't'f'e'e' (a'ch'p'ol'), of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Siphonothalla*, consisting of *Neomeris* and *Cymopolia*. [B, 170 a, 24.]

CYMOPTERIS (Lat.), **CYMOPTERIS** (Rafinesque) (Lat., n. f. and m.) Sim'ku'm-a'p't'e'r'i's, i'p's'it's. From κύμα, a swelling, and πτερος, a fern. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Sesuviales*. [B, 121, 225 a, 24.] — **C. Fendleri** (Gray). The *geranioides* of New Mexico. It has a peculiar pleasant odor, and is used, combined with whisky, as a stomachic tonic. [B, 66, 275 a, 24.]

CYMOS E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim'ku'm-a'os'e'a'p'e'z. A Linnaean order of plants, comprising *Dierella*, *Lonicera*, *Mitchella*, *Lonicitellus*, *Leontis*, *Morinda*, and *Cinchona*. [B, 121, 170 a, 24.]

CYMOSE, adj. Sim'os. Lat., *cymosus*. Fr., *cymeux*. Ger., *trugelidig*, *cymos*, *doldenbluthig*. In the form of or bearing a cyme. [a, 24.] See C INFLORESCENCE.

CYMOTHOAE (Lat.), **CYMOTHOIDE** (Kossmann) (Lat., n. f. pl.) Sim'ku'm-a'ch'p'ol' the'p' and a'd'i'p's'it's, -the'p'ol' p'ol'p's'it's-a'p'z. Fr., *cymothoëes*. A family of the Isopoda. [L, 41, 240.]

CYMOUS, adj. Sim'u's. See CYMOSE.

CYMULE, n. Sim'u'l. A diminutive cyme. [a, 24.]

CYMYL, n. Sim'yl. Fr., *cymyle*. The radicle, C₁₀H₁₃, of cymene. [a, 24.] **C. alcohol**. See CUMIS alcohol.

CYNA (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku'n'a'z. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88.] **Semen cynae barbaricum**. The immature flower-heads of the *Artemisia glomerata*.

CYNAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku'n'a'z'g'ra'g'ro's't'i's. Gen., *cynagrostis* (i'st), -cos (i'st). The *Triticum repens*. [B, 88.]

CYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'e'ch'a'z. Gen., *cynanchos*. Gr., κυνάγχη said to be from κύων, a dog, and ἄγχω, to strangle, because, according to Celsus Aulicrius, in some form of the affection the tongue was protruded as in a panting dog. Fr., *cynancie*. Ger., *Briune*. Any acute inflammatory affection of the throat; of Hippocrates, an inflammation of the interior of the larynx as opposed to *paracynanche* (q. v.). [A, 311, 312; B, 117; E.] — **C. cellularis maligna gangrenosa**. See ANGINA l'indore. — **C. contagiosa**. Diphtheritic c. [A, 326.] **C. dysarthritica**. See ANGINA arthritica. — **C. epidemica**. See Malignant ANGINA. — **C. exanthematica**. See ANGINA variolosa. — **C. externa**. See *C. paratubaria*. — **C. faucium**. See *C. tonsillaris*. — **C. gangrenosa**. See Malignant ANGINA. — **C. laryngea**. See LARYNGITIS. — **C. maligna**. See Malignant ANGINA. — **C. maxillaris**. See *C. paratubaria*. — **C. mercurialis**. Mercurial stomatitis. [L, 132.] — **C. oesophagea**. See ESOPHAGITIS. — **C. paratubaria**. Fr., *paratubaria*. Ger., *Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzündung*. The mumps; an acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland. [D.] — **C. pharyngea**. See PHARYNGITIS. — **C. prunella**. See *C. tonsillaris*. — **C. purpuriparotidea**. See Malignant ANGINA. — **C. simplex**. See Simple ANGINA. — **C. streptotia**. **C. stridula**. See CROUP. — **C. sublingualis maligna gangrenosa**. See ANGINA l'indore. — **C. suffocativa**. See CROUP. — **C. thyroidea**. See GÖTTER. — **C. tonsillaris**. Fr., *angine tonsillaire*. Ger., *Mandelentzündung*. Quinsy; an acute inflammation of one or both tonsils. Cf. AMYGDALITIS. — **C. trachealis** (Cullen). Croup. [L.] **C. ulcerosa**. See Malignant ANGINA.

CYNANCHEACEOUS, adj. Si'n-a'n'a'z-ke-a'shu's. Fr., *cynanché*. Belonging to the genus *Cynanchum*. [a, 24.]

CYNANCHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'e'ch'a'z. Fr., *cynanchées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Asclepiadeae*, comprising *Eustrophia*, *Philibertia*, *Sarcostemma*, *Pinnia*, *Cynanchum*, *Holostemma*, *Solenostemma*, *Canahia*, *Asclepias*, etc., and subsequently comprising also *Asclepias*, *Acratus*, *Gomphocarpus*, *Enslenia*, and *Oxytelma*. 2. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Asclepiadeae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 a, 24.]

CYNANCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Gr., κυνάγχικος. Fr., *cynanchique*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with cynanche; as a n., in the neut., *cynanchicum*, a remedy supposed to be efficacious in cynanche. [A, 327; L, 116.] 2. The *Asclepias cynanchica*. [B, 88 a, 24.]

CYNANCHIN, n. Si'n-a'n'a'z'ki'n. See ASCLEPIADIN.

CYNANCHEIN, n. Si'n-a'n'a'z'ki'n. A substance existing in the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*, forming flat, lance-like, angular crystals which melt at about 145° C., and is perhaps identical with cynanchin. [B, 170 a, 24.]

CYNANCHOL, n. Si'n-a'n'a'z'kol. A phenol, C₁₃H₁₂O, obtained as a soft resin from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Its physical properties are like those of cynanchin, with which it is perhaps identical. [B, 170 a, 24.]

CYNANCHORTHOPNEA (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Gr., κυνάγχωρτος. Fr., *cynanchorthopnée*. The orthopnea of croup. [A, 322.]

CYNANCHUM (Lat., n. n.) Se'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Fr., *cynanchum* (i'p's'it's). Ger., *Heidenkraut*. A Linnaean genus of Asclepiads of the tribe *Cynanchae*. [B, 42 a, 24.] **C. acuminatum** (Humbert). The *typhnoides acuminata* and the *Penta-tropis micropetala*. [B, 212.] **C. acutum**. See *C. monspeliacum*. — **C. aphyllum**. The *Sarcostemma aphyllum*. [B, 172, 214 a, 24.] — **C. argel**, **C. arguel**, **C. arguel**. The *Solea argelensis*. [B, 5, 173, 214 a, 24.] — **C. asthmaticum**. The *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.] **C. bracteatum**. The *Leptadenia bracteata*. [B, 212.] **C. capense**. The *Typhnoides capensis*. [B, 214.] **C. carolinense**. The *typhnoides carolinensis*. [B, 180, 215.] **C. cordifolium**. The *Leptadenia cordifolia*. [B, 180, 215.] **C. discolor**. The *typhnoides discolor*. [B, 180, 215.] — **C. echinatum**. The *Damia extensa*. [B, 212.] — **C. edule**. The *Pentstemon edulis*. [B, 173.] — **C. erectum**. The *typhnoides erecta*. [B, 180, 214.] — **C. extensum**. The *Damia extensa*. [B, 172.] — **C. flavum**. In part, the *Typhnoides asthmatica*. [B, 212.] — **C. fuscum**. A species found in southern Europe. The root is used like that of *C. bracteatum*. [B, 180 a, 24.] **C. indicum**. The *Typhnoides asthmatica* and the *typhnoides indicum*. [B, 172, 212, 214.] **C. ipicacuanha**. The *Typhnoides ipicacuanha*. [B, 212.] **C. levigatum**. The *Typhnoides levigata*. [B, 214.] **C. longifolium**. See *C. monspeliacum*. — **C. mauritanicum**. The *typhnoides mauritanicum*. [B, 173, 180, 192, 214 a, 24.] — **C. medium**. See *C. fuscum*. — **C. monspeliacum**. Ger., *Heidenkraut*. A species growing in southern France, Spain, Italy, and Greece, said to furnish a spurious scammony. [B, 5, 173, 180 a, 24.] See *Montpellier scammony*. — **C. nigrum**. 1. A species growing in southern Europe, used like *C. vincetoxicum*. 2. Of Cavanilles, the *Gonolobus niger*. [B, 180, 214 a, 24.] — **C. obliquum**. The *Gonolobus obliquus*. [B, 215.] — **C. oleaceifolium**. The *Sarcostemma argel*. [B, 5, 173, 214.] **C. ovatum**. A species probably better referred to *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.] **C. pyrotechnicum**. The *Sarcostemma pyrotechnicum*. [B, 173, 212 a, 24.] — **C. retectum**. The *Marsdenia erecta*. [B, 214.] — **C. reticulatum**. The *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.] **C. tingens**. The *Marsdenia tinctoria*. [B, 212.] — **C. tomentosum**. An East Indian shrub, probably the *Typhnoides asthmatica*. The root is employed in the Isle of France as an emetic. [B, 88, 173, 180, 212 a, 24.] — **C. viminale**. The *Sarcostemma viminale*. [B, 173, 180, 214.] **C. vincetoxicum**. Fr., *dompte-venin*. Ger., *gemeine Schwalbenwurz*, *deutsche Contagione*, *St. Lorenz Kraut*, *Gottessglocken*, *trifolium*, *Giftwurz*. White swallow-wort. The root was once esteemed as a counter-poison. It contains asclepiadin and, as well as the leaves, is an emetic, especially when fresh, and in large doses produces inflammation of the stomach. It has been used in skin diseases. [B, 207, 212; B, 5, 173, 180 a, 24.] — **C. viridiflorum**, **C. vomitorium**. The *Typhnoides asthmatica*. [B, 212.]

CYNANCIE (Fr.), n. Se'ku'n'a'z'ki'n. See CYNANCHE.

CYNANCUE (Fr.), n. Se'ku'n'a'z'ki'n. See CYNANCHUM.

CYNANTHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Gen., *cynanthemis* (i'st). Fr., *cynanthémis*. The *Anthemis cotula*. [B, 88.]

CYNANTHROPOS (Lat.), n. m. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Ger., *Kynanthrop*. A person affected with cynanthropy. [A, 322.]

CYNANTHROPY, n. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Gr., κυνάνθρωπος. From κύων, a dog, and ἄνθρωπος, a man. Lat., *cynanthropia*. Fr., *cynanthropie*. Ger., *Cynanthropie*, *Kynanthropie*. A form of insanity in which the person fancies himself to have been transformed into a dog, and imitates the behavior of that animal. [A, 325.]

CYNAPINE, n. Si'n-a'p'en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cynapin*. A poisonous alkaloid found in *Ethusa cynapium*. [B, 250 a, 24.] Cf. ÆTHUSINE.

CYNAPIUM (Lat., n. n.) Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. From κύων, a dog, and ἄνθος, parsley. Fr., *cynapium*. The genus *Ethusa*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

CYNARA (Lat., n. f. pl.) Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. From κύων, a dog, and ἄνθος, parsley. Fr., *cynara*. A Linnaean genus of the *Compositae*, referred by Benthams and Hooker to the tribe *Cynaraceae*. [B, 42 a, 24.] **C. aculeata**. The *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 42, 173 a, 24.] — **C. cardunculus**. Fr., *cardu*, *chardonnet*, Ger., *Cardone*, *Cardonenartischecke*. The prickly artichoke; a variety native in southern Europe and northern Africa. The stalks of the inner leaves are edible, and the dried flowers are used to coagulate milk. [B, 19, 173, 180, 255 a, 24.] — **C. scolymus**. Fr., *artichaut cultivé* (ou des jardins). Ger., *ächte Artischecke*. The French (or globe) artichoke, garden artichoke; a perennial species indigenous to southern Europe and widely cultivated as a culinary vegetable. The plant looks somewhat like a large thistle. The flower-stems, 3 or 16 or 18, are terminated by flower heads composed of dense imbricated scales, the lower part of which is thick and fleshy, and is the portion eaten. The plant yields a good yellow dye, and has the property of coagulating milk. The juice of the leaves is diuretic and has been used in dropsy. An extract prepared from the leaves is recommended in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgic affections. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 255 a, 24.] — **C. silvestris**. See *C. cardunculus*. — **Folia cynaræ**. The leaves of *C. scolymus*. The expressed juice and the infusion have been used as an antipyretic and diuretic. [A, 319.]

CYNARACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. A group of plants of the *Artichocaceae*. [B, 19 a, 24.]

CYNARACEOUS, adj. Si'n-a'z'n'a'z'ki'n. Lat., *cynaraceus*. Resembling the genus *Cynara* or belonging to the *Cynaraceae*. [a, 24.]

CYNAREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si'ku'n'a'z'n'a'z'k'i'k'e'ch'a'z. Fr., *cynarées*. 1. Of Sprengel (1818) an order of the *Compositae*, comprising *Cynara*, *Cynara latifolia*, *Sarcostemma*, *Sarcostemma latifolia*, *Acratus*, *Cantharus*, etc., subsequently 1826 a tribe of

CYNOCYPHATINA *Exo*, n = n [d = 1.520 (4) μ (20°C) n_D^{20} 1.521 (2) μ (20°C) n_D^{25} 1.519 (2) μ (25°C) n_D^{30} 1.517 (2) μ (30°C) n_D^{35} 1.515 (2) μ (35°C) n_D^{40} 1.513 (2) μ (40°C) n_D^{45} 1.511 (2) μ (45°C) n_D^{50} 1.509 (2) μ (50°C) n_D^{55} 1.507 (2) μ (55°C) n_D^{60} 1.505 (2) μ (60°C) n_D^{65} 1.503 (2) μ (65°C) n_D^{70} 1.501 (2) μ (70°C) n_D^{75} 1.499 (2) μ (75°C) n_D^{80} 1.497 (2) μ (80°C) n_D^{85} 1.495 (2) μ (85°C) n_D^{90} 1.493 (2) μ (90°C) n_D^{95} 1.491 (2) μ (95°C) n_D^{100} 1.489 (2) μ (100°C) n_D^{105} 1.487 (2) μ (105°C) n_D^{110} 1.485 (2) μ (110°C) n_D^{115} 1.483 (2) μ (115°C) n_D^{120} 1.481 (2) μ (120°C) n_D^{125} 1.479 (2) μ (125°C) n_D^{130} 1.477 (2) μ (130°C) n_D^{135} 1.475 (2) μ (135°C) n_D^{140} 1.473 (2) μ (140°C) n_D^{145} 1.471 (2) μ (145°C) n_D^{150} 1.469 (2) μ (150°C) n_D^{155} 1.467 (2) μ (155°C) n_D^{160} 1.465 (2) μ (160°C) n_D^{165} 1.463 (2) μ (165°C) n_D^{170} 1.461 (2) μ (170°C) n_D^{175} 1.459 (2) μ (175°C) n_D^{180} 1.457 (2) μ (180°C) n_D^{185} 1.455 (2) μ (185°C) n_D^{190} 1.453 (2) μ (190°C) n_D^{195} 1.451 (2) μ (195°C) n_D^{200} 1.449 (2) μ (200°C) n_D^{205} 1.447 (2) μ (205°C) n_D^{210} 1.445 (2) μ (210°C) n_D^{215} 1.443 (2) μ (215°C) n_D^{220} 1.441 (2) μ (220°C) n_D^{225} 1.439 (2) μ (225°C) n_D^{230} 1.437 (2) μ (230°C) n_D^{235} 1.435 (2) μ (235°C) n_D^{240} 1.433 (2) μ (240°C) n_D^{245} 1.431 (2) μ (245°C) n_D^{250} 1.429 (2) μ (250°C) n_D^{255} 1.427 (2) μ (255°C) n_D^{260} 1.425 (2) μ (260°C) n_D^{265} 1.423 (2) μ (265°C) n_D^{270} 1.421 (2) μ (270°C) n_D^{275} 1.419 (2) μ (275°C) n_D^{280} 1.417 (2) μ (280°C) n_D^{285} 1.415 (2) μ (285°C) n_D^{290} 1.413 (2) μ (290°C) n_D^{295} 1.411 (2) μ (295°C) n_D^{300} 1.409 (2) μ (300°C) n_D^{305} 1.407 (2) μ (305°C) n_D^{310} 1.405 (2) μ (310°C) n_D^{315} 1.403 (2) μ (315°C) n_D^{320} 1.401 (2) μ (320°C) n_D^{325} 1.399 (2) μ (325°C) n_D^{330} 1.397 (2) μ (330°C) n_D^{335} 1.395 (2) μ (335°C) n_D^{340} 1.393 (2) μ (340°C) n_D^{345} 1.391 (2) μ (345°C) n_D^{350} 1.389 (2) μ (350°C) n_D^{355} 1.387 (2) μ (355°C) n_D^{360} 1.385 (2) μ (360°C) n_D^{365} 1.383 (2) μ (365°C) n_D^{370} 1.381 (2) μ (370°C) n_D^{375} 1.379 (2) μ (375°C) n_D^{380} 1.377 (2) μ (380°C) n_D^{385} 1.375 (2) μ (385°C) n_D^{390} 1.373 (2) μ (390°C) n_D^{395} 1.371 (2) μ (395°C) n_D^{400} 1.369 (2) μ (400°C) n_D^{405} 1.367 (2) μ (405°C) n_D^{410} 1.365 (2) μ (410°C) n_D^{415} 1.363 (2) μ (415°C) n_D^{420} 1.361 (2) μ (420°C) n_D^{425} 1.359 (2) μ (425°C) n_D^{430} 1.357 (2) μ (430°C) n_D^{435} 1.355 (2) μ (435°C) n_D^{440} 1.353 (2) μ (440°C) n_D^{445} 1.351 (2) μ (445°C) n_D^{450} 1.349 (2) μ (450°C) n_D^{455} 1.347 (2) μ (455°C) n_D^{460} 1.345 (2) μ (460°C) n_D^{465} 1.343 (2) μ (465°C) n_D^{470} 1.341 (2) μ (470°C) n_D^{475} 1.339 (2) μ (475°C) n_D^{480} 1.337 (2) μ (480°C) n_D^{485} 1.335 (2) μ (485°C) n_D^{490} 1.333 (2) μ (490°C) n_D^{495} 1.331 (2) μ (495°C) n_D^{500} 1.329 (2) μ (500°C) n_D^{505} 1.327 (2) μ (505°C) n_D^{510} 1.325 (2) μ (510°C) n_D^{515} 1.323 (2) μ (515°C) n_D^{520} 1.321 (2) μ (520°C) n_D^{525} 1.319 (2) μ (525°C) n_D^{530} 1.317 (2) μ (530°C) n_D^{535} 1.315 (2) μ (535°C) n_D^{540} 1.313 (2) μ (540°C) n_D^{545} 1.311 (2) μ (545°C) n_D^{550} 1.309 (2) μ (550°C) n_D^{555} 1.307 (2) μ (555°C) n_D^{560} 1.305 (2) μ (560°C) n_D^{565} 1.303 (2) μ (565°C) n_D^{570} 1.301 (2) μ (570°C) n_D^{575} 1.299 (2) μ (575°C) n_D^{580} 1.297 (2) μ (580°C) n_D^{585} 1.295 (2) μ (585°C) n_D^{590} 1.293 (2) μ (590°C) n_D^{595} 1.291 (2) μ (595°C) n_D^{600} 1.289 (2) μ (600°C) n_D^{605} 1.287 (2) μ (605°C) n_D^{610} 1.285 (2) μ (610°C) n_D^{615} 1.283 (2) μ (615°C) n_D^{620} 1.281 (2) μ (620°C) n_D^{625} 1.279 (2) μ (625°C) n_D^{630} 1.277 (2) μ (630°C) n_D^{635} 1.275 (2) <

CYNOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²nku⁶n)-o(o²)-glo²s(glos)-
sida²a²e²). Of Landley, a tribe of the *Horraguacæ*, consisting

$$\text{Am}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Am}^{3+} + \text{O}_2^- \quad \text{Complexes: } \text{Am}^{3+} \text{ and } \text{O}_2^- \text{ are } \text{Am}^{3+} \text{ and } \text{O}_2^-$$

CYNTHIDE (Lat., **CYNTHINE** Lat., *κύνθη* *Sium*
dog-dan, *κύνη* *dog*). A family of the *Ascid*
aff. 1, 131

CYNURINE, n. *Syn. quinon*. Fr. *c. quinon*. A diacid cresylidic base, $C_{15}H_{14}N_2O_4$, formed by heating cynurenic acid to 200°C. B 2.

CYONORRHAPHIA (Latin, n. f. $\text{Si ku}^0 \text{co}^2 \text{n o}^2 \text{r ra}^3 \text{ra}^3 \text{ti}^2 \text{a}^3$)

also the length of time occupied in gestation. [A, 325]

CYOPHORINOSTEGNOMA (Lat., n. n. *Seku*⁶⁰²-of-or-r¹²
no-n¹-steo-no-ma¹ Gen., *cyphorinostegnomatos* (is). From
cypho-, *κύφωσις*, to curve, and *stegnōō*, to compact. (

CYOPIN, *n.* Stropen. From κυανός, blue, and πύον, pus.
Fr. *cyopon*. The coloring matter found in blue pus. [*A.* 385;

From κύ

an oven and to cause, to bring forth. Parturition. [A. 325.]

CYPARISSIAS 140 n f Sēpku⁴ p² a² r a³ r i² s² si² a² s a²

CYLLLOSOE E. Lat. n. f. pl. Síp kúpeš'í loyósh-
is er e e e e e or Prantl a division of ferns, comprising
Heterodictyon, and in part the *Dicksonia* and *Davallia*.

CYPERACEAE: *Juncus* f. pl. *Sisymbrium* ⁶ *capitata* ³ *scutellaria*

3 of Sprague's division of the *Cypripodinae*, comprising *Cypripedium* and *Cypripella* 4 of Gray, a division comprising *Cypripedium* and *Cypripella* 5 of 1

[illegible][illegible]

sectioned the tract into 4 comprising *Charrus*, *Scirpus*, *Lupinus*, *Cyperus*, *Lotus*, *Medicago* and *Phlegellaria*. The *Cyperus* tract at Dunstons is the C of St Hilare. The *Cyperus* tract at Dunstons is the C of Dunstons, 1878, a division of the

the following genera: *Chelodactylus*, 2 of Barling a division of the
 1. *Chelodactylus* *Chelodactylus* 1828 and *Scorpaen*
 1. *Chelodactylus* *Chelodactylus* of Bronnmark are a division of the
 1. *Chelodactylus* *Chelodactylus* *Chelodactylus* and *Morone*. The

[illegible]A, apex; A², ant.; A³, ab; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loc

24] **CYPERGRAS** (Hier.), n. Tsu'p'e'2r-gra's The genus *Cyperus*.
[B. 180 (a, 24)] **Gebrauchliches C.** The *Cyperus officinalis*.
[B. 180 (a, 24)] **Langes C.** The *Cyperus longus*. [B. 180 (a, 24)]

CYPEROIDES (Lat. f. adj. *cyperoides*)
From *κυπείρος* (see CYPERUS), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling
the genus *Cyperus*. [B.]

rush (*C. longus*). 2. A Linnæan genus of perennial or, rarely, annual cyperaceous herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Scirpae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 45 (a, 24)]—**Acetum cyperi longi**

tops of rosemary, bay leaves, 4 parts of Jamaica pepper, and 1 part of benzoin
mellot trefoil, 4 parts of Jamaica pepper, and 1 part of benzoin
240 parts of vinegar, and distilling the product. [B. 97. a. 21.] (C
antiquorum. The *Lawsonia alba*. [B. 180. (a. 24).]—C. articu
the native of the West Indies and tropic

C. canescens. A species, indigenous to the East Indies, where the leaves are eaten; they have a taste like potatoes. [B. 172 (a, 24).] *C. canescens*. A species, indigenous to the East Indies, where the leaves are eaten; they have a taste like potatoes. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

pressus. A tropical species used like *C. ferrugineus*. [B. 166 (a, 24)] — **C. creticus.** See *C. rotundus* — **C. distachyos.** Fr., 1847, 241 — **C. creticus.** An East Indian species. The leaves are chart en forme de jume. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **C. ch...**

C. esculentus. Fr. *souchet comestible*. Ger. *essenswurzel*. *Epipias*, Erdmantel. A species growing in northern Africa and southern Europe, where the roots are made into an emulsion for medicinal purposes. The roots are also eaten as food [a. 24].

hexastachyus. See *C. rotundus*. - *C. indicus*. The *Circus*
longa. [B. 180 (a, 24)] *C. iria*. An East Indian species used for
[B. 180 (a, 24)] *C. lemnensis*. See *C. bulbosus*.

Cypergras, wilder Gallant. A species indigenous to France and England, considered an emmenagogue and stomachic; employed also as a masticatory and in gargles as a detergent. It is used in

indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and Arabia. It is a semibulbous plant with a thick, horizontal, tuberous root. The leaves are narrow, linear, and pointed. The flowers are small, white, and fragrant. The fruit is a small, round, red berry. The plant is used as a food crop and for medicinal purposes. [B. 180 (a. 24).] *C. olivaceum*, *C. orientale*, *C. orientale major*. See *C. rotundus*.—*C. pallescens*, *C. pallescens*, *C. pallescens*. The tuber is used like

From the medulla of the culm the ancients prepared an oil [B. 180, 245]. **C. porterioides**. Hind., *narur mootha*. A species indigenous to the East Indies. It has the same aromatic properties as the preceding. The roots are also used as a perfume for the

ored tubers about as large as filberts. They are com-
plant, and have been used in cholera, in infusion, in fe-
dysentery, and diarrhea. They also have stimulant, diapho-
[R 172, 173, 180 (a, 24)] *C. teget*

C. rotundus [B, 180 (a, 24)] **C. virescens.** A variety of *C. rotundus*.
C. rotundus [B, 173 (a, 24)] **Long c.** See *C. longus* **Round c.**
C. rotundus. (a, 24). The *Semperivum tectorum* and

CYPHELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Sif(f)ku^{off} e² la³. [B, 19 (a), 24]
cup-shaped gonidium of a lichen.

CYPHELLA (Lat.), n. f. Sif(f)ku^{off} e² la³. (Gr. κύφella
cup-shaped cavity) 1. A cup-shaped cavity found

[B. 121 (a, 24)]

CYPHI (Lat.), n. n. Sidku⁶ (fi-fe) Gen., *emph'icos* (us)
κῆφι An ancient Egyptian compound, either a perfume or a
 Trochilus *trochilus cypheos*. Troches nu

turpentine and stoned raisins, 1½ oz. of schenanthus, 1½ oz. of namon, 3 dr. of calamus aromaticus, 2½ oz. each of the root of peris rotundus, spikeard, cassia wood, juniper-berries, and a small quantity of canary, and six

chisques cyphcos. See *Trochisci cyphcos*.

A, aye; A², at; A³, ab; A⁴, all; Ch, chan; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

CYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si'pku'f'i'a*. Fr. *cyphe*. A genus of the *Campandulaceae*, tribe *Lobeliae*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **C. glandulifera**. A species growing in Abyssinia, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives. [B. 216 (a, 24).]

CYPHACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si'pku'f'i'a* and *si'pku'f'i'a*. Fr. *cypheaceae*. 1. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Celastrales*, consisting of the genus *Cyphe*. 2. A suborder of the *Lobeliales*, comprising *Cyphe*, *Nematachne*, *Cyphecarpus*, and *Stichosia*. The *Cypheae* (Fr. *cypheae*) of Reichenbach are a subtribe of the *Campandulaceae*, consisting of the genus *Cyphe*, and, according to Bailon, *Cyphecarpus* and *Nematachne*. [B. 121, 150 (a, 24).]

CYPHOCARPACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si'pku'f'i'a* and *si'pku'f'i'a*. Fr. *cyphecarpaceae*. From *cyphe*, a hump, and *carpos*, a fruit. Of Miers, a family allied to the *Lobeliales* and to the *Goodeniaceae*, consisting of the genus *Cyphecarpus*. [B. 121, 150 (a, 24).]

CYPHODES (Lat.), **CYPHODES** (Lat.), n. f. *Si'pku'f'i'a*. Fr. *cypheodes*. 1. Resembling, containing, or made from *cyphe*; as a n. see *CYPHE*. 2. Hump like. [A. 325, 387. — **C. Gall.** See *Trochostaphylos*, under *CYPHE*.]

CYPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si'pku'f'i'a* ma. Gen. *cyphomatos* (as). Gr. *κύψωμα*. A hump or gibbosity. [A. 325.]

CYPHOMATOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Si'pku'f'i'a* ma' a' t' o' s' u' s' (as). See *CYPHOMATOSUS* (a, 24) def.

CYPHORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si'pku'f'i'a* t' h' o' s' i' s'. Gen. *cyporthosis* (as). From *cyphe*, a hump, and *orthosis*, to redress. See *ORTHODIAGNOSIS*.

CYPHOS (Lat.), n. n. *Si'pku'f'i'a* s'. Gen. *cypheos* (as). Gr. *κύψος*. See *CYPHOMA*.

CYPHOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si'pku'f'i'a* s' k' o' l' i' o' s' i' s'. Gen. *cyphecoliosis* (as). From *cyphe*, humped, and *skoliosis*, distortion. See *KYPIOSIS*.

CYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si'pku'f'i'a* s' i' s'. Gen. *cypheosis* (as). Gr. *κύφωσις*. Fr. *cypheosis*. Ger. *Bucklagesin*. See *KYPIOSIS*.

CYPHOTIC, adj. *Si'pku'f'i'a* k'. See *KYPHOTIC*.

CYPRES (Fr.), n. *Se'pre*. See *CYPRESS* and *CYPRESSUS*. **C. de Goa**. The *Cupressus glauca*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **C. chauve**. The *Taxodium distichum*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **Noix de c.** See *CYPRESSUS* nuts. **Petit c.** The *Santalum chamaecyparissia* and the *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Trochisques de c.** See *Trochisci* CYPRESSI. **Vin de c.** See *Vinum* CYPRESSI.

CYPRESS, n. *Si'pre*. A plant of the genus *Cupressus*, especially the *Cupressus sempervirens*, also the *Tamarix gallica* and the *Cyperus longus*. [A. 505; a. 21.] **African c.** The genus *Widdingtonia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **American c.** The *Chamaecyparis sphenocarpa* and the *Taxodium distichum*. [a. 21.] **Bald c.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Bhotan c.** The *Cupressus torulosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Black c.** See *Bald c.* **Blunt-leaved Japan c.** The *Chamaecyparis obtusa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Broom c.** The *Kochia scopulina*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Chinese deciduous c.** The *Taxodium sinense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Common pyramidal c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Compact Japan c.** The *Retinospora obtusa*, var. *compacta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **C-broom**. The *Taxodium capense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **C-knees**. Tumors caused by disease on the roots of *Taxodium distichum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **C-nuts**. Lat. *gallules*, *nucis cupressi*. Fr. *gallules*, *nucis de cyprès*. Ger. *Cupressennüsse*. The fruit or cones of the *Cupressus sempervirens*. They have a bitter and styptic taste. [L. 97 (a, 21).] **C-oil**. See *Oleum* CYPRESSI. **C-powder**. A powder made in France from the dried leaves of *Artemisia maculatum*. [L. 73.] **C-root**. See *Sweet c.* **C-spurge**. The *Euphorbia cyparissia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **C-tree**. The genus *Cupressus*. [a. 24.] **C-vine**. The *Ipomoea quinquefolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Deciduous c.** See *Bald c.* **Embossed c.** The genus *Glyptostrobus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Evergreen c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 24).] **Field-c.** The *Juniperus communis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Fragrant c.** The *Cupressus fragrans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Funereal c.** The *Cupressus funebris*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Garden c.** The *Artemisia maritima* and the *Santalum chamaecyparissia*. [A. 505; B. 275 (a, 24).] **Ground-c.** The *Santalum chamaecyparissia*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Himalayan c.** The *Cupressus torulosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Horizontal c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *horizontalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Incense-bearing Mexican c.** The *Cupressus thurifera*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Italian c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Japan c.** The *Chamaecyparis obtusa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Lawson's c.** The *Cupressus (Chamaecyparis) lawsoniana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Monterey c.** The *Cupressus macrocarpa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Montezuma c.** The *Taxodium distichum*, var. *mexicanum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Nootka Sound c.** The *Chamaecyparis nuthensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Oregon c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Portugal c.** The *Cupressus pendula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sitka c.** The *Chamaecyparis nuthensis*. **Standing c.** The *Ipomopsis elegans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Strawberry-fruited Tasmanian c.** The *Microcarpha tetragona*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Summer c.** See *Broom c.* **Swamp c.** The genus *Chamaecyparis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Swan River c.** The *Retinospora acuminata* and the *Actinostrobus pyramidalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sweet c.** The *Cyperus longus*. [A. 505.] **Tall Guatemala c.** The *Cupressus acata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Thread-leaved Japan c.** The *Retinospora filifera*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Upright c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *stricta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Upright Indian c.** The *Cupressus whiteleyana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Virginian c.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Weeping c.** The *Cupressus funebris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Weeping deciduous c.** The *Taxodium distichum*, var. *pendulum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CYPRESSE (Ger.), n. *Tsu'pre*'s'e. The genus *Cupressus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Cnkraut**. The *Santalum chamaecyparissia*. [L.

195 (a, 24).] **Cnnisse**. See *CYPRESSUS* nuts. **Cnwolfsmitich**. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [L. 195 (a, 24).] **Ceneme C.** **Immergrüne C.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Santene**. See *ARVACARIA colimatica*. **Virginische C.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

CYPRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si'pku'f'i'a* a'. From *cyphe*, the island of Cyprus, the original source of copper. A name proposed apparently by Mayne, for a diseased condition caused by the use or abuse of copper. [L. 116.]

CYPRIAN, adj. *Si'pku'f'i'a* n'. Gr. *cyprios*. Lat. *cyprius*. Pertaining to or derived from the island of Cyprus; hence, containing copper. [B.]

CYPRIDE (Lat.), **CYPRIDINAE** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. *Si'pku'f'i'a* d' e' a' e' s' i' s'. *Si'pku'f'i'a* d' i' n' a' e' s' i' s' (as). A family of the *Ostracoda*. [L. 240.]

CYPRIN (Fr.), n. *Se'pra*'n'. See *CYPRINUS*.

CYPRINACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si'pku'f'i'a* n' a' c' e' a' s' i' s' (as). A family of the *Integripalpia*. The *Cyprina*, *Cypraea*, and *Cypripedia* are the same; also the *Physostoma*; also, of Owen, the *Mala-coptera*. The *Cyprinae* are a group of the *Cyprinae*. The *Cyprinodontales* are a family of the *Physostoma* or of the *Mala-coptera*. The *Cyprinodonts*, or *Cyprinoids*, are the same as the *Cyprinodonts*. The *Cyprinodonts* are a tribe of the *Salmonidae*. [L. 14, 121, 147, 180, 207, 353.]

CYPRINUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si'pku'f'i'a* n' u' m' e' n' t' u' m'. Gr. *κύπρινον*. An oil made from the flowers of an Egyptian tree called *cypris*. [B. 45; B. 121 (a, 24).] **Ceratium ex cyprino**. A cerate containing c.; mentioned by Celsus as used in uterine diseases. [A. 325.]

CYPRINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si'pku'f'i'a* r' i' n' u' s' (as). Gr. *κύπρινος*. Fr. *cyprinus*. 1. A genus of the *Cyprinae*. [L. 207.] 2. A powder anciently applied to the hair. [A. 325.] **C. barbus**. Fr. *barbeau*. Ger. *Flussbarbe*. The barbel; a species the root of which is said to cause vomiting and purging, if eaten to excess, and to be used in some countries as a purgative. [L. 43.] **C. brama**. Ger. *Brachsen*, *Bleihe*. A species of carp found in European waters; it furnishes a leaf-isinglass. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. carpio**. Fr. *carpe*. Ger. *gemeiner Karpfen*. The common carp (the sasan of the Caspian Sea); one of the sources of isinglass. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. latus**. See *C. brama*.

CYPRIPÈDE (Fr.), n. *Se'pre*'p'èd'. See *CYPRIPEDIUM*. **C. jaune**. The *Cypridium pubescens*. [a. 24.] **Extrait liquide de c. jaune**. See *Extractum CYPRIPEDII fluidum*.

CYPRIPEDAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si'pku'f'i'a* r' i' d' e' a' e' s' i' s' (as). Of Lindley, the same as his *Cypridaceae* (1840). The *Cypridaceae* are the same. The *Cypridaceae* are: Of Lindley, a suborder or tribe of Reichenbach, a division of the *Orchidales*, consisting of *Cypridium*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Orchidaceae*; of Lindley (1833), an order of the *Gynandreae*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Orchidaceae*, including *Cypridium*, *Selenipedium*, *Apostasia*, and *Neuwiedia*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYPRIPEDIN, n. *Si'pku'f'i'a* r' i' d' e' i' n'. Fr. *cypripédine*. Of the "eclectics," a substance prepared by precipitating with water a concentrated tincture of the root of *Cypridium* [U. S. Ph.]. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

CYPRIPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si'pku'f'i'a* r' i' d' e' u' m' (as). From *κύπρις*, Venus, and *πῶδιον*, a slipper from the slipper-like form of the lvs. Fr. *c. cypridium*, *cypripedium*, *salut de la Vierge*. Ger. *Venussehuh*. It. *cypripedio*, *pantofola della Madonna*. Sp. *cypripedio*, *eneco*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of terrestrial, rarely epiphytic orchids, of the *Cypridaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. the rhizome and rootlets of *C. pubescens* and of *C. parviflorum*. They have, especially when fresh, an aromatic odor and a bitter, sweetish, somewhat pungent taste, and contain a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resin, gum, glucose, starch, and lignin. C. is similar, medicinally, to valerian-root, for which it has been substituted, though milder; it is said to have been used in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and other nervous disorders. [B. 5, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. acule**. The stemless lady's slipper; a species growing in dark woods from the Carolinas to the Arctic regions; said to have narcotic properties, and to be less safe than *C. parviflorum*. [B. 5, 34 (a, 24).] **C. calceolus**. Fr. *salut de Notre-Dame*, *majorana bâtarde*. Ger. *Frauensschuh*. A variety of *C. pubescens*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **C. canadense**. See *C. spectabile*. **C. candidum**. A North American species; the root has been used as a substitute for valerian-root. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **C. flavescens**. See *C. parviflorum*. **C. guttatum**. A Russian species. The flowers are sprinkled with blood-red spots. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **C. humile**. See *C. acule*. **C. luteum**, **C. parviflorum**. The small yellow lady's slipper; a perennial species with small yellowish flowers, common through the United States south of the



CYPRIDIMUM SPECTABILE. [A. 327.]

Petomac river east and west of the Alleghenies, and in some of the Northern States. The root is the official part. [B. 5-a, 24.] See C. 24 def. — *C. pubescens*. The yellow lady's-slipper; a species indigenous to North America, growing in rich, moist woods. [B. 5, 180-a, 24.] See C. 24 def. — *C. spectabile*. The showy lady's-slipper; a species found in swamps from Canada to Kentucky. Medicinally, the root is said to be almost equal to that of *C. pubescens*. [B. 5, 34-a, 24.] *Extractum cypripedii fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extractum fluidum de cypripedi japon.* Ger., *flüssiges Gelbfarnschelch-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of c.; made by moistening 25 oz. av. of c. 24 def., in No. 60 powder, with 104 fl. oz. of alcohol, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, adding more alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 24 fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B. 51-a, 21.] — *Rhizoma cypripedii*. See under C. 24 def.

CYPRUM (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *cyprius*, Cyprian (as understood). Gr., *κυπριον*. Cypriote brass or metal, copper. [B.]

CYPROS (Lat.), **CYPRUS** (Lat.), n. s. f. *Sip'ku'p'ro's*, *ru's*, *crus*. Gr., *κύπρος*. An Egyptian tree mentioned by Celsus, corresponding perhaps to the *Lavsonia tomentos* of Linnaeus. [B. 45, 250-a, 21.] *Radix cypri antiquorum*. See *Radix ALKANÆ* var.

CYPSELA (Lat.), n. f. *Sip'ku'p'se'la*. Gr., *κυσέλη*. Fr., *cypselé*. The achænum of a composite plant. [B. 19, 121-a, 24.]

CYPSELE (Lat.), n. f. *Sip'ku'p'se'le*. Gen., *cypselæ*. Gr., *κυσέλη*. Ger., *Kypselchen* (1st def.), *kleine Hölle* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, a small capsule. 2. In anatomy, any small cavity, especially that of the ear. 3. Cerumen. [L. 50-a, 14.]

CYPSEL (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Sip'ku'p'se'le*. From *κύψελος*, the sand-martin. Of Schæfer, a suborder of the *Picariæ*. The *Cypselomeres* are the same. The *Cypselidae* (Fr., *cypselidées*) are a family of the *Fissirostres*. The *Cypselinae* are a subfamily of the *Cypselidae* and of the *Hirundinidae*. The *Cypselomorphæ* are a group of the *Columbæ*. [L. 121, 117-221, 303.]

CYPSILION (Lat.), **CYPSILIS** (Lat.), **CYPSILIUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. f., and n. *Sip'ku'p'se'le* (2d def.), *Sip'ku'p'se'le* (2d def.), *Sip'ku'p'se'le* (2d def.). Gen., *cypseli'a*, *-sel'idos* (1st), *-seli'a*. Gr., *κυσέλιον*, *κυσέλιον*. See CYPSILE.

CYPTARION (Lat.), n. n. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *ta's* / *ri'2* *o'n*. An old name for a certain antidote. [L. 94.]

CYRENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Sip'ku'p'e'* (a's) *e'* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. An old name for the sediment of an infusion of saffron in oil. [L. 94.]

CYRBASIA (Lat.), **CYRBASIS** (Lat.), n. s. f. *Sip'ku'p'ba's*. Gr., *κυρβάσις*. *Sip'ku'p'ba's* (1st), *Sip'ku'p'ba's* (2d). Gen., *cyrbasias*, *-bas'us* (1st), *-bas'us* (2d). Gr., *κυρβάσις*. Of Hippocrates, a turban like covering for the mammary gland. [L. 94-a, 21.]

CYREBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Sip'ku'p'ba's* (1st) *bi'2* *a's*. Gr., *κυρήβια*. See CYRIBION.

CYRENAICUM (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *cyrænaicus* (*gunni* understood). *Sip'ku'p'e'* (a's) *ni'2* *a's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Fr., *cyrénaïque*. A gum-resin obtained from Cyrene, in northern Africa; probably the product of *Thaoua saligna* or *Thaoua garyana*, and when obtained by inspissating the juice of the plant, it was called *laser*. [B. 51.]

CYRENAICUS (Lat.), adj. *Sip'ku'p'e'* (a's) *ni'2* *a's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Gr., *κυρηναϊκός*. Pertaining to or obtained from Cyrene, in Africa. [B.]

CYRENE (Fr.), n. Se-re'n. The *Ferula asafoetida*. [B. 88.]

CYRIACUS (Lat.), adj. *Sip'ku'p'i'* (a's) *a's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Gr., *κυριακός*. From *κύριος*, a master. Magisterial, lordly; as a n. m., see ASCLEPIOS (2d def.).

CYRILLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sip'ku'p'i'* (a's) *la's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Of Lindley, an order of the *Berberales*, comprising *Cyrilla*, *Mylocaryum*, and *Elliottia*. The *Cyrrillæ* (Fr., *cyrillées*) are a small group of dicotyledonous plants, by Endlicher made a family of the *Ericaceæ*, related to the *Ericaceæ*, comprising *Cyrilla* and *Cliftonia*; subsequently a family of the *Frankiæ*, comprising the same genera; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Vacciniæ*, comprising the same genera as Endlicher's; of Planchet, a section of the *Ericaceæ*, including the same genera with the addition of *Parsonsia* and *Elliottia*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a distinct order, comprising *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Costrea*, placed in the same cohort with the *Illiciæ*. [B. 42, 121, 170, 250-a, 21.]

CYRO (Lat.), n. f. *Sip'ku'p'ro*. See SRO.

CYROLENSE (Fr.), n. Se-ru'le'n. The *Melia azedarach*. [B. 88, 121-a, 21.]

CYROLENSE (Fr.), **CYROVER** (Fr.), n. s. Se-ru'le'n. The genus *Rhocia*. [B. 173-a, 21.] C. d'Espagne. The *Rheedia americana*. [B. 121-a, 21.]

CYRSOTOMY, n. *Sip'ku'p'o* *mi'2*. See CYRSOTOMY.

CYRTANDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *a's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Fr., *cyrandrées*. 1. Of Jack, the *Gesneriæ* of Bentham and Hooker. 2. Of Nees, a family of the *Ericaceæ*, comprising the *Trichosporæ* and the *Cyrtandra* consisting of *Cyrtandra*, *Whittia*, *Dudleya*, and *Lomatium*. 3. Of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*. The *Cyrtandræ* are: 1. Of Blume, a section of the *Bignoniaceæ*, including *Cyrtandra*, *Whittia*, *Rhynchothecium*, *Lomatium*, *Cyrtandra*, and *Kuhlia*. 2. Of Benth. a division of the *Acnethæ*, comprising *Cyrtandra*, *Rhynchothecium*, *Lomatium*, *Lomatium*, and *Trichosporum*. 3. Of G.

Don, a subtribe of the *Cyrtandræ*, comprising the same genera as Blume's (with the exception of *Kuhlia*), and in addition *Utania* and *Fieldia*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Orobanchæ*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Gesneraceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Columnæ*, *Eucyrtandræ*, *Eschymanthæ*, *Besleria*, and *Dudleyocarpeæ*. The *Cyrtandræ* are a tribe of the *Cyrtandræ*, consisting of *Cyrtandra*, *Whittia*, *Rhynchothecium*, and *Fieldia*. [B. 42, 170-a, 21.]

CYRTANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *a's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Fr., *cyranthées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amaryllidæ*, comprising *Gastranema*, *Bravoa*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Cyrtanthea*, etc. 2. Of Kunth, a subtribe of the *Amaryllinæ*, consisting of *Fallotia*, *Cyrtanthus*, and *Cyrtanthea*. [B. 170-a, 21.]

CYRTIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *i'd* *a's*. Fr., *cyrtdes*. A family of the *Monopylæ*. [L. 121.]

CYRTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *i'd* *i'2* *ni'2* *a's*. From *κύρτιον* (dim. of *κύρτος*), a little basket. In botany, a dimidiata and operculate conceptacle. [B. 121-a, 24.]

CYRTOBLASTÆ [Presl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. From *κύρτος*, crooked, and *βλαστή*, a sprout. See CURVEBRYÆ.

CYRTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. From *κύρτος*, convex, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cyrtocephale*. Having a short head; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cyrtocephali*, a family of the *Gastropterygi*. [L. 41, 180.]

CYRTOCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. From *κύρτος*, convex, and *κορυφή*, the crown of the head. Fr., *cyrto-coryph*. Having an angle of from 122° to 132° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmaticum, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from these points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L.) Cf. ECTHOCORYPHUS and HOMALOCORYPHUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.]

CYRTODES (Lat.), adj. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. See CYRTOID.

CYRTOGRAPH, n. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. From *κύρτος*, curved, and *γραφήν*, to write. See CYRTOMETER.

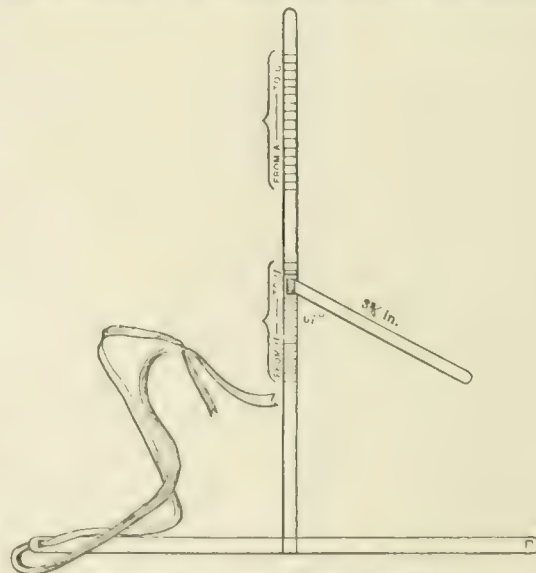
CYRTOGRAPHIE (Fr.), n. Ser-to-gra'f-e. The art or process of making reduced fac-similes of the outlines of curved surfaces (of the skull, the chest, etc.) by means of recording cyrtometers. [Maurer, "Bull. gén. de therap.," Nov. 15, 1887, p. 389.]

CYRTOID, adj. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. From *κύρτος*, crooked, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Lat., *cyrtoides*, *cyrtoideus*. Fr., *cyrtoïde*. Ger., *bucketähnlich*. Hump-like. [A. 322.]

CYRTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Gen., *cyrtomatous* (1st), *cyrtomatous* (2d). Gr., *κύρτωμα*. A convexity, natural or pathological. [A. 387; L. 50.]

CYRTOMETER, n. *Sip'ku'p'ta* *o's* (a's) *ni'2* *a's*. Lat., *cyrto-metrum* (from *κύρτος*, convex, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *cyrto-mètre*. Ger., *Wölbungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the curve of any portion of the body. The name is sometimes applied to callipers for measuring the diameters of the chest. [A. 322; D. L. 50-a, 14.]

Wilson's c. A special c. devised by C. Wilson for ascertaining the position, length, and direction of the fissure of Sylvius in the living subject. It consists of three strips of flexible metal and a tape for securing it *in situ*. The broadest transverse strip passes coronally



WILSON'S CYRTOMETER. (AFTER HARE, l. c.)

round the forehead, corresponding with the glabella and the external angular process; the narrower longitudinal strip passes backward from the glabella in the middle line to the occiput. This strip

is marked with two scales of letters: capitals in its posterior fourth, and small letters about the middle of the strip.



WILSON'S CYRTOMETER APPLIED.
(AFTER HARE, l. c.)

end, thus giving the length and direction of the fissure on the surface of the head." [A. W. Hare, "Lancet," March 3, 1888, p. 407.]

CYRTOMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-o²o² me²o²u²s* (u²s). From *kyrtos*, convex, and *metopon*, the forehead. (*Ger.*, *cyrtometop*. In craniometry, having an angle of between 120° and 130° formed by the intersection (at the point highest above a plane touching the punctum bregmaticum and the punctum naso-frontale, the plane being horizontal) of two lines drawn one from each of those points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, suppl. (L.) Cf. ENTHYPISTOCRANIUS and HOMALOMETOPUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.]

CYRTOMETRY, n. *Su²rt o²m²e²rt i²*. Fr., *cyrtométrie*. Ger., *Wölbungsmessung*. The use of the cyrtometer. [L., 4.]

CYRTONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-o²n²o²s-u²s(u²s)*. From *kyrtos*, crooked, and *nosos*, a disease. An old name for rickets. [L., 116.]

CYRTOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-o²o²o² pi²s-tho²(tho²)-kra²kr²a²ni²-u²s(u²s)*. From *kyrtos*, convex, and *opistho-kranion*, the occiput. In craniometry, having the angle formed (at the highest point on the inner surface of the occipital bone above a horizontal plane touching the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance between 117° and 140°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, suppl. (L.) Cf. ENTHYPISTOCRANIUS and HOMALOPISTHOCRANIUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.]

CYRTOSIPHYTE (Lat.), n. n. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-o²o²o² si²f i²st(u²t)* u²st(u²t)s. From *kyrtos*, convex, and *phuton*, a plant. Fr., *cyrtosiphyle*. Of Necker, a genus (family) of plants, comprising *Ricinus*, *Croton*, *Lantana*, *Cucurbitaria*, *Aroton*, *Bruscia*, *Chrysophora*, *Clusia*, *Crotonchilum*, *Plukenetia*, *Acalypha*, *Stellaria*, *Morrenia*, *Onopeltis*, *Tragus*, *Phyllanthus*, *Sapium*, *Hippomane*, etc. [B., 270 (a, 24).]

CYRTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-o²i²s*. Gen., *cyrtos/eos* (i²s). Fr., *cyrtosis*. 1. A certain form of hereditary dyscrasia, included by Good in Class III (*Hæmation*), Order IV (*Dyssthenæ*), in which the head is bulky and prominent anteriorly, the stature stunted, and the spine curved. [a, 25.] 2. See *KYPHOSIS*.—**C. cretinismus**. Of Good, an hereditary condition in which the c. affects chiefly the head and neck. The countenance is vacant and stupid, the mental faculties are feeble or idiotic, and the sensibilities are obtuse. Enlargement of the thyroid is a frequent concomitant (see *CRETINISM*). [a, 25.]—**C. rachia**. A form of osseous maldevelopment in which the spine is crooked, the ribs are depressed, the articular epiphyses are enlarged and spongy, and the belly is tumid, the mental faculties being clear and even their development premature (see *RIKETS*). [Good (a, 25).]

CYRTOTES (Lat.), n. f. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-o²t-ez(as)*. Gen., *cyrtot/eos(u²s)*. Fr., *cyrtotès*. See *CYRTOMA*.

CYRTURANUS (Lat.), adj. *Su²rt(ku²rt)-u²r(ur)-a²n(a²n)-u²s(u²s)*. From *kyrtos*, convex, and *ouranos*, the roof of the mouth. Fr., *cyrturan*. Having an angle of between 132° and 147° formed (at the point of the roof of the mouth highest above a horizontal plane touching the posterior nasal spine and the punctum præmaxillare) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from those points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, suppl. (L.) Cf. ENTHYPISTOCRANIUS and HOMALURANUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.]

CYSOS (Lat.), **CYSSAROS** (Lat.), **CYSSARUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Si²sk(u²s)-si²sk(u²s)/sa²ri²sa²ri²-o²s, -u²s(u²s)*. Gr., *κυσος*, *κυσσαρος*. See *CYSTOSIS*.

CYSSOTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²sk(u²s)-so²t i²s*. Gen., *cyssot/idos* (i²s). Fr., *cyssote*. Of R. A. Vogel, the lower end of the rectum. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

CYST, n. *Si²st*. Gr., *κύστις*. Lat., *cystis*. Fr., *kyste*. Ger., *Cyste*, *Sackgeschwulst*. It, *cisti*. Sp., *quiste*, *cista*. An organized structure consisting of a distinct sac-like wall together with its contents, especially one of pathological formation or abnormal development.—**Adventitious c.** Lat., *cystis adventitia*. Fr., *kyste adventice*. A c. like wall formed around a foreign body or an effu-

sion. Alve. See *Gaseous*.—**Alveolar c.** Fr., *kyste alvéolaire*. Ger., *Alveolarycyste*. A c. connected with the alveolus of a tooth. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Aneurysmal c.** Fr., *kyste anévrysmal*. The sac of an aneurysm. [A., 301.]—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *kyste apoplectique*. Ger., *apoplektische Cyste*. An adventitious c. formed around a cerebral effusion of blood. [D., 3.]—**Arachnoid c.** Fr., *kyste arachnoïdien*. A meningeal hæmatoma. [Virchow (A, 301).]—**Atheromatous c.** Ger., *Atheromacyste*. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Autogenous c.** A c. having an independent life, and being capable of secreting its own contents or producing solid growths. [Paget (E, 1).]—**Blood-c.** Fr., *kyste hémolique*, ou *sanguin*. A c. formed around effused blood and containing blood or its remains. [A., 301.]—**Boyer's c.** A subhyoid c. ["Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Branchial c.** Fr., *kyste branchial*. Ger., *Kiemengangcyste*. A c. of the neck formed by defective closure of an embryonic branchial cleft. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Bursal c.** A c. like enlargement of a bursa. [E.]—**Butter-c.** Ger., *Buttercyste*. A retention-c. of the mammary gland containing a butter-like material. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Practitioner**, "Oct. 6, 1886, p. 259.]—**Cholesteatomatous c.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Coccygeal c.** Any c. growing from or in the tissues about the coccyx. [J. McCarthy, "Lancet," May 12, 1888, p. 129.]—**Compound c.** See *MULTICAMERAR*.—**Colloid c.** A c. containing colloid material.—**Conjunctival c.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautcyste*. A rare form of c. usually appearing as a sharply defined, spheroidal or hemispheroidal prominence, about as large as a pea and transparent, occasionally met with near the corneal margin. It is congenital and distinct from the true dermoid c. [F.]—**Cowperian c.**, **Cowper's c.** A c. formed in the vulvo-vaginal gland or its duct. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**Cutaneous c.**, **Cuticular c.** 1. A c. developed in the skin. 2. See *DERMOID*.—**C. of the broad ligament**. Fr., *kyste du ligament large*. A c. springing from the ovary or the epoophoron and developed between the layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**C. of the iris**. Fr., *tumeur cystique de l'iris*. Ger., *Kyste der Regenbogenhaut*. A rare form of c. almost always of traumatic origin. It usually appears as a small, transparent vesicle on the surface of the iris, with either a broad base or a small pedicle. The contents may be limpid or opaque, fluid or semi-solid. [F.]—**Daughter-c.** A secondary c. developed within another c.—**Dentigerous c.** A c. containing teeth, either a dermoid c. or one connected with an embryonic dental capsule. [E.]—**Dermoid c.** Fr., *kyste dermoïque* (ou *dermoïde*). Ger., *dermoide Cyste*, *Cysto-Dermoid*. A c. the wall of which consists of a skin-like structure, often true skin, and which sometimes contains hair, sebaceous matter, and when occurring in the ovary, bony and dental formations. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Dilatation-c.** See *RETENTION-C.*—**Echinococcus c.** See under *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**Epidermal c.** See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Extravasation-c.**, **Exudation-c.**, **False c.** See *ADVENTITIOUS*.—**Follicular c.** Fr., *kyste folliculaire*. Ger., *Folliculäre Cyste*, *Folliculargyste*. A retention-c. of a follicle. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Gaseous c.** Fr., *kyste aëroforme* (ou *gazeux*). Ger., *Luftcyste*. A c. containing gas. [G.] in colpo-hyperplasia cystica.—**Hæmatic c.** See *BLOOD-C.*—**Hæmorrhagic arachnoid c.** See *ARACHNOID*.—**Hairy c.** Fr., *kyste pileux*. Ger., *Haarcyste*. A dermoid c. containing hair. [A., 301.]—**Hydatid c.** See under *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**Hydroc.** A c. containing watery contents. [E.]—**Hygromatous c.** See *HYDROMA*.—**Intraligamentous c.** See *C. of the broad ligament*.—**Labial c.** A c. on the lip or on the labium pudendi. [E.]—**Melboman c.** See *CHALAZION*.—**Milk-c.** Fr., *kyste lacteux*. Ger., *Milchcyste*. A cystic dilatation of a galactophorous duct, containing milk. [E.]—**Morgagnian c.** See *HYDATID* of Morgagni.—**Mother-c.** The original (external) c. of a multilocular cystoma.—**Mucoid c.** Fr., *kyste mucoïde*. A branchial c.; so called because its walls are developed from mucous membrane. [Lannelongue, "Progr. méd.," Jan. 26, 1889, p. 73.]—**Mucous c.** A retention-c. formed in a mucous follicle or in the duct of a muciparous gland. [E.]—**Multilocular c.** Fr., *kyste multiloculaire* (ou *cloisonné*). Ger., *multiloculaire* (oder *mehrkammerige*) *Cyste*. A c. containing several compartments, usually by the formation of secondary c's within a mother-c. [A., 301.]—**Nabothian c.** Fr., *glande de Naboth*. A dilated mucous follicle of the cervix uteri. [A., 301.]—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *kyste ovarien*. Ger., *Ovarialcyste*. See *OVARIAN CYSTOMA*.—**Parent-c.** See *MOTHER-C.*—**Parovarian c.** Fr., *kyste para-ovarique*. Ger., *Parovarialcyste*. A c. springing from the epoophoron. **Phylloid c.** Of Müller, a cystic adenocarcinoma.—**Piliferous c.** See *Hairy c.*—**Primary c.** See *ADVENTITIOUS* and *MOTHER-C.*—**Proliferation c.**, **Proliferative c.**, **Proliferous c.** Fr., *kyste prolifératif*. Ger., *Proliferationscyste*. 1. The mother-c. of a multilocular cystoma. 2. Of Paget, a c. containing solid outgrowths from its wall (the *sero-cystic tumor* of Brodie; the *cystoid adenocoele* of Birkett). [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Proliferous c.** Of Paget, a cystic adenocarcinoma.—**Recurring proliferous c.** See *PROLIFEROUS C.*—**Renal c.** A cyst-like dilatation of the kidney.—**Resting c.** See *HYPNOCYST*.—**Retention c.** Fr., *kyste par rétention*. Ger., *Retentionscyste*. A c. formed by the accumulation of products of secretion in a follicle or a gland or its duct in consequence of obstruction of the outlet.—**Rice-grain c.** Fr., *kyste synovial tendineux* (ou *synovial à grains riziformes*, *kyste herdoïforme*. Ger., *reisskörcherchenenthaltendes Hygrom*. A cystic dilatation of a synovial sheath containing rice-like bodies. [Weiss, "Rev. de chir.," June, 1885, p. 449.]—**Salivary c.** A retention-c. of the duct of a salivary gland.—**Sanguineous c.** Fr., *kyste sanguin*. Ger., *Blutcyste*. 1. See *BLOOD-C.* 2. Any c. containing blood, either from hæmorrhage from its wall or from the establishment of communication with a neighboring blood-vessel. [Glück, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1886, No. 5; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 18, 1886, p. 333.]—**Sebaceous c.** Lat., *cystis sebacea*. Fr., *kyste sebace*. Ger., *Ballgeschwulst*. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Secondary c.** Fr., *kyste secondaire*. Ger., *secondäre Cyste*. See *DAUGHTER-C.*—**Seminal c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique*. Ger., *Samencyste*. Syn.: *spermatocele*. A retention-c. of a tubulus seminiferus. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Serous c.** Fr., *kyste séreux*. Ger., *seröse Cyste*. A c. con-

C. cellulosa.—*C. cellulosa*. Fr., *cysticercus lachrym*. Ger., *Zellwurm*, *Blasenwurm*, *Schiermännchen*. The larval stage of *Taenia solium*, found oftenest in the lower animals, as a rule in the pig, but sometimes in man. It has a quadrangular head, a long, cylindrical body, and an elliptical, caudal vesicle, and is from 10 to 15 mm. in length. Its presence is rarely noticed in man except in the eye or the brain; when lodged in the serous cavities of the body it is free, but elsewhere it is found in cysts, sometimes as large as a hazel nut. [L.] Cf. *Measles*.—*C. clavatus*. See *C. tenuicollis*.—*C. coprinus*. See *C. tenuicollis*.—*C. diecysta*. A c. found in the cranial cavity of man. [Laennec (L. 17).]—*C. flava*. See *C. cellulosa*.—*C. fischeriana*. A c. found by Fischer in the choroid plexus of man. [Laennec (L. 17).]—*C. fistularis*. A c. sometimes found in the peritoneum of the horse. [Rudolph (L. 17).]—*C. globosa*, *C. lineata*. See *C. tenuicollis*.—*C. medio-canellata*. See *C. saginata*.—*C. multilocularis*. See *C. racemosa*.—*C. ovis*. A variety of c. found by Cobbold in the muscles of the sheep. [B. 182.]—*C. pisiformis*. The embryo of *Taenia serrata*. [B. 182.]—*C. pullulosa*.—*C. pyriformis*. See *C. cellulosa*.—*C. racemosa* [Zenker]. A c. which sends a number of branches, or processes, into the arachnoid of the brain. [L. 121.]—*C. saginata*, *C. teniae medio-canellata*, *C. teniae saginata*. The larval condition of the *Taenia medio-canellata*. [L. 16.]—*C. tela cellulosa*. See *C. cellulosa*.—*C. tenuicollis*. Fr., *hause*, *bouteille*. The scolex of *Taenia marginata*, found in the abdominal organs of man. [L. 16.]—*C. turbinata* [Köberle]. A variety in which the process connecting the head and the bladder is twisted. [L. 121.]—*C. visceralis*. See *C. tenuicollis*.

CYSTICHOLOSTÉNIE (Piory) (Fr.), **CYSTICHOLOSTÉNIE** (Piory) (Fr.), n.s. Ses-te-ko-lo-sta-ne, -no-ze. From *κύστις*, the bladder, *χολή*, bile, and *στενωσις*, constriction. Stenosis of the gall bladder. [A. 250.]

CYSTICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-si(ke). 1 A family of the *Tremata* whose larvae are cysticerci. 2 An order of the *Helminthes*. The *Cysticidae* are the *Cystica* of Rudolph. [L. 121, 231, 243, 340.]

CYSTICLES (Owen), n. pl. Si²st/i²-k'iz. See *Marginal Bodies*.—**CYSTICOXYDUM** (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-k'ox-i-du⁴-(u)m (u)m. Of Wollaston, cystin. [A. 322.]

CYSTICULE, n. Si²st/i²-ku²l. Lat., *cysticula* dim. of *cystis*. Fr., c. In certain fishes, a division of the vestibule, which contains an otolith. [L. 14.]

CYSTID, n. Si²st/i²-d. Fr., *cystide*. The cell or case which contains a polypid. [L. 353.]

CYSTIDEMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-d-e²m(a²-e²m)-o²-r-ro²-i²-d(e²-e²s). See *CYSTEMORRHOIDES*, and for other words in *Cystid*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cyst*- or *Cysth*-.

CYSTIDE (Fr.), n. Ses-ted. See *CYSTID* and *CYSTIDIUM*.

CYSTIDEA (Lat.), n. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-d'e-a². An order of the *Echinodermata*. [L. 121, 173, 196.]

CYSTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-d'i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *cystidium*, *cystide*. Ger., *Bläschen*. 1. A cell of the basidium or arculus of *Pungi* which, according to N. G. Smith, opens by an operculum at the top to discharge its granules, which he considers the analogues of antherozoids. 2. Of Link, a menospermous fruit which does not adhere to the calyx; the *utricle* of Gärtner, the *carcerule* of Mirbel. [B. 1, 19, 77 (a, 24).]

CYSTIDOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-d-o(o²)-mi-(mu²)/e²l-o-ma². Gen., *cystidomyelomatos* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *μυελός*, the brain (see also -oma²). Ger., *Blasenmarkschwamm*. Medullary cancer of the urinary bladder. [A. 322.]

CYSTIDOTRACHELOTOMY, n. Si²st/i²-d-o-tra²-k'e²l-o²t'o-mi². See *CYSTOTRACHELOTOMY*.

CYSTIFELLEOTOMY, n. Si²st/i²-f'e²l-e²-o²t'o-mi². See *CHOLECYSTOTOMY*.

CYSTIGÈNÈTE (Fr.), adj. Ses-te-zha-ne²t. From *κύστις*, a sac, and *γενετή*, origin. Developed in a sporangium. [A. 385.]

CYSTIGNATHI (Lat.), **CYSTIGNATHIDÆ** (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-g-na²na²3/thithe), -na²thi-na²thi²/i²-d(e²-e²s). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. A family of the *Acroferi*. [L. 204, 288.]

CYSTINE, n. Si²st/i²-n. Fr., c. Ger., *Cystin*. It., Sp., *cistina*. Syn.: *cystic oxide* [Wollaston]. A body occurring in minute tabular hexagonal crystals, in urine and in the kidneys, and sometimes forming a constituent of calculi. It is a sulphur derivation of serine and has the formula C₃H₇NO₂S. According to Baumann and Preusse ("Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 307), it is isomeric with pyruvic acid in which an atom of oxygen is replaced by a molecule of hydrogen sulphide and one of ammonium; C₃H₇NO₂S=CH₃—C(SH)(NH₂). [B. 4, a, 24.]

CYSTINEUX (Fr.), adj. Ses-ten-u². See *CYSTINOUS*. [A. 301.]

CYSTINGORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-n²-g-o²-r-ro²-n²ch-us. From *κύστις*, a little sac, and *ρῆγος* (see *RHONCHUS*). See *Cysticular RALE*.

CYSTINOUS, adj. Si²st/i²-u²s. Fr., *cystineux*. Containing cystin. [A. 301.]

CYSTINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-n-u²-u²/ri²-a². From *κύστις* (see *CYSTINE*), and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *cystinurie*. Ger., *Cystinurie*. That condition of the system in which cystine is voided with the urine. [D. 1; a, 18.]

CYSTINX (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-n²x. Gen., *cysting'os* (-is). Gr., *κύστις* (dim. of *κύστις*). A vesicle. [L. 94.]

CYSTIPATHY, n. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-p-a²thi². Lat., *cystipathia* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *cystipathie*.

Ger., *Blasenkrankheit*. Any disease of the urinary bladder. [L. 41.]

CYSTIPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-p'i²(fu⁴)/i²-d(e²-e²s). A family of the *Rugosa*. [L. 121.]

CYSTIRRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-ra(r'a²)/jig'i²-a². See *CYSTORRHAGIA*, and for other words in *Cystirr*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cystirr*-.

CYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²s. Gen., *cyst'eos* (-is). Gr., *κύστις*. Fr., *vessie* (1st def.), *kyste* (2d def.). Ger., *Blase*. 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. A cyst.—*C. adventitia*. Fr., *adventitia* (cyst). *C. bilis*, *C. chole-docha*, *C. fellea*. Fr., *vesicule biliary*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. The gall-bladder. [A. 322.]—*C. sebacea*. See *Schlemmer's cyst*.

CYSTISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu²st/i²-sh. See *CYSTIC*.

CYSTITIC, adj. Si²st/i²-i²k. Lat., *cystiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with cystitis. [A. 322.]

CYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)/i²-e²tis. Gen., *cystit'id*os (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder (see also *cystis*). Fr., *cystite*. Ger., *Blasenentzündung*, *Harnbläschenentzündung*. It., *cistite*. Sp., *cistitis*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder. [D. 1.]—*Blennorrhagic c.* See *Gonorrhoeal c.*—*Calculus c.* Fr., *cystite calculeuse*. C. due to the presence of a calculus. [L. 41.]—*Cantharidal c.* Fr., *cystite cantharidale*. C. due to poisoning with cantharides, either taken internally or applied to the skin. [L. 80.]—*Catarrhal c.* Ordinary c. *Croupous c.*, *Diphtheritic c.* Fr., *cystite pseudo-membraneuse*. Ger., *croupöse c.* See *Exfoliative c.*—*C. fellea*. See *CHOLECYSTITIS*.—*C. parenchymatosa*, *C. submucosa*, *C. subserosa*. Inflammation of the entire thickness of the wall of the bladder. [A. 326.]—*Exfoliative c.* Lat., *c. exfoliativa*. Fr., *cystite exfoliatrice*. Ger., *exfoliative c.* C. resulting in the shedding of a so-called "cast" of the bladder, being either a fibrinous deposit on its interior or more or less of the thickness of its mucous membrane in a state of necrosis.—*Gonorrhoeal c.* Fr., *cystite blennorrhagique*. Ger., *Tripperblasenentzündung*. C. due to an extension of gonorrhoea from the urethra. [L. 80.]—*Necrotic c.*, *Pseudo-membranous c.* See *Exfoliative c.*—*Tubercular c.* Fr., *cystite tuberculeuse*. C. due to tuberculosis of the bladder. [L. 87.]—*Varicose c.* Fr., *cystite variqueuse*. C. attended with varicosities of the mucous membrane of the bladder. [L. 88.]

CYSTITOME, n. Si²st/i²-toim. See *CYSTOTOME*.

CYSTITOMY, n. Si²st/i²-o-mi². See *CYSTOTOMY*.

CYSTO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-a²d-(a²)-e²n(an)-o-ma². Gen., *cysto-adenomatos* (-is). An adenoma that contains cysts.—*C. papilliferum*. A form of tumor in which connective-tissue growth predominates and vascular offshoots from the connective tissue push the epithelium forward into the interior of the cyst, forming minute papillae. [a, 25.]

CYSTOBLASTE (Fr.), n. Ses-to-bla²st. See *CYTOBLAST*.

CYSTOBLASTÈME (Fr.), n. Ses-to-bla²-te²m. See *CYTOBLASTÈME*.

CYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-ble²n-no²r-re²-o²-e²-a². See *CYSTORRHOEA*.

CYSTOBUBONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-bu²-bu²-no²-ce²-le. In Eng., *cysto-bubonocele*. In Fr., *cysto-bubonocele*. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *βουβωνοκήλη* (see *BUBONOCELE*). Fr., *cysto-bubonocele*. Ger., *Leistenblasen*. An inguinal hernia of the bladder. [L. 41.]

CYSTO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁸st)/o(o²)-ka²-r-si²n-(ki²n)-o-ma². See under *CARCINOMA*.

CYSTOCARP, n. Si²st-o-ka²rp. From *κύστις*, a sac, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *cystocarbe*. Ger., *Cystokarp*. A spore-case of an *Alga*, as in the *Florideæ*. [B. 19, 291 (a, 24).]

CYSTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-ka²-t(ka²)-a²r-ru²s-ru²s. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *κατάρρῃς*, catarrh. See *CYSTORRHOEA*.

CYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-se²(ka²)/le²la: in Eng., *si²st/o-sel*. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cystocèle*, *hernie vésicale*. Ger., *Blasenbruch*. 1. Hernia of a portion of the urinary bladder. 2. Protrusion of an inverted portion of the bladder through the urethra in the female. 3. A sinking of the floor of the bladder so as to form a swelling encroaching on the vagina or emerging from it. [A. 326.]—*Crural c.*, *Femoral c.* Fr., *cystocèle crurale*. Ger., *Dammblasenbruch*. A femoral hernia of the bladder.—*Inguinal c.* Fr., *cystocèle inguinale*. An inguinal hernia of the bladder.—*Perineal c.* Fr., *cystocèle périméale*. Ger., *Schenkelhohlenblasenbruch*. A hernial protrusion of the bladder through the perineum. [A. 385.]—*Vaginal c.* See *C.* (3d def.).

CYSTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²)-i²-n²s(u²s). See *CYSTENCEPHALUS*.

CYSTOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-ko²n-(ch²o²n)-dro²-ma². Gen., *cystochondromatos* (-is). Fr., *cysto-chondrome*. An enchondroma that contains cysts. [a, 18.]

CYSTOCLONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-klo²n-i(i²)/e²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cystoclonidées*. 1. Of Kützinger, a family of the *Periblastææ*, comprising *Cystoclonium* and *Hypnophycus*, and subsequently *Dasyphætææ* and *Hypnææ*. 2. Of Agardh, a family of *Algæ*, comprising *Ahnfeldtia*, *Gymnogongrus*, *Cysticlonium*, and *Catophyllis*. 3. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphaerococceæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁸st)-o(o²)-ko²-k'ku²s(ku²s). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Ger., *Furchungskern* [Hertwig], *Keimkern* [Strasburger]. Of Haeckel, the nucleus of a fertilized ovum; not the same as the nucleus of the unfertilized ovum, which, according to some, disappears after fertilization occurs. [L. 146.]

CYSTOCOLPICUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ko²l'p'ik u²s*. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. See **VESICOVAGINAL**.

CYSTOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ko²l'p'it'is*. Gen., *cystocolpitis* (-is). See **CYSTOCYSTITIS**.

CYSTOSCOPE, n. *Si²st(oo)² skop*. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *σκοπεῖν* a blow. Fr., *c*. A urethral sound with a plate-like expansion at the end, like that of a stethoscope, for facilitating the perception of the click produced when the other extremity strikes against a vesical calculus. [A, 301.]

CYSTODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² di²d'i²-a²l'is*. Gen., *cystodialysis* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *διαλύσις*, dissolution. Fr., *cystodialyse*. Ger., *Blasenauflösung*. An old term for a wound of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTODYCRASIE (Phory), Fr., **CYSTODYCRETASIE** (Phory). Fr., n.s. *Ses-to-de-kra²ze*, -kre²k-ta²ze. Dilatation of the lacrimal sac. [A, 250.]

CYSTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² di²n-du²n'ia²*. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *cystodynie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschmerz*. See **CYSTALGIA** and **CYSTORRHEUMA**.

CYSTO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² e²nt'e²r*. Gen., *cysto-enterocela* (-is). In Eng., *cysto-enterocele*. From *κύστις*, the bladder and *ἐντέροκηλη* see **ENTEROCELE**. Fr., *cysto-enterocele*. Ger., *Blasenentwucher*. A hernia containing a portion of the bladder and of the intestine. [L, 41.]

CYSTO-ENTERO-EPIPOCLE (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² e²pi²p*. Gen., *cysto-entero-epi-pocle* (-is). In Eng., *cysto-entero-epi-pocle*. From *κύστις*, the bladder and *ἐπικόκηλη*, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-entero-epi-pocle*. A hernia of the urinary bladder, the intestine, and the omentum. [A, 301.]

CYSTO-EPIPOCLE (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² e²pi²p*. Gen., *cysto-epi-pocle* (-is). In Eng., *cysto-epi-pocle*. From *κύστις*, the bladder and *ἐπικόκηλη*, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-epi-pocle*. A hernia of the bladder and of the omentum. [L, 41, 88.]

CYSTOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² fi²b'i²ro²ma²*. Gen., *cystofibromatos* (-is). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *fibra*, a fiber. Fr., *cystofibrome*. Ger., *Cystofibrom*. A fibrous tumor containing cysts. [L, 55.]

CYSTOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² fla²j*. Gen., *cystoflagellatus* (-is). From *κύστις*, a bag, and *flagellum*, a scourge. Fr., *cystoflagelles*. Ger., *Blasenpeisser*. A group of the *Flagellata* having a vesicular body, consisting of the genus *Noctiluca*. [L, 321.]

CYSTOGENESIS (Lat.), **CYSTOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ge²ni²s*. Gen., *cystogenesis* (-is). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *γενεῖν*, to engender. Fr., *cystogenesie*. Ger., *Bluthbildung*. The formation of a cyst. [A, 322.]

CYSTOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² he²m'ia²*. Gen., *cystohemic* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *cystohémie*. Congestion of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTOID, adj. *Si²st(oo)² oid*. From *κύστις*, a sac, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cystoïde*. Ger., *cystenartig*. 1. Cyst-like, 2. Of Rudolph. See **CYSTOID**. [A, 301.]

CYSTOIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² i²de²a²*. Gen., *cystoidea* (-is). 1. An order of the *Echinodermata*. 2. A class of the *Tentaculata*.

CYSTOIDEÆ, CYSTOIDEI (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. A family of the *Tanaidae*, the larvae of which are cysticeroids. [L, 121, 145, 340.]

CYSTOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² li²p'o²ma²*. Gen., *cystolipomatos* (-is). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *λίπος*, fat (see also *-oma*). An encysted lipoma. [A, 301.]

CYSTOLITH, n. *Si²st(oo)² lith*. Lat., *cystolithus* (from *κύστις*, a sac, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *cystolithe*. Ger., *Blasenstein* (1st def.). 1. A vesical calculus. 2. Of Weddell, a stalked body mainly composed of calcium carbonate, found in the cells of certain leaves. [B, 250 (a, 24).]

CYSTOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² li²th'i²a²s*. Gen., *cystolithiasis* (-is). Ger., *Blasensteinkrankheit*. The formation of a concretion in the bladder, also the morbid condition characterized by such formation; gravel. [A, 326.]

CYSTOLITHIC, adj. *Si²st(oo)² li²th'i²k*. Lat., *cystolithicus*. Fr., *cystolithique*. Pertaining to cystoliths. [A, 301.]

CYSTOLUTEIN, n. *Si²st(oo)² lu²te²n*. Lat., *cystoluthus* (from *κύστις*, a sac, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *cystolithe*. Ger., *Blasenstein* (1st def.). 1. A vesical calculus. 2. Of Weddell, a stalked body mainly composed of calcium carbonate, found in the cells of certain leaves. [B, 250 (a, 24).]

CYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ma²*. Gen., *cystomatos* (-is). Fr., *cystome*. Ger., *Cystom*. A cystic tumor—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *cystome de l'ovaire*. Ger., *Eierstockscystom*. A tumor of the ovary consisting of one or more cysts, including the simple, the proliferating, and the dermoid cysts. [R, Olshausen (A, 166).]

CYSTOMEROLE (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² me²ro²le²*. Gen., *cystomerole* (-is). In Eng., *cystomerole*. From *κύστις*, the bladder and *μερόλη* the thigh and *κήλη* a tumor. Fr., *cystoméroche*. Ger., *Blasenkehle*. A femoral hernia of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² my²xo²ma²*. Gen., *cystomyxomatos* (-is). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *μύξα*, mucus (see also *-oma*). Fr., *cystomyxome*. Ger., *Cystomyxom*. A myxoma containing cysts.

CYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² cu²n'us*. From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. A swelling of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTONECTÆ [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ne²k'te²æ²*. The *Pneumatophoræ*. [L.]

CYSTONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ne²f'ro²si²s*. Gen., *cystonephros* (-is). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Fr., *cystonéphrose*. Ger., *Sackniere*. A cyst-like enlargement of the kidney.

CYSTONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² nu²r-a²l*. Gen., *cystoneuralgia* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, *νεύρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *cystoneuralgie*. Ger., *Harnblasenneuralgie*. See **CYSTALGIA**.

CYSTOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² pa²r'a²l*. Gen., *cystoparalysis* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *παράλυσις* (see **PARALYSIS**). Fr., *cysto-paralyse*. Ger., *Blasenlähmung*. Paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPHLEGMIATIC, adj. *Si²st(oo)² fle²g-ma²'i²k*. Lat., *cystophlegmaticus* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *φλέγμα*, mucus). Fr., *cystophlegmatique*. Pertaining to vesical mucus. [L, 41.]

CYSTOPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² flo²gi²a²*. Gen., *cystophlogia* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *φλόγα*, a flame. Fr., *cystophlogie*. See **CYSTITIS**.

CYSTOPHORE, n. *Si²st(oo)² for*. From *κύστις*, a sac, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *c*. The pedicel of the sporangium in the *Mucorini*. [A, 385.]

CYSTOPHORÉ (Fr.), adj. *Ses-to-to-ra*. Provided with a cystophore. [A, 385.]

CYSTOPHORINA [Gray] (Lat.), n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² fo²r'i²e²na²*. Fr., *cystophorins*. A tribe of the *Phocidæ*. The *Cystophorinae* are a subfamily of the *Phocidæ*. [L, 41, 121, 273.]

CYSTOPHTHISIS (Lat.), **CYSTOPHTHOE** (Lat.), n's f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² pht'is*. Gen., *cystophthosis* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *φθίσις*, wasting. Fr., *cystophthésie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschwunducht*. 1. Atrophy of the urinary bladder. [L, 81.] 2. Emaciation, due to chronic disease of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPLAST, n. *Si²st(oo)² pla²st*. From *κύστις*, a sac, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. A cell. [J.]

CYSTOPLASTIC, adj. *Si²st(oo)² pla²st'i²k*. Lat., *cystoplasticus*. Pertaining to cystoplasty. [E.]

CYSTOPLASTY, n. *Si²st(oo)² pla²st'i²a²*. Lat., *cystoplastice* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πλάσσειν* understood), plastic art). Fr., *cystoplastie*. Ger., *Cystoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPLECTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ple²k't'ik*. Gen., *cystoplecticus* (-is). Pertaining to or affected with paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ple²gi²a²*. Gen., *cystoplegia* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πλῆγή*, a blow. Fr., *cystoplegie*. Ger., *Cystoplegie*, *Harnblasenabkantung*. See **CYSTOPARALYSIS**.

CYSTOPLEGIC, adj. *Si²st(oo)² ple²gi²k*. See **CYSTOPLECTICUS**.

CYSTOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ple²xi²a²*. Gen., *cystoplexia* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πλῆξις*, a blow. See **CYSTOPARALYSIS**.

CYSTOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² te²r'i²de²æ²*. Gen., *cystopterideæ* (-is). Of Presl, a section of asplenaceous ferns, comprising *Cystopteris*, *Acrophorus*, *Leucostegia*, *Rhagiopteris*, and *Oualet*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYSTOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² te²r'i²s*. Gen., *cystopteridos* (-is). From *κύστις*, a sac, and *πτερίς*, a fern. Fr., *cystoptère*. The bladder fern; of Bernhart, a genus of the *Cystopteridaceæ*. [B, 19, 43, 121 (a, 24).] **C. fragilis**. The brittle bladder-fern; a European species, having three varieties: *C. vulgaris*, *C. nigrescens*, and *C. dentata*. [B, 242, 275 (a, 24).]

CYSTOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² to²si²s*. Gen., *cystoptosis* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πτωσις*, a falling. Fr., *cystoptose*. Ger., *Harnblasenvorfall*. Relaxation of the lining of the bladder so that it projects into the urethra. [L, 41.]

CYSTOPYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² pi²l'i²tis*. Gen., *cystopyelitis* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πύελος*, a cavity (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the urinary bladder and of the pelvis of the kidney. [Ultzmann (A, 319).]

CYSTOPYIC, adj. *Si²st(oo)² pi²k*. Lat., *cystopyicus* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *πύον*, pus). Fr., *cystopyique*. Pertaining to supuration of the bladder. [A, 301.]

CYSTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ra²ra²gi²a²*. Gen., *cystorrhagia* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *cystorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnblasenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHAPHY, n. *Si²st(oo)² ra²f'i²a²*. Lat., *cystorrhaphia* (from *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ῥαφή*, a suture). Fr., *cystorrhaphie*. Suture of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ra²ru²ma²*. Gen., *cystorrhœumatos* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ῥέμα* (see **RHEUMATISM**). Fr., *cystorrhœume*. Ger., *Harnblasenrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² re²xi²s*. Gen., *cystorrhœxis* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. Ger., *Blasenriss*. Rupture of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² re²ro²æ²*. Gen., *cystorrhœa* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ῥέω*, to flow. 1. Catarrh of the urinary bladder. 2. See **CYSTORRHAGIA**. 3. See **POLYURIA**. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ro²ro²ides*. Gen., *cystorrhœoides* (-is). See **CYSTHEMORRHOIDES**.

CYSTORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si²st(ku)st(oo)² ro²n'ch'us*. Gen., *cystorrhœonchus* (-is). From *κύστις*, the bladder, and *ῥόγχος* (see **RHONCHUS**). Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch*. See **Vesicular RALE**.

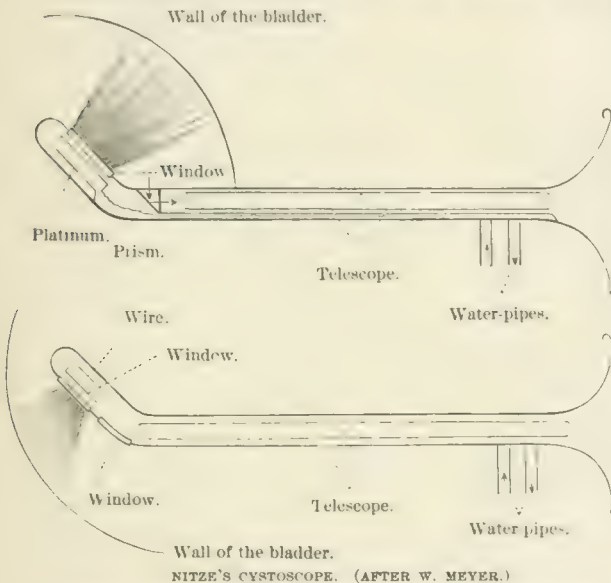
CYSTOSACCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sistoku'st-o-o'sak'sak'ko'kus*. (ku's). See PARACYSTIS.

CYSTOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sist'ku'st-o-o'sa'r'ko'ma*². Gen. *cystosarcomatosus*. Fr. *cystosarcome*. Ger. *Fibrosarkom*. Of Muller, a sarcoma containing cysts. [A, 301.] **C. phylloides**. See **Cystic ADENOSARCOMA**.

CYSTOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o-o'sko'sch'is* (is'tis). Gen. *cystoschisticus* (sch'is'tis). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *σχισις*, a fissure. Ger. *Blasenspalting*. Congenital fissure of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sistoku'st-o-o'si'r'ski'r'us*. Gen. *cystoscirrhus*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *σκιρρος* see **SCIRRHUS**. Ger. *Harnblasenscirrhus*. Scirrhus of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSCOPE, n. *Sist'o'skop*. Lat., *cystoscopia* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Fr. *c.* Ger. *Cystoskop*. An instrument for the ocular examination of the interior of the urinary bladder. Nitze's *c.* consists of a closed tube with windows



through which a pencil of light from a loop of platinum wire rendered incandescent by a galvanic current may be thrown by the aid of a prism, and through which the observer views the vesical mucous membrane, the whole being surrounded by a larger tube through which cold water is kept flowing. [W. Meyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 21, 1888, p. 426.]

CYSTOSCOPY, n. *Sist'o's'ko-pi*. Fr., *cystoscopie*. Ger., *Cystoskopie*. Exploration of the bladder by means of the cystoscope.

CYSTOSE, adj. *Sist'o's*. See **CYSTIC**.

CYSTOSEIRA [Agardh] (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-si'(se'2-i'2-ra*². From *κυστις*, a sac, and *σείρα*, a rope. Ger., *Blasenschneurtang*. A genus of Algae. The species are found in the Mediterranean, Red, and Indian Seas. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **C. abrotanifolia**, **C. barbata**, **C. ericoides**, **C. granulata**, **C. sedoides**. Species furnishing the mixture of algaes sold in Europe under the name of *Helminthochorton*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **C. siliquosa**. Ger., *schotentragender Blasenschmurtang*. A species from which iodine and crude potash are obtained. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSEIRE [Endlicher, Rabenhorst] (Lat.), **CYSTOSEIRID** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-si'(se'2-i'2-ra*². *re'2-e(a'2-e'2)*, *ri'2-d-e(a'2-e'2)*. A tribe or subsection of the *Frucaceae*, comprising *Cystoseira*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSIS, n. n. *Sist'o-sis*. Curvature of the spine. [L, 135.]

CYSTOSOMATOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-som-a'2(a'2)-tom(to'm)/i'2-a'2*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, *σώμα*, a body, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Fr., *cystosomatotomie*. Ger., *Blasenkorpersehnitt*. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.

CYSTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-spa'2z(spa'2's)-mu's(mu'4)s*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *cystospasme*, *spasme de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenkrampf*. Spasm of the urinary bladder. [L, 46, 50, 57.]

CYSTOSPASTIC, adj. *Sist'o-spa'sti'k*. Lat., *cystospasticus*. Fr., *cystospastique*. Ger., *kystospastisch*. Pertaining to spasm of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTOSPERMEE [Hasskarl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-spu'rm(spe'rm)-e'2(a'2-e'2)*. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A tribe of Algae, comprising *Vesiculiferia* and *Bulbocnate*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSPERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-spu'rm(spe'rm)-i'tis*. Gen., *cystospermittidos*. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *σπέρμα*, semen (see also *-itis*). Fr., *cystospermite*. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles. [E.]

CYSTOSPOREI [Leydell] (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Sist'ku'st-o-o'spo're'i*. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *σπορα*, seed. Fr., *cystospores*. A division of *Leptozoa*, comprising the *Cylindrocapsa* and *Saprophilei*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sist'ku'st-o-o'ste'a'to-ma*². Gen., *cystosteatomatosus*. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *στεατωμα* (see **STEATOMA**). Fr., *cystosteatoma*. A sebaceous cyst. [A, 301.]

CYSTOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-ste'n-o'cho'ri-a*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *στενωχω*, a narrowing. Ger., *Blasenverengerung*. Stenosis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSTOME, n. *Sist'o'stom*. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *στόμα*, an aperture. The oral aperture of the *Infusoria* and other low forms of life. [L, 210.]

CYSTOTENIA [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-te'ni-a*. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *τενία* (see **TENIA**). A division of the genus *Tenia*, including those in which the head arises in the wall of the embryonic bladder. [L, 121.]

CYSTOTHROMBOLD, adj. *Sist'o'throm'boid*. Lat., *cystothromboides*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, *θρομβος*, a clot, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cystothromboide*. Pertaining to clots in the urinary bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTOTOME, n. *Sist'o'stom*. Lat., *cystotomus* (from *κυστις*, the bladder or a sac, and *τεμνω*, to cut). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cystotom*, *Steinmesser* (1st def.). 1. An instrument for making or enlarging an opening into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [E.] 2. An instrument invented, it is said, by Lafaye for dividing the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens in the extraction of cataract. It consists of a malleable steel shank which ends in a right-angled hook with a cutting edge. It is introduced through the corneal wound and across and behind the pupil, and the capsule is more or less freely incised. Used in this sense, the word is often written *cystitome*. [F.]—**C. caché** (Fr.). A c. (1st def.) with a concealed blade. [L, 57.]—**C. emporte-pièce** [Rognetta]. Ger., *stückwegnehmender Capselschneider*. A punch-like instrument devised by Rognetta for removing portions of the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataract. [A, 322.]—**Double c.** Fr., *c. double*. A two-bladed c. invented by Dupuytren for incising the bladder in bilateral lithotomy. [A, 301.]

CYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-tom(to'm)/i'2-a'2*. See **CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. cum apparatu alto**. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. cum apparatu magno**. See **Median CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. cum apparatu parvo**. See **APPARATUS minor**. **C. hypogastrica**. See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. lateralis**. See **Lateral CYSTOTOMY**.—**Proctoc.** See **Rectal CYSTOTOMY**.

CYSTOTOMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. See **to-to-me**, *tsu's-to-to-me'*. See **CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. hypogastrique** (Fr.). See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. sous-pubienne** (Fr.). See **Perineal CYSTOTOMY**.—**C. sus-pubienne** (Fr.). See **Suprapubic CYSTOTOMY**.

CYSTOTOMY, n. *Sist'o't'o-mi*. Lat., *cystotomia* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, and *τεμνω*, to cut). Fr., *cystotomie*, *incision de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenschnitt*, *Harnblasenschnitt*, *Blasenöffnung*. It., *cistotomia*. Sp., *cistotomia*. An operation for gaining access to the interior of the bladder through an incision, although, as in the perineal operation, the incision does not necessarily involve the wall of the bladder itself. [E.]—**Bilateral c.** C. by means of a transverse perineal incision crossing the median line. [E.]—**Colpo-c.** See **Vaginal c.**—**Colpo-uretero-c.** Vaginal c. by means of an incision that exposes the orifice of a ureter, through which drainage of the pelvis of the kidney is then effected. [N. Bozeman, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Mar., Apr., 1888, pp. 255, 368.]—**C. by cutting on the gripe**. Lat., *methodus celsiana*. See **APPARATUS minor**.—**Lateral c.** Lat., *cystotomia lateralis*. Fr., *cystotomie latérale*. Ger., *Seitensteinschnitt*. A form of perineal c. in which the incision is carried from the median line to one side, involving the prostate and the neck of the bladder. [E.]—**Median c.** Lat., *cystotomia media*, *apparatus major*. Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. Syn.: *Allarton's operation*. C. in the median line of the perineum. The incision involves the prostate, and the neck of the bladder is then stretched to admit of the extraction of a calculus. —**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystotomie périméale*. C. through the perineum. [E.]—**Pre-rectal c.** Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. See **Median c.**—**Rectal c.**, **Recto-vesical c.** Lat., *sectio rectovesicalis*. Fr., *cystotomie recto-vésicale*, *taille postérieure*. A method in which, after the external sphincter ani has been stretched, the bladder is incised between the prostate and the recto-vesical pouch, through the anterior wall of the rectum. [A, 385.]—**Suprapubic c.** Lat., *cystotomia hypogastrica*. Fr., *cystotomie (ou taille) supubienne*. Ger., *höher Blasenschnitt*. Syn.: *epicystotomy*, *the high operation for stone*. C. above the pubic bone and below the prevesical peritoneal pouch.—**Vaginal c.** Fr., *taille vaginale*, *c. vagino-vésicale*. C. through the vesico-vaginal septum.

CYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-tra'2(tr'a'2)-ch'2-e'l(al)-o(o's)-tom(to'm)/i'2-a'2*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *τεμνω*, to cut. See **CYSTOTRACHEOTOMY**.

CYSTOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-tra'2(tr'a'2)-u'i-ma*². Gen., *cystotraumatous* (-is). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *τραύμα*, a wound. Fr., *cystotraume*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. A wound of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTOUS, adj. *Sist'u's*. See **CYSTIC**.

CYSTOVARIUM (Lat.), n. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-va'wa's'i'2-i'2-m* (u'm). An ovarian cystoma.

CYSTONYDUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sist'ku'st-o(o's)-id'u'd* (u'm-u'm). See **CYSTINE**.

CYSTULA (Lat.), n. f. *Sist'ku'st-u'2(u'4)-la*². Fr., *cystule*. A round, closed apothecium (of lichens) filled with spores adhering to filaments and arranged like rays around a common centre. [a, 24.]

CYTHOGLINISTA Latr., n. f. Sed knab^a, 1896, p. 27.
Type: *Cyathoclinus latreillei*. B. 180-270 x 24; L. 135.

h (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

his six forms of morphological units derived from a cell stack or cell fusion of previously separated cells such as occur in lacinerous and spiral vessels of plants and muscular and nerve fibres of animals. [A, 24.]

CYTODA (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku⁶-to-to². See CYTODE. **Cytoda membranosa**. See LEUCOCYTODES. **Cytoda primordiales**. See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODE, n. Si'tod. Lat., *cytode* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *είδος*, resemblance, *cytode*, Fr., c. Ger., *C. formosa*, *Phosphorack*, *kerndose*, *Zelle*, *Plasmakörper*, *ohne Kern*, *Protoplasma*, *korperchen*, Syn.: *protoplasma corpuscle*. Of Haeckel (1866), a minute cell-like mass of living matter without a nucleus. [J, 2.] **C. gônogérateur**, Van Beneden, (Fr.) A *Gonogonium* when it presents itself as a spherical mass of naked, granular, non-nucleated protoplasm. [L, 321.] **Encased c.** See LEUCOCYTODE. **Naked c.**, Primitive c., Simple c. See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODIERESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku⁶-to-to² di-di²-e²-e²-e²-e². Gen., *cytodieresis* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *δαιρέσις*, division, Fr., *cytodieresis*. Of Carnoy, cell division. ["La cellule," 1885 (J).]

CYTODIERETIC, adj. Si-to-di²-e²-e²-e²-e². Fr., *cytodierétique*. Pertaining to cytodieresis. [A, 385.]

CYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku⁶-to-to² je²-ne²-e²-e²-e². Gen., *cytogenesis* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *γενεσις*, generation, Cell-formation. [J].

CYTOGENETIC, CYTOGENIC, adj's. Si-to-je²-ne²-e²-e²-e². Lat., *cytogeneticus*. Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of cells. [K.]

CYTOGENOUS, adj. Si-to-je²-e²-n-u³s. Lat., *cytogeneticus*. Fr., *cytogenique*, *cytogenique*. Gen., *cytogen*. 1. Pertaining to a tissue or part containing cells, especially lymphoid cells. 2. Pertaining to a tissue giving rise to cells. [J, 33, 35.]

CYTOGENY, n. Si-to-je²-e²-n-u³s. See CYTOGENESIS.

CYTOHYALOPLASMA (Haustein and Strasburger) (Lat.), n. n. Si'ku⁶-to-to² hi-hu⁶-a²-a²-a² o-o² pla²z pla²s-ma². Gen., *cytohyaloplasma* (from *κύτος*, a cell, *υαλος*, transparent, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter, Ger., *Färbmasse*). The more solid constituent of cell protoplasm, which forms threads that may or may not be arranged in a network. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOID, adj. Si'toid. Lat., *cytoides* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *είδος*, resemblance, Fr., *cytoide*, Cell-like. [J].

CYTO-IDIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si'ku⁶-to-to² i-di²-o-o² pla²z pla²s-ma². Gen., *cyto-idoplasma* (from *κύτος*, a cell, *είδος*, peculiar, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter. The idoplasma of the cell-body, in contradistinction to that of the cell-nucleus. [Strasburger (J).]

CYTOLOGY, n. Si-to-lo-jí². From *κύτος*, a cell, and *λογος*, understanding, Fr., *cytologie*. The science of cells. [J].

CYTOMICROSOME, n. Si-to-mi²-k-ro-som. From *κύτος*, a cell, *μικρος*, small, and *σώμα*, a body. (Ger., *Cytomikrosom*). A microsome, or tube-shaped granule, of chromatin found in the threads of the cytohyaloplasma of cells. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOMITOME, n. Si-to-mi²-t-om. From *κύτος*, a cell, and *μίτος*, a thread. The fibril or fibrils of a cell-body. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

CYTOPLASM (Lat.), **CYTOPLASMA** (Lat.), n's n. Si'ku⁶-to-to² pla²z'm, pla²z(pla²s)/ma². Gen., *cytoplasma* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter, Fr., *cytoplasme*, Ger., *C. Zellplasma*. 1. Of Kölliker (1862), protoplasm. 2. The substance of the cell-body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus, or carvoplasma. (Strasburger, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).) **C. fäden** (Ger.). Fibrils of the protoplasm of the cell-body. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 285 (J).]—**C'fasern** (Ger.). See *Achromatic FIBRILS*.

CYTOPLASTIC, adj. Si-to-pla²s-ti²k. Ger., *cytoplastisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of cytoplasm. [J].

CYTOPLASTIN, n. Si-to-pla²s-ti²n. A viscous, extensible substance, resisting the action of pepsin and trypsin, found by F. Schwarz in cell-protoplasm. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 171 (L).]

CYTOPROCT, n. Si-to-pro²-kt. From *κύτος*, a cell, and *πρωκτός*,

the anus. In certain *Infusoria*, an orifice serving for the discharge of the non-nutritious portions of the food. [L, 25.]

CYTOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si'ku⁶-to-to²-spu²-rm-sper-mi²-e²-e². From *κύτος*, a cell, and *σπέρμα*, seed. A subdivision of *Alga*, of the cell suborder *Gynousporea*, comprising genera now ranked among the *Fuocidæ*. The *Cytosporæ* (Fr., *cytophores*) of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi*, consisting of *Coccophoma*, *Apocarpium*, *Charbonium*, and *Cytospora*. The *Cytosporales* of Peck are an order of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising the *Leucillela*, *Cytospora*, and *Paracaularia*. [B, 41; E, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku⁶-to-sta²-as-ti²s. Gen., *cytostasis* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *στασις*, see STASIS). Stasis of the white blood corpuscles, as in the incipient stage of inflammation of c. [K.]

CYTOSTOME, n. Si'to-stom. Lat., *cytostoma* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *στόμα*, an aperture. In certain *Infusoria*, an orifice serving for the ingestion of food. [L, 219.]

CYTOTENIA (Leuckart) (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku⁶-to-to²-te²-ta²-e²-ni²-a². See TENIA.

CYTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Si'ku⁶-to-to²-the(tha)/ka². From *κύτος*, a cell, and *θήκη*, a cover, Fr., *cytothèque*. That portion of the cocoon of an insect which covers the body. [L, 180.]

CYTOTOMIE (Fr.), n. Si-to-tome. From *κύτος*, a cell, and *τέμνω*, to cut. The anatomy of cells. [Carnoy (J, 15).]

CYTOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si'ku⁶-to-to²-zo-a². Fr., *cytozoaires*. See PROTOZOA.

CYTOZOON, n. Si'ku⁶-to-to²-zo-o²n. From *κύτος*, a cell, and *ζῶον*, a living being, Fr., *cytozoaire*. A peculiar mass of protoplasm found in blood-corpuscles and in many epithelial cells; considered by Lankester to be a parasite. [K, 16.] Cf. WORMCHEN.

CYTR DRZEWO (Polish), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88.]

CYTRULE, n. In Bohemia, the *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.]

CYTRYN, n. In Bohemia, the *Citrus medica*. [B, 88.]

CYTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si't-ku⁶-ta-ta²-ri-a². Fr., *cyttaria*. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, parasites upon South American evergreen beeches. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Berteroi**. A species found in Chili, occasionally eaten. [B, 61.]—**C. Darwinii**. A species found in Tierra del Fuego and forming an important article of food there. [B, 61.] **C. Gunnii**. An edible species found in Tasmania.

CYTARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si't-ku⁶-ta²-ri-a²-i²-e²-i². 1. Of Léveillé, a family of *Fungi* (subsequently a section of the *Cyathidei*), consisting of the genus *Cyttaria*. 2. Of Pfeiffer, a section of the tribe *Dichanacei*, of the *Pyrenomyces*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTAROS (Lat.), n. m. Si't-ku⁶-ta²-ri-a²-e²-o²s. (Gr., *κύτταρος*. See CYTAROS.

CYTTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si't-ku⁶-ti-ti²-dæ-a²-e². A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. The *Cyttina* are a group of the *Scombridae*. [L, 207, 280.]

CYTULA (Lat.), n. f. Si't-ku⁶-u²-u²-la². Ger., *Stammzelle*. A fertilized ovum. [L, 146.]

CYTOLOCOCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si't-ku⁶-u²-u²-lo-co²-ko²-ku²(sku²). The nucleus of the first cleavage globule. [L, 146.]

CYTOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si't-ku⁶-u²-u²-lo-co²-ko²-ku² pla²z-pla²s-ma². Gen., *cytoplasmata* (from *κύτος*, a cell, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter, Fr., *Furchungsdotter*. The protoplasm of the first cleavage globule. [L, 146.]

CYZICENTUS (Lat.), n. m. Si'z(ku²)-i²-se(ka)/nu²s(nu²s). Gr., *κυζικέντος*. A certain vulnerary plaster mentioned by Galen. [A, 525.]

ÇACKIA (Lat.), n. f. Kza²-k²-a². A genus of plants, made by some authors a section of the genus *Anthericum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] **C. liliastrium**, Fr., *lis de Saint Bruno*. A species found in mountainous forests in southern Europe. Its tuberous root was formerly official as *radix liliastri*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CZARKOW (Pol.), n. Tsa²-r'ko. A place in Silesia, where there is a gaseous saline spring. [L, 49.]

CZERVICZE (Hung.), n. Che²-r'vi²-che². See PARÁD.

CZIGELKA (Hung.), n. Chi²-g'e²-ka². A place near Bartfeld, in Hungary, where there is a spring containing iodine and chlorides. [A, 319.]

D

DA, n. 1. In Languedoc, the date. [L, 41.] 2. A Japanese variety of rice with small, reddish grains. [A, 385.]

DAAN (Hind.), n. The *Pennisetum gramineum*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DAANGA (Singh.), n. The *Spathodes longiflorus*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DAAURITH, n. See MAL de coit.

DAB (Hind.), n. 1. The *Urtica nervosa* and the *Poa cynosuroides*. 2. In Bengal, the *Xyris indica*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DABACH (Ar.), n. The *Vesum album*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DABA CHETTA (Tel.), n. The *Citrus medica*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DÁBALI (Guz.), n. The *Abutilon indicum*. [A, 479.]

DABANE-HINDI (Pers.), n. The *Mylabris cichorii*. ["Proc of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 21).]

DABBERLACK, n. Da²b u²-r la²k. The *Alaria esculenta* [A, 505.]

DABBERRIES, n. pl. Da²b u²-r i²z. The fruit of *Ribes coccinularia*. [A, 505.]

DABER-LOCKS, n. Da²b u²-r lo²ks. See DABBERLACK.

DABINGORA, n. The *Croton variegatum*. [B, 88.]

DABECIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²b-dab-ec-ec-ec-si²-ki²-e-a²-e². Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rhodoraceæ*, comprising *Bryanthus*, *Phyllodoce*, *Dabaria*, *Monarda*, *Artemisia*, *Osmorhiza*, *Rhododaphne*, and *Kalmia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DÁBRÁ (Hind.), n. The *Uvaria picta*. [A, 479.]

DABURI, n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DACALO-TANDALO, n. An Indian plant, a decoction of which is used for the cure of cutaneous eruptions. [L, 87.]

DACAMPLE, Lat., n. f. pl. Da²ka²mp²ri²o²ea²ea². Of Kober, a family of insects belonging to the *Kribbleri*, comprising *Dacamples*, *Cataglyphis*, *Tricamp*, and *Dermatocamp*. [B. 121, 122 a, 21.]

DACELONIE, Lat., n. f. pl. Da²ca²sa²ke²la²o²ni²e²me²na². A subfamily of the *Halicontae*. [L. 121.]

DACH, Ger., n. Dache. A root-like structure. **D'decker**, See **TRANSVERSUS**. **D'hauslaub**, The *Sempervivum terrea*. [L. 121.] **D'wurzel**, The *Sempervivum terrea*. [L. 121.] **D'ziegelrörmig**, Imbricated. [L. 43.]

DACHA, n. Of the Hottentots, cucumbers, and the *Cannabis sativa*. [R. 19, 121 a, 21.]

DACHEL, Egyptian, n. According to Bory, the genus *Elate*; according to Adanson, the genus *Phacelia*. [B. 121 a, 21.] **D'kern**, Of Schlegel, the nucleus of the tegumentum. [L. 6; K.]

DACHRYDIUM, Lat., n. n. Da²ch²da²ch²ri²du²di²u²m². Gen. See **DACHRYDIUM**.

DACHS, Ger., n. Dache. The badger *Meles taxus*. **D'blut**, The dried blood of *Meles taxus*. [B. 121 a, 21.] **D'fett**, See **ADIPSUS**. **D'harn**, See **HYPERCUM**. **D'kern**, Stilling's nucleus. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1888, p. 202.]

DACNOSIS, Lat., adj. Da²ch²da²ke²na²no²sis, Gr. δακνωσις. See **DACNOSIS**; as a n. in the neut., *dacnosis*, an old term for a certain pungent collyrium. [A. 358.]

DACNODIS, Lat., adj. Da²ch²da²ke²no²dis, Gr. δακνωδης. Ger., *bissend*. Biting. [A. 322.]

DACNOSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ch²da²ke²no²sis, Gr. δακνωσις. Gen., *bissend*. Biting. [A. 322.]

DACNOSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ch²da²ke²no²sis, Gr. δακνωσις. Gen., *bissend*. Biting. [A. 322.]

DACNOMORRHYSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ch²da²ke²no²mor²h²is, Gr. δακνωμορρhis. See **DACNOMORRHYSIS**.

DACRY, Lat., n. n. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba². Gr., δακρυ. See **DACRY**.

DACRYADENALGIA, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²al²gia, Gr. δακρυαδενάλγη. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *αδην*, a gland, and *αλγος*, pain. Fr., *lacrimalgic*. Ger., *Thränenröhrenschmerz*. Pain in the lacrimal gland. [A. 322.]

DACRYADENITIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ad²en²itis, Gr. δακρυαδενίτις. Gen., *dacryadenitis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *αδην*, a gland. Also *δακρυαδενίτις*. Fr., *dacryadenite*. Ger., *Thränenröhrenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrimal gland. [A. 322.]

DACRYADENOSCLEROSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ad²enos²cl²er²osis, Gr. δακρυαδενοςκλήρωσις. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *αδην*, a gland, and *σκληρόσις*, to become indurated. Fr., *dacryadenosclerose*. Ger., *Thränenröhrensklerose*. Sclerosis of the lacrimal gland. [L. 50.]

DACRYEMORRHYSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²em²or²h²is, Gr. δακρυεμορρhis. Gen., *dacryemorrhysis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *αδην*, a gland, and *εμορρhis*, to become indurated. Fr., *dacryemorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenröhrenentzündung*. Originally, a flow of bloody tears; subsequently, haemorrhage from the lacrimal passages. [F. 1, 50, 135.]

DACRYAGOGATRESIA, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ag²og²at²res²ia, Gr. δακρυαγωγατρησία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *αγωγος*, conducting, and *ατρησία*, impediment. Fr., *dacryagogatresie*. Ger., *Verhinderung der Thränenabfuhr*. Occlusion of the lacrimal duct. [L. 50.]

DACRYAGOGUS, Lat., adj. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ag²og²os, Gr. δακρυαγωγός. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *αγωγος*, conducting. Fr., *dacryagogus*. Ger., *Thränenabfuhr*. Tear conducting (said of the lacrimal passages). [L. 116.]

DACRYALLEGOSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²al²leg²osis, Gr. δακρυαλλεγσις. Gen., *dacryallegosis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *αλλεγσις*, a change. An abnormal state of the lacrimal secretion. [A. 322.]

DACRYDIUM, Lat., n. n. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²di²um, Gr. δακρυδιον. Of *δακρυ*, a tear. Ger., *Thränen* (1st def.). 1. A drop, a so-called tear of gum or resin, especially scammony. [A. 42.] 2. Of Solander, a genus of the family *Taxaceae*. [B. 121 a, 21.] **D. cupressinum** (Solander). **D. taxifolium**, A species of *D.* (2d def.) indigenous to New Zealand, said to acquire a height of 200 ft. Its shoots are made into a beverage having the same antiseptic properties as spruce beer. [B. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYLOUSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ous²is, Gr. δακρυλωσις. Gen., *dacrylousis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *λωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *dacrylousie*. Ger., *Verwundung der Thränenröhre*. Ulceration of the lacrimal apparatus. [L. 121.]

DACRYGLOSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²g²los²is, Gr. δακρυγλωσις. Gen., *dacryglosis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γλωσις*, smiling through tears. Alternating laughter and weeping as in hysteria. [L. 56.]

DACRYEMORRHYSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²em²or²h²is, Gr. δακρυεμορρhis. See **DACRYEMORRHYSIS**.

DACRYHILEUSIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²he²il²ous²is, Gr. δακρυήλωσις. See **DACRYHILEUSIS**.

DACRYIN, n. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²in, Lat., *dacryinum*, *dacryina* (from *δακρυ*, a tear). Fr., *lacrime*. Ger., *Thränenstoff*. *Dacryin*. A p. of the substance found in tears. [L. 50.]

DACRYMA, Lat., n. n. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ma, Gen., *dacryma*. Fr., *lacrime*. Ger., *Thränen*. See **DACRYON** (1st def.).

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOGENESIS, Lat., n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²ge²nes²is, Gr. δακρυγενεσις. Gen., *dacryogenesis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *γενεσις*, to be generated. Fr., *dacryogenese*. Ger., *Thränenbildung*. Formation of tears. [L. 121 a, 21.]

DACRYOBLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²al²gia, Gr. δακρυκυσταλγία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, and *αλγος*, pain. Fr., *dacryocystalgie*. Ger., *Thränenröhrenschmerz*. Pain in the lacrimal sac. [L. 50.]

DACRYOCYSTATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²at²onia, Gr. δακρυκυστατονία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, and *ατονία*, relaxation. Fr., *dacryocystatone*. Ger., *Er-schlaffung des Thränenröhrensacks*. Atony of the lacrimal sac. [L. 50.]

DACRYOCYSTE (Lat.), **DACRYOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²cy²ste, Gr. δακρυκυστις. From *δακρυ*, a tear, and *κυστις*, a sac. Fr., *dacryocyste*, *sac lacrymale*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac. Fr., *dacryocyste*, *sac lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränenröhrensack*. The lacrimal sac. [F.]

DACRYOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²cy²stitis, Gr. δακρυκυστίτις. Gen., *dacryocystitis*. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, and *ίτις*, inflammation. Fr., *dacryocystite*. Ger., *Thränenröhrensackentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrimal sac. [L. 50.]

D. bleonorrhoica, Fr., *dacryocystite bleonorrhoica*. Ger., *bleonorrhoische Thränenröhrenentzündung*. Suppurative inflammation of the lacrimal sac. [F.] **D. catarrhalis**, Fr., *dacryocystite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhale Thränenröhrenentzündung*. A disease of the lacrimal sac characterized by a reddened and swollen condition of the mucous membrane lining the sac and canaliculi, and the secretion of an abundant, clear or slightly cloudy fluid, mucus or muco-pus, which can be pressed out of the puncta by the finger. There is always some catarrhal conjunctivitis present, with perhaps slight reddening of the skin over the sac. [F.] **D. phlegmonosa**, Fr., *dacryocystite phlegmonosa*. Ger., *phlegmonöse Thränenröhrenentzündung*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the lacrimal sac characterized by infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue with acattered by inflamed cells. There is a very hard, brawny, promiscuous swelling of the region of the sac, and this dense infiltration spreads to all the neighboring tissues. No pus can be pressed out from the puncta; there are great pain and local heat of skin, and often a rise in the general temperature. The lids are often entirely closed, and the skin is purple and glazed. [F.] **D. purulenta**, Fr., *dacryocystite purulente*. Ger., *eitrige Thränenröhrenentzündung*. See *D. bleonorrhoica*.

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke²ru²ba²le²nn²or²rh²ea, Gr. δακρυκυστοβλεννορροία. From *δακρυ*, a tear, *κυστις*, a sac, *βλεννορροία*, a mucous discharge from the lacrimal passages. [L. 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ca²ri²ke

serotinitas. The formation of concretions in the lacrimal passages. [A, 319.]

DACRYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-má². Gen., *dacryomata* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear. Fr., *dacryome*. Ger., *Tränenknoten*. Properly, a lacrimal tumor; of K. A. Vogel, a diseased condition of the *puncta lacrymalia* by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence trickle over the face. [A, 325, L. 41, 50.]

DACRYON (Lat.), n. n. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-n. Gr., δάκρυον. Fr., *larme* (1st and 2d def.). Ger., *Träne* (1st and 2d def.). 1. A tear, the lacrimal secretion. [F.] 2. An old name for opium and certain other gummy substances, especially those that exude in tear-like masses. [A, 325, 387.] 3. Of Theophrastus, the *Croir lacrima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In cranio-met-y, a point on the side of the root of the nose where the frontal bone, the lacrimal bone, and the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone meet. [L, 149, 150.]

DACRYONOME (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-n'-o-m'-e. Gen., *dacryonomes*. From *dacryon*, a tear, and νόμος, a spreading ulcer. Fr., *dacryonome*. Ger., *Frisenates Geschwür der Thränenwerkzeuge*. 1. A corroding ulcer of the lacrimal passages. [L, 50.] 2. Improperly, epiphora. [A, 301.]

DACRYOPTIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-p'-s. Gen., *dacryoptes* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, and πῶς, the eye. Fr., *tumeur des voies lacrymales*. Ger., *Thränenentzündung*. Cystic distention of one or more of the excretory ducts of the lacrimal gland. [F.] **D. fistulosa**. See *Lacrimal fistula*.

DACRYOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-p'-s. Gen., *dacryoptosis* (s). See *Dacryocystitis*.

DACRYOPORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-p'-s. Gen., *dacryoporrheas* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, πόνος, pain, and ῥέω, to flow. Fr., *dacryoporrhée*. Ger., *Thränenentfluss*. A discharge of mingled pus and tears, probably from the lacrimal sac through the canaliculi. [F.]

DACRYOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-p'-s. Gen., *dacryopyoses* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, and πύσις, suppuration. Fr., *dacryopyose*. Suppuration of the lacrimal passages. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

DACRYORRHEA (Lat.), **DACRYORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-p'-s. Gen., *dacryorrhoeas* (s). See *Dacryorrhoea*.

DACRYOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-l'-e-n. Gen., *dacryolen* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, and ὥλην, a canal. Fr., d. Ger., *Thrängang*. The lacrimal canal or duct. [F.]

DACRYOLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-l'-e-n'-i-tis. Gen., *dacryolenitides* (s). Fr., *dacryolenite*. Ger., *Thrängangsentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrimal ducts. [F.; L, 50.]

DACRYOSTAGIA [Benedict] (Lat.), **DACRYOSTAGMA** (Lat.), **DACRYOSTAGON** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-s-ta-gi-a, -s-ta-gi-a, -s-ta-gi-a. Gen., *dacryostagias* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, and στάγειν, to let drop. Fr., *dacryostagme*. Ger., *Thränenröhrchen*. Syn.: *stillicidium lacrimarum*. A continual dropping of tears. [L, 50.]

DACRYOSINX (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-s-i-nx. Gen., *dacryosinxes* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, and σῖνξ, a pipe. Fr., *dacryosinx*. Ger., *Thränenfistel* (1st def.). *Tränenaperte* (2d def.). 1. A lacrimal fistula. 2. A syringe for the lacrimal ducts. [L, 50, 135.]

DACRYORRHEA (Lat.), **DACRYORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-o-p'-s. Gen., *dacryorrhoeas* (s). From *dacryon*, a tear, and ῥέω, to flow, or ῥύσις, a flow. Fr., *dacryorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenfluss*, *Thränenentfluss*. An excessive secretion of tears; lacrymation. [F.] Its unilateral occurrence has been observed by Ferri in a case of locomotor ataxia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 166.]

DACRYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-rí²-rú²-u²-u²-rí²-a². From *dacryon*, a tear, and ὄρον, urine. Fr., *dacryurie*. Ger., *Thränenharnen* (1st def.). 1. A supposed excretion of tears in the urine. 2. The involuntary flow of urine in hysterical and nervous persons while they are weeping. [L, 50.]

DACTYL, n. Da'k-tí²-l. Gr., δάκτυλος. A finger or toe. [L, 343.]

DACTYLANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-a²-n'-e. Gen., *dactylanthées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Balanophoræ*, consisting of the genus *Dactylanthus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DACTYLATE, adj. Da'k-tí²-l-at. Lat., *dactylatus*, *dactylosus*. Fr., *dactylé*. 1. Finger-shaped. 2. Provided with fingers or finger-like appendages. The *Dactylati* are a family of the *Holobranchiata*. [L, 41.]

DACTYLENE (Fr.), n. Da'k-te-le²-n. Syn.: *gêlle pectoral*, *gêlle analeptique*. A preparation made by mixing 375 parts of quatre fruits pectoraux, 90 each of licorice, gum arabic, and manna, 125 of gelatin, and 750 of sugar, with a quantity of water sufficient to form a jelly. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

DACTYLETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-e²-th(i)ath'-ra. Gen., *dactylethras*. Fr., *dactyléthra*, *dactyléthra*. Ger., *dactyléthre*. 1. A protective covering for the finger. 2. A medicament prepared or to be applied with the fingers. [A, 325.] 3. A genus of the *Dactylethridæ*. [L, 49.]

DACTYLETHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-e²-th(i)ath'-ridæ. A family of the *Aphosa*. [L, 333.]

DACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-tis. Gr., δάκτυλίτις. The inflammation of the finger or toe. [L, 34.]

DACTYLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-e²-us. Gr., δάκτυλος. Of Binnard, a fingered insect, a beetle that appears to have fingers on the pectoral fins. [A, 322.]

DACTYLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *dactylus* (q. v.). Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i. Gr., δάκτυλος.

DACTYLICUS (Lat.), adj. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-cus. 1. Pertaining to a digit. 2. Pertaining to the anus. [A, 322.]

DACTYLIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-dæ. Gr., δάκτυλιδες. A family of the *Probooscidea*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 180 (L).]

DACTYLIFEROUS, adj. Da'k-tí²-l-i-f'e²-r-us. Lat., *dactyliferus* (from *dactylus* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *dactylifère*. Bearing or producing dates. [L, 12, 180.]

DACTYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-nus. Fr., *dactylin*. Ger., *fingerartig*. Pertaining to the fingers or toes. [L, 41, 180.]

DACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-n. See *Dactylium*.

DACTYLIOS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-os. See *Dactylus*.

DACTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-s. Gen., *dactylidos* (s). Gr., δάκτυλινος. Fr., *dactyle*. 1. Of Pliny, an elongated, finger-like kind of grape. [A, 318.] 2. A Linnean genus of the *Gramineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121; B, 115 (a, 24).]—**D. glomerata** [Linnaeus]. The cock's-foot grass, a species of *D. (2d def.)* growing in Great Britain, valued for its growth in pasturage. Dogs eat it to excite vomiting. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DACTYLITHRA (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-th'ra. See *Dactylethra*.

DACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-tis. Gr., δάκτυλίτις. Fr., *dactylite*. Ger., *Fingerentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been an *Aristolochia*. [B, 115 (a, 24).] 2. Inflammation of a finger or toe. [L, 50, 109, 135.]—**D. syphilitica**. A chronic lesion of the periosteal and bony structures of a finger or toe, occurring as a manifestation of syphilis. It is of a gummatous nature, produces a peculiar deforming enlargement, and may terminate in absorption or in destructive ulceration. [R. W. Taylor, "Am. Jour. of Syph. and Dermat.," 1871, p. 1.]

DACTYLIUM (Lat.), n. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-u²-m. Gr., δάκτυλιον. 1. The little finger. 2. Of R. A. Vogel, syndactylism. [A, 322.] 3. Of Nees, a genus of filamentous *Fungi*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DACTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-us. Gr., δάκτυλος. 1. Of Hippocrates, a disc-shaped pastille. [A, 325.] 2. The anus. [A, 322.] 3. A spurious genus of *Entozoa*, now regarded as an "aberrant setigerous annelid," one species of which (*D. aculeatus*) was designedly introduced into the urine. [L, 16.]

DACTYLOBUS (Lat.), adj. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-i-bus. Gr., δάκτυλος. A digit, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *dactylobe*. Ger., *Fingerlappig*. Having large, fleshy digits in the form of a thimble; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dactylobi*, a suborder of the *Grallatores*. [L, 41, 180.]

DACTYLOCALYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-cidæ. Gr., δάκτυλοκαλκιδες. A family of the *Ichneumonidae*. [L, 121.]

DACTYLOCAMPODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-campodynia. Gr., δάκτυλοκαμπόδυνια. A family of the *Ichneumonidae*. [L, 121.]

DACTYLOCTENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-ctenium. Gr., δάκτυλοκτένιον. A finger, and κτένιον, a little comb. Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Gramineæ* related to *Elymus*. [B, 244.]—**D. ægyptiacum**. An African species. The seeds furnish a sudorific decoction used in renal diseases. [B, 173, 245.]

DACTYLODOCHME (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-dochme. Gr., δάκτυλοδοχμή. A measure of four fingers' breadth. [Gorrius (A, 325).]

DACTYLOGRAPH, n. Da'k-tí²-l-o-gra-f. From *dactylus*, a finger, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *dactylographe*. An instrument with a key-board designed to convey by the touch the signs of speech and words to blind deaf-mutes, or to the blind conversing with deaf-mutes. [L, 41.]

DACTYLOGRYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-grypsis. Gr., δάκτυλογρύψις. From *dactylus*, a finger, and γρύπτειν, to crook. An unnatural curvature of the fingers or toes. [A, 322.]

DACTYLOID, adj. Da'k-tí²-l-oid. Gr., δάκτυλοειδής (from *dactylus*, a finger, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dactyloide*. Ger., *fingerähnlich*. Finger-like. [A, 387.]

DACTYLOLOGY, n. Da'k-tí²-l-o-l'-o-jí². Lat., *dactylogogia* (from *dactylus*, a finger, and λόγος, a discourse). Fr., *dactylogogie*, *dactylogologie*. Ger., *Fingersprechen*. The art of representing words by signs made with the fingers. [L, 41, 42, 56.]

DACTYLOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-sis. Gr., δάκτυλολύσις. From *dactylus*, a finger, and λύσις, separation. Fr., *dactylolyse*. See *ANHYM*.

DACTYLOMILEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-l(kal²)-i-mileusis. Gr., δάκτυλομύλησις. See *Dactylomileusis*.

DACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. Da'k-da'k-tí²-l(tu²)-o²-n. The *Cynodon d. (L, 105 a, 21)*. **D. officinale**. See *D.*

DACTYLO-PLESSISME Fr. n. Da'k'telo-plēs-izm. From δάκτυλος a finger, and πλῆσσειν, to strike. See IMMEDIATE REACTION.

DACTYLOPODITE, n. Da'k'ti'pōdīt. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and ποῦς the foot. The terminal joint of the cephalo-tentacular appendages of a crustacean. [L. 11, 168.]

DACTYLOPORE, n. Da'k'ti'pōr. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and ποῦς, a passage. An aperture in the *Ctenostomum* of the *Hydrozoa*, through which a dactylozooid is protruded. [L. 121.]

DACTYLOPTEROUS, adj. Da'k'ti'pōrōtēr'us. Lat., *dactylopterus* from δάκτυλος, a finger, and πτερος, a wing or fin. Fr., *dactyloptère*. Ger., *Fingerflügel*. 1st def., *fingerflossig*. 1. Having finger-shaped wings. 2. Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fin partially free. [L. 41, 50, 180.]

DACTYLOS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k'ta'sk'i'ti'pōl(u's)-ō's. See DACTYLUS.

DACTYLOSMILEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k'ta'sk'i'ti'pōl(u's)-ō's-mīlēs-īs. Gen., *dactylosmileusis*. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σμῖλεω, to chip off. Ger., *Abnusselung der Finger*. An oblique method of amputating a finger by an oblique cut with a chisel. [A. 319.]

DACTYLOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k'ta'sk'i'ti'pōl(u's)-ō's-spāz-m'us. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *dactylospasme*. Ger., *Fingerkrampf*. Cramp of a finger or toe. [L. 50.]

DACTYLONE, a. j. Da'k'ti'pōs. See DACTYLATE.

DACTYLOSYPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da'k'ta'sk'i'ti'pōl(u's)-ō's-sīp'hī-sīs. Gen., *dactylosymphysis*. From δάκτυλος, a digit, and σφύσσειν, a growing together. See SYNDACTYLISM.

DACTYLOTHECA (Lat.), **DACTYLOTHECE** (Lat.), n's f. Da'k'ta'sk'i'ti'pōl(u's)-ō's-thē'thā-kā, -sē-kā. Gr., δακτυλοθήκη from δάκτυλος, a finger, and θῆκη a case. Fr., *dactylotheque*. Ger., *Fingerkiste*. 1st def., *Zehenschleife*. 3d def., 1. A cot, or protective covering, for a finger. [A. 322.] 2. Of Paré, an appliance for steadying a limp digit. 3. In ornithology, the cutaneous covering of the toes. [L. 41, 343.]

DACTYLOUS, adj. Da'k'ti'pōl(u's). See DACTYLATE.

DACTYLOZOOID, n. Da'k'ti'pōl(u's)-ō-zō'oid. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and ζῶν, an animal, and οἶδος, resemblance. In the *Hydrozoa*, a polypoid which has lost its nutrient functions and has degenerated into a worm-like, mouthless appendage, provided with one or more tentacles. They usually surround a central gastrozooid, forming what is known as a cyclo-system. [L. 121.]

DACTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Da'k'ta'sk'i'ti'pōl(u's)-ō's(u's). Gr., δάκτυλος. Fr., *dactyle* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *datte* (2d def.). Ger., *Finger* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *Dattel* (2d def.). 1. The opposable portion of a chela. 2. An ancient name for the date. 3. See BENNETT. 4. A digit. 5. A finger's breadth. [A. 325; B. 88 (a, 24); L. 18.] **Decoctum dactylorum**. Fr., *decoction* (ou hydrolée de dattes). Decoction of dates; made by boiling for 1 hour 2 oz. of stoned dates in a quantity of water sufficient to make 1 litre of colature, straining, and sweetening according to taste. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Fructus dactyli**. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Pasta dactylorum** Fr. Cod., 1807. Fr., *pâte de dattes*. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of dates in 48 of water for half an hour, straining, expressing, adding 60 parts of sugar, clarifying with the whites of 3 or 4 eggs, stirring in 72 parts of gum arabic previously dissolved in 96 of cold water, boiling slightly, and, when the mass has acquired the consistence of a soft extract, adding 6 parts of orange-flower water. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **Pulpa dactylorum** (ou de dactylis). See *Pulpe de dattes*. **Syrupus dactylorum**. Fr., *sirop de dattes*. Syrup of dates; made by boiling down to one fourth 6 oz. of dates in 2 lbs. of water, straining with expression, allowing to cool, dissolving 2 lbs. of sugar in the colature, clarifying with the white of an egg, straining, and boiling sufficiently. [B. 119 (a, 21).]

DAD (Hind.), n. The *Poa cynosuroides*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]

DADAMARDANA (Mah.), n. The *Cassia occidentalis*. [A. 459.]

DADARO Guiz., n. The *Acetipha indica*. [A. 479.]

DADDER-GRASS, n. Da'd'ū'r-grā's. The *Briza media*. [A. 705.]

DADHI Sanskrit, n. Curd. [A. 479.]

DADI-GOGO, n. An amomaceous plant of western Africa where an infusion of the root is used as a remedy for tape-worm. ["Morgagni," 1889, No. 46; "Cribl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Feb. 1889, p. 123; "Nouv. rem.," March 8, 1889, p. 120.]

DADIMA (Telugoo), **DADIMA** (Sanskrit), n's. The *Punica granatum*. [A. 459; B. 88 (a, 24).]

DADIMARI Hind., n. The *Ammanium vesicatoria*. [A. 479; B. 172 (a, 21).]

DADIMENDEN (Hind.), **DADOO-MURDUN** (Beng.), n's. The *Cassia alata*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

DADRI-GINA Sanskrit, n. The *Cassia tora*. [A. 479.]

DADI-MARI, n. In Malabar, the *Rhacanthus communis*. [B. 172 (a, 21).]

DADYL, n. Da'd'ūl. Fr., *dactyle*. Ger., *D. Tannenstoff*. Of Blanche and Sell, a camphene formed by the action of lime at high temperatures on artificial camphor. [B. 4, 270 (a, 24).] Cf. CAMPHENES.

DADAIFA (Lat.), n. f. De'da-da'fā nā'ā'le'ā'ā'. Of Persea, a genus of trees in which the cavities are sinuous and nitrified.

cate from the partial destruction of the cell-walls. By Fries it is referred to the *Polyporei*, and by Wallroth to the *Gymnospori*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **D. Bulliardii**. Fr., *agaric à bouchons, tige amadou*. See *BOLLEUS suberosus*. **D. quercina**. The *Polyporus umbrinus*. **D. suaveolens**. The *Polyporus suaveolens*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

DADALENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. De'da-da'fā-a'ā'le'ā'ā'-ē'nē'kī'mēch'ū'mē-ā's. Gen., *dadalenchymatos*. From δαδάλειν, curiously wrought, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A tissue of tortuous cells. [L. 73.]

DADALEUM (Lat.), n. n. De'da-da'fā-a'ā'le'ā'ā'-u'm(u'm). From δαδάλειν, brilliant. An instrument, similar to the discs of Uchatus and J. Muller, devised by W. G. Horner as an anthescope. The openings are made in the top, or crown, of a hollow cylinder, and the images are made partly upon the inner surface of the crown, which should be transparent, and partly upon the bottom. [F.]

DADALEUS (Lat.), adj. De'da-da'fā-a'ā'le'ā'ā'-u's(u's). See DEDALUS.

DADALINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De'da-da'fā-a'ā'le'ā'ā'-i'e'na's. A family of the *Phycorallia*. [L. 244.]

DADALOUS, adj. De'da'a'l-u's. Gr., δαδάλος. Lat., *dadalus*. Fr., *labyrinthiforme*. Ger., *verworren*. Labyrinthine. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DADALUS (Lat.), n. m. De'da'da'fā-a'ā'le'ā'ā'-u's(u's). Gr., δαδάλος. An old name for mercury. [A. 325.]

DADION (Lat.), **DADIUM** (Lat.), n's n. De'da'da'fā-a'ā'le'ā'ā'-i'ē-ō'n(u'm). Gr., δαδίων. 1. See BORGIE. 2. Of Hippocrates, a resinous application. [A. 311.]

DA-EL-FILLE, n. Elephantiasis Arabum. [A. 319.]

DADIA (Lat.), n. f. De'da'fā-mī-ā's. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Cynanchee*. [B. 121 (a, 24); B. 212.] **D. extensa**. A twining, shrubby species found throughout Afghanistan and India, where it is used in infusion in pulmonary diseases, and the juice of the leaves, mixed with *chunan*, as an external application in rheumatism. It is also said to be employed as a vermifuge. [B. 212, 214; B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DADMONIA (Lat.), **DADMONOMANIA** (Lat.), **DADMONO-MELANCHOLIA** (Lat.), **DADMONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. De'da'fā-mōn-i'ā's, -mōn-mōn-ō-ā's, -mā-mā'ni'ā's, -mē'l-a'nē'ā's, (a'nē'ā's), -kōlch'ō'ā's, -i'ā's. From δαίμων, a devil, mania, and μελαγχολία (see MELANCHOLIA), or παθος, disease. Fr., *démonomanie*, *démonomancie*. Ger., *Dämonomanie*, *Dämonomelancholie*. A form of religious melancholia characterized by delusions of being possessed by evil spirits. [A. 319, 322.] Cf. *Demoniac* POSSESSION.

DADMONORRHOPS (Lat.), n. f. De'da'fā-mōn-ō'n-ō'r-rō's-ps(rops). Gen., *dämonorrhop'os* (-is). From δαίμων, a devil, and ῥῶψ, a shrub. Of Blume, a genus of palms, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Calamus*. [B. 12 (a, 24).] **D. draco**. See CALAMES *draco*. **D. grandis**. A species yielding a variety of dragon's blood. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 349.]

DADNAG (Ar.). The *Convallaria racemosa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DADIS (Lat.), n. f. De'da'fā-s. Gen., *da'idōs* (-is). Gr., δαΐς. An old name for the *Pinus cembra*, also for pitch or any pitch-like material. [A. 318, 325.]

DAFFADILLY, n. Da'f'ā-dī'l-i'z. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [A. 505.]

DAFFADOWNDILLY, **DAFFADOONDILLY**, **DAFFIDOWNDILLY**, n's. Da'f'ā-dū'ū'n-dī'l-i'z, -dun'dī'l-i'z, -i'z, -dū'ū'n-dī'l-i'z. 1. See DAFFADILLY. 2. The *Daphne mezereum*. [A. 505.]

DAFFODIL, n. Da'f'ō-dī'l. 1. See DAFFADILLY. 2. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A. 505.] **Ajax d.** The *Narcissus ajax*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Bazelman major d.** The *Narcissus breviatus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Bazelman minor d.** The *Narcissus crenulatus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Checkered d.** The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Chiff-d.** The *Narcissus rupicola*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Common d.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Cyclamen-flowered d.** Several species of d's having the perianth segments reversed, like *Narcissus calathinus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **French d.** The *Narcissus tazetta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Golden d.** The *Narcissus narcissus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Hoop-petticoat d.** The *Narcissus bulbocodium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Paper-white d.** The *Narcissus papayaceus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Peruvian d.** The *Ismene amurensis*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Polyanthus d.** The *Narcissus tazetta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Queen Anne's jonquil-d.** The *Narcissus pusillus plenus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Rush-leaved d.** The *Narcissus juncifolius*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sea-d.** The *Ismene calathina* (*Narcissus calathinus*). [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Sea-shore d.** The *Narcissus calathinus*, also the *Pancratium maritimum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Silbthorp's d.** The *Narcissus obvallaris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Slender d.** The *Narcissus tenuior*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Small jonquil-d.** The *Narcissus pusillus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Winter-d.** The *Sternbergia lutea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DAFFODILLY, n. Da'f'ō-dī'l-i'z. See DAFFADILLY.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, **DAFFY**, **DAFFYDOWN**, n's. Da'f'ō-dū'ū'n-dī'l-i'z, -dū'ū'n-dī'l-i'z, -i'z, -dū'ū'n. See DAFFADOWNDILLY.

DAFT-BERRIES, n. Da'f't be'r-ē's. The *Atropa belladonna*. [A. 506.]

DAGA, n. The *Iris germanica*. [B. 88; B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAGADI MITHA, n. A coarse variety of sodium chloride. [A. 479.]

DAGGAR'S SPRING, n. Da'g'g'a'rz. A place in Botetourt County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A. 363.]

DAGGER-FLOWER, n. Daʒg uʳ flʊə uʳ. The *Machaeranthera lanceolata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DAGGER-PLANT, n. Daʒg uʳ plʌnt. The genus *Yucca*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DAGGERS, n. Daʒg uʳz. Probably the *Poa aquatica*. [A. 505.]

DAGGETT, n. See DAGUTT.

DAGOSSA, n. In Abyssinia, the *Eleusine tozussa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAGUE, n. Daʒg. The antler of a buck when it consists of a single piece without branches. [L. 180.]

DAGUTT, n. Birch-tar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXIX, p. 234 (a, 24).]

DAGUILLA DE CUBA (Sp.), n. Daʒ gwel ya da Ku baʒ. The *Lagetta lutea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAHL, n. 1 In Arabia, a species of *Capparis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2 In Bombay, curd. [A. 519.]

DAHLFUS (Ger.), n. Daʒl fus. *Talipes varius*. [L. 145.]

DAHLIA, n. f. Daʒl iʳ-aʒ. Named for the botanist Dahl. Fr., *georgine* (2d def.). Ger., *Georgine* (1st def.). 1. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Compositae*, several species of which furnish a purplish coloring matter and have an edible root. The latter is also said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. 2. Of Thunberg, the genus *Fuchsia*. 3. See DAHLIN. [B. 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

D. IMPÉRIAL Fr. See ANILINE violet. **D.-paper**, Fr., *papier de d.* A test-paper made by tinting unsized paper a violet-blue with some species of *D.* It is colored red by acids and green by alkalis. [A. 301.]

DAHLIN, n. Daʒl iʳn. Fr., *dahline*. Ger., *D.* 1. A reddish-purple aniline dye obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on *mercurine*. It has been considered identical with methylaniline violet. 2. A white pulverulent substance obtained from several species of *Dahlia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAHRO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ficus sycomorus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAHUE DE CHILE (Sp.), n. Daʒ uʳ da cheʳla. The *Chenopodium quinot*. [B. 121.]

DAIB (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for gold. [L. 116.]

DAIBUSHI (Chin.), n. A Chinese variety of aconite-root. It consists of a large napiform tuber, of a dirty gray or gray-brown color, wrinkled, generally having dried-up buds and small, warty excrescence, and bearing scars of adventitious tubers. It has a saline taste and burning after-taste, and is imported in the salted condition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXIX (a, 21).]

DAI-CUC, n. In Cochinchina, the *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [B. 38.]

DAIDSU, n. In Japan, the *Glycine (Soja) hispida*. [B. 121.]

DAI-HOANG, n. In Cochinchina, the genus *Rheum*. [B. 88; B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAIKON, n. In Japan, the *Rhaphanus sativus* and other species of *Rhaphanus*. [B. 121.]

DAIKON-SO, n. In Japan, the *Rhaphanus sativus*. [B. 121.]

DAIME, n. In Malacca, the *Punica granatum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAIMONJISO, n. In Japan, the *Saxifraga cortusæfolia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAIS (Lat.), n. f. Daʒaʳ iʳs. Gr., *δαίς*, *δαῖς*. 1. See DÆS. 2. A genus of the *Daphnaceæ*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **D. octandra**, Fr., *d. a huit épine*. A species growing in Java. The seeds are used as a purgative. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

DAISEY, n. Daʒiʳ. Fr., *marquière*. Ger., *Massliebe*, *Gänseblume*. The *Bellis perennis*; in America, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B. 121.] **American false d.** The *Eclipta biachopoda*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Arctic ox-eye d.** The *Leucanthemum arcticum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Australia d.** The *Vittadenia trilobata*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **Big d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Blue Alpine d.** The *Aster alpinus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Blue d.** The *Aster tripolium* and various species of *Globularia*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **Bull d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Butter d.** 1. The *Ranunculus acris*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and *Ranunculus repens*. 2. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Christmas d.** The *Aster grandiflorus* and various other species of *Aster*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **Chusan d.** The small, or Pomponé, variety of *Chrysanthemum sinense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Common d.** See *D.* **Crown d.** The *Chrysanthemum coronarium* and varieties. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Conserve of d.** [Frankf. Disp., 1791, Wurtemb. Ph., 1798, Ph. Herbiopolit., 1796]. A preparation made by beating together 1 part of the flowers of *Bellis perennis* and 2 parts of sugar. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Devil's d.** **Dog-d.** 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 2. The *Achillea millefolium*. 3. The *Bellis perennis*. 4. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24); L. 73.] **English d.** **European d.** The *Bellis perennis*. [B.] **Ewe-d.** The *Potentilla tormentilla*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Great d.** **Greater ox-eye d.** **Horse-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Irish d.** The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Marsh-d.** The *Armeria maritima*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Michaelmas d.** The *Aster tripolium*, etc. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **Midsummer d.** **Moon-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **New Zealand d.-bush.** The *Oleria Haastii*, etc. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Ox-eye d.** **Poor-land d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Sea-d.** The *Armeria maritima*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Shepherd's d.** **Small d.** The *Bellis perennis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Swan-River d.** The *Brachycome iberidifolia*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **Syrup of d.** [Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Wür-

temb. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of the juice of *Bellis perennis* down to one half, adding 16 parts of sugar, and straining. [B. 9 (a, 21).] **Tasmanian d.-tree.** The *Leopoldia lyrata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Texan d.** The *Bellis integrifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Tincture of d.** Wurtemb. Ph., 1798. A sedative preparation made by digesting for 24 hours 4 parts of the dried flowers of *Bellis perennis*, freed from their involucre, with 1 part of sulphuric acid and 32 parts of water, evaporating and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **Turing d.** The *Pyrethrum Kochii*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Western d.** The *Bellis integrifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **White d.** See *D.*

DAJAKSCH, n. The arrow-poison of Borneo. Its source is not known. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

DAKALO-TANDALO, n. A Brahman name for the *Terminalia bellerica*. [B. 121, 172 (a, 24).]

DAKE-BUKI, n. In Japan, the *Senecio japonicus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAKEKE, n. In Japan, the *Arundo phragmites*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DAKE-ZERI, n. In Japan, the *Carum calycium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAKH (Hind.), n. The *Vitis vinifera*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAKKA, n. The *Phlomis leonurus*. [L. 87.]

DAKKAR, n. In Western Africa, the *Tamarindus indica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DAKKU (Pers., Hind.), n. The *Pastinaca grandis*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DAKRYA-ELATTOPRISSA. See Fir-cone RESIN.

DAL (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B. 121, 172 (a, 24).]

DALACHINI (Beng., Bom.), n. The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DALADER, n. The *Rhamnus alaternus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DALARÖ, n. A sea-side resort on the Baltic, near Stockholm. [L. 57 (a, 21).]

DALBERGIA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Daʒl-beʳg iʳ-aʒ. Fr., *dalbergie*. A genus of leguminous, papilionaceous trees, indigenous to the tropics. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] **D. arborea** Willdenow. See *PONGAMIA glabra*. **D. cochinchinensis**, **D. diphaca**. Ger., *cochinchinische Doppelhölze*. A medium-sized tree found in China, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The sap and a decoction of the leaves are used in cutaneous diseases, and the bark furnishes a stimulating liniment. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **D. frondosa**. An East Indian tree with a smooth bark and small bluish-white flowers. The leaves are used as an external application in cutaneous diseases; the bark, in infusion, is given in dyspepsia; and a juice which exudes from the root is sometimes applied to ulcers. The seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism. [B. 172 (a, 24).] **D. melanoxylon**. A Senegal species known as Senegal ebony. [B.] **D. monetaria**. Fr., *dalbergie en forme de monnaie*. A species growing in Surinam. It furnishes a kind of dragon's-blood. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. obovata**. A species from which a sort of kino is extracted. [B. 172 (a, 24).] **D. scandens**. An East Indian species. The seeds are purgative, and the leaves are used for poultices. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **D. sissoo**. An East Indian species. The wood is used in the East as an alternative. [B. 19, 172 (a, 24).] **D. sympathetica**. A plant the leaves of which are used in Goa as an alternative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXVI (a, 21).]

DALBERGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Daʒl-beʳg iʳ-eʳ-aʳ-aʳ. Fr., *dalbergiées*. 1. Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Curvembryæ*, comprising *Dequelia*, *Monetaria*, *Acouroa*, *Geoffræa*, *Andira*, *Parivora*, *Derris*, *Taralea*, *Pterocarpus*, *Drepanocarpus*, *Müllera*, *Bromnea*, *Diphaca*, *Pongamia*, *Dalbergia*, *Ecastaphyllum*, *Myrra*, *Amerimon*, *Coumarouna*, and *Saraca*. 2. Of DeCandolle, a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ*, comprising *Derris*, *Endospermum*, *Pongamia*, *Dalbergia*, and *Pterocarpus*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Papilionaceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Pterocarpeæ*, *Lonchocarpeæ*, and *Geoffrææ*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DALEA (Lat.), n. f. Daʒl-eʳ-aʳ. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous, papilionaceous plants. 2. Of P. Browne, the genus *Critonia*. [B. 34, 121 (a, 24).] **D. citriodora**. Sp., *limoncillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.] **D. Emoryi**. A plant found in California, the branches of which, steeped in water, form a bright yellowish-brown dye, and emit a strong rue-like odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXVI (a, 21).] **D. fruticosa**. Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque*. A species with fragrant leaves which are substituted for vanilla. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **D. polyadenia**. See *D. Emoryi*.

DALECH (Ar.), n. A variety of the *Quercus laur*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DALENIA (Malay), n. The *Punica granatum*. [B. 88, 172 (a, 24).]

DAL-FIL (Ar.), n. Elephantiasis Arabum. [G.]

DALIBARDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Daʒl iʳ baʒaʳ d-eʳ-aʳ-aʳ. A tribe of the *Dryadeæ*, comprising *Dalibarda* and *Rubus*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DALIE (Fr.), n. Daʒle. See DAHLIA.

DALIKA (Ar.), n. The *Rosa canina*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DALIM (Hind.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

DALKEY, n. Daʒl'ke. A sea-bathing station in Leinster County, Ireland, near Dublin. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DALLA (Hind.), n. Sodium carbonate. [A. 496 (a, 24).]

DALLEIOCHINE, **DALLEOCHINE**, n's. Daʒl-eʳ-o-ken. Fr., *dalleochine*. Syn.: *thallospum*. See THALLOCHINE.

DAIMARIU Fr. n. Da21 ma¹ re The *Calophyllum calaba*.
[B. 121] a 24 An old name for the

DALMATIAN CAP. n. [a. 21] *Dalmatian* cap. An old name for the genus *Tringa*. [B. 275 (a. 21)]

DALO. n. In lip, the *Calceolaria antepetorum*. [A. J. F. Skott. Bot. Soc. Med. Jour., Jan., 1889, p. 1]

DALTONIACE *Lat. n. f. pl.* [Dalton¹² a²³ sa² ke² re-
a² ca² of [ach, a family of the *Musca*, consisting of the genus
Daltonia. [B 170 a, 24]] *Daltonia*, Ger.

DALTONIAN, adj. Daltonian¹² a²n Fr. *daltonien*. Ger. *Daltonian*.
Daltonian *h*. As described by John Dalton; as a n., a person af-
 fected with color blindness. L. 56. From the name of the Eng.

DALTONISM, *n.* $\text{Da}^1 \text{tu}^2 \text{-} \text{iz} \text{m}$. From the name of the English chemist, John Dalton. Lat., *daltonismus*. Fr., *daltonisme*. See *Color-BLINDNESS*.

DALYELLIDAE (Latin, f. pl. *Dal-yellid eae*^{3,42}). A family of the *Planaria*. [L. 261]

DAM, n. *Dam²m*. In dentistry, a mechanical device for preventing the access of saliva to a tooth during an operation. A common form is a perforated piece of sheet rubber, the crown of the tooth being brought through the perforation. [A. 483]

DAMA DE NOCHE (Sp.), n. Pa³ma³ da no'cha. In Caracas, the *Cestrum leucocarpum*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

DAMALIC ACID, *n.* $\text{Da}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{I}^2\text{P}^2\text{k}$. From *damalis*, a name.
Fr., *acide damalique*. Ger., *Damalsäure*. An acid, $(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4)_2$, homologous with dammaric acid, obtained, along with the latter, from the urine of the cow and horse, also from human urine. [B. 3:250, a 24.]

DAMALICON (Lat.), **DAMALICUM** (Lat.), n s n. Da-ma-lí-con, -a-lí-cum, -a-lí-cum. (Gr., δαμαλικον. See VACCINE.

DAMALISIS *Lat.*, n. f. Da²mada²ni a²da²ni 1s 1s. *damalasis* (a²da²ni) From δαμαλίσ, a heifer. An absurd term for vaccination. (A. 322 a. 21) Da²m a²ni u²ri²jk. From δαμαλίσ, a

DAMALURIC ACID, n. $\text{Da}^{2m}\text{a}^{2l}\text{u}^{2r}\text{i}^{2k}$. From *damasuri*, a heater, and *ūpor*, urine. Fr., *acide damalorique*. Ger., *Damalursäure*. An oily liquid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$, smelling like valerianic acid, obtained from the urine of the cow and horse, also from human urine. [B. 3, 150 a, 24.]

DAMARIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Da}^3\text{m}^3\text{ri}^2\text{a}^3$. See DAMMAR.
DAMAS (Fr.), n. Da^3ma^3 . The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 173]
 (a, 21) See DAMSON.

DAMASCENE, n. Da^mu^ma^s-en. See DAMSON.
DAMASCENUS (Lat.), adj. Da^mu^ma^s-eⁿs/2eⁿ (ke²n).
DAMASCUS, n. Pertaining to or brought from Damascus; as a n., in the f., *damascena* = prima understood, see DAMSON (1st def.). [A, 318].
DAMASKENBLUME (Ger.), n. Da^ma^ssk^en-blum e². The
Rhodocytis latifolia. [R, 180 (a, 24)]

DAMASONIUM (Lat., n. n.). Da-mo-ni-um-a-sa-on-i-um⁴², n. m.
Fr. damason. 1. The genus *Ottelia*. 2. A genus of the
Asteraceae. [B. 121 (a, 24)] **D. stellatum**, B. vulgare. Fr.
flores de bergère, plante d'eau ou de bergère. A floating aquatic spe-
cies of *D. stellatum*. The root is considered astringent. [B. 173 (a, 24)]

DAMASSE (Fr.) n. Du³ ma³s. See DAMSON.

DAMASSYN, n. The damson. [A, 505 (a, 21)]
 DAMA-ULA-AKHAVENA, n. The *Calamus draco*. [A,
 49 (a, 21)] Cf. DAMELAKANA.

DAMBONITE, n. Da'mbōn'it. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dambonit*. A body forming prismatic crystals, derived from Gaboon caoutchouc. It has the composition of dimethylidambosc, $C_6H_{10}CH_2O_6$. It has the composition of dimethylidambosc, $C_6H_{10}CH_2O_6$. [B. A. 470 (a, 24)]

DAMBOSE, n. *Dambos*. From *n'dambo*, a native name.
Fr., d. Ger., *D*. A sugar, $C_{11}H_{22}O_{11}$, derived from Gaboon gourd-
chone. It crystallizes in 6-sided prisms, melting at 212° C., soluble
in water, but not in alcohol. (B. 2, 4, 260 a, 261)

DAMBRE DEL BRASIL (Sp. n. *Dambra del Brasil*)
The *Chloroceryle alcyon* [B. 121 a. 24]

DAME DE DOUZE HEURES Fr. n. Du^m d' duz u^r. The
Quercus umbellata [B. 121, 133 (a, 24)]

DAME DES SERPENTS (fr.), n. Da³m da se^r paⁿ². See
Crotalus horridus.

DAME D'ONZE HEURES (Fr.), n. Da³m do³n²z u⁵r. Ser

DAMEDRIOS (Art. n. The *Teucrium chamaedryos*. [B, 121

DAMELAKANA Ar. 1, n. Mod. Ar., *damlakhanam*. Dragon's
M. 1, n. B. 18, n. 24. L. 57. 1

DAMULLA, n. In Ceylon, the *Momordica charantia* [B. & H.].

DAME SUE French. *Prunus* sp. The *Colchicum autumnale*
[B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DAMERSAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Da³m'e²r-za³m-e²n. The fruits

DAME'S-VIOLET, DAME WORT, n^s [damz'vi'ole^t,
 dā-mēz'vī-ō-let] *He. H. peris matronalis* (B. 275 a 246)

DAMHRSCH Ger. s. n. Däm'hersh. See *Cervus dama*.
DAMIANA Lat. s. f. Däm'ia² n². Sp. d. A Mexican

DAMIANA Lat. n. f. *Damiana* Sp. n. A Mexican plant and to be a nervine tonic and an aphrodisiac. The spec.

DAMICORNIS (Lat., adj.). $\text{pa}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}\text{ni}^{\text{m}}$. From *dama*, a deer, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *damicorne*. Ger., *danhirsch-*.

DAMIER (Fr.), n. Da'm-e-a. The *Fritularia meleagris*. [B.
19, 173 a. 24.]

DAMM (Ger.), n. Da³m. See PERINÆUM.—**D'bruch**. See PERINECELE.—**D'fistel**. A perineal fistula.—**D'gebur**. A birth.

[illegible]

DAMMAR, *n.* Da³ma³ma³. Jav. and Malay, *dāmar*. Fr., *d.*
 (Ger., *D.*) A generic name for certain oleo-resins resembling copal,
 employed in the arts for varnishes, and as an addition to plasters
 in the Ger. and East Indian Ph's. It is an exudation from many
 species of *Conifera* and other trees of eastern Asia, the islands of
 the Pacific, New Zealand, Australia, and South America. It is solu-
 ble in chloroform, in fats, in oils, in benzene, in ether, and in hot
 alcohol. Its sp. gr. is from 1.040 to 1.112; its melting point, 120° C.
 It contains dammaric acid, resin, gum, and a volatile oil. [B.,
 270 (a, 24).]—**American d.** (Ger., *amerikanisches D.*) A hard, frag-
 rant resin, of a reddish color, obtained from *Araucaria brasiliensis*.
 [B., 270 (a, 24).]—**Aromatic d.** Of Guibourt, a variety differing
 somewhat from Australian and East Indian d.; soluble in ether.
 [a, 27.]—**Australian d.** (Ger., *australisches Dharz.* Syn.: *New*
Zealand d., *Kauri copal*). A product of *Dammara australis* and
Dammara ovata; a half-fossil resin found a short distance under-
 ground in the Kauri fields of New Zealand, very like copal, and
 occurring in roundish fragments from the size of an egg to that
 of a man's head. It has an aromatic taste and a balsamic odor.
 [B., 270 (a, 24).]—**Bengal d.** The *Shorea robusta*. [a, 24].—**Black**
d. Lat., *dammara nigra*. Fr., *d. noire*. Ger., *schwarzes Dharz.*
Hind., *kala-d.* A resin obtained from *Marginea acutifolia*, recommended
 as a substitute for Burgundy pitch. It is only black when on the
 tree. When held to the light, it is of a transparent, brownish-yel-
 low or amber color. It is somewhat soluble in boiling alcohol, and
 low or amber color. It is somewhat soluble in boiling alcohol, and
 entirely soluble in oil of turpentine. [B., 172 (a, 24).]—**D. batu**
 (Malay). See *Rock d.* and *D. puti*.—**D. des Indes** (Fr.). See *In-*
dian d.—**D'fichte** (Ger.). *D.* of the Ger. Ph., Indian d. [B.,
 180 (a, 24).]—**D'harz** (Ger.). **D. of the sal-tree**, Bengal d., called by the
 natives *rat* or *ethooma*; the product of *Shorea robusta*. [B., 172 (a,
 24).]—**D.-pine**. The *Dammara alba*. [a, 24].—**D.-pitch**. See *D.*
of the sal tree.—**D. puti** [Hind.]. Literally, cat's eye d.; the resin
 of *Dammara alba*. [a, 24]. See also *Rock d.*—**D. resin**. See *D.*—
D. selan [Malay]. The resin of *Arauca selanica*; also a resinous
 extract from *Fateria selanica*. [B., 121 (a, 24); 1, 41.]—**D. var-**
nish. A varnish made by adding 10 parts of powdered d. to 20 of
 benzene. This is allowed to stand 24 to 48 hours, when the dis-
 solved portion is carefully poured off and added to 4 parts of pure
 oil of turpentine. It is often used in preference to Canada balsam
 in microscopy on account of its being more nearly colorless, and of
 its not rendering the preparations so transparent as the latter, be-
 lying therefore preferable to it for colored objects. [a, 27.]—**East**
Indian d., **Indian d.** Fr., *d. des Indes*. Ger., *indisches D.* In
 commerce, the product of *Hopex splendida*, *Hopex micrantha*,
Dammara alba, *Dammara orientalis*, and *Euphorbia spicata*.
 It occurs in long, irregularly shaped fragments, more or less col-
 orless or yellowish, transparent, breaking conchoidally, and having a
 soft, smooth outer surface. It is softer than copal and harder than
 copalophony. [B., 270 (a, 24).]—**Rock d.** Malay, *d. batu*. An In-
 dian d. obtained from *Hopex micrantha*. [B., 77 (a, 24)]—**Sal-d.**
 See *D. of the sal tree*.—**Schwarzes D.** (Ger.). See *Black d.*—
Sufed-d. (Hind.). **White d.** Ger., *weisses D.* The resin or var-
 nish obtained from *Fateria indica* (scu *malabarica*). [B., 77, 172
 [a, 24].]

(a, 24.) **DAMMARA** (Lat., n. f. *Dam-mar*^a²^a). 1. Of Gärtnere, found
genus *Bursera*. 2. Of Kaurihölzer, a genus of resinous trees found
in the Moluccas and New Zealand, of the *Coniferae*, tribe *Araneae*.
[B. 121, 170 (a, 24).] **D. alba**. The *Cyathus d. (q. v.)*: a lofty
species of *D. d.* (24 def.) growing in the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas,
and the Philippines: one of the chief sources of Indian dammar.
[B. 173, 190, 350 (a, 24).] **D. australis**. (Ger., *neuschwedische*
Kaurihölzer. The kauri tree: a species furnishing kauri copal.
[B. 17, 270 (a, 24).] See *Australian DAMMAR* — **D. loranthifolia**.
[B. 17, 270 (a, 24).] **D. nigra**. The *Mammia acutifolia*. [B. 180.] **D.**
See *D. alba* — **D. robusta**. A species indigenous to
orientalis. See *D. alba*, **D. robusta**. A species indigenous to
Queensland, similar to *D. robusta*. [B. 185 (a, 24).] **D. vitensis**.
The *dakori* of the Fijians, a very lofty tree which yields a resin
called *mahabadi* by the natives, which has recently been intro-
duced into the markets under the name of *Fijian copal*. [B. 185
Resina dammarica. See *DAMMAR*.

DAMMARACEAE [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dam-ma'r-a-cay.
 502 k22, 222. A division of the *Coniferae*, comprising *Cunninghamia*, *Agathis*, and *Aracaria*; subsequently a suborder of the *Coniferales*. The *Dammaraceae* of Karsten are a family of the *Strobilales*. [B, 170 (a, 24)]

DAMMARANE, n. Da²m'a²r'an. Fr., d. Ger., *Dammara*, *Alpharoz*. A neutral resin extracted from dammar. [L. 4 (a, 14).]

DAMMARIC ACID, n. Da²m'a²r'ik. Fr., *acide dammarique*. See DAMMARYLIC ACID.

DAMMARIN, n. Da²m'a²r'i²n. Fr., *dammarine*, Ger., *D*. A resin extracted from dammar resin by Brandes and Lecanu. [B. 52 (a, 24).]

DAMMAROL, n. Da²m'a²r'ol. A volatile oil containing 82.2 percent of carbon and 11.1 percent of hydrogen, obtained from Australian dammar by distilling it at a gentle heat. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

DAMMARONE (Eng., Fr.), n. Da²m'a²r-on. Fr., d. Ger., *Dammaron*. A yellow oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar with lime. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

DAMMARYL, n. Da²m'a²r'i²l. The constituent of East Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak alcohol and in ether. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

DAMMARYLIC ACID, n. Da²m'a²r'i²l'ik. Fr., *acide dammariylique*, Ger., *Dammariylsäure*. The constituent of East Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak, but soluble in absolute, alcohol. By Hubscholt it has been found to form 80 per cent. of dammar. [B. 4, 270 (a, 24).]

DAMMER, n. Da²m'a²r. See DAMMAR.

DAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. Dam'me²r'ig. Crepuscular. [L. 43.]

DAMMWEIDE (Ger.), n. Da²m'vid'e. The *Salix helix*. [L. B.]

DAMNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Da²m'(da²m')nos'u²s'u²s. See ASYMPHOROS.

DAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²m'(da²m')nu'mu'm. A hurt, injury, detriment. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DAMOCRATE (Fr.), n. Da²m'-o-kra²t. A variety of treacle. [L. 77 (a, 21).]

DAMOLIC ACID, n. Da²m'-ol'i²ik. See DAMALIC ACID.

DAMOUCHE (Ar.), n. The *Nitraria tridentata*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DAMOIROU (Carib.), n. The genus *Pipi* and the *Petiveria alliacea*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24); L. 105.]

DAMP, adj. Da²mp. Moist, slightly wet; as a n., moisture, also vapor. After-d., Black d., Choke-d. The vitiated atmosphere found in coal-mines after the explosion of the fire-d.; it consists largely of carbon dioxide. [a, 27.] Fire-d. Marsh gas found in coal-mines. [L.]

DAMPER, n. Da²mp'u²r. In electro-physics, a copper plate attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of controlling the secondary currents. [a, 27.]

DAMPE (Ger.), n. Da²mpf. Vapor. [B.]—D'apparat. See ATOMIZER. D'bad. See Vapor BATH. D'dichte. Vapor density. [B.]—D'elektrisir-Maschine. The steam electric machine of Armstrong. [B.] D'kochoptf. Papin's digester. D'messer. See ATMIDOMETER.—D'sterilisierungssylinder. A steam sterilizing cylinder. [A. 396 (a, 21).] D'stube. A sudatorium. [L. 80.] D'verbreiter. See ATMOSPHERE.

DAMPFEN (Ger.), n. Da²mpf'e²n. 1. Vaporization, exhalation. 2. The wheezing of asthma. [L. 80.]

DÄMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Dampf'un². Dullness on percussion. [D. 67.]

DAMSEL, n. Da²m'ze²l. See DAMSON.

DAMSON, n. Damz'n. A contraction of *damascene* (from *damascenus*, pertaining to or brought from Damascus). Lat., *Damaena pruna* (Pliny). Fr., *prune de Damas* (1st def.). Ger., *Zwetsche* (1st def.). *Damasonesplume* (1st def.). 1. The *Prunus communis*, var. *damascena* and its fruit. 2. In Jamaica, the *Chrysophyllum monopyrenum*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—Bitter d. The *Simaruba amara*. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—Mountain d. The *Simaruba amara*. [a, 21.] West Indian d. The *Chrysophyllum olivaceum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—Wild d. The *Prunus ussittia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DAMULA TINNINA (Ar.), n. The *Calamus draco*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DANAE [Medicus] (Lat.), n. f. Dada²/na²ea. Gen., *Dan'ae*. Gr., *Δανάη*. See DANADIA.

DANEACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²n'(da²n')ea²-(a²)-(a²)se²(ke²)-(a²)e². Fr., *danaées*, Ger., *Danaceen*. Of Agardh, an order of ferns, comprising *Marattia* and *Danea*. Gopp includes the fossil ferns of the genera *Gloekeria* and *Daneites*. Unger adds to Gopp's genera *Triunopteris*, *Anomopteris*, and *Scelopopteris*. Presl includes *Danea*, *Heterodonta*, *Dunopteris*, and *Anomopteris*. The *D.* of Lindley and others correspond to the *Marattiaceae*. [B. 19, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

DANEAWORTS [Lindley], n. pl. Da-ne'a-wu²rts. The *Danaeaceae* of Lindley. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DANAIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²n'(da²n')-(a²)-(a²)e²-(a²)e². Fr., *danaïdes*. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L. 121.]

DANADIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²n'(da²n')-(a²)-(a²)e²-(a²)e². A genus of liliaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Asparagus*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] D. *racemosa*, Ger., *traubenblütiger Mausdorn*, The Alexandrian laurel, supposed by some to be the *χουαδών* of Dioscorides, which was used in colic, suppressed menstruation, and congestion of the kidneys. [B. 42, 121, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

DANAIDINE, n. Da²n'a²i²d-en. Ger., *Danaïn*. An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Danaïis fragrans*; a yellow dye, soluble in alcohol and in water. [B. 270 (a, 21); "Lancet," Dec 19, 1885, p. 1191.]

DANAINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-da²-na²-æ-(a²)e²-(a²)e². A subfamily of the *Nymphalidae*. [L. 257.]

DANAINÆ, n. Da²n'a²-en. Fr., d. Ger., *Danaïæ*. See DANADIA.

DANAIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²n'(da²n')-(a²)-(a²)e². Gen., *danaïdes* (-is). 1. Of Commerson, a genus of the *Cinchonæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Corya squarrosa*. [B. 12, 121 (a, 21).] D. *fragrans*, Fr., d. *relatant, l'arbre jaune, bois a d'artre*. A species indigenous to Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. The fresh root exudes a yellow dye. The root and the bark are used as substitutes for cinchona. The juice of the root is also used as a vulnerary, and is said to cause rapid cicatrization. In decoction it is employed as a remedy in skin diseases. It contains *danaidine*. [Hæckel and Schlagdenhauffen, quoted in "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 91; A. 490; B. 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—D. *rotundifolia*, Fr., *lane de bois jaune*. A species having the same properties as *D. fragrans*; by Baker identified with that species. [B. 192, 214; B. 180 (a, 24).]—D. *sulcata*. A species identified by Baker with *D. fragrans*. [B. 192, 214.]

DANCE, n. Da²ns. Gr., *χόρος*, Lat., *saltatio*. Fr., *danse*, Ger., *Tanz*. A form of exercise or diversion consisting in the execution of a definite series of rhythmical movements of the person or of the lower limbs.—St. Guy's d. Fr., *danse de St-Guy*. See CHOREA.—St. John's d. See EPIDEMIC CHOREA. St. Vitus's d. See CHOREA.

DANCHI, n. The *Sesbania aculeata*; in India, a fibre obtained from it. [B. 185, 275 (a, 24).]

DANCING-GIRLS, n. Da²ns'i²n²-gu²r'lz. The *Mantisia saltatoria*. [B. 19.]

DANCRETA, n. In Guinea, the *Convolvulus copticus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DANDA, n. The *Actinophyllum angulatum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DANDA HATAM (Sanskrit), n. Whey. [L. 105.]

DANDELION, n. Da²n'de²-li-o²n. From *dent-de-lion*, a lion's tooth. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—Blue d. The *Lactuca scariola*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—Compound decoction of d. See DECOCTION TARAXACI COMPOSITUM. D-leaves. See TARAXACUM. D. root. See TARAXACUM. Decoction of d. See DECOCTION TARAXACI. Dwarf American d. The *Krugia virginica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—False d. The *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).] Fluid extract of d. See EXTRACTUM TARAXACI and Extractum TARAXACI fluidum. Infusion of d. See INFUSUM TARAXACI.—Juice of d. See SUCCUS TARAXACI.

DANDER, n. Da²n'du²r. See DANDRUFF.

DANDIE, n. A form of stretcher used in southeastern Afghanistan, consisting of canvas swung on a bamboo frame sup-



THE DANDIE. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

ported by means of iron bars. [P. H. Fox, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1887, p. 519.]

DANDO, n. A popular name which was given in 1427 to the pain and weakness which precede a fever. It indicates a sudden prostration of the nervous system. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]

DANDOKU, n. In Japan, a species of *Canna*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DANDOLINO (It.), n. Da²n'-do-le²no. The *Coronilla emerus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DANDRIFF, DANDRIFFE, DANDRUFF, n. Da²nd'ri²f, -ru²f. From A.-S., *tetter*, and *drof*, dirty. Fr., *dartre farineuse*, Ger., *Kleiengründ, Schorf*. See PITIRIASIS.

DANDY, DANDY FEVER, n's. Da²nd'i². See DENGUE.

DANEA, n. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DANEBALL, n. Dan'ba²l. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DANEGRAS (Ger.), n. Dan'e²-gra²s. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [L. 43.]

DANE'S-BLOOD, n. Danz'blu²d. 1. The *Sambucus ebulus*. 2. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. 3. The *Campanula glomerata*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DANE'S-FLOWER, n. Danz'flu²-u²-u²r. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DANE'S-WEED, n. Danz'wed. 1. The *Eryngium campestre*. 2. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DANETA, n. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [L. 87.]

DANETTE (Fr.), n. Da²n'-e²t. The *Strix flammea*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DANEVERT, n. A place near Upsal, in Sweden, where there is a cold, acidulous, ferruginous spring. [A. 385; L. 105 (a, 21).]

DANEWEED, DANEWORT, n's. Dan'wed, -wu²r't. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DANGAN-DANGAN, n. At Macassar, the *Carica papaya*. [B. 88, 121 a, 24.]

DANGARA (Ger.), n. The *Cucurbita maxima*. [A, 179 a, 21.]

DANGAST (Ger.), n. Dān-gast. A seaside resort in Oldenburg, on the North Sea. [L, 5 a, 21.]

DANGLE-BERRY, n. Da²n²g¹-be²r-i². The *Gaylussacia frondosa*. [B. 10, 121, 275 a, 24.]

DANICH (Ar.), n. A weight of 8 grains. [L, 94.]

DANI DANI, n. In Fiji, the *Panax fruticosum*. [A. J. F. Scottow, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DANIELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²n²i²-e²l²i²a². Fr., *danielle*. 1. Of the Candellia section of the genus *Crassula*. 2. Of Bennett, a genus of the *Epiphytaceae*. [B. 12 a, 24.] *D. thurifera* (Bennett). The *tree*, a large tree growing in the mountainous regions of Sierra Leone. It yields an odoriferous product, used as frankincense in Sierra Leone. The pine flows from punctures made by an insect, and, combining with the woody particles resulting from the borings made by the insect, falls to the ground. [B. 5 a, 24.]

DANIONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Da²n²da²n²-i²-o²n²-ie²-na². A group of the *Cypripediaceae*. [L, 25.]

DANOT (Fr.), n. Da²n²-o. The *Galeopsis grandiflora*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

DANSE (Fr.), n. Dan²s. See **DANCE**. *D. convulsiva*, *D. de Saint-Guy*. See **CHOREA**. *Grande d. de Saint-Guy*. See **EPIDEMIOLOGIA**. *D. de Saint-Wit*. See **CHOREA**.

DANSK INGETER (Dan.), **DANSK INGEFÖRA** (Swed.), n's. The *Trigonotis latifolia*. [B. 88; B. 121 a, 24.]

DANSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ns-o-ma(na²)/ni²-a². From *Fr. dans* (see **DANCE**), and *pauca*, *manus*. Fr., *dansomanie*. See *Lepidodermis*.

DANTA (Sp.), n. Da²n²-ta². In Venezuela, the *Tapirus americanus*. The roots, scraped and powdered, are said to be a powerful laxative and a remedy for epilepsy. [A, 14.]

DANTIMULA (Sansk., Hind., Beng., Bomb.). The *Baliospermum montanum*. [A, 179 a, 21.]

DAOCAGAY, n. A plant growing in the Philippine Islands; an infusion of the root is employed as a remedy for poisoned wounds and also as a vermifuge. [L, 155 a, 21.]

DAOUN SETAN, n. In Java, the *Urtica urentissima*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

DAPATIC LATA (Hind.), n. The *Ipomoea pes caprae*. [P. S. Moortswang, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

DAPHNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²p²(da²f)-na(na²)/se²(ke²)-e²-ta². Fr., *daphnacees*. Of I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire and C. A. Meyer, the *Thymelacaceae* of Lindley, whose *daphnads* are the same. The *Daphnaceae*, Lindley's *daphnoid alliance*, are: 1. Of Lindley, an alliance of *Tuberales*, consisting of the orders *Elaeagnaceae*, *Thymelacaceae*, *Hamamelidaceae*, and *Aquifoliaceae*; subsequently an alliance of perigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Thymelacaceae*, *Proteaceae*, *Ericaceae*, and *Cassipouaceae*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Thymelacaceae monochlamydeae*, consisting of the orders *Lauraceae*, *Podocarpaceae*, *Thymelacaceae*, *Hamamelidaceae*, and *Elaeagnaceae*. [B. 19, 121, 170 a, 24.] The *Daphnaceae* Fr. *daphnacees* are: 1. Of R. Schimper, a division of the *Thymelacaceae*, consisting of the *Thymelacaceae*, *Podocarpaceae*, *Guttiferaceae*, *Tymelacaceae*, *Lachnaceae*, *Dryaceae*, *Passerina*, *Dryas*, *Daphne*, etc. 2. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Thymelacaceae*, comprising *Pimelea*, *Drapetes*, *Diarthron*, and *Schœnobilis*. [B, 19, 121, 170 a, 24.]

DAPHNANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Da²p²(da²f)-na(na²)/dra². Of Bentham, a genus of the *Myrsinaceae*. [Bancroft, cited in "Nouv. rem." June 8, 1888, p. 24; B. 24.] *D. micrantha*. An Australian shrub having poisonous properties like those of *D. repandula*. [Bancroft, l. c.] *D. repandula*. An Australian tree. The bark is very poisonous and contains several alkaloids, the most energetic of which (separable from the others by its solubility in water) exerts a paralyzing action on the heart and all the muscles. [Bancroft, l. c.]

DAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Da²p²(da²f)-ne(na). Gen., *daphnes*. Gr., *daphnē*. Fr., *daphné*. Ger., *Schidbast*. It, Sp., *dafne*, *laureola*. The bay-tree or laurel-tree; a Linnean genus of the *Ethymelacaceae*. [B, 19, 121, 170 a, 24.] *D. alba*. The *Wickstrœmia indica*. [B. 24, 170 a, 24.] *D. alpina*. Fr., *daphne des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenziland*. A low shrub with deciduous leaves and white fragrant flowers. The berries are poisonous. [B, 19, 173, 180 a, 24.] *D. altaica*. Fr., *daphne des Monts ourals*. A species indigenous to Russia, where the bark is employed as a mild vesicant. [B, 173 a, 24.] *D. candelaria*. Fr., *daphne de l'Inde*, *gros rônchet*, *trinitelle-malherbe*. A shrub, hardly a foot high, growing upon sunny mountains in southern France and in Italy. In Sardinia the leaves are used as a purgative. [B, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.] *D. cannabina*. Fr., *daphne de l'Inde*. See *D. papyracea*. *D. encorium* (Linnaeus). Fr., *daphne de l'Inde*. Ger., *Kastor-Schidbast*, *Stettus chen*. The garland flower; a poisonous species growing in the central part of Europe. The bark is used as a vesicant and also for making dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.] *D. gnidium*. Fr., *daphne de l'Inde*, *daphne de l'Inde*, *gros rônchet*, *trinitelle-malherbe*. Ger., *rispenblütiger (oder italienischer) Seidelbast*. Flax-leaved *D.*; a species indigenous to southern Europe, furnishing a portion of the mezereum of commerce. All parts of the plant are poisonous. A yellow dye is obtained from it. [B, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.] *D. ligustica*. Fr., *daphne de l'Inde*. The lace bark tree; indigenous to the Antilles. [B, 173, 275 a, 24.] *D. laureola*. Fr., *laureole mille*, *auricle*, *laurier des bois*, *laurier purgatif*. Ger., *Laureole*, *laurier des bois*. See *D. papyracea*. *Schidbast*, *Lorbeerkraut*, *Lorbeerdaphne*. Dwarf-bay, wood-laurel, or spurge-laurel; a smaller species than *D. mezereum*, recognized in the Br. Ph. as one of the sources of mezereum, though its root is inferior in acrimony. [B,

5, 19, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.)—*D. Liottardi*. Fr., *d. de Liottard*. A variety of *D. mezereum*. [B, 173 a, 24.)]—*D. major*. See *D. laureola*. *D. mezereum*, *D. mezereum*. Fr., *bois gentil*, *bois d'oreilles*, *fleur garou*, *laurcolle femelle*, *mezereum*. Ger., *gemeiner*



DAPHNE MEZEREUM. [A, 327.]

Seidelbast, *Kellerhals*, *Ziland*, *Zindelbast*, *Pfefferbaum*. The mezereum; a species cultivated in Europe. The fruit is oval, red, and pulpy, and contains but one seed. The root is the source of mezereum of the U. S. Ph. The berries are sometimes used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.)]—*D. occidentalis*. A poisonous species found in Jamaica. [B, 180 a, 24.)]—*D. odora*. See *D. papyracea*. *D. oleifolia*, *D. oleoides*. A species found in Greece and Italy; supposed by some to be the *χάμελαία* of the ancients. It is used as a purgative. [B, 180, 275 a, 24.)]—*D. paniculata*. See *D. gnidium*. *D. papyracea*. The Nepal paper-shrub, or *sethurosa*; a small tree or shrub growing in India and Cochin-China. An excellent writing-paper is made from the bark prepared like hemp. The bark and the root are purgative. [B, 173, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.)]—*D. pillu*. A shrub growing in the neighborhood of Valdivia, Chili. It is employed by the Chilians as an emetic and purgative, but its use is attended with considerable danger. In regular practice it is used like *cortex mezerei*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi (a, 21).] *D. pontica*. Fr., *d. de Pont*. Ger., *pontischer Seidelbast*. A poisonous species indigenous to Asia Minor. The aromatic flowers furnish the bees with a honey, said to be poisonous also. [B, 19, 173, 180 a, 24.)]—*D. salicifolia*. Sp., *hojas de San Pedro* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are epispastic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.] *D. tarton-raira*. See *D. candelaria*. *D. thymelaea*. Fr., *daphné thymelée*, *herbe de Mont-Serrat*. A small shrub indigenous to southern France and to Spain. The root and fruit (with the seed) are used as a purgative in dropsy, and the bark is employed like mezereum. [B, 173, 180, 275 a, 24.)]—*D. tinifolia* [Swartz]. A poisonous West Indian species. [B, 180, 275 a, 24.)]—*Decoctum daphnes mezerei* [U. S. Ph., 1820, Ed. Ph., 1826, Dub. Ph., 1830, Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *decotion de garou*. Decoction of mezereum; made by boiling down to two thirds 1 part of the fresh bark of *D. mezereum* in 144 parts of water, adding 2 parts of licorice-root, and straining. [B, 97 a, 21.)]

DAPHNE (Fr.), n. Da²p²-na. See **DAPHNE**.—*D. à feuilles de gnidium*. See *DAPHNE gnidium*. *D. chanvreux*. See *DAPHNE papyracea*. *D. des Alpes*. See *DAPHNE alpina*. *D. femelle*. See *DAPHNE mezereum*. *D. mâle*. See *DAPHNE laureola*. *D. paniculé*. See *DAPHNE gnidium*. *D. tarton-raire*. See *DAPHNE candelaria*.

DAPHNEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²p²(da²f)-ne(na)/e(a²-e²). A tribe or division of the *Thymelacaceae*, comprising *Daphne*, *Pimelea*, etc. [B, 170.]

DAPHNÉINE (Fr.). Da²p²-na-en. See **DAPHNIN**.

DAPHNELEON (Lat.), n. n. Da²p²(da²f)-ne²-e(a²-e²)-o²n. Gr., *δαφνέλιον* (from *δαφνη*, the bay-tree, and *λεων*, oil). Laurel-oil, bay-tree oil; the oil of the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. [Dioscorides (A, 325 a, 21).]

DAPHNETIN, n. Da²p²ne²t-i²n. Fr., *daphnéine*. A crystalline product resulting from the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on daphnin. According to Zwenger, it has the formula (C₁₀H₁₀O₄ + H₂O). [B, 5 a, 21.]

DAPHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²p²(da²f)-ni²-a². Gr., *δαφνία*. A gem anciently supposed to have the property of curing epilepsy. [A, 325 a, 21.)]

DAPHNIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²p²(da²f)-ni(ni²)/a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²). 1. A family of the *Daphniidae*. [L.] 2. See **DAPHNITA**.

DAPHNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²p²(da²f)-ni²d(a²-e²). Fr., *daphnides*. See **DAPHNITA**.

DAPHNIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²p²(da²f)-ni²d-i²-a². Fr., *daphnidie*. Of Nees, a division of the *Laureae*, comprising *Lepidadenia*, *Dodecadenia*, *Actinodaphne*, *Jozostea*, *Daphnidium*, and *Tetradenia*. The *Daphnidie* of Spach are a tribe of the *Laureaceae*, consisting of the *Daphnidieae* of Nees. The *Daphnidieae* of Meiss-

festual mucus. [L.]—**D'schleimfluss.** A mucous discharge from the bowels. [L, 50.]—**D'schleimhaut.** The intestinal mu

159

- DASCITES** (Lat.), n. f. Da'sci-tis, sike-toz-tis. See DASYTIS.
- DASCYLIDE** (Græc.), Lat., n. f. pl. Dascylidēs, sika-lu. [L. 190.] A family of the *Colopodidae*. [L. 190.]
- DASHEL**, n. Dashel. *The Cornus racemosa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] Milky d. *The Sorbus volucribus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- DASJESPIIS**, n. See HAKKESPIIS.
- DASMOPHON**, n. *The Capsella bursa pastoris*. [L. 87.]
- DASSEL**, n. Da'ss-el. Gr., *D.* 1. See DASHIEL. 2. See DIERMA-TOMIA and GASTRIS. The phlegmonous swelling produced by the presence of the larvae of certain *Moschidi* or *U. troli* in the skin. [G. 1. Dielegie. See D. 34 def. 1. in the pl. *D. troli*, the *Ustula*. [L. 1.]
- DASTÁ** (Hind.), n. Zinc. [A. 419 (a, 21).]
- DASUS** (Lat.), adj. Da-da's-sus-sus. See DASYUS.
- DASYA** (Agave), (Lat.), n. f. Da-da's-si-si-si-si. A genus of roses, spored *thyr* common in the Mediterranean. [B. 19, 121 (a, 21).] *D. corema*. Gr., *scherlachrote*. *Havardip*. A bright scarlet species sometimes forming a part of the mixture sold as helmschort. [B. 19, 180 (a, 21).]
- DASYANTHUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-a-nu-thus-thus. From *dasús*, hairy, and *ánthos*, a flower. Fr., *dasyanthé*. Ger., *haarblumig*. Sp., *dasianto*. Having hairy or villous calyces or corolla; as a n., a section of the genus *Erva*. [B. 121 (a, 24). L. 180.]
- DASYCARPUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-u-ka-rp-us-sus. From *dasús*, hairy, and *καρπος*, a fruit or the wrist. Fr., *dasycarpe*. Gr., *haartruchtig*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] Sp., *dasycarpo*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] Having hair on the wrists. 2. Having shaggy or hairy fruit. [L. 41, 180.]
- DASYCAULIS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-kaul-kaul-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *καυλός*, a stem. Fr., *dasycaule*. Ger., *haarwurzelig*. Sp., *dasicaule*. Having a hairy or tubercular stem. [L. 41, 180.]
- DASYCEPHALUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-keph-keph-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *dasycephale*. Ger., *haarhauptig*. Sp., *dasicephalo*. Having a hairy head; as a n., in the f. s., *Dasycephala*, of Borkh, the genus *Pneumogaster* of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Spermea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
- DASYCERQUE** (Fr.), adj. Da's-da's-i-ke-rke. Gr., *δασύκερκος*, from *dasús*, shaggy, and *κερκος*, the tail. Having a bushy tail. [A. 385 (a, 21).]
- DASYCLADEE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da's-da's-i-klad-klad-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *κλάδος*, a shoot. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucheriaceae*, comprising *Chamaedorea*, *Dasycladus*, *Neomeris*, and *Cymnopolia*; of Harvey, an order of the *Chlorosperma*, comprising *Cymnopolia*, *Dasycladus*, and *Archibolus*. The *Dasycladaceae* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Vaucheriaceae*, consisting of the genera included in Endlicher's *D.* [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]
- DASYCLONON** (Lat.), n. n. Da's-da's-i-klon-klon-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *κλών*, a shoot. The *Polypodium filix mas*. [B. 180.] The *Polypodium filix femina*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
- DASYDIADI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Da's-da's-i-di-di-us. A family of the *Gramineae*. [L. 303.]
- DASYEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da's-da's-i-e-e-us. Fr., *dasyées*. 1. Of Kützing (1843), a family of the *Acronoblastaceae*, including *Dasye*, *Eupogon*, and *Trichothamnium*, to which, in 1845, he added *Zophothamnium*, *Eupogon*, and *Asparagopsis*. 2. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Rhodomeleae*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]
- DASYGASTER** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-gast-gast-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *dasygastre*. Ger., *haarbauchig*. Sp., *dasigastro*. Having a hairy belly. [A. 385 (a, 21). L. 41, 180, 346.]
- DASYGLOTTIS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-glo-glo-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *γλωττα* = *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *dasyglotte*. Ger., *haarzungenig*. Having a hairy tongue. [L. 41.]
- DASYMA** (Lat.), n. n. Da's-da's-i-ma-ma-us. Gen., *dasy-matos*. Gr., *δασυμα*. See DASYTES.
- DASYMALLUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-ma-ma-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *μαλλός*, a lock of wool. Fr., *dasy-malle*. Having long, woolly hair. [L. 180.]
- DASYMETRUM** (Lat.), n. n. Da's-da's-i-me-me-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *dasy-mètre*. Ger., *haartruchtig*. Sp., *dasy-metro*. A variety of manometer invented by Defouchy. [L. 180.]
- DASYMMA** (Lat.), n. n. Da's-da's-i-ma-ma-us. See DASYTES.
- DASYPEDIC**, adj. Da's-da's-i-ped-ped-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *παις*, a child. Clothed with down when hatched (said of birds). The *Dasympedes* are a group of birds so clothed. [L. 121, 343.]
- DASYPES** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-pes-pes-us. See DASYPUS.
- DASYPHYLLUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-phy-phy-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *dasyphyllé*. Ger., *haarblättrig*. Having hairy leaves. [L. 180.]
- DASYPIDE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da's-da's-i-pi-pi-us. Fr., *dasy-pides*. A family of the *Ungulata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1850, p. 158 (L).]
- DASYPLEURUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-ple-ple-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *dasypleure*. Having hairy flanks. [L. 41.]
- DASYPODION** (Lat.), n. n. Da's-da's-i-pod-pod-us. The *Viola odorata*. [B. 88.]
- DASYPOGON** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-po-po-us. Gr., *δασυπόγων* (from *dasús*, shaggy, and *πόγων*, the beard). Shaggy-bearded. The *Dasyponogon* of Dumortier are the *Kuiperia* of

- Endlicher. The *Dasyponogon* are a subfamily of the *Asilidae*. [A. 41, 121, 150 (a, 24). L. 20.]
- DASYPROCTUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-pro-pro-us. Gr., *δασυπρόκτος* (from *dasús*, hairy, and *πρόκτος*, the posterior). Fr., *dasyprocte*. Having hairy buttocks. The *Dasyproctidae* are a family of the *Hystericidae*. The *Dasyproctina* are a subfamily of the *Hystericidae*. [L. 41, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]
- DASYPUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-pu-pu-us. Gr., *δασύπους* (from *dasús*, hairy, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *dasy-pus*. Having hairy feet; as a n., the hare. [A. 322, 325 (a, 21).] The *Dasy-podidae*, or *Dasy-podae*, are a family of the *Filicidae*. The *Dasy-podina* are a tribe of the *Dasy-podidae*. [L. 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1850, p. 300 (L).]
- DASYRMA** (Lat.), n. n. Da's-da's-i-rma-rma-us. See DASYTES.
- DASYUS** (Lat.), adj. Da-da's-i-si-si-us. Gr., *δασύς*. Hairy, shaggy, rough, thick (said of the tongue when it is dry, rough, and rigid, and of the urine when it is thick, turbid, and coated on standing). [L. 94.]
- DASYSTACHYS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-stach-stach-us. From *dasús*, shaggy, and *στάχυς*, a spike. Fr., *dasy-stachy*. Having flowers in the shape of velvety spikes. [L. 180.]
- DASYSTEMONOUS**, adj. Da's-da's-i-stem-onous. Lat., *dasy-stemon* (from *dasús*, hairy, and *στήμων*, a filament). Fr., *dasy-stémone*. Having hairy stamens. [L. 180.]
- DASYSTEPHANA** (Lat.), n. f. Da's-da's-i-ste-ste-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *στέφανη*, a parapet. The *Gentiana punctata*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).] *D. punctata*. The *Gentiana punctata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]
- DASYTES** (Lat.), n. f. Da's-da's-i-tes-tes-us. Gr., *δασύτης* (from *dasús*, hairy). 1. Roughness, hairiness. 2. Of Schmalz, an herpetic stiffness of the eyelids. [A. 322 (a, 21).]
- DASYTRIQUE** (Fr.), adj. Da's-da's-i-tre-tre-us. Gr., *δασύτρις* (from *dasús*, shaggy, and *τρις*, the hair). Having thick hair. [A. 385 (a, 21).]
- DASYURUS** (Lat.), adj. Da's-da's-i-ur-ur-us. From *dasús*, hairy, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *dasyure*. Ger., *haarschwanzig*. Having a hairy tail; hairy spined; having hairy spikes resembling the tail of a mammal. The *Dasyuridae* are a family of the *Carnivora* or of the *Marsupialia*. The *Dasyuridae* are the same, also a family of the *Rapaceae*. The *Dasyurina* are a subfamily of the *Dasyuridae*. [L. 41, 121, 173, 228, 353.]
- DATE**, n. Lat., Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Lat., *dactylus*. Fr., *datté* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Dattel*. It., *dattaro*. Sp., *dátil*. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). [A. 24.]—**AMERICAN d.-plum**. The persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). [B. 185 (a, 24).]—**BLACK d.** The fruit of the *Rhamnus chinensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]—**CHINESE d.** The fruit of a species of *Zizyphus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**CHINESE d.-plum**. The fruit of *Diospyros kaki*. [B. 185 (a, 24).]—**D.-palm**. Fr., *dattier*. Ger., *Dattelpalm*. The *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B. 75.]—**D.-plum**. The fruit of the genus *Diospyros*. [B. 81, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-tree**. See *D.-palm*. European d.-plum, Indian d.-plum. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*. [B. 185 (a, 24).]—**RED d's**. The fruit of the *Rhamnus utilis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]—**TREBIZONDE d.** The *Elaeagnus hortensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 21).]—**WILD d.** The fruit of *Phoenix silvestris*. [B. 19, 172 (a, 24).]
- DATÉMA** (Russ.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [L. 77.]
- DATHIATUM** (Lat.), n. n. Da-thi-da-thi-us. Gr., *δάθιον*. Fr., *dathion*. Carpheum (q. v.) when gathered in winter. [Bory (B. 121).]
- DATISCA** [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Da-ti-da-ti-us. Fr., *datisque*. Ger., *Streichkraut*. A genus of the *Datisceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cannabina**. Fr., *chanvre de Crète cannabine*. Ger., *gelber Hanf*, *hanfartiges Streichkraut*. It., *canape di creta*. Sp., *d. del Levante*. A species often cultivated in European gardens. The herb has a bitter, nauseous taste, and in Candia is used instead of cinchona. In Italy it is employed in intermittent fevers and in gastric and scrofulous troubles. The leaves of the female plant yield a very fine yellow dye. The root contains *datiscin*. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]
- DATISCACEAE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-ti-da-ti-us-ka-ka-us. Gr., *δάτισκα* (a²-e²). Of Lindley, an order of the *Cucurbitales* (of Jussieu, a family of the *Dicotyledoneae diclineae*), consisting of *Datisca*, *Tetrameles*, and *Tetrameles*. The *datiscaceae* of Lindley are the same as his *D.* His *Datiscales*, or *datiscal* alliance, are an alliance of the *Retenbryae*, consisting of the *Datisceae* and *Lacisteae*. The *Datisceae* are of Presl an order of the *Peponiferae*; of R. Brown, an order comprising *Datisca* and *Tetrameles*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Haloragaceae*, containing the same genera; of Baillon, a series of the *Saxifragaceae*, comprising *Datisca*, *Tetrameles*, and *Oxomeles*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Passiflorales*, consisting of the same genera. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]
- DATISCETIN**, n. Da-ti-da-ti-us. Fr., *datiscetine*. Ger., *D. It.*, *Sp.*, *datiscetina*. A compound, C₁₅H₁₀O₈, produced by the decomposition of *datiscin*; it forms colorless, tasteless, acicular crystals, freely soluble in ether, and moderately soluble in alcohol and in alkaline solutions. [B. 4, 270 (a, 24).]
- DATISCIN**, n. Da-ti-da-ti-us. Fr., *datiscine*. Ger., *D. It.*, *Sp.*, *datiscina*. A bitter glucoside, C₂₇H₃₂O₁₂, similar to quercetin, occurring in the roots of *Datisca cannabina*, forming acicular crystals, melting at 180° C., slightly soluble in cold water and in ether, and easily soluble in alcohol; used in the East as a yellow dye for silk. [B. 42, 270 (a, 24).]
- DATISQUE** (Fr.), n. Da-si-tesk. The *Datisca cannabina*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DA-T-KAI, n. A kind of persimmon common in Kaffraria and said to be eaten there. [B. 88 (a, 24).]

DATORA, n. 1. The *Datura stramonium*. 2. Of Don, a species of the genus *Solanum*. [B. 121 (a, 24), L. 57.]

DATTE, Fr. n. Date. See **DATTE**. **D. de mer**. The *Mylodon*. [B. 88.] **D. du désert**. The fruit of *Balanites*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Décoction ou Hydrolé de d's**. See **D. de mer**. **D. de mer**. Under **DACYLIS**. **Pâte de d's**. See **D. de mer**. **Pulpe de d's**. Pulpe of dates, made by digesting dates for 2 hours in warm water, removing the stones, triturating in a mortar, and passing through a fine horse-hair sieve. [B. 113, 119 (a, 24).] **Sirap de d's**. See **Sirap de d'acyle**.

DATTEL, Ger. n. Datte. See **DATTE**. **D'baum**. See **PHENIX**. **D'knouten**. A form of Aleppo boil observed in Baghdad, said to be exceedingly malignant. [Geber (A, 319).] **D'palme**. See **PHENIX**. **D'palmier**. **D'palmier**. The fruit of *Phoenix*. [B. 180, 220 (a, 24).] **Gemme D'palme**. See **PHENIX**. **Mehreuche D'palme**. See **PHENIX**. **Saure D'n**. **Schwartz D'n**. **Tannatels**. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Virginische D'palme**. The *Phoenix*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DATTIER, Fr. n. Datte. See **DATTE**. **D. commun**. **D. cultivé**. See **PHENIX**. **D. du désert**. See **PHENIX**. **D. épineux**. See **PHENIX**. **D. palmier**. See **PHENIX**.

DATTOCK, n. Datte. The *Datura stramonium*. [B. 255 (a, 24).]

DATURA, Lat. n. f. *Datura*. *Datura*. From Ar. *tutorah*. Fr. *datura*. Ger. *Stechapfel*. It, *stramonium*. Sp. *estramonio*. The thorn-apple, jimson weed, jimson white or purple, solitary axillary flowers, and a large tubular, ventricose, five-angled calyx, with a persistent orbicular base. There are 5 stamens and a 2-lobed capsule with 4 valves. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **Alcoolature de d. stramonium**. Fr. See **Tinctura stramonii**. **Cigarettes de d. stramonium**. Fr. See **Cigarettes de d. stramonium**. **D. alba**. Fr. *metel*. Ger. *wach-henapfel*. **D. arborea**. Fr. *d. arborea*. Fr. *d. arborea*. The tree stramonium, a species indigenous to Peru, where the leaves are used as an emollient. [B. 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).] **D. ceratocaula**. Fr. *d. ceratocaula*. A West Indian species having similar properties to those of *D. stramonium*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. cigar**. See **Cigarettes de d. stramonium**. **D. en arbre**. Fr. See *D. arborea*. **D. fastuosa**. Fr. *d. fastuosa*. *Datura fastuosa*. Fr. *d. fastuosa*. A species considered more poisonous than *D. alba*. The root is prescribed by Mohammedan fruit for punctions. The seeds are used in herpetic diseases. A tincture and a decoction are used in asthma. [B. 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).] **D. ferax**. Fr. *d. ferax*. A very poisonous species, used in China like *D. stramonium*. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. fovea**. A species resembling the *D. stramonium*, but differing in having smooth capsules destitute of spinous points. It is a native of Abyssinia, though cultivated in the gardens of Europe. [a, 24]. **D. metel**. **D. me-**

deses, but, diluted with water, is used as a soporific. An ointment is also prepared from the seeds. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. sarmentosa**. The *Solanum grandiflora*. [B. 180.] **D. stramonium**. Fr. *d. stramonium*, *chasse-taup*, *endormie*, *herbe-aux-sorciers*,



DATURA STRAMONIUM. [A, 327.]

herbe-aux-sorciers, *pomme de vauve*, *put-put*, *stramoine*. Ger. *gemeiner Stechapfel*, *Tollkraut*, *Dornapfel*, *Rauchapfel*, *Krotenmelde*. It, *stramonium*. Sp. *estramonio*. The common thorn-apple; an annual species indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in America, with widely spreading, forked branches and large ovate leaves, with irregularly waved or sinuately toothed margins. The flowers are large, generally white, with a tubular, five-toothed calyx, the base of which, when the flower falls away, remains attached to the fruit, which is a fleshy four-valved, four-lobed capsule, covered with sharp spines. The leaves (see **STRAMONIUM-leaves**) and the seed (see **STRAMONIUM-seeds**) are official. The plant contains two alkaloids, atropine and hyoscyamine, and its physiological action is identical with that of belladonna. It has been used in neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhoea, syphilitic pains, and cancerous sores, and externally as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers, inflamed tumors, etc., and spasmodic asthma has been alleviated or entirely controlled by smoking its texture. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. suaveolens**. A Peruvian species resembling *D. arborea*. [B. 19.] **D. tatula**. A South American species with a dark, reddish stem, minutely dotted with green, and purplish flowers striped with deep purple on the inside. By some it is considered a variety of *D. stramonium*, the medicinal properties of which it possesses. [B. 5, 173 (a, 24).] **Extrait alcoolique des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). See **Extraction stramonii foliorum**. **Extrait de suc dépuré de d.** (Fr.). Extract of purified stramonium-juice. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Extrait de suc non-dépuré de d.** (Fr.). Extract of crude stramonium juice. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Herba datura**. The herb of *D. stramonium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Huile de d.** (Fr.). See **Oilum stramonii**. **Infusion des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). Infusion of stramonium leaves. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Poudre des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). Powder of stramonium leaves. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Poudre des semences de d.** (Fr.). Powder of stramonium-seeds. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Rob de d.** (Fr.). Rob. of *D. stramonium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Semen datura**. The seed of *D. stramonium*, containing 3 parts of tincture of stramonium and 40 of syrup. Cf. **Syrupus anodynus**. [L. 85 (a, 21).] **Suc de d.** (Fr.). Juice of stramonium. [L. 88 (a, 21).] **Teinture éthérée de d.** (Fr.). See **Tinctura stramonii aetherea**.

DATUREE (Lat. n. f. pl. *Datura*). *Datura*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Solanaceae*, comprising *Ramondia*, *Hesperis*, *Scopolia*, *Lichnanthe*, *Phoradendron*, *Narcissus*, *Narcissus*, *Datura*, and *Brugmansia*. 2. Of Don, a tribe of the *Solanaceae*, consisting of *Datura*, *Brugmansia*, *Solanum*, and *Ulla*. [B. 150 (a, 21).]

DATURINE, n. *Datura*. *Daturine*. *Datura*. Fr. *datura*. Ger. *Datura*. It, *daturina*. An alkaloid contained in *Datura stramonium*, identical with atropine. It is official in the formulary of the Sardinian States. [B. 5, 20, 270 (a, 24).] **Heavy d.** Ger. *schweres Daturin*. Of Ladenburg, a mixture of atropine and hyoscyamine which he obtained from *Datura stramonium*. It fuses at about 111° C. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **Light d.** Ger. *leichtes Daturin*. Of Ladenburg, hyoscyamine obtained from *Datura stramonium*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

DATYRA (Lat. n. f. pl. *Datura*). *Datura*. See **DATURA**. **D. verum**. True atropine. [B.]

DAUBENTONIADE (Lat. n. f. pl. *Daubentonia*). *Daubentonia*. Named after L. J. M. Daubenton, a French naturalist. A family of the *Lemnaceae* or of the *Quadriflorae*. [L. 272.] "Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1863, p. 151 (a, 21).]

DAUCE (Lat. n. f. pl. *Daucus*). *Daucus*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Panicum*, comprising *Panicum*, *Phalaris*, and *Oryza*. Of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbellales*, consisting of the genus *Daucus*. The *Daucus* of Adanson are a section of the *Umbellales*, consisting of *Tordylium*, *Daucus*,



DATURA ARBOREA. [A, 327.]

tetodes. A species used in India as an intoxicant. The Rajpoots use it to make their forests with the juice of the leaves, to make them more fertile. The leaves are used externally in the form of a poultice, and the seeds are given in fevers. The juice of the leaves, boiled in oil, is used for diseases of the scalp. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **D. nilghiriensis**. An undershrub growing in the hills of Malabar. In Java the leaves and seeds are used in the form of a poultice and in plasters for dissipating rheumatism, and as a remedy for intermittent fever and for the treatment of the skin. Externally as an antisyphilitic. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **D. sanguinea** (Roxb. and Pav.). Fr. *d. sanguinea*. It is a species of the *Datura* tribe, and is used in the form of a poultice in the treatment of the skin. It produces furious delirium in large

Cuculus, *Fordis*, and *Coronatum*. The *Daucula* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Apocynae*, consisting of *Arctoda*, *Onaga*, *Daucus*, *Apocynus*, and *Doraea*. The *Daucaceae* are of Koeh., a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of *Daucus*, *Platyspermum*, and *Orelana*, to which Reichenbach added *Campanula*, of the *Cuculidaceae*, a tribe of the *Orthospermae*, comprising *Arctoda*, *Onaga*, and *Daucus*. [B, 170 (a, 24)]

DAUCIFORM, adj. Da³si²fo²rm. Lat., *dauciformis* (from *daucus*, *q. r.*, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dauciforme*. See DAUCO.

DAUCUS (Lat.), adj. Da³da³u³si²ka²pez²pas. From *daucus*, the carrot, and *us*, the root. Fr., *daucépède*. Ger., *karot*. Ital., *carota*. Having a fusiform shape. [A, 41]

DAUCITES (Lat.), adj. Da³da³u³si²ka²te²z²tas; as a n., *te²z²tas*. Gr., *daucites*. Pertaining to the genus *Daucus*; as a n. (*trium* understood), a vinous infusion of the wild carrot. [A, 387]

DAUCOID, adj. Da³ka²oid. Lat., *daucoides*, *daucoides* (from *daucus*, the carrot, and *oides*, resemblance). Fr., *daucoidé*. Resembling the genus *Daucus*; carrot-like. [B]

DAUCON (Lat.), **DAUCUM** (Lat.), n's n. Da³ka²da³u³ka²o²n, -u²m u²m. See DAUCUS.

DAUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Da³ka²da³u³ka²o²n'se. Gr., *δαῦκος*, *δαῦκος*. Fr., *d. carotte*. Ger., *Möhre*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Cuculidaceae*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24)] **D. alsaticus**. The *Pseudanum oroscium*. [L, 91, 116] **D. annuus minor, flosculis rubentibus**. The *Cuculus daucoides*. [B, 200] **D. athamanticus**. The *Mentha athamantica*. [B, 150 (a, 24)] **D. aureus**. A species growing in Morocco, Sicily, and Calabria; it has white flowers, which become yellow on drying. [a, 24] **D. candianus**. See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*. **D. carota**. Fr., *carotte cultivée* (ou *commune*). Ger., *gemeine Möhre* (oder *Rüben*, *Karotte*). The carrot; a biennial usually found in its wild state growing in light sandy soil. It has a furrowed, hairy stem, dividing into long, erect, flower-bearing branches, hairy leaves with leaflets divided into narrow, pointed segments, and small white flowers in compound umbels. The garden carrot is the same plant altered somewhat by cultivation. The root contains sugar, starch, extractive, pectin, malic acid, lignin, albumin, a volatile oil, carotin, saline matters, etc. The root of the cultivated plant is stimulant, and has acquired much popular reputation as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers, etc. The seeds (fruit) are somewhat excitant and diuretic, and, on account of their aromatic properties, are more especially adapted to cases of dropsy and nephritic complaints, accompanied with enfeeblement of the stomach. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24)] **D. carota silvestris**. Fr., *carotte sauvage*, *chironis*, *feuille cherri*, *groselle*, *patenard*, *pastenard*. Ger., *wilde Möhre*. It, *carota silvatica*. Sp., *zanahoria silvestre*. The wild carrot; a variety of *D. carota*, having the same properties and uses; its fruit is official. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)] **D. carota violaceus**. Fr., *carotte violette*. A variety of *D. carota*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. creticus**. See *CARUM ajacium*. **D. creticus**. Fr., *d. de Crète*. Ger., *Kandischer Mohrenkamm*. See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*. **D. cyanopus**. The *Pimpinella nigra*. [B, 88] **D. de Candie ou de Crète** (Fr., *Col. d. Fr.*). See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*. **D. germanicus**. See *D. carota*. **D. gingidium**. A Sicilian species (probably the *γυγγιδιον* of Dioscorides) furnishing a gum-resin which, according to some, is the *bdellium siculum*. [B, 173, 180] **D. gummifer**. A species growing in southern Europe, said to furnish *bdellium siculum*. [B, 173, 180] **D. guttatus**. A species growing in southern Europe; perhaps one of the species known to the ancients as *Σταφύλιος τυπος*. [B, 180 (a, 24)] **D. hispanicus**. Of Gouan, see *D. gummifer*. **D. leptophyllus** (Scopoli). The *Cuculus daucoides*. [B, 214 (a, 24)] **D. lucidus**. See *D. gummifer*. **D. macedonius**. Fr., *dahe*. Ger., *wilder Epipich*. The *Athamanta macedonica*, perhaps also the *Apium graveolens*. [a, 24]—**D. maritimus**. Fr., *carotte maritime*. 1. Of Richard, the *Cuculus maritima* of Cavanilles. 2. The *Anni visnaga*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)] 3. See *D. gummifer*.—**D. mauritanicus**. A variety of the *Anni visnaga*. [a, 24]—**D. montanus**. The *Pseudanum oroscium*. [a, 24]—**D. muricatus**. A variety of the *Cuculus maritima* of Cavanilles. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. nostras**. **D. officinarum**. See *D. carota*.—**D. sativus**. See *D. carota*.—**D. selenoides**. See *Pseudanum oroscium*.—**D. seprinius**. See *ANTHRISCUS cerifolium*. **D. silvestris**. The wild variety of *D. carota*.—**D. visnaga**. See *ANMI visnaga*. **D. vulgaris**. See *D. carota*. **Extractum dauci**. See *Rob dauci*.—**Fructus dauci**. The fruit of *D. carota*, formerly used as a carminative and diuretic. [A, 319 (a, 21)]—**Radix dauci**. The root of the cultivated carrot. [B, 180 (a, 24)]—**Rob dauci**, **Rob dauci carotte**. Fr., *rob de carotte*. Syn.: *rob podicis*, *succus inspissatus* (seu *extractum*) *dauci*. Rob of carrot; an extract made by digesting grated carrots with boiling water, and evaporating the liquid to a syrupy consistence [Frank, Dispensat., 1791, Lippiae, Dispensat., 1792, Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 97 (a, 21)]—**Succus dauci**. The expressed juice of *D. carota*; used as a domestic pectoral remedy, also as an anthelmintic and mild purgative. [A, 319 (a, 21)]—**Succus dauci inspissatus**. See *Rob dauci*.

DAUD-MAREE (Beng.), n. See *AMMANIA vesicatoria*.

DAUER (Ger.), n. Da³u³e²r. Duration.—**D'canüle**. Fr., *canule à demeure*. A cannula to be left in place. "Rev. des sciences" 1888, p. 600 (a, 18). **D'catheter**. Fr., *sonde à demeure*. A catheter to be left in place. [a, 18] **D'gewebe**. Permanent tissue, in contradistinction to meristem (the nascent state of tissue); plant-tissue whose cells have reached their full development. [a, 24] **D'sonde**. See *D'catheter*. **D'sporen**. Resting spores; those that lie dormant for a definite time before continuing their development. [A, 396 (a, 21); B, 270 (a, 24)]—**D'verband**. A permanent dressing. [L, 57]. **D'zellen**. See *D'sporen*.—**Übungs-D.** [Volkmann]. Lit., practice duration; the persistence of a touch-impression as a result of training. "Ber. d. Kgl. Ges. d. Wiss. Math.-Phys." 1858, x, p. 38 (K.)

DAUGATTAL KESAR (Malay), n. The *Laportea decurva*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

DAUGHTER-CELL, **DAUGHTER-CYST**, n's Da³u³ht²er. See UNDER CELL and CYST.

DAUKE, n. Da³k. The *Daucus carota*. [L, 73]

DAUM (Ger.), n. Da³u³m. See DAUMEN.

DAUMEN (Ger.), n. Da³u³m²n. The thumb.—**Anzieher des D's**, **D'anzieher**. See *ABDUCTOR pollicis minimus*.—**Arterie**. See *Large artery of the thumb*.—**D'hallen**. See *Our*.—**Eminece**.—**D'carpalgelenk**. The carpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb. [L, 7] **D'finger**. See *D'krampf*. See *ANTICHEROCLASMI*.—**D'rand**. The radial border of the forearm. **D'starckkrampf**. See *ANTICHEROCLASMI*.—**D'strecker**. See *EXTENSOR carpi pollicis*.—**D'wärts**. Toward the thumb. [L, 32]—**Grosser D'strecker**. See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Kleiner D'strecker**. See *EXTENSOR primi internodi pollicis*.—**Kurzer D'beuger**. See *EXTENSOR pollicis brevis*.—**Kurzer D'strecker**. See *EXTENSOR pollicis longus* and *EXTENSOR secundi internodi pollicis*.—**Langer D'beuger**. See *EXTENSOR pollicis longus*.—**Langer D'strecker**. See *EXTENSOR pollicis longus* and *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

DAÜMLING (Ger.), n. Doim l²u²n². A bandage for the thumb. [L, 80, 135]

DAUNA, n. In Bombay, the *Artemisia indica*. "Pharm. Jour. and Trans." [L]

DAUN-CALIDABAT (Malay), n. The *Zeyheria trifolia*. [B, 88]

DAUN CAPIALAN (Malay), **DAUN CAPIALEN** (Malay), n's. The *Ficus trifolia*. [B, 88]

DAUN COEPAN (Malay), n. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 88]

DAUN DULANG (Malay), n. The *Eriosea mappi*. [B, 88]

DAUN GATTA-GAMBIR (Malay), n. The *Nauclea gambir*. [B, 88 (a, 21)]

DAUN GUNDI (Tamil), n. The *Nepenthes destillatoria*. [B, 88 (a, 21)]

DAUN-KOTTI (Malay), n. The *Phyllanthus neruri*. [B, 88]

DAUN LACCA (Malay), n. The *Lawsonia spinosa*. [B, 88 (a, 21)]

DAUN LACEA (Malay), n. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [L, 77]

DAUN LOLAB MUBUT (Malay), n. The *Bauhinia scandens*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

DAUPHINELLE (Fr.), n. Do³fe²ne²l. The genus *Delphinium*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24)] **D. à fleurs bleues**. The *Delphinium alba-florum*. [L, 41]—**D. consoude**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [A, 385 (a, 21)]—**D. d'Ajax**. See *D. Ajacis*.—**D. des champs**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [L, 49]—**D. des jardins**. The *Delphinium Ajacis*. [L, 41]—**D. écarlate**. The *Delphinium purpureum*. [L, 41]—**D. élève**. The *Delphinium elatum*. [L, 41]—**D. musquée**. The *Delphinium moschatum*. [L, 41]—**D. pâle**. The *Delphinium pallidum*. [L, 41]—**D. staphisaigre**. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [A, 385 (a, 21)]

DAURA (Lat.), n. f. Da³da³u³ra³ 1 The *Hellborus niger*. 2. The *Conocarpus latifolius*. [A, 325; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." XXV (a, 21)]

DAURADE (Fr.), n. Do³ra³d. The *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24)]

DAURIN (Fr.), n. Do³ra³n². The *Mugil auratus*. [A, 385 (a, 21)]

DAUUNG (Ger.), n. Da³u³u²n². See VERDAUUNG. **D'ssaft**. Digestive secretions. [L, 43]—**D'sssystem**. The digestive system. [L]

DAVALÁ (Pers.), n. The *Lichen odoriferus*. [A, 479 (a, 21)]

DAVALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³va³l²ia² 1. Fr., *davallie*. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the *Davallia*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24)]—**D. aculeata**. A West Indian species; somewhat astringent and used in pectoral complaints. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24)]

DAVALLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³va³l²ia² 2. a³ 3. se² 2. ke² 2. e² (a³-e²). 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Polypodiaceæ* *indusiate*, comprising *Davallia*, *Peranema*, *Saccoloma*, *Dicksonia*, *Balanium*, *Cibotium*, and *Lecanopteris*. 2. Of Presl, a tribe of the *Hymenophoreæ*, consisting of the sections *Davalliæ* and *Lindsææ*. 3. Of Link, a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ*, consisting of *Allantodia*, *Alectium*, *Davallia*, *Saccoloma*, *Stenolobus*, *Microlepia*, *Sphaeropteris*, *Lindsaya*, *Peranema*, and *Phymatium*. The *Davalliæ* are: 1. Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Davallia*. 2. Of Presl, a section of the *Davalliaceæ*, comprising *Microlepia*, *Saccoloma*, *Davallia*, and *Stenolobus*. 3. Of J. Smith, a section of the *Dicksoniæ*, consisting of *Humata*, *Leucostegia*, *Microlepia*, *Deparia*, *Davallia*, and *Lorsonia*. 4. Of Hooker, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising *Davallia* and *Cystopteris*. [B, 170 (a, 24)]

DAVANDICU, n. The *Bipinnia indica*. [B, 88]

DAVID'S HARP, n. Da³vi²d²z²ha²rp'. Ger., *Davidsharfe*. 1. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)] 2. See *LYRA*.

DAVID'S ROOT, n. Da³vi²d²z²ru²t. The *Chaerocera racemosa* and the *Celastrus scandens*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]

DAVIE-DRAP, n. Da³vi²d²dra²p. Probably the *Luzula campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

DAVIER (Fr.), n. Da³vi²er. A dental forceps. [E]

DAVILLA (Lat.), n. f. Da³va³lla² 1. A genus of shrubs of the *Dilleniæ*, indigenous to tropical America. [B, 42 (a, 24)]—**D. brasiliensis**. Fr., *d. rugueux*. In Brazil, the *cipó de caboto*; a species employed in decoction to reduce swellings of the lower

limbs and as a tonic. [B, 121, 153 (a, 24).] **D. elliptica** [A. St. Hilare. Fr. *d. elliptica*. The *Combacanda* of Brazil, where it is employed as an astringent and vulnerary. [B, 121, 153 (a, 24).] **D. rugosa**. See *D. brasiliensis*.

DAVI-PADACOLLI, n. In India, the *Leora alba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAVI-RENTI, n. In India, the *Ficus latifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAVI-SINSORI-TAUDA, n. In India, the *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAVUM Lat., n. n. Da-vi'um (n. m.). See DAVYUM.

DAVO BAHENA, n. In the East Indies, the *Cinnamomum ceylanicum*. [B, 88.]

DAVO CARO, n. The *Strephos nux vomica*. [B, 88.]

DAVO CITROCO, n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 88.]

DAVOS, Ger., **DAVOS AM PLATZ** (Ger.), **DAVOS PLATZ** (Ger.), n. s. Da'v'os', -a'm-pla'tz', -a'pl'atz'. A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, having an elevation of 5,100 feet above the sea and a temperate climate, which has of late years been frequented as a climatic sanitarium and winter resort, especially for persons having pulmonary diseases. [L, 30, 31 (a, 11); C. Wagner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 720.]

DAVO TILDE, n. The *Sesuvium orientale*. [B, 88.]

DAYEE Lat., n. f. pl. Da-vi'e'e' (n. f. pl.). Of Naudin, a subtribe of the *Miconiales*, consisting of *Platycentium*, *Calyptralla*, *Cypripedium*, *Davaya*, *Centropogon*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAYYUM Lat., n. n. Da-vi'y'um (n. m.). Of Kern, a metal found in platiniferous sand containing also iridium and rhodium. [a, 21.]

DAWAMESK, n. A conserve prepared from hasheesh with butter, sugar, and aromatics. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DAWARA, n. The *Conocarpus latifolius*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 131 (a, 21).]

DAWLISH, n. Da'w'lish. A sea-side resort in Devonshire, England. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 19 (a, 21).]

DAX (Fr.), n. Da'x. The *Aqua Theriacalis* of the ancients; a place in the department of Landes, France, where there are hot mineral springs. [A, 319, 363 (a, 21); L, 49, 88 (a, 21).]

DAXIN, n. Da'xin (n.). For deriv., see DAX. Fr., *daxine*. See BAREGIN.

DAY-BLINDNESS, n. Da'blind-ne's. See NYCTALOPIA.

DAY-FLOWERS, n. Da'flu's-u' (a'f'zr). The genus *Commelyna*. [B, 19.]

DAY-LILY, n. Da'h'i-l'i. The genus *Heimerocallis*. [B, 19, 34, 35 (a, 21).] **Grass-leaved d.-l.** The *Heimerocallis graminifolia*. [B, 35 (a, 21).] **White d.-l.** The genus *Funkia*. [B, 34 (a, 21).]

DAYMARE, n. Da'ma're. An imperfect form of catalepsy in which the sufferer is incapable of moving or speaking, but is conscious of what is going on around him. The disease received its name from Watson, who described it, and who considered that it depended upon a diseased state of the blood-vessels of the brain. [D, 25.]

DAY-NETTLE, n. Da'm'e't'l. The *Lamium purpureum*, the *Lamium album*, and the *Galopsis tetralix*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DAY'S-EYE, n. Da'z'i. See DAISY.

DAY-SIGHT, n. Da'sit. See HEMERALOPIA.

DAZIG, n. Daz'i'g. The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DÉ-À-COUDRE (Fr.), n. Da-a'kud'r. The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DEAD, adj. De'd. A.-S., d. Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *mortuus*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *totd*. It., *morto*. Sp., *muerto*. 1. Deprived of life (properly, after having once possessed it); figuratively, paralyzed, especially as to sensation (said of a part, as in the expression *d. fingers*). 2. Dull in appearance. **D.-house**, Fr., *maison*. A mortuary; a room for the temporary reception of the bodies of those who have died in a hospital and of those who have died suddenly away from their homes, pending a post-mortem examination, a judicial inquiry as to the cause of death, or the identification of the remains.

DEADLY, adj. De'd'li. Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *letalis*. Fr., *mortel*. Ger., *tödtlich*. 1. Sure or very likely to cause death. 2. Death like. **D. nightshade**. See *Atropa belladonna*.

DEAD-MAN'S-BELLOWS, n. De'd-ma'nz-be'l'oz. The *Asperula septentrionalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-BONES, n. De'd-ma'nz-bo'nz'. The *Stellaria holostea* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-FINGERS, n. De'd-ma'nz-f'n'gu'z. 1. Probably the *Orchis mascula*. 2. The *Orchis maritima*. 3. The *Orchis maculata*. 4. The *Orchis latifolia*. 5. The *Orchis maculata*. 6. The *Lobelia cardinalis*. 7. The *Asperula septentrionalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-HAND, n. De'd-ma'nz-ha'nd. 1. The *Orchis maculata*. 2. The *Orchis mascula*. 3. The *Asperula septentrionalis*. 4. The *Laminaria digitata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-NETTLE, n. De'd-ne't'l. A popular name for various species of *Lamium*, especially *Lamium album* and *Lamium purpureum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 215 (a, 21).] **Pyrenean d.-n.** The *Heimerocallis pyrenaica*. [B, 375 (a, 21).] **Red d.-n.** The *Lamium purpureum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **White d.-n.** The *Lamium album*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **Yellow d.-n.** The *Lamium galeobdolon*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-TONGUE, n. De'd-tu'ng. The *Ananthe crocata*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 259 (a, 21).]

DEADWORT, n. De'd'wu't. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEAF, adj. De'f. A.-S., d. Gr., *κωφός*. Lat., *surdus*. Fr., *sourd*. Ger., *taub*. It., Sp., *sordo*. Having the sense of hearing abolished or impaired. **D.-dumbness**. See *D.-mutism*. **D.-mute**. Fr., *sourd-muet*. Ger., *Taubstummer*. It., *sordo-muto*. Sp., *sordo-mudo*. One who is both d. and dumb. **D.-mutism**. Fr., *sourd-mutisme*, *sourd-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummheit*. It., *sordo-mutezza*. Sp., *sordo-mudez*. Absence of the power of speech in consequence of congenital or acquired deafness; the condition of being both d. and dumb. [F.]-**Wood-d.** Affected with word-deafness. [B.]

DEAFNESS, n. De'f'ne's. Gr., *κώφωσις*, *κώφωσις*. Lat., *surditas*. Fr., *surdité*. Ger., *Taubheit*. It., *sordità*. Sp., *sordera*. The state of being deaf. **Clang-d.** That form of defect of the sense of hearing in which, although the loudness and other gross qualities of sounds are perceived correctly, their more delicate qualities are not recognized. [J. R. Leaming, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 23, 1889, p. 309.] **Hysterical d.** D. occurring suddenly in severe cases of hysteria and independent of any local disease in the ear. [F.] **Intellectual d.** See *Psychical d.* **Malarial d.** D. sometimes met with in aggravated cases of malarial poisoning. It is supposed to be due to a lesion of the auditory nerve or of its nucleus, and may be associated with a loss of power in the optic nerve, and with loss of sensation in other nerves. [F.]

Nervous d. Fr., *surdité nerveuse*. Ger., *nerve Taubheit*. It., *sordità nervosa*. Sp., *sordera nerviosa*. That form of d. in which the cause lies in a primary affection of the auditory nerve or of the labyrinth or of both. [F, 34.] **Psychical d.** Lat., *amnesia* (seu *akamathesia*) *acustica*. Ger., *Seelentaubheit*. A condition in which, although sounds are heard, their significance is not recognized; observed in cases of lesion of the gyrus inframarginalis. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] **Throat-d.** D. induced by some obstruction in the throat, as from enlarged tonsils, or due to some inflammatory affection starting in the pharynx and involving the Eustachian tubes. [F.] **Vascular d.** Fr., *surdité d'origine vasculaire*. Of R. T. Cooper, a variety of impaired hearing due to "a basic aural dyscrasia." A condition of ill health in which a diffuse irritability attacks the walls of the blood-vessels, and which, left untreated, very often settles in the ears, giving rise to two prominent ear symptoms. One of these is enfeebled hearing power, divided into obstructive and non-obstructive. The latter variety Cooper terms "vascular d." [F.]

Word-d. Fr., *aphémie auditive*. Ger., *sinnliche Aphasie*. It., *sordità di parola* (o *verbale*). Sp., *sordera de palabras*. Syn.: *sensory aphasia*. Of Kussmaul, that variety of psychical d. in which, while impressions of sound can still be perceived, spoken words can not be understood. It is attributed to some pathological change in the cortex of the left temporal lobe of the brain (the seat of Wernicke's centre for the sense of hearing, where the impressions received by the auditory nerves are united to form sound-pictures and the acoustic representation of words). [F.]

DEAK-QUELE (Ger.), n. De'a'k-kwe'l-le. One of the springs at Ofen (q. v.). [A, 319.]

DEALBATE, adj. De-a'l'bat. Lat., *dealbatus*. Covered with a white powder or with a very fine white down. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DEALBATION, n. De-a'l'ba'shu'n. Gr., *λεύκωσις*. Lat., *dealbatio* (from *dealbare*, to whiten). Fr., *déalbation*. Ger., *Bleichen*. It., *dealbazione*. Sp., *dealbación*. The act or process of bleaching. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEAL-TREE, n. De'l'tre. The *Pinus silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAMBULATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de)-a'm'ua'ti'o (n. f. pl. -ia). (n. s. shi'2) (n. s. o. Gen., *deambulationis*). From *deambulare*, to walk about. Gr., *περιπατος*. Fr., *déambulation*. Of Hippocrates, gentle exercise, as by walking (figuratively, said also of the mind). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEAMMONIATED, adj. De-a'm-on'i'at-e'd. From *de* priv., and *ammonia* (q. v.). Deprived of ammonia. [B, 2.]

DE-AQUATION, n. De-a'kw'a'shu'n. From *de* priv., and *aqua*, water. The removal of water from a substance (e. g., the separation of water from the blood by the rice-water discharges of cholera). [D, 1.]

DEARGENTATION, n. De-a'r'je'nt'a'shu'n. Lat., *deargento* (from *de* intens., and *argentum*, silver). See ARGENTATION (1st def.).

DEARTH-CAP, n. Du'rth'ka'p. Probably the *Nidularia campanulata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de)-a'r'ti'ku'la'ti'o (n. f. pl. -ia). (n. s. shi'2) (n. s. o. Gen., *dearticulationis*). From *de* separative, and *articulus*, a joint. See DISARTICULATION, DISLOCATION, and DIARTHROSIS.

DEASCIATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de)-a's'ci'a'ti'o (n. f. pl. -ia). (n. s. shi'2) (n. s. o. Gen., *deasciationis*). From *deasciare*, to hew away. See APPOSCIPATIONIS.

DEATH, n. De'th. A.-S., *deað*. Gr., *θάνατος*. Lat., *mors*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *Tod*. It., *morte*. Sp., *muerte*. The cessation of life, also the state of being dead (said of the entire organism or of a part). **Apparent d.** Fr., *mort apparente*. Ger., *Scheintod*. See ASPHYXIA and ASPHYXIA pullida. **Binsical d.** D. preceded by mania. [L, 105.] **Black d.** The black plague of the fourteenth century. [D, 1.] **D.-come-quickly.** The *Griecum robustum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **D.-rate.** The proportion of d's occurring among a certain population or a given class during a specified time. **D.-rattle.** The rattling sound caused by the passage of air through the mucus which usually collects in the throat of the dying or of the semi-moribund. In the latter it is popularly regarded as a certain sign of approaching death. [L.] **D's-herb.** Probably

the *Thopa belladonna*. A. 505 (a, 21). **D-smell**. An odor which is supposed to be developed at the moment of death. [L. 88.] **D-struggle**. See AGONY. 21 det. **D-trance**. See ASPHYXIA *pullula*. General d. See *Somatic d.* Lethal d. Of B. W. Richardson, a painless death. "Asclepiad." Jan. 1885, p. 65. See ETHERANISM. Local d. Gangrene, mortification. [L. 335.] **Molecular d.** See Local d. **Muscular d.** A condition of the muscles in which they no longer respond to a stimulus. [K.] **Natural d.** Fr. *mort naturelle*. D. not caused by accident or violence. [L.] **Somatic d.** **Systémic d.** Fr. *mort somatique*. D. of the organism as a whole, so far as concerns any concerted action of its parts although some of its structures may still manifest vital properties, such as ciliary motion, muscular contraction, etc.

DEATHIN, n. Deth'in. The *Phenanthre phellandrium*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DEAURATION, n. De-a'u-ra'shun. Gr. χρῶσις. Lat. *deauratio*, from *deaurare*, to gild. The act or process of gilding. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DEAUVILLE (Fr.), n. Do-vel. A sea-side resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DÉAZOTISATION (Fr.), n. Da-a²-zo-te-za³-se-o²n². A withdrawal of nitrogen. [a, 24.]

DERACH, n. The *Vesum album*. [L. 105.]

DÉBÂCLE (Fr.). Da-ba²kl'. Lat., a breaking up. [a, 21.] **D. urinaire**. A copious flow of urine occurring as a temporary variation in the course of an hysterical anuria. [Huchard, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 28, 1882 (a, 21).]

DERAN HENDI, n. The *Meloe vesicatorius* (*Lytta vesicatoria*). [L. 77.]

DEBERRY, n. De-be²r i². The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 21).]

DEBILIS (Lat.), adj. De-bil'i-dah'i²l'i²s. Gr. ἀσθενής, βαρύνος. Fr. *débile*, Ger. *schwach*. Debilitated, feeble, frail, weak, delicate (in botany, said of axes, stems, etc.). [A. 322 (a, 21); B. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DEBILITANT, adj. De-b'i-l'i²t-ah²nt. See DEBILITATING.

DEBILITAS (Lat.), n. f. De-bil'i-dah'i²l'i²-a²s-a²s. Gen. *debilitatus*. See DEBILITY. **D. animi**. Fr. *débilité intellectuelle*. *nerveillesité*. A state of weakness or slight development of the faculties of comparison, induction, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**D. extraordinaria cutis**. Excessive elasticity or distensibility of the skin. "Lancet," Apr. 8, 1882. See DERMATOLYSIS. **D. nervosa**. See NEURASTHENIA. **D. visus**. See AMBLYOPIA.

DEBILITATED, adj. De-b'i-l'i²t-at-e²d. Lat., *debilitatus*. Fr., *débilité*, Ger., *entkräftigt, geschwächt*. It., *deilitato*. Sp., *deilitado*. Weakened, affected with debility. [D.]

DEBILITATING, adj. De-b'i-l'i²t-at-i²n². Lat., *debilitans*. Fr., *débilitant*. Ger., *schwächend*. Weakening, causing debility.

DEBILITATION, n. De-b'i-l'i²t-ah²-shu³n. Lat., *debilitatio*. Fr., *débilition*. Ger., *Entkräftung*. It., *deilitazione*. Sp., *deilitación*. 1. The action of debilitating agents. 2. Debility. [L. 43.]

DEBILITY, n. De-b'i-l'i²t i². Gr. ἀσθένεια. Lat., *debilitas*. Fr., *faiblesse, débilité*. Ger., *Schwachheit, Schwäche*. It., *debolzza*. Sp., *debilidad*. Weakness, lack of tenacity in the functions or the organs of the body. [a, 25.]—**Chronic cold d.** Of J. Harley, myxoedema. ("Med. Times," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 509.)—**Nervous d.** See NEURASTHENIA.

DÉBIT (Fr.), n. Da-be. The volume yielded during a unit of time or during a specified time (said of a mineral spring). [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DÉBOITEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bwa²t-ma²n². See LUXATION.

DÉBORD (Fr.), n. Da-bor. See DEBORDMENT.

DÉBORDANT (Fr.), n. Da-bor-d-a²n². Superfluous (said by Mirbel of the nectary when it is larger than the base of the ovary). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DÉBORDEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bor-d-ma²n². Lat., *effusio*. Ger., *Ergiessung*. It., *effusione*. Sp., *desbordamiento*. An overflow; a rapid and abundant evacuation of an excretion, especially of bile. [L. 43, 49.]

DEBREEDUA, n. The wood or the bark of an undetermined tree indigenous to British Guiana, said to be aphrodisiac. [B. 270 (a, 21).]

DÉBRIDEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bred-ma²n². Ger., *Durchschneidung*. It., *desimbrigliamento*. Sp., *desembridamiento*. The operation of dividing or notching a constricting band. [L. 41, 49, 57.]

DÉBRIS (Fr.), n. Da-bre. Lat., *reliquiae*. Ger., *Ueberreste*. Splinters of bone. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉBRULÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-bru²-la. Deprived of oxygen. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DÉCABRACHIE (Fr.), adj. Da-ka²-bra²-ked. From *déca*, ten, and *βραχίον*, the arm. Having ten arms. [L.]

DECACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²k(a²k)-a²n(a²n)/thu³s. (thu³s). From *déca*, ten, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. Fr., *décacantha*. Ger., *zehnpstizig*. Having ten thorns or spines. [L. 41.]

DECACERATUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²s-a²k-a²r-a²/tu³s(tu³s). From *déca*, ten, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *décacère*. Ger., *zehnhornig*. Having ten horns or antennae. [L. 180.]

DECACTINOTA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²k-a²k(a²k)-ti²n-o²/ta³. From *déca*, ten, and *ἀκτινώδης*, furnished with rays. An order of the *Isopoda*, the type of which is a ten-sided regular pyramid. [L. 178.] Cf. MYRIACTINOLA.

DECACTMINATE, adj. De²k-a²k-a²n-a²/ti²n-at. From *déca*, ten, and *acumen*, a point. Fr., *deccacuminé*. Having ten points said of leaves. [a, 21.]

DECADACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²d(a²d)-a²k(a²d)-a²k(a²k)/ti²l-us-us. From *déca*, ten, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Fr., *décadactyle*. Ger., *zehnfingrig*. 1. Having ten fingers or ten appendages resembling fingers. 2. Having ten free rays on each pectoral fin. [L. 41, 180.]

DECADIA (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a(a²/di²a²). A genus of the *Elaeocarpaceae*, referred by Miers to *Symplocos*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **D. aluminosa**. Fr., *d. alpinum*. Ger., *Aloumbaum*. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, having styptic properties. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

DECAEDRAL, adj. De²k-a²d-ra²l. From *déca*, ten, and *ἔδρα*, a base. Having ten sides (said of crystals). [a, 27.]

DECAFIDUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²f(a²f)/i²d-i²s-us. From *déca*, ten, and *findere*, to split. Fr., *décafide*. See DECEMFIDUS.

DECAAGONAL, adj. De²k-a²g-a²n-a²l. Lat., *decaagonus* from *déca*, ten, and *γωνία*, an angle. Fr., *décagone*. Ger., *zehnckig*. Ten-angled. [L. 43.]

DECAGRAMMIE, n. De²k-a²g-ra²m Lat., *decagramma* from *déca*, ten, and *γράμμα*, a small weight. Fr., *décagramme*. Ger., *Deckagramm*. A weight of 10 grammes = about 154.32 grains.

DECAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a²(a²)-ji²n(gu²n)/i²-a². Fr., *décagynie*. Ger., *Zehnstempelige*. In the Linnaean system, an order of plants characterized by ten pistils. [B. 1, 34, 121 (a, 24).]

DECAGYNIAN, DECAGYNOUS, adj's. De²k-a²ji²n-a²/i²n-a². Lat., *decagynus* from *déca*, ten, and *γυνή*, a female. Fr., *décagynie*, *décagynique*. Ger., *zehnckig, zehnstempelig*. Having ten pistils, belonging to the class *Decagynia*. [B. 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECAHEDRAL, adj. De²k-a²hed-ra²l. See DECAEDRAL.

DECAHYDRATE, n. De²k-a²hi-dra²t. From *déca*, ten, and *ὑδρα*, water. 1. A compound containing ten molecules of hydroxyl (OH). 2. A salt combined with ten molecules of water of crystallization. [B (a, 24).]

DECALCIFICATION, n. De-ka²l-si²-fi²-ka²/shu³n. From *de* priv., *calc*, lime, and *facere*, to make. The process of freeing an organized structure from its calcareous matter.

DECALCIFIED, adj. De-ka²l-si²-fid. Fr., *décalcifié*. Deprived of calcareous matter. [L.]

DECALEPID, adj. De²k-a²l-e²p-i²d. From *déca*, ten, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Having only five pairs of ambulacral plates (said of the *Echinoidea*). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 466 (L).]

DECALITRE, n. De²k-a²let'r. Fr., *décalitre*. A measure of 10 litres (= about 610.28 cubic inches).

DECALOBATUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²lob(lo²b)-a(a²)/tu³s(tu³s). From *déca*, ten, and *λοβός*, a lobe. Fr., *décalobé*. Ger., *zehnklappig*. Having ten divisions or lobes. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DECALVANT, adj. De-ka²l'va²nt. Lat., *decalvans* (from *décalvare*, to render bald). Fr., *décalvant*. Causing baldness. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DECAMALEE, n. In India, the gum of *Gardenia lucida*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

DECAMETRE, n. De²k-a²-met'r. From *déca*, ten, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *décamètre*. A measure of 10 metres (= about 393.71 inches).

DECAMOLYBDATE, n. De²k-a²-mo²l'i²b-dat. A salt of molybdic acid containing 10 atoms of molybdenum in each molecule. [B (a, 24).]

DECAMYRON (Lat.), n. n. De²k-a²m(a²m)/i²(u²)-ro²n. Gr., *δεκάμυρον* (from *déca*, ten, and *μύρον*, an ointment). Fr., *décamyron*. An ancient malagma mentioned by Oribasius and Myrepsus, composed of ten ingredients: Indian nard, mastic, euphorbium, spikenard, styrax calamitis, adarce, common pepper, ointment of nard, opobalsamum, and wax. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a²na²n/dri²a². Fr., *décandrie*. Ger., *Dekandrie, Zehnmannige*. In the Linnaean system, the 10th class of plants (also an order of plants of the class *Monadelphaeae* and of the class *Dadelphaeae*, characterized by ten stamens. [B. 1, 34, 121, 270 (a, 24).]

DECANDRIAN, DECANDROUS, adj's. De²k-a²n/dri²a²-a²n, -dri²s. Lat., *decandrus, decander* (from *déca*, ten, and *ἀνρ*, a male. Fr., *décandre, decandrique*. Ger., *zehnmannig*. Having ten stamens; of the class *Decandria*. [B. 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECANE, n. De²k'an. Fr., *décane*. Ger., *Dekan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffins, containing ten atoms of carbon, C₁₀H₂₂. One body having this composition has the structure of *désoamyl*, C₁₀H₂₂ = CH—C₂H₅—CH—C₂H₅. It is a colorless, oily liquid, boiling at 158° C., leaving an odor somewhat resembling that of ether, and having a burning taste. An isomeric form is obtained by heating oil of turpentine with hydriodic acid. [B. 4, 270, (a, 24).]

DECANGULAR, adj. De²k-a²n²/gu²-la²r. From *déca*, ten, and *angulus*, an angle. See DECAAGONAL.

DECANT, v. tr. De-ka²nt'. Fr., *décantar*. Ger., *abziehen, abgessen, decanthieren*. It., *travarsare, decantare*. Sp., *trasegar, decantar*. To separate a liquid from a deposit by slanting the vessel and allowing the liquid to run out. [a, 24.]

DECANTATION, n. De-ka²nt-a²/shu³n. Gr., *κατάχυσις*. Lat., *decantatio*. Fr., *decantation*. Ger., *Abgessen, Abziehen*. It., *decantazione*. Sp., *decantación*. The gentle pouring off of a liquid from its sediment. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DECANTHATIO (Lat.), n. f. De-de²-ka²n-ka²n-tha²/ti²-o. Gen. *decanthationis*. See DECANATION.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

DEANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. De²k a²ma²n (the²an²ru²su²ru²). From *deka*, ten, and *antheros* (see **ANTHER**). Fr., *déanthere*. Ger., *zehnblütig*. Having ten anthers. [L. 180.]

DEACUMULEMENT (Fr.), n. Da²ka²u²l²ma²n². The removal of accumulations, e. g., a tracheotomy tube. [E. Kohl, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.", xxxv, p. 35; "Chir. f. Chir.", Mar. 3, 1888, p. 168.]

DÉCAPAGE (Fr.), n. Da²ka²pa²zh. The process of cleaning and brightening the surface of metals by immersing them in acidulated baths. [B. 38 (a, 24).]

DECAPARTITE, adj. De²k a²pa²rt²i²t. Lat., *decapartitus* (from *deka*, ten, and *partire*, to divide). See **DECEMPARTITE**.

DECAPENTAMERUS (Lat.), adj. De²k a²pe²nt a²ma²n²m²ru²su²ru². From *deka*, ten, *pentē*, five, and *meros*, a part. Having five to ten pieces (said of a whole flower or of each verticil). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DECAPETALOUS, adj. De²k a²pe²t²a²l²u²s. Lat., *decapetalus* (from *deka*, ten, and *petalos*, a petal). Fr., *decapétale*. Ger., *zehnblumig*. Having ten petals. [a, 24.]

DECAPHYLLUS, adj. De²k a²phi²l²u²s. Lat., *decaphyllus* (from *deka*, ten, and *phyllos*, a leaf). Fr., *decaphylle*. Ger., *zehnblättrig*. Having ten leaves or folioles (said of the perianth). [a, 24.]

DECAPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²da²ka²pi²ka²pi²rt²a²u²shi²z (the²o). Gen., *decapitationis*. See **DECAPITATOR**. **D. articuli**, **D. ossis**. The operation of removing the head of a long bone. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DECAPITATION, n. De²ka²pi²rt²a²shu²n. Lat., *decapitatio* (from *decapitare*, to behead). Fr., *décapitation*, *décollation*, *section du cou*. Ger., *D. Enthauptung*. It., *decapitazione*. Sp., *decapitación*. Syn.: *detruncation*, *trachelotomy*, *décollation*, *dérotomy*. That variety of embryotomy which consists in separating the head of the foetus from the trunk, to facilitate delivery. It is performed by means of a chainsaw or a cord or wire to which a sawing motion is communicated, or with a special instrument termed a decapitator.

DECAPITATOR (Lat.), n. m. De²(da)-ka²pi²(ka²pi)-rt²a²(a²u²shi²z); in Eng., *de-kap-i-ta-tōr*. Gen., *decapitatoris*. Fr., *décapitateur*. Ger., *Enthauptungsschere*. An instrument for decapitating the foetus; usually a long, stout hook with a cutting edge on its convexity, or an angular blunt hook for tearing the head from the trunk by a rotary movement. Braun's *d. key-hook*; Fr., *crochet de Braun*; Ger., *Schüsselschaden* (is of the latter variety).

DECAPOD, n. De²ka²po²d. Fr., *décapode*. An individual of the *Decapoda*. [L.] Long-tailed d's. See **MACRURA**.

DECAPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²ka²po²d²a². From *deka*, ten, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *décapodes*. An order of the *Malacostraca* or of the *Crustacea*, having ten legs. [L. 117.] **D. brachyura**. See **BRACHYURA**. **D. macrura**. See **MACRURA**.

DECAPODAL, adj. De²ka²po²d²a²l. See **DECAPODOUS**.

DECAPODIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. De²ka²po²d²i²fo²r²m²i²s. From *deka*, ten, *πους*, the foot, and *forma*, form. Fr., *décapodiforme*. Appearing to have five pairs of feet (said of the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects). [L. 41.]

DECAPODOUS, adj. De²ka²po²d²u²s. Gr., *δεκάπους*. Lat., *decapodus*. Fr., *décapode*. Ger., *zehnfüssig*. Having ten feet; belonging to the *Decapoda*. [L. 121.]

DECAPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De²ka²po²spi²no²si²fi²n²x²i²s. See **AROSPHINXIS**.

DECAPTHERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. De²ka²pi²te²ry²gi²u²s. From *deka*, ten, and *πτερυγία*, a fin. Fr., *decapterygien*. Ger., *zehnblüssig*. Having ten fins. [L. 180.]

DECARBONATED, adj. De²ka²bo²na²te²d. Lat., *décarbonatus*. Fr., *décarbonaté*. Ger., *decarbonisirt*. Sp., *decarbonatado*. Freed from carbonic acid. [a, 24.]

DECARBONIZATION, **DECARBURATION**, **DECARBURIZATION**, n's. De²ka²bo²na²ti²o²n² (z²a²shu²n, u²ra²shu²n, i²z²ashu²n). Fr., *décarbonation*. Ger., *decarbonisation*. It., *décarbonazione*. Sp., *decarbonización*. The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon. [a, 24.]

DECASPERMUS (Lat.), adj. De²ka²spi²er²mu²s. From *deka*, ten, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *décaisperme*. Ger., *zehnamiig*. Having ten seeds. [L. 41.]

DECEMOMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De²ka²sto²me²stam²o²n²es. From *deka*, ten, and *σπέρμα*, a filament. Of Alhoni, a group of plants characterized by having ten stamens. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DECATORTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. De²ka²to²rt²ho²ma². Gen., *decatorthomatus* (-is). Gr., *δεκατόρθωμα* (from *deka*, ten, and *ὀρθός*, to direct, procure). Fr., *décatorthome*. An ancient medicine composed of ten ingredients. [A. 325 (a, 21); L. 41 (a, 14).]

DECATYL, n. De²ka²tu²l. From *deka*, ten, and *ταλ*, matter. Fr., *decapyle*. Ger., *dekatal*. A compound containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule. **D. alcohol**. Ger., *Decatylalcohol*. A monatomic alcohol containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule, C₁₀H₂₂OH. Several alcohols of this formula have been described, but the constitution of none is known with certainty. One, derived from petroleum decane, boils at between 210° and 215° C. Another is due to the action of zinc ethyl on bromine and is probably of the constitution CH₃(CH₂)₈CH₂OH or CH₃(CH₂)₇CH₂OH. It boils at between 155 and 156° C. [B. 4, 158, 209 (a, 24).]

DECLIV, n. De²ka² Lat., *clivus*. Fr., *declivité*. Ger., *Er-fall*. *Declivitas*. A decline of the normal condition of a substance or of the whole or a part of an organism, especially putrefactive decomposition; also the condition of having undergone such a decline; figuratively, the gradual failure of health and strength incident to old age. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DECEIVER, n. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DECEMCOSTATE, adj. De²se²m-ko²sta²t. Lat., *decemcostatus* (from *decem*, ten, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *decemcosté*. Ger., *zehnripplig*. Having ten ribs. [a, 24.]

DECEMDENTATE, adj. De²se²m-de²nt²a²t. Lat., *decemdentatus* (from *decem*, ten, and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *décédenté*. Ger., *zehnähnig*. Having ten teeth or tooth-like processes. [L. 41.]

DECEMFID, adj. De²se²m-fi²d. Lat., *decemfidus* (from *decem*, ten, and *fidere*, to split). Fr., *décemfide*. Ger., *zehnspalten*. Cleft into ten parts. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DECEMFLOUS, adj. De²se²m-flō²u²s. Ten-flowered. [a, 24.]

DECEMJUGATE, adj. De²se²m-ju²gat. Having ten pairs of leaflets. [a, 24.]

DECEMLOCULAR, adj. De²se²m-lo²k²u²l²a²r. From *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a compartment. Fr., *décemloculaire*. Having ten compartments. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DECEMMAULATUS (Lat.), adj. De²de²-se²mke²m-ma²ul²ka²u²l²a²u²l²u²s. From *decem*, ten, and *macula*, a spot. Fr., *décemmaculé*. Ger., *zehnfleckig*. Marked with ten spots. [L. 41.]

DECEMNERVIUS (Lat.), adj. De²de²-se²mke²m-nu²er²(ne²ri²-vi²u²vi²u²u²s). From *decem*, ten, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *décemnerve*. Ger., *zehnnervig*. In botany, ten-nerved. [a, 24.]

DECEMPARTITE, adj. De²se²m-pa²rt²i²t. Lat., *decempartitus* (from *decem*, ten, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *décempartite*, *décemparti*. Ger., *zehngetheilt*. Divided into ten parts. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DECEMPEDATE, adj. De²se²m-pe²d²a²t. See **DECEMPES**.

DECEMPENNATUS (Lat.), adj. De²de²-se²mke²m-pe²n²na²u²l²u²l²u²s. From *decem*, ten, and *penna*, a feather. Having ten large feathers. The *Decempennate* of Sundevall are a phalanx of the *Conirostres*. [L. 121.]

DECEMPES (Lat.), adj. De²(de²-se²mke²m)-pez(pas). From *decem*, ten, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *décempède*. Ger., *zehnfüssig*. Having ten feet or claws. The *Decempedes* are the *Decapoda*. [L. 41.]

DECEMPPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. De²de²-se²mke²m-pli²z²ka²u²l²u²l²u²s. From *decem*, ten, and *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *décemplié*. Ger., *zehngefaltet*. Having ten folds. [a, 24.]

DECEMPYRENATUS (Lat.), adj. De²de²-se²mke²m-pi²re²(pu²re)-e²n(an)-a²(a²)u²l²u²l²u²s. From *decem*, ten, and *πυρρην*, a kernel. Fr., *décempyréné*. Ger., *zehnsteinkernig*. Having ten pyrenes. [a, 24.]

DECEMSTRIATUS (Lat.), adj. De²de²-se²mke²m-stri²stri²u²l²u²l²u²s. From *decem*, ten, and *stria*, to stripe. Fr., *décemstrié*. Having ten narrow stripes or bands of a color different from that of the rest of the body. [L.]

DECENE, n. De²se²n. A substance, C₁₀H₂₀, obtained by keeping turpentine oil heated for some hours to 200° to 250° C. with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 160° C. has a strong odor, and dissolves in fuming sulphuric acid. [B. 2, 77 (a, 24).]

DECENTRED, adj. De²se²nt²rd'. Not having a common focus. [a, 27.]

DECENYLENE, n. De²se²n²yl²en. Fr., *décénylène*. See **DECENE**.

DECEPHALIZATION, n. De²se²ph²al²iz²a²shu²n. From *de* priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. Loss of prominence of the head. [L. 196.] Cf. **CEPHALIZATION**.

DECREBRATION, n. De²se²r²e²bra²shu²n. From *de* priv., and *crebrum*, the brain. The removal of the brain in the operation of craniotomy.

DECEREBRIZED, adj. De²se²r²e²brizd. Having had the brain removed. [B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

DÉCÈS (Fr.), n. Da²sa. Death. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DECESSIO (Lat.), n. f. De²(da)-se²se²ke²si²o. Gen., *decessionis*. From *decedere*, to depart. A fracture of the skull. [L. 135.]

DÉCHAPELLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da²sha²-pe²l²ma²n². The operation of cutting away the crown of a decayed tooth, the root of which is to be preserved. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DÉCHARGE (Fr.), n. Da²sha²rzh. See **DISCHARGE**.

DÉCHARNÉ (Fr.), adj. Da²sha²r²na. Excessively emaciated. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉCHAUSSOIR (Fr.), n. Da²shos-wa²r. Lat., *dentis scalpium*. Ger., *Zahnfleischschaber*. A gum lancet. [E.; L. 41, 43.]

DÉCHET (Fr.), n. Da²sha. Refuse tissue. [a, 27.]

DÉCHQUETÉ (Fr.), adj. Da²shek²ta. Lacrimated. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DÉCHIRÉ (Fr.), adj. Da²she²ra. Lacerated. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

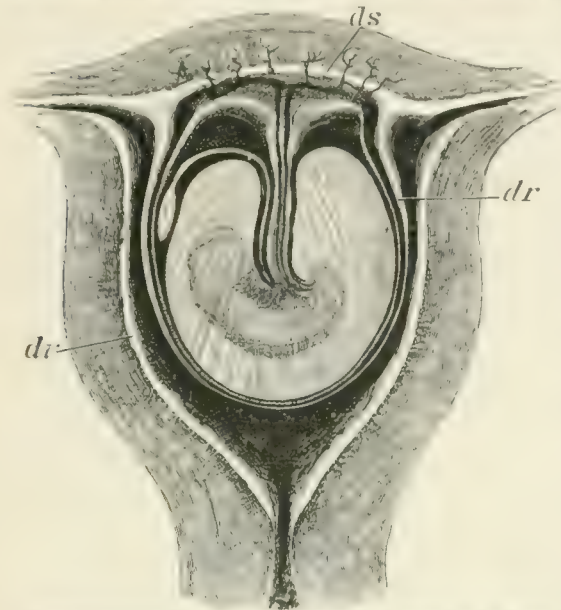
DÉCHIRMEMENT (Fr.), **DÉCHIRURE** (Fr.), n's. Da²she²ma²n². u²r. See **LACERATION**.

DECIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De²se²de²ti²de²nt²an²shi²ti²u²s. From *decidere*, to fall down. Fr., *décidence*. 1. See **ACERATOSIS**. 2. An old term for a turn or change in an acute disease whereby it was prolonged beyond fourteen days. 3. A declining, falling into debility or sickness. [A. 322 (a, 21); L. 91.]

DÉCIDU (Fr.), adj. Da²se²du². See **DECIDUOUS**.

DECIDUA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *deciduum* (understood). De²si²d²ki²d²u²l²u²l²u²s. For deriv., see **DECIDUOUS**. Fr., *caduque*,

membrane caduque, *concha anheste* Volpenn; Ger. *D. leavetothage Haut.* It. *d. sp. d. caduca* Syn. *cafaia* An adventitious envelope formed around the fertilized ovum on its entrance into the uterine cavity, consisting of the mucous membrane lining the



A SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC VIEW OF THE GRAVID UTERUS IN SECTION.
ds, the decidua serotina; *dr*, the decidua reflexa; *dv*, the decidua vera.

body of the uterus in a state of heightened development and thickening; so called because it is eventually cast off. **Catamenial d.** See **Menstrual d.** **Cavity of the d.** See **Decidual cavity** - **D. catamenialis.** See **Menstrual d.** **D. cellularis.** Of Bojanus, the outer layer of the chorion in the dog. [A. 45.] - **D. chorii.** Of Baillie, the d. reflexa. [A. 43.] - **D. externa.** It. *decidua esterna* Of Sandifort, the d. vera. [A. 45.] - **D.höhle** (Ger.). See **Decidual cavity** - **D. membranacea.** See **D. d. menstrualis.** See **Menstrual d.** - **D. ovuli.** See **D. caduca.** [A. 43.] - **D. placentalis.** See **D. serotina.** **D. placentalis sensu strictiori.** See **Placental d. serotina.** **D. placentalis subchorialis.** Ger. *Schlossplatte* Winkler. The subchorionic layer of the maternal placenta. **D. protrusa.** **D. reflexa.** Fr. *caduque reflexe.* That portion of the d. which, being continuous with the d. vera, covers the ovum as it projects into the uterine cavity, and finally, coming to lie in contact with the d. vera, constitutes the inner layer of the decidual sac taken as a whole. Toward the close of gestation the d. vera and the d. reflexa become fused into one membrane, forming a thin layer over the chorion. - **D. serotina.** So called from the old idea of the tardiness of its formation. By most writers this term is applied to the layer or layers of decidual substance which intervene between the developed placenta and the uterine wall; by some, however, it is considered to include also that part of the d. that enters into the formation of the maternal portion of the placenta. Hence a **placental** and a **uterine d. serotina** are spoken of. [A. 5.] - **D. serotina uterina.** See **Uterine d. serotina.** - **D. spongiosa.** Of Bojanus, the inner layer of the chorion in the dog. [A. 45.] - **D. subchorialis.** See **D. placentalis subchorialis.** - **D. tuberosa et polyposa.** A variety of decidual endometritis characterized by a roughened condition with polypoid outgrowths. [A. Ward, "Brit. Med. Jour." May 3, 1881, p. 854.] - **D. tunica.** See **D. tunica reflexa.** See **D. reflexa.** - **D. tunica uteri.** **D. uteri.** **D. uterina.** **D. vera.** Fr. *caduque uterine.* That portion of the mucous membrane lining the cavity of the uterus which, when the fecundated ovum comes to be imbedded in the membrane, continues to line the general cavity of the uterus in every part except that occupied by the attachment of the ovum. [A. 5.] - **Epichorial d.** See **D. reflexa.** - **Glandular d. serotina.** See **Uterine d. serotina.** - **Interuteroplacental d.** See **D. serotina.** - **Menstrual d.** Lat. *d. menstrualis.* 1. The superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus which is cast off during menstruation. 2. The membranous structure cast off in membranous dysmenorrhoea. [A. 335 (a, 21).] - **Placental d.** See **D. serotina.** - **Placental d. serotina.** Lat. *d. serotina placentalis.* **d. placentalis sensu strictiori.** Fr. *partie para-uterine du placenta uterin.* Ger. *Basalplatte der Placenta* (Winkler). That layer of the d. serotina which covers the cotyledons. - **Uterine d.** See **D. vera.** - **Uterine d. serotina.** Lat. *d. serotina uterina.* Syn.: **glandular d. serotina.** The outer portion of the d. serotina.

DECIDUAL, adj. De'si'di'u'el. Lat. *decidualis* Pertaining to or resembling the decidua.

DECIDUATE (Lat.), n. n. pl. De'si'di'k'i'di'u'el' a'as'3, ta'3 Of Huxley, those *Mammalia* that shed a portion of the uterine mucous membrane in parturition. [A. 11.]

DECIDUATE, adj. De'si'di'u'el. Belonging to the *decidua*.

DECIDUATE, v. intr. De'si'di'u'el. To be shed. [A. 11.]

DECIDUATION, n. De'si'di'u'el-shi'3n. A process of shedding. [A. 11.]

DECIDUOMA (Lat.), n. De'si'di'k'i'di'u'el' o'm'a. Fr. *déciduome* Ger. *Deciduum* A neoplasia formed in the uterine cavity resembling the decidua serotina, very vascular, dark-brown in color, somewhat lobular upon the surface. It contains decidual and small nucleated cells, dilated glandular cavities, and blood and lymph spaces. It is believed to be caused by a hyperplasia of some portions of the decidua remaining in the uterus after the embryo proper has been expelled in an abortion. [Klotz, "Arch. of Gyn." xxix; "Deutsche Med. Zeitung," March, 10, 1887, a. 18.]

DECIDUOUS, adj. De'si'di'u'el' u's. Gr. *ἐκκαταπτωτός* Lat. *deciduus* (from *decidere*, to fall). Fr., *décidu*. Ger., *abfallend*. It. *caduco*. Falling or destined to fall off or be shed, said of the mucous membrane of the uterus, of the milk-teeth, of horns, etc.; in botany, of leaves that fall off annually, and of the calyx and the corolla when they fall off before the fruit develops. [B. 119, 121, 123 (a, 24).] Cf. **CADUCOUS**.

DECIGRAMME, n. De'si'gra'm. From *δεκάριον*, a tenth part, and *γραμμή*, a small weight. Fr., *decigramme*. A weight of one-tenth of a gramme (= about 1.54 grain).

DECILITRE, n. De'si'le'tr. Fr., *décilitre*. A measure of the tenth of a litre (= about 6.10 cubic inches).

DECIMANA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *decimanus* (*febris* understood. De'si'de'k'i'di'm-a'as'3/na'3. Fr., *décimane*. An old term for a form of intermittent fever returning every tenth day. [L. 41, 84.]

DECIMANTUS (Lat.), adj. De'si'de'k'i'di'ma'as'3 nu's-ant's. Pertaining to a tenth; of the old medical writers, occurring every tenth day. See **DECIMANA**. [A. 301 (a, 24).]

DECIMETRE, n. De'si'm'e'tr. Fr., *décimètre*. A measure of one tenth of a metre (= about 3.93 inches).

DECINE, n. De's'en. A substance, C₁₀H₁₈, derived from bromocyclohexene by the abstraction of the elements of hydrobromic acid. It has a faint odor, and boils at 165° C. [B. 77, 158 (a, 24).]

DECINORMAL, adj. De'si'no'r'm'a'3l. From *decimus*, tenth, and *normalis*, according to rule. Having one tenth the regular value (said of solutions which are so diluted as to be of one tenth the standard strength). [B.]

DECIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. De'(de')-si'p(ki')p'i'3-u'm(u'm). Of Delafontaine, a metal found in North Carolina. Atomic weight, 130; symbol, Dp. [a. 27.]

DECKBLATT (Ger.), n. De'k'bla't. A bract. [B.]

DECKBLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n. De'k'blat-ch'3en. A small bract, a bracteole. [a. 24.]

DECKBLÄTTFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. De'k'blat-fu'3rm-i'3g. See **BRACELETFORM**.

DECKBLÄTTLOS (Ger.), adj. De'k'blat-lo's. Ebracteate. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

DECKBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. De'k'blat-tri'3g. See **BRACELETFORM**.

DECKE (Ger.), n. De'k'e'3. A covering. [a. 24.] - **D. des Ciliarkörpers.** The capsule of the corpus dentatum. [I. 3; K.]

DECKELFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. De'k'e'l-fu'3rm-i'3g. See **OPERCULIFORM**.

DECKELFRUCHT (Ger.), n. De'k'e'l-fruch't. See **PRYDUM**.

DECKELSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. De'k'e'l-shne'k'e'3. The edible snail (*Helix pomatia*). [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DECKENEPITHEL (Ger.), n. De'k'e'n-a-pe'tal. Fr., *épithélium de revêtement*. The epithelium covering or lining a part, as the epithelium of the ependyma or of the peritoneum. [a. 18.]

DECKGANGLIENZELLSCHICHT (Ger.), n. De'k-ga'n'3 glen-tse'l-shi'3ch't. The ganglion-cell layer of the retina. [I. 10; K.]

DECKGLAS (Ger.), **DECKGLÄSCHEN** (Ger.), n's. De'k' gla's, -glasch'e'3n. Fr., *couverture objet*. A coverglass for a microscope slide. [L.]

DECKHAUT (Ger.), n. De'k'ha'3ut. A pellicle. [a. 24.]

DECKKEIMIG (Ger.), adj. De'k'kei'mi'3g. See **CHLAMYDOBLASTOUS**.

DECKKLAPPE (Ger.), n. De'k'kla'p-pe'3. See **FORNIX**.

DECKKNOCHE (Ger.), n. De'k'ku'och'e'3n. See **Membran bones**.

DECKPLATTE (Ger.), n. De'k'pla'te'te'3. See **TEGMENTUM D. des vierten Ventrikels.** See **VALVE of Linnæus.** - **D'nepithel.** **D'nrest** (Schwalbe). The layer of epithelium lining the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I. 17; K.]

DECKSCHICHT (Ger.), n. De'k'shi'3ch't. A layer of cells with large nuclei, beneath the zona pellucida of the ovum in rodents after segmentation is complete. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc." 1888, p. 105, L.]

DECKUNG (Ger.), n. De'k'im'3. An investment. [L. 80.]

DECKZELLEN (Ger.), n. pl. De'k'tze'l'e'n. See **EXTERNAL HAIR CELLS of the organ of Corti** and **Deiter's CELLS**. - **Acussere obere D.** See **EXTERNAL HAIR CELLS of the organ of Corti** - **Obere acussere D.** See **Acussere obere D.** - **Untere D.** See **Deiter's CELLS**. - **Untere acussere D.** See **Deiter's CELLS** - **d. def.**

DÉCLIN (Fr.), **DÉCLINAISON** (Fr.), n's. Da'kla'n'3, -kle-ne'3o'n'3. See **DECLINATION** and **INCLINATION**.

DECLINAL, DECLINATE, adj's. De'k'li'n-a-2l, -at. Lat., *declinatus* from *declinare*, to bend down. Fr., *décliné*. Ger., *abwärtsgerichtet, abwärtsgebogen*. Bent downward. [B. 19, 291 a, 21.]

DECLINATION, n. De'k'li'n-a-shi'n. Gr., ἐκκλίσις, παρακλίσις, κατακλίσις. Lat., *declinatio*. Fr., *déclination*. Ger., *Abneigung*. 1 Deviation, variation. 2 The declining period of a disease. [A. 241, A. 322 a, 21.]

DECLINATOR Lat., **DECLINATORIUM** Lat., n's'm and n. De'k'li'n-ator, -a-tor. Fr., *déclinatoire*. Ger., *Niederleger*. A depressor, especially one for holding the dura mater out of the way of injury in trepanning. [A. 322.]

DECLINE, n. De'klin. Fr., *declin*. Ger., *Abnehmen*. 1 A serious deterioration of the bodily powers in consequence of old age or of chronic organic disease. 2 A stage of decrease (as of a fever).

DECLINÉ (Fr. adj.) Da'kle-né. See DECLINATE.

DECLINED, adj. De'kliend. See DECLINATE.

DECLINING, adj. De'klin'end. 1 Entering upon a decline. 2 See DECLINATE.

DECLINOUS, adj. De'kli'n-ous. See DECLINATE.

DECLIVATE, adj. De'kli-vat. Lat., *declivus*. Fr., *declivé*. Ger., *abgeschlossen, abhängig*. Sloping downward, as the stigma in the pistils of *Cypripedium* and *Genista*; said also of stems bent from weakness or natural mode of growth. [B. 1, 123 a, 24.]

DECLIVE Lat., n. De'kli-ve. Gr., κλίς, κλίμα. Gen., *declivis*. 1 A downward slope; of Reil, the sloping portion of the monticulus cerebelli. [L.] 2 The lowest part of a wound or of a collection of pus. **D. cerebelli**. See D. (1st def.). [A. 301 a, 21.]

DECLIVIS (Lat. adj.) De'kli-ve. Fr., *declive*. Ger., *abhängig*. Declining, sloping.

DECOCT (Ger.), n. De'ko'kt. See DECOCTION.

DECOCTA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *decoctus* (aquea understood). De'ko'k-ta. Water boiled and cooled in snow. [L. 94 a, 21.]

DECOCTION, n. De'ko'k-shi'n. Gr., ἀποθήκη (1st def.), ἀποθήκη (1st def.), ἀποθήκη (2d def.). Lat., *decoctio* (1st def.), *decoctio* (2d def.). Fr., *decoction*. Ger., *Abkochung* (1st def.), *Absieden* (1st def.), *Absud* (2d def.), *Decoct* (2d def.). It., *decozione* (1st def.), *decocto* (2d def.). Sp., *decoction*. 1 The act or process of boiling. 2 A preparation made by boiling one or more substances in water. [a. 21.] For subheadings containing names of drugs, see under those names.—**Alternative d.** [Brunsv. Ph., 1777.] A decoction made by boiling for 1 hour 3 parts each of rhubarb-root and madder-root, 2 parts of potassium carbonate, and 768 parts of spring water, and mixing with the strained liquid 24 parts of d. of ginger. [B. 95 a, 21.]—**Anthelmintic d.** See DECOCTUM ANTHELMINTICUM.—**Antiscorbutic d.** See DECOCTUM ANTISCORBUTICUM.—**Bitter d.** See DECOCTUM QUASSIÆ ligni compositum.—**Callac's d.** See DECOCTUM SASSAPARILLÆ compositum.—**Carmine d.** See DECOCTUM FRUCTUS JUNIPERIS carminativum.—**Catholic d.** [Sard. Ph., 1773.] A d. made by boiling down to one half 1½ oz. of the root of *Triticum repens* and 1 oz. of sarsaparilla in 4 lbs. of water, adding 2 drachms of licorice, half a handful each of leaves of chicory, agrimony, betony, maiden-hair, and burnet saxifrage, macerating 1½ oz. of senna and doder and 1 drachm of seeds of anise in 6 oz. of boiling water for several hours, straining, and mixing the d. with this infusion. [B. 97 a, 21.]—**Deobstruent d.** See DECOCTUM RESOLUTIVUM.—**Diuretic d.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804.] A preparation made by boiling down to one third 12 parts of the root of *Polygala senega* and 1 part of *Scilla maritima* in 288 of spring water, straining, and adding 6 parts of spirit of nitrous ether, 2 of tincture of opium, and 21 of glycyrrhized honey. [B. 95 a, 21.]—**Emollient and carminative d.** See DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS et carminativum.—**Emollient d.** See DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS.—**Feltz's d.** See DECOCTUM FELTZ.—**Servine d.** See DECOCTUM NERVINI.—**Sydenham's white d.** See DECOCTUM DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS regia.—**Trommsdorff's white d.** See DECOCTUM ALBICUM GUMMI MINOSÆ.—**White d.** See APOZÈME BLANC and DECOCTUM ALBUM GUMMI MINOSÆ.—**Zittmann's d.** See DECOCTUM SASSAPARILLÆ compositum.

DECOCTION (Fr.), n. Da'ko'k-se-shi'n. See DECOCTION. **D. amère**. See DECOCTUM QUASSIÆ ligni compositum. **D. anthelmintique**. See DECOCTUM ANTHELMINTICUM. **D. blanche de Sydenham** Fr. Cod. See APOZÈME BLANC. **D. de Pollini**. See DECOCTUM DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS regia. **D. de Zittmann**. See DECOCTUM SASSAPARILLÆ compositum. **D. émolliente**. See DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS. **D. émolliente et carminative**. See DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS et carminativum. **D. faible de Zittmann**. See DECOCTUM ALBUM GUMMI MINOSÆ. **D. sudorifique**. See APOZÈME SUDORIFIQUE.

DECOCTO-INFUSA [B.Jg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. pl. De'ko'k-to'f-u'sa. See under DECOCTUM.

DECOCTUM (Lat.), n. n. De'ko'k-tu'2m (tu'm). From *decoquere*, to boil down. Fr., *decoction*. Ger., *Abkochung*. Decoct. A decoction; a preparation made by boiling a medicinal substance in water. Where the pharmacopœias do not state the proportions, the general rule is to use 1 part of the drug to make 70 parts of product. The *decocto-infusa* of the Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Russ. Ph. are decocta to which some substance is added toward the close of the process of decoction, a brief second boiling being sometimes recommended. [B. 81, 95 a, 21.] For decocta in the titles of which the names of drugs occur, see under the names of those drugs.—**D. ad interitum** [Edinb. Ph.]. A decoction for persons with jaundice, containing coltsfoot as the chief ingredient. [B. 5 a, 21.] **D. album**. Fr. Cod. **D. album Sydenhami** Swiss Ph. See APOZÈME BLANC. **D. amarum**. Fr., *decoction amère*. See D.

QUASSIÆ ligni compositum. **D. anthelminticum** [Brunsv. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *decoction anthelmintique*. Anthelmintic decoction; made by boiling down to 192 parts 1 part each of aloes, colocynthis-pulp, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, and 2 parts each of the tops of *Helleborus foetidus*, savin, wormwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, and tansy, in 288 parts of water. [B. 119 a, 21.] **D. antifebrile** [Port. Ph., 1711]. Syn.: *d. cinchona cardiacum*, *d. chinæ compositum*. Decoction of cinchona with serpentaria; made by boiling 1 part each of pulverized cinchona and pulverized serpentaria in 36 parts of water to 24 parts, straining, and adding 4 parts of spirit of cinnamon. [B. 97 a, 21.]—**D. antiscorbuticum** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Antiscorbutic decoction; made by infusing for 10 minutes 96 parts each of lappa and the root of *Rumex aquaticus* in 392 parts of water, boiling for 20 minutes, and adding 8 parts of raphanus and 6 parts each, respectively, of leaves of *Cochlearia officinalis*, leaves of *Trifolium fibrum*, and leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, and straining. [B. 97 a, 21.] **D. antivenerum laxans** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 1 oz. each of sarsaparilla and guaiac-shavings and 25 grains of potassium subcarbonate in 4 lbs. of water, stirring, boiling down to 3 lbs., infusing for half an hour in the decoction 2 drachms each of senna, sassafras-shavings, and licorice, and 1 drachm each of rhubarb and coriander, straining with slight expression, and decanting when cold. [B. 97 a, 21.]—**D. avenaceum lowerianum** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Brunsv. Disp., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *decoction de gramin nitrée*. A decoction made by boiling down to one half 24 parts of oats and 2 of the wood of *Santalum rubrum* in 576 of spring water, straining, and adding to the colature 2 parts of water and 8 of white sugar [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by boiling down to one third 12 parts of choice white oats, 2 of the wood of *Santalum rubrum*, and 3 of the root of wild chicory in 288 of spring water, and adding to the colature 1 part of nitre and 4 parts of white sugar, and straining [Brunsv. Disp., 1777; Palat. Disp.; Würt. Ph., 1798]. [B. 119 a, 21.]—**Decocta concentrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Concentrated decoctions; made in the same manner as common decoctions, except that a proportionally larger quantity of drugs is employed. [B. 95 a, 21.]—**Decocta concentratissima** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Very concentrated decoctions. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of the drug to 2 parts of product. [B. 95 a, 21.]—**D. diaphoreticum**. See APOZÈME SUDORIFIQUE.—**D. emollientis**. Fr., *decoction émolliente*. A preparation formerly official; made by boiling 1 oz. of marsh-mallow-root and a handful each of marsh-mallow-leaves and violet-leaves in 4 lbs. of water, and straining. [B. 119 a, 21.]—**D. emollientis et carminativum**. Fr., *decoction émolliente et carminative*. Emollient and carminative decoction; made by boiling 8 parts of marsh-mallow-root down to one half in 192 parts of pure water, adding 6 parts each of the flowers of *Melilotus caruleus* and of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, and, after a quarter of an hour's digestion, straining [Am. Ph., 1820]; or by boiling 1 oz. of marsh-mallow-root and a handful each of mallow-leaves and leaves of parietaria in 4 lbs. of ordinary water, straining, and adding to the boiling liquid ½ oz. of caraway-seeds and half a handful of flowers of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, and allowing the whole to macerate until cool [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B. 119 a, 21.]—**D. febrifugum laxans**. See D. CHINÆ antisepticum parvum. **D. Feltz** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *pitana Feltz*. Feltz's decoction; made by boiling for 1 hour 10 grammes of isinglass, 65 grammes of sarsaparilla-root, and 80 grammes of powdered antimony sulphide in the quantity of water necessary to obtain 1 litre of product. [B. 95 a, 21.]—**D. incrassans Fulleri**. See D. GUMMI arabici. **D. lignorum**. See D. GUAIACI compositum. **D. lusitanicum**. See D. SASSAPARILLÆ compositum. **D. nervinum** [Sard. Ph.]. Fr., *decoction nerveine*. Nerve decoction; made by boiling 6 drachms of orange-leaves in 4 lbs. of water till only 1½ lb. remain, and then adding 6 drachms each of syrup of *Mentha crispata* and syrup of rue. [B. 97.]—**D. ophthalmicum mucilaginosum**. See D. AITHEÆ. **D. parturientis**. Parturient decoction; made by boiling 3 or 4 parts of ergot in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain 180 parts of decoction, and adding 30 parts of syrup. [L. 87 a, 21.]—**D. pectorale**. See D. HORDEI compositum.—**D. Pollini**. See D. DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS regia. **D. pro enemate**. See D. MALVÆ compositum. **D. promento**. See D. PAPAVERIS.—**D. purificans Sanctæ Mariæ**. St. Mary's purifying decoction; made by boiling 100 parts of sarsaparilla and 10 of licorice-root in enough water to make 200 parts of product. [B. 270, p. 420 a, 21.]—**D. resolvens** [Fuld. Ph., 1791; Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Deobstruent decoction; made by boiling down to one half 96 parts of dandelion-root in 576 of spring-water, straining, and dissolving in the liquor 24 parts of potassium subborate and 48 of glycyrrhized honey [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or by boiling down to one half 8 parts of dandelion-root and 1 part each of potassium bitartrate and sodium subborate in 72 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of despumated honey [Fuld. Ph., 1791]. [B. 97 a, 21.] **D. rubrum**. See D. CRETÆ. **D. saturninum**. See LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. **D. secundarium**. See D. SASSAPARILLÆ compositum. **D. sudorificum**. See APOZÈME SUDORIFIQUE. **D. syphiliticum roborans**. See D. DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS regia. **D. Zittmanni**, **D. Zittmanni debile**, **D. Zittmanni fortius**, **D. Zittmanni mitius**. See D. SASSAPARILLÆ compositum.

DECOCTURE, n. De'ko'k-tu'r. See DECOCTION (2d def.).

DECODON (Lat.), n. n. De'k-o'do'n (don). A genus of plants closely related to *Lythrum*, from which it differs chiefly in having a bell-shaped calyx-tube. [B. 19 a, 24.]—**D. verticillatum**. The *Nesaea verticillata*. [B.]

DÉCOLIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Da'ko-le-me'tr. An instrument invented by Payen for comparing the different decolorizing powers of the various kinds of commercial charcoal. [a. 27.]

DECOLLATED, adj. De'ko'lat-e'd. Lat., *decollatus*. Fr., *décollé*. Having the apex worn away (said of univalve shells). [L. 206.]

DECOLLATION, n. De-ko-lā-shūn. Lat. *decollatio* from *de* (down) + *collare* (to behead). Fr. *décollation*. See DECAPITATION.

DECOLLATOR, Lat. + m. De-da-ko-lā-tor. Lat. *decolator*, in Eng. de-col-lat-er. Gen. *decolatoris*. See DECAPITATOR.

DECOLLEMENT, Fr. n. De-ko-lē-mān. Ger. *Abkollung*. Lat. *decollementum*. Ger. *Abkollung*. The state of an organ separated from adjoining parts by destruction of the areolar tissue that normally unites them. The term is often applied to a morbid separation of skin from the subjacent parts, as in the cure of a burn or a subcutaneous abscess, or the edges of an ulcer. G. **D. de la rétine**. Detachment of the retina. [L. 58. **D. de l'iris**. See HOMOIOPLASIS. **D. des épiphyses**. A solution of continuity of the long bones at the point of junction with their diaphyses. [A. 301 a, 21. **D. du placenta**. 1. The spontaneous separation of the placenta or a portion of it. 2. The operation of separating the placenta from the uterine wall by peeling it off. **D. du sabot**. Separation of the ungual matrix from the hoof. [A. 301 a, 21. **D. épiphysaire**. See *D. des épiphyses*. **D. rétinien**. Detachment of the retina.]

DECOLOR (Lat.), adj. De-da-ko-l-o-r. Gen., *decoloris*. Gr., *ἀχρὸς*. Fr. *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. Colorless. [A. 325; L. 94 a, 21.]

DECOLORANT, n. De-ko-lā-tor. Lat. *decolorans*. Fr. *décolorant*. Ger., *Entfärbungsmittel*. A bleaching agent. [L. 56.]

DECOLORATIO, Lat. n. f. De-da-ko-lā-tiō. Lat. *decoloratio*. Gen., *decolorationis*. See DECOLORATION. **D. argentea**. See ARGYRIASIS (1st def.).

DECOLORATION, n. De-ko-lā-tiō. Lat. *decoloratio*. Fr. *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung*. It., *decolorazione*. Sp., *décoloración*. The removal or absence of color. [L. 56.]

DECOLORATUS (Lat.), adj. De-da-ko-lā-tus. Lat. *decoloratus*. Fr., *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. It., *décolorato*. Sp., *décolorado*, *décolorado*. Decolorized or discolored.

DECOLORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De-da-ko-l-o-rēs (ras). The chromatoses. See under CHROMATOSIS.

DECOLORIZATION, n. De-ko-lā-tiō. Lat. *decoloratio*. See DECOLORATION.

DECOMBANT, Fr. adj. Da-ko-mbān. See DECURRENT.

DECOMBUSTION, n. De-ko-mbūst-iō. From *de* (priv.) and *combustio*, combustion. Fr., *décombustion*. It., *décombustione*. Sp., *décombustión*. See DECOMBUSTION.

DECOMPOSABILITY, n. De-ko-m-pōz-a-bi-l-i-tāt. From *de* (priv.) and *componere*, to compound. Capability of decomposition. [B.]

DECOMPOSE, v. tr. and intr. De-ko-m-pōz'. From *de* (priv.) and *componere*, to compound. Fr., *décomposer*. Ger., *zersetzen* (1st def.), *zerlegen* (1st def.), *zerfallen* (2d def.). It., *decomporre*. Sp., *descomponer*. 1. (Tr.) To reduce a compound body to its simpler constituents. [B.] 2. (Intr.) To putrefy.

DECOMPOSED, adj. De-ko-m-pōz'. Lat., *decompositus*. Fr., *décomposé*. Ger., *zersetzt*. 1. Reduced to a simpler arrangement of constituents. 2. In botany, see DECOMPOSITE. 3. Decayed.

DECOMPOSITE, adj. De-ko-m-pōz-i-tāt. Lat., *decompositus*. Fr., *décomposé*. Ger., *doppelt-zusammengesetzt*. Many times compound (e. g., the leaves of *Acacia*). [B. 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

DECOMPOSITION, n. De-ko-m-pō-z-i-tiō. Lat., *decompositio*. Fr., *décomposition*. Ger., *Zersetzung*. The process of decomposing or of being decomposed.—**Double d.** Fr., *décomposition double*. Ger., *doppelte Zersetzung*. Syn.: *double metathesis*. A chemical change in which the molecules of two interacting compounds exchange a portion of their constituents. [B.]—**Hydrolytic d.** The more or less complete dissolution of minerals in water. [B. 270 (a, 27).]—**Simple d.** Fr., *décomposition unique*. Ger., *einfache Zersetzung*. A chemical change by which the molecule of a single compound either breaks up into its simpler constituents, or exchanges one of these constituents for the entire molecule of another body. In the latter case the process is called single metathesis. [B.]

DECOMPOUND, adj. De-ko-m-pōz-i-tāt. See DECOMPOSITE.

DECOMPRESSION (Fr.), n. Da-ko-m-p-rē-s-iō. The diminution or cessation of atmospheric or other pressure. [A. 385 a, 21.]

DÉCOORDINATION (Fr.), n. Da-ko-o-rd-e-nā-s-iō. An interruption or abolition of co-ordination. [L. 41.]

DECORATIO, Lat. n. f. De-da-ko-rā-tiō. Lat. *decoratio*. Gen., *decorationis*. From *de* (priv.) + *corare* (to beautify). See COSMETIS.

DECORTICALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De-da-ko-r-t-i-kā-ka-s-iō. Of Dumortier, a subclass of the *Staminacia*, including the stipes *Bismania*, *Unitaria*, and *Insolitegma*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DECORTICATED, adj. De-ko-r-t-i-kā-tēd. Lat., *decortatus*. Fr., *décorqué*. Ger., *abgeschalt* (1st def.), *entrinnet* (1st def.), *schallo* (2d def.). It., *decorticato*. Sp., *descortezado*. 1. Deprived of bark or rind. 2. Having no bark or rind, in contradistinction to corticate. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

DECORTICATION, n. De-ko-r-t-i-kā-shūn. Lat., *decortatio* (from *decorticare*, to peel). Fr., *décorcation*. Ger., *Ab-schälen*. It., *scorticamento*. Sp., *decorticación*. The operation of removing the bark of a tree or the outer envelope of a root, fruit, seed, or any other vegetable substance. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DECOSTATE, adj. De-ko-stā-tāt. Gr., *ἀκλυστος*. Lat., *decostis* (from *de* (priv.) and *costa*, a rib). Destitute of ribs. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DÉCOUPÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-pā. See INCISED.

DÉCOUPURE, Fr. n. Da-ku-pūr. See INCISURE.

DÉCOURANT, Fr. adj. Da-ku-rān. See DECURRENT.

DÉCOURS, Fr. n. Da-ku-r. See DECLINATION.

DÉCOUSU, Fr. adj. Da-ku-sū. Having disproportionate parts, and from lack of domestic animals. [A. 291 a, 21.]

DÉCOUVERT (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-ve'r. Naked, exposed to view; of fruits, having no hard envelope. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

DECREMENT, n. De-krē-mēnt. Gr., *παρὰκωή*. Lat., *decrementum* (from *de* (priv.) + *crecere*, to decrease). See DECLINE.

DECREPIT, adj. De-krē-pit. Gr., *ἀρχαίωρον*. *παρὰκωή*. Lat., *decrepitus*. Fr., *décrépit*. Ger., *abgelebt*, *schwach*. It., *decrepito*. Sp., *decrepito*. Broken down with age. [L. 56.]

DECREPITATION, n. De-krē-pi-tā-shūn. Lat., *decrepitus*. Fr., *décrépitation*. Ger., *Abkistern*. It., *decrepitazione*. Sp., *decrepitation*. See CREPITATION.

DECREPITUDE, n. De-krē-pi-tū-d. Lat., *ætas decrepita*. Fr., *décrepitude*. Ger., *Abgebliebenheit*. It., *décrepitudine*. Sp., *decrepitud*. The state of being decrepit.

DECRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De-da-krē-sēn-tiā. Lat., *decrepita*. (1st def.). See DECLINE.

DECRESCENT-PINNATUS, Lat. (adj.) De-da-krē-sēn-tiā-pi-nā-tus. Having a pinnate leaf the folioles of which diminish gradually in size from the base toward the summit. [L. 180.]

DECRETORIUS (Lat.), adj. De-da-krē-ti-krat-o-rī-tūs. Gr., *ἐκρητορικός*. Fr., *décretor*. Ger., *entscheidend*, *kritisch*. It., *decretorio*. Sp., *critico*. Critical. [A. 301, 325 (a, 21); L. 50.]

DÉCROISSANCE (Fr.), n. Da-krwa-sān-s. Decrease. [A. 385 a, 21.]

DÉCROISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-krwa-sān-s. The state of being diminished. [A. 385 a, 21.]

DECRUS (Lat.), adj. De-da-kru-s(krus). From *de* (priv.) and *crus*, the leg. See ASCELES.

DECRUSTATION, n. De-krust-a-shūn. From *de* (priv.) and *crusta*, a crust. Fr., *décrustation*. Ger., *Entkrustung*. It., *décrustazione*. Sp., *decrustación*. The falling or shedding of a crust or crustation. [L. 56, 53.]

DECUBATION, n. De-ku-bā-shūn. The act of lying down. [L. 56.]

DECUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. De-da-ku-t(ku)-bi-tūs. From *decumbere*, to lie down. Fr., *décubitus*. Ger., *Lage, Lagerung, Liegen, Niederliegen, Auflegen* (3d def.). It., *decubito*. Sp., *decubito*. 1. The recumbent posture. 2. The particular attitude of a person in bed. [L. 50.] 3. According to German and Italian usage, a bed-sore or the production of bed-sores. [G. 73.] 4. In Spanish, also the particular flow of humors in diseases.—**D. acutus**. Fr., *décubitus aigu*. Syn.: *d. neuriticus*. An acute bed-sore, occurring in the course of certain spinal or cerebral affections, usually accompanied with paralysis and affecting especially the skin and the subcutaneous tissue over bony prominences; differing from ordinary bed-sores in the slight degree and duration of pressure required to produce it. [Union méd., Aug. 18, 1883, p. 295; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Oct., 1886, p. 269.]—**D. chronicus**. Fr., *décubitus chronique*. See D (3d def.).—**D. neuriticus. Fr., *décubitus neuritique*. See D (3d def.).—**D. traumaticus**. Ger., *Druckbrand*. See D (3d def.).—**Dorsal d.** Fr., *décubitus dorsal d. en supination*. Ger., *Rückenlage*. D. (2d def.) on the back.—**Erythematous d.** Lat., *erythema paratrimma*. Ger., *erythematöser D.* A traumatic erythema due to d. [G.] See DERMATITIS *per decubitus*.—**Forced d.** Fr., *décubitus forcé*. Recumbency secured by force, as by straps, the strait-jacket, etc. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**Lateral d.** Fr., *décubitus latéral*. Ger., *Seitenlagerung*. D. on the side.—**Prone d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Sterno-costal d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Supine d.** See *Dorsal d.*—**Ventral d.** D. (2d def.) on the belly.**

DÉCUIT (Fr.), adj. Da-kve. Having become thin on account of the addition of water or lack of sufficient boiling. [A. 301; B. 52 (a, 21).]

DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY, n's. De-ku-m'bēn-s, -bēn-s-i. See DECUBATION and DECUBITUS.

DECUMBENT, adj. De-ku-m'bēn-t. Lat., *decumbens*. Fr., *décombant*. Ger., *niederliegend*. 1. Declinate. 2. In botany reclining upon the earth after rising again. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECUMBITURE, n. De-ku-m'bi-tūr. See DECUBATION.

DÉCUPELLATION (Fr.), n. Da-ku-pē-lā-s-iō. See DEFANTATION.

DECURRENCE, DECURRENCY, n's. De-ku-rēn-s, -rēn-s-i. Fr., *decurrence*. The state of being decurrent.

DECURRENT, adj. De-ku-rēn-t. Lat., *decurrent* (from *decurrere*, to run down). Fr., *décurrent*. Ger., *herablaufend*. Running down upon a part (said generally of leaves which are prolonged down the side of the stem below the point of their insertion, and especially of the lamellæ of the *Agaricina* when they run down upon the stipes). [B. 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

DECURSIVE, adj. De-ku-rs-i-v. Lat., *decursivus*. Fr., *décursif*. Ger., *herablaufend*. See DECURRENT. **D. ly pinnate**. Lat., *decursivus*. **D. ly pinnatus**. Fr., *decursivo-penné*. Ger., *herablaufend-gefiedert*. Having the petiole winged by the elongation of the base of the decurrent leaflets. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECURSUS (Lat.), n. m. De-da-ku-rs(kurs)-i-tūs. Gr., *ἀρροῦσις*. The duration or course of a disease. [A. 325 a, 21.]



A DECURRENT LEAF. (AFTER YOUmans.)

DECURTATION, n. De-ku'r't-a-shu'n. Lat. *decurtatio* from *decurtare* to cut short. Fr. *decurtation*. A shortening, ablation; the destruction of a tree's axis of growth. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DECURTATUS Lat. adj. De-da-ku'r't-ku't-a-shu'n's-tu's. Gr. *decurtus*. 1. Curtailed. 2. Flagging, growing weak (sail of the pulse). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DECURVATURE, n. De-ku'r'v-a't-u'r. A downward curvature. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1856, p. 3711.]

DECURVED, adj. De-ku'r'ved. Curved downward. [L, 221.]

DECUSSATE, v. intr. De-ku's'sat. Gr. *χαισάω* Lat. *decussare* Fr. *decusser*. Ger. *kreuzen*. To form a decussation.

DECUSSATE, DECUSSATED, adj's. De-ku's'sat, -at-e'd. Gr. *χαισάω* Lat. *decussatus*, *decussatus* Fr. *decussatif*, *decussé* Ger. *kreuzförmig* *decussatus* Crossed, forming a decussation on binary, i. e., and of pairs of leaves, etc., when each pair stands at right angles to the pair above or below it. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 343.]

DECUSSATIO Lat. n. f. De-da-ku's'sa'ti-o. Gr. *χαισάω* Lat. *decussatio* Gen. *decussationis* See **DECUSSATION** D. **corporum** pyramidalium, D. **fasciculi** pyramidalium. See **DECUSSATION** of the pyramids. D. **fontinalis** [Spitzka] See **DECUSSATION** D. **nervorum** Decussation of nerves or of nerve-fibres. [A, 18.] D. **nervorum optico-rum** See **CHIASM** D. **piliformis** Spitzka See **DECUSSATION** D. **pontis** Varoli. The crossing of the superficial and deep transverse fibres of the pons Varoli from side to side in the median line. [L, 50 (a, 18).] D. **pyramidalium** See **DECUSSATION** of the pyramids. [L, 50 (a, 18).] D. **tegimenti caudicis cerebri** See **WERNICKE'S COMMISSURE** D. **tractum optico-rum** See **CHIASM**.

DECUSSATION, n. De-ku's'sa'shu'n. Gr. *χαισάω* Lat. *decussatio* from *decussare*, to place crosswise in the form of an X. *decussus* from *decem*, ten, and *us*, a coin, a coin stamped with the numeral X. Fr. *decussation* Ger. *Kreuzung*, *Durchkreuzung*. It, *decussation* Sp. *decussación*. A crossing of structures in the form of the letter X. Cf. **CHIASM** D. **of the interolary stratum**. See **Sensory d. of the pyramids** D. **of the optic nerve**. Fr. *decussation des nerfs optiques*. Ger. *Durchkreuzung der Sehnerven* It, *decussazione degli nervi ottici* Sp. *decussación de los nervios opticos* See **CHIASM** D. **of the pyramids**. The d. formed by the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata as they separate each into from three to six bundles of fibres which cross obliquely downward to the opposite side of the anterior median fissure, interlacing with similar bundles from the opposite pyramids. Having crossed from one side of the medulla to the other, these bundles become reunited and penetrate more deeply into the spinal cord, where they occupy the posterior part of the lateral columns of the cord. [L, 50 (a, 18).] **Fountain-d.** [Spitzka] A d. such as that of the nerve-fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 408 (K).] **Fountain-like tegmental d.** See **Tegmental d. of Meynert** **Inferior d.** See **D. of the pyramids** **Middle sensory d.** A d. described by Huguenin as formed by a few fibres from the posterior cornu which cross in the median line between the upper and the lower pyramids. [Hoffman-Schwalbe (a, 18).] **Motor d.** See **D. of the pyramids** **Pineal d.** [Spitzka] The d. of fibres of the inner division of the reticular formation, because of its resemblance to a pine-cone on cross-section. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," April, 1880, p. 208 (K).] **Piliform d.** See **Sensory d. of the pyramids** **Pyramidal d.** See **D. of the pyramids** **Sensory d. of the pyramids**. The crossing of fibres derived from the funiculi cuneati of the spinal cord which takes place in the upper part of the medulla oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the gray floor of the fourth ventricle, and is not apparent by external inspection of the medulla. [Gegenbaur (a, 18).] **Sensory d.** **Superior d.** [Meynert] The d. of the outer fasciculi of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord, whereby they enter the posterior columns. This he distinguishes from the inferior or motor, which occurs in the region of the first and second cervical nerves. [I, 31 (K).] **Tegmental d. of Meynert**. Ger. *Hinterkreuzung von Meynert*. Of Forel, the d. of nerve-fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 407 (K).] **Upper pyramidal d.** See **Sensory d. of the pyramids** **Ventral d. of the pyramids**. Ger. *Ventralkreuzung* See **D. of the pyramids**.

DECUSSATIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(de)-ku's's(ku's)-sa't(sa't)-i(e)-vu's(wu's). See **DECUSSATE** (adj.).

DECUSSO Lat. v. n. f. De-da-ku's's(ku's)-sio Gen. *decussationis* From *decussare*, to shake aside. Gr. *χαισάω* The act of using the decussorium (q. v.).

DECUSSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-ku's's(ku's)-so'ri'2-u'm-(u'm). Fr. *décussaire*. An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the escape of pus. [E; L, 39, 44.]

DECYL, n. De's's'yl. From *déca*, ten, and *έλεγ*, matter. Fr. *décyle*. A monatomic radicle. $C_{10}H_{22}$. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 158 (a, 24).] **D. alcohol**. See **DECYL ALCOHOL** **D. hydride**. See **DECYL**.

DECYLENE, n. De's's'yl-en. Fr. *décylène*. Ger. *Decylen*. See **DECYL**.

DECYLIC, adj. De's's's'yl-ik. Fr. *décylique*. Ger. *decylisch*. Containing the radicle decyl. [a, 24.] **D. acid**. An acid, $C_{10}H_{18}CO_2H$, isomeric with capric acid.

DEDA, n. A sort of white gum. [R, 88.]

DEDAIGNEUX Fr. adj. De-da'2-nu's. The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L, 32.]

DEDALERA Port **DEDALERA** Mex Ph. Sp. n's. De-da-la'ra, la-ra's. The *Depotilis purpurea*. [A, 46 (a, 21); B, 88.]

DEDENTITION, n. De-de'n-ti'shu'n. From *de* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Fr. *dédentition*. The shedding of teeth. [L, 56.]

DEDES (Jav.), **D'ED'ES** (Malay), n's. Musk. [B. Balfour (a, 24).]

DEDOLATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-do'2-a(a's'shi'2)(ti'2)-o. Gen. *dedolationis*. From *dedolare*, to hew. Fr. *dedolation*. Ger. *Abholzung* See **APOXYYSIS** **D. cranii**. See **APOSCARPANISMUS** **D. membrorum**. The bruised feeling felt in the limbs at the onset of a febrile disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DÉDOULEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-duh'l-ma'n's. See **REDUPLICATION** and **CHORISIS**. **-D. de la personnalité**. See **Double consciousness**.

DEDUPLICATION, n. De-du'p-li'2-ka'shu'n. From *de* priv., and *uplicare*, to fold. Fr. *déduplication*. 1. The segmentation of cells. 2. See **CHORISIS**.

DEEB-KANCHUM (Hind.), n. See **BAUHINIA purpurea**.

DEEL-XANH (or **XANH**) **VUONG** (Chin.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis*. [B, 88 (a, 24); L, 105.]

DEELINA OIL, n. De-le'na's. Lat. *oleum declinae*. A "member of the hydrocarbon family," "manufactured on the banks of the Dee, by the Dee Oil Company, by a process of refining." It has been used typically in eczema and other skin diseases. [J. Roberts, "Practitioner"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 56.]

DEE-OH (Chin.), n. The *Rehmannia lutea*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 204 (a, 21).]

DEER, n. Der. Fr. *cerf*. Ger. *Hirsch*. It., *cervo*. Sp. *ciervo*. A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, various parts of which have been used in medicine. [L.] **D.-balls**. The *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **D.-berry**. The *Gaultheria procumbens* and the *Vaccinium stramineum*. [a, 21.] **D.-food**. The *Brasenia peltata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **D's-foot grass**. The *Lepidosia schaeferi*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **D's-hair**. The *Scirpus capillatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **D's-milk**. The *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **D.-tongue**. The *Liatris odoratissima*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," a, 21.]

DEERINGIA (Lat.), n. f. Der'2n'ti'2-a's. Fr. *déeringie*. A genus of the *Amarantaceae*, tribe *Celosieae*, growing in India and Australia. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **-D. celosioideae**. A species growing in New Holland which bears long spikes of red berries as large as cherries. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DEFECATION, n. De'f-e'2-ka'shu'n. See **DEFECATION**.

DÉFAILLANCE (Fr.), n. Da-fa's-el-ya'n's. 1. Deliquescence. 2. Syncope. [L, 41, 87 (a, 21).]

DEFATIGATIO (Lat.), n. De(da)-fa'ti'2-fa'ti'2-ga(ga's'shi'2)(ti'2)-o. Gen. *defatigationis*, from *defatigare*, to fatigue. Ger. *kümmern*. Lit., fatigue; an overstraining of the muscular and nervous systems, especially of the muscular tissue of the heart. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DÉFAUT (Fr.), n. Da-fa. A defect; the deficiency or absence of a part. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DEFECATED, adj. De'f'e'2-ka-at-e'd. Freed from dregs, lees, etc. [L, 56.]

DEFECATION, n. De'f-e'2-ka'shu'n. Lat. *defecatio* (from *de* priv., and *fecare*, refuse). Fr. *défecation*. Ger. *D. (1st def.)*, *Kothentleerung* (2d def.). It., *defecazione*. Sp. *defecación*. 1. See **CLARIFICATION** 2. A discharge of fecal matter from the intestine; in birds, from the cloaca. [B; L, 41, 49, 171, 343.]

DEFECT, n. De-fe'2kt'. Gr. *ἐκλείψω*. Lat. *defectus*, *defectio* (from *deficere*, to be wanting). Fr. *défaut*. Ger. *D.* An abnormality of structure or failure of function; in teratology, absence of a part by reason of failure of development.

DEFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe'2kt'shi'2)(ti'2)-o. Gen. *defectionis*. See **DEFECT** **D. animi**, **D. mulierum**. See **SYNCOPE**. **-D. virium**. Loss of strength. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEFECTUOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Da-fe'2kt-tu's-o's-e-ta. Defective-ness. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFECTUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-fe'2kt'shu's(tu's). Gen. *d. Gr.* *ἐλάττωμα*, *ἐλάττωσις*. See **DEFECT**, **Coloris d.** See **ACHROMASIA** **D. animi**. See **SYNCOPE** **D. cavi**. See **ACHELIA** **D. cordis**. See **ACHARDIA** **D. corneum**. See **ACERATOSIS** **D. corneae pelluciditatis**. Opacity of the cornea. [F.] **-D. cranii**. See **ACHASIA** **D. cricoidis**. See **ACHESIA** **D. juncturae**. See **ASYNTHESIS** **D. lactis**. See **AGALACTIA** **D. loquacis**. See **APHONIA** **D. mammarium**. See **AMAZIA** **D. mensium**. See **AMENORRHOEA** **D. profluvii**. See **ARRHEA** **D. Veneris**. See **ANAPHRODISIA** **D. vitæ**. See **ABOSIS** **D. voluntatis**. See **ARELIA** **D. vulvae**. Atresia of the vulva. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **Labiorum d.** See **ACHILIA**.

DÉFENSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-fa'n's. See **ARMA**.

DÉFENSEUR (Fr.), n. Da-fa'n's-u'r. A shield or protective appliance. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFENSIVE, adj. De-fe'n'si'2v. Lat. *defensus* (from *defendere*, to defend). Fr. *défensif*. Ger. *defensiv*. See **PROPHYLACTIC** and **PROTECTIVE**. [L, 50.]

DEFERENT, adj. De'f'e'r-e'n't. Lat. *deferens* (from *de*, from, down from, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. *déferent*. Ger. *niederführend*, *ableitend*. It., *deferente*. Sp., *descendiente*. Passing or leading down from; conveying anything downward. [B, 19; L, 41.] See **Vas deferens**.

DEFERENTIAL, adj. De'f'e'r-e'n't'sha'2l. Fr. *déférentiel*. Pertaining to or accompanying the vas deferens. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFERENTIOVESICALIS [Barkow] (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fe'r-e'n't'shi'2)(ti'2)-o(o's)-ve's(we's)-i'2-ka(a'n's)-li'2s. Belonging to or connected with the vas deferens and the bladder; as a n., a bundle of

mucousal lobes which extends upon the vas deferens from the bladder. [L. 41.]

DEFERENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. De-da-fér-ent-í-tis. Gen., *deferentitis*. Fr., *deferentite*. Inflammation of the vas deferens. [Mittelb., "Beil. d. cult. d. sci. med.", 1888, No. 3; "Mitsch. f. prakt. Dermat.", 1888, No. 21, p. 111.]

DEFERVESCENT, n. De-fér-ve's-ént. From *deverescere*, to become calm. Fr., *deverescence*. Ger., *Deverescenz*. It., *deverescenza*. Sp., *deverescencia*. The decline of a fever. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DEFERVESCENT, adj. De-fér-ve's-ént. Declining (said of fevers).

DÉFEUILLAGE (Fr.), **DÉFEUILLAISSON** (Fr.), n's. Da-fé-ú-é-ya-zh, yé-z-ó-né. See **DEFOILIATION**.

DÉFEUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-fé-ú-é-ya. See **DEFOILIATED**.

DEFIBRINATED, adj. De-fí-brí-nat-é-d. Fr., *defibriné*. Ger., *entfibrinirt*. It., *defibrinato*. Sp., *defibrinado*. Deprived of fibrin. [L. 305.]

DÉFIBRINATION, n. De-fí-brí-n-á-s'hú-n. Fr., *défibrination*. Ger., *D.* It., *defibrinazione*. Sp., *defibrinación*. The process of depriving of fibrin. [K.]

DEFIBRINIZED, adj. De-fí-brí-n-í-zd. See **DEFIBRINATED**.

DEFIGURATION, n. De-fí-g-ú-ra-shú-n. Lat., *defiguratio* (from *de* priv., and *figura*, shape). See **DEFORMATION**.

DEFINING POWER, n. De-fín-í-n-ú-pú-ú-r. Power of definition.

DEFINITE, adj. De-fín-í-t. Lat., *definitus* (from *definire*, to define). Fr., *défini*. Ger., *bestimmt*. It., *definito*. Sp., *definito*. Limited (said of some trees that complete their annual work of vegetation and form their buds for the succeeding year before the close of the season; also applied to stamens and petals, which are said to be d. if not exceeding 12 or, according to other authorities, 30 in number). [B. 1, 77, 201 (a, 24).]

DEFINITION, n. De-fín-í-t-í-shú-n. Lat., *definitio*. Fr., *définition*. Ger., *Bestimmung*, *Erläuterung*. It., *definizione*. Sp., *definición*. In microscopy, the capability of an object-glass of bringing out a sharply defined image of an object.

DEFIXUS (Lat.), adj. De-(da)-fí-x(fex)/u's(u's). See **IMPOTENT**.

DEFLAGRATION, n. De-fla-grá-shú-n. Gr., *ἐπιφλόγισμα*. Lat., *deflagratio* (from *deflagrare*, to burn furiously). Fr., *déflagration*. Ger., *Abrennung*. A sudden, sharp combustion, usually with a crackling sound; also the setting up to such combustion by friction, etc. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DEFLAGRATOR, n. De-fla-grat-ó-r. Fr., *déflagrateur*. Ger., *D.* See **Hare's BATTERY**.

DEFLE, n. The *Nerium oleander*. [L. 105 (a, 21).]

DEFLECTED, adj. De-flekt-é-d. Lat., *deflexus* (from *deflectere*, to turn aside). Fr., *défléchi*. Ger., *deflektirt*, *abgelenkt*. It., *deflesso*. Sp., *desviado*. Turned aside from a regular course.

DEFLECTION, n. De-flekt-shú-n. Lat., *deflexio*. Fr., *déflexion*. Ger., *Abweichung*, *Ablenkung*. It., *deflessione*. Sp., *desvío*, *comadadura*. The act of becoming or causing or the state of being deflected.

DEFLECTIVE, adj. De-flekt-í-v. Causing deflection.

DEPLEGMENT (Fr.), n. Da-fle-g-ma's-se-ó-né. Ger., *Entwässerung*. It., *deflegmazione*. Sp., *deflegmación*. See **DEHYDRATION**.

DÉFLEURAISSON (Fr.), n. Da-flu'r-é-z-ó-né. See **DEFLORATION**.

DÉFLEURI (Fr.), adj. Da-flu'r-e. See **DEFLORATE**.

DEFLEXED, adj. De-flekt-é-d. See **DEFLECTED**.

DEFLEXION, n. De-flekt-shú-n. Lat., *deflexio*. Fr., *déflexion*. 1. See **DEFLECTION**. 2. An old term for a flexion, as of the uterus. 3. The procedure of producing or restoring the normal flexion of the fetal head on the trunk during parturition. 4. Of the fetal arm, its deviation from the trunk, its extension, and its subsequent prolapse in a shoulder presentation. [A., 13, 12; A., 385 (a, 21).]

DEFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. De-(da)-fí-x(u's)/u's(u's). See **DEFLECTED**.

DÉFLORAISON (Fr.), n. Da-flor-é-z-ó-né. See **DEFLORATION**.

DEFLORATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De-(da)-flor-a(a's)/te(ta's-e). Fr., *defloratées*. Of Scopolia, a tribe comprising *Xylophylla*, *Pharmaceum*, *Melochram*, *Saccha*, *Aranea*, *Rohda*, *Gorrea*, *Mollusca*, *Chelona*, *Hactoma*, *Tonina*, *Balanophora*, *Pinnatia*, *Mabea*, *Rosa*, *Amorpha*, *Galea*, *Podocera*, *Mollusca*, *Aranea*, *Hactoma*, *Schizanthus*, *Pterocera*, *Callipara*, *Camphorosma*, *Ulmus*, *Parelatia*, *Urtica*, and *Aegris*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DEFLORATE, adj. De-flor-at. Lat., *defloratus*. Fr., *defloré*. Ger., *abgeblüht*. 1. Destitute of flowers or past flowering (said of anthers after the emission of the pollen). 2. Deprived of physical virginity. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DEFLORATION, n. De-flor-a'shú-n. Lat., *defloratio* (from *de* priv., and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *défloration*. Ger., *D.*, *Scheidung einer Jungfrau* (1st def.), *Entjungferung* (1st def.). It., *deflorazione*. Sp., *desfloramiento*, *estupro*. 1. The destruction of physical virginity by coitus. 2. The condition of an anther after the emission of the pollen. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DEFLOWERED, adj. De-flu'ú-u'rd. See **DEFLORATE**.

DEFLUXIO (Lat.), n. f. De-(da)-flu-x(u's)/u's(u's). Gen., *defluxio* (from *de* priv., and *fluxus*, to flow down). 1. See **DEFLEXION**. 2. Fever accompanied with mucous or serous discharges; in Young's classi-

fication of diseases, a genus of the order, *Pycnost*, class, *Paralarmanie*. [L. 290.]—**D. capillorum**. 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Excessive falling of the hair, occurring as a symptom of a local or general disease, but not from a primary or idiopathic affection of the hair itself. [Pincus, "Berl. klin. Wochenschr.", 1869, 32, 33 (G).]—**D. catarrhus**, *Influenza*. [L. 290.]—**D. ciliorum et superciliorum**, Ger., *Augenliderentzündung*. A falling out of the eyelashes and eyebrows. [L. 135.]—**D. dysenteria**, *Dysentery*. [L. 290.]

DEFLEXION, n. De-flu'x(u's)/u's(u's). Lat., *defluxio*, *defluxus*. Fr., *défluxion*, *écoulement*. Ger., *Abfluss*. It., *deflussione*, *deflusso*. Sp., *deflujo*. A flowing down, a discharge. [L. 41, 50.]

DEFOEDIATIO UNGUIUM (Lat.), n. f. De-da-fe-d(fo's-e-d)-a(a's)/u's(u's)-o u's(u's)/u's(u's)-u's(u's)-u's(u's). Gen., *defoediatio*. An excessive degree of thickness of the nails accompanied with yellow and dirty discoloration. The nails resemble horn, rather than their own natural texture. In this state it is not uncommon to find the nail separating from its matrix. [Wilson (a, 18).]

DEFOLIATE, **DEFOLIATED**, adj's. De-fol-í-á-t, -at-é-d. Lat., *defoliat*, *defoliat* (from *de* priv., and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *défolié*, *défeuille*. Ger., *entblättert*, *entlaubt*. It., *defogliato*. Sp., *deshojado*, *desfoliado*. 1. Deprived of leaves (said of plants after the fall of their leaves). [B. 1 (a, 24).] 2. Shedding the radical leaves early. [L. 180.]

DEFOILIATION, n. De-fol-í-á-s'hú-n. Lat., *defoliatio*. Fr., *défoliation*, *défeuilleaison*, *défeuilleage*. Ger., *Entblättern*, *Entblätterung*, *Entlaubung*, *Abblättern*, *Abblättern*. It., *defogliatura*. Sp., *desfoliación*, *deshojamiento*. The process of the annual casting off of leaves in plants; also the time when leaves fall. [B. 19, 290 (a, 21); L. 180.]

DEFORMANS (Lat.), adj. De-(da)-fo'r-m-a'z(a's). From *deformare*, to deform. Fr., *déformant*. Deforming (see **ENDARTERITIS** d. and **RHEUMATOID ARTERITIS**).

DEFORMATION, n. De-fo'r-m-a'shú-n. Lat., *deformatio*. Fr., *déformation*. Ger., *D.* The production of deformity.

DÉFORMATION (Fr.), n. Da-fo'r-m-a's-é-ó-né. See **DEFORMATION** and **DEFORMITY**.—**D. couchée**. Deformity by depression. [Scheuthauer (A. 319).]—**D. dressée**, *D. élevée*. Deformity by elevation. [Scheuthauer (a, 319).]—**D. hippocratique des doigts**. The deformity known as clubbed fingers. [D. 72.]—**D. pariétale**. The flattening of one of the parietal bones observed in new-born children that have presented by the vertex. [Labat, "Recherches clin. et expér. sur la tête du fœtus au point de vue obstétr.", Paris, 1881; rev. in "Ann. de gynéc.", Feb., 1882.]—**D. posthume**. Deformity of the cranium caused by the pressure of the earth after burial. [L. 150 (a, 18).]—**D. professionnelle**. A change occurring in the form of an organ, a member, or a region of the body due to the particular occupation of the person, such as the alterations in the form of the fingers and hands observed in cobblers, carpenters, tailors, and others. [L. 88 (a, 18).]

DEFORMED, adj. De-fo'rmd. Fr., *déformé*. Ger., *ungestaltet*, *missgestaltet*. It., *Sp.*, *deforme*. Affected with a deformity.

DEFORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. De-(da)-fo'r-m-í-t(a's)-a's). Gen., *deformitas*. Deformity; in Young's classification of diseases, a division of the *Ectopias*. [L. 290.]—**D. coloris**. Nevus. [Sauvages (L. 290).]—**D. defectiva**. Deformity by absence of parts. [L. 290.]—**D. distortiva**. Deformity by distortion. [Sauvages (L. 290).]—**D. excessiva**. Deformity by the presence of superfluous parts. [L. 290.]—**D. translittia**. Deformity which results from a part or organ being misplaced, as when the heart is on the right side of the body, or the subclavian artery lies behind the trachea. [L. 290.]—**D. unitorum**. Malformation by the union or blending of two individuals. [L. 29.]

DEFORMITY, n. De-fo'r-m-í-t(a's)-a's). Gr., *κακομορφία*. Lat., *deformitas* (from *de*, without, and *forma*, form). Fr., *déformation*, *différence*. Ger., *Deformität*, *Ungefestigung*, *Verunstaltung*, *Afferbildung*, *Missbildung*. It., *deformità*. Sp., *deformidad*. A morbid alteration in the form of a part or organ of an organism.—**Cross-legged d.** See **CROSS-LEGGED PROGRESSION**.—**Volkmann's d.** Congenital tibio-tarsal luxation. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.", Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]

DEFRANCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. D'fra'nk-i-j(e)'na's. A subfamily of the *Peuromitidae*. [L. 282.]

DEFRUTUM (Lat.), n. n. De-(da)-fru't(fru't)/u's(u's)-u's(u's). Gr., *ἐφρημα*, *σίπαρον*. Of the Latins, sweet wine boiled down to the consistency of honey. [B. 45; L. 87 (a, 21).]

DEFUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. De-(da)-fu'nk(fu'nk)/u's(u's)-u's(u's). From *defungi*, to be through with. Dead. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DEFURFURATION, n. De-fu'r-fu'r-a'shú-n. Lat., *defurfuratio* (from *de*, from, and *furfur*, bran). Branly desquamation. [A., 326 (a, 21).]

DEFUSELATION, n. De-fu'se-l-a'shú-n. The process of freeing spirit from fusel oil; e. g., by filtering the crude spirit through freshly ignited and finely divided wood charcoal. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

DEFUSION, n. De-fu'shú-n. Lat., *defusio* (from *defundere*, to pour out). See **DECANTATION**.

DEG (Hind.), n. Steel filings. [Balfour (a, 24).]

DÉGAGEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ga'zh-ma'né. See **DISENGAGEMENT**.

DEGEN (Ger.), n. Da-ge'n. A term for several oils. [a, 24.]—**D'öl**, *Schwarzer D.* Birch-oil. [B. 270 (a, 24).]—**Weisser D.** Oil of turpentine. [B. 270 (a, 24).]

DEGENERACY, n. De-je'n-u's-r-a-si's. Degeneration, in the sense of an absence or loss of that degree of development or energy seen in the ancestry of an organism; reversion to a lower type. [a, 17; a, 24.]

A, ap; A', at; A'', ah; A³, all; Ch, chm; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, ee; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

brauense. De Candolle. The transformation of the cylindrical stems of certain plants into leaves. [B. 1 (a, 24).] **D. morale**. A morbid deviation from a primitive type supposed to possess the highest moral attributes. Moral. 18. **D. prématurée**. See *P. accedentia*. **D. senescente et charnue**. De Candolle. The transformation of vegetable organs naturally thin and membranous into thick, dry, and hygroscopic tissues as in the radical leaves of certain lilies, and the calyx of the *Spartocarpium*. [B. 1 (a, 24).] **D. sénile**. The gradual decadence and loss of vitality of the tissue due to advancing age. **D. urtique**. See *Urticaria*. **D. velvétique**. A form of alteration of the structure of articular cartilage in arthritis deformans and in other varieties of arthritis. The surface of the cartilage assumes the appearance of velvet and becomes worn away by use. This disintegration of the cartilage may continue until the bone is denuded. [a, 18.]

DEGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Da-gen-kraut*. The genus *Nyctes*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DEGHA, n. The *Raculus communis*. [A. 47 (a, 21).]

DEGLIG, n. Fr., *deglig*. The *Balanites aegyptiaca*. [A. 385 (a, 24).]

DEGLUTINATION, n. *De-glū-tiōn a-shū-n*. Lat., *deglutitio* (from *deglutire*, to unglue. See *DECOLLEMENT* and *INSOCIATION*).

DEGLUTITEUR (Fr.), n. *Da-glū-ti-tur*. A muscle concerned in the function of deglutition. [L. 41.]

DEGLUTITION, n. *De-glū-tiōn a-shū-n*. Lat., *deglutitio*. Fr., *deglutition*. Ger., *Verschluckung*, *Verschlucken*. It., *deglutizione*. Sp., *deglutición*. The act of swallowing; effected by a series of movements, partly automatic, partly under the control of the will, by which a substance is carried from the mouth into the stomach. K. Difficult d. See *Dysphagia*.

DEGLUTITIONAL, **DEGLUTITIONOUS**, **DEGLUTITORY**, adj's. *De-glū-tiōn a-shū-n*, -ous, -glū-tiōn-ry. Pertaining to deglutition. [L. 41.]

DEGLUTNOIRE, n. In Africa, the *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B. 121.]

DEGMOS (Lat.), **DEGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. *De-gdag-mōs*, -mus, -mūs. Gr., *δῆμος*. Ger., *Bessen*. Of Hippocrates, a gnawing pain, particularly in the stomach. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DÉGONFLEMENT (Fr.), n. *Da-gōn-fē-mā-n*. The subsidence or reduction of tumidity. [F. Verchère, "Union med.," Jan. 10, 1888, p. 37.]

DÉGORGEMENT (Fr.), n. *Da-gor-zh-mā-n*. The subsidence or reduction of engorgement. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOURDI (Fr.), adj. *Da-gur-di*. Slightly warmed from 15° to 20° C. or thereabouts. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. *Da-gur-des-mā-n*. The re-establishment of circulation, sensibility, power of movement, warmth, etc., in a part. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOUT (Fr.), n. *Da-gu*. Repugnance to taking food. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOUTÉ (Fr.), adj. *Da-gu-ta*. Having a repugnance to food. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DEGRADATION, n. *De-g-ra-d-a-shū-n*. From *degradare*, to degrade. Fr., *dégradation*. The descent from a higher to a lower type (said of animals, etc.). [L.]

DEGRADATIONAL, adj. *De-g-ra-d-a-shū-n*. Pertaining to degeneration.

DEGREASE (S. H. Gage), v. tr. *De-gres*. Fr., *dégraisser*. Ger., *entfetten*. To remove fatty matter (e. g. from bones). [J. 55, 100.]

DEGREE, n. *De-grē*. Fr., *degré*. Ger., *Grad*. It., Sp., *grado*. One of the equal parts into which a scale, as of a thermometer, is divided.

DEGUSTATION, n. *De-gū-s-ta-shū-n*. Lat., *degustatio* (from *de gustare*, to taste). Fr., *dégustation*. Ger., *Kosten*. It., *degustazione*. Sp., *catadura*. A tasting. [L. 56.]

DEGUTT, n. Lat., *oleum moscovitarum* (see *ruscus*, *balsamum lithuanicum*). Fr., *de gut*. Ger., *schneller Degen*. Bitchtar. [B. 1, 90; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXIX, p. 234 (a, 21).]

DÉHANCÉ (Fr.), adj. *Da-hān-sha*. Having one or both angles of the haunches more or less depressed in consequence of a fracture (said of horses). [A. 306 (a, 21).]

DEHEB, **DEHEBEB**, n's. Old names for gold. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DEHENE (Af.), n. An old name for blood. [L. 94.]

DEHENES, n. An old name for ink. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DEHENEZ, n. An old name for vitriol. [L. 94.]

DEHIM (Af.), n. See *DEHENE*.

DEHISCENCE, v. intr. *De-hi-sēns*. Lat., *dehiscere*. Ger., *aufspringen*. To split open or gape, like the anther-lobes or the capsules of a mature plant, to emit their contents. [B. 291 (a, 24).]

DEHISCED, adj. *De-hi-sēd*. Simply separated (said of ovules). [L. 353.] In botany, having undergone dehiscence.

DEHISCENCE, n. *De-hi-sēns*. Lat., *dehiscencia*. Fr., *dehiscence*, *chute de l'œuf* (2d def.), *délivrance de l'œuf* (2d def.), *travail vésiculaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Dehiscenz*, *Aufspringen*. It., *deiscenza*. Sp., *dehiscencia*. 1. In plants, the act of dehiscing, gaping, or splitting open (said particularly of the anthers when emitting the pollen, and of the fruit when it discharges its seed). 2. The bursting of a Graafian follicle. [B. 291 (a, 24).] **Abnormal d.** See *Irregular d.* **Apical d.**, **Apicular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia*

apicalis. Ger., *spitzig Dehiscenz*. A partial d. occurring at the top of the capsule only. [B. 77, 291 (a, 24).] **Basilar d.** Lat., *dehiscencia basilaris*. Ger., *basilar Dehiscenz*. A partial d. occurring at the base of the capsule only. [B. 291 (a, 24).] **Circumscissile d.** See *Pig-nut d.* **Complete valvular d.** D. extending along the whole length of the capsule, forming 2 valves. [B. 291 (a, 24).]

D. by pores. See *Porous d.* **Dentate d.** Lat., *dehiscencia dentata*. Ger., *gezähnte Dehiscenz*. A partial d. where the splitting at the top of the capsule gives it the appearance of teeth. [B. (a, 24).] **Extrorse d.** A d. of an anther when the splitting is on the side farthest from the pistil, or the outer surface. [B. 7, 123 (a, 24).] **Introrse d.** A d. in which the anther splits on the side next to the pistil or centre of the flower, as in *Paeonia* and *Alcea*. [B. 123, 291 (a, 24).] **Irregular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia irregularis*. Ger., *unregelmässiges Aufspringen*. A d. which takes place in an indeterminate manner, or by rupture of the walls of the pericarp, as in the snapdragon. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).] **Lateral d.** Lat., *dehiscencia lateralis*. Ger., *seitliches Aufspringen*. A d. of an anther by the sides, as in *lilac* and some grasses. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **Loculicidal d.** Lat., *dehiscencia loculicida*. Ger., *fachspaltige Aufspringen*. A d. where the capsules open by their dorsal sutures into the loculi or cavities of the cells, as in the lily, iris, tulip, etc. [B. 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).] **Loculicidally-septifragal d.** A septifragal d. in which the splitting is at first loculicidal, as in the thorn-apple. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **Normal d.** See *Equihar d.* **Pericidal d.** See *Porous d.* **Porous d.** Lat., *dehiscencia porosa*. A d. when the splitting only extends in a capsule for a short distance, and when it then takes place by pores or irregular openings, toward the middle or base, as in *Campanula*, or at both top or base, as in snapdragon. It also takes place in anthers. [B. 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

Pycnidate d. Lat., *dehiscencia pycnidata*. Ger., *büchsenförmiges Aufspringen*. A d. in which the upper portion of the capsule separates from the lower, like a lid, by a transverse d., as in *Hioscymus*, some *Scutellaria*, etc. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).] **Regular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia regularis*. Ger., *regelmässiges Aufspringen*. A d. produced by the splitting of the upper end of the valves. [B. 1 (a, 24).] **Septicidal d.** Lat., *dehiscencia septicida*. Ger., *wundspaltiges Aufspringen*. A d. of the pericarp in which the splitting takes place along the septa or partitions, as in *Aristolochia*, *Colchicum autumnale*, etc. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).] **Septicidally-septifragal d.** A septifragal d. where the splitting takes place first in a septicidal manner, as in the fruit of *Linum catharticum*. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **Septifragal d.** Lat., *dehiscencia septicifraga*. Ger., *wundab-reissendes Aufspringen*. A d. of a pericarp where the valves break away from the septa, as in *Erica*, *Cobaea*, *Datura stramonium*, etc., in which case the septa are left attached to the columella. [B. 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).] **Sutural d.** Lat., *dehiscencia suturalis*. Ger., *Aufspringen in einer Naht*. A d. of the pericarp along the sutures, either along the marginal sutures only, as in *hellebore*, by the dorsal sutures, as in *magnolia*, or along both, as in the pea and bean. [B. 291 (a, 24).] **Transverse d.** Lat., *dehiscencia transversalis*. Ger., *quers Aufspringen*. A d. crosswise of an anther, i. e., at right angles to its length; horizontal, as in *Achillea arvensis*, *Lemna*, etc. [B. 77, 291 (a, 24).] **Valvular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia valvularis*. Fr., *dehiscence valvulaire*. Ger., *klappiges Aufspringen*. A d. in which the pericarp opens vertically along the sutures, forming regular parts called valves; it includes 5 varieties, *sutural*, *septicidal*, *loculicidal*, *septifragal*, and *porous*. It is said also of an anther when it opens by lids, as in the barberry. [B. 34, 291 (a, 24).]

DEHISCENT, adj. *De-hi-sēnt*. Lat., *dehiscens*. Fr., *dehiscant*. Ger., *aufspringend*, *zerspringend*. It., *deiscante*. Sp., *dehisciente*. Dehiscing. [a, 24.]

DEHISCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. *De-hi-sēn-ti-a*. Dehiscence. Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscencia in which two arteries cross each other and communicate at the point of intersection. [A. 19.] **D. juxtapositum**. Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscencia in which two arteries running side by side communicate with each other at a certain point. [A. 19.]

DEHNBARKEIT (Ger.), n. *Dan-ba'r-kit*. Dilatability; expansibility. [B. 9.]

DEHNEN (Ger.), **DEHNUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Dan'e-n*, -un². Stretching, distension. [L. 43.]

DEHOREG (Ar.), n. *The Vicia sativa*. [B. 88.]

DEHUMANIZATION, n. *De-hu-mā-ni-zā-shū-n*. From *de priv.* and *humanus*, human. The more or less complete loss of human characteristics, mental or physical. Vaccine lymph is said to be *humanized* when it has been propagated through one or more human beings, and to be *dehumanized* (i. e., deprived of some supposed modification impressed upon it by the human system) by re-vaccination.

DEHYDRACETIC ACID, n. *De-hid-ra's-et'ik*. Fr., *acide déhydracétique*. Ger., *Dehydracetsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_2H_3O_4$, being a quadric molecule of acetic acid less 4 molecules of water ($4C_2H_4O_2 - 4H_2O = C_2H_3O_4$). [B. 4 (a, 24).]

DEHYDRATATION, n. *De-hid-rat-a-shū-n*. It., *disidratazione*. The process of depriving a compound of its hydrogen by reducing agents, as by the action of strong acids on hydrocarbons or by heating. [B. 158 (a, 24).]

DEHYDRATION, n. *De-hid-ra'shū-n*. Fr., *déshydratation*. Ger., *Entwässerung*. It., *disidrazione*. Sp., *deshidración*. The act or process of depriving a chemical compound of water or of the elements of water. [a, 24.]

DEHYDROGENIZED, adj. *De-hid'ro-je-n-izd*. Deprived of hydrogen. [a, 24.]

DEHYDROMUCIC ACID, n. *De-hid-ro-mu's'ik*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_4O_4$ (COOH)₂ = $C_6H_4O_5$, prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid. [B. 3.]

DELIRATION, n Del'ir-ə-shən. See DELIRIUM.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

phosis. A d. at the highest degree of which the patient thinks that his body has been transformed into that of a beast. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

D. mite. See *D. mansuetus*. **D. moribundum.** D. in the dying combined ordinarily with hallucinations. [a, 18.] **D. muscitant.** Ger. *muscantendes D.* Mamm during which the patient softly murmurs unintelligible words to himself. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **D. nervosum.** **D. nervosum traumaticum.** A condition of high nervous excitation occurring after an injury or a surgical operation in nervous and hysterical persons. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **D. of collapse.** Ger. *Collapsus*. D. arising from debility and general asthenia, observed after severe diseases, such as the cachexia, etc. [L, 88 (a, 18).] **D. of inanition.** See *D. de inanitione*. **D. palinognostic.** Ger. *D. des Wiedererkennunges*. A form of d. in which the patient asserts that he recognizes individuals and objects about him although he sees them for the first time, and that he has lived through a certain experience on another occasion, contrary to facts. [A, 319 (a, 18).] **D. persecutionis.** See *Délire des persécutions*. **D. placidum.** Fr. *délire tranquille*. D. of little intensity unaccompanied by violence or over excitement. [A, 301 (a, 18).] **D. postepilepticum.** See *D. epilepticum*. **D. potatodum.** See *D. tremens*. **D. traumaticum.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*. **D. tremens.** Fr. *d. tremens*. Ger. *D. tremens*. *Saccharatus*. It. *Sp. d. tremens*. A morbid condition which is due to excess in the use of alcoholic liquors, and is the expression of their cumulative action. It is characterized by d. hallucinations, dread, tremors of the tendons and muscles of the hands and limbs and of the tongue, watchfulness, absence of sleep, and great frequency of the pulse. The tongue is coated with a thick creamy fur, and the skin is clammy. The breath is redolent of alcohol. The condition is often one of extreme danger, and may be fatal in itself, or lead to complications which prove fatal. [D, 1.] **D. tremens chronicum.** Of Nücke, a term applied to a series of relapses of d. tremens which have become progressively weaker and extend over a period of several weeks. [A, 319 (a, 18).] **D. tremens febrilis.** Of Magnan, a form of d. tremens in which the earlier stages are lacking and the patient presents the severest symptoms at the outset. [A, 319 (a, 18).] **D. tremefaciens.** See *D. tremens*. **D. verborum.** See *Incoherent d.* **D. vesanicum.** Fr. *délire vesanique*. Ger. *D. bei Geisteskranken*. The d. of the insane. [L, 88 (a, 18).] **Depressive d.** Fr. *délire dépressif*. Ger. *depressives D.* A variety of general d. characterized by continued and general torpor or depression of ideas, feelings, and determinations. [L, 88 (a, 18).] **Dupuytren's d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*. **Emotional d.** See *Délire émotif*. **Epileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum*. **Expansives d.** (Ger.). See *Maniacal d.*

Febrile d. Lat. *d. febrilis*. A condition of d. which is present with certain acute diseases, fevers, and inflammations of internal viscera. It may also follow severe injuries, and poisoning from certain substances. According to its characteristics, it is known as muttering or typhoid d., and violent or furious d. [D, 52.] **Hysterics d.** (Ger.). See *D. hystericum*. **Hysterical d.** Feigned d. in hysterical persons, also hysterical mania. [L, 20.] **Idiopathic d.** Fr. *délire idiopathique*. D. of which the cause resides in an acute alteration of the brain or of the meninges; in a chronic lesion of these organs (tubercle, cancer, etc.) or in a simple neurosis or psychosis. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Incoherent d.** D. in which the usual rational connection between words, phrases, and ideas is lost, so that utterances follow one another without logical sequence. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Intellectual d.** Fr. *délire intellectuel*. Ger. *Verstandes*. A morbid mental state observed in patients who present neither hallucinations nor illusions, who commit no extravagant act but whose minds are assailed by delirious conceptions the nature of which torments them most painfully, as in a person who has the idea, to his great regret, that he has no natural affection for members of his family, that he is going to strangle some one or commit suicide, etc.; yet during the months or years of this state no traces of these ideas manifest themselves. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Intermittent d.** Fr. *délire intermittent*. A chronic hereditary form of insanity with recurrent attacks of melancholia. (Taguet. "Ann. Méd. Psych." Mar., 1882. "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis." Apr., 1882, p. 421.) **Intoxications d.** (Ger.). See *Forie d.* **Malignous d.** Fr. *délire malin*. Ger. *Tricksches D.* A suppressed d. consisting of ideas of hatred and of homicide based undoubtedly upon hallucinations and illusions. [a, 18.] **Maniacal d.** Lat. *d. maniacalis*. Ger. *excessives*. The delirium of mania. Some of its main characteristics are wealth of conception, rapidity of perception, uncontrollable flow of language, loss of the reflective power, and loss of moral consciousness. [D, 36.] **Micromanial d.** A form of hypochondriacal d. in which the patient believes himself to be a very small child or a dwarf, or that his members are stunted, etc. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Murmuring d.** See *D. muscitant*. **Muttering d.** A form of d. common in certain fevers, especially in typhoid. In this disease it appears usually between the second and fourth weeks, and manifests itself by incoherent talking, usually in regard to habitual pursuits. [D, 1.] **Operative d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*. **Panophobic d.** See *Délire panophobique des abasés gémisseurs*. **Partial d.** Fr. *délire partiel*. Ger. *partialles D.* D. affecting only a part of the mental faculties. Certain modes of reasoning, certain acts, are unimpaired, while others are reasonable and sane. [L, 88 (a, 18).] **Post-epileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum*. **Primordial d.** Fr. *délire primitif*. Lat. *d. primordialis*. A form of d. characterized by ideas which force themselves upon the mind and oblige it, in spite of itself, to perform certain intellectual acts. The patient is the first to recognize and before this state, but is unable to escape its tyranny. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Reflex d.** Fr. *délire réflexe*. Non vesanic d. of which the cause is extra-cerebral. [L, 88 (a, 18).] **Rhyming d.** A form of d. in which the patient always speaks in verses, merely made up of words sounding sentences and words. [Grossinger (a, 18).] **Sentile d.** D. occurring in senile dementia. [a, 18.] **Sensorial d.** Fr. *délire sensoriel*. Ger. *Sinnes D.* D. of the senses; it comprises false notions and illusions. Persons presenting these two kinds of symptoms are not necessarily insane, but the persistence

of these symptoms may at last induce insanity. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Sexual d.** Fr. *délire sexuel*. Ger. *sexuelles D.* A d. in which the patient believes himself to be abnormal or imperfect in his sexual organs, or that they are unfitted to perform their functions. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Sympathetic d.** D. produced by action on the brain from a distance, as by the presence of some disease in another part of the body than the brain. It occurs in uterine affections, in genito-urinary diseases, etc. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Symptomatic d.** D. occurring in the course of some cerebral disease. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Toxic d.** Fr. *délire toxique*. Ger. *Intoxications d.* D. caused by the presence in the body of some poisonous substance, such as alcohol, belladonna, opium, etc. [L, 87 (a, 18).] **Traumatic d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*. **Typhoid d.** The low, muttering d. of the typhoid state. [D.] **Veränderungs d.** (Ger.). See *D. metamorphosis*. **Violent d.** A form of febrile d. seen in the early stage of fever; accompanied with great excitement, and often with manifestation of great strength. [D, 52.]

DELIRUS (Lat.), adj. De-la-ri-us (ru'su-rus). See *DELIRIOUS*.

DELISSEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De-lis'se-æ (ru'se-æ) (ke-æ) (a, 22). Fr. *delissacées*. 1. Of Presl, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising *Trimuris*, *Pratia*, *Macrochilus*, *Delissia*, *Cyanina*, *Rollandia*, *Clermontia*, and *Centropogon*. 2. Of Endlicher, the same with *Kittelia* in place of *Cyanina*, *Peddingtonia*, and *Elychnopogon* (excluding *Trimuris*) added. 3. Of De Candolle, the same tribe, comprising *Pratia*, *Peddingtonia*, *Macrochilus*, and *Clermontia*. The *Delissia* (Fr. *delissées*) are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising *Trimuris*, *Pratia*, *Macrochilus*, *Delissea*, *Kittelia*, *Rollandia*, *Clermontia*, and *Centropogon*. 2. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising the *Delissacæ* of Presl with *Bernonia* added. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DELITESCENCE, n. De-lit'es-cen's. Lat. *delitescencia* (from *delitescere*, to lurk). Fr. *delitescence*. Ger. *Delitescenz*. 1. The breaking up of a substance under the action of water, as in the slaking of lime. [A, 301.] 2. An unusually speedy and complete resolution of an inflammation. [L, 44, 50.]

DELITESCENT, adj. De-lit'es-cen't. Lat. *delitescens*. Fr. *delitescence*. In process of delitescence. [A, 301.]

DELIVER, v. tr. De-li-vér. Fr. *délivrer*, *accoucher*. Ger. *entbinden*. It. *levare*. Sp. *partear*. To assist a parturient female up to the completion of parturition; to relieve her of the product of conception. (To speak of delivering the fetus is improper; only the mother can be delivered.)

DELIVERANCE, n. De-li-vér-ans. 1. Of Denman and some other old writers, delivery (1st def.). 2. Of J. M. Duncan, apparently the *delivrance* of the French. [A, 99.]

DELIVERY, n. De-li-vér-i. Lat. *partus* (1st def.). Fr. *accouchement* (1st def.). Ger. *Entbindung* (1st def.). It. *Sp. parto* (1st def.). 1. The process of being delivered of a fetus. 2. The mode in which a vessel or tube gives exit to a liquid, a gas, or a powder—**Breach d.** Lat. *partus chunibus pravis*. Fr. *accouchement par le sige*. Ger. *Stoßgeburt*. It. *parto di chiappa*. Sp. *parto de nalgas*. D. with the breech presenting. **Face d.** Lat. *partus facie pravia* (see *prævia*). Fr. *accouchement de face*. Ger. *Gesichtsgeburt*. It. *parto di faccia*. Sp. *parto de cara*. D. with a face presentation. [A, 112.] **Head d.** Lat. *partus capite pravia*. Fr. *accouchement de tête*. Ger. *Kopfgeburt*. It. *parto di testa*. Sp. *parto de cabeza*. D. in which the cephalic pole of the fetus presents. [A, 112.] **Immature d.** See *Miscarriage*. **Premature d.** The occurrence of d. at any time between the earliest period of viability and the maturity of the fetus; in the human subject, between the twenty-eighth and the thirty-eighth weeks of gestation. [A, 22.] (Of Abortion and Miscarriage.) **Vertex d.** Lat. *partus crania pravia*. Fr. *accouchement de crâne*. Ger. *Schädelgeburt*. It. *parto di cranio*. Sp. *parto de cráneo*. D. in which the vertex presents. [A, 112.]

DELIVRANCE (Fr.), n. Da-le-vran's. The expulsion or removal of the placenta; the placental stage of labor. **D. artificielle**. Extraction of the placenta. **D. de l'enfant**. The dehiscence of a Graafian follicle. **D. par expression**. See *Placental Expression*.

DÉLIVRE (Fr.), n. Da-le-vr'. The placenta. [A, 44.]

DÉLIVRER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-le-vra. To remove the placenta.

DELLE (Ger.), n. De-l'le. A depression.

DELIARION, n. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 88; L, 87.]

DELOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. De-da-lo-cia-tio (ka-ka-tio) (ti-tio). Gen. *delocationis*. See *DISLOCATION*.

DELOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. De-lal-o-ce-phal-us (ke-fo-fo-fo-fo) (u-fo-fo) (u-fo-fo). From *δῆλος*, manifest, and *κεφαλή* the head. Having a prominent head. The *Delocephala* are a subclass of the *Gastropoda*. [L, 173.]

DELODONTUS, adj. De-lal-o-don-tus (do-ant-u-s) (u-s) (u-s). From *δῆλος*, manifest, and *ὀδόν*, a tooth. Fr. *delodonte*. Ger. *sichtbar-zahnig*. Having very prominent teeth. [L, 41, 116.]

DELMORPHOUS, n. De-lal-o-mor-fous (u-s). Lat. *delomorphous* (from *δῆλος*, manifest, and *μορφή*, shape). Of very definite shape. See *D. cells*.

DELPHACINI (Lat.), n. pl. De-lal-fa-ti (ka-fo-fo-fo-fo) (u-s) (u-s). A hog. A subfamily of the *Fallopini*. ("Proc. of the Zool. Soc." 1878, p. 102.)

DELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. De-lal-fi-a. See *DELPHINE*.

DELPHICUS (Lat.), adj. De-lal-fi-cus (u-s) (u-s). Fr. *delphique*. Of Delphus, having delphinine as a base. [L, 116.]

DELPHINA (Lat.), n. f. De-lal-fi-na. See *DELPHINE*.

DELPHINARIA (Lat.), n. De-lal-fi-na-ria (u-s). Ger. *Delphine*. A suborder of the *Claudia*. [L, 228.]

DELPHINATE, n. De2l f2n at. Fr., d., phocénate. Ger., *delphinesäures Salz*. A salt of delphinic acid. [L., 41.]

DELPHINBLUME Ger., n. Del fen blum e2. The flower of *Delphinium consolida*. [B., 180 (a., 24).]

DELPHINE, n. De2l fen. See DELPHININE.

DELPHINELLE Fr., n. De2l fen e2l. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

DELPHINIA (Lat.), n. f. De2l f2n i2 a2. See DELPHININE.

DELPHINIC ACID, n. Fr., acide delphinique. Ger., *Delphinesäure*. It, *acido delphinico*. Sp., *acido delphinico*. An acid extracted from the oil of a species of *Delphinus*, also from valerian root. [B., 5.] Cf. *VALERIC ACID*.

DELPHINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2l f2n i2 (e2) a2 (e2). From *delphos*, the dolphin. A family of the *Odontoceti*. The *Delphinina* are a subfamily of the *D.* [L., 353; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1863, p. 200, L.]

DELPHINIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. De2l f2n i2 (e2) a2 (e2). From *delphos*, the dolphin. A family of the *Odontoceti*. The *Delphinina* are a subfamily of the *D.* [L., 353; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1863, p. 200, L.]

DELPHININE, n. De2l f2n en. Lat., *delphinina*. Fr., d. Ger., *Delphinin*. An unstable, crystallizable alkaloid, C₂₀H₁₅N₃O₃, obtained from *Delphinium staphisagria*; soluble with difficulty in water, more readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has been used internally as an antipyretic and topically as an analgesic. It is very poisonous. [Vogl (A., 319).] **D. hydrochloride**. A compound of d. and hydrochloric acid. It has been used medicinally. [Vogl, L. c.]

DELPHINION (Lat.), n. n. De2l f2n i2 a2 n. Gr., δελφινιον. The *Delphinium consolida*. [L., 105 (a., 21).] The *D.* of Dioscorides was probably the *Delphinium peregrinum*. [B., 180.]

DELPHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. De2l f2n i2 a2 n (m). Fr., *dauphinelle*. A genus of the *Ranunculaceae*; of the U. S. Ph., the *D. consolida*. [A., 304.] **D. Ajacis**. Fr., *dauphinelle d'Ajace, fleur royale*. Ger., *Garten-Rittersporn*. A common garden species. Its seeds often replace those of *Stavesacre*. It furnishes a blue dye. [B., 19, 173, 180 (a., 24).] **D. californicum**. A species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a., 21).] **D. camptocarpum** [Koch]. A Persian species furnishing a coloring matter called *rouge sparak*. [B., 19.] **D. consolida** (Linnaeus). Fr., *consoude royale, herbe du cardinal, mauve*. Ger., *Feldrittersporn, gemeiner Rittersporn*. Branching larkspur, king's consoud, wild larkspur; a European species now naturalized in the United States and found growing in fields and roadsides. The flowers are bitter and acid, and from their supposed power to heal wounds the plant derives its specific name. Aconitic acid exists in the expressed juice. A tincture of the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma. [B., 5, 173, 180 (a., 24).] **D. cuneatum**. A Siberian species, used in dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy. [B., 180 (a., 24).] **D. denudatum**. A species the tubers of which are small, black or brown, irregularly ovoid, highly wrinkled, and about an inch long. The taste is bitter; the odor like that of *Atropa*. It is used in powder and decoction in syphilis and rheumatism, and during convalescence from fevers. [A., 479 (a., 21).] **D. dyctiocarpum**. A Siberian species, used in syphilis and dropsy. [B., 180 (a., 24).] **D. elatum**. Fr., *dauphinelle élevée*. The common bee-larkspur; a Siberian species, cultivated in gardens. It has been used in Siberia for dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy. [B., 34, 88, 173, 180 (a., 24).] **D. elatum hirsutum**. Fr., *dauphinelle velue*. A variety of *D. elatum*. The seeds are sometimes substituted for those of *Stavesacre* and the leaves for those of *Aconite*. [B., 173 (a., 24).] **D. exaltatum**. The American bee larkspur; a species indigenous to the Middle States, supposed



DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. [A., 327.]

to possess the same properties as *D. consolida*. A tincture made from the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma. [B., 5, 34, 275 (a., 24).] **D. grandiflorum**. The great-flowered bee larkspur; a

species indigenous to Siberia, but widely cultivated as a garden plant. The flowers are a deep blue and one of the showiest of the genus; it has a number of garden varieties. [a., 24.]—**D. intermedium**. See *D. elatum*. **D. juncum** De Candiolo. See *D. peregrinum*. **D. napellus**. The *Aconitum napellus*. [a., 24.]

D. nudicaule. A species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a., 21).] **D. officinale**. Of Weidenroth, a species resembling the *D. staphisagria*. [B., 180 (a., 24).]—**D. palmatifidum**. A Siberian species, used in dropsy, epilepsy, and syphilis. [B., 180 (a., 24).]—**D. peregrinum** (Linnaeus). A species with a 9-petaled corolla, leaves multipartite and obtuse. It is found in Italy, Sicily, Malta, and Palestine, and is thought to be the *delphinium* of Dioscorides. It is used in Italy as a febrifuge. [B., 180 (a., 24).] **D. pictum**. A species indigenous to southern Europe, resembling *D. staphisagria*. [B., 180 (a., 24).] **D. platani folio**. See *D. staphisagria*.—**D. Reicheni**. A species of southern France, used like *D. staphisagria*. **D. sanctulaefolium**. A species furnishing a light-brown or yellow, bitter, aromatic drug consisting of pieces of an angular and furrowed stem, leaves, flowers which are ribbed, and pointed follicles. It is employed in



DELPHINIUM TRICORNE.
(AFTER J. U. AND C.
G. LLOYD.)

powder, poultices, and decoction as a tonic, diuretic, and aperient, also as an anodyne, and is useful in dyspepsia, fevers, diseases of the spleen, jaundice, and dropsy, and applied locally in a poultice to relieve inflammatory swellings. Its ashes are useful in the itch. [A., 479 (a., 21).]—**D. segetum**. See *D. consolida*. **D. simple** [Salisbury]. See *D. Ajacis*. **D. staphisagria**. Fr., *staphisagrie, herbe à la pituite, herbe pediculaire*. Ger., *Läusekraut, Stephonskraut*. A species indigenous to southern Europe and Asia Minor, now found widely dispersed through the Mediterranean regions and Canary Islands. The plant, and especially the seeds, have been used, from an early period, to excite vomiting, generally, in the treatment of dropsy and spasmodic asthma, in the form of a tincture, also as a lotion or in an ointment for the cure of itch and the destruction of lice, and, recently, for ulcerated buboes. An infusion of 3 parts of the flowers in 100 parts of water or vinegar has been used. [B., 5, 18, 173, 180 (a., 21, 24).] **D. tenuissimum**. The *delphinium* *erepon* of Dioscorides; a south European species not so efficacious as the *D. consolida*. [B., 180 (a., 24).] **D. tricornis**. A dwarf plant, less than a foot high, having petioled leaves at the base, and a long raceme of blue flowers that appear in the early spring. It is probably the most common species of d. east of the Mississippi. ["Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," (a., 21).] **D. versicolor**. See *D. consolida*. **Flores delphinii**. The flowers of *D. consolida*. [B., 180 (a., 24).]—**Herba delphinii**. The herb of *D. consolida*. [B., 180 (a., 24).]—**Semen delphinii**. The seed of *D. consolida*. [B., 180 (a., 24).]

DELPHINOIDEA (Lat.), n. De2l f2n o2 i2 d e a2. The *Odontoceti*. [L., 121.]

DELPHINOIDINE, n. De2l f2n o2 id'en. Fr., *delphinoïdine*. Ger., *Delphinoidin*. An alkaloid occurring in the seed of *Delphinium staphisagria*. It is an amorphous, strongly alkaline substance, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform. It fuses at between 110° and 120° C. [B., 5, 270 (a., 24).]

DELPHINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De2l fen'zöir e2. See DELPHINIC ACID.

DELPHINUS [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. De2l f2n u's. Fr., *dauphin*. A genus of the *Delphinidae* made to include *Phocæna* (q. v.). [L., 121.] **D. globiceps**. 1. See *PHOCÆNA globiceps*. 2. See DELPHINIUM. **D. phocæna** [Linnaeus]. See *PHOCÆNA communis*.

DELPHININE, n. De2l f2n'en. Fr., d. Ger., *Delphinin*. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₁₅N₃O₃, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. It crystallizes in warty aggregations, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform. [A., 385 (a., 21); B., 5 (a., 24).]

DELPHUS [Paracelsus], n. A separation of minerals. [A., 325 (a., 21).]

DELPHYA (Lat.), **DELPHYS** (Lat.), n. f. De2l f2n i2 a2, f2s; fu's. Gen., *delphyes, physos*. Gr., δελφύς, δελφύς. Of Hippocrates, the uterus or the female genitals as a whole. [A., 325 (a., 21).]

DELTA (Lat.), n. f. De2l ta2. Gr., δέλτα. Fr., *vulve*. Ger., *das weibliche Schamglied, Schamritze*. 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, written, as a capital, Δ; hence anything of a triangular shape. 2. The vulva. [A., 322, 325 (a., 21).]—**D'fornig** (Ger.). See DELTOID.—**D. fornicis**. In the brain of the cat, and probably other mammals, a triangular area of the ventral surface of the fornix, just dorsal of the portæ (foramina Monro).—**D'muskel** (Ger.). See DELTOID (the muscle).

DELTIUS, n. Of Paracelsus, an impression of another life; prolonging life. ("Terminus Paracelsicus impressionem vite alienæ ad prolongationem vite facientem, denotans.") [A., 325 (a., 21).]

DELTIUM (Lat.), n. n. De2l ti2 d i2 u's mu'um. A foramen or aperture at or near the extremity of the ventral valve in certain *Brachiopoda*. [L., 121.]

DELTIFORM, adj. De2l ti2 fo'rm. Lat., *deltiformis*. From δέλτα [see DELTA], and *forma*, form. See DELTOID.

centres, more especially of those parts of the centres that preside over sensation. [Lat., *paralytic d.*, *Paretic d.*. See *Paralytic d.* Partial d. Fr., *démence partielle*. Ger., *Blödsinn*. D. as it occurs in those who are gradually passing into a demented condition. Its most obvious symptoms are confusion of thought, a perplexed expression of countenance and fading memory. D. H. Post-febrile d. Ger., *postfebriler Blödsinn*. D. following acute and severe infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, variola, etc. a. 18. Primary curable d. a. 18. Primary d. See *Insane d.* R. Rheumatic d. A form of post-febrile d. occurring after an attack of acute articular rheumatism. a. 18. Secondary d. Ger., *sekundärer Blödsinn*. D. following some primary mental disease, such as melancholia, mania, acute d., etc. a. 18. Senile d. Fr., *démence sénile*. A progressive and primary deterioration of the mind resulting from senile deterioration of the brain. D. 36. Syphilitic d. Fr., *démence syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Blödsinn*. A chronic disorder in which, in the majority of cases, lesions of a syphilitic character are demonstrated as a sufficient cause. It is usually accompanied by paralysis of one or more nerves. a. 18. D. 36. Tabetic d. Fr., *démence tabétique*. Ger., *tabetischer Blödsinn*. D. complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may either precede or follow the mental disease. a. 18. Terminal d. Fr., *démence terminale*. Ger., *terminaler Blödsinn*. See *Secondary d.* Toxic d. Fr., *démence toxique*. Feebleness of the mental faculties produced by the prolonged action of some toxic substance, such as alcohol, opium, lead, etc. a. 18. Versatile d. See *Insane d.*

DEMEPHITIZATION, n. De-me-z'it-i-z'a-shun. From *deprive*, and *metaphis*, a noxious exhalation. The correction of foul atmospheric contamination. [L. 36.]

DEMER Hind. v. **DEMER-INDI** (Turk.), n's. The tamarind. [A. 306 (a. 24).]

DEMERSED, adj. De-mers'ed. Lat., *demersus* from *demergere*, to submerge. Fr., *plongé, submergé*. Ger., *versenkt, untergetaucht*. It., *sommerso*. Sp., *sumergido*. Submerged sort of aquatic plants that do not grow above the surface of the water. [B. 1, 19, 121 (a. 24).]

DEMERSIO (Lat.), n. f. De-da-muér-me-r'zhi-si'o. Gen., *demersiones*. See *SUBMERSTION*.

DEMESYL, n. In Bohemia, the *Tussilago petasites*. [B. 88.]

DEMETRIOS (Lat.), adj. De-m(dam)-e-tu(ri)-o's. Gr., *δημητριος*. See *CFREAL*.

DEMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. De-m(dam)-e-t'at'ri-um. n'um. See *CFORTH*.

DEMI-AMPLEXICAULINE, adj. De-m'i-2-a'm-plé-x'i-2-ka'l-i-2'n. Fr., *demi-amplexicaule*. See *SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL*, and for other words in *demi*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Half* or *Semi*.

DEMI-APONEUROTICUS (Lat.), n. m. De-m'i-2-a-p'o-neu-ro-ti-k'u's. Fr., *démicaponeurétique*. See *SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS*.

DEMI-BAIN (Fr.), n. De-2-me-ba'2n. See *Half BATH*.

DEMI-BRANCH, n. De-m'i-2-bra'n'2k. From *demi*, half, and *βράχια*, gills. A half-gill, the set of branchial filaments on one side of the septa which separate the branchial cavities in certain fishes. [L. 200.]

DEMI-CAPSULE, n. De-m'i-2-ka-p'su-2l. From *demi*, half, and *capsula*, a capsule. See *CUPULE*.

DEMI-CHAMPIGNONS (Fr.), n. pl. De-m'e-sha'2n-pen-yo'2n. Of Poullet, those *Agarici* and *Boleti* that have a lateral stipes, comprising his groups *Copilles*, *Cullers*, *Lanques*, and *Orellas*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DEMI-CIRCINFÉRENCE (Fr.), n. De-2-me-ser-ko'2n-fa-ra'2n's. See *SEMICIRCINFÉRENCE*. D.-e. bi-auculo-frontale. The distance between the two auricular points, measured over the top of the head. "Rev. d'anthrop." 1876, p. 161 (L.).

DEMI-CIRCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-ser-ku'-la'r. See *SEMICIRCULAR*.

DEMI-CLOISON (Fr.), n. De-m'e-klwa'2zo'2n. An incomplete partition; in some fruits (e. g., that of the poppy), one that does not reach the axile and leaves an empty space in the centre. [B. 1 (a. 24); L. 11 (a. 11).]

DEMICON (Fr.), n. De-2-me-ko'n. A structure (e. g., the cusp of a tooth) shaped like half a cone. [L.]

DEMI-CORPS (Fr.), n. De-m'i-2-ko'r. A variety of truss. [A. 385 (a. 21).]

DEMIDOVIA [Hoffman] (Lat.), n. f. De-m'i-2-do-vi-2a. A genus of the *Flacidae*, tribe *Mesembria*. [B. 12 (a. 24).] **D. tetragonoides**. A plant found in abundance near the sea in New Zealand, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, and South America. It is cultivated in Europe as a garden vegetable and substituted for spinach, and has been used in scurvy. [B. 19, 185 (a. 24).]

DEMI-ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-é-pi-ne'2. See *SEMI-SPINALIS*.

DEMI-EXSERT (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-ex-sér-2. Half protruding beyond the corolla-sut of anther. [B. 29 (a. 24).]

DEMIFACET, n. De-m'i-2-fa-2s-é-2t. One half of a facet into the composition of which two bones enter. [L. 200.]

DEMI-FEUILLET (Fr.), n. De-m'i-2-fé-2l-ya. The lamina of an agaric which does not extend from the centre to the circumference of the pileus. [B. 1 (a. 24).]

DEMI-FLEURON (Fr.), n. De-m'e-flu-2r-o'2n. See *SEMI-FLOS-CULUS*.

DEMI-FLEIRONNIÉ (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-flu-2r-o'2n-na. See *SEMI-FLOSCULOSE*.

DEMI-GOD'S-FOOD, n. De-m'i-2-go-d'z-fu-2d. See *CHLOROPHYLLUM chlorocaulum*.

DEMI-INTÉROSSIA (Fr.), n. De-m'i-2-in-té-2rossi-2. An old term for the flexor pollicis longus, and flexor digitorum profundus muscles. A. 361 (a. 21). **D.-i. de l'index**. Of the deep flexor portion of the abductor indicis muscle which arises from the first metacarpal bone. [a. 4.]

DEMI-LARVE (Fr.), n. De-m'e-la-rv'. A larva that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis. [L. 41.]

DEMI-LAVEMENT, n. De-m'e-la-v-ma'2n. A small, or half clyster of about 250 grammes. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

DEMI-LOGE (Fr.), n. De-m'e-lozh. See *SEMI-LOGES*.

DEMILUNE, n. De-m'i-2-lu-2n. From *demi*, half, and *luna*, the moon. Lat., *lunula* [Gianuzzi]. Fr., *croissant*, d. Ger., *Halbmond*. It., *mezzaluna*. Sp., *media luna*. See *CRESCENT ACROSTIC GROUP*, *lunula*, *semilunar body* or *arc*. A collection of marginal cells, in the form of a crescent or half-moon, which is especially observable in the submaxillary gland of the dog. It was observed by Gianuzzi in 1865. [J. 35.] D's of Gianuzzi, D's of Heidenhain. See *D*.

DEMI-MEMBRANEUX (Fr.), n. De-m'e-ma-né-bran-é. See *SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS*.

DEMI-MÉTAL (Fr.), n. De-m'e-ma-tal. Lat., *semimetallum*. Ger., *Halbmetall*. It., *semimetallo*. Sp., *semimetalo*. A metal that is not malleable (e. g., bismuth, arsenic, etc.). [B. 116 (a. 24).]

DEMI-MICROCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. De-m'i-mi-kro-sa-fa'2l. From *demi*, half, *μικρός*, small, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *halb-kleinköpfig*. It., *semi-microcefale*. Sp., *semi-microcefalo*. Having a head smaller than the standard, but not so small as to be microcephalic. [L.]

DEMIMONSTROSITY, n. De-m'i-2-mo'2n-stro's'i-2t-i-2. From *demi*, half, and *monstruosus*, monstrous. Fr., *demi-monstruosité*. A congenital deformity that does not cause noteworthy functional trouble. [A. 391 (a. 41).]

DEMI-NERVEUX (Fr.), n. De-m'e-ne-rv-é. See *SEMI-TENDINOSUS*.

DEMI-ORBICULAIRE (Fr.), n. De-m'e-o-rb'i-be-ku'-la'r. See *SEMI-ORBICULARIS*.

DEMI-PALMÉ (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-pa-2l-ma. See *SEMI-PALMATE*.

DEMI-PÉTALOÏDE (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-pa-ta-2l-o-ed. See *SEMI-PETALOID*.

DEMIPLANTIGRADE, adj. De-m'i-2-pla'2nt-i-2grad. From *demi*, half, *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradus*, a step. Incompletely plantigrade. [L. 321.]

DEMI-POLYCHRESTE (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-po-2l-i-2kro-s't. From *demi*, half, and *πολύχρεστος*, much used. Of the homœopathicists, used rather frequently, but not so often as the polychrestes (said of drugs). [L. 41 (a. 14).]

DEMI-QUARTE (Fr.), n. De-m'e-ka-2rt. See *Double-quartan FEVER*.

DÉMIS (Fr.), adj. Da-me. Luxated, or supposed to be luxated. [A. 383 (a. 21).]

DEMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. De-da-mi-2's-shi-2si-2o. Gen., *demissionis*. From *demittere*, to lower. A lowering, abatement. [Cælius Aurelianus (A. 318).]—**D. animi**. Depression of spirits. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

DEMISSOR (Lat.), n. m. De-da-mi-2's-so-2r. Gen., *demisso'ris*. See *CATHETER*.

DEMISSUS (Lat.), adj. De-da-mi-2's-su-2s(su-2s). Ger., *gesenkt*. Bent down, drooping; said of leaves. [B. 133 (a. 24).]

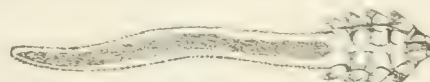
DEMI-TENDINEUX (Fr.), n. De-m'e-ta-2n-de-nu-2. See *SEMI-TENDINOSUS*.

DEMI-TIERCE (Fr.), n. De-m'e-te-e-2rs. See *Double-tertian FEVER*.

DEMIURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. De-m'i-dam-i-2-nu-2r-ji. Gr., *δημιουργιον*. An apothecary's shop. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

DEMI-VERTICILLÉ (Fr.), adj. De-m'e-ve-2r-te-se-la. Having an incomplete whorl of leaves. [a. 24.]

DEMODOX (Lat.), n. f. (but commonly treated as m.). De-m' (dam)-o-2-de-2xi-dax. Gen., *demodex* (-is). From *δημός*, fat, and *δῆξ*, an insect. Fr., *démoder*. A genus of the *Dermatophili* or of the *Acaridae*. The *Demodidae* are a family of the *Acarina*. [L. 121, 196, 340.] **D. caninus**, **D. caninus**. A variety of mite, which causes loss of hair. [L. 26.]—**D. folliculorum**. Fr.,



DEMODOX FOLLICULORUM. [A. 327.]

démoder des follicules. Ger., *Haarbalparasit*, *Haarbalparasit*, *Comedonenmilbe*. It., Sp., d. The pimple-mite; a species that frequently inhabits the hair-sacs and sebaceous follicles, especially those of the nose and ears, and in persons with greasy skins and such as have acne. In man its presence is indicated by no symptoms whatever; in the dog, fox, cat, sheep, horse, etc. (in which it differs slightly from the parasite found in man), it causes irritation and inflammation of the skin, with loss of hair. [B. 37; J. L. 115.]

DEMOGRAPHY, n. De-mo-gra-2fi-2. From *δῆμος*, the people, and *γραφία*, to write. Fr., *démographie*. Ger., *Demographie*. The statistical study of human communities, especially in regard to

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

[a. 21; B. 300 a. 21.] **D. dentale**. A European species the shells of which constituted the *dentula* of the old pharmacists. [B. 180.] **D. dentale**. A European species the shells of which, called *dentula*, were formerly official. [B. 180.]

DENTALOSTEOM (Ger.), n. *Deñtal'ostéon*. *ostéon*. See *OSTEON*.

DENTAPHONE, n. *Deñtá'fón*. From *dens*, a tooth, and *phōnē*, sound or voice. An instrument devised for improving the hearing power of the deaf. It consists of a box open in front, like a watch case, which contains a plate capable of vibrating, to which is attached a short cord. By catching the cord with the teeth, the plate becomes tense, and sound waves, falling upon it, are conducted through the bones of the head to the labyrinth. [F. 34.]

DENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Deñt-a-ri-á*. From *dens*, a tooth (from the tooth-like projections of the rhizome). Fr., *dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnwurz*, *Zahnwurzel*. Pepper-root, toothwort; a genus of the *Caryophyllaceae*, closely allied to *Candollea*, said to be curative. [B. 19, 34, 121, 173, 180 a. 24.] **D. bulbifera**. Fr., *dentaria bulbifera*. Ger., *knollbüttelende Zahnwurz*. Coral-root, tooth-cress, tooth-violet. Its roots were formerly official as *rubra dentaria minor*, and were used in the colic of children and in dysentery. In Russia the inhabitants of the Irkutsk are said to employ the root in epilepsy and convulsions. [B. 19, 173, 180 a. 24.]

D. digitata. Fr., *petite dentaire*, *dentaire digitale* (ou *digitale tendre*). An Alpine species. It has been used in children's colic and in diarrhoea. [B. 119, 173, 180 a. 24.] **D. diphylla**. A North American species having a long, large root stock of a pungent, aromatic taste, used when dried as a substitute for mustard. [B. 31, 180 a. 24.] **D. encalyptaria**. A species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *D. dentata*. [B. 180 a. 24.] **D. glabra**. The *Taraxacum glabra*. [B. 173 a. 24.] **D. glandulosa**. An Alpine species, having properties like those of *D. digitata*. [B. 180 a. 24.] **D. heptaphylla**. Fr., *dentaria p. rare*. An Alpine species, sometimes used like *D. dentata*. [B. 173, 180 a. 24.] **D. major**. 1. The *Lathyrus spumosa*. 2. The *Plumbago europaea*. [B. 180, 250 a. 24.] **D. minor**. See *D. bulbifera*.

D. pentaphylla. Fr., *dentaria à cinq feuilles*. See *D. dentata*. **D. pinnata**. See *D. heptaphylla*. **D. polyphylla**. **D. trifolia**. Alpine species, with properties similar to those of *D. bulbifera*, like which in Europe the *D. trifolia* was once used. [B. 180 a. 24.]

DENTARIUS (Lat.), adj. *Deñt-a-ri-á* u^s u^s. Dental; as a n., a dentist. [E.]

DENTARIPA (Lat.), n. f. *Deñt-a-ri-pá* ga². From *dens*, a tooth, and *apripa*, a robber. See *DENTAGRA*.

DENTARY, adj. *Deñt-a-ri-á*. Lat., *dentarius*. Fr., *dentaire*. Dental; as a n., see *D. BOXE*. [L.]

DENTATA (Lat.), n. *Deñt-a-tá* ta². The axis. [L. 84.]

DENTATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Deñt-a-té* ta² a². Fr., *dentées*. A family of the *Cephalopoda*. [L. 180.]

DENTATE, **DENTATED**, adj's. *Deñt-a-té*, -at-e²d. Lat., *dentatus*. Fr., *denté*. Ger., *gezähnt*. It., *dentato*. Sp., *dentado*. Provided with teeth, notched along the edge. [A. 385 a. 21; B. 1 a. 24.]

DENTATION, n. *Deñt-a-tá* shu²n. The formation of a toothed margin (in leaves, etc.). [a. 24.]

DENTATO-ANGULATE, adj. *Deñt-a-tá'* to a²n² a² m² at. Having a toothed margin divided into angles (said of leaves). [a. 24.]

DENTATO-CILIATE, adj. *Deñt-a-tá'* to a² shi² a² t. Lat., *dentatus ciliatus*. Having the margin dentate and fringed, or tipped with hair-like bristles. [L. 56.]

DENTATO-CRENATE, adj. *Deñt-a-tá'* to o² kre² n² at. Scalloped and toothed (said of the margin of leaves). [a. 24.]

DENTATO-SERRATE, adj. *Deñt-a-tá'* to o² se² r² at. Having teeth like a saw, sharp and far apart (said of leaves). [a. 24.]

DENTATO-SINATE, adj. *Deñt-a-tá'* to sin² u² at. Having margin scalloped and slightly toothed. [a. 24.]

DENTATE (Lat.), adj. *Deñt-a-té* ta² a² u² s. See *DENTATE*.

DENT-DE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. *Deñt-dé-shi-én* a². The *Enthra murex-chienensis*. [B. 19, 121 a. 24.] **D.-d.-c. blanc**. The *Cordia neobalanocarpa*. [B. 121 a. 24.]

DENT-DE-LION (Fr.), n. *Deñt-dé-lí-ón* a². The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B. 19, 121 a. 24.] **Extrait de d.-d.-l.** See *Extractum TARAXACI*.

DENTECULAI, n. An African plant, probably one of the *Cucurbitaceae*, of which the fruit resembles an orange and has an agreeable, vanilla-like odor and a hard rind. [L. 8; a. 25.]

DENTELAIRE (Fr.), n. *Deñt-é-lá-í-ér*. See *DENTELLARIA*. **D. de Ceylan**. The *Plumbago ceylanica*. [B. 173 a. 24.] **D. d'Europe**. The *Plumbago europaea*. [B. 173 a. 24.] **D. grim-pante**. The *Plumbago scandens*. [B. 173 a. 24.] **D. rose**. The *Plumbago rosea*. [B. 173 a. 24.] **D. sarmenteuse**. The *Plumbago sarmentosa* and the *Plumbago scandens*. [A. 385 a. 21; B. 173 a. 24.]

DENTIFICATION, n. *Deñt-é-lá* a² shu²n. The condition of being notched or provided with tooth-like processes. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1843, p. 100.]

DENTILÉ (Fr.), adj. *Deñt-é-lá* a². See *SERRATED*; as a n., a serrated louse. Grand d. See *SERRATUS major*. Petit d. antérieur. See *Pedicularis anterior*. Petits d's postérieurs. The *Pedicularis* is superior and the serratus posterior inferior. Petit d. postérieur et inférieur. See *SERRATUS posterior*. Petit d. postérieur et supérieur. See *SERRATUS superior*.

DENTILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Deñt-é-lá* a². Fr., *dentelle*. A genus of the *Polypodiaceae*. *H. indicata*. [B. 12 a. 24.] **D. repens**.

A species indigenous to the East Indies, used in cutaneous diseases and in wounds. [B. 180 a. 24.]

DENTELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Deñt-é-lá* a² la² a² ri² a². Fr., *dentellaire*. Ger., *Bleiwurz*. The genus *Plumbago*, and especially the *Plumbago europaea*. The *Dentellaria* (Fr., *dentellariaire*) of Reichenbach (1828), a division of the *Plumbagaceae*, comprising *Plumbago*, *Vogelia*, and *Thela*, and in 1841 a subdivision of the *Plumbagaceae*, comprising *Plumbago*, *Ceratostigma*, and *Vogelia*. The *Dentellariae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Plumbagaceae*, consisting of *Plumbago*. [B. 5, 121, 170 a. 24.]

DENTEURES (Fr.), n. pl. *Deñt-é-lá* u² r. Lat., *serratura*. An assemblage of teeth like those of a saw. [B. 121 a. 24; L. 43.]

DENTEROBON (Lat.), n. The *Sagittaria obtusata*. [B. 88.]

DENTICEPS (Lat.), n. m. *Deñt-é-lá* se² ps ke² ps. Gen., *denticeps*. From *dens*, a tooth, and *capere*, to take hold of. A tooth-forceps. [L.]

DENTICIDE (Fr.), adj. *Dañt-é-lá* tesed. Notched, denticulated. [A. 385 a. 21.]

DENTICLE, n. *Deñt-é-lá* c² l. Lat., *denticulus* (dim. of *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *denticule*. Ger., *Zähnenchen*. A small tooth-like process. [L. 294.] **Dermal d's**. The tooth-like spines found on the skin of many animals (e. g., the shark). [L. 210.]

DENTICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. *Deñt-é-lá* k² o² l² l² s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *denticolle*. Ger., *zahnalsig*. Having the neck or body dentate. [L. 41, 180.]

DENTICORNIS (Lat.), adj. *Deñt-é-lá* k² o² r² n² s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *denticorne*. Ger., *zahnhörnig*. Having dentated horns or antennae. [L. 41, 180.]

DENTICULATE, **DENTICULATED**, adj's. *Deñt-é-lá* k² u² l² at, -at-e²d. Lat., *denticulatus*. Fr., *denticulé*. Ger., *gezähnt*. Having very fine teeth (said of leaves).

DENTICULATION, n. *Deñt-é-lá* k² u² l² a² shu²n. The state of being denticulate. [L. 50.]

DENTICULE (Fr.), n. *Dañt-é-lá* k² u² l². See *DENTICLE*.

DENTICULÉ (Fr.), adj. *Dañt-é-lá* k² u² l² a². See *DENTICULATE*.

DENTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Deñt-é-lá* k² u² l² a² u² s. See *DENTICLE*.

DENTIDUCUM (Lat.), **DENTIDUCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Deñt-é-lá* k² u² k² u² a² u² m, u² s u² s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *ducere*, to draw. A tooth-forceps. [E.]

DENTIENS (Lat.), adj. *Deñt-é-lá* shi² a² e² n² z (aus). Gen., *dentiensis*. Teething; as a n., a teething child.

DENTIER (Fr.), n. *Dañt-é-lá* e² n. A set of artificial teeth.—**D. double**. A set of upper and lower false teeth joined together with a spring. [A. 385 a. 21.]—**D. simple**. One row of artificial teeth, either upper or lower, mounted on a single piece. [A. 385 a. 21.]

DENTIFICATION, n. *Deñt-é-lá* k² u² a² shu²n. From *dens*, a tooth, and *facere*, to make. See *DENTITION*.

DENTIFORM, adj. *Deñt-é-lá* f² o² r² m. Lat., *dentiformis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dentiforme*. Ger., *zahn-förmig*. Having the form of a tooth or of teeth. [L. 180.]

DENTIFRICE, n. *Deñt-é-lá* fr² i² s. Lat., *dentifricium* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to polish). Fr., *d. Ger. Zahnmittel*, *Zahnpulver*. A powder or other substance to be used in cleansing the teeth and gums. [A. 325 a. 21.]

DENTIFRICIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Deñt-é-lá* fr² i² s (fr² i² k² u² a² u² m). See *DENTIFRICE*. **D. absorbens**. See *POUDRE dentifrice absorbant*.—**D. acidulum** [Fr. Cod.] See *POUDRE dentifrice acide*. **D. alcalinum** [Fr. Cod.] See *POUDRE dentifrice alcaline*.

DENTIFRICIUS (Lat.), adj. *Deñt-é-lá* fr² i² s (fr² i² k² u² a² u² s). Serving to cleanse the teeth. [A. 322 a. 21.]

DENTIGEROUS, adj. *Deñt-é-lá* g² e² r² u² s. Lat., *dentigerus* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *dentigère*. Ger., *zahntragend*. Containing, producing, or furnished with teeth. [L. 41, 343.] Cf. *D. cyste*.

DENTILAVE, n. *Deñt-é-lá* v. From *dens*, a tooth, and *lavare*, to wash. A lotion for the teeth. [L. 56, 73.]

DENTILE, n. *Deñt-é-lá*. See *DENTICLE*.

DENTILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Deñt-é-lá* a² la² a² ri² a². The *Plumbago europaea*. [B. 180.]

DENTIN, n. *Deñt-é-lá* n. Lat., *dentinum*. Fr., *dentine*. Ger., *D.* The principal part of the hard substance of the teeth. It forms an investment for the tooth pulp and is itself covered on the exposed part of the tooth by enamel, and on the implanted part by cement. It is composed of a solid matrix impregnated with salts of calcium, thus resembling compact bone, and is traversed by a multitude of spirally twisted tubes, the dentinal canals, which extend approx. solely directly from the pulp cavity to the cement or to the enamel. Each canaliculus is lined by a resisting membrane (membrane of Neumann) and contains a protoplasmic process (dentinal fibre) from one of the odontoblasts lining the pulp cavity. [L. 26, 32, 35, 42.] **D'knorpel** (Ger.). The dentinal matrix. [L. 342.] **D. of repair**. Salter. A deposit of d. which takes place upon the inner surface of d. when its outer surface becomes denuded of the enamel or cement. [L. 142.] **D'rihren** (Ger.). See *Dentinal canals*. **D'zellen** (Ger.). See *Dentinal cells*. **Canal**. A variety of non-vascular d. found upon the surface of teeth, anal. to the enamel. [L. 14.] **Labyrinth-d.** A variety which consists of a central column from which radiate a number of vertical plates which pass to the periphery of the tooth, after dividing and subdividing in a highly complicated manner. [L. 14.]—**Osteo-d.** That variety of d. in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the dentinal canals, and contains stellate cells like those of bone. [L. 14.] **Plico-d.** D. which is arranged in

folks radiating from the centre. [L. 11.] **Unvascular d.** That variety of d. which contains no blood vessels. [L. 11.] **Vascular d.** That variety of d. which contains blood vessels. [L. 11.] **Vitro-d.** See *tumor*.

DENTAL, adj. De²nt'i²n-a²l. Pertaining to dentin.

DENTINE, n. De²nt'ēn. See **DENTIS**. Artificial d. A substance produced by the employment of calcium lacto-phosphate over exposed dental pulps. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXI (a, 21).] **D. vasculaire** (Fr.), **Vaso-d.** (Fr.). See **Vascular dentin**.

DENTINIFICATION, n. De²nt-i²n-i²f-i²-ka²-shun. Fr., d. Ger., *Dentinbildung*. The formation of dentin. The process is in general similar to the ossification of bone, except that there is no preliminary calcification. [J.]

DENTINOID, adj. De²nt'i²n-oid. Fr., *dentinoïde*. Ger., *Dentinoid*. Resembling dentin; as a n., a hard swelling which occurs in the matrix of a tooth at the period of its formation. [A. 386 (a, 21).]

DENTIPES (Lat.), adj. De²nt'i²pez-pēs. From *dens*, a tooth, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *dentipède*. Ger., *zahnfüssig*. Having dentate feet or legs. [L. 11, 180.]

DENTIPHONE (Fr.), n. Da²n²te fon. See **DENTAPHONE**.

DENTIPOROUS, adj. De²nt'i²p-o-rūs. Lat., *dentiporus* from *dens*, a tooth, and *poros*, a channel. Fr., *dentipore*. Provided with pores one edge of which is prominent and dentated. [L. 180.]

DENTIROSTRATE, adj. De²nt-i²-rōst²-rat. From *dens*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having the edges of the beak notched. The *Dentirostrates* are a family of the *Fusces*. [L. 180.]

DENTISCALPUM (Lat.), n. De²nt'i²skā²lskāl²-pī² ūm (u²m). From *dens*, a tooth, and *scalpere*, to scrape. Ger., *Zahnkratzer*. Syn.: *odontoglyphum*. An instrument for cleansing the teeth. [A. 322; L. 94 (a, 21).]

DENTIST, n. De²nt'i²st. Fr., *dentiste*. Ger., *Zahnarzt*. It., Sp., *dentista*. A practitioner of dentistry.

DENTISTRY, n. De²nt'i²st-ri². That department of surgery which relates to the diseases, injuries, irregularities, etc., of the teeth, also to their preservation.

DENTITION, n. De²nt'i²shū²n. Lat., *dentitio*. Fr., d. Ger., *Gebiss* (1st def.), *Zähnen* 2d def. 1. The system of teeth possessed by an animal. 2. The eruption of the teeth. [L.] Cf. **DENTAL FORMULA**.—**Acrodont d.** A variety in which the teeth lie on the free upper border of the jaw. [L. 294.]—**Deciduous d.** See **First d.**—**D. première** (Fr.). See **First d.**—**First d.** Lat., *dentitio prima*. Ger., *Milchgebiss*. The first set of teeth; those appearing during the first two years of life and entirely replaced by the second or permanent d. The first d. in man consists of twenty teeth, ten in the upper and ten in the lower jaw.—**Milk d.** See **First d.**—**Permanent d.** See **Second d.**—**Pleurodont d.** A variety in which the teeth are fused to the inner side of the lower jaw. [L. 294.]—**Second d.** Lat., *dentitio secunda*. Fr., *d. seconde*. Ger., *bleibendes Gebiss*. The second set of teeth; those which replace the temporary ones or are superadded to them, but which are themselves never replaced. The second d. is complete before the thirtieth year of life, and consists of thirty-two teeth, sixteen in the upper and sixteen in the lower jaw. [J.]—**Thecodont d.** A variety in which the teeth are lodged in alveoli. [L. 294.]

DENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-i²(e)²tis. Gen., *dentit'idōs* (-is). See **ODONTITIS**.

DENTOILETTA, n. De²nt-wā²-le²t'ā². A dental mirror for enabling persons to examine their own teeth. "It consists of a small hand mirror and a mouth mirror, both mounted on ball-and-socket joints, and attached to the same handle, the distance between the mirrors being such that the light is focused upon the small one." [Lancet, Dec. 21, 1889, p. 1292.]

DENTO-LINGUAL, adj. De²nt-o-li²n²gwa²l. Lat., *dento-lingualis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., d. Pertaining to the tongue or the lingual nerve and the teeth. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DENTOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-o-loj(lo²g'i²a²). See **ODONTOLOGY**.

DENTO-MENTONNIÈRE (Fr.), adj. Da²n²to-mā²n²ton-ne-ē²r. Pertaining to the teeth and the chin. [L. 150.]

DENTO-NASAL, adj. De²nt'o-na²sa²l. From *dens*, a tooth, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the nose and the teeth. [L. 150.]

DENTO-SPINAL, adj. De²nt'o-spin²a²l. From *dens*, a tooth, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the teeth and the nasal spine. [L. 150.]

DENTURE, n. De²nt'ū²r. Fr., d. Ger., *Zahnreihe*. It., *dentata*. The order in which teeth are arranged. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DENUATION, n. De-nu²d-a²shū²n. Lat., *denuatio*. Fr., *dénudation*. Ger., *Bloslegung*. The act or process of depriving a part of its covering. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉNUTRITION (Fr.), n. Da-nu²-tre-se-o²n². A wasting of an organized body. [Gautier (a, 18).]

DEOBSTRUENT, adj. De-ob²stru²-ē²nt. Gr., *ἀναστροφικός*, *ἐκφρακτικός*. Lat., *deobstruens* (from *de* priv., and *obstruere*, to obstruct). Having the property of remedying obstruction of the various channels of the body.

DÉODAR (Fr.), n. Da-o-da²r. The *Cedrus deodara*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉODARINE (Fr.), n. Da-o-da²-ren. The commercial name of a mixture of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DEODORANT, adj. Deo-dor-ā²nt. Having the property of deodorizing.

DEODORIZED, adj. De-o-dor-ized. Deprived of odors, especially of foul odors arising from impurities. [L. 5 (a, 21).]

DEONALA, n. The *Lobelia acetabular folia*. [A. 459 (a, 21).]

DEOPERCULATE, adj. De-o-per²rk-ul-at. Lat., *deoperculatus* (from *de* priv., and *operculum*, a cover). Without an operculum (said of mussels). [L. 180.]

DEOPHILANT, adj. De-o²p'i²l-a²nt. See **DEOBSTRUENT**.

DEOXIDATION, n. De-o²x-id-a²shū²n. Reduction from the state of an oxide. [a, 27.]

DEONYGENATION, n. De-on²i²zē²n-a²shū²n. The process of depriving of oxygen. [a, 27.]

DEPASCENS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pa²s(pa²s)/se²nz(kans). From *deponere*, to put up. See **PHAGEDENIC**.

DEPAUPERATE, adj. De-pa²p'ū²-r-at. Lat., *depauperatus*. Having some organ less perfectly developed than belongs to the class, like the scales of a cyperaceous plant when it produces no flower. [a, 24.]

DEPENDENT, adj. De-pe²nd'ē²nt. Lat., *dependens*. Fr., *dependant*. Hanging down. [a, 24.]

DEPERDITIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pu²rd(pe²rd)-i²shū²i²t'i²-o. Gen., *deperditio*. From *deperdere*, to shed. Fr., *deperdition*. 1. Abortion. [A. 325 (a, 21).] 2. Excessive loss of tissue. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉPÉRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-pa-res-mā²n². Decay. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DEPHLEGMATEUR (Fr.), n. Da-flē²g-mā²-tū²r. That part of a distilling apparatus which is so arranged as to receive the vapors of various compounds that may be condensed at successively lower and lower temperatures. [A. 388 (a, 21).]

DEPHLEGMATION, n. De-flē²g-mā²-shū²n. Fr., *déphlegmation*. Ger., *Entwässerung*. The process of separating the aqueous parts of a liquid by distillation. [a, 27.]

DEPHLOGISTICATED, adj. De-flō-jī²st'i²k-at-e²d. Fr., *dephlogistiqué*. Ger., *dephlogistisirt*. Deprived of phlogiston (q. v.). [a, 27.]

DEPILATION, n. De-pi²-l-a²shū²n. Lat., *depilatio* (from *depilare*, to pluck out hair). Fr., *depilation*. Ger., *Enthaarung*. The operation of removing hairs from the body.

DEPILATORY, n. De-pi²l'a²t-o-ri². Lat., *depilatorium*. Fr., *dépilatoire*. Ger., *Haarzerröhrungsmittel*. It., *depilatorio*. Sp., *antanguia*. An agent for removing hairs chemically. [L. 56, 94 (a, 21).]—**Böttger's d.** See **Solution of CALCIUM SULPHIDE**.—**Bouquet's d.** A mixture of 3 parts of sodium hydrosulphate and 10 each of powdered quicklime and starch. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**Cazenave's d.** A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of sodium carbonate, 5 of lime and 40 of lard. [B. 98 (a, 21).]—**Colley's d.** A preparation made by evaporating to a proper consistence a mixture of 30 parts of quicklime, 4 each of potassium nitrate and sulphur, 125 of lye, and 12 of orpiment. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**Delacroix's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of quicklime, 30 of pulverized gum, and 2 of orpiment. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**D. of the Turks**. See **SOLUSIO DES TURKS**.—**Martin's d.** See **Solution of CALCIUM SULPHIDE**.—**Plenck's d.** A mixture of 1 part of powdered arsenic trisulphide, 10 parts of starch, and 16 parts of lime, made into a thin paste with water at the time of using. [L. 77 (a, 14).]—**Réveit's d.** A mixture of 20 grammes of calcium sulphide, 20 drops of essence of lemon, and 10 grammes each of glycerite of starch and starch. [L. 77 (a, 21).]

DEPILOUS, adj. De-pi²l-u²s. Gr., *ἀπόλος*, *μαδρόπος*. Lat., *depilis* (from *de* priv., and *pilus*, hair). Without hair. [A. 325; L. 56 (a, 21).]

DÉPLACEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-plā²s-mā²n². See **DISPLACEMENT**.

DEPLANATE, adj. De-p²lā²n-at. Lat., *deplanatus* (from *deplanare*, to level). Fr., *aplani*. Ger., *abgeflacht*. Flattened, made even. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

DÉPLÂTRAGE (Fr.), n. Da-plā²-tra²zh. The process of reducing the proportion of sulphate of potassium in wine that has been subjected to *plâtrage* (q. v.). [Blarez, "Rev. d'hyg. et police sanit.," Aug., 1882, p. 650; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 152.]

DEPLETION, n. De-plē²-shū²n. Lat., *depletio* (from *depleo*, to empty). Fr., *déplosion*. Ger., *Ausleerung*. It., *deplezione*. Sp., *depleción*. Lit., an emptying; a withdrawal of an animal fluid, particularly the blood.

DEPLETIVE, DEPLETORY, adj's. De-p²lēt-i²z, -o-ri². Fr., *déploif*. Ger., *entleerend*. It., Sp., *depletivo*. Tending to or causing depletion. [L. 73.]

DEPLORATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-plor-a²(a²)/tu²s(tu²s). Overcome by disease. [Hippocrates (A. 325 (a, 21)).]

DEPLUMATE, adj. De-plū²m-at. Lat., *deplumis*, *deplumatus* (from *de* priv., and *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *déplumé*. Ger., *ungefedert*. Bare of feathers. [L. 343.]

DEPLUMATION, n. De-plū²m-a²shū²n. Fr., *déplumation*. Ger., *Entfederung*. 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. Shedding of the eyelashes. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DEPOLARIZATION, n. De-pol-a²r-i²z-a²shū²n. Fr., *dépolari-sation*. Ger., *Entpolarisierung*. It., *depolazzazione*. Sp., *despolarización*. The act of destroying or preventing polarization; especially the act of annulling the effects of optical polarization by interposing a depolarizer (q. v.) between the polarizer and analyzer; also the act of preventing or annulling the polarization in a galvanic battery, as by the amalgamation of the zinc plates, or, in the two-fluid batteries, by the interposition of a porous diaphragm. [B.]

ANALYZER. n De polarizer n Fr. *depolarisateur*. An apparatus consisting of a plate formed from the section of the principal planes of a double refracting prism which, when interposed at any angle between the polarizing surface and the analyzer, refracts and resolves the polarized ray into ordinary and extraordinary rays which attain the analyzer at two different angles, parallel to the principal planes of the prism, and are therefore again refracted, the sum of the images of like nature forming separate images which are individually transmitted. [a, 27.]

DEPOSIT, n. De-po-z'it. Lat., *depositum* (from *deponere*, to throw aside). Fr., *dépôt*. Ger., *Ablagerung*, *Niederschlag*. It., *deposito*. Sp., *deposito*. 1 Matter which is cast down from a liquid, a sediment. 2 Matter collected in any part of an organism, either normal or abnormal. [D.]

DEPOSITION, n. De²pozi²sh n³n. Gr., κατάθεσις. Lat., *depositio*. Fr., *deposition*. Ger., *Auflageren*. The formation of a deposit. [A, 322 a, 21.]

DEPOSITIVE [Sir E. Wilson], adj. De-po-z'it-iv. Exudative (and of inflammation) of the skin when plastic lymph is exuded into its tissue. [L. 73.]

DÉPÔT (Fr.), n. Du po. See DEPOSIT - **D. laitux**. Syn : *engorgement laitux*. A term applied by the older French writers to a supposed accumulation of milk in various parts of the body ; probably inflammatory exudate.

DEPRAVATION, n. De2p-ra-va'shu3n. Lat., *depravatio* (from *deprava*, to impair). Fr., *depravation*. Ger., *Verderben*, *Verderbniß*. Deterioration, especially of the secretions. [A, 322
[a, 21.]

DÉPRÉDATEURS (Fr.), n. pl. Da-pra-da³-tu⁵r. See **PRÆ-**
PORES.

DEPREDENSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pre².he²n(han)/si²-o. Gen., *deprehensionis* from *deprehendere*, to seize unawares. An old term for: 1. Catalepsy. 2. Diagnosis. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEPRESSANT, adj. De press'a^{nt}. Causing depression.

DEPRESSED, adj. De pressed. Lat., *depressus*. Fr., *déprimé*. Ger., *niedergedrückt*. It., *depresso*. Sp., *deprimido*. Affected with depression; in botany, pressed down (said of an organ flattened from above downward, such as a leaf the border of which is higher than the disc). [B. 1, 34, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DÉPRESSEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Da-pre²s-u⁶r. See DEPRESSANT and DEPRESSOR.

DEPRESSICAUDE (Fr.), adj. Da-pre'sse-kod. From *deprimere*, to depress, and *cauda*, the tail. Having the tail flattened. [L. 41.]

DEPRESSICOLLIS (Lat., adj. Dead)-pre²s-si²-ko²l'i²s.
From *deprimere*, to depress, and *collum*, the neck. Fr. *depressi-*
-collé. Having the neck or corselet flattened. [L. 41, 180.]

DEPRESSION (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pre's'shi²(sî)²-o. Gen., *de-*
pressionis m. See DEPRESSION. **D. catarractæ**. Fr., *depression*
catarractale m. de la cataracte. Ger., *Niederdrücken des Staurs*.
It., *abbassamento della cataratta*. Sp., *de presión (catárrica) de la*
catarata. The old operation of couching, sinking, or depressing
the lens with its capsule into the vitreous by pressing with a needle
from above directly downward. The oldest operation of getting
rid of an opaque lens, employed in the most remote times. [F.]—
D. catarractæ per scleroticam. Depression or reclamation of the
lens by a needle introduced through the sclera. [F.] **D. uteri**.
Inversion of the uterus. [A. 396 (a, 21).]

DEPRESSION, n. De-pres'sh'yun. Lat., *depresso* (from *deprimere*, to depress). Et. *depression*. Ger., *D. Versenkung*. 1. *depression*. Sp. *depression*. 1. The act of depressing a part. 2. The state of being depressed, either physically, as of a fragment of the skull or in the sense of a reduction of strength or of hopefulness. 3. In anatomy, a pit on a surface. [D.; L., 41, 44.]—**Antero-lateral d.** The antero-lateral fissure of the spinal cord. [I., 38., K.] **Auditory d.** Lat., *fossula velaris*. Ger., *Gehörgrube*. 1. An opened in the velum of certain *Medusæ*, containing auditory cells. [I., 358.] 2. A d. of a thickened part of the ephialt marking the early stage of formation of the ear. [A. Thomson (H).]—**Crotaphyte d.** A d. in the squamosal bone of birds, lodging the muscles which close the jaws, and corresponding to the temporal fossa of man. [I., 321.] **D. of a cataract.** See **DEPRESSIO cataracta**. **D. of the uterus.** Lat., *depresso uteri*. Ger., *Einstülpung der Gebärmutter*. The first stage of inversion of the organ. **Digital d.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I., 62; K.]—**Infrasternal d.** A d. at the lower end of the sternum, at the bottom of which lies the endosperm process. It is due to the prominence of the sternum and the seventh costal cartilages beyond the surface of the sternum process. G. **Interpeduncular d.** [Spizka.] See **Inter peduncular space**. **Mental d.** A state of melancholy. [D.] **Nervous d.** Nervous debility. **Vital d.** A lowered state of the powers of life.

DEPRESSOR (Lat.), n. m. De depress^o & s^uper. Gen., depressor. Fr., depressor, abaisseur. Ger., Niederdrucker. It., depressor. Sp., depresor. Syn. depressorum c24 ed. 1. A muscle the action of which is to depress a part. 2. An instrument for depressing a part. **D. alar nasi.** Fr., *pinnal rade*, l'apaisé *interne*, *napiforme*, *nasillard*, *marillo-alveolo-arsé*, *marillo-alveolo-nasal*, *abaisseur de l'apex du nez*, *con de l'apex du nez*. Ger., *Nasendrücker der Nase*. A small muscle arising from the incisive fossa of the superior maxilla and inserted into the ala and septum of the nose. It has been described as a dilator and as a constrictor of the nose. [L. 31.] **D. anguli oris.** Fr., *marillo-ou-sousmarillo-labial*, *abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres*, *triangulaire du menton*. A muscle arising from the external oblique line of the Inferior maxilla and inserted into the angle of the mouth. [L. 31, 332.]—**D. apicis naris.** See *D. septi mobilis narium*. **D. auricularis.** See *STYLORHINUS*.

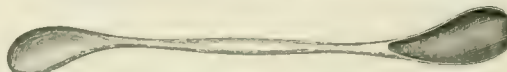
ACRICULARIS. I. auris. See PAROTIDO-ACRICULARIS.—**D. brachiothorogasterum.** In fishes, a muscle which arises from the lower end of the ceratohyal bone and is inserted into the inferior brachiothoragyal ray. [L. 14] **D. cartilaginis arytænoideæ.** A bundle of muscular fibres which connects the crico-arytænoideus lateralis of one side with the arytænoideus obliquus of the other side. [L. 332.] **D. cartilaginis Santorini.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS.—**D. caudæ.** A muscle which arises from the middle of the lower part of the middle line of the pelvis and is inserted into the inferior spines of the caudal vertebra. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1842, p. 39 (L.).]—**D. caudæ longus.** See SACRO-COCYGEUS.

D. clitoridis. See **Erector clitoridis.** **D. coecygis.** See **S. caudæ.**—**D. epiglottidis** [Merkel]. A band of muscular fibres which separates from the thyreo-aryteno-epiglotticus muscle, to be attached to the lateral margin of the epiglottic cartilage. [L. 31, 332.] **D. glandulae thyroideae.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the thyrooid cartilage and is inserted into the posterior surface of the middle lobe of the thyrooid gland. [L. 332.]

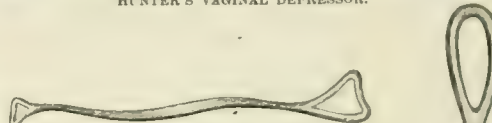
D. labii inferioris (proprius). Fr., carré du menton, menton (ou mentonnière) labial, abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure. A muscle which arises from the inferior maxilla near the symphysis, and is blended with its fellow of the opposite side in the orbicularis oris



BOZEMAN'S URETHRAL AND PERINEAL DEPRESSOR.



HUNTER'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



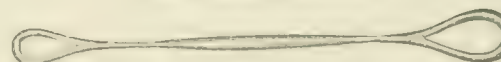
NOTT'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



GARRIGUES'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



SIMS'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



SIMS'S DOUBLE DEPRESSOR.

muscle [L. 31.] **D. labii superioris.** 1. See *D. alar nasi*. 2. The analogue of the myrtiliformis muscle in man, found in many of the lower mammals. [L. 13.] **D. labii superioris atque nasi** (sensu proprius). See *D. alar nasi*. **D. labiorum** (communis). See *D. anguli oris*. **D. mandibulae** (sensu mandibuli). In certain fishes, a muscle which arises from the coracoid bone and is inserted into the middle part of the mandible. [L. 11.] **D. myrtiliformis.** **D. nasi.** See *D. alar nasi*. **D. oculi.** See RECTUS inferior oculi. **D. operculi.** In fishes, a muscle which arises from the alisphenoid and petrosal bone, and is inserted into the opercular bone. [L. 14.] **D. palpebrae inferioris.** An anomalous bundle of fibres of the platysma myoides, which are inserted into the lower eyelid; originally supposed by Heister to be a distinct muscle, which he described as a fleshy bundle forming part of the orbicularis palpebrarum [F. 1. 332.] **D. septi mobilis narium.** Ger., *Niederer der Nasenscheidewand*. A small triangular bundle of muscular fibres which extends between the orbicularis oris (with which its fibres blend) and the lower margin of the nasal septum [L. 175.] **D. supercili.** A bundle of muscular fibres which occasionally extends from the ligamentum palpebrale medium to the skin of the upper eyelid. [L. 332.] **D. tendinis subscapularis.** 1. See TENSOR capsulae humeralis. 2. Of Gruber, see CORACOCAPSULARIS. **D. tympani.** In fishes, a muscle which arises from the basisphenoid and alisphenoid bones and is inserted into the hyomandibular, metapterygoid, and entopterygoid bones. By its contraction it depresses the tympanic pedicle. In reptiles it arises from the basi-occipito-sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the lower end of the tympanic bone. [L. 14.] **D. urethrae.** See SPHINCTER vaginae. **D. vesicae** (sensu vesicalis). See LEVATOR prostatae. **— Sims's d.** An instrument consisting of a copper rod terminating in a blunt ring, for pressing the anterior wall of the vagina forward. **— Tongue-d.** Fr., *abaisse-langue, abaisseur de la langue*. A spatula for pressing the tongue down, in order to give a view of the throat.

DERMATHÊMIA (Lat.), n. f. Dusm(de²rm)-a²t(a¹t)-hem'-ha³ e²m-i²-a³. From *derma*, the skin, and *aima*, blood. Fr. *dermathémie*, *dermohémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zur Haut*. A determination of blood to the skin. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DERMATH EMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *ai²o²o²* *pois*, a hemorrhoid. Hemorrhoids associated with hemorrhoids. In the single case described by E. H. L. (the bloody sweat disappeared after a hemorrhage from the rectum. [G. 5.]

DERMATHELYPTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). From *derma*, the skin, *elyp²* *tro²* *ph²*, nutrition. Hypertrophy of the skin. [A. 322 (a. 21)]

DERMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *iatri²* *a*, healing. Fr. *dermatologie*. Ger. *Dermatologie*. The therapeutics of skin diseases. [G.]

DERMATIC, DERMATINE, adj's Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). Lat. *dermaticus*. Fr. *dermatique*. Ger. *dermatig*. Pertaining to the skin; as a n., a medicine for the skin. [A. 319 (a. 21); L. 56 (a. 21)]

DERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). Gen. *dermatitidos* (is). From *derma*, the skin (see also *derma*). Fr. *dermatite*, *dermite*. Ger. *Hautentzündung*. It., *dermatite*. Sp. d. 1. Inflammation of the skin. 2. Of Hebra, a cutaneous inflammation of a simple or common type (e. g., ambustio, congelatio d. venenata, erysipelas, furunculosis, and anthrax). [G. 5.]—**Circumfollicular d.** Any inflammatory affection of the skin in which the morbid process is localized around the follicles. [Leloir, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph." 1889, x, p. 572; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Mar. 8, 1890, p. 257.]—**D. a frigore.** See *D. congelationis*.—**D. ambustionis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme heat. [G. 3.]—**D. ambustionis bullosa.** Fr. *brûlure vésiculeuse et bulleuse* (Rayer). Vesication from a burn. [G. 3.]—**D. ambustionis erythematosa.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to heat. [G. 3.]—**D. ambustionis escharotica.** Fr. *brûlure gangréneuse* (Rayer). Gangrene of the skin from a burn. [G. 3.]—**D. a venenatis et causticis.** See *D. venenata*.—**D. blennodes** [Swediaur]. Erysipelas. [G. 3.]—**D. caloricæ.** D. due to exposure to extreme temperatures. [G. 3.] Cf. *D. ambustionis* and *D. congelationis*.—**D. capillitii papillomatosa** [Kaposi]. Syphilis of the scalp. [G. Behrend (A. 319).]—**Dermatitides catarrhales.** Ger. *Hautkatarrhe, oberflächliche Hautentzündungen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first order of the first class (the *dermatitides simplices*), embracing superficial inflammations of the skin, catarrhal in character. They include "diffuse," "erosive," "follicular," and "engorgement" catarrhs of the skin. [G. 1.]—**D. circumscripta herpeticiformis** [Neumann]. See *LICHEN planus*.—**D. congelationis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme cold. [G. 3.]—**D. congelationis bullosa.** Vesication from exposure to extreme cold. [G. 3.]—**D. congelationis erythematosa.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to cold. [G. 3.]—**D. congelationis escharotica.** Necrosis of the skin from congelation. [G. 3.]—**D. contusiformis.** 1. D. due to a contusion. [A. 326 (a. 21).] 2. See *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.—**D. cribrificans.** Ger. *eterrige durchlöchernde Hautentzündung*. A form of d., somewhat resembling herpes tonsurans and parasitic syphilis, characterized by the formation of small reddish spots surmounted by dirty-yellow scabs, each of which covers a small perforation of the skin. It affects mostly the face and the scalp. [F. Petersen, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888 (Beilage), p. 22.]—**D. decubitus.** See *D. per decubitus*.—**D. dinamica et caloricæ.** D. due to the excessive action of dynamic or caloric influences, including inflammations from electricity, heat, and cold. [G. 5.]—**D. e decubitu.** See *D. per decubitus*.—**D. erysipelatosæ.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. erythematosa.** See *ERYTHEMA*.—**D. exfoliacæ.** D. exfoliativa. See *Exfoliativa d.*—**D. exfoliativa generalis.** See *PTYRIASIS rubra*.—**D. exfoliativa infantum** (see *neonatorum*). A disease of infants, occurring within a few days after birth, characterized by diffused redness of the skin, together with abundant furfuraceous or foliaceous desquamation, occasionally associated with serous exudation beneath the cuticle. [Ritter von Rittersheim, "Ctbl. f. Kinderheilk.," 1879, p. 2; "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," i, p. 53.]—**D. exfoliativa partialis.** Exfoliative d. affecting only limited portions of the body. [G.]—**D. ferox.** A grave form of erythema occurring at first in patches on the face, the hands, or the upper part of the chest. They become of a vivid carmine or lake color, and are followed by severe constitutional symptoms. [J. L. Milton, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1886, p. 816.]—**D. gangrenosa.** Gangrenous inflammation of the skin, especially certain forms of spontaneous gangrene of the skin, such as erythema gangrenosum and gangrena symmetrica (q. v.). [G. 3.]—**D. herpeticiformis** [Dühring]. A form of cutaneous disease consisting of superficial inflammatory efflorescences, multifocal in character, most commonly vesicular, which tend to occur in groups, resembling the arrangement of the vesicles of herpes. It is attended with severe itching, and is especially characterized by a disposition to successive relapses at varying intervals of weeks or months. It is regarded as identical in its nature with the impetigo herpeticiformis of Hebra, which is considered one of its varieties. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis bullosa** [Dühring]. A variety resembling d. herpeticiformis vesiculosa, with which it is often associated, but in which the efflorescences form bullæ. The latter may be tense or flaccid, rounded or flat, with a base but slightly inflamed, and after rupture form yellowish, greenish, or brownish crusts. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis erythematosa** [Dühring]. A variety characterized by erythematous spots, resembling the efflorescences of urticaria, but more diffuse, or the lesions of erythema multiforme. The spots at first are of a bright-red color, afterward becoming darker and violaceous, or mottled, yellowish, and pigmented. Discrete in the beginning, they afterward unite to form confluent patches bounded by gyrate borders. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis pustulosa** [Dühring]. A variety differing from the vesicular and bullous forms in that the lesions are pustular and are attended with more markedly inflammatory areolæ. It may occur in annular forms, sometimes with concentric rings resembling those of herpes zoster. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis vesiculosa** [Dühring]. The

most common form of d. herpeticiformis, characterized by vesicles varying in size from that of a pin head to that of a pea, usually distended and unaccompanied by areolæ, often widely distributed over the body or a certain region, but with a tendency to form groups consisting of two, three, or more vesicles, which usually remain discrete, though they sometimes coalesce. Till they rupture they are attended with a severe itching, burning, or pricking sensation. [G.]—**D. medicamentosa.** D. due to the toxic action of a drug. [G.]—**D. papillaris.** Of Kaposi, a disease characterized by recurrent fibromata of the skin. [C. Heitzman, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 16, 1889, p. 549.]—**D. papillaris capillitii.** An inflammatory disease of the scalp characterized by an eruption of small papules, or by incrustated, secreting papillomatous growths, followed by scaly patches upon which the hair is either absent or appears atrophic, growing in scattered tufts. [G.]—**D. per decubitus.** Ger. *Durchliegen*. Syn.: *decubitus*. Inflammation of the skin or of the deeper tissues due to prolonged pressure upon certain parts in patients long confined to bed; associated usually with a low state of vitality or with nervous disease. [G.]—**Dermatitides phlegmonosæ.** Ger. *Hautphlegmonen, tiefgreifende Hautentzündungen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the second order of the first class, embracing phlegmonous inflammations of the skin, viz.: "diffuse," "localized," and "engorgement" phlegmons. [G.]—**D. polymorpha pruriginosa chronica.** A pruriginous variety of the d. herpeticiformis of Dühring. [Brocq, "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," viii, 5, p. 224.]—**D. repens** [H. R. Crocker]. A creeping eczematous affection of the hand. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 23, p. 1204.]—**Dermatitides simplices.** Ger. *einfache Entzündungsprozesse der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification, the first class, that of simple or uncomplicated inflammations of the skin, including dermatitides catarrhales and phlegmonosæ. [G.]—**D. symptomatice.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. traumatica.** D. due to mechanical injury. [G. 3.]—**D. tuberosa.** A d. characterized by the formation of tuberculous outgrowths. [R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 477.]—**D. variolosa.** See *VARIOLOUS RASH*.—**D. venenata.** D. produced by acrid or poisonous agents. [G. 5.]—**D. zoonotica.** Inflammation of the skin due to infection with an animal poison. [G. 27.]—**Exfoliative d.** Lat. *d. exfoliativa*. Fr. *dermatite exfoliative* (2d def.). 1. Wilson's term for pityriasis rubra. [G. 1.] 2. Certain other affections characterized by exfoliation of the skin, but the precise nature of which, as well as their relation to each other, is undetermined. [G.] Cf. *D. exfoliativa neonatorum*, *Recurring exfoliative d.*, *Recurrent exfoliative ERYTHEMA*, and *Desquamative scarlatiniform ERYTHEMA*.—**Malignant papillary d. of the nipple.** See *PAGE'S DISEASE of the nipple*.—**Recurring exfoliative d.** A disease described by L. D. Bulkley ["Arch. of Dermat.," iv, 1878, p. 227], in which recurring attacks of exfoliative d. affected the hands and feet.

DERMATOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *bio²* *o²* *to live*. Fr. *dermatobie*. A genus of the *Éstridæ*. [A. 321.]—**D. noxialis.** Fr. *ver macaque* (ou *noyogou*). Syn.: *Exstus hominis*. A species the eggs of which are deposited beneath the skin of man and other mammals, where the larvæ cause considerable local irritation. [L. 321.]

DERMATOBLASTÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (a²t² o²o²) *bla²* (a²t² o²o²) *e²* (a²o²o²). Gen. *dermatoblastæe*. A genus of the *Éstridæ*, comprising the *Ulvaceæ*, *Phycosporidæ*, and *Enteromorpha*; subsequently comprising the *Protodermaceæ*, *Ulvaceæ*, *Enteromorpha*, *Diplostomaceæ*, and *Dictyosiphonaceæ*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

DERMATOCARPEUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *karpos*, a fruit. Fr. *dermatocarpe*. Ger. *hautfruchtig*. Having the gongyli disposed on a fructiferous membrane. The *Dermatocarpeæ* are an order of the *Engastriocarpi*, comprising the divisions *Trichosperma*, *Gymnosperma*, and *Sarcosperma*. The *Dermatocarpeæ* are: 1. Of Eschweiler, a cohort of *Lichens*, consisting of *Solarina*, *Dermatocarpon*, *Gyrophora*, *Endocarpon*, *Capitularia*, and *Peltidea*. 2. Of Arnold, a tribe of the *Endocarpeæ*, consisting of *Dermatocarpon*, *Placidium*, *Catopogonium*, and *Lithoidea*. The *Dermatocarpi* are: 1. Of Persoon, an order of the *Angiocarpi*, comprising the divisions *Trichospermi*, *Gymnospermi*, and *Sarcospermi*. 2. Of Leman, a section of the *Angiocarpi*, comprising *Gymnosporangium*, *Puccinia*, and *Uredo*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

DERMATOCELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). Gen. *dermatocellulitidos* (is). From *derma*, the skin, and *cellula*, a cell (see also *itis*). Inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]

DERMATOCHOLELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). Gen. *dermatocholelosis* (is). From *derma*, the skin, and *cholos*, bile. See *ICTERUS*.

DERMATOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). Gen. *dermatochysis* (is). From *derma*, the skin, and *chysis*, a pouring. Ger. *Hautwassersucht*. Dropsy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOCRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *kratos*, to control. See *DERMATIATRIA*.

DERMATODECTES (Lat.), n. m. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *dektis*, a biter. Fr. *dermatodecte*. Ger. *D.* A genus of the *Acaridæ*, several species of which are found on the domesticated animals. [L. 106.]

DERMATODES (Lat.), adj. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). See *DERMATOSIS*.

DERMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). From *derma*, the skin, and *dynia*, pain. Fr. *dermatodynie*. See *DERMATALGIA*.

DERMATODYSCROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁸rm²de²rm²a²t² (a²t² h²em² ha²em² a²t² re²o²l²o²s). (o²) *ka²* *rp²* *e²* *u²* *s²* (u²s). From *derma*, the skin, *dis*, see *DYS*, and *chroma*, coloration. Abnormal coloration of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOGEN, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²g²en. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *γεν*, to produce. Fr. *dermatogène*. The layer of nascent epidermis (primary meristem) at the growing point of a stem, leaf, etc. [B. 301 a, 24.]

DERMATOGRAPHY, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²g²raf²i. Lat. *dermatographia*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *γραφειν*, to write. Fr. *dermatographie*. See *DERMATOLOGY*.

DERMATOID, *adj*. Du²rm(a²o²id. Gr. *δερματοειδής* from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ειδής*, resembling. Lat. *dermatoides*. Fr. *dermatoid*. Ger. *hautartig*. It. *dermatoidi*. Sp. *dermatoides*. Resembling skin. In botany, having the consistence or thickness of leather or skin and of some *Fungi* having a dercap. [B. 121 a, 21.]

DERMATOKERAS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²keras. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *keras*, a horn. See *Cornu cuticula*.

DERMATOLOGY, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²log²i. Lat. *dermatologia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *λογος*, understanding. Fr. *dermatologie*. Ger. *Dermatologie*. It. *dermatologia*. Sp. *dermatología*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the skin, the hair, and the nails.

DERMATOLYSIS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²lysis. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *λυσις*, a loosening. Fr. *dermatolyse*. Ger. *Ablösung der Haut*. It. Sp. *dermatolisis*. Syn. *chatochidromat*, *cutis pendula*, *atchey*, *dermatocle*. A form of abnormal growth of the skin usually affecting circumscribed areas, attended with the production of soft, loose, or pendulous folds of the integument, due to excessive development of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and sometimes associated with hypertrophy of the entire skin, together with its appendages. The term has also been applied to a condition of extensibility and elasticity of the skin whereby the integument can be drawn out from the body in broad folds, which afterward subside on being released. [G.] Cf. *FIBROMA cutis* and *ELIPHANTIASIS Arabum*.

DERMATOMA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²ma. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μα*, a tumor. Gen. *dermatomatoses*. A tumor of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOMALACIA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²malacia. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr. *dermatomalacie*. Ger. *Hauterweichung*. A softening of the skin. [L. 50.]

DERMATOMELASMA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²melasma. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μέλας*, black. See *MELASMA*.

DERMATOMYCETES (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²mycetēs. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μυκή*, to grow. Fr. *dermatomycètes*. An order of *Fungi*, comprising the *Trichomyces* and *Hymenomyces*; after Ward 1855 the *Sphaeraria*, *Lycopodiaceae*, and *Hymenium*, which families were adopted by Reichenbach. [B. 170 a, 24.]

DERMATOMYCOSIS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²mycosis. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μυκή*, to grow. Fr. *dermatomycose*. Ger. *Dermatomykose*. A disease of the skin dependent upon the growth of a vegetable parasite. In the pl. *dermatomycosis*, the 40th class in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases. *D. achorina*. See *FAYES*. *D. barbe nodosa*. Ger. *knötige Trichomykosis*. See *SYCOIS parasitica*. *D. circinata*. See *D. trichophytina*. *D. diffusa*. See *FIMA imbricata*. *D. favosa*. Favus of the skin (not including favus of the hair or nails). [G.] *D. furfuracea*. Fr. *pitiriasis parasitica*, *crasse parasitaire*. Ger. *Kleinflechte*. It. *pitiriasis versicolorata*. Tinea versicolor; a parasitic disease of the epidermis due to the presence of the *Microsporon furfur*. It occurs in the form of round or irregularly shaped patches of a yellowish-brown, buff, or tawny color, sometimes slightly reddened by hyperæmia, and often attended with a slight furfuraceous desquamation. It is found most commonly upon the chest, abdomen, neck, axilla, arm, back, groin, or inner side of the thigh. The separate patches tend to coalesce, and may thus form discolored areas of large extent. [G. 4.] *D. maculo-vesiculosa*. Ringworm of the body; ringworm affecting the general cutaneous surface, either in the form of dry, round, scaly spreading patches, or of gradually enlarging vesicular rings (herpes circinatus). [G. 4.] Cf. *MYCOSIS trichophytina*, *HERPES tonsurans maculosus*, and *HERPES tonsurans vesiculosus*. *D. marginata* Auspitz. See *ECZEMA marginatum*. *D. palmellina* (Pick). A parasitic disease affecting the hairs of the axillæ, the chest, the backs of the hands, the inner surfaces of the thighs, and the pubes. According to Pick, it is characterized by the presence either of small oblong or rounded spores, occurring singly or in groups, or of zoogloea which are adherent to the hairs. Tagh. d. deutsch. Naturforscherversammlung in Graz, 1875: 44.] *D. pustulosa*. See *IMPETIGO contagiosa*. *D. tonsurans*. See *TINEA tonsurans*. *D. trichophytina*. Ringworm of the skin proper (not affecting the hair or nails), including *d. maculo-vesiculosa*, *d. marginata*, and *d. diffusa*. [G.] Cf. *MYCOSIS trichophytina*.

DERMATOMYOME (Fr.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²me. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *μύς*, a myoma of the skin. [A. 385 a, 21.]

DERMATONEMATATA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²matata. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ματ*, to twist. Fr. *dermatonématées*. A division of the *Dermatophytes*, comprising the subdivisions *Arthronematata*, *Gryphonematata*, and *Trichonematata*. [B. 121, 170 a, 24.]

DERMATONEURIA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²neuria. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr. *dermatonévrose*. Ger. *Hautnervenleiden*. A neuropathic disease of the skin. [A. 322 a, 21.] *DERMATONEUROSIS indicatrix* Leloir. A skin eruption due to a nervous disease, appearing as a forerunner of its graver manifestations and indicating disorder in some part of the nervous system, central or

peripheral. "Ann. derm. et desyphl." x, 1880, No. 5, p. 418. N. Y. Med. Jour., Oct. 12, 1889, p. 418.]

DERMATONOSUS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²nosus. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr. *dermatonose*. It. *dermatonosi*. Any disease of the skin, in the pl. *dermatonosi* (not *dermatonoses*), of Fuchs, idiopathic skin diseases. [G.] *Neuropathic dermatonosi*. Ger. *neuropathische Dermatonosen*. Cutaneous diseases of nervous origin, comprising *Angioneuroses*, *Trophoneuroses*, and *Idioneuroses*. [G.]

DERMATO-PATHOLOGY, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²pathology. Lat. *dermatopathologia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *dermatopathologie*. Ger., *Dermatopathologie*, *Lehre von den Hautkrankheiten*. The pathology of the skin. [A. 322 a, 21.]

DERMATOPATHY, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²pathy. Lat. *dermatopathia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr. *dermatopathie*. Ger. *Hautleiden*. It. *dermatopatia*. Sp. *dermatopatia*. Any disease of the skin. [A. 322 a, 21.]

DERMATOPERISCLERYSMUS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²perisclerismus. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *περισκελέρυσις*, to harden throughout. Dryness and induration of the skin. [A. 322 a, 21.]

DERMATOPHAGUS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phagus. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φαγέιν*, to eat. A genus of the *Acarina*. L. 183. *D. bovis* L. (Larsonberg). Syn.: *Chorionptes spathiferus* Megnin, *Synobates spathiferus*, *Synobates Lovis* (seu *equi*) (Gerlach). A species parasitic upon horses and cows and occasionally upon man. [L. 183.]

DERMATOPHILI (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phili. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φιλέιν*, to love. Ger., *Haarbalgmilben*. A family of the *Acarina*. [L. 340, 353.]

DERMATOPHONE, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phon. Ger. *Dermatophon*. A flexible stethoscope with a diaphragm of thin soft rubber stretched over the objective end; used in dermatophony (q. v.). [P. Guttman A. 329.]

DERMATOPHONY, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phony. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger. *Dermatophonie*. Of Huter and Voltolini, auscultation of the skin by means of the dermatophone, by which, it has been said, a murmur produced by the flow of blood in the cutaneous capillaries may be heard. [P. Guttman A. 319.]

DERMATOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phthalmus. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See *LAGOPHTHALMUS*.

DERMATOPHYMA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phyma. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr. *dermatophyma*. Ger., *Hautgeschwulst*. A cutaneous tumor. [G.] *D. venereum*. See *CONDYLOMA*.

DERMATOPHYTA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²phyta. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φύτον*, a plant. 1. Vegetable cutaneous parasites. 2. Of Nitzsch, the appendages of the skin (feathers, horns, etc.). [L. 194.]

DERMATOPLASIA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²plasia. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πλασσειν*, to form. Fr. *Ueberhäutung*. Of Unna, reparative growth of the derma. [Berl. klin. Wchsch. Aug. 27, 1883, p. 533.]

DERMATOPLASTY, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²plasty. Fr. *dermatoplastie*. Ger., *Dermatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the skin. [A. 326 a, 21.]

DERMATOPNONTA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²pnonta. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πνέειν*, to breathe. Fr. *dermatopnontes*. Invertebrates whose respiration is cutaneous. [L. 80.]

DERMATOPSOR, *n*. Du²rm(a²o²psor. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ψωρίσσειν*, to itch. Fr. *dermatopsore*. An order of *Lichenes*, including the suborders *Gasteropsora* and *Apothecopsora*. [B. 170 a, 24.]

DERMATOPTERA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²ptera. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πτερόν*, a wing. The *Fossorialia*. [L.]

DERMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²rrhagia. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ρῥήνναι*, to burst forth. Fr. *dermatorrhagie*. Ger., *Hautblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the skin. [G.]

DERMATORRHEA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²rrhea. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr. *dermatorrhée*. Ger., *Ausfluss aus der Haut*. A mucous discharge from the skin. [A. 322 a, 21.]

DERMATOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²sclerosis. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *σκληρύνειν*, to harden. Fr., *dermatosclérose*. Ger., *Hautverhärtung*. Induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue. [A. 301 a, 21.]

DERMATOSCROFELLA (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²scrofella. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *σκροφά*, to scab. See *SCROFULA*.

DERMATOSIS (Lat.), *n*. Du²rm(a²o²sis. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr. *dermatose*. Ger., *Dermatose*, *Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin. [A. 301 a, 21.] *Angioneurotic dermatoses*. Ger., *angioneurotische Dermatosen*. Syn. *angioneuroses of the skin*. Dermatoses characterized by a general disturbance of vascular tension, associated with more or less pronounced inflammatory excitement at the surface of the skin [Auspitz]. They constitute Auspitz's second class of skin diseases, including "infectious," "toxic," and "essential" angioneuroses of the skin. [G.] *Engorgement dermatoses*. Ger., *Stauungs-Dermatosen*. Dermatoses characterized by passive disorder of the

circulation, associated with impairment of venous and lymphatic absorption. Cf. 1. **Hæmorrhagic dermatoses.** Lat. *hemorrhagicae dermatoses*. Fr. *dermatoses hémorrhagiques*. Ger. *hämorrhagische Dermatosen*. In Auspitz's classification of diseases of the skin, the fifth class, that of hæmorrhagic affections, characterized by an escape of red blood corpuscles from the cutaneous blood vessels, unaccompanied by inflammation or stasis. They are divided into "traumatic" and "essential" hæmorrhages. [G, 4.]

Neurotic dermatoses. Ger. *neurotische Dermatosen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the third class, comprising "dermatoses due to disease of sensory and also of trophic nerves. They are divided into two families. The first, consisting of those which have a cyclic or self-limited course, includes herpes zoster and herpes febrilis; the second, consisting of those with an acyclic course, includes "neurotic inflammatory processes of the skin" (see *Erythema neuriticum*), "neurotic oedemas of the skin," "neurotic atrophies of the skin," and "neurotic necroses of the skin." [G, 4.]

DERMATOSOMES, n. pl. Du⁶rm-a²o-somz. From *derma*, the skin, and *soma*, a body. Of Weisser, the knob-like thickenings in the spindle threads of a dividing nucleus. The fusion of these forms the cell plate. [J.]

DERMATOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²ka²to-o²o²spa²z spa²o²nu²ms. From *derma*, the skin, and *σπασμος*, a spasm. See *Cutis anserina*.

DERMATOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. De²r-ma²to ske²l-e²t. See *EXOSKELETON*.

DERMATOSTRUMA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²stro²stru²ma². From *derma*, the skin, and *struma*, scrofula. See *SCROFULODIEMA*.

DERMATOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²sy²phi²si²li²s. See *SYPHILIDE*. **D. erythematos.** See *Syphilita roseola*. **D. erythematos circinata.** See *Annular syphilita roseola*.

DERMATOTHALLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²tha²l²tha²li²le²o². Of Trevisan, a division of the *Gymnomitridia*, consisting of the *Dactyloce, Sporoclece, and Laminarice*. [B, 170, a, 24.]

DERMATOTHECIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²tha²si²ki²z a². An order of the *Hymenozoupa*, consisting of *Chavaria, Geoplossum, Ramaria, Spatularia, Leota, Helicella, Peziza, Muschella, Ascebolus, Helotium, Stilbum, and Aegerita*. The *Dermatotheca* are a division of *Peziza*, comprising the subdivisions *Claviformes, Gymnodermata, Helicelloidei, and Cupuliformes*. [B, 121, 170, a, 24.]

DERMATOTHERAPEIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²tha²ra²pi²pe²ra²ia². From *derma*, the skin, and *therapeia*, medical treatment. The therapeutics of skin diseases. [L.]

DERMATOTOMY, n. Du⁶rm-a²to-o²to-mi². Lat., *dermatotomia* (from *derma*, the skin, and *toméin*, to cut). Fr., *dermatotomie*. Ger., *Hautzerlegung*. 1. Dissection of the skin. 2. The anatomy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOTRAUMA (Fuchs) (Lat.), n. n. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²tra²tra²tra²ma². Gen., *dermatotraumatos* (-is). From *derma*, the skin, and *trauma*, a wound. Fr., *dermatotraume*. Ger., *Hauttraume*. Traumatism of the skin. [G, 5.]

DERMATOTYLOMA (Lat.), **DERMATOTYLOSIS** (Lat.), **DERMATOTYLUS** (Lat.), n. n. f. and m. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²ty²lo²ma², *ty²lo²si²s*, *ty²lo²si²s*. From *derma*, the skin, and *tylosis*, *tylosis*, or *tylosis*, a callosity. Fr., *dermatotylome*. See *CALLOSITY*.

DERMATOTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²ty²po²si²s. Syn.: *febris intermittens larvata in cute*. Periodically recurring neuralgia of the skin, due to malaria. [G, 5.]

DERMATOXERASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²xa²ra²si²a. From *derma*, the skin, and *ξηρασία*, dryness. Dryness of the skin, xeroderma. [G, 2.]

DERMATOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²zo²ai². From *derma*, the skin, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *dermatozoaires*. Ger., *Dermatozoen*. 1. Animal parasites of the skin. [G.] 2. Of Oken, the invertebrates. [L, 121.]

DERMATOZOONOSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²zo²no²si². From *derma*, the skin, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόσος*, disease. Diseases of the skin due to animal parasites. [G.]

DERMATATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²tro²phi²a. From *derma*, the skin, and *τροφή*, atrophy. Fr., *dermatatrophie*. Ger., *Hautatrophie*. Atrophy of the skin. [G.]

DERME (Fr.), n. De²rm. See *CORIUM*.

DERMIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²der²mi²e. Fr., *dermes*. 1. Of Fries, a division of the *Cupulata*, comprising *Dactyla*, etc. The *Dermie* are 1. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Phacidiacei* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Phacidiacei*; of Endlicher, a subtribe of the same, comprising *Dermia*, *Cenangium*, and *Heterophacium*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a division of *Cupulata*, comprising *Stictis* and *Cenangium*. [B, 170, a, 24.]

DERMECPNOE (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²ep²no²e. Gen., *dermecepnos*. From *derma*, the skin, *ἐκ*, from, and *πνοή*, a breathing. Ger., *Hautausdünstung*. Cutaneous transpiration. [L, 50, a, 14.]

DERMECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²ec²ta²si²a. From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *dermection*. Ger., *Hautausdehnung*. See *DERMATOLYSIS*.

DERMELCIE (Piorry) (Fr.), **DERMELCOSIE** (Piorry) (Fr.), n. s. De²rm-e²li-se, -ko-ze. From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the skin. [A, 250, a, 21.]

DERMELMINTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-e²li-mint²hi²asi²s. From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐλκωσις*, a worm. Ger., *Hautwürmsucht*. Any animal parasitic disease of the skin. [G, 33.]

DERMENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²ench²isi²s. Gen., *dermenchysis* (-os). From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐνχυσίς*, an injection. Subcutaneous injection. [L, 57, a, 21.]

DERMENTERE (Fr.), n. De²rm-a²ne²te²r. From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐντερον*, an intestine. The chorion of the intestinal mucous membrane. [De Blainville (L).]

DERMEPENTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²pe²nt²hi²si²s. Gen., *dermepenthes* (-os). From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐνέπθης*, insertion. Skin-grafting. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1888, p. 187 (a, 25).]

DERMESTES (Lat.), n. m. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²est²asi². Gr., *δερμίστις*. A genus of the *Dermestidae*, which includes a number of species destructive of fabrics. The *Dermestidae*, or *Dermestini*, are a family of the *Coloptera*, including *Anthrenus*, *Attagenus*, *Dermestes*, etc. [L, 180, 354.]

DERMEXANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-a²to-a²to-o²o²xan²th²isi²s. Gen., *dermexanthesis* (-os). From *derma*, the skin, and *ἐξάνθης*, an eruption. A rash; in the pl., *dermexanthesis*, Fuch's third class of skin diseases, embracing, besides the exanthemata, miliaria, erysipelas, erythema, urticaria, herpes, and pemphigus. [G, 5.]

DERMHEMAL, adj. Du⁶rm-hem-a²li. From *derma*, the skin, and *αἷμα*, blood. Relating to or connected with the hæmal spine of a vertebra, and with the skin. [L, 14.]

DERMIC, adj. Du⁶rm-i²k. See *DERMAL*.

DERMIE (Piorry) (Fr.), n. De²rm-e². Any disease of the skin. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

DERMIEN (Fr.), adj. De²rm-e-a²ne². See *DERMAL*.

DERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-i²s. See *DERMA*.

DERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-i²(e)²ti²s. Fr., *dermite*. See *DERMATITIS*.

DERMO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-a²b²(a²b²)-do²m-i²n-a²(a²)/li²s. From *derma*, the skin, and *abdomen*, the belly. Pertaining to the skin of the abdominal region. [L, 14.]

DERMOBLASTUS (Willdenow) (Lat.), n. n. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-a²b²(a²b²)-sta²bla²sti²u²si²s. From *derma*, the skin, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *dermoblaste*. Ger., *Hautkeim*. A vegetable embryo in which the cotyledon consists of a membrane that ruptures in an irregular manner. [L, 180.]

DERMOBRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-bra²n²(a²b²)-ra²n²-ki²(ch²i²)-a²(a²)/tu²si²s. From *derma*, the skin, and *βράγχια*, gills. Fr., *dermobranche*. Ger., *hautkeimig*. Having the gills situated upon the skin. The *Dermobranchiata* are an order or family of the *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 42, 180.]

DERMOCYMA (Lat.), n. n. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-si²ku²(u²)-ma². Gen., *dermocyma* (-is). From *derma*, the skin, and *κύμα*, the fortis. Fr., *dermocyme*. Ger., *Dermocyme*. See *FETUS INCLUSUS*.

DERMODES (Lat.), adj. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-de²z(as). See *DERMATOID*.

DERMODONT, adj. Du⁶rm-o²do²nt. From *derma*, the skin, and *ὄδων*, a tooth. Fr., *dermodonte*. Ger., *hautzahnig*. Having teeth implanted in the skin. [L, 41.]

DERMO-ÉPIDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. De²rm-o²a²pe²de²rm-ek. Consisting partly of corium and partly of epidermis (said of bits of skin used in skin-grafting). [Reverdin (E).]

DERMOGASTRIC, adj. Du⁶rm-o²ga²st²ri²k. From *derma*, the skin, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Pertaining to the skin, and to a digestive cavity. [L, 176.]

DERMOGRAPHY, n. Du⁶rm-o²g²ra²fi². See *DERMATOLOGY*.

DERMOHEMAL, adj. Du⁶rm-o²hem-a²li. See *DERMHEMAL*.

DERMOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-hem²(ha²)-i²a². See *DERMÆMIA*.

DERMOIC, adj. Du⁶rm-o²ik. Fr., *dermoïque*. See *DERMAL*.

DERMOID, adj. Du⁶rm-o²id. Fr., *dermoïde*; as a n., a d. cyst.

DERMOLABIALIS (Lat.), adj. Du⁶rm-de²rm-o²(o²)-la²(a²)-bi²a²(a²)/li²s. From *derma*, the skin, and *labium*, a lip. Pertaining to the skin and the lips. [L, 14.]

DERMOLOGY, n. Du⁶rm-o²lo²gi². See *DERMATOLOGY*.

DERMOMUSCULAR, adj. Du⁶rm-o²mu²s²ku²-la²a². From *derma*, the skin, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *dermomyculaire*. Pertaining to the skin and to the muscles (said of embryonic tissues from which they are developed). [L, 176.]

DERMONA (Fr.), **DERMONE** (Fr.), n. s. Probably the *Melobacina* and *Mylabris terbrasa*, used in Arabia as a remedy against hydrophobia; said to cure madness if administered within twenty minutes after the bite. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (a, 21).]

DERMONEURAL, adj. Du⁶rm-o²nu²ra²li. From *derma*, the skin, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Pertaining to a neural spine and the skin. [L, 14.]

DERMONEUROSE (Fr.), n. De²rm-o²nu²roz. An affection of the skin due to some perturbation of the cutaneous nerves. [a, 15.] **D. stéréographique.** A d. characterized by an elevation of the skin corresponding in size and form to the object which, in touching or irritating the skin, produced the elevation. It is caused by an extravasation of serum from the capillaries and can be distinctly felt by the finger. ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1889, p. 8 (a, 18).]

DERMONOSOLOGIA (Lat., n. f. *Dermatono-sologia* (nos, of or concerning). From *derma*, the skin, *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, understanding. Fr., *dermonosologie*. Ger., *Hautkrankheitslehre*. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMO-PAPILLAIRE (Fr., adj. *Dermo-pa-pai-lair*. Per-taining to the papillary layer of the derma. [A, 385 (a, 18).]

DERMOPHLEBITE (Fr., n. *Dermo-phle-bite*. From *derma*, the skin, and *phleps*, a vein. Inflammation of the veins of the skin. [L, 11, 82.]

DERMOPHYLLA PENDULINA (Lat., n. f. *Dermophyl-la pendu-lina*. See *BRYONIA fruticulosa*.

DERMOPHYMIE (Fr., n. *Dermo-phyme*. From *derma*, the skin, and *phyma*, a swelling. A tubercular outgrowth from the skin. [L, 11, 82.]

DERMOPHYTE (Fr., n. *Dermo-phete*. See DERMATOPHYTE.

DERMOPHYTUS (Lat., adj. *Derm(de)rm)-o-ph-tytus* (u's). From *derma*, the skin, and *phyton*, a wing. Fr., *dermophyte*. Ger., *Hautflügel*. Having membranous wings or fins; as a n., in the n. of m. pl., *Dermophytes*, or *Dermophytes*. 1. Of Owen, a subclass of the *Hemiptera*. 2. Of Illiger, the *Chiroptera*. 3. Of Dumeril, a family of the *Holobatrachia*. 4. Of Degeer and Clairville, an order of insects. [L, 14, 41, 180.]

DERMORRHAGIA (Lat., n. f. *Dermorrh-emia* (Pi-ory). Fr., n. *Dermorrh-é*. From *derma*, the skin, and *rrhage*, to bleed. See DERMATORRHAGIA.

DERMORRHŒA (Lat., n. f. *Dermorrh-œa* (Pi-ory). Fr., n. *Dermorrh-œa*. See DERMATORRHŒA.

DERMORRHYNCHUS (Lat., adj. *Derm(de)rm)-o-rhyn-cha* (u's). From *derma*, the skin, and *rhynchos*, the snout. Fr., *dermorhynchus*. Ger., *Hautschnabel*. Having the beak covered with epidermis. The *Dermorrhynchi* are a family of the palmipeds. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41, 180.]

DERMOSCLERITES (Lat., n. pl. *Derm-oskler-ites*. From *derma*, the skin, and *sklerosis*, to harden. Specules found in the tissues of some of the *Gorgonidae*. [L, 117.]

DERMOSE (Fr., n. *Dermo-se*. The cellulose of the cells of barks. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DERMOSKELETON (n. *Derm-o-ske-le-ton* (u's). Fr., *dermo-squelette*. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMOSPORIUS (Lat., adj. *Derm(de)rm)-o-spor-i-us* (u's). Fr., *dermosporé*. Resembling the *Dermosporium* (a genus of *Fungi*; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dermosporia*, a tribe or division of the *Tuberculinales*. [B, 170 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DERMOSQUELETTE (Fr., n. *Dermo-ske-le-ton*. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMOSTENOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Derm(de)rm)-o-sten-osis* (u's). Gen., *dermostenos-osis*. From *derma*, the skin, and *stenosis*, constriction. Fr., *dermosténose*. Ger., *Hautverengerung*. Tightening of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMOSTOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Derm(de)rm)-o-st-osis* (u's). Gen., *dermostos-osis*. From *derma*, the skin, and *ostion*, a bone. Ossification occurring in the derma. [L, 294.]

DERMO-SUPRA-OCCIPITALE (Lat., n. n. *Derm(de)rm)-o-supra-occipitale* (u's). A dermal ossification connected with the skin overlying the supra-occipital region. [L, 176.]

DERMOSYNOVITIS (Lat., n. f. *Derm(de)rm)-o-syn-ovitis* (u's). Gen., *dermosynovitis-osis*. For deriv. see DERM and SYNOVITIS. Inflammation of the skin and of a subcutaneous bursa. [C, 1.] **D. plantaris ulcerosa** [Gosselin]. Perforating ulcer of the foot; a severe suppuration in the sole of the foot, proceeding from inflammation of the bursa beneath a callosity. [A, 326 (a, 21); G, 81.]

DERMOSYPHIE (Fr.), **DERMOSYPHILIDE**, **DERMOSYPHILIS**, n's. *Dermo-se-phi*, *dermo-si-phi-lide*, *-philis*. See SYPHILIDE.

DERMOTOMY, n. *Dermo-to-mi*. From *derma*, the skin, and *tomé*, to cut. Fr., *dermotomie*. The anatomy or the dissection of the skin. [L, 109.]

DERMOTYLOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Derm(de)rm)-o-tylosis* (u's). Gen., *dermotylos-osis*. From *derma*, the skin, and *tylosis*, induration. Fr., *dermotylose*. Ger., *Hautverhärtung*. Induration of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMSKELETON, n. *Derm-ske-le-ton*. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMYDROPS (Lat., n. m. *Derm(de)rm)-o-drops* (u's). Gen., *dermydrops-osis*. From *derma*, the skin, and *dropsy*, dropsy. Dropsy, or oedema, of the skin; in Struve's classification of skin diseases, an order including leucophlegmasia, anasarca, and oedema of the skin. [G, 33.]

DERMYPERPHLEBOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Derm(de)rm)-o-per-phle-bosis* (u's). Gen., *dermyperphlebos-osis*. From *derma*, the skin, *per*, beyond, and *phleps*, a vein. Fr., *dermyperphlebos*. Ger., *venöse Dermopertrophie*. Excessive vascularity of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMYPERTROPHIA (Lat., n. f. *Derm(de)rm)-o-per-trophia* (u's). From *derma*, the skin, *per*, beyond, and *trophé*, nutrition. Fr., *dermyperptrophie*. Ger., *Hautnährung*. Hypertrophy of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉROBÉ (Fr., adj. *Da-ro-ba*. 1. Robbed, stolen, private. 2. Worn out; said of the hoof of a horse's foot. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DÉROCHARGE (Fr., n. *Da-ro-charge*. The removal of the outer oxidized surface of a metal by means of dipping in an acid. [a, 27.]

DERODIDYMUS (Lat., n. m. *Der-odid-ymus* (u's). From *derma*, the neck, and *didymos*, a twin. Fr., *derodidyme*. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having two heads and a single trunk, with one sternum and two vertebral columns. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DERODYMUS (Lat., n. m. *Der-od-ymus* (u's). See DERODIDYMUS.

DERONCUS (Lat., n. m. *Der-o-nus* (u's). From *derma*, the neck, and *onyx*, a swelling. Ger., *Kropf*. See GOITRE.

DEROSPASMUS (Lat., n. m. *Der-o-spasmus* (u's). From *derma*, the neck, and *spasmus*, spasm. Fr., *déropasme*. Ger., *Halskrampf*. Cramp of the neck. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEROSPHEXIS (Lat., n. f. *Der-o-sphexis* (u's). Gen., *derosphexis-osis*. From *derma*, the neck, and *sphexis*, constriction. Strangulation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEROSTOMIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Der-o-stom-ide* (a's). From *derma*, the neck, and *stoma*, the mouth. A family of the *Rhabdocela* having the mouth slightly behind the anterior margin. [L, 353.]

DEROTOMY, n. *Der-o-to-mi*. From *derma*, the neck, and *tomé*, to cut. Fr., *derotomie*. See DECAPITATION.

DEROTREMATA (Lat., n. n. pl. *Der-o-trem-ata* (u's). From *derma*, the neck, and *trema*, a perforation. Fr., *dérotremes*. Ger., *Derotremen*. A tribe of the *Urodela*, or of the *Caudibranchiata*, having gill-clefts on each side of the neck. [L, 11, 294, 353.]

DERRHIS (Lat., n. f. *Der-rhis* (u's). Gen., *derrhhis-osis*. Gr., *δέρρις*. Ger., *Thouche*. 1. The derma. 2. A rough condition of the skin. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DERRIS [Loureiro] (Lat., n. f. *Der-ris* (u's). A genus of the *Popilionacea*. [B, 18 (a, 14).] **D. pinnata**. Fr., *d. pinnata*. A species indigenous to Cochin-China, where the root is employed as an ingredient of the masticatory, betel. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. uliginosa**. A species the stem and leaves of which (called *davagaga*) are used by the Fijians to stupefy fish. ["Brit. and Colon. Drugist," June 11, 1887, p. 586; A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DERTRON (Lat., n. n. *Der-tron* (u's). Gr., *δέτρον*. 1. An old name for the small intestine, and the omentum. 2. The beak of a bird. [A, 385 (a, 21); C, 180.]

DERTROTHECA (Lat., n. f. *Der-tro-the-ca* (u's). From *derma*, a beak, and *theca*, a covering. The covering of the end of a bird's beak. [L, 343.]

DERTRUM (Lat., n. n. *Der-trum* (u's). Gr., *δέτρον*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Kuppe* [Illiger]. The end of the superior maxilla of birds when it is separated from the rest of the maxilla by a furrow or is in any way different from it. [L, 180, 343.]

DERYPOSPHINXIS (Lat., n. f. *Der-y-po-sphinxis* (u's). From *derma*, the neck, and *spinxis*, to constrict below. Strangulation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERYS, n. In Egypt, the *Trifolium alexandrinum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DÉSACCOUPLEMENT (Fr., n. *Daz-a-k-up-lé-man*. The act of putting a stop to the process of copulation in the lower animals by separating the individuals. [A, 201 (a, 21).]

DÉSACIDIFICATION (Fr., n. *Daz-a-se-de-fe-ka-se-ón*. The act or process of destroying the acidity of a substance. [L, 41.]

DÉSAGGREGATION (Fr., n. *Daz-a-gra-ga-se-ón*. See DISAGGREGATION.

DÉSAGNES (Fr., n. *De-zé-né*. A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there is an alkaline, chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DÉSALBUMINÉ (Fr., adj. *Daz-a-lu-né*. Having an insufficient quantity of albumin. As a n., a person suffering from a loss of albumin. ["Union méd.," June 9, 1888, p. 874 (a, 21).]

DÉSALINATION, n. *De-sa-lé-né*. From *de*, priv., and *sal*, salt. The removal of saline substances, as from the blood in cholera. [D, 1.]

DÉSALTÉRANT (Fr., adj. *Daz-a-lé-ta-ra-né*. Having the property of quenching thirst. [L, 105.]

DÉSANESTHÉSANT (Fr., adj. *Daz-a-né-sta-ze-né*. Having a tendency to rouse the system from a state of anesthesia.

DÉSANIMANIA (Lat., n. f. *De-sa-ni-ma-nia* (u's). From *de*, priv., *animus*, the mind, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *désanimanie*. Ger., *Wahnwahn*. Dementia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉSARMÉ (Fr., adj. *Daz-a-r-mé*. See INERMIS.

DÉSARTÉRIALISATION (Fr., n. *Daz-a-r-ta-re-a-lé-za-se-ón*. The transition of blood from the arterial to the venous state. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSARTICULATION (Fr., n. *Daz-a-r-te-ku-lé-se-ón*. See DISARTICULATION.

DÉSASSIMILATION (Fr., n. *Daz-a-sé-me-lé-se-ón*. See DISSASSIMILATION.

DÉSAZOTÉ (Fr., adj. *Daz-a-zo-ta*. Deprived of nitrogen. [L, 41.]

DEBERS (Ar.), n. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [a, 24.]

DÉSCALORINÈSES (Fr., n. pl. *Da-kal-o-riné-sés*. Of Baumes, a group of diseases attributed to defective production of heat. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSCOMETITIS (Lat., n. f. *De-sé-mé-tite* (u's). Fr., *déscomé-tite*. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet. [A, 326 (a, 21); F, 1.] Cf. *SCOMETITIS*.

DESCENDENS (Lat., adj. *De-sé-n-dé-n-s* (u's). Gen., *descendens-osis*. Descending; as a n., a descending structure. **D.**

noni. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve given off at the point where it curves around the occipital artery, which passes down obliquely across the sheath of the carotid vessels, some times within it, to form a loop just below the middle of the neck with branches of the second and third cervical nerves. [L. 31, 142, 143.]

DESCENDING, adj. De-se'nd/i'n² Lat., *descendens*. Fr., *descendant*. Ger., *absteigend*. Pursuing a downward course.

DESCENSIO (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-sen'ke'n/si'o. Gen., *descensio'nis*. See DESCENT.

DESCENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De'ss-sen'ke'n/si'o'ri'um (u'm). The furnace in which distillation *per descensum* was performed. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DESCENSUS (Lat.), n. m. De'ss-sen'ke'n/si'o'sus. See DESCENT. **Aquard.** An obsolete term for cataract and glaucoma. Fr., **D. funiculi umbilicalis.** Incomplete prolapse of the umbilical cord during parturition. [A. 336 (a, 21).]—**D. ovariorum.** 1. The descent of the ovaries during fetal life from the inner side of the Wolffian bodies to their normal position in the abdominal cavity. [L. 115.] 2. The change in position of the ovaries in the displacement of the uterus. [A. 336 (a, 21).]—**D. testicularum.** Fr., *descent des testicules*. Ger., *Hochsteigung*. The descent of the testicles into the scrotum. [A. 322 (a, 21).]—**D. uteri.** Fr., *descent de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutter-senkung*. A moderate prolapse of the uterus.

DESCENT, n. De-se'n't. Gr., *κατάβασις*. Lat., *descensio*, *descensus* (from *descendere*, to descend). Fr., *descente*. Ger., *Senkung* (1st def.), *Hinabsteigen* (1st def.), *Descendenz* (2d def.). It., *discendimento*. Sp., *descenso*. 1. The act of moving downward or the state of having moved downward. 2. Ancestral origin. **D. of the foetus.** Fr., *descent de la partie fœtale*. Ger., *Senkung des Fœtus*. The subsidence of the foetus toward the close of gestation. **D. of the testicles.** See DESCENSUS testicularum. **D. of the uterus.** See DESCENSUS uteri. **Theory of d.** See TRANSMUTATION THEORY.

DESCHUTES, n. Da-shu'té. A place in Wasco County, Oregon, where there are hot alkaline springs. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

DESCENTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. De'ss-sen'ske'n/si'o'ne' (te'z-tas). Of Sprengel, a tribe of the *Syngenesiæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DÉSENFLEURE (Fr.), n. Daz-a'n²-flu'r. The subsidence of a swelling. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSENGRÈNEMENT (Fr.), n. Daz-a'n²-gre'n-ma'n². The separation of parts that are naturally joined, such as a nail and its matrix, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSÉQUILIBRATION (Fr.), n. Da-za-ke-le-bra'se-o'n². Loss of harmony in the mental faculties, characterized by the consciousness of a mental condition verging on insanity; attributed to the dual action of the two cerebral hemispheres. [Luys (a, 18).]

DÉSERTICOLE (Fr.), adj. Da-ze'r-te-kol. Growing in deserted places (said of plants). [L. 42.]

DÉSERT OLFACTIF (Fr.), n. Da-ze'r-o'l-fak-tek. The atrophied or slightly developed portion of the cerebrum of animals with feeble olfactory faculty which corresponds to the olfactory centre of more highly endowed animals. ["Rev. d'anthrop.", 1878, p. 456 (L).]

DESERT-ROD, n. De'z-a'r-tōd. The genus *Ermnostachys*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DÉSPOIR DES PEINTRES (Fr.), n. Daz-e's-pwa'r-da-pa'n't'r. The *Saxifraga umbrosa*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DESESSO (Lat.), n. f. De-da-se's-si'o. Gen., *desession'is*. From *desidere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool. [L. 94.]

DESFONTAINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-fon'ta-ne'e'e-a'e-a'e. Of Endlicher, a family of the *Tubifloræ incertæ sedis*, consisting of the genus *Desfontainea*. The *Desfontainiæ* are a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*, a section of the *Cestriæ*, or a family of the *Solanaceæ*, consisting of the same genus. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DESHARA (Fr.), n. The *Andon calceum*. [A. 179 (a, 21).]

DÉSHYDRATATION (Fr.), n. Daz-e-dra'si'o'n². See DEHYDRATION.

DÉSHYDROGENATION (Fr.), n. Daz-e-dro-zha-na'se-o'n². See DEHYDROGENATION.

DESSICANT, adj. De'ss-i'k-a'n't. Lat., *desiccans* (from *desicare*, to dry up). Fr., *desséchant*. Causing desiccation.

DESSICATION, n. De'ss-i'k-a'shu'n. Lat., *desiccatio*. Fr., *dessication*. Ger., *Austrocknung*. It., *dessicazione*. Sp., *dessecación*. The act or process of drying up. [D. 3.]

DESSICATIVE, adj. De'ss-i'k-a-ti'v. See DESSICANT.

DESSICATOR (Lat.), n. m. De-da-si'k-ka/ka'si'tor; in Eng., *dess'ik-ator*. Gen., *desiccator'is*. From *desiccans*, to dry. A vessel containing anhydrous sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, or some other strongly hygroscopic substance. When a body to be dried is placed either above or alongside of the acid, etc., in the d., which is made air-tight, the latter abstracts water from the former. [L.]

DESIGNATIO (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-i'g-na'n/si'2(t'i'o. Gen., *designatio'nis*. That part of a prescription which enumerates the ingredients and their quantities. [B. 10.]

DÉSINENCE (Fr.), n. Da-se-na'n's. Lat., *desinentia* (from *desinere*, to terminate). Of De Candolle, the special manner in which a vegetable organ or lobe terminates. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DÉSINFECTANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a'n²-fè'k-ta'n². See DISINFECTANT.

DESINFECTIO (Ger.), **DÉSINFECTION** (Fr.), n's. Das-en-fè'k-ti'o'n. Daz-a'n²-fè'k-ti'o'n. See DISINFECTIO.

DESINFICIENS (Lat.), **DESINFICIREND** (Ger.), adj's. De'ss-i'n-fi's(fek)-i'e'nz(ans), -fe-tser'e'nd. See DISINFECTANT.

DÉSINTERCALATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a'n²-te'r-ka'l-a'se-o'n². A term used by Debove ["Rev. des sci. méd.", Jan., 1885, p. 91] in the expression "d. de la substance grise de la moelle lombaire," applied to Ehrlich and Brieger's process of producing necrosis limited to the gray matter by temporary ligation of the aorta, that structure not being able to regain its vitality after a duration of anemia which does not kill the white matter.

DESIPENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De-da-si'p-i'e'n/shi'2(t'i'o)-a's. From *desipere*, to be foolish. Of Willis, a diseased perversion of the mental faculties, including hallucinations, delirium, frenzy, melancholy, and fatuity. [a, 18.]

DESJARRETADERA (Sp.), n. De'ss-ha'r-ra-ta's-da'ra's. In Colombia, the *Passiflora coriacea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DESMIA (Lat.), n. n. De'2z(de'ss)'ma's. Gen., *des'matos* (-i'o). Gr., *δέσμα*. See BANDAGE and LIGAMENT.

DESMACHYMATOUS, adj. De'ss-ma's-ki'm'a't-u's. Pertaining to or of the nature of desmochyme. [L. 121.]

DESMACHYME, n. De'ss-ma's-kin. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *χύμα*, something poured out. A layer consisting principally of desmacytes, found in the cortex of certain sponges. [L. 121.]

DESMACIDONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De'2z(de'ss)-ma's-si'2d(ki'2)-o'n/i'2d-e(a's-e's). A family of the *Monaxonida*. [L. 121.]

DESMACYTE, n. De'ss-ma's-sit. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *κύτος*, a cell. A connective-tissue cell. [L. 121.]

DESMALÉPITHEL (Ger.), n. De'ss-ma'l-a-pe-te'l. See DESMEPITHEL.

DESMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma'l-ma'l'i'2(gi'2)-a's. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DESMAMEBA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma'me'(mo'e'i)-ba's. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *αμβή*, alternation. A connective-tissue cell regarded as an amoeboid formation. [L. 221.]

DESMANOMALIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma'n(ma'n)-o-ma(ma'2)-li'2-a's. Gen., *desmanomal'ias*. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *ἀνωμαλία*, an anomaly. Fr., *desmanomalie*. Ger., *Bandabweichung*. An anomaly of a ligament. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DESMANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. De'ss-ma'n-ma'n'thu's(thu's). Fr., *desmanthe*. Of Willdenow, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Eumimoseæ*. The *Desmanthea* are a tribe of the *Mimoseæ*, consisting of *Desmanthus*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. brachylobus**. An erect, smooth-stemmed herb, found along the Mississippi. [B. 19, 34 (a, 21).]—**D. cinereus**. The *Dichrostachys cinerea*. [B. 180.]

D. natans, **D. triquetrus**. Ger., *schwimmender Büschelzopf*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and southern Asia; used as a tonic in dyspepsia and in kidney disease, and externally in inflammatory swellings. In Cochinchina, the leaves are eaten as a salad. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DESMARETIA ACULEATA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma'r-e(a)-shi'2-ti'2-a's. Fr., *d. à aiguilles*. Ger., *stachelige Farnselstaub*. A melanosporeous *Alga*, indigenous to the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, constituting one of the ingredients of Corsican moss. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-a'l(a'l'i'2)(gi'2)-a's. See DESMALGIA.

DESMATECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-e'2k-ta(ta's)-i'2-si'2-a's. See DESMECTASIS.

DESMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-i'e'(e'i'2)s. See DESMITIS.

DESMATODONTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-o(o's)-do'n't-e'e-a'e-a'e. Fr., *desmatodontes*. 1. Of Hampe, a family of the *Musci*, comprising *Barbula* and *Trichostomum*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a section of the *Stegocarpi*, comprising the *Pottiaceæ*, *Trichostomæ*, and *Distichiaceæ*. The *Desmatodontiæ* are a family of the *Musci*, comprising *Pottia*, *Entosthymum*, *Anaclypta*, *Trichostomum*, *Desmatodon*, *Barbula*, *Syntrichia*, *Plagiomnium*, and *Zygotrichia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DESMATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-om(o'm'i'2)-a's. See DESMOTOMY.

DESMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-o(o's)-pa'th-ia'2-ti'2-a's. See DESMOPATHY.

DESMATURGIA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-ma't(ma't)-u'r(u'r'i'2)(gi'2)-a's. See DESMURGIA.

DESME (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-me(ma). Gen., *des'mes*. Gr., *δέσμη*. See DESMA.

DESMECTASIA (Lat.), **DESMECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. De'ss-me'k-ta'ta'si'2-si'2-a's, me'k-ta'si's. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *ἐκτασις*, distension. Fr., *desmectasie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandausdehnung*. Stretching of a ligament. [E. 24.]

DESMEPITHEL (Ger.), n. De'ss-ma-pe-te'l. Of Haackel ("Jena Zeit.", 1884, p. 206), the endothelium or epithelium of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels and the synovial cavities, and in general the secondary epithelial products of the mesenchyma. [J.]

DESMEUX (Fr.), adj. De'ss-mu's. Ligamentous. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DESMIA ACULEATA (Lat.), n. f. De'ss-mi'2-a's. See DESMIA ACULEATA.

DESMICUS (Lat.), adj. De'ss-mi'2-e'u's. Pertaining to or resulting from a ligation of the arteries; said also of the capsular ligaments and of surgical bandages. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DESMIDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De'ss-mi'2-i'a(a's'i'2)(ke'2)-e-a'e-a'e. Fr., *desmidiacées*. Of Kützinger, a division of the *Diatomeæ liberae* (including *Trochiscia*, *Closterium*, *Helioecarpella*, *Microsteris*, *Scenedesmus*, and *Rhodolophus* and the *Diatomeæ inclusa aggregata*), comprising *Echnella*, *Goni-*

nella, filicoma, and Desmodium. The *Desmodia* are a division of microscopic, unicellular, uncelled, green-spored *Alga* of the class *Chlorophyceae*, order *Conjunctivales*. The *Desmodioides* are a suborder of the *Ulveae*, comprising the *Desmodia*, *Peltasteria*, and *Monasteria*. [B, 17, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

DESMIDION (Lat.), n. m. $\text{De}^2\text{s mi}^2\text{d}^2\text{on}^2$. Gr. $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$. A small bandage. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DESMIOGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{De}^2\text{s mi}^2\text{gn}^2\text{ath}^2\text{us}$. Gr. $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\gamma\text{na}\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, bond, and $\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, the jaw. Fr. *desmognathus*. A monster having a supplementary head attached to the lower jaw by ligamentous or muscular tissue. [L, 41, 49.]

DESMIOSPERMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mi}^2\text{os}^2\text{per}^2\text{mee}$. Gr. $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, bond, and $\sigma\pi\epsilon\text{r}\mu\alpha$, seed. Of Harvey, a family of red-spored *Alga*, comprising the orders *Rhodomelaceae*, *Lauremiceae*, *Corallinaceae*, *Sphaerococcaceae*, *Gelidaceae*, *Spongiocarpiceae*, *Spirogonaceae*, *Helminthothecaceae*, and *Wangiaceae*. [B, 19, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

DESMISTOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{De}^2\text{s mi}^2\text{st}^2\text{os}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a fabric. Fr., *desmiste*. Ger., *Bindgewebe*. Connective tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mi}^2\text{(me)}^2\text{tis}$. Gen., *desmit'idis* (-is). From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament (see also *-itis*). Fr., *desmitite*. Inflammation of a ligament. [L, 41, 50.]

DESMOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{ba}^2\text{k}^2(\text{ba}^2\text{k})^2\text{ter}^2\text{ia}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\beta\alpha\kappa\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ (see *BACTERIUM*). Fr., *desmobacteries*. Ger., *Desmobacterien*. Of Cohn, a tribe of *Bacteria*, comprising *Bacillus* and *Vibrio*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DESMOBLAST, n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{bla}^2\text{st}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a bud. Of Rouber, that part of the area opaca of the blastoderm, especially in meroblastic ova, which gives rise to the entire vascular system, including the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, and to the connective tissue substance of the embryo. [Ber. d. naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Leipzig, 1877, 1883; Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., anat. Abth., 1884 (J, 69).] Cf. *MESENCHYMA* and *PARABLAST*.

DESMOBRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{mo}^2\text{bri}^2\text{a}$. A group of ferns in which the fronds spring from the apex of the caudex. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DESMOCHETA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{mo}^2\text{ch}^2\text{eta}$. Of De Candoille, a genus of the *Amaranthaceae*, tribe *Amaranthi*. It includes the *Cynothula* of Loureiro, and the *Papalia* of Jussieu. The *Desmochetae*. Fr., *desmochètes* are: 1. Of Endlicher, a subdivision of the *Achyrantheae*, comprising *Digera*, *Desmochata*, and *Papalia*. 2. Of Meisner, the same, with the addition of *Salvia* and *Polyscalis*. 3. Of Moquin, the same division, comprising *Digera*, *Salvia*, *Papalia*, and *Cynothula*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Achyrantheae*, comprising *Achyra*, *Scleropus*, *Polyscalis*, *Salvia*, *Papalia*, *Desmocheta*, and *Digera*. [B, 42, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

—**D. atropurpurea**. Species indigenous to the East Indies. The root is used in Malabar for hemorrhoids and in colic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMOCHAUNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{mo}^2\text{cha}^2\text{un}^2\text{osis}$. Gen., *desmochaunosios* (-is). From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, and $\chi\alpha\upsilon\text{no}^2\text{sis}$, relaxation. Relaxation of a ligament. [L, 50.]

DESMODACTYLI [Forbes] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{da}^2\text{ctyl}^2\text{i}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a digit. Of Forbes, a section of the *Passeres*, having the muscles of the hallux joined by a band. [L, 121.]

DESMODIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mod}^2(\text{mo}^2\text{d})\text{ie}^2\text{e}$. Fr., *desmodiées*. Of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Hedysarea*, family *Leguminosae*, comprising *Desmodium*, etc. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DESMODINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mod}^2(\text{mo}^2\text{d})\text{ina}$. A tribe of the *Phyllostomidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 117 (a, 24).]

DESMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mod}^2(\text{mo}^2\text{d})\text{ium}$. The tick-trefoil, West Indian honeysuckle; a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareae*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. caespitosum**. A plant found in Mauritius, the leaf and stem of which are used. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 21).]—**D. erythrinaefolium**. A South American species. The natives use an infusion of the roots in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. heterophyllum**. See *D. triflorum*. **D. supinum**. A West Indian species. The root is highly prized as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. tortuosum**. A species found in the West Indies and South America, with a purgative root. [B, 180.]—**D. triflorum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it supplies the place of *Trifolium* and *Medicago*. In Europe the fresh plant is used as an application to abscesses and wounds. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMODONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{mo}^2\text{don}^2\text{tes}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\delta\omicron\omega\text{ns}$, a tooth. A group of the *Phyllostominae* having the upper incisor teeth occupying the whole space between the canines. [L, 121.]

DESMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{dyn}^2\text{ia}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, and $\delta\omicron\delta\upsilon\text{r}\eta$, pain. Fr., *desmodynie*. Pain in a ligament. [L, 41, 50.]

DESMOGNATHISM [Huxley], n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{gn}^2\text{ath}^2\text{ism}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are ankylized together in the median line, either directly or by the intervention of the nasal septum, the vomer being aborted or very small. Cf. *EGITHOGNATHISM*, *PHOSMOGNATHISM*, and *SCHIZOGNATHISM*. The *Desmognathae* are a group of the *Carinatae*. The *Desmognathidae*, or *Desmognathinae*, are a subfamily of the *Salamandridae*. [L, 66, 121, 221, 229.]—**Compound d.** A variety in which agithognathism and d. are combined. [L, 121, 221.]—**Direct d.** [Parker]. A variety of d. in

which the maxillo-palatine bones unite below at the middle line, the nasal septum being either ankylized with them or not. [L, 121, 221.]—**Double d.** [Parker]. A variety in which both the palatine and palato-maxillary bones are united in the median line. [L, 121, 221.]—**Imperfectly direct d.** [Parker]. A variety in which the maxillo-palatine bones are separated from each other by the palato-maxillary, with which they articulate. [L, 121, 221.]—**Indirect d.** [Parker]. A variety in which the maxillo-palatine bones are ankylized to the nasal septum, but not to each other. [L, 121, 221.]

DESMOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{De}^2\text{s mi}^2\text{gn}^2\text{ath}^2\text{us}$. Having the palate bones united. [L, 343.]

DESMOGOMPHIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{-go}^2\text{m}^2\text{fi}^2\text{us}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\gamma\omicron\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a molar tooth. Fr., *desmogomphie*. Having the teeth attached to the jaw at the base and at the summit. [L, 42, 180.]

DESMOGRAPHY, n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{g}^2\text{ra}^2\text{f}^2\text{-i}^2$. Lat., *desmographia* (from $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, and $\gamma\alpha\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, to write). Fr., *desmographie*. Ger., *Desmographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. [L, 50, 56.]

DESMOHEMOBLAST, n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{he}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{-bla}^2\text{st}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood, and $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a germ. See *DESMOBLAST*.

DESMOID, adj. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{id}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bundle, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Resembling a bundle; as a n., of J. Müller, a fibroid tumor. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DESMOLOGY, n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{lo}^2\text{-gi}^2$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Fr., *desmologie*. Ger., *Desmologie*, *Gelenk-bänderkunde* (1st def.), *Verbandlehre* (2d def.). 1. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. 2. The art of bandaging. [L, 50, 56.]

DESMOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *desmoma'tos* (-is). From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond. Ger., *Desmom*. A tumor formed of connective tissue. [G.]

DESMONOSLOGY, DESMOPATHOLOGY, n's. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{no}^2\text{so}^2\text{lo}^2\text{-gi}^2$, $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{pa}^2\text{th}^2\text{o}^2\text{-gi}^2$. Lat., *desmonosologia, desmopathologia* (from $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ or $\pi\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a disease, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *desmonosologie, desmopathologie*. Ger., *Bänderleidentheorie*. The pathology of the ligaments. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMOPATHY, n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{pa}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2$. Fr., *desmopathie*. Ger., *Gelenkbänderleiden*. Disease of the ligaments. [L, 50.]

DESMOPHLOGIA (Lat.), **DESMOPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{flo}^2\text{gi}^2\text{a}$, $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{flo}^2\text{gi}^2\text{o}^2\text{sis}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, and $\phi\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\nu$, to inflame. Fr., *desmophlogose*. See *DESMITIS*.

DESMOPRION (Lat.), n. m. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{pr}^2\text{i}^2\text{on}$. Gen., *desmopri'onos* (-is). From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\pi\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{on}$, a saw. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *geglederte Säge*. A chain-saw. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMORRHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{he}^2\text{sis}$. Gen., *desmorrh'es* (-is). From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, and $\rho\acute{\eta}\xi\text{is}$, rupture. Fr., *desmorrhéxie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandbruch*. Rupture of a ligament. [L, 50.]

DESMOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$. See *DESMIA*.

DESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{sis}$. Gen., *desmos'is* (-is). From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond. Any disease of connective tissue; more especially, as employed by Auspitz and others, a connective-tissue skin disease. [G.]

DESMOSTEMONEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{ste}^2\text{m}$. (stam)-on'e²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *desmostémoneés*. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Hypericaceae*, comprising the sections *Vismineae*, *Tridesmineae*, and *Elodeineae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMOSTICHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{st}^2\text{i}^2\text{ca}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\sigma\tau\text{-}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, a row. An order of the *Antichiniida* having band-like ambulacra. [L, 173.]

DESMOTHORACA. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{thor}^2\text{aca}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\theta\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a cuirass. An order of the *Heliozoa* having a spherical or nearly spherical shell of silica. [L, 121.]

DESMOTOMY (Lat.), n. $\text{De}^2\text{s mo}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{mi}$. Lat., *desmotomia* (from $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a ligament, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{ne}^2\text{in}$, to cut). Fr., *desmotomie*. Ger., *Bänderzertheilung*. Division or dissection of the ligaments. [E.]

DESMURGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s mu}^2\text{r}^2\text{gi}^2\text{a}$. From $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, a bond, and $\epsilon\pi\gamma\omicron\nu$, performance. Fr., *desmurgie*. The art of applying bandages, ligatures, etc. [E, 24.]

DESMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{De}^2\text{s mu}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$. See *DESMIA*.

DESOBSTRUANT (Fr.), adj. $\text{Daz-o}^2\text{b-stru}^2\text{ant}$. See *DEOBSTRUENT*.

DESODORIFERANS (Lat.), **DESODORISANS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{De}^2\text{s o}^2\text{das-od}^2\text{or}^2\text{i}^2\text{f}^2\text{er}^2\text{ans}$, $\text{De}^2\text{s o}^2\text{das-od}^2\text{or}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Deodorizing. [L.]

DÉSOPILANT (Fr.), **DÉSOPILATIF** (Fr.), adj's. $\text{Daz-o-pe-la}^2\text{ant}$, $\text{Daz-o-pe-la}^2\text{atif}$. See *DEOBSTRUENT*.

DÉORDINATION (Fr.), n. $\text{Daz-o}^2\text{r-de-na}^2\text{-se-o}^2\text{nat}$. See *INCOORDINATION*.

DESORGANISATION (Lat.), n. f. $\text{De}^2\text{s (das)-o}^2\text{r-ga}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ga}^2\text{n})^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}^2\text{a}^2\text{ti}^2\text{o}$. Gen., *desorganisation* (-is). See *DISORGANIZATION*.

DE SOTO SPRINGS, n. *Da so'to*. A place in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DÉSOVULATION (Fr.), n. $\text{Daz-o-vu}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-se-o}^2\text{nat}$. The escape of a spore from a sporangium. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DESONALIC ACID, n. $\text{De}^2\text{s o}^2\text{na}^2\text{-li}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *acide desonalique*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7(\text{OH})_3(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})_3$, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a salt of oxalic acid. [B, 3.]

DESONIDATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s das² o²x i²d an²/shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *desonidatio* is. See DEOXIDATION.

DESONYCODEINE, n. De²s o²x i² ko² de²n. Of Wright, a compound, C₂₀H₂₁NO₄. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXI (a, 21).]

DESONYDANT (Fr.), adj. Daz o²x e² da²n². Deoxydizing. [L.]

DESONYDATIO (Lat.), n. f. **DEOXIDATION** (Lat.), n. f. De²s das² o²x i²d an²/shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *desonidatio* is. See DEOXIDATION.

DÉSONYGENÈSES (Fr.), n. pl. Daz o²x e² zha² ne²z. Of Heumies, diseases resulting from a diminution of the quantity of oxygen necessary to the economy. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESONYMORPHINE, n. De²s o²x i² mo² r² fen. Of Wright, a compound, C₂₁H₁₉NO₄. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXI (a, 21).]

DESPUMATION, n. De²s pu² m² a² shu² n. Lat., *despumatio* (from *despumare*, to remove froth). Fr., *despumatation*. Ger., *Absechumung*. The separation of the froth or scum from the surface of a liquor. [L, 50, 56.]

DESPUMATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s das² i² kwa² m² kwa² m² a² shu² n. Gen., *despumatio* is. See DESPUMATION. **D. furfuracea**. Branny desquamation. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **D. lamellosa**, **D. membranacea**. Desquamation of the skin in the form of large membrane-like lamellae. [G.] **D. neonatorum**. The desquamation of new born infants, which takes place during the first week of life. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **D. siliquosa**. Desquamation of the skin, especially that of the hands, in the form of an unbroken layer of cuticle resembling a pod or husk. [G.]

DESPUMATION, n. De²s kwa² m² a² shu² n. Gr., *ἐκπέσις*. Lat., *despumatio* (from *de priv.* and *sputum*, a scales). Fr., *d. Ger.* *Absechumung*, *Abblätterung*. It., *desquamazione*. Sp., *escamadura*. 1. The exfoliation of laminae or scales of the epidermis, or the separation of osseous scales from a diseased bone. [G.] See EXFOLIATION and SCALE. 2. The operation of removing the covering which envelops certain bulbous roots. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESPUMATIVE, adj. De²s kwa² m² at² i² v. Fr., *desquamatif*. Pertaining to or attended with desquamation.

DESPUMATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²s das² i² kwa² m² (kwa² m²) a² shu² n. o² r² i² u² m² (u² m). Syn.: *exfoliatorium*. An old name for a trephine for scaling off bone. [L, 94.] **D. trepanum**. See **D.**

DESSÉCHANT (Fr.), adj. De²s sa² sha² n². See DESICCANT.

DESSÉCHÉ (Fr.), adj. De²s sa² sha². Dried, desiccated. [L, 41.]

DESSÉCHEMENT (Fr.), n. De²s sash² ma² n². Desiccation, atrophy, phthisis, a general wasting. [L, 41.]

DESSOLURE (Fr.), n. De²s so² l² u² r. The operation of removing the lower part of a horse's or ox's hoof. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESSOUS (Fr.), n. De²s su. The scrotum. [A, 301; L.]

DESSOUFRÉ (Fr.), adj. De²s su fra. Desulphurized. [L.]

DESTILLATIO (Lat.), n. De²s ti² la² (la²) shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *destillatio* is. See DISTILLATION. (Clyffformis d. Distillation, by means of a tubulated retort, of such substances as are apt to take fire and fulminate. [L, 94 (a, 21).] **D. per ascensum**. Volatilization by means of an alembic when the head is considerably higher than the cucurbit. [B, 52 (a, 27).] **D. per deliquium**. Volatilization after previous liquefaction. [a, 27.] **D. per descensum**. Volatilization downward when the fire is applied around the top of the apparatus. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**D. uteri**. An old term for leucorrhoea. [A, 66.]

DESTILLIRBLASE (Ger.), **DESTILLIRKOLBEN** (Ger.), n's. De²s ti² l² l² blaz², kolb² e² n. See ALAMBIC.

DESTILLIRSCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. De²s ti² l² l² shla² u² ch². The *Neopenthes distillatoria*. [L, 43.]

DESTRUCTIVE, adj. De²s tru² k² ti² v. Fr., *destructif*. Causing destruction; in chemistry, causing rapid decomposition (see **D. DESTROYING**).

DESTRUCTORIUM (Lat.), n. m. pl. De²s das² i² tru² k² ti² v² k² to² r² i² (te). 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Hyssaceae spirii*. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the *Byssi*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESDUATION, n. De²s du² a² shu² n. Lat., *desudatio* (from *desudare*, to sweat excessively). Fr., *desudation*. Ger., *starkes Schweißen*. 1. Excessive sweating. 2. Sudamina. [A, 301 (a, 21); G., L, 41, 42, 50.]

DESULPHURATION, **DESULPHURIZATION**, n's. De²s su² l² fu² ra² shu² n. Fr., *desulfuration*. Ger., *Entschwefelung*. The act or process of withdrawing sulphur from a compound. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 21).]

DESURRECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De²da su² r² (su²) r² e² k² shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *desurrectio* is. From *desurgere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool. [L, 94.]

DESVAUXIA (Lat.), n. f. Da² vo² xi² a². A genus of the *Glumales*. The *Desvauxia* of Lindley (Fr., *desvauxia*) are an order of the *Graminales*, corresponding to the *Centropetalae* of other authors. The *Desvauxia* of Barthling, Martius, and Spach are a division or tribe of the *Bistonia* of Lindley, an order of the *Glumales*. [B, 19, 150 (a, 24).] **D. fluitans**. The *Glyceria fluitans*. [L, 87, 103.]

DESVAES (Fr.), n. Dav² r. A place in the department of Pas de Calais, France, where there is a spring containing calcium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate, potassium chloride, sodium sulphate, and iron. [L, 105.]

DESYPHYSER (Fr.), v. tr. Daz sem fe² zy. To divide the symphyseal pubis. [L, 41.] See SYMPHYSECTOMY.

DETAR (Lat.), n. n. De² t² a² r² i² u² m² (u² m). Fr., *detar*, *detarce*, *detarce*. Of Jussieu, a genus of trees of the *Leguminosae*.

tribe *Cynometrar*. The *Detarier* (Fr., *detarier*) are: Of DeCandolle, Meissner, and others, a tribe of the *Cesalpiniaceae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amegilaceae*, and afterward of the *Mimosaceae*. It includes *Detarium* and *Cordyla*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. microcarpum**. Fr., *detarium à petit fruit*. A species growing in Goree. Its fruit is edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. senegalense**. Fr., *detarium du Sénégal*. A species growing on the coast of Africa, especially of Rio Nuñez, the bark of which (termed by the natives *meli*) furnishes a poison which acts as a cardiac depressant. The fruit (called *datach*) is eaten by the natives, although they pretend that it is poisonous. [B, 173 (a, 24); E. Haecckel, "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 292; L, 30.]—**D. senegalense amarum**. A variety of *D. senegalense* with bitter seeds, regarded by the natives as poisonous. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DETENTIO (Lat.), n. f. De²(da)-te²n² shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *detentio* is. Fr., *détente*. The cessation of a spasm; the return to a normal condition after nervous over-excitement. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. palpebrarum**. An adhesion, more or less complete, of the margins of the eyelids to each other. [F.]

DÉTENTION (Fr.), n. Da² ta² n² se² o² n². See CONFINEMENT (2d def.).

DETERGENT, adj. De² tu² r² je² nt. Lat., *detergens*. Fr., *détergent*, *déterse*. Ger., *abfahrend*, *reinigend*. It., *Sp. detergente*, *deterivo*. Cleansing, purging; as a n., a substance which cleanses, especially by external application. [L, 56 (a, 21).]

DETERMINATE, adj. De² tu² r² i² n² at. Lat., *determinatus*. Fr., *déterminé*. Ger., *bestimmt*. 1. Cymose (said of an inflorescence in which the flowering takes place centrifugally from terminal and not from axillary buds). 2. Terminating abruptly (said of rhizomes and bulbs). [B, 77, 105, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

DETERMINATION, n. De² tu² r² i² n² a² shu² n. Lat., *determinatio* (from *determinare*, to set a limit). Fr., *détermination*. Ger., *Andrang* (1st def.), *Bestimmung* (2d def.). 1. A tendency in a definite direction, as of blood to a particular part. 2. The process of ascertaining to what genus, etc., an organism is to be assigned. [A, 385 (a, 21); D, 1, 3.]

DETERSIVE, adj. De² tu² r² s² i² v. Fr., *détersif*. See DETERGENT.

DETERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²(da)-tu² r² s² i² te² r² s² o² r² i² u² m² (u² m). An apartment in the ancient baths where the person was cleansed and anointed. [L, 94.]

DETERSORIUS (Lat.), adj. De²(da)-tu² r² s² i² te² r² s² o² r² i² u² s² u² s. See DETERGENT.

DETESTATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²(da)-te² st² a² (a²) shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *detestatio* is. From *de priv.* and *testis*, a testicle. Castration. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

DETHA (Otomí), n. Maize. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DETONATION, n. De² t² on² a² shu² n. Lat., *detonatio* (from *detonare*, to thunder severely). Fr., *détonation*. Ger., *D. Verpuffung*. It., *detonazione*. Sp., *detonación*. A violent noise caused by a chemical decomposition or combination. [B, 8, 270 (a, 21).]

DETOUSION, n. De² to² r² shu² n. From *de priv.* and *torquere*, to twist. Ger., *D.* The restoration to its normal position of a distorted or deformed part (e. g., the straightening of the spine in scoliosis by twisting the body in a direction opposite to the abnormal curvature). [¹ Cribl. f. Chir., May 19, 1888, p. 358 (L).]

DETOS (Lat.), adj. Det²(de²) o² s. Gr., *δετός*. Bound together. [A, 387.]

DÉTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Da² turn² a. See AVERSUS.

DETRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. De²(da)-tra² k² (tra²) k² shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *detraction* is. From *detrahere*, to draw away. Gr., *καταίρεισις*. A drawing or taking away. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. sanguinis**. Bloodletting. [E.]

DETRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. De²(da)-tra² k² (tra²) k² to² r². Gen., *detractor* is. Ger., *Niederzieher*, *Abzieher*. A depressor muscle. [L.] **D. auris**. See RETRAHENS AURIS.

DETRAHENS (Lat.), adj. De² t² (dat²) ra² s² henz² (hans). Acting as an abductor; as a n., see DETRACTOR. [L.]—**D. quadratus**. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

DETRITAL, adj. De² tri² ta² l. Fr., *détritique*. Pertaining to or consisting of detritus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉTRITICOLE (Fr.), adj. Da² tre² te² kol. From *detritus* (q. v.) and *colere*, to inhabit. Living in detritus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DETRITION, n. De² tri² sh² u² n. Lat., *detritio*. Fr., *détrition*. Ger., *Abreiben*. A wearing away, as by friction. [L, 94.]

DETRITUS (Lat.), n. m. De² da² tris² te² s² u² s. From *de-tere*, to wear away. Fr., *détritus*. Ger., *D.* 1. A powdery or granular product of friction or crushing. 2. The remains of a degenerated part. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DÉTROIT (Fr.), n. Da² trwa². See STRAIT. **D. abdominal du bassin**. The superior strait of the pelvis. **D. de Haller**. A constriction between the heart and the aorta in the embryo. [A, 385 (a, 21).] **D. inférieur (ou périnéal) du bassin**. The inferior strait of the pelvis. **D. supérieur du bassin**. The superior strait of the pelvis. [L, 41.]

DETRUNCATION, n. De² tru² n² ka² shu² n. Lat., *detruncatio* (from *detruncare*, to cut off). Fr., *détroncation*. Ger., *D.* See DECAPITATION.

DETRUSION, n. De² tru² zhu² n. Lat., *detrusio*. A pushing away, dislodgment, expulsion.

DETRUSOR (Lat.), n. m. De²(da)-tru² s² (tru²) so² r. Gen., *detrusor* is. From *detrudere*, to push down. Ger., *Hinabdrücker*. 1. Anything, especially a muscle, which has the function of expelling a body or substance. [L.] 2. See DETRUSORUM. **D. urinae**. Ger.,

Harnmuskelschicht. The external layer of the longitudinal muscular coat of the bladder. [L, 342.]

DETRUSORIUM (Lat.), n. m. *Deidra* trū² trū² so² rē² u² m² u² m². An instrument for pushing foreign bodies down the oesophagus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DETTLEGENBAD (Ger.), n. *De*tt² le² gē² n² bād². A place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there are springs containing magnesium salts. [L, 51 (a, 21).]

DETUMESCE (Lat.), n. *De*ttū² m² e² s² e² n² s². Lat., *detumesce* (to) from *detumesco*, to cease to be swollen. Fr., *detumesce*. Ger., *Etschwellung*. The subsidence of a swelling. [E,].

DEU-GILLAR, n. In Silhet, the *Calamus extensus*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

DEUNX (Lat.), n. m. *De*de² u² n² x² u² n² x². Gen., *deunx*. From *de*, lacking, and *uncia*, an ounce. The weight of eleven ounces, eleven twelfths of a pound, or of any entire quantity. [L, 94.]

DEURENS (Lat.), adj. *De*de² u² rē² n² z² rā² n² s². Gen., *deurentis*. From *deurere*, to scorch. Burning (and of fevers). [L, 94.]

DEUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. *De*(de²) u² st² (ust)² i² o². Gen., *deustionis*. Gr., *ἐκκαυσίς*. See *EXCAUSIS*.

DEUTENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. *De*tt² e² n² e² n² s² e² f² kē² e² f². a² l² a² l² e² n². From *deutepos*, second, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See *THALAMENCEPHALON*.

DEUTERGIA (Lat.), n. f. *De*tt² u² rē² (e² r)² j² i² (g²) i² a². From *deutepos*, second, and *ἐργον*, action. Fr., *deutergie*. The consecutive effect of medicines. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEUTERIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. *De*tt² e² (e²) r² i² a². Gr., *δευτερια*. 1st def., *δευτερια* (2d and 3d def.). 1 (F sing.) a weak wine or wine mixed with water. 2 (N. pl.) the secundines. 3 (N. pl.) retention of the secundines, also the results of such retention. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DEUTERION (Lat.), n. n. *De*tt² e² (e²) r² i² o² n². Gr., *δευτέριον*. The placenta. [A, 387.]

DEUTERO-ALBUMOSE, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² a² l² b² u² m² o² s². See under *ALBUMOSE*.

DEUTEROCOCH, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² kō² n² k². From *deutepos*, second, and *κόγχη*, a shell. The second chamber of the shell of a nautilus. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 973 (L).]

DEUTEROGLOBULOSE, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² g² lō² b² u² lō² s². Ger., *D*. A variety of globulose discovered by Kühne and Chittenden. [B,].

DEUTEROHYALONOMA (Lat.), n. n. *De*tt² e² r² o² hī² h² u² a² lō² nō² m² a². Gen., *deuterohyalonoma* (2d and 3d def.). From *deutepos*, second, *ὑαλος*, glass, and *σώμα*, a body. Of Van Beneden ("Arch. de biol.," 1883, the portion of peculiar substance (see *PROTHYALOSOMA*) in the ovum of *Ascaris megalocephala* which remains in the vitellus after the formation and expulsion of the polar globule. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885 (J).]

DEUTEROLOGIA, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² lō² g² i². Lat., *deuterologia* (from *deutepon*, the placenta, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *deutérologie*. Ger., *Deuterologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the placenta. [L, 41, 42.]

DEUTEROMERITE, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² m² e² r² i² tē². From *deutepos*, second, and *μέρος*, a part. In the *Gregarinidae*, the posterior and larger portion of the body containing the nucleus. [L, 121.]

DEUTEROMESALIS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. *De*tt² e² r² o² (e²) mē² s² a² l² i² s². From *deutepos*, second, and *μέσος*, the middle. Fr., *deutérómésal*. Situated in the middle and in the second series (said of certain cells of an insect's wing). [L, 180.]

DEUTEROPATHIC, adj. *De*tt² e² r² o² p² a² t² h² i² k². Lat., *deuteropathicus* (from *deutepos*, second, and *πάθος*, suffering). Fr., *deutéropathique*. Ger., *deuteropathisch*. Occurring as a secondary affection. See *AMACROSIS deuteropathica*.

DEUTEROPATHY, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² p² a² t² h² i². Gr., *δευτεροπάθεια* (from *deutepos*, second, and *πάθος*, disease). Lat., *deuteropathia*. Fr., *deutéropathie*. Ger., *Nachkrankheit, Folgekrankheit*. A disease caused by a preceding disease. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DEUTEROPINE, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² pē² n². A homologue, C₂₀H₂₂NO₆, of cryptopine. [a, 27.]

DEUTEROPLASM, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² plā² z² m². Lat., *deuteroplasm* (from *deutepos*, second, and *πλάσμα*, formed material). Fr., *deutéroplasma*. Ger., *Nahrungsdotter, Nebendotter*. Of Van Beneden, the nutritive yolk of an ovum. [J,].

DEUTEROPLASTOPHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *De*tt² e² r² o² (e²) plā² st² (e²) s² t² o² f² e² r² i² a². From *deutepos*, second, *πλαστός*, formed, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere. Fr., *deutéroplastospherie*. Ger., *secundäre Bildungskugel*. Baumgartner's secondary formation globules, which, together with the yolk globules (protoplastophoria), form the first globular principles of organic bodies. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DEUTEROSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. *De*tt² e² r² o² s² kō² lē² x² lā² x². Gen., *deuteroscolec'os* (-is). A more correct form of *deutoscoclex* (q. v.).

DEUTEROSCOPY, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² s² kō² p² i². Lat., *deuteroscopia* (from *deutepos*, second, and *σκοπεῖν*, to look at). Fr., *deutéroscopie*. A form of hallucination or deception in which the individual pretends to be endowed with "second sight," i. e., the capability of foreseeing future events. [A, 518; L, 135.]

DEUTEROSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *De*tt² e² r² o² (e²) stō² m² a² t² a². A group of the *Monostomata* in which the mouth is not formed from the blastopore, but from another opening in the gastrula. [L, 121.] Cf. *ARCHISTOMATA*.

DEUTEROSTOMATOUS, adj. *De*tt² e² r² o² stō² m² a² t² o² u² s². Having an opening from which the mouth develops independent of the blastopore, said of gastrulae. [L, 96.]

DEUTEROXIDE, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² x² i² d² i² d². A more correct form of *deutoxide* (q. v.).

DEUTEROZOOID, n. *De*tt² e² r² o² zō² i² d². From *deutepos*, second, *ζῷον*, a living being, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid after it has separated from its parent organism. [L, 147.]

DEUTERY, n. *De*tt² e² r² i². See *DEUTRY*.

DEUTERYL, n. *De*tt² e² r² i² l². From *deutepos*, second, and *εργον*, matter. Fr., *deutéryle*. Ger., *Nachstoff*. Secondary matter arising from primary matter by further development or other action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DEUTERYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. *De*tt² e² r² i² (h² u²) a² l² o² sō² m² a². See *DEUTERYALOSOMA*.

DEUTIODURE (Fr.), n. *De*tt² e² o² dū² r². See *DEUTOIODIDE*.

DEUTOBROMIDE, n. *De*tt² e² o² brō² m² i² d² i² d². Lat., *deutobromidium* (from *deutepos*, second, and *βρωμος*, a stench—see *BROMINE*). Fr., *deutobromure*. Ger., *Deutobromur*. The second in order of a series of bromides of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOCARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. *De*tt² e² o² kār² bō² nā². Carbonated so as to contain more carbonic acid than the photocarbonate of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOCHLORIDE, n. *De*tt² e² o² klō² r² i² d² i² d². Lat., *deutochloridium* (from *deutepos*, second, and *χλωρος*, green—see *CHLORINE*). Fr., *deutochlorure*. Ger., *Deutochlorür*. The second in order of a series of chlorides of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTENOTHIONIC ACID, n. *De*tt² e² n² o² thi² o² n² i² k². From *deutepos*, second, *οἶνος*, wine, and *θειον*, sulphur. Fr., *acide deuténouthionique*. Of Sertürner, the second of three sulphovinic acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEUTOGNATHITES [Milne-Edwards], n. pl. *De*tt² e² o² gnā² th² i² tē² s². From *deutepos*, second, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *deutognathites*. The gnathites or maxillae of the first pair of appendages of a crustacean. [L, 158.]

DEUTOHYDROCHLORATE, n. *De*tt² e² o² hī² drō² klō² r² at². The second of a series of hydrochlorates of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOIODIDE, n. *De*tt² e² o² iō² d² i² d² i² d². Lat., *deutoiodidium*, *deutoioduretum* (from *deutepos*, second, and *ιώδης*, violet-colored—see *IODINE*). Fr., *deutiodure*, *deutoiodure*. Ger., *Deutiodür*. The second in order of a series of iodides of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOMÉNINGITE (Fr.), n. *De*tt² e² o² mā² nā² n² z² hē² t². From *deutepos*, second, and *μηνίγγη*, a membrane of the brain. Inflammation of the arachnoid. [L, 82.]

DEUTOMERITE, n. *De*tt² e² o² mē² r² i² tē². See *DEUTEROMERITE*.

DEUTOMURIATE, n. *De*tt² e² o² mū² r² i² a² tē². Lat., *deutomurias*. See *DEUTOCHLORIDE*.

DEUTOPLASM, n. *De*tt² e² o² plā² z² m². See *DEUTEROPLASM*.

DEUTOPLASTIC, adj. *De*tt² e² o² plā² st² i² k². Relating to or of the nature of deuteroplasm. [L, 201.]

DEUTOPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. *De*tt² e² o² (e²) sik² (psū² e² h² tē² e² a²). Gen., *deutopsychēs*. From *deutepos*, second, and *ψυχή*, the seat of the soul. See *THALAMENCEPHALON*.

DEUTOSCLEROUS, adj. *De*tt² e² o² sklē² rō² s². From *deutepos*, second, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *deutoscléreuse*. Becoming indurated secondarily to some antecedent morbid process. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEUTOSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. *De*tt² e² o² (e²) skō² lē² x² lā² x². Gen., *deutoscolec'os* (-is). From *deutepos*, second, and *σκόληξ*, an intestinal worm. A scolex proper. [L, 49.]

DEUTOSOMITE, n. *De*tt² e² o² sō² m² i² tē². From *deutepos*, second, and *σώμα*, a body. The second somite of an anthropod. [L,].

DEUTOSPERMOBLASTS, n. pl. *De*tt² e² o² spu² r² m² o² blā² s² tē² s². From *deutepos*, second, *σπέρμα*, sperm, and *βλαστός*, a germ. The cells which arise by a division of the protospermoblasts, and are finally transformed into spermatozooids, the nucleus becoming the head and the cell-body the tail of the spermatozoid. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1882, p. 316 (J).]

DEUTOSULPHATE, n. *De*tt² e² o² su² l² f² at². Fr., *deutosulfate*. Ger., *Deutosulfat*. A disulphate. [a, 24.]

DEUTOSULPHIDE, n. *De*tt² e² o² su² l² f² i² d² i² d². Lat., *deutosulphidum*, *deutosulphurum*. Fr., *deutosulfure*. Ger., *Deutosulfür*. A disulphide. [a, 24.]

DEUTOTERGITE, n. *De*tt² e² o² tū² r² g² i² tē². From *deutepos*, second, and *τεργον*, the back. The tergum of the second abdominal somite of an insect. [L, 196.]

DEUTOVUM [Chaparré] (Lat.), n. n. *De*tt² e² o² vū² m² wū² t² m². From *deutepos*, second, and *ὄν*, an egg. An egg-shaped body contained within the egg of certain spiders, within which the larva is developed. [L, 196.] Cf. *TEROVUM*.

DEUTOXIDE, n. *De*tt² e² o² x² i² d² i² d². Lat., *deutoxydum*, *deutoxydum* (from *deutepos*, second, and *ὄξύς*, sharp—see *OXYGEN*). Fr., *deutoxyde*. Ger., *Deutoxyd*. See *DIOXIDE*.

DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG (Ger.), n. *Doitsh*-a² l² tē² n² b² u² r² g². A village in lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, where there are springs containing iodine. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DEUTSCH-KREUZ (Ger.), n. *Doitsh*-k² rō² i² t² z². A place in Hungary where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DEUTYL, n. *De*tt² e² i² l². From *deutepos*, second (see also *-yl*). Ethyl. [B,].

DEUTYLIC, adj. *De*tt² e² i² l² i² k². See *ETHYLIC*.

DEUTZIA (Lat., n. f. Du't zi' a². Fr., *deutzia*. A genus of the *Sorbaria*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

DEVADARA-DI-KÁTHA, n. In India, a decoction of various plants used in general debility, especially after delivery, rheumatism, syphilis, fever, vomiting, constipation, dry cough, and head ache. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DEVADARU, n. In India, the *Erythrocylon monogynum*. [L. A. Weddell, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1885, p. 281.]

DEVADÁRU (Samsk.), n. The *Paus odorata*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DEVADARUM (Tamil), n. See DEVADARU.

DEVADHUPA (Samsk.), n. The *Balsamum benirivum*. [B, 88.]

DEVÁ DHUPAHA (Samsk.), n. The *Styrax benzoin*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DEVAGINATION (Fr.), n. Da-va' zhe na' so-o' a². See EVAGINATION.

DEVALGATUS (Lat., adj. De'da) va'z' wa'² lo-ga-ga'²/tu'stu's). From *de*, intens., and *vulpes*, bow-legged. Bandy-legged. [L, 97.]

DEVANT (Fr.), n. De' va' a². The anterior aspect of an animal. [A, 391, 385 (a, 21).]

DEVAPORATION, n. n. De-va' p-o-ra'² shu' a². The condensation of vapor into water. [A, 27.]

DEVEHENT, adj. De-ve'² ent. Lat., *devehens*. See EFFERENT.

DEVELOPER, n. De-ve'l' op-u'r. In photography, an agent which renders visible the image upon an exposed plate. [L.]

DEVELOPMENT, n. De-ve'l' op-me'² nt. Lat., *evolutio*. Fr., *développement*. Ger., *Entwickelung*, *Entwicklung*. It., *sviluppo*. Sp., *desarrollo*. 1. A process of formation, especially of an embryo. 2. In photography, the process by which an image on a plate is made visible. [L.] 3. In biology, increase or differentiation of structure. [L, 357.]—**Axial d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from one or more axes. [L, 357.]—**Central d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from one or more centres. [L, 357.]—**Continuous d.** [Huxley]. D. in which "the whole product of a germ coheres in one mass—e.g., a vertebrate. [L, 357.]—**Discontinuous d.** [Huxley]. D. in which the whole germ product does not cohere in one mass—e.g., an animal which gives off buds, etc., as a polype, which become independent animals; or a plant, as the strawberry, which reproduces by suckers. [L, 357.]—**Multi-axial d.** D. which proceeds from more than one axis. [L, 357.]—**Multi-central d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from more than one centre. [L, 357.]—**Recurrent d.**—**Retrograde d.** That form of d. in which the adult individual is less highly developed than the embryo. [L, 147.] Cf. DEGRADATION.—**Uniaxial d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which takes place around a single axis. [L, 357.]—**Unicentral d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from a single centre. [L, 357.]

DEVELOPMENTAL, adj. De-ve'l' op-me'² nt' a². Pertaining to development.

DÉVELOPÉMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ve'l' op-ma'² a². See DEVELOPMENT.—**D. du poulx**. The sensation of strength, etc., of the pulse communicated to the finger by an artery. [L.]

DEVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ve'² nt(we'² nt)/ri'² s. From *de* priv., and *center*, the belly. See ANTERIOR.

DEVERSORUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-vu'² rs(we'² rs)-o'r'i'² z-u's-m(u'm). From *devertere*, to turn aside. Lit., a wayside inn; an old name for the receptaculum chyli. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DIVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-vu'² rs(we'² rs)-ti'² k'u'² n(u'). In medicine. See DIVERTICULUM.

DEVEXA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-ve'² x(wax)/a'² a². Ger., *Giraffe*. A family of the *Elaphia*, probably so called on account of their backs sloping backward in a marked degree. [L, 173.]

DEVIASIL (Russ.), n. The *Inula helenium*. [L, 77.]

DEVIATE, adj. De-vi'² at. Lat., *deviatus* (from *de*, away from, and *via*, a way). Fr., *dévié*. Turned aside from the ordinary course or direction; of a leaf, according to Mirbel, twisted upon itself so that the superior surface is not toward the sky. [B, 1 (a, 21).]

DEVIATION, n. De-vi'² a-shu'² a². Fr., *déviation*. Ger., *Richtungsabweichung*. It., *deviazione*. Sp., *desvío*, *desviación*. The state of becoming or of being turned away from the normal or ordinary course or direction. [L, 41.]—**Conjugate d. of the head and eyes**. Fr., *déviations conjuguées de la tête et des yeux*. In paralytic, a d. of the face and eyes toward the paralyzed side. [A, 518.]—**D. of the menses**. Fr., *déviations des règles*, *déviations menstruelles*. Vicarious and supplementary menstruation. [A, 15.]—**D. of the uterus**. Fr., *déviations de l'utérus*. Any change in the normal direction of the uterus, regardless of its situation.—**Primary d. of the eye**. Fr., *déviations primaires de l'œil*. Ger., *Primärablenkung des Auges*. The d. of the originally squinting eye in a case of strabismus. [F.]—**Secondary d. of the eye**. Fr., *déviations secondaires de l'œil*. Ger., *Secundärablenkung des Auges*. The associated movement made by the healthy eye in strabismus when it is excluded from the visual act, and the patient is made to fix with the squinting eye. [F.]

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH. De' v'l' i'² n-a-bu'sh. The *Napella damascena*, the *Nigella arvensis*, and the *Paris quadrifolia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] B, 88, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL-O'BOTH-OR-ON-BOTH-SIDES. De' v'l' o'² b'² o'² th(o'² n-b'² o'² th)-sidz'. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-APPLE, n. De' v'l' z-a'² p'l'. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 88; L, 77.]

DEVIL'S-APRON, n. De' v'l' z-a'² p'r'u'² n. The *Laminaria saccharum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BEAN, n. De' v'l' z-be'n'. The *Capparis cynophallophora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BIT, n. De' v'l' z-bi't. The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] American d's-b. The *Helonias divora* and the *Lauris squarrosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] See also ALETIS *farnosa*, *Scabious d's-b.* See D's-b.—Swamp d's-b. The *Ptelea trifoliata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BRUSHES, n. De' v'l' z-bru'sh'² u'² z. A general name for ferns in the "black country." [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-CANDLESTICKS, n. De' v'l' z-ka'² nd't'sti'² kz. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CHURN-STAFF, n. De' v'l' z-chu'² rn/sta'² f. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-CLAWS, n. De' v'l' z-kla'² z. The *Ranunculus arvensis* and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-COACHWHEEL, n. De' v'l' z-koch'hwe'l. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CORN, n. De' v'l' z-ko'² rn. The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-COTTON, n. De' v'l' z-ko'² t'n. The *Abroma augustum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CURRY-COMB, n. De' v'l' z-ku'² r'² i'² k-o'² m. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CUT, n. De' v'l' z-ku'² t. The dried wood of *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DAISIES, n. De' v'l' z-da'² zi'² z. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLES, n. De' v'l' z-da'² rn'² i'² n'² ned'² lz. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DUNG, n. De' v'l' z-du'² n'². Ger., *Teufelsdreck*. Asafoetida. [L, 108.]

DEVIL'S-EYES, n. De' v'l' z'². The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-FINGERS, n. De' v'l' z'² f'i'² n'²-gu'² r'² z. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-FLOWER, n. De' v'l' z'² flu'² e-u'² r'². The *Lychnis diurna*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-GARTER, n. De' v'l' z-ga'² r-tu'² r. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-GRIP, n. De' v'l' z-gri'² p'. A name given in Virginia to an epidemic disease that prevailed there in 1888, resembling dengue, but of brief duration, and attacking young persons almost exclusively. [W. C. Dabney, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 1176.]

DEVIL'S-GUTS, n. De' v'l' z-gu'² tz. Fr., *épithyme*. 1. Various species of *Cuscuta*, especially the *Cuscuta europæa*. 2. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. 3. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-HERB, n. De' v'l' z-u'² rb. The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—West Indian d's-h. See D's-h.

DEVIL'S-HORN, n. De' v'l' z-ho'² rn. The *Phallus impudicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-LADIES-AND-GENTLEMEN, n. De' v'l' z-la-di'² z-a'² nd-gu'² nt'² me'² n. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-LEAF, n. De' v'l' z-lef. The *Urtica urentissima*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-MEN-AND-WOMEN, n. De' v'l' z-me'² n-a'² nd-wi'² m'e'² n. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-MILK, n. De' v'l' z-mi'² lk. The *Chelidonium majus*, the *Euphorbia peplus*, and the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-NETTLE, n. De' v'l' z-ne'² t'l'. The *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-OATMEAL, n. De' v'l' z-of'mel. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-POSY, n. De' v'l' z-po'² zi'². The *Allium ursinum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-SHOESTRING, n. De' v'l' z-shu'² stri'² n'² g. *Tephrosia*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-SNUFFBOX, n. De' v'l' z-snu'² f'² bo'² x. Various species of *Lycoperdon*, especially the *Lycoperdon bovista*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-STINKPOT, n. De' v'l' z-sti'² n'² k'² po'² t. The *Phallus impudicus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-TRUMPET, n. De' v'l' z-tru'² mp'e'² t. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL-TREE, n. De' v'l' z'tre. The *Alstonia scholaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL-WOOD, n. De' v'l' z-wu'² d. The *Osmanthus americanus* (*china americana*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIRGINATION, n. De-vu'² r'² ji'² n-a'shu'² n. From *de* priv., and *virgo*, a virgin. See DEFLORATION.

DEVISCERATION, n. De-vi's'² e'r'² shu'² n. See EVISCERATION.

DEVITALIZATION, n. De-vi't'² a-l'² i'² z-a'shu'² n. From *de* priv., and *vita*, life. The impairment or destruction of vitality; in dentistry, the operation of anesthetizing the sensitive pulp of a tooth, popularly known as "killing the nerve." [B. M. Hopkinson, "Indep. Pract.," July, 1886, p. 350.]

DEVITRIFICATION, n. n. De-vi't'² ri'² f'² i'² k'² shu'² n. From *de* priv., *vitrum*, glass, and

to *de* to make. Fr. *déstruction*. The destruction of vitality; the removal of the glass-like nature of a substance. [A, 24.]

DÉVOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Du *wa2 nu2*. An old term for dandruff. [A, 518, L, 109.]

DÉVOYÉ (Fr.), adj. Du *wa2 nu2*. See **DEVIATE**.

DEW, n. Du² Fr., *rose*. Ger., *Thau*. It., *rugiata*. Sp., *roca*. The vapor condensed from the atmosphere by cool bodies on the surface of the earth. [A, 21.]

DEWADARI (Telugu), n. The *Sethia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEWADURU (Cyn.), n. The *Flemingium vulgare*. [A, 21.]

DEWAZ, n. In the Caspian region, the *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DEWBERRY, n. Du² *be2 r i2*. The *Rubus cerasus* and the *Rubus grossularifolius*. A, 505 (a, 21). American d. See **NORTHERN D. BUSH**. See **D. PLANT**. The *Rubus cerasus*. A, 511 (a, 24). Northern d. The *Rubus canadensis*. B, 34, 275 (a, 24). Southern d. The *Rubus fruticosus*. B, 34 (a, 24).

DEWCUP, n. Du² *ku2 p*. The *Aletris vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEWIPAGHURA, n. The *Strobilium pruriens*. [B, 88.]

DEW-PLANT, n. Du² *pla2 nt*. The *Mesembryanthemum glutinosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEWTRY, n. Du² *tri2*. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEWUDAR (Hind.), n. The *Sethia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEW-WORM, n. Du² *wu2 m*. A species of *Lumbricus*. D. w.s. dried and made into a powder or an infusion, are said to be used by Russian peasants (especially in the Smolensk Government) as a diuretic. [S. A. Popoff, "Vratch," 1886, 4; "Lond. Med. Record," June, 1886; "Therap. Gaz.," July, 1886, p. 488.]

DEXTROCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. De² *x i2* *o2 ka2 rd i2 a2*. From *dexter*, on the right side, and *cardia*, the heart. Fr., *dextrocardie*, *dextrocardique*. Ger., *dextrocardie*. It., *dextrocardia*, *dextrocardica*. Sp., d. Misplacement of the heart upon the right side. [D.]

DENTS (Lat.), n. f. De² *xo2 la2 x i2 s*. Gen., *de2 xos i2 s*. Gr., *δεντες*. The act of biting; also a bite. [L, 94.]

DEXTANS (Lat.), n. m. De² *x ta2 nz (ta2 ns)*. Gen., *dextant i2 s*. Gr., *δεκάμωρον*. Ten twelfths, especially of a pound (ten ounces). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DENTERIN, n. De² *x tu2 r i2 n*. See **DEXTRIN**.

DENTERITAS (Lat.), n. f. De² *x te2 r i2 a2 s (a2 s)*. Gen., *denteritat i2 s*. From *dexter*, skillful. Fr., *dextérité*. Dexterity, skill. D. lingue. Syn.: *volubilitas lingue*. The capability of moving the tongue backward to an extraordinary extent, so that its tip touches the velum palati. [Nicol, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 7, 1887, p. 125.]

DENTRAD, adv. De² *x tra2 d*. Toward the right side. [L, 41.]

DENTRAL, adj. De² *x tra2 l*. Fr., *dextre*. Ger., *rechtsseitig* (1st def.), *rechtsdrehend* (2d def.). 1. Situated on or pertaining to the right side. 2. Turning toward the right (said of the spiral of a univalve shell). [L, 147, 227, 343.]

DENTRALITY, n. De² *x tra2 l i2 ti2*. The state of being dextral. [L, 107.]

DEXTANE, n. De² *x tran*. Fr., d. Ger., *Dextran*. Fermentable gum; an amorphous substance, C₆H₁₀O₅, resembling the gums in properties and composition, found in unripe beet root and produced in the manufacture of beet sugar; also developed in the mucic and lactic fermentations. It is highly dextrorotatory. [B, 3, 270 (a, 24).]

DEXTRE (Fr.), adj. De² *x tr*. See **DEXTRAL**.

DEXTREN, adj. De² *x tre2 n*. Belonging to or connected with the right side. [L, 141.]

DEXTRIN, n. De² *x tri2 n*. Lat., *dextrinum* (from *dexter*, right, on account of its power of rotating the plane of polarization to the right). Fr., *dextrine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., d., *Stärkegummi*. It., *dextrina*. Sp., *dextrina* (Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.). Syn.: *British gum*, *leucome*. A carbohydrate, C₆H₁₀O₅, obtained from starch by the action of dilute acids, of diastase, and of animal ferments, and also by a dry heat of 200° C. according to some authors. It is an uncrystallizable, insipid, odorless, yellowish-white, brittle substance, soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, and precipitated as a hydrate from its solutions by strong alcohol. It is not colored blue by iodine, nor does it ferment by contact with yeast, nor yield any sugar to Frommer's test, if pure. By diastase it is converted into maltose, and by boiling with dilute acids it is transformed into dextrose (or ordinary glucose) or, according to some, into maltose. There are several varieties of d. (erythrod., achrood., etc.), into which starch is converted by the action of animal ferments. A form of d. has been obtained by Musculus and von Meyer from glucose which has a specific dextrorotatory power of 131° to 134°. D. much resembles gum arabic, for which it is often used. [B, 2, 12, 77; B, 270 (a, 24).] See **ERYTHROD.** and **ACHROOD.** Animal d. See **GLYCOGEN**. **Dampfd.** (Ger.). A sort of d. prepared by heating a solution of starch to 150°. [B, 24 (a, 27).]—**D. alcoholate**. A pulverulent substance, C₆H₁₀O₅ + C₂H₅O. [Musculus and von Meyer, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," v, p. 123 (B).]—**Dverband** (Ger.). A bandage stiffened with d. [L, 57].—**Glycogen d.** A form of d. produced by the action of ferments on glycogen. Two varieties have been described. It occurs in muscular tissue after death, from the conversion of the glycogen existing there during life. [B, 12, 13].—**Hepatic d.** See **GLYCOGEN**.—**Insoluble d.** Of Musculus, a d. obtained by heating starch with acetic acid, soluble when digested with water at 100° C., and appearing, when evaporated, in the form of a yellowish powder resembling ordinary d. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xix (a, 21).]—**Triacetyl d.** Ger., *Triacetyl d.* A compound, n(C₆H₇-

(C₂H₅)₃O₅), of d. with acetic anhydride. It is an amorphous substance insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in acetic acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

DEXTRINA (Lat.), n. f. De² *x tri2 tre2 na2*. See **DEXTRIN**.—**Mucilago dextrine** [Fr. Ph.]. A solution of 100 parts of dextrin in 50 of boiling water, mixed afterward with 40 of cold water and 10 of tincture of camphor. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

DEXTRINE (Fr.), adj. De² *x tre2 na*. Containing dextrin. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEXTRINIC, adj. De² *x tri2 n i2 k*. Fr., *dextrinique*. Of or pertaining to dextrin. [L, 41.]

DEXTRINUM (Lat.), n. n. De² *x tri2 (tre2) nu2 m (nu2 m)*. See **DEXTRIN**.

DEXTROCAMPHORIN, n. De² *x tro2 ka2 m fo2 r i2 n*. Fr., *dextro-camphorine*. A dextrorotary glyceride formed by the action of camphoric acid on glycerin (by Berthollet's method) at 200° C. It is a neutral, viscous substance, soluble in ether, and decomposed by alkalis or metallic oxides, with the formation of an alkaline or metallic salt and glycerin. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DEXTROCARDIE (Fr., Ger.), n. De² *x tro2 ka2 r de, -de'*. See **DEXTROCARDIA**.

DEXTROCARVOL, n. De² *x tro2 ca2 r vo2 l*. An oil, C₁₀H₁₄O, obtained by the fractional distillation of oil of caraway, of fennel, or of dill. [B, 3, 244 (a, 27).]

DEXTROGLUCOSE, n. De² *x tro2 glu2 kos*. See **DEXTROSE**.

DEXTROGYR, n. De² *x tro2 jir*. A dextrorotary substance. [A, 24.]

DEXTROGYRATE, DEXTROGYRE, DEXTROGYROUS, adj's. De² *x tro2 jir at, de2 x tro2 jir u2 s*. From *dexter*, on the right, and *γύρος*, a twin. Fr., *dextrogyre*. See **DEXTROROTARY**.

DEXTRONIC ACID, n. De² *x tro2 n i2 k*. Fr., *acide dextronique*. A dibasic acid, C₆H₁₀O₇, isomeric with gluconic acid, derived from dextrin. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DEXTROPIMARIC ACID, n. De² *x tro2 pi2 m a2 r i2 k*. See under **PIMARIC ACID**.

DEXTROROTARY, DEXTOROTATORY, adj's. De² *x tro2 ro2 a2 ri2, -a2 t o2 ri2*. From *dexter*, to the right, and *rotare*, to turn. Rotating the plane of polarization to the right. [B.]

DEXTROSAL, DEXTROSE, adj's. De² *x tro2 s al, de2 x tro2 s*. Lat., *dextrorsus*. Turning toward the right. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEXTROSE, n. De² *x tros*. From *dexter*, right, on account of its dextrorotary power. Ger., d. Glucose. [B.]—**D-sulphuric**. Sulphuric and containing glucose. [B.]—**D-sulphuric acid**. Ger., *Dextrose-Schwefelsäure*. See **SULPHUROGLUCIC ACID**.

DEXTROTARTARIC ACID, n. De² *x tro2 ta2 r ta2 r i2 k*. Fr., *acide dextrotartrique*. Ger., *Rechtsweinsäure*. Dextrorotary (ordinary) tartaric acid. [B.]

DEXTROVERSION, n. De² *x tro2 vu2 r zhu2 n*. From *dexter*, to the right, and *vertere*, to turn. The state of being inclined to the right side (said of the uterus when its fundus is so directed).

DEXTROVOLUBILIS (Lat.), adj. De² *x tro2 (tro2) vo2 l (wo2 l) u2 i2 bi2 l i2 s*. From *dexter*, to the right, and *volvere*, to turn. Fr., *dextrorubile*. See **DEXTROSE**.

DEYAMITIN, n. Di² *a2 m i2 t i2 n*. A neutral crystalline substance, C₁₆H₂NO₃, obtained by Flücker, along with buxine, from *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]

DEYNGAN, n. The *Cardus Marianus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Da² *fu2 rm i2 g*. See **DELTOID**.

DHABA (Ar.), n. The *Mimosa unguis-cati*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DHAE-POOOL (Hind.), **DHAIPHULA** (Beng.), **DHAITI** (Bomb.), n's. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHAK (Beng.), **DHÁKA** (Hind.), n's. The *Butea frondosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHAKATE DUDHI (Bomb.), n. The *Euphorbia hirta*, the *Euphorbia thymifolia*, and the *Euphorbia parviflora*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHAK-TREE, n. See **DHAK**.

DHAL (Beng.), **DHOL** (Beng.), n's. The seeds of *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 19, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

DHALAKURA (Beng.), **DHALA KURALA** (Beng.), n's. The *Alangium hexapetalum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]

DHAMASO (Guz.), n. The *Fagonia mysorensis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHAMNOO, n. In India, the *Grewia elastica*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DHAN (Beng.), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHÁNÁ (Guz.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHANATTAR (Hind.), n. The *Clitorea ternatea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANGA, n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANGAPUL (Beng.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANYA ABRAKA (Hind.), n. A preparation made by reducing equal parts of rice and purified talc to a coarse powder, putting the whole into a bag of muslin, soaking in hot water, and setting aside for several hours; when cool, triturating, washing with water, and filtering so as to allow the talc to pass through the pores of the muslin in fine particles, which are then collected for use. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

- DHANYAKA** (Sanskrit), n. See **DIANGA**.
- DHARI** (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- DHAROS** (Beng.), n. The *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]
- DHARU** (Hind.), n. The *Lavandula stoechas*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHASATURA** (Sanskrit), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura fastuosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHATAKI** (Sanskrit), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHATOORA** (Hind.), n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]
- DHATU** (Guz., Hind., Bomb.), n. Metals. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHATURA** (Beng.), n. The *Datura fastuosa*. [B, 181 (a, 21).]
- DHATURA-NÁ DIDÁN** (Bomb.), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura fastuosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHATIRAS** (Hind.), n. Professional poisoners of India; so called because they employ the *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," a, 21].
- DHAURA** (Hind.), n. A gum obtained from the *Agnocissus latifolia*; said to be a substitute for dextrin. ["Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 52 (a, 21).]
- DHAURI** (Bomb.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHAVALA** (Mal.), n. The *Lobelia nicotianifolia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHAWA** (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]
- DHENROOS** (Beng.), n. The fibre of *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 19 (a, 21).]
- DHERÁ** (Hind.), n. The *Alangium hexapetalum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]
- DHOE**, n. In India, washings from jars and vessels of opium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]
- DHOLI MUSALI** (Hind., Bomb.), n. The *Asparagopsis ascendens*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHOL-SUMOODRA** (Beng.), n. The *Leea macrophylla*. [B, 172 (a, 21).]
- DHONULA-BALASHANA** (Ar.), n. The *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHONUNA NÁRAJILA** (Ar.), n. The *Cocos nucifera*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHOOLEY** (Hind.), n. Said to be more properly written *doli*. A form of stretcher used in Bengal. [A, 244 (a, 25).]



THE DHOOLEY. (After LONGCORE.)

- DHOOMA, DHOONA**, n's. The resin of *Shorea robusta*. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24).]
- DHOONA-TILL** (Cing.), n. The balsam of a species of *Diptocarpus*. [B, 19 (a, 21).]
- DHOOTOORA** (Beng.), n. The *Datura alba*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- DHOUSÁ**, n. The resin of *Vateria robusta*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]
- DHOUSATI** (Cing.), n. The balsamic oil of a species of *Diptocarpus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]
- DHOULI**, n. In northern India, the dried flowers of *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- DHOURLA**, n. In India, wormwood. [B, 19 (a, 24).]
- DHOUREA**, n. In India, the *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]
- DHI B** (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- DHUMRAPATRA** (Sanskrit), n. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]
- DHUNA** (Hind.), n. The *Shorea robusta*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHUNIAN, DHUNYA** (Beng., Hind.), n's. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 88, 172 (a, 24).]
- DHUPA-TELA**, n. An Indian compound used in itch, hardness, etc.; also to relieve headache, kill lice, and remove scurf from the hair. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
- DHURRA**, n. See **DHOERRA**.
- DHUSTARA**, n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 21).]
- DIABACANU** (Lat.), n. n. *Di(2)²-a²b²a²b²k²a²b²a²b²n²* in Gr., διαβακαννία βακαννία, a remedy containing rape seed. A certain preparation mentioned by Alexander of Tralles as a remedy for hepatic affections. [A, 518].
- DIABASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Di(2)²-a²b²a²b²a²b²a²b²s*. Gen. *diabasis*. *abasis*. Gr. διαβασις (from διαβαίνω to pass through). A channel.—**D. abdominalis**, **D. inguinalis**. See **IMPURAL CANAL**.

DIABEROS (Lat.), adj. *Di(2)²-a²b²a²b²a²b²a²b²eros*. Gr. διαβερὸς. Separated, spread apart (said of Hippocrates of the malleoli). [A, 325].

DIABELIA (Port.), n. *De-a²-be²l'ya²*. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B, 88].

DIABETE (Fr.), n. *De-a²-bat*. See **DIABETES**.—**D. albumineux**. Albuminuria. [B, 46]. **D. aqueux**. See **POLYURIA**. **D. d'allaitement**. The temporary glycosuria sometimes observed in nursing women soon after delivery. [a, 18.] **D. du foie**. See **DIABETES hepatogenes**. **D. expérimental**. See **Artificial DIABETES**. **D. glycosurique**. See **DIABETES mellitus**. **D. gouteux**. See **Gouty DIABETES**.—**D. gras**. See **Fatty DIABETES**. **D. hydrurique**, **D. insipide**. See **Hydruric DIABETES**. **D. lacté**, **D. laiteux**. Diabetes associated with chyluria. [A, 301; D, 74.]—**D. leucomatique** [Paulinier], **D. leucomaturique**, **D. leucomurique**. Albuminuria. [B, 46.]—**D. lymphurique**, **D. chyluria**. [B, 46.]—**D. maigre**. See **Emaciating DIABETES**.—**D. mieléux**. See **DIABETES mellitus**. **D. non sucré**. See **POLYURIA**. **D. par excès d'urée**. See **Ureæ DIABETES**.—**D. pimélurique**. The elimination of urine rich in fatty matters. [B, 46.] **D. sucré**. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—**Faux d.** See **POLYURIA**.

DIABETES (Lat.), n. m. *Di(2)²-a²b²(a²b²)-et(at)²ez(as)*. Gr. διαβήτης (from διαβαίνω, to pass through). Fr. diabète. Ger. *D. Harndrühr*. It., diabete. Sp. d. A morbid condition characterized by the habitual secretion of an excessive amount of urine. When the term is used without qualification, it is usually understood to mean *d. mellitus* (q. v.).—**Acute d.** Fr., *diabète aigu*. A form of *d. mellitus* in which a large quantity of sugar suddenly appears in the urine, and as suddenly disappears. The phenomenon has usually a nervous or morbid cause. [K.]—**Alternating d.** Fr., *diabète alternant*. A form of *d. mellitus* which alternates with some other disease, especially with gout or rheumatism. Rayer mentions cases in which the urine at one time contained sugar and at another was loaded with uric acid. [K.]—**Arthritic d.** See **Gouty d.**—**Artificial d.** Fr., *diabète artificiel*. *D. mellitus* produced in animals by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain or by poisoning with woorara. [K.]—**Cerebral d.** *D. mellitus* occurring in individuals suffering from some cerebral lesion, such as cerebral hemorrhages, causing paralysis of various kinds. [Durand-Fardel (a, 18).]—**Cerebro-spinal d.** *D.* caused by disease of the brain and spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**Chylous d.** Fr., *diabète chyleux*. *D.* associated with chyluria. [D, 74.]—**Climatic d.** A term that has been applied to *d.* showing itself in apparent connection with the menopause. [L. Tait, "Practitioner," June, 1886, p. 401.]—**Conjugal d.** *D.* occurring simultaneously in a husband and wife; a condition observed by Debove in 10 per cent. of a series of 50 patients. By Lecorché this coincidence was thought due to the fact that these couples had had the same defective alimentation, or else had shared a common anxiety; by Debove it was ascribed to either chance, contagion, or unknown causes. ["Lancet," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 408 (a, 17).]—**Consecutive d.** *D.* developed during the course of a chronic disease having a tendency to cachexia. [Durand-Fardel (a, 18).]—**Curable d.** Temporary or transient *d.* [a, 18.]—**Curare d.** Glycosuria due to the toxic action of curare. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**D. anglicus**. See *D. mellitus*.—**D. decipiens**. *D.* characterized by saccharine urine without increase in the quantity of urine. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**D. gastroenterogenes**. *D. mellitus* dependent on gastro-intestinal disease. [A, 325.]—**D. hepatogenes**. Fr., *diabète du foie*. *D. mellitus* dependent on disease of the liver. [D, 325.]—**D. inositus**. A form of *d.* in which inositol takes the place of grape-sugar. [D, 3.]—**D. insipidus**. See **POLYURIA**.—**D. mellitus**. Fr., *diabète sucré*. Ger., *Zuckerharndrühr*. It., *diabete mellito* (to saccharine). Sp., *d. sacarina*. Syn.: *glycosuria*, *mellituria*. A disease characterized by the secretion of an excessive amount of urine containing sugar, causing emaciation, thirst, and dryness of the skin, and usually ending in death, either by exhaustion or in an attack of coma. In many cases there is a tendency to ulcerative and gangrenous affections of the skin. The pathology is various, the primary diseased action taking place in the brain, the liver, or some other organ.—**D. neurogenes**. An affection of the brain or certain nerves, sometimes resulting in *d. mellitus*. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**D. spurius**. See **POLYURIA**.—**D. traumaticus**. Glycosuria from traumatism of the nervous system, as in concussion of the brain. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xiii, p. 93 (a, 18).]—**D. verus**. See *D. mellitus*.—**D. weed**. The *Actinomeris helianthoides*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21).]—**Diathetic d.** *D.* of indefinite duration depending upon some deep-seated vitiation of nutrition, and distinguished from that due to pregnancy, lactation, or traumatism of the nervous system. [Durand Fardel (a, 18).]—**Emaciating d.** Fr., *diabète maigre*. Of Lancereaux, *d.* in patients who were spare at the beginning of the disease, and who have some alteration of the pancreas leading to the suppression of the functions of that gland. It is usually of rapid course. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**English d.** Lat. *d. anglicus*. See *D. mellitus*.—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diabète gras*. Of Lancereaux, a disease of which the first phase is obesity without polyuria or glycosuria, these symptoms appearing later and being accompanied by polydipsia and polyphagia, which begin insidiously. The course of the disease is slow, often irregular. The cause is unknown. [a, 18.]—**Gastro-enterogenous d.** *D.* originating by reflex action, from disease of some portion of the gastro-intestinal tract. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**Gouty d.** Fr., *diabète gouteux*. A form of *d.* occurring in robust subjects living luxuriously. Such patients are usually obese, and show other signs of having an arthritic diathesis, such as rheumatism, gout, gravel, asthma, etc. [a, 18.]—**Hepatic d.** Fr., *diabète hépatique*. *D. mellitus* occurring coincidentally with some affection of the liver. [a, 18.]—**Hydruric d.** A *d.* in which the elimination of water alone (in the urine) is in excess, without augmentation of the solid principles of the urine. [a, 18.]—**Hysterical d.** The polyuria of hysteria.—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diabète intermittent*. That form of *d.* which disappears at times, and then recurs again. The urine

DIABETOMETER, *n.* Dia-² bet-² om-² et-² u² r. From *diaβ* (τῆς, diabetic, and *metron*, a measure, *τῆς, duodecim* (twice). An instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in the specimen of diabetic urine. Polariscopes especially constructed for the purpose have been used upon the principle that a saccharine fluid always rotates polarized light, and that the amount of rotation is in exact proportion to the density of the solution. The instrument shown in the cut belongs to the class of "half shade" polariscopes. The

DIACETAMIDE, n. *Di* a²s e²t' a²m- i²d id). Fr. *diacétamide*. An acetyl substitution compound, $(C_2H_3O)_2NH$, of ammonia.



mechanism for sensitivity is arranged to produce a circular field of vision divided into halves, which in certain positions of an analyzing Nicol prism are unequally illuminated, but exhibit in one position a uniform, faint shadow; the latter position is taken as the point of reference. To prevent confusion, the monochromatic light is employed, obtained by burning a piece of salt in a Bunsen jet. To use the d, the operator first adjusts the point of reference by allowing the polarized light to pass through the tube (C), previously

O, no: **O**², not: **O**³, whole: **Th**, thin: **Th**², the: **U**, like oo in too: **U**², blue: **U**³, lull: **U**⁴, full: **U**⁵, urn: **U**⁶, like ü (German).

DIACETATBRENZCATECHIN (Ger.), n. *De-a²s-e²t-a²t'-br-e²ntz-ka²t-e²-ch²en'*. Diacetylpyrocatechin. [B.]

DIACETATE, n. *Di-a²s-e²-at*. Fr., *diacétate*. Ger., *Diace-tat*. The second of a series of similar acetates. [a, 24.]

DIACETATRESORCIN (Ger.), n. *De-a²s-e²t-a²t'-re²z-o²r-tsen*. Diacetylresorcin. [B.]

DIACETIC ACID, n. *Di-a²s-e²t-ik*. Ger., *Diäcetsäure*. A dense colorless liquid, of very acid reaction, sometimes found in diabetic urine, where its presence is of grave import. Urine containing it is reddened by the addition of ferric chloride. It may be obtained by the prolonged treatment of acetic ether with a weak solution of potash, acidulating with sulphuric acid, agitating with ether, etc. [H. C. Ger., "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 88; a, 25.]

DIACETIN, n. *Di-a²s-e²t-i²n*. Glyceryl diacetate; a liquid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, derived from glycerin by the substitution of 2 molecules of the acetic acid radicle for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B., 11a, 24.]

DIACETOTARTARIC ACID, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-o-ta²r-ta²r'i²k*. Normal-ethyl tartrate. [B., 31a, 25.]

DIACETOXYL, n. *Di-a²s-e²t-o²x'i²l*. A bivalent radicle consisting of a double molecule of acetoxy, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. [B., 4.] **D'harnstoff** (Ger.). Diacetylurea. [B.]

DIACETSÄURE (Ger.), n. *De-a²s-at'zoi²e²*. See DIACETIC ACID.

DIACETURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²s-a²k-i-e²t-u²-ri²a²*. Fr., *diacéturie*. Ger., *Diäceturie*. The condition in which the urine contains diacetic acid. [a, 27.]

DIACETYL, n. *Di-a²s-e²t-i²l*. A double molecule of acetyl, $(C_2H_3O)_2$. [B., 1.]

DIACETYLPOPEUDACONINE, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-i²l-a²p-o-sud-äc-kö-nen*. A 2-molecule acetyl substitution compound of apocodanone, $C_{27}H_{48}O_4$, $C_{27}H_{48}O_4 \cdot 2C_2H_3O$; prepared by heating succinonine with acetic anhydride. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 519, a, 27.]

DIACETYLCODEINE, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-i²l-kod-e'en*. A crystalline base, $C_{28}H_{48}N_2O_8 = C_{28}H_{48}O_2 \cdot C_2H_3O_2 \cdot N_2O_6$, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid on codeine. [B., 2.]

DIACETYLENE, n. *Di-a²s-e²t-i²l-en*. Fr., *diacétylène*. Ger., *Diäcetylen*. A polymeric modification of acetylene, C_4H_4 ; a very volatile, alliacious liquid, formed by heating acetylene to 50° C. [B., 2; B., 24 (a, 27).]

DIACETYLMORPHINE, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-i²l-mo²r-f-en*. A substance, $C_{27}H_{48}O_4 \cdot C_2H_3O_2 \cdot N_2O_6$, of which there are two isomeric modifications formed by the action of glacial acetic acid or of acetic anhydride on morphine. [B., 2.]

DIACETILPYROCATECHIN, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-i²l-pi-ro-ka²t'-e²ks-i²n*. Ger., *Diäcetylpyrocatechin*. An acetyl substitution product of pyrocatechin, $C_6H_4(O_2C_2H_3)_2$. [B., 4.]

DIACETYLRESORCIN, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-i²l-re²z-o²r-si²n*. Ger., *Diäcetylresorcin*. Resorcin diacetate, $C_6H_4(O_2C_2H_3)_2 = (C_{10}H_{10}O_4)$, isomeric with diacetylpyrocatechin and forming a colorless oily liquid. [B., 4.]

DIACETYLUREA, n. *Di-a²s'-e²t-i²l-re²a²*. Ger., *Diäcetylurea*. An acetyl substitution product of urea, $CON_2H_2 \cdot (C_2H_3O)_2$. [B., 1.]

DIACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²k(a²ch²)-en'(a²e²n)-i²*. *Diachenium*. From *di²*, twice (see also *ACHENIUM*). Fr., *diachene*. Ger., *Doppelchene*. *Zwillingen*. A fruit formed of two achenea. [B., 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIACHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²-si²s*. Gen., *diachalasos* (-chal'asis). From *diachalān*, to slacken. Fr., *diacholase*. Ger., *Isenmuttergelen*. Separation; the formation of a fissure. [E., 24.]

DIACHALASIA (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²-si²-ma²*. Gen., *diachalasias* (-is). Ger., *diachalasma*. Ger., *Trennung*. Spalte. A hiatus, separation, cleft. [L., 50 (a, 11).]

DIACHALASTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Di-di²-a²-ka²l(ch²a²l)-a²-si²-ma²(i²ka²-u²si²us)*. Arising from or dependent on a diachalasia. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHALCITU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-di²-a²-ka²l(ch²a²l)-si²l(i²ka²-u²si²us)*. Ger., *diachalcitum*. A modification of the emplastrum diapalma containing colcothar instead of zinc sulphate. [L., 41 (a, 21).]

DIACHEIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-di²-a²-ki²(ch²e²-i²r)-i²z-(i²z'u²mu²si²us)*. Ger., *diächeirismus*. Fr., *diacheirisme*. Any manual operation, especially the art of preparing medicines. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DIACHELIDONON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-di²-a²-ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²z-en-en-on*. Ger., *diachelidonon*. An ancient medicinal preparation made of swallows. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIACHELPFLASTER (Ger.), n. *De-a²ch²-i²z-i²l-pfla²st-er*. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*. *Zusammengesetztes D.* See *Emplastrum GUMMI*.

DIACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-ken(ch²a²l)-a²-si²-ma²(i²ka²-u²si²us)*. See DIACHENIUM.

DIACHOREMA (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-kor(ch²or)-e(a)²ma²*. Gen., *diachorem'atos* (-is). Gr., *διαχώρα*. Fr., *diachorème*. Excitement. [A., 367.]

DIACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-kor(ch²or)-e(a)²si²s*. Gen., *diachoresos* (-is). Gr., *διαχώρασις*. Fr., *diachoresis*. Ger., *Kothabgang*. The excretion of excrementitious matter. [A., 325 (a, 21). L., 50.]

DIACHORETIC, adj. *Di-a²-kor-e²t'i²k*. Gr., *διαχωρητικός*. Lat., *diachoreticus*. Fr., *diachorétique*. Ger., *abführend*. Laxative. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHOROPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-kor(ch²or)-e(a)²si²s*. Gen., *diachoropsoriosos* (-is). From *διαχωρεῖν*, to pass through, and *ψώρασις* (see PSORIASIS). Ger., *ausbreitende Schuppenflechte*. Diffuse psoriasis. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-kri(ch²re²)-si²s*. Gen., *diachris'os* (-is). From *di²*, thoroughly, and *χρῖσις*,unction. Thorough unction. [A., 387.]

DIACHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-kri²z(ch²re²)-ma²*. Gen., *diachris'matos* (-is). Gr., *διάχρησμα*. An ointment. [A., 387.]

DIACHRISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di-di²-a²-kri²st(ch²re²)-a²*. Gr., *διαχρίστα*. Certain ancient detersive preparations to be applied to the uvula, tongue, palate, fauces, etc. [A., 325 (a, 21); L., 94.]

DIACHYLON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²ch²)-i²l(u²l-o²n)*. Gr., *(φάρμακον) διά χυλόν*. Fr., *d. Ger. d. d. diachilon*. Sp., *diaguilon*. 1. Anciently, a mucilaginous mixture used in the preparation of salves and plasters. [A., 319 (a, 21).] 2. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**Compound d.**, *D. compositum*, *D. cum gummil*. Fr., *d. composé*, *d. gommé*. Ger., *Zusammengesetztes, Diächelpflaster*. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**D. magnum**. See *Greater d.*, *D. magnum cum gummil*. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**D. ointment**. See *Unguentum d.*.—**D. plaster**. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**D'salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum d.*.—**D. simplex**. Fr., *d. simple*. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**D. sur toile**. See *Sparadrap d. gommé*.—**Emplastrum d. compositum**, *Emplâtre d. gommé* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Great d. with gums*. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—*Greater d.* Lat., *d. magnum*. An old preparation of various mucillages and vegetable juices with rosin and yellow wax. [L., 94 (a, 21).] *Onguent d. (Fr.)*, *Pommade de d. (Fr.)*. See *Unguentum d.*, *Simple d.* See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—*Sparadrap cum diachilo gummato*, *Sparadrap gommé* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation consisting of the *emplâtre d. gommé* of the Fr. Cod. melted and spread on linen. [B., 113 (a, 21).]—*Unguentum d.* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent d.*, *pommade de d.* Ger., *Diachylonsalbe*. It., *unguento di diachilon*. Sp., *unguento de diaguilon*. *D. ointment*; made by melting together 60 parts of lead-plaster, 39 parts of olive-oil, and 1 part of oil of lavender [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing equal parts of lead-plaster and olive-oil [Ger. Ph.], or equal parts of lead-plaster and linseed-oil [Ger. Ph., 1872]. [B., 81 (a, 21).]

DIACHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²ch²)-i²l(u²l)-ma²*. Gen., *diachym'atos* (-is). From *di²*, through, and *χυμα*, juice. Fr., *diachyme*. Ger., *Blattmark*. The parenchyma of leaves. [B., 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

DIACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²ch²)-i²l(u²l)-si²s*. Gen., *diachys'os* (-ach'ysis). Gr., *διάχυσις*. Fr., *diachyse*. Ger., *flüssige Verbreitung*. Effusion, diffusion, liquefaction, fusion, resolution. [L., 41, 50, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACHYTIC, adj. *Di-a²-ki²t'i²k*. Gr., *διαχυτικός*. Lat., *diachyticus*. Fr., *diachytique*. Discutient, resolvent. [L., 41, 84, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACHYTIS, n. The *Delphinium Ajacis*. [B., 88.]

DIACHYTON (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²ch²)-i²l(u²l)-o²n*. Gr., *διαχυτόν*. Of Pliny, a kind of must or sweet wine. [A., 318.]

DIACHYTOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²ch²)-i²l(u²l)-o²si²s*. Gen., *diachytophlogos'os* (-is). From *diachyuein*, to expand, and *φλόγωσις*, inflammation. Fr., *diachytophlogose*. Ger., *zerstreute Entzündung*. Diffuse inflammation. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHYTOS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²ch²)-i²l(u²l)-o²s*. See DIACHYTON.

DIACID, adj. *Di-a²s-i²d*. From *d²*, twice, and *acidus*, acid. Having an acidity of two; of an acid or acid salt, containing 2 atoms of replaceable hydrogen, of a base capable of replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in an acid. [a, 24.]

DIACINNAMOMU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-di²-a²-si²n(ki²n)-a²-mo²mu²-mu²*. Gr., *διαννιδοτόν*. Of Myrrisus, a certain antidote consisting chiefly of cinnamon. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIACINEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Di-di²-a²-si²n(ki²n)-e(a)²ma²*. Gen., *diacinem'atos* (-is). Gr., *διακίνημα*. A dislocation. [E.]

DIACLASIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-kla(kla²)-i²l(u²l)-a²*. From *diaklān*, to break in two. Fr., *diacause*. An abandoned method of amputation devised by Maisonneuve, consisting in first breaking the bone and then dividing the soft parts with an *écraseur*. [A., 518; L., 49.]

DIACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²kl)-i²l(u²l)-a²-si²s*. Gen., *diacلاس'os* (-cl'asis). Gr., *διακλάσις*. Fr., *diacause*, *diaclasie*. Ger., *Lichtbrechung*. See REFRACTION.

DIACLAST, n. *Di-a²-kla²st*. From *diaklān*, to break in pieces.



HARLOW'S DIACLAST.

Of L. D. Harlow, a screw-perforator for craniotomy. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1862, i, p. 281 (a, 25).]

DIACLASTIC, adj. *Di-a²-kla²st'i²k*. Lat., *diaclasticus*. Fr., *diaclastique*. Ger., *diaclastisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on refraction. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIACLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-di²-a²-k(a²kl)-i²l(u²l)-a²-si²s*. Gen., *diaclys'os* (-cl'ysis). Gr., *διακλύσις*. See DIACLYSIS.

DILRESIS (Lat.), n f. *Pr*dj²·e²r'a³e²r·e²s·j²s, Gen., *dil-*
res'io (a) *resis*, (Gr., διαρῆσις (from διαίρειν, to divide) Fr.,
dilaiser, Ger., *Zerreißung*, *Trennung* 1. Division in cells. 2. Of
Galen, a solution of continuity. [A, 325 (a, 21)]

164

from διαγωγή transmission, and μέτρον a measure). Tr., *diagnosis meter* (Lat., *diagnosis*). An apparatus for measuring the conductivity of substances, especially their electrical conductivity; composed of a freely magnetic needle, swung upon a pivot in a

τον. (Gr., *φαρμακον* διά λαγόν. According to Alexander of Tralles, a medicine in which the dung of the hare was an ingredient, recommended as a remedy against indurations and obstructions of the liver and spleen. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

intermission (between paroxysms), interspace. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 332 (a, 21); L, 11, 50, 94]

DIALEMMA (Lat.), *n*. *n*. *l*. *h*. *d*. *i*. *l*. *e*. *m*. *m*. *a*. See DIALEMMA.

DIALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di*a^l*ep*sⁱs *le*p^si^s *le*p^si^s *le*p^si^s. Gen., *di*le^psⁱssⁱssⁱ. Gr., *διαλεψις*. Fr., *diapense*. A space between the turns of a burlage. [L., 41, 94.]

DIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di*a^l*es* *le*sⁱ *le*sⁱ *le*sⁱ *le*sⁱ. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceae*. [B., 121, 170, a, 24.]

DIALIBANU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di*a^l*ib*aⁿu^m *le*b^an^um *le*b^an^um *le*b^an^um. Gr., *φάρμακον διαλίβανου*. Fr., *dialibanon*. An ancient medicine of which the chief ingredient was frankincense. [L., 94, 190, a, 21.]

DIALION (Lat.), n. n. *Di*a^l*io*n^{is} *le*oⁿi^s *le*oⁿi^s *le*oⁿi^s. The *Heliotropium europaeum*. [B., 88, 1, 87.]

DIALIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di*a^l*ip*sⁱs *le*p^si^s *le*p^si^s *le*p^si^s. See DIALEPSIS.

DIALIPYRE (Fr.), n. *De*a^l*ip*er *le*per. See DIALEPYRA.

DIALISATUS (Lat.), adj. *Di*a^l*is*a^tu^m *le*sⁱ *le*sⁱ *le*sⁱ *le*sⁱ. See DIALEZED.

DIALIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di*a^l*i*u^m *le*a^li^um *le*a^li^um *le*a^li^um. Fr., *diale*. A genus of leguminous plants of the *Cissaria*. [B., 121, a, 24.]

D. acutifolium. See *D. guineense*. **D. floribundum**. A Brazilian species having a round, small, edible fruit, like the currant. [B., 19, a, 24.] **D. guineense**. Fr., *coccoloba a feuilles d'acajou*, *tamarind acajou*. Syn. *Coccoloba acutifolia*. The velvet tamarind, indigenous to Sierra Leone. The seed pods are covered with a velvet down, and contain an agreeable, acid, farinaceous substance, used as food. [B., 173, 185, a, 21.] **D. indicum**. The tamarind plum of the East Indies. It has a delicious pulp, less acid than that of the tamarind. [L., 19, a, 24.] **D. nitidum**. A species the pods of which contain an acidulous marrow, used by the negroes on the coast of Guinea as food. [a, 22.] **D. ovoidum**. A species found in Ceylon, having an agreeable fruit. [B., 19, a, 24.]

DIALKALAMIDE, n. *Di*a^l*ka*l^amⁱd^e *le*a^li^um *le*a^li^um. See under ALKALAMIDE.

DIALKYL, n. *Di*a^l*ky*l^{is} *le*ky^li^s *le*ky^li^s *le*ky^li^s. A double molecule of an alkyl compound. [B., 4.]

DIALKYLAMINE, n. *Di*a^l*ky*l^{is} *le*ky^li^s *le*ky^li^s *le*ky^li^s. See under ALKYLAMINE.

DIALKYLIC, adj. *Di*a^l*ky*l^{is} *le*ky^li^s *le*ky^li^s *le*ky^li^s. Of, pertaining to, or containing 2 molecules of an alkyl. [B., 1.]

DIALLAG (Ger.), **DIALLAG** (Fr.), n's. *De*a^l*la*g^{is} *le*a^lg^{is} *le*a^lg^{is} *le*a^lg^{is}. See MAGNESIUM.

DIALLYL, n. *Di*a^l*ly*l^{is} *le*ly^li^s *le*ly^li^s *le*ly^li^s. Fr., *diallyle*. Ger., *D*. A double molecule of allyl; the form under which the latter appears when in the free state; having a pungent odor like that of horseradish, and boiling at 58° C. Chemically it is a hydrocarbon of the C_6H_{10} series, $C_6H_9 \cdot CH_2 = CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2$, and is both bivalent and quadrivalent, forming thus two groups of additional compounds. [B., 2.]

DIALYLACETIC ACID, n. *Di*a^l*yl*a^ce^ti^c *le*a^ce^ti^c *le*a^ce^ti^c *le*a^ce^ti^c. Diallyl monoacetate. [B., 244, a, 25.]

DIALOES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di*(*di*)²-a^l(a^l)²-o^o(o^o)-e^z(as). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *δι' αλόης*. Fr., *dialoës*. An old preparation of aloes. [L., 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIALOSE, n. *Di*a^l*o*sⁱ *le*o^si^s *le*o^si^s *le*o^si^s. Fr., *d*. A substance derived from the fruit of the *Gymnocladus chinensis*; used in China as a cleansing agent. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

DIALTHEAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di*(*di*)²-a^l(a^l)²-the['](tha)[']e²-a²sⁱsⁱ. Gr., *ὑαλθῆαι δι' ἀλθαιας*. Fr., *dialthee*, *dualthee*. See UNGUENTUM ALTHEÆ.

DIALURAMIDE, n. *Di*a^l*ur*a^mi^de *le*a^mi^de *le*a^mi^de *le*a^mi^de. Ger., *Dialuramid*. An amide, $CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot CHNH_2 \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot N_2O_9$, of dialuric acid. [B., 3.]

DIALURATE, n. *Di*a^l*ur*a^te *le*a^te *le*a^te *le*a^te. Fr., *d*. A salt of dialuric acid. [L., 11.]

DIALURIC ACID, n. *Di*a^l*ur*i^c *le*urⁱc *le*urⁱc *le*urⁱc. Fr., *acide dialurique*. Ger., *Dialursäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, $C_6H_4N_2O_9$, $CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot CH \cdot OH$, obtained from alloxan by the action of hydrogen sulphide. [B., 3.]

DIALYCARPUS, adj. *Di*a^l*yc*a^rp^us *le*a^rp^us *le*a^rp^us *le*a^rp^us. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *dialycarpe*. Having separate and distinct carpels. [a, 24.]

DIALYPETALOUS, adj. *Di*a^l*yp*e^ta^lo^us *le*p^et^al^os *le*p^et^al^os *le*p^et^al^os. Lat., *dialypetalos* (from *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *πέταλον*, a petal). Fr., *dialypétale*. Having two or more free petals. The *Dialypetalæ* of Engelm. are a cohort of the *Acramphibrya*. [B., 34, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

DIALYPHYLLOUS, adj. *Di*a^l*yp*h^{yl}l^ou^s *le*p^hyl^lo^us *le*p^hyl^lo^us *le*p^hyl^lo^us. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *dialyphyllé*. Having separate calyx leaves. [B., 19, 17 (a, 24).]

DIALYSABLE, adj. *Di*a^l*ys*a^bl^e *le*a^bl^e *le*a^bl^e *le*a^bl^e. Fr., *d*. Capable of undergoing dialysis; diffusible. [B.]

DIALYSATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Di*a^l*ys*a^to^r *le*a^to^r *le*a^to^r *le*a^to^r. in Eng., *di*a^l*ys*a^to^r. See DIALYZER.

DIALYSEPALOUS, adj. *Di*a^l*ys*e^pa^lo^us *le*p^al^ou^s *le*p^al^ou^s *le*p^al^ou^s. Fr., *dialysépalé*. See DIALYPHYLLOUS.

DIALYSER, n. See DIALYZER.

DIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di*a^l*ys*i^s *le*a^li^s *le*a^li^s *le*a^li^s *le*a^li^s. Gen., *dialysiss*. Gr., *διαλύσις*. Fr., *dialyse*. Ger., *Dialyse*. It, *dialysis*. Sp., *dialisis*. 1. The process by which two liquids separated by an animal membrane interdiffuse. Usually one of the liquids is pure water, and the other is a solution of a mixture of colloids and crystalloids; owing to the different diffusive power of these bodies, the crystalloids pass through the membrane before

the colloids, and are thus separated from them. 2. In osmometry, a breaking up of the bases of the base of the small. 3. In osmometry, a solution languor difficultly in moving the liquid. 4. In surgery, a solution of continuity. [L., 41, 56, 109.] **Gaseous d**. The separation of gases from each other by reason of the difference in their powers of diffusion. [a, 3.]

DIALYSTAMINOUS, adj. *Di*a^l*ys*t^amⁱn^ou^s *le*a^miⁿo^us *le*a^miⁿo^us. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *stamen* (q. v.). Fr., *dialystamine*. Having separate and distinct stamens. [B., 38, 137, a, 14.]

DIALYSTELOUS, adj. *Di*a^l*ys*t^el^ou^s *le*a^tel^ou^s *le*a^tel^ou^s *le*a^tel^ou^s. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *στέλα*, a column. Fr., *dialystele*. In polystele plant axes, having the stele separate. [Ann. des sci. nat. bot. (S. S. VII), t. m, p. 275 (B).]

DIALYTIC, adj. *Di*a^l*ys*tⁱc *le*tyⁱc *le*tyⁱc *le*tyⁱc. Gr., *διαλυτικός*. Lat., *dialyticus*. Fr., *dialytique*. Ger., *dialytisch*. It, *dialytico*. Sp., *dialítico*. 1. Belonging to or resembling the process of dialysis. [B., 6, 2. Relaxing (said of remedies). [A., 518.]

DIALYZED, adj. *Di*a^l*ys*e^d *le*a^d *le*a^d *le*a^d *le*a^d. Lat., *dialysatus*. Fr., *dialysé*. Ger., *dialysiert*. It, *dialysato*, *dialysato*. Sp., *dialysado*. Subjected to or prepared by dialysis. [B.]

DIALYZER, n. *Di*a^l*ys*e^r *le*a^r *le*a^r *le*a^r *le*a^r. Lat., *dialysator*. Fr., *dialysateur*. Ger., *Dialysator*. An apparatus for performing dialysis. It consists of a tray floating in a quantity of water, and having its bottom consisting of a tightly stretched diaphragm of parchment paper. [J. P. Cooke (a, 27).]

DIAMAGNETIC, adj. *Di*a^ma^gn^etⁱc *le*a^ti^c *le*a^ti^c *le*a^ti^c. Fr., *diamagnétique*. Ger., *diamagnetisch*. Having the property of diamagnetism. [B.]

DIAMAGNETISM, n. *Di*a^ma^gn^etⁱz^m *le*a^ti^zm *le*a^ti^zm *le*a^ti^zm. From *διά*, through, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. Fr., *diamagnétisme*. Ger., *Diamagnetismus*. The principle which causes certain bodies to be repelled by magnets, and, when placed between the poles of an electro-magnet, to assume a position at right angles to its axis ("equatorial" position). [B.]

DIAMANT (Fr.), n. *De*a^am^an^t *le*aⁿt *le*aⁿt *le*aⁿt *le*aⁿt. See ADAMANT and DIAMOND.

DIAMARENATUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di*a^ma^reⁿa^tu^m *le*aⁿa^tu^m *le*aⁿa^tu^m *le*aⁿa^tu^m. (a²)²(u²)²(u²)². Of Schroder, a preparation made by passing 3 parts of the pulp of sour cherries through a sieve, adding 2 of sugar and a sufficient quantity of aromatics. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMARGARITU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di*a^ma^rg^arⁱt^u *le*a^rg^arⁱt^u *le*a^rg^arⁱt^u *le*a^rg^arⁱt^u. Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διά μαργαρίτου*. An old pharmaceutical preparation made from pearls. [Myrepsus (L., 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMASEMA (Lat.), **DIAMASSEMA** (Lat.), **DIAMASTEMA** (Lat.), n's n. *Di*a^ma^se^ma^m *le*a^se^ma^m *le*a^se^ma^m *le*a^se^ma^m. Gen., *diamasematos* (a²), *diamasematos* (a²), *diamasematos* (a²). Gr., *διαμασσημα*, *διαμασσημα*, *διαμασσημα*. Fr., *diamaseme*. A masticatory. [L., 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMBA, n. In Africa, the *Cannabis sativa*, or Congo tobacco. [B., 172 (a, 24).]

DIAMBRA (Lat.), n. f. *Di*(*di*)²-a²m²(a²m²)/bra². From *διά*, made from, and *ambra* (q. v.). An old cordial and stomachic remedy containing ambergris. [L., 94 (a, 17).] **Diambre species sine odoratis** (Lond. Disp.). *D*. made by powdering 6 parts each of cinnamon, angelica-root, cloves, mace, nutmegs, malabathrum, and galangal, 2 each of spikenard and greater and lesser cardamoms, 3 of ginger, and 4 each of aloes-wood, yellow-saunder, and long pepper. [Meyne (L., 94 (a, 21).] **Species diambre cum odoratis** (Lond. Disp.). *D*. made by adding 3 parts of ambergris and 1 part of musk to the *species diambra sine odoratis*. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMELA (Sp.), n. *De*a^am^al^a *le*a^a *le*a^a *le*a^a. In the West Indies, the *Jasminum sambuc*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DIAMELON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di*(*di*)²-a²-me^(ma)/loⁿ(lon). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διά μελόν*. An old preparation in which quinces were the principal ingredient. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMESOGAMOUS, adj. *Di*a^me^so^ga^mo^us *le*a^mo^us *le*a^mo^us *le*a^mo^us. Lat., *diamesogamus* (from *δαμεος*, mediate, and *γάμος*, marriage). Requiring the aid of extraneous agencies to accomplish fertilization (said of plants). The *Diamesogamæ* of Delpino include the *Hydrophile*, *Ornithophile*, *Entomophile*, *Malacophile*, etc. [Müller (a, 24).]

DIAMESOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. *Di*a^me^st^eo^my^ce^s *le*a^te^s *le*a^te^s *le*a^te^s *le*a^te^s. Gen., *diamosteomycetis*. From *δαμεος*, in the middle, *οστέον*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *diaméostéomycète*. Ger., *Knochenchwamm in der Substanz des Knochens*. A fungous growth in the substance or between the outer and inner surfaces of a bone. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIAMETER, n. *Di*a^me^te^r *le*a^te^r *le*a^te^r *le*a^te^r *le*a^te^r. Gr., *διαμέτρος*. Lat., *diameter*, *diametrum*. Fr., *diamètre*. Ger., *D*. *Durchmesser*. It., *diametro*. Sp., *diámetro*. The distance from any point at the periphery of a surface, body, or canal to the opposite point.—**Anterior transverse d. of the fetal head**. See *Anteroposterior d. of the fetal head*. **Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic cavity**. Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur du bassin*. The distance between the middle of the symphysis pubis and the upper border of the third sacral vertebra. [A., 24.]—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic inlet**. Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur du détroit supérieur*. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the promontory of the sacrum. **Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic outlet**. Fr., *diamètre coccy-pubien*. The distance from the lower part of the symphysis pubis to the tip of the coccyx.—**Antero-posterior d. of the skull** (Wecker). **Antero-posterior metopic d. of the skull** (Broca). Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur métopique du crâne*. The distance in a straight line between the metopic point and the most remote point upon the external surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, or between the most prominent point

[illegible]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

TER D. occipito-mentonnier. See *Occipito-mentol* DIAMETER.
D. perpendiculaire. See *Percholo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.
D. petit transverse. See *Subtemporal* DIAMETER.
D. postérieur de la base du crâne. See *Regnular* DIAMETER.
D. promontoire-sous-pubien. See *Obstetrical* CONJUGATE.
D. ptérique. The distance between one pterion and the other. [L. 150.]
D. sacro-pubien. See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER of the pelvic cavity.
D. sacro-sous-pubien. See *Obstetrical* CONJUGATE.
D. sous-mento-bregmatique. See *Percholo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.
D. sous-occipito-bregmatique. See *Lesser diagonal* DIAMETER of the fetal head and *Suboccipito-bregmatic* DIAMETER.
D. sous-temporal. See *Subtemporal* DIAMETER.
D. stéphannique. See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.
D. sus-auriculaire. See *Basilar* DIAMETER (1st def.).
D. transversal du grand bassin. See *Transverse* DIAMETER of the *false pelvis*.
D. transversal facial maximum. See *Bregmatic* DIAMETER.
D. transversal maximum. See *Maximum transverse* DIAMETER of the skull.
D. utile. The shortest diameter of the pelvis dit. the useful diameter. [Puerl. (A. 15).]
D. vertical. See *Percholo-bregmatic* DIAMETER and *Vertical* DIAMETER of the fetal head.—**Petit d. oblique.** See *Lesser diagonal* DIAMETER of the fetal head.—**Premier d. oblique du bassin.** See *Oblique* DIAMETERS of the pelvis.

DIAMETRICAL, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{et}^2\text{ri}^2\text{ca}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *diamétrique*. Ger., *diametrisch*. Constituting a vertical slit (said of the pupil after two incisions, one upward and the other downward). [F.]

DIAMETROS (Lat.), **DIAMETRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{et}^2\text{ro}^2\text{s}$, $\text{ru}^2\text{m}^2\text{et}^2\text{ru}^2\text{m}$. See DIAMETER.

DIAMIDE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$. A substitution product of a double molecule of ammonia. [B. 244 (a. 27).]—**Primary d.** A d. in which a single radical has replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. Only such primary d's have been found as contain the radicals of a diamine alcohol (e. g., ethylene). [B. 244 (a. 27).]

DIAMIDOBENZENE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{d-o-be}^2\text{nz'en}$. Ger., *Diamidobenzol*. An amidegen substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{d-o-be}^2\text{nz-o'i}^2\text{q}$. Fr., *acide diamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diamidobenzoesäure*. A reduction product, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{OH}(\text{NH}_2)$, of nitroamidobenzoic acid, obtained by passing sulphureted hydrogen into a warm ammoniacal solution of nitric acid. [B. 244 (a. 27).]

DIAMINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{en}$. See under AMINE.

DIAMYSOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ μύσους. An old collyrium consisting principally of copper sulphate. [L. 109.]

DIAMONIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{o-n}^2\text{i}^2\text{q}$. Containing two molecules of ammonium. [B.]

DIAMNES (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{ne}^2\text{z}$ (nas). Involuntary micturition. [A. 325 (a. 21).]

DIAMOND, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-mu}^2\text{nd}$. Gr., ἀδάμας. Lat., *adamas*. Fr., *diamant*. Ger., *Diamant*. It., *Sp. diamante*. A precious stone constituting one of the allotropic forms of carbon. It occurs in many crystalline forms, the fundamental form being that of an octahedron. It presents a brilliant, characteristic lustre, and is usually transparent and colorless, although it may exhibit various hues. It has a hardness surpassing that of any other substance. When heated in air it is converted into carbon dioxide, and under the heat of the electric arc it is converted into black amorphous carbon. Its sp. gr. is 3.5 to 3.6. [B. 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 192, 207 (B).]—**Anthracitic d.**, **Black d.** *Syn.*, *carbonado*. A form of impure carbon resembling anthracite in appearance, but as hard as an ordinary d., and employed to cut d's. [B. 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a. 21).]

DIAMORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μορών. An old preparation of mulberries and honey. [L. 94 (a. 21).]

DIAMORPHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *diamorphées*. A suborder or tribe of the *Crassulaceae*, characterized by carpels connate at their middle or their extremity, and a capsule dehiscing abnormally. [B. 42, 170 (a. 24).]

DIAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *diamorphos/eos* (-is). Gr., διαμόρφωσις (from *diá*, thoroughly, and *μόρφωσις*, a shaping). A growing out or fashioning according to a certain form. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

DIAMORU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *diamorus*. See DIAMORON.

DIAMOSCHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ μόσχου. An old preparation of which musk was the principal ingredient. [Myrepsus (L. 94 (a. 21)).]

DIAMOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *diamotos/eos* (-is). Gr., διαμότωσις (from *diá*, thoroughly, to put lint into). Fr., *diamotose*. Ger., *Auffüllen mit Wundfäden* (oder *Charpie*). The process of packing with lint. [E.]

DIAMPERES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., διαμπερές. Piercing (said of pain). [A. 325 (a. 21).]

DIAMPHOREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., διαμφορές. Of Corda, a tribe of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, distinguished by a filamentous mycelium and by a sporophore divided at its summit into two branches, each carrying a vesicle containing the spores. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DIAMYL, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Ger., *D.* Fr., *diamyle*. A double molecule of amyl. [B.]

DIAMYLAMINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diamylamin*. The second amine of amyl. $\text{N}^2\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{H}_2$. [B.]

DIAMYLANILINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-an}$. An anil substitution product of aniline. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9)$. [B. 244 (a. 27).]

DIAMYLENE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-en}$. Fr., *diamylène*. Ger., *Diamylen*. A polymericide, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$, of the amyls derived from fermentation amyl alcohol, and containing double the number of atoms of the latter body. It was discovered by Baland, who called it paramylen. It is an oily liquid boiling at 165° C., and of a sp. gr. of 0.7777 at the temperature of melting ice. [B. 24.]

DIAMYLOXALIC ACID, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-oxal}$. Normal amyl oxalate. [B. 3 (a. 27).]

DIAMYLPHENYLAMINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-en}$. See DIAMYLANILINE.

DIAMYLIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{a-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{q}$. Containing diamyl.

DIAMYSIOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. See DIAMYSOS.

DIANA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{de-a}^2\text{a}^2\text{na}$. From the goddess of that name. Fr., *diane*. 1. Of the alchemists, silver. [B. 81; L. 94.] 2. See DIANELLA.

DIANACARDIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., φαρμακον διὰ ἀνακαρδίου. An old preparation containing anacardium. [L. 11 (a. 21).]

DIANANCASMO (Lat.), **DIANANCASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., διανασμός (from *diá*, thoroughly, and *ἀναγκάζειν*, to force). The captation of separated parts, as in fracture or dislocation. [E.]

DIANDER (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. See DIANDROUS.

DIANDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Of Eichler, a cohort of gamopetalous plants corresponding to the order *Elceaceæ* of Benth and Hooker. [B. 42, 170 (a. 24).]

DIANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. From *diés*, twice, and *ἀνδρ*, a male. Fr., *diandrie*. Ger., *Diandrie*, *Zweistäubige*, *Zwitterblumen* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by 2 free stamens of equal length. 2. A form of monstrosity characterized by 2 sets of male organs in the same individual. [B. 34 (a. 24); L. 41, 180.]

DIANDRIAN, **DIANDRIC**, **DIANDROUS**, adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *diander*, *diandrus*, *diandricus*. Fr., *diandre*, *diandrique*. Ger., *diandrisch*, *zweimännig*. Having two stamens, belonging to the *Diandria* (1st def.). [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DIANELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{de-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *dianelle*. A genus of liliaceous plants of the *Asphodelaceæ*. [B. 42 (a. 24).]—**D. ensifolia**. An East Indian species. A decoction of the root is used in urinary and catarrhal complaints. [B. 48 (a. 14).]—**D. odorata**. A species found in southern Asia. Its root is used in China and Cochinchina as a remedy in dysuria and mucous discharge from the genitals. [B. 160 (a. 24).]

DIANELLEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{de-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *dianellées*. Of Benth and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Asphodelaceæ*, comprising *Dianella*, *Evernia*, and *Stygmatura*. [L. 42 (a. 24).]

DIANEMATOUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. From *diés*, twice, and *νήμα*, a thread. Fr., *dianème*. Terminating in two filaments [L. 109.]

DIANENBAUM (Ger.), n. $\text{De}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. See ARBOR DIANA.

DIANENMETALL (Ger.), n. $\text{De}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. See DIANA (1st def.).

DIANGEIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *diangeies*. From *diés*, twice, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel. Plants with double or bicellular seed-capsules. [B. 48 (a. 14).]

DIANGIOSPERMOUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *diangiospermus* (from *diés*, twice, *ἀγγειον*, a vessel, and *σπέρμα*, seed). Fr., *diangiosperme*. Ger., *mit doppelten Samenkapseln*. Having two seed capsules. [A. 322 (a. 21); L. 41.]

DIANGEOUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *diangeius* (from *diés*, twice, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel). Fr., *diangéie*. Ger., *zweifadrig*. Having two vessels. [B. 38, 48, 127 (a. 14).]

DIANILIDE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. A derivative bearing the same relation to aniline that the neutral amides of dilasic acids bear to ammonia. [B. 46.]

DIANISAMINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. A crystallizable artificial alkaloid, $\text{N}^2\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$ or $\text{N}^2\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, made from anisic alcohol. [A. 1.]

DIANISU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., (φάρμακον) δι' ἀνίσου. An old preparation of anise.—*Species d.* [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces d.* A preparation containing 7 parts of dryethrum-root, 19 each of ginger and galangal, 6 of Indian yard, 30 of licorice, 2 of *Melissa calaminta*, 75 of anise, 19 each of caraway and fennel, 6 each of lesser cardamoms, cloves, and cubeb, 2 each of black, white, and red pepper, 19 of cinnamon, 7 of *Cassia lignea*, 19 of mace, 6 of saffron, and 30 of mastic. [B. 119 (a. 21).]

DIANIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{de-a}^2\text{a}^2\text{na}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Of von Kobell, an element afterward shown to be identical with niobium. [B. 3.]

DIANCEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., διάνοια (from *diá*, thoroughly, and *νοεῖν*, to think). Ger., *Denkvermögen*, *Verstand*. Thought, also the faculty of thinking. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

DIANOEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., διανοήματος (-is). Ger., *διανόημα*. A thought, also a subject of thought. [A. 387.]

DIANCEOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-nomo²-e²-o²-loj-dzo²-g²-a²*. From *διανόω*, thought, and *λογος*, understanding. Fr., *dianceologie*. Ger., *Theorie des Denkens*. The theory of intuition and thought. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIANOETIC, adj. *Di(a)²-no-e²-t²-i²k*. Gr., *διανοητικός*. Intellectual, pertaining to or capable of thought. [A, 385.]

DIANTEOS (Lat.), adj. *Di(d)²-a²-na²-m²-te²-a²-s²-i²-o²-s²*. Gr., *διαντεός*. Of Hippocrates, extending throughout (said of ligaments running the whole length of the spine); facing, opposite; penetrating from the opposite side. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIANTHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di(d)²-a²-na²-m²-th²-e²-a²-e²*. Fr., *dianthees*. A division or tribe of the *Caryophyllææ*, tribe *Sileneæ*. [B, 34, 42 (a, 24).]

DIANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-n²-a²-n²-the²-tha²-ra²*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ*. [B, 12 (a, 24).] **D. bicalyculata**, **D. bifida**, **D. paniculata**. Fr., *carmanthe bicalyculata*. An East Indian species. An infusion in rice-water is used against the bites of serpents. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DIANTHEROUS, adj. *Di(a)²-n²-the²-r²-us²*. Lat., *diantherus* (from *δις*, twice, and *άνθος* (see **ANTHER**)). Fr., *dianthere*. Ger., *zweistaubendblig*. Having two anthers. [a, 24.]

DIANTHINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di(d)²-a²-n²-a²-n²-thi²-the²-ne²-m²-a²*. The *Sileneæ* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIANTHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di(d)²-a²-n²-a²-n²-thu²-thu²*. Fr., *dianthum*. See **SPECIES DIANTHI**.

DIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. *Di(d)²-a²-na²-n²-thu²-s²-thu²-s²*. Fr., *dianthus*, *aillet* (2d def.). Ger., *zwelfblüthig* (1st def.), *Nelke* (2d def.). It., *garofano* (2d def.). Sp., *diantho* (2d def.), *clavel* (2d def.). 1. (adj.) having two flowers. 2. (N.) a genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*, tribe *Sileneæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **D. arenarius**. Fr., *aillet des sables*. Ger., *Sandnelke*. The sand-pink; the flowers are considered cephalic and nerve, and in infusion a mild excitant and diaphoretic. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).] **D. armeria**. Fr., *aillet rubi*. Ger., *rotte Nelke*. The wild (or Deptford) pink; a species with the same properties as those of *D. arenarius*. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 24).] **D. atrorubens**. Fr., *aillet noir pourpre*. A variety of *D. Carthusianorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. barbatus**. Fr., *aillet de poëte, bouquet parfait, jalousie*. Ger., *Bartnelke*. Sweet-william. Its properties are similar to those of *D. arenarius*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).] **D. Carthusianorum**. Fr., *aillet des Chartreux*. Ger., *Karthäusernelke*. A species with the same properties as *D. arenarius*. [B, 173, 190 (a, 24).] **D. caryophyllus**. Fr., *aillet des fleuristes ou grenadin*. Ger., *Garten-Nelke*. Carnadine, carnation, clove gilly-flower, coronation, bilgarres, picotées. A species supposed to be the parent of all the varieties of the carnation, of which there are over 400. It has been used in ptisams as a diaphoretic, also in perfumery. The flowers furnish an essential oil, and are chiefly used for coloring and flavoring syrups. [B, 5, 31, 173, 190 (a, 24).] **D. coronarius**. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. deltoides**. Ger., *deltfleckige Nelke*. A species the bloom of which was formerly official. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. filiformis**. The *Cypripedium suffraganum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. fimbriatus**. See *D. superbus*. **D. hirsutus**. See *D. armeria*. **D. hortensis**. See *D. caryophyllus*. **D. imbricatus**. Fr., *aillet imbricé*. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. muscatus**, **D. plumarius**. Fr., *aillet musqué (ou brodé), mignardise des jardins*. Ger., *Federnelke, Moschusnelke*. A species the flowers of which have been recommended in epilepsy. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. ruber**. Fr., *aillet rouge (ou à rataplan)*. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. saxifragus**. The *Fumica suffraganum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. Segueri**. See *D. atrorubens*. **D. silvestris**. See *D. Carthusianorum*. **D. superbus**. Fr., *aillet frange (ou à plumes)*. A species having the same properties as *C. muscatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. vaginatus**. See *D. atrorubens*. **Flores dianthi**. The flowers of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Species dianthi** (College Disp.). An old preparation made by pulverizing 24 parts of rosemary-flowers, 18 each of red roses and licorice, and 4 each of cloves, spikenard, nutmeg, galangal, cinnamon, ginger, zedoary, mace, aloes wood, lesser cardamom, and the seeds of dill and anise. [L, 94 (a, 21).] **Syrupus de floribus dianthi caryophylli**. See **SYRUPUS TUBOSE**.

DIANTIPYRINE, n. *Di-a²-n²-ti²-p²-i²r-en*. Fr., *di-antipyrine*. Ger., *Diantipyrin*. It., Sp., *diantipyrina*. A substance having the composition of two molecules of antipyrine, which in uniting lose two atoms of hydrogen, $C_{20}H_{20}N_4O_2 - 2H_2 = C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_2$. [B.]

DIANUCUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di(d)²-a²-na²-m²-u²-n²-ku²-m²*. (Latin). From *δις*, made from, and *νύξ*, a nut. See **DIACARYON** and **ROBINSEUM** under **NUX**.

DIAPORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di(d)²-a²-o²-p²-o²-ro²-n²-o²-n²*. Gr., *διaporον* *διὰ πορώων*. An old preparation of quinces and other fruits. [L, 94 (a, 24).]

DIAPALM (Ger.), n. *De-a²-p²-a²-lm²*. See **DIAPALME**. **D'en-plaster**, **D'plaster**. See **EMPLASTRUM DIAPALME**.

DIAPALME (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-p²-a²-lm²*. See **DIAPALME**. **Emplastrum d.** [Fr. Cod.] **Emplastrum diapalmae**. See **EMPLASTRUM DIAPALME**. **Sparadrup d.** [Fr. Cod.] See **SPATR DRUP DIAPALME**.

DIAPALME (Fr.), n. *De-a²-p²-a²-m²*. Lat., *diapalma*. Ger., *Diapalm, Diapalma*. See **EMPLASTRUM DIAPALME**. **Emplâtre d.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *emplastrum diapalmae*. An instrument and resolvent plaster made by dissolving 1 part of zinc sulphate in a small quantity of water, and adding 32 parts of litharge plaster and 2 of white wax, melted together, heating moderately and stirring until the water is evaporated. [A, 518; B, 113 (a, 21).] **Sparadrup d.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *sparadrup diapalmae*. A *sparadrup* made by melting together at a gentle heat 12 parts of euphorbia and 1 part each of olive oil and white wax, stirring constantly, adding 2 parts of Venice turpentine, and spreading in the usual way. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

DIAPASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Di(d)²-a²-p²-a²-z²-p²-a²-s²-m²-a²*. Gen., *diapasmatos (-is)*. Gr., *διάπασμα* (from *διαπασσιν*, to sprinkle). Fr., *diapasme*. Ger., *Streupulver, Räucherpulver*. A perfumed cosmetic powder. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIAPASON, n. *Di-a²-p²-a²-z²-n²*. Gr., *διαπασών*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Stimmungsgabel*. It., *forca d'accordare*. A tuning-fork. [A, 301 (a, 21).] **D. normal** (Fr.), **D. official** (Fr.). A tuning-fork which vibrates 870 times a second at a temperature of 15° C. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIAPADESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-pe²-d²-pad²-e²-a²-si²s*. Gen., *diapadesis (-is)*. Gr., *διαπάδεις* (from *διαπᾶν*, to ooze through). Fr., *diapadèse*. Ger., *Diapadese, Durchschwitzung, Durchsickern*. 1. The passage of blood-corpuscles through the walls of the vessels, in contradistinction to the emigration of leucocytes. It is a passive, physical filtration process, the result of high blood-pressure. 2. The exudation of blood through the pores of the skin. [D, 4; K.]

DIAPADETIC, adj. *Di-a²-pe²-d²-e²-t²-i²k*. Pertaining to diapadesis. [A, 316.]

DIAPEGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Di(d)²-a²-pe²-g²-pa²-g²-m²-a²*. Gen., *diapegmatus (-is)*. Gr., *διάπηγμα* (from *διαπύγνυσθαι*, to fasten together). Ger., *Zwischenbalken, Ommerriegel*. In ancient surgery, an instrument for fastening the thighs together. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIAPENSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-pe²-n²-si²-a²*. Fr., *diapensie*. A Linnaean genus of the *Diapensiaceæ*, tribe *Diapensiæ*. The *Diapensiaceæ* (Fr., *diapensiaceæ*) of Bentham and Hooker are an order of the *Ericales*, comprising the *Diapensiæ* and *Galiumæ*. The *Diapensiæ* (Fr., *diapensiæ*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Pyroleæ*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Polemoniæ*; of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Diapensiaceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 21).] **D. barbata**. The *Pyrolanthus barbata*. [a, 24.] **D. cortusa**. The *Sanicula europæa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. cuneifolia**. See *D. barbata*.

DIAPENTE (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di(d)²-a²-pe²-n²-t²-e²*. Gr., *(φάρμακον) διά πέντε*. Fr., *d*. A preparation made of 1 part each of *radix aristolochie longæ*, *myrrh*, *bacca lauri*, rasped ivory, and *radix gentianæ*, or 3 parts each of *bacca lauri* and *sinapis*, 2 of *radix gentianæ*, and 4 of *radix cucurbitæ*. [L, 164 (a, 21).]

DIAPER, n. *Di-a²-p²-u²-r*. Fr., *diapre* (1st def.), *culière* (2d def.). Ger., *D.* (1st def.), *Steisstuch* (2d def.). 1. Bird's-eye linen, a soft linen cloth used for napkins, etc. 2. A napkin to be folded in a triangular form for application as a T-bandage to an infant.

DIAPERALÆ (Lat.), **DIAPERALÆ** (Lat.), **DIAPERALÆ** (Lat.), **DIAPERIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Di(d)²-a²-pe²-r²-a²-a²-i²-e²-l²-a²*, *-lez-las*, *-i²-a²-i²-lez-las*, *-pe²-r²-i²-d²-e²-a²-e²-i²*. From *Diaperis*, one of the genera. Fr., *diapérales*. A family of the *Tatricornia*. [L, 189.]

DIAPERING, n. *Di-a²-p²-u²-r²-i²-n²*. See **DIAPER** (1st def.).

DIAPHANE, n. *Di-a²-fan²*. For deriv., see **DIAPHANOUS**. Of Dana, the transparent investing membrane of a sac or cell. [J.]

DIAPHANEITY, n. *Di-a²-fa²-n-e²-i²-t²-i²*. Lat., *diaphaneitas*. Fr., *diaphanéité*. Ger., *Durchsichtigkeit*. Transparency. [L, 56.]

DIAPHANIC, adj. *Di-a²-fa²-n-i²-k*. See **DIAPHANOUS**.

DIAPHANIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. *Di(d)²-a²-fa²-n²-fa²-n²-i²-pe²-n²-i²-s²*. From *διαφανής*, transparent, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *diaphanipenne*. Having transparent wings. [L, 180.]

DIAPHANOCYANOMETER, n. *Di-a²-f²-a²-n²-o-si²-a²-n²-o²-m²-e²-t²-u²-r*. See **DIAPHANOMETER** (2d def.).

DIAPHANOGENE (Fr.), adj. *De-a²-fa²-n²-o-zhe²-n²*. Causing transparency. [L, 41, 95 (a, 14).]

DIAPHANOMETER, n. *Di-a²-fa²-n²-o²-m²-e²-t²-u²-r*. From *διά*, through, *φανειν*, to appear, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diaphanomètre*. Ger., *Durchsichtigkeitsmesser*. 1. An apparatus devised by DuRoi for estimating the amount of solids in a fluid by observing the degree of its transparency. It consists of a glass vessel having perfectly plane walls, one centimetre in thickness. Water is added to the fluid to be tested until the flame of a candle, held about a metre away from one side of the vessel, can be seen from the other side. This method is applied to the quantitative estimation of albumin in urine. [K, 16.] 2. An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air. [A, 518.] 3. Cf. *DuRoi's* **LACTOSCOPE**.

DIAPHANOSCOPE, n. *Di-a²-fa²-n²-o²-skop²*. From *διαφανής*, transparent, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diaphanoskop*. An apparatus for illuminating the internal parts of the body, so as to render the overlying structures diaphanous, for purposes of visual examination. [Baratoux, "Revue mens de laryngol., otol. rhinol.," 4; "Presse méd.," Apr., 1882.] See **LARYSCOPE** and **CYSTOSCOPE**.

DIAPHANOSCOPY, n. *Di-a²-fa²-n²-o²-skop-i²*. Ger., *Diaphanoskopie*. The art or process of making an examination by means of the diaphanoscope.

DIAPHANOUS, adj. *Di-a²-fa²-n²-us²*. Gr., *διαφανής*. Lat., *diaphanus*. Fr., *diaphane*. Ger., *durchsichtig*. It., *diaphano*. Sp., *diáfano*. Transparent.

DIAPHENIC (Fr.), n. *De-a²-fa²-ni²-k*. See **DIAPHENIX**.

DIAPHYLIXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-fi²-x²(du²-x²)i²s*. Gen., *diaphylaxis (-is)*. Gr., *διαφύλιξις*. Effusion, ebullition. [Galen (L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAPHONICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di(d)²-a²-fe²-n²(fo²-e²-n²)-i²-co²-n²-i²-con²*. Gr., *φάρμακον διαφώνικον*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diatellatwerge*. An old preparation of the juice or the fruit of the date-palm. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHONIC, adj. *Di-a²-f²-o²-n²-i²-k*. Pertaining to diaphonics.

DIAPHONICS, n. sing. *Di-a²-f²-o²-n²-i²-ks*. From *διά*, through, and *φωνή*, sound. The science of refracted sounds. [F.]

DIAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Di(d)²-a²-f²-a²-p²-a²-r²-a²*. Gr., *διαφορά*. Fr., *diaphore*. Ger., *Unterschied*. A point of difference constituting a distinguishing feature (said of the signs of disease). [L, 94.]

DIAPHORANTHEME *n.* (Lat., n. f. pl. *Diaphoranthemata*.) Of Beer, a tribe of the *Bromelaceae*. [B. 170 a, 24.]

DIAPHORESIS (Lat., n. f. *Diaphoresis*.) *Gen.* *diaphoresis*. *Fr.* *diaphoresis*. *Ger.* *diaphoresis*. *It.* *diaphoresi*. *Sp.* *diaphoresis*. An increase of the natural perspiration. [L. 41, 50.]

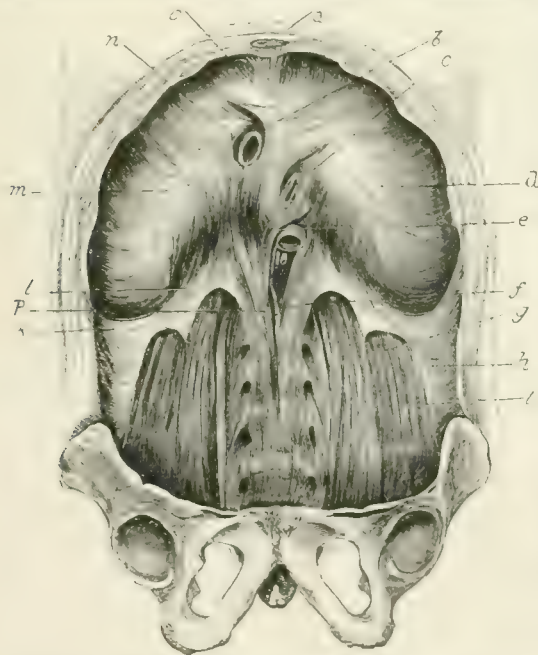
DIAPHORETIC, *adj.* *Diaphoreticus*. *Ger.* *diaphoretisch*. *Lat.* *diaphoreticus*. *Fr.* *diaphoretique*. *Ger.* *diaphoretisch*. *It.* *diaphoretico*. *Sp.* *diaphoretico*. Causing increase of perspiration; as a *n.*, a remedy tending to produce perspiration. [L. 50, 61 (a, 21).] **Keup's d.** See **ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM MARTIALE**.

DIAPHORETICO-SEDATIVUS *Lat.* *n.* *adj.* *Diaphoretico-sedativus*. *Fr.* *diaphoretico-sedatif*. *Ger.* *diaphoretico-sedativ*. *It.* *diaphoretico-sedativo*. *Sp.* *diaphoretico-sedativo*. For deriv., see **DIAPHORETIC** and **SEDATIVE**. Sedative and producing diaphoresis. [B. 119.]

DIAPHORETICUM *Lat.* *n.* *n.* *Diaphoreticum*. *Fr.* *diaphoretique*. *Ger.* *diaphoretisch*. *It.* *diaphoretico*. *Sp.* *diaphoretico*. A diaphoretic remedy. **D. antimonium martiale**. See **ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM MARTIALE**. **D. joviale**. See **ANTHEMIS PULEGIUM**. **D. martiale**. See **ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM MARTIALE**. **D. minerale**. See **ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM LOTUM**. **D. minerale solare**. See **VERMIS ANTIMONII SOLARIS**. **D. regulinum**. Antimonial acid. [B. 59.]

DIAPHORETICUS (Fr., *n.* *adj.* and *n.* *Diaphoreticus*). See **DIAPHORETIC**. **D. de Keup**. See **ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM MARTIALE**. **D. jovial**, **D. lavé**. See **ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM LOTUM**.

DIAPHRAGM, *n.* *Diaphragma*. *Gr.* *διαφραγμα*. *Lat.* *diaphragma*. *Fr.* *diaphragme*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfell* (1st def.). *Zwerchmuskul* (2nd def.). *It.* *diaphragma*. *Sp.* *diaphragma*. In general, a partition or septum which more or less completely separates one cavity from another. 1. The muscular-tendinous partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It is situated at about the junction of the middle third with the upper third of the trunk, is somewhat elliptical in shape, its shortest diameter being the antero-posterior, and is arched, the concavity being directed downward. It is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the inner surfaces of the lower six or seven ribs, and their cartilages on each side, and to the ligamenta arcuata externum and internum. It consists of a central aponeurotic expansion, the cordiform tendon, toward which the muscular fibres converge and with which they are blended. By its contraction the capacity of the thoracic cavity is increased. [L. 31, 142, 172.] Cf. **LIGAMENTUM ARCUTUM EXTERNUM**, **PILLARS OF THE d.**, and **Cordiform TENDON**. 2. In conchology, a



THE DIAPHRAGM.

a, the ensiform cartilage; b, the central tendon; c, the opening for the esophagus; d, the left crus; e, the right crus; f, the quadratus lumborum; g, the ligamentum arcuatum externum; h, the ligamentum arcuatum internum; i, the right crus; j, the right crus.

straight calcareous plate dividing the cavity of a shell into two parts. [L. 180.] 3. Of a microscope, a perforated partition, usually in the form of a circular plate pivoted at its centre to the stage and having a number of circular perforations of various sizes so arranged that, by turning the plate on its pivot, the centre of any one of them may be made to coincide with the central axis of the instrument; used to regulate the amount of light admitted to the

object under examination. **Condensing d.** A cylindrical d., to which are adjusted a series of either converging or diverging lenses. **a. 2.** **Cylindrical d.** *Ger.* *Cylinderlinse*. In a microscope, an adjustable cylinder with d's of variable apertures which are screwed underneath the object plate of a microscope, in the path of the luminous rays, whose number they limit. [a. 27.] **Dialyzing d.** The tense membrane forming the bottom of the inner vessel of a dialyzer. **Grating d.** *Ger.* *Gitterlinse*. **Diaphragma**. A d. (3d def.) capable of concentric enlargement and reduction of the aperture. **Pelvic diaphragm**. *Lat.* *diaphragma pelvis*. *Fr.* *diaphragme pelvien*. 1. See **LEVATOR ANI** 2. Of Meyer, the levator ani and the coccygei muscles combined. [L. 31.] **Plate d.** *Ger.* *Scheibenblende*. The ordinary form of d. (3d def.). **Rectal d.** See **Pelvic d.** **Thoraco-abdominal d.** See **D.** (1st def.).

DIAPHRAGMA *Lat.* *n.* *n.* *Diaphragma*. *Fr.* *diaphragme*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfell*. 1. See **DIAPHRAGM**. 2. The velum of the *Chlamydomonas*. [L. 358.] **D. auris**. See **Membrana Tympani**. **D. cerebri**. See **Septum pellucidum**. **D. hypophyseos**. *Fr.* *diaphragme de l'hypophyse*. A fold of the dura mater which extends between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, perforated in the middle for the passage of the infundibulum. [L. 352.] **D. narium**. Of Galen, the septum of the nose. [L. 349.] **D. oris**. See **Mylohyoid muscle**. **D. pelvis**, **D. pelvium**, **D. pelvis**, **D. pelvis proprium**. See **Pelvic DIAPHRAGM**. **D. pharyngis**. See **Velum palati**. **D. sellæ** (turcica). See **D. hypophyseos**. **D. urogenitale**. The inferior layer of the deep perineal fascia. [L. 31.] **D. ventriculorum lateralem**. See **Septum luteum**. **Pupillenartiges D.** (Ger.). See **Iris DIAPHRAGM**.

DIAPHRAGMALGIA *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmalgia*. *Fr.* *diaphragmalgie*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellschmerz*. Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [L. 50, 107.]

DIAPHRAGMAPOSTEMA *Lat.* *n.* *n.* *Diaphragmapostema*. *Fr.* *diaphragmapostème*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellabszess*. An abscess of the diaphragm. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATALGIA *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmatalgia*. *Fr.* *diaphragmatalgie*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellschmerz*. A more correct form of *diaphragmalgia*. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATOPOSTEMA *Lat.* *n.* *n.* *Diaphragmato-postema*. *Fr.* *diaphragmato-postème*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellabszess*. A more correct form of *diaphragmapostema*. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmatocele*. *Fr.* *diaphragmatocele*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellbruch*. *It.* *diaphragmatocele*. *Sp.* *diaphragmatocele*. See **Diaphragmatic hernia**.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, *adj.* *Diaphragmaticus*. *Lat.* *diaphragmaticus*. *Fr.* *diaphragmatique*. *Ger.* *diaphragmatisch*. Pertaining to a diaphragm; in botany, multilocular (said of fruits). Like a diaphragm (said of a part of a plant which performs the functions of a dissepiment). [A. 322 (a, 21); B. 1, 121 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATITIS *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmatitis*. *Fr.* *diaphragmatite*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the diaphragm. (1st def.). [A. 322 (a, 21); L. 41, 50.]

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmatocele*. *Fr.* *diaphragmatocele*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellbruch*. *It.* *diaphragmatocele*. *Sp.* *diaphragmatocele*. See **Diaphragmatic hernia**.

DIAPHRAGME (Fr.), *n.* *De a3-fra2gm*. See **DIAPHRAGM**. **D. de l'hypophyse**. See **DIAPHRAGMA HYPOPHYSEOS**. **D. du cerveau**. See **DIAPHRAGMA CEREBRI**. **D. latéral**. See **MUSCULUS DIAPHRAGMATICUS MINOR**. **D. inférieur**. See **MUSCULUS DIAPHRAGMATICUS MINOR**. **D. supérieur**. See **MUSCULUS DIAPHRAGMATICUS MAJOR**. **Petit-d.** See **MUSCULUS DIAPHRAGMATICUS MINOR**.

DIAPHRAGMELCOSIS *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmelcosis*. *Fr.* *diaphragmelcosis*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellgeschwür*. An ulceration of the diaphragm. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMITIS *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmitis*. *Fr.* *diaphragmitis*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the diaphragm. (1st def.). [A. 322 (a, 21); L. 41, 50.]

DIAPHRAGMOCELE *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmatocele*. *Fr.* *diaphragmatocele*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellbruch*. *It.* *diaphragmatocele*. *Sp.* *diaphragmatocele*. See **Diaphragmatic hernia**.

DIAPHRAGMODYNIA *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphragmodynia*. *Fr.* *diaphragmodynie*. *Ger.* *Zwerchfellschmerz*. A more correct form of *diaphragmalgia*. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRATTEIN (Lat.), *n.* *f.* *Diaphrattein*. *Fr.* *diaphrattein*. *Ger.* *Diaphrattein*. A diaphragm. [L. 31.] **DIAPHRENIS** (Hippocrates), *Lat.* *n.* *n.* *Diaphrenis*. *Fr.* *diaphrenis*. *Ger.* *Diaphrenis*. A diaphragm. [L. 31.]

DIAPHROS (Lat.), *adj.* *Diaphros*. *Fr.* *diaphros*. *Ger.* *Diaphros*. Frothy, foaming. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPHTHORA *Lat.* *n.* *f.* *Diaphthora*. *Fr.* *diaphthora*. *Ger.* *Diaphthora*. Corruption, putrefaction, destruction; especially the death and putrefaction of the fetus in utero. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPHTHOROSCOPICUM *Lat.* *n.* *n.* *Diaphthoroscopicum*. *Fr.* *diaphthoroscopique*. *Ger.* *Diaphthoroscopisch*. A diaphragm. [L. 31.]

DIAPHYIA (Lat.), *n.* *f.* *Diaphyia*. *Fr.* *diaphyia*. *Ger.* *Diaphyia*. A diaphragm. [L. 31.]

broken-up appearance, having a sour smell, and accompanied by severe abdominal pains. [a. 18.]—**Albuminous d.** Fr., *diarrhée albumineuse*. D in which the dejections contain albumin, which is derived from the blood. [L. 88 (c), 18.]—**Alimentary d.** Fr., *di-*

a. diarrhoea alba. D. in which the discharges contain alimentary substances wholly or partially undigested. [L. 88, a. 18.] **Asthenic d.** Fr. *diarrhée asthénique*. (Of Monro and Flourens, a variety of enteric diarrhoea occurring in feeble persons, or in those having a hypoplastic temperament. [Compend de med. prat.], p. 7, a. 18.) **Atonic d.** See *Chronic d.* and *Camp d.* **Bilious d.** Lat. *d. biliosa*. Fr. *diarrhée bilieuse*. (Ger. *bilioser Durchfall*. D. with an abundance of bile in the stools, due to increased functional activity of the liver, which may be provoked by great increase of temperature associated with change of climate and mode of life. [D. 1.] **Blood d.** See *Dissecting-room d.* **Choleric d.** occurring in choleric subjects. According to Goodenow, it is painless and ultimately destroys life by anæmia and exhaustion. [D. 41.] **Camp d.** Fr. *diarrhée des camps*. The form of chronic d. to which soldiers are peculiarly liable. It differs from the chronic d. of civil life in that there is greater liability to thickening and ulceration of the colon, and the discharges are more apt to be purulent. [D. 25.] **Catarrhal d.** Fr. *diarrhée catarrhale*. Ger. *catarrhalischer Durchfall*. 1. D. occurring during a period in which catarrhs are prevalent. It often becomes epidemic and usually lasts a week. 2. The d. of catarrhal gastritis or enteritis. [a. 18.] **Choleric d.** **Choliform d.** Fr. *diarrhée cholérique*. Ger. *Choliformer Durchfall*. It is *Sp. cholerae calderoniæ*. The d. of Asiatic cholera, also one that resembles it. [D. 1.] **Chronic camp d.** See *Camp d.* **Chronic d.** Fr. *diarrhée chronique*. Ger. *chronischer Durchfall*. A prolonged d. occurring as a manifestation of an intestinal lesion or of a constitutional disease (e. g., scurvy, Bright's disease, and tuberculosis). The discharges are continuous and intractable, are often offensive in odor, and may contain blood or undigested food. The abdomen is apt to be retracted and tender, and the disease is accompanied with fever and emaciation. [D. 25.] **Chylous d.** Lat. *d. chylousa*. Fr. *diarrhée chylieuse*. (Of G. Sée, a variety of alimentary d. in which the stools contain nutritive matters that have undergone gastric digestion, but which have not been absorbed because of some such affection as catarrh of the liver. [a. 18.] **Cochin-China d.** A variety of d. occurring in residents of and visitors to Cochin-China and other tropical countries; due to the presence of the *Anguilla stercoraria*. [L. 182.] **Collateral d.** See *Viscous d.* **Colliquative d.** Fr. *diarrhée colliquative*. Ger. *colliquativer Durchfall*. Syn.: *d. synthetica*. D. with discharges so frequent and copious as to produce prostration; usually occurring toward the close of a chronic disease. [L. 84.] **Congestive d.** D. due to congestion of some portion of the alimentary canal, or of an organ, such as the liver, intimately connected with it. **Convalescent d.** Frequent alvine evacuations which occur in convalescents about two hours after each meal, without pain or colic, and are semi-solid in consistence. It is due probably to the rapid passage of the ingesta through the stomach. [Roche (a. 18).] **Crapulous d.** Lat. *d. crapulosa*. Fr. *diarrhée crapuleuse*. D. due to a debauch. **D. ab aphthis.** D. due to aphthæ. **D. ab hyperætharsi.** The d. of excessive purgation. [L. 87.] **D. ab ingluvie.** Fr. *diarrhée ingluvique*. D. from excessive eating and consequent indigestion. [a. 18.] **D. ab lactatorum.** Fr. *diarrhée du sevrage*. Ger. *Ab lactationsdiarrhée*. The d. produced by weaning infants. The stools are odorless, neutral or alkaline, and watery. [D. 39.] **D. accidentalis.** Fr. *diarrhée accidentelle*. Ger. *zufällige Diarrhée*. See *Ephemeral d.* **D. acrosta.** Fr. *vacuolisation du ventre*. Involuntary evacuations of faeces in indolent or sleeping persons. [Sauvages a. 18.] **D. acuta serosa mucosa.** See *D. serosa* and *Catarrhal d.* **D. adiposa.** See *Fatty d.* **D. alba.** Fr. *diarrhée blanche*. D. with white or colorless evacuations. In a form that sometimes prevails as an epidemic in Barbadoes the mucous membrane gives off a whitish secretion that gives the stools a milky appearance. [Hilary (D. 1).] **D. aquosa.** Ger. *wässriger Durchfall*. See *D. serosa*. **D. arthritica.** Fr. *diarrhée goutteuse*. D. occurring as a manifestation of gout. **D. atrophico-rum.** See *Colliquative d.* **D. biliosa.** See *Bilious d.* **D. carnosæ.** Fr. *diarrhée charnue*. Dysentery in which flesh-like portions are voided. [L. 107.] **D. catarrhalis.** **D. catarrhosa.** See *Catarrhal d.* **D. cerebialis.** See *Serosa d.* **D. cholericæ.** **D. cholericæ.** See *Choleric d.* **D. chylousa.** **D. chylousa.** See *Chylous d.* **D. cinerea (Belgarum).** Fr. *diarrhée grise*. Ger. *grave Diarrhée*. A chronic d. causing stools of grayish color, frequent and much dreaded in the Netherlands, accompanied by an exhausting hectic fever, and attributed to a transudation of serum from the intestinal vessels or from the pancreas. [a. 18.] **D. cohenæ.** See *Bilious d.* **D. crapulosa.** See *Crapulous d.* **D. critica.** Ger. *critischer Durchfall*. A d. occurring at or marking the critical stage of a disease. [L. 1.] **D. cruenta.** Ger. *blutiger Durchfall*. D. with bloody passages. **D. cum aperiæ.** See *Leucæ d.* **D. dentitum.** D. due to dentition in infants. **D. dyspeptica.** See *Lienteric d.* **D. febricosa.** **D. febrilis.** Fr. *diarrhée avec fièvre d'intermittente fébrile*. D. associated with intermittent fever. [D. 46.] **D. frustanea.** Ger. *nützlose Diarrhée*. Symptomatic d. in which only small stools are passed which are accompanied by painful and spasmodic efforts or straining. [a. 18.] **D. fusa.** See *Simple d.* **D. habitualis.** See *Chronic d.* **D. hectica.** D. resembling d. cinerea; observed in the East Indies. [Tyler (a. 18).] **D. hepatica.** See *Bilious d.* **D. infantilis.** Fr. *diarrhée des enfants*. Ger. *Durchfall der Kinder*. Infantile d. [a. 18.] **D. ingestorum.** See *Lienteric d.* **D. in urina.** See *D. urinosæ.* **D. lactantium.** Fr. *dévoiement des enfants de lait*. D. of nursing infants. [a. 18.] **D. lactica.** See *Chylous d.* **D. henteria.** **D. henteria.** See *Lienteric d.* **D. mucosa.** See *Catarrhal d.* **D. nocturna.** 1. Nocturnal d., commonly occurring in intestinal tuberculosis. [A. 236, a. 18.] 2. D. occurring only at night, the passages being often involuntary and unknown to the patient. It has occurred in scrofulous individuals. [a. 18.] **D. pancreatica.** Fr. *diarrhée pancréatique*. Constant d. with thin viscid passages, supposed, without sufficient proof, to be a symptom of disease of the pancreas. [L. 205, a. 18.] **D. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal d.* **D. pleuriticorum.**

Fr. *diarrhée des pleurétiques*. D. in pleuritic patients. [a. 18.] **D. purulenta.** Fr. *diarrhée purulente*. See *Purulent d.* **D. rheumatica.** See *Catarrhal d.* **D. sanguinolenta.** See *D. cruenta*. **D. serosa.** See *Serosa d.* **D. sicca.** See *Simple d.* **D. simplex.** **D. stercoralis.** **D. stercorea.** **D. stercorosa.** See *Simple d.* **D. sthenica.** See *Inflammatory d.* **D. tubularis (Good).** See *Membranous d.* **D. urinosæ.** Fr. *diarrhée urinaire*. An old term for diabetes. [L. 116.] **D. verminosa.** Fr. *diarrhée vermineuse*. Ger. *Wurmerdurchfall*. D. due to intestinal worms. **D. vulgaris.** See *Simple d.* **Dissecting-room d.** A severe form of d. with fecal discharges, colicky pains, nausea, vomiting, and headache, induced by exposure to the fævia of decomposition in the dissecting-room or dead-house. [D. 47.] **Dry d.** Lat. *d. sicca*. Fr. *diarrhée sèche*. Of Broussais, a form of d. in which the stools are very rare and small, yet which may cause the death of the patient. [a. 18.] **Dysenteric d.** See *D. cruenta*. **Emotional d.** Fr. *diarrhée émotion*. A variety of nervous d. caused by great emotion, such as extreme joy, fear, anger, etc. [L. 87, a. 18.] **Ephemeral d.** Fr. *diarrhée éphémère*. A variety of stercoral d. lasting but a short time. [a. 18.] **Fæculent d.** See *Simple d.* **Fatty d.** Lat. *d. adiposa*. Fr. *diarrhée graisseuse*. D. consisting largely of the evacuation of undigested fatty substances. [a. 18.] **Febrile intermittent d.** Of R. W. Burke, a form of d. occurring as an enzootic among camels, thought by him to be due to malarial poisoning; the abdominal antrax of other authors. [Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg., July, 1886, p. 241.] **Fibrinous d.** D. in which membranous shreds or casts occur in the discharges. [D. 63.] See also *Membranous d.* **Green d.** Fr. *diarrhée verte*. Ger. *grüne Diarrhée*. A form of d. with green passages and vomiting, observed in infants. It has been thought to be infectious and to be due to a special micro-organism. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 25, 1887, p. 715.] **Heat d.** See *Summer d.* **Hill d.** Fr. *diarrhée des hauteurs*. A severe form of d. prevalent on the spurs of the Himalayas. The first stage, of short duration, is marked by sharp d. with the forcible ejection of yellow and somewhat watery stools and physical signs of congestion of the liver; in the second stage the d. is less severe, more irregular, and characterized by stools of a gruel-like consistence, whitish or slate-colored, and sometimes frothy, with tympanites, but apparently without congestion of the liver; in the third, or cachectic, stage there is continuous d. of the same character as in the second stage, with anæmia and progressive debility. [W. G. Macpherson, "Indian Med. Gaz.," July, 1887, p. 193; D. 46.] **Inflammatory d.** Fr. *diarrhée inflammatoire*. Ger. *Entzündungsdurchfall*. A form of d. either acute or chronic, produced by increased vascularity of the entire intestinal mucous membrane, the same cause (e. g., a sudden suppression of perspiration or of menstruation) also acting to obstruct the discharge of fluids through the skin, characterized by febrile reaction and mucous, muco-purulent, or muco-sanguineous evacuations. In infants it constitutes a common form of so-called cholera infantum. [D. 140.] **Intermittent d.** Fr. *diarrhée intermittente*. Ger. *Wechseldurchfall*. Chronic d. of an intermittent character due to malarial poisoning. [D. 25.] **Irritative d.** D. due to the presence of irritating material in the intestines. **Lienteric d.** Fr. *diarrhée lientérique*. A d. in which undigested or half-digested food is contained in the discharges. [D. 20.] **Malarial d.** See *Intermittent d.* **Mechanical d.** Fr. *diarrhée mécanique*. Serosa d. caused by an augmentation of pressure within the mesenteric vessels, with exaggerated serous transudation into the intestine. [a. 18.] **Membranous d.** A chronic or subacute form of d. which sometimes alternates with constipation. Hysterical symptoms are often present, but the peculiar characteristic is the presence of shreds of mucus in the passages. Gripping pains and tenderness precede the attacks. [D. 25.] **Nervous d.** Fr. *diarrhée nerveuse*. See *Sympathetic d.* **Phthisical d.** See *Tubercular d.* **Premontory d.** **Prodromic d.** The d. that occurs as an early symptom of Asiatic cholera. [L. 201.] **Pseudomembranous d.** See *Fibrinous d.* **Puerperal d.** Lat. *d. puerperarum*. Fr. *diarrhée puerpérale*. D. in lying-in women, due either to digestive troubles or to septiciæmia. **Purulent d.** Lat. *d. purulenta*. Fr. *diarrhée purulente*. D. in which the stools contain pus, which indicates the presence of an ulceration in some portion of the intestinal tract. **Saburral d.** See *Simple d.* **Scorbutic d.** See *Scorbutic dysentery*. **Serosa d.** Lat. *d. serosa*. Fr. *diarrhée serreuse*. Ger. *seröser Durchfall*. D. in which the passages are watery. [Sauvages (a. 18).] **Simple d.** Lat. *d. simplex*. Ger. *einfacher Durchfall*. A form of d. in which the evacuations consist simply of fecal matter. [D. 39.] **Strumous d.** A form of chronic d. common among strumous children, often excited by improper food. [D. 25.] **Sudoral d.** Fr. *diarrhée sudorale*. Of Troussau, d. accompanied by increased perspiration. [a. 18.] **Summer d.** Fr. *diarrhée estivale*. Ger. *Sommerdiarrhée*. *Sommerdurchfall*. Any acute d. due, directly or indirectly, to prolonged summer heat; especially the inflammatory d. of infants. **Supplementary d.** See *Viscous d.* **Sympathetic d.** Fr. *diarrhée sympathique*. Ger. *sympathetischer Durchfall*. D. which seems to be sympathetic with some morbid or unusual condition from which the person suffers (e. g., that which occurs with dentition, that which follows excitement, etc.). [D. 63.] **Symptomatic d.** Fr. *diarrhée symptomatique*. Ger. *symptomatische Diarrhée*. D. occurring as a symptom of some disease affecting the system as a whole, or some organ other than the intestine. **Syphilitic d.** Fr. *diarrhée syphilitique*. Chronic d. due to syphilis. [a. 18.] **Thermic d.** See *Summer d.* **Tubercular d.** Fr. *diarrhée tuberculeuse*. Ger. *tuberculöser Durchfall*. An intractable form of chronic d. dependent upon tubercular disease of the intestines. The stools are copious and offensive, and contain blood and undigested food. There are fever and emaciation, and the abdomen is retracted and in places very tender. [D. 25.] **Tubular d.** (Good). Lat. *d. tubularis*. Fr. *diarrhée tubulaire*. Ger. *röhrenförmiger Durchfall*. See *Membranous d.* **Ulcerative d.** A severe form of d. which is due to an ulcerated condition of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü, German.

[1st def.], *Zahnücke* (2d def.). 1. An interval. 2. Of Hilger, the interval between the canine and molar teeth of many mammals. 3. See DIASTASIS. 4. The vulva. 5. Of Hippocrates, a violent severance. 6. That portion of the head of a spider into which the chelicerae are inserted. [A, 311 (a, 15); L, 50, 180.]

DIASTEMATOTRICHIA [Breschet] (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-tri²ch-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *τριχία*, the vagina. Fr., *diastematotrichie*. Congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCHEPHALIA [Breschet] (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-che²ph-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *diastematocéphalie*. A longitudinal fissure of the brain. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATENTERIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-ent-er-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Fr., *diastematenterie*. A longitudinal fissure of the intestinal canal. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCHEILIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-che²il-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure. Fr., *diastematocheilie*. Ger., *Auseinanderstehen*. It., d. Sp., *diastemato*. The condition in which there is a congenital fissure in the middle line of the body. [L, 180.]

DIASTEMATOCALYIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-cal-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *καύλος*, the trunk. Fr., *diastematocalie*. An anomalous longitudinal fissure of the trunk. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCHEILIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-che²il-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *diastematocheilie*. A longitudinal fissure in the middle line of the lip. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCRANIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-cr-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Fr., *diastematocranie*. The condition in which the cranium is cleft in the median line. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DIASTEMATOCYSTIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-cyst-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *diastematocystie*. A longitudinal median fissure of the urinary bladder. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGASTRIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-gastr-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *γάστρον*, the belly. Fr., *diastematogastrie*. A median fissure of the abdominal wall. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGLOSSIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-gloss-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *diastematoglossie*. A median fissure of the tongue. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGNATHIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-gnath-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *diastematognathie*. A median fissure of the jaw. [L, 11.]

DIASTEMATOMETRIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-metr-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *μετρα*, the uterus. Fr., *diastematometrie*. Sp., *diastematometria*. A median fissure of the uterus. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOMYELIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-myel-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *μυελος*, marrow. Fr., *diastematomyelie*. Ger., *Diastematomyelie*. A condition of congenital separation between the two lateral halves of the spinal cord throughout the whole or a portion of its extent. [D, 35.]

DIASTEMATOPYELIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-pyel-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *πύελος*, a trough. Fr., *diastematopyélie*. A median fissure of the pelvis. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATORRHACHIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-rhach-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *ράχis*, the spine. Fr., *diastematorrhachie*. A median fissure of the spinal column. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATORRHINIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-rhin-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *diastematorrhinie*. A median fissure of the nose. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOSTAPHYLIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-staphyl-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *diastematostaphylie*. A median fissure of the uvula. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOSTERNIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²-stern-ia²*). From *διασπμα*, a fissure, and *στέρνον*, the sternum. Fr., *diastematosternie*. A median fissure of the sternum. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATENTERIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ste²m(stam)-e²nt-er-ia²*). See DIASTEMATENTERIA.

DIASPER (Lat., n. m. *Di(di)²-a³-s(a)s²-tu²p(tar)*). Gen., *diasteros* (-is). From *δίσ*, twice, and *σπμα*, a star. Fr., *diaster*. Ger., *Doppelstern*, *Fochterstern* (oder *Sternphase*). See AMPHISTER.

DIASIOLE (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-s(a)s²-to²(ol)-le²a*). Gen., *diastoles*. Gr., *διαστολή* (from *διασπμα*, to expand). Fr., d. Ger., D. It., d. Sp., *diastole*. 1. Dilatation, especially that of the cavities of the heart, which occurs alternately with their systole. [K.] 2. Of Flemming, the change of the nuclear fibrils, in indirect nuclear division, back to the stellate form, after having been depressed so as to give the appearance of a nuclear plate, the depression of the fibrils being called the systole. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1880, p. 208 (J).]—**Arterial d.** Fr., d. *artérielle*. Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung*, oder *Arterien*). The expansion of an artery due to the column of blood forced into it by the ventricular systole. [J,

16, 22, 155.]—**Auricular d.** The dilatation of the auricle of the heart by the inflowing blood from the veins; it is almost or entirely a passive act, and comprises four fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle or revolution. [J, 155.]—**Cardiac d.** Lat., d. *cordis*. Fr., d. *cardiaque*. Ger., *Ausdehnung oder Lebereitendigkeit des Herzens*. The expansion of the heart after a contraction by the filling of cavities with blood. Cf. *Ventricular d.* [J, 16, 22, 33.]—**Ventricular d.** The dilatation of the ventricles of the heart; this is brought about by the elasticity of the ventricular walls, the jet of blood in the cardiac vessels, and finally by the auricular systole. While the ventricle is in d., it may be said to be at rest; it comprises three fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle. [J, 155.]

DIASIOLEUS (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-s(a)s²-to²(ol)-le²-a³-us²*). Gen., *diastoleus*. Gr., *διαστολεύς*. An ancient instrument used for dilating parts. [A, 387; L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIASIOLE, adj. *Di-as-to-le²*. From *διασπμα*, to dilate. Fr., *diastolique*. Ger., *diastolisch*. Pertaining to diastole. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIASIOLEON (Lat., n. n. *Di(di)²-a³-stol(sto²l)-i²-o²n*). Gr., *διαστολεών*. See DIASIOLEUS.

DIASIOLETRIS (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-s(a)s²-to²(ol)-le²-a³-tris²*). Gen., *diastoletris*. Gr., *διαστολεωτής*. Ger., *Diastoletrist*. An old name for a dilating instrument of any kind. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIASIOLEMA (Lat., n. n. *Di(di)²-a³-stre²m-ma²*). Gen., *diastrematos* (-is). Gr., *διασπμα*. Fr., *diastremme*. Ger., *Verzerrung*. A distorted part, a distortion or sprain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

DIASIOLEPHIA (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-stre²f(i)a²*). From *διασπμα*, to distort. Fr., *diastrophie* [Parigot]. Ger., *Diastrophie*. Syn.: *vecordia d.* [Kahlbaum], *paranoia corrupta* (sen *depravata*). A form of insanity in which the patient takes pleasure in wickedness and in causing suffering in others. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

DIASIOLEPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. *De-as-tra-fo-fel*. See DIASIOLEPHYLLOUS.

DIASIOLEPHYLLOUS (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-s(a)s²-trof(tro²f)-e²a*). Gen., *diastrophes*. Gr., *διαστροφή* (from *διασπμα*, to distort). Fr., *diastrophie*. Ger., *Verzerrung*. Fr., *Verzerrung durch Krampf*. It., Sp., *diastrosia*. Of Hippocrates, a twisting, distortion, deformity. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

DIASIOLEPHOMETRY, n. *Di-as-tro-fo²m-e²t-ri²*. From *διαστροφή*, a deformity, and *μετρον*, a measure. Ger., *Diastrophometrie*. The art of measuring deformities. [M. J. Roberts, "Med. Record," Feb. 21, 1885, p. 197.]

DIASIOLEPHYLLOUS, adj. *Di-as-tro-fo²l-u²s*. Lat., *diastrophylus* (from *διαστροφή*, distortion, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *diastrophylle*. Having leaves springing toward opposite sides. [L, 180.]

DIASIOLEPHYLLOUS (Lat., n. n. indecl. *Di(di)²-a³-su²l(f-su²lf)-u²r(u²r)-i²s*). From *διά*, made from, and *sulphur* (q. v.). An old preparation containing sulphur.—**D. emplastrum**, *Emplastrum d.* An old plaster containing flowers of sulphur, Venice turpentine, wax, myrrh, and camphor. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAT (Ger.), n. *De-at'*. See DIET.—**D'fehler**. Fr., *écart de régime*. An error of diet. [a, 18.]

DIATARTARU (Lat., n. n. indecl. *Di(di)²-a³-ta²rt-a²r-u²(u)*). Gr., *φάρμακον δια τάρταρον*. Fr., *diatartaron*. An old preparation containing cream of tartar. [L, 41.]

DIATASIS (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-ta²s-a²s-i²s*). Gen., *diatasos* (-at'asis). Gr., *διάτασις* (from *διατείνω*, to stretch). Ger., *Ausdehnung* (1st def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, tension, dilatation; extension and counter-extension. 2. Of Aristotle, exertion of the voice or of the muscles. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50, 84.]

DIATATIC, adj. *Di-as-ta²t-i²k*. Gr., *διατατικός*. Lat., *diataticus*. Pertaining to diatasis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIATECOLITHU (Lat., n. n. indecl. *Di(di)²-a³-te²k(tak)-o²l(u²l)-i²th(u²th)-u²(u)*). Gr., *φάρμακον δια τεκολίθου*. Fr., *diatecolithe*. An old preparation containing *lapis judaicus*. [L, 41; Paulus Ægineta (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

DIATELE (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-te²ta²(tele²la)*). Of B. G. Wilder, the roof of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 80; K.]

DIATERETIC, adj. *Di-as-te²r-e²t-i²k*. Gr., *διατηρητικός* (from *διατηρῶ*, to preserve). Preservation of health. [L, 80 (a, 21).]

DIATESSADELTON (Lat., n. n. *Di(di)²-a³-te²s-a²-de²l-to²n*). Mercuric bichloride. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIATESSARON (Lat., n. n. indecl. *Di(di)²-a³-te²s-a²-r-on²* (on)). Gr., *ἐγλαγμα δια τεσσάρων* (φάρμακων). Fr., *diatessaron*, *thérapie diatessaron*, *thérapie des puerpers*. Ger., *Diatessaron*. An old electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of gentian-root, bayberries, myrrh, and the root of *Aristolochia rotunda* with 24 of honey. [L, 44, 50, 84, 87; Mesue (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

DIATETIK (Ger.), n. *De-at-at-ek'*. See DIETETICS.

DIATETTIGON (Lat., n. n. indecl. *Di(di)²-a³-te²t-i²gon²* (on)). Gr., *φάρμακον δια τεττίγων*. Fr., d. An old preparation made from grasshoppers. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

DIATHERMAL, adj. *Di-as-thu²m-a²l*. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHERMANCY, n. *Di-as-thu²m-a²n-si²*. From *διά*, through, and *θερμαίνω*, to heat. Lat., *diathermanantia*. Fr., *diathermanant*. Ger., *Diathermanant*. It., *diathermanant*. Sp., *diathermanidad*. The capability of transmitting radiant heat. [L, 50, 56.]

DIATHERMANOUS, adj. *Di-as-thu²m-a²n-u²s*. Fr., *diathermanous*. Ger., *diathermanous*. It., *diathermanous*. Sp., *diathermanous*. Having the property of diathermancy. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIATHERMANOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Di(di)²-a³-thu²rm(a²n)-si²*). Gen., *diathermanosis* (-is). Fr., *diathermanosie*. Ger., *Durchstrahlen der Wärme*. The passage of heat through a body. [A, 301.]

A, ap; A², ac; A³, ah; A⁴, al; Ch, chu; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he, E², el; G, go; I, die; I², m; N, m; N², tatle.

Fr. *diatragacanthos*. An old powder containing tragacanth. [A, 518.] Cf. *Pulvis diatragacanthi compositus*.

DIATRISSE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di)²-a²-trett(r)/si²s. Gen., *diatressis* (-is). Gr., *diatrisse* (Hippocratis). Fr., *diatrisse*. Ger., *Diatrisse*. Perforation. [A, 324 (a, 21).]

DIATRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-a²-tri²m/ma². Gen., *diatrimatos* (-is). Gr., *diatrimma* from *diatrimma*, to rub. An ex-cornation. [A, 387.]

DIATRION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di)²-a²-tri²a²-ri²-o²n. Gr., *diatrimon* (diatrimon). An old name for a preparation made from three drills. [A, 325 (a, 21).] See *D. piperitidis* under *Piperitis* and *D. santalini* under *Santalum*.

DIATRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. De-a²-trep-tu²r. From *diatrisse*, to rub to pieces. An instrument invented by Didot for breaking up the cranium in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 80.]

DIATRITIUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di)²-a²-tri²t²a²-ri²-u²s. Gr., *diatritios* from *diatritios*, pertaining to a period of three days. Fr., *diatritius*. Of Galen, a physician who, according to the theory of Thessalus, began treatment by prescribing three days' total abstinence from food. [A, 332, 335 (a, 21).]

DIATRITOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di)²-a²-tri²t²-o²s. Gr., *diatritos*. Pertaining to a period of three days; returning every third day (said of fevers); as a n., in the f. *diatrita*, understood, a three days' fast or the third day of such a fast. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIATROPIC ACID, n. De-a²-tro²p²ik. Fr., *acide diatropique*. Ger., *Diatropische Säure*. Atropic acid in which the molecular formula is doubled; a term used to express the probable constitution of isatropic acid. [B, 4.] See *Atropic acid*.

DIATRYPEE [Fück.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di)²-a²-tri²(tru)²/pe²-e(a²-e²). A group of pyrenomycetous fungi, family *Sphaeriaceae*. Its type is the genus *Diatrype*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIATRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di)²-a²-tri²p²(tru)²/p²-e(a²-e²). Gen., *diatrypesis* (-is). From *diatrype*, to perforate. Fr., *diatrypèse*. 1. Perforation. 2. Of Schultz, the arrangement of the interlocking serrations of a cranial suture. [L.]

DIATRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. De-a²-tri²p²-u²r. See *DIATRIPTEUR*.

DIATRYBITH (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di)²-a²-tri²u²/bith². From *dia*, made from, and *tribith* (see *Triphth*). An old purgative and anthelmintic powder composed of turpeth, rhubarb, hermodactyl, scammony, anise, hyoscyamus, and cinnamon. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DIACHENOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di)²-a²-u²-cho²-e²a²/no²s. From *dis*, twice, and *achēnē*, the neck. Having two necks. [L.]

DI AULOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di)²-a²-u²-lo²s. From *dis*, twice, and *aulos*, a court. An old exercise in which the person ran a straight course forward and backward. [L, 84.]

DI AUROUS, adj. Di-a²-u²ro²s. From *dis*, twice, and *aurum*, gold. Containing two atoms of gold in the molecule. [B, 159.]

DI AVOLETTI (It.), **DI AVOLETTI** (It.), n's pl. De-a²-vo²-le²t²/te, -le²ne. Lit., little devils; certain aromatic lozenges used as an aphrodisiac. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**DI AVOLETTI** vermifughi. Tiny, spherical confections containing santonin and Aleppo scammony. [L, 44 (a, 14).]

DI AVOLO (It.), n. De-a²-vo²-lo. See *DEVIL*, *DIABOLUS*, and *DIABOLUS*. Rumore di d. See *BRUIT de dable*.

DI AZEUXE (Lat.), n. f. pl. De-a²-zu²-e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *di-azeuxes*. Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Labiata* flora. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DI AZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di)²-a²-zo²/a². Of H. Burmeister, the second family of animals, containing the classes *Aprocta*, *Radiata*, and *Mollusca*. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DI AZOBENZENE, n. Di-a²-zo²-be²nz/en. Fr., *diazobenzene*. Ger., *Diazobenzol*. A compound of benzene with 2 atoms of nitrogen, C₆H₄N₂. It acts as a base, forming with many acids substitution compounds which are very unstable and explode on heating. [B.]—**Diazosulfonic acid**, Fr., *acide diazobenzenesulfonique*. Ger., *Diazobenzolsulfonsäure*. Sulphodiazobenzene; an acid having the constitution C₆H₄N₂O₂ = C₆H₄N₂SO₂. Two isomeric varieties are known: *Orthodiazobenzenesulfonic acid* and *Metadiazobenzenesulfonic acid*. The benzenesulfonic acids have been used as reagents for testing certain morbid conditions of the urine (glycosuria and the urine of typhoid fever). [P. Ehrlich, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," v. 1883, p. 295 (B); F. Pentzold, "Berl. klin. Wehnsch.," 1883, No. 14 (B).] See *DIAZOREACTION*.

DI AZOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a²-zo²-ek. For deriv., see *DI** and *AZOTE*. Of or pertaining to a double atom of nitrogen. [B, 93.]

DI AZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-a²-zo²/ma². Gen., *diazomatos* (-is). Gr., *diázōma*. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

DI AZOREACTION (Ger.), n. De-a²-zo²-o-ra-a²-k-tse-on'. A quantitative method for the determination of urea, depending upon its splitting up into 2 atoms of nitrogen and 1 molecule of carbon dioxide on the addition of either sodium hypobromite (Knop, Hüfner, Yvon), sodium hypochlorite (Lecomte), or nitrous trioxide (Millon, Grehant). The carbon dioxide is absorbed by a soda solution and the nitrogen is received in a eudiometer, and its weight determined by a reduction to 0 C. under a pressure of 760 mm. [a, 27.]

DI AZORESORCIN, n. Di-a²-zo²-o-re²-o²-si²n. Fr., *diazoresorcin*. Ger., *D.* A name given by Weselky to a substance to which he ascribed the formula C₁₆H₁₂N₂O₈ = C₈H₂(OH)₂ = N=N=C₈H₂(OH)₂; afterward shown to have the constitution C₈H₂(OH)₂ and called *azoresorcin* (H. Brunner and C. Kiamer, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," 1884, p. 1847 (B); B, 3.)

DI AZOSMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-a²-zo²-sma²/ma². Gen., *diazosmatis* (-is). Gr., *diázōsma*. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

DI AZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. Di(di)²-a²-zo²-st(er)/st(er)/ar. Gen., *diazosteris* (-is). Gr., *diázōster*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* The twelfth dorsal vertebra. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DI AZOSTRA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-a²-zo²-st(er)/ra². Gen., *diazostros* (-is). Gr., *diázōstra*. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

DIBAMIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di)²-ba²-mi²-ba²/mi²-e(a²-e²). From *dibamos*, on two legs. A family of the *Isopodidae*. [L, 121.]

DIBASIC, adj. Di-bas²/ik. From *dis*, twice, and *basis*, a base. Fr., *dibasique*. Ger., *dibasisch*. It., *dibasico*. Sp., *dibásico*. Containing in each molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen, replaceable by a base (said of acids); formed by the replacement of 2 such atoms by a base (said of salts). [a, 27.]

DIBENZILIC ACID, n. Di-be²-nz²-il²/ik. Fr., *acide dibenzilique*. Ger., *Dibenzilsäure*. A crystalline acid, (C₆H₅)₂CH-CO₂H = 2(C₆H₅CH₂CO₂H) - H₂O, formed by heating benzoic acid. [B, 2.]

DIBENZOPINITE, n. Di-be²-nz²-o-pin²/it. Fr., *pinite dibenzopique*. An acid C₁₀H₆O₇ = (C₆H₅)₂CH-CO₂H, forming the chief constituent of colophony. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIBENZOQUERCITE, n. Di-be²-nz²-o-ku²-er²-sit. A substance, C₁₆H₁₀O₆(C₆H₅O)₂, prepared by heating benzoic acid with quercite in a closed tube to 200° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIBENZYL, n. Di-be²-nz²-il². Fr., *dibenzyl*. A double molecule of benzyl, C₆H₅CH₂-C₆H₅ = (C₆H₅)₂CH₂, forming large colorless prisms melting at 52° C. and boiling at 284° C. without decomposition; obtained by the dechlorination of benzyl chloride by sodium. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIBENZYLAMINE, n. Di-be²-nz²-il²/a²m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibenzylamin*. An oily liquid having the constitution of ammonia in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of benzyl, NH(C₆H₅CH₂)₂ = C₆H₅CH₂NH₂. [B, 4.]

DIBENZYLUREA, n. Di-be²-nz²-il²-u²-re²-a². Fr., *dibenzyl-urée*. Ger., *Dibenzylharnstoff*. A substitution compound of urea, C₁₅H₁₆N₂O = CO = N₂H₂(C₆H₅)₂, forming white acicular crystals. [B, 2.]

DIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di)²-bla²-st²-bla²-st²/u²-la². From *dis*, twice, and *blastula* (q. v.). Of Haeckel, a blastula consisting of two layers of cells. [L, 121.]

DIBORATED, n. Di-bo²-ra²-e²d. Combined with 2 molecules of boric acid or its radicle.

DIBOTHRIDOUS, adj. Di-bo²-th²-ri²-d²-u²s. From *dis*, twice, and *bothrys*, a little pit. Fr., *dibothryde*. Having two dimples or pits. [L, 41, 180.]

DIBOTHRUM [Diesing] (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-bo²-th²-ri²-u²m. The genus *Bothriophthalmus*. The *Dibothrida* are a family of the *Cestoda*. [L, 24.]

DIBRACHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di)²-bra²-chi²-u²-s(u²-s). From *dis*, twice, and *brachion*, the arm. Having two arms. [L.]

DIBRANCHIATE, **DIBRANCHIATUS**, adj's Di-bran²-chi²-a²-te, -te². Lat., *dibranchiatus*, *dibranchiatus* (from *dis*, twice, and *brachia*, gills). Fr., *dibranche*. Ger., *zweikiemig*. Having two gills. The *Dibranchia*, or *Dibranchiata*, are a subclass or order of the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 173, 228.]

DIBRELL'S SPRING, n. See *DAGGAR'S SPRING*.

DIBROMACETATE, n. Di-brom-a²-s²-e²t-at. A salt of dibromacetic acid. [B.]

DIBROMACETIC ACID, n. Di-brom-a²-s²-e²t-ik. Fr., *acide dibromacétique*. Ger., *Dibromessigsäure*. A crystalline monobasic acid having the constitution of acetic acid in which 2 atoms of bromine replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, CHBr₂CO₂H = C₂H₂Br₂O₂. [B, 4.]

DIBROMACETYL, n. Di-brom-a²-s²-e²t-il. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of acetyl, C₂HBr₂O. [B, 2.]

DIBROMATED, adj. Di-brom-a²-e²d. Containing 2 atoms of bromine in the molecule. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIBROMBENZENE, n. Di-brom-be²-nz/en. Fr., *dibromobenzène*. Ger., *Dibrombenzol*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIBROMBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-brom-be²-nz-o²-ik. Fr., *acide dibromobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dibrombenzoesäure*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzoic acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIBROMBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-brom-be²-ru²-stin-zoir-e². Dibromsuccinic acid. [B.]

DIBROMCAMPHOR, n. Di-brom-ka²-m²/fo²r. Ger., *Dibromcampher*. See *CAMPOR dibromide*.

DIBROMESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-brom-ess-ig-sä-ur-e². See *DIBROMACETIC ACID*.

DIBROMETHANE, n. Di-brom-e²-th/an. Fr., *dibrométhane*. Ger., *Dibromäthan*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of ethane, C₂H₂Br₂. [B.]

DIBROMETHYLATE, n. Di-brom-e²-th-il-at. Fr., *dibrométhylate*. Ger., *Dibromäthylat*. A compound C₂H₂Br₂Br₂, which is at the same time a dibromide and an ethylate (i. e., consists of a trivalent radicle united with 2 atoms of bromine and a molecule of the radicle C₂H₅O). [B, 4.]

DIBROMHYDRATE, n. Di-brom-hid²-rat. A dihydrobromide.

DIBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-brom-hid-ro²-k²-w²in-on. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibromhydrochinon*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of hydroquinone, C₆H₂Br₂(OH)₂. [B, 4.]

DIBROMIDE, n. Di-brom-i²-did. Fr., *dibromure*. Ger., *Dibromur*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united

directly with bromine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. B.

DIBROMIODOFORM, n. Di brom i o d o f o r m. Dibromide of formyl. [B. 4.]

DIBROMKAMPHER (Ger.), n. De-brom-ka'm'fe'r. See CAMPHOR dibromide.

DIBROMMETHANE, n. Di brom me'than. Fr., *dibromomethane*. Ger., *Dibrommethan*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of methane. [B. 4.]

DIBROMOEUCHONINE, n. Di brom eu'shō'nē. Fr., d. Ger., *Dibrom-euchonine*. A body, $C_{20}H_{22}Br_2N_2O$, prepared by adding bromine to euchonine hydrochloride and decomposing the resulting compound by ammonia. [B. 4 (a, 21).]

DIBROMIODIDE, n. Di brom i o d i d e. Fr., *dibromiodide*. Ger., *Dibromiodid*. A compound containing 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of iodine. [B. 4.]

DIBROMOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di brom o sa'l i s i'f i'k. Fr., *acide dibromosalicylique*. Ger., *Dibromsalicylsäure*. A substance, $C_7H_4Br_2O_3$, forming small colorless or reddish acicular crystals. [B.]

DIBROMPHENOL, n. Di brom fe'n'ol. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of phenol, $C_6H_3Br_2OH$. [B. 4.]

DIBROMOPROPYL, n. Di brom pro'pēl. A radicle, $(CH_2Br)_3$ or $CHBr-CH_2-CH_2Br$, derived from normal propyl by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine. [B. 4.]

DIBROMOSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di brom su'k si'n'ik. Fr., *acide dibromosuccinique*. Ger., *Dibromsuccinsäure*. A 2-atom substitution compound of succinic acid; a dibasic crystalline acid, $(CHBrCOOH)_2$ or $C_4H_2Br_2O_4$. [B.]

DIBROMURE (Ger.), **DIBROMURE** (Fr.), n's. De-brom-u'r', -u'r. See DIBROMIDE.

DIBUTYL, n. Di bu'tēl'. A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18} , that occurs in mineral oil. [B. 4, 244 (a, 25).]—**D. ether**, **D. oxide**. See OCTYLENE OXIDE.

DIBUTYLAMINE, n. Di bu'tēl' a'mēn. Fr., d. Ger., *Dibutylamin*. Secondary amine of butyl, $N(C_4H_9)_2$ or NC_4H_9 , a liquid boiling at about 160° C.

DIBUTYRALDINE, n. Di bu'tēl' a'lēn. A substance, $C_{11}H_{17}NO$, isomeric with conydrine, extracted by Wertheim from the flowers of *Conium maculatum*. By dry distillation, it yields paraconine. [B. 244 (a, 25).]

DIBUTYRINE, n. Di bu'tēl' a'rēn. Fr., d. Ger., *Dibutyrim*. A neutral mixture of butyric acid and glycerin, forming an oily, odorous liquid miscible with alcohol and ether, and becoming rapidly rancid. [L. 87 (a, 25).]

DICACODYL, n. Di-ka'k'ō-dēl. Fr., *dicacodyle*. Ger., *Dikacodyl*. Darsentetramethyl, methylenecodyl, cacodyl existing in the free state as a double molecule, $A_2(C_4H_9O)_4$; a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, boiling at 170° C. and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. It has a frightfully irritant, nauseant odor. Chemically, it acts like the diatomic molecule of an elementary body, and combines directly with the elements. [B. 3.]

DICALCIC, adj. Di-ka'k'ā'sēk. Lat., *bicalceus*. Fr., *dicalceus*, *bicalceus*. Containing 2 atoms of calcium. [B.]

DICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di-ka'n'th'us. Ger., *Dicanthus*. A supposititious genus of entozoa made by Bremser, for what proved to be a ruminant. [L. 16.]

DICARBON, n. Di-ka'r'b'ō'n. Ger., *D.* A molecule consisting of a double atom of carbon, C^+C^- or $C:C$. [B. 4.] **D. hexabromide**, Ger., *Dicarbonhexabromür*. A crystalline substance having the composition C_2Br_6 or CBr_3 . [B. 4.] **D. hexachloride**, Ger., *Dicarbonhexachlorür*. Sessquichloride of carbon perchloroethane, C_2Cl_6 or CCl_3 , forming colorless rhombic crystals of a camphorlike odor. [B. 4.]—**D. tetrabromide**, Ger., *Dicarbon-tetrabromür*. A body, C_2Br_4 or CBr_2 .—**D. tetrachloride**, Ger., *Dicarbon-tetrachlorür*. Perchloroethylene, C_2Cl_4 or CCl_2 , a colorless, oily liquid. [B. 4.]

DICARBONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-ka'r'b'ō'nā'f'thalē'ik. Fr., *acide dicarbonaphthalique*. Ger., *Dicarbonaphthalsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{16}H_8O_4$ or $C_{10}H_6O_4$, forming microcrystalline needles. [B. 2.]

DICARBONATE, n. Di-ka'r'b'ō'nāt. See Bicarbonate.

DICARBONYL, n. Di-ka'r'b'ō'nēl. Fr., *dicarbonyle*. A double molecule of carbonyl. [a, 27.]

DICARPELLARY, adj. Di-ka'r'pēl'a-rē. Lat., *dicarpellatus*. Fr., *dicarpellatus*. Ger., *dicarpellatig*. Having two carpels. [a, 24.]

DICARPOUS, adj. Di-ka'r'pūs. Lat., *dicarpus*. From *dic*, twice, and *carpo*, a fruit. Fr., *dicarpe*, *dicarpea*. Ger., *dicarpig*. Having double fruits. The *dicarpi* are: 1. Of Haller, a group of insectivorous plants comprising the *Utricularia*, *Pinguicula*, etc. 2. Of Linné, a cohort of the *Monopetala* consisting of the *Geraniaceae*, *Urticaceae*, *Lupinaceae*, *Ericaceae*, and *Solanaceae*. [A. 28 (a, 21). B. 121, 150 (a, 24). L. 116 (a, 11).]

DICLAPHOUS, adj. Di-se'l'a'fūs. Incorrectly written *diclaphus*. Lat., *diclaphus*. From *dis*, twice, and *κλαφος*, a shell. Fr., *diclaphig*. Ger., *diclaphig*. Having a double shell (said of crabs). [L. 180.]

DICENTRA (Lat.), n. f. Di-sē'n'trēn'trēn. Fr., *dicentra*. In Borkhausen, a genus of papaveraceous herbs, referred by

Bentham and Hooker to the *Fumariaceae*. The *Dicentra* of Endlicher are a division of the *Corydallaceae*. The *Dicentra* of Bernhardi, Reichenbach, and others are a division of the *Fumariaceae*. [B. 112, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. canadensis**. See *CORYDALIS formosa*.—



DICENTRA CUCULLARIA. [A, 327.]

D. cucullaria. Dutchman's-breeches; a smooth, handsome plant with a rhizome bearing triangular, small, scale-like tubers. [B. 19, 34 (a, 24).] **D. eximia**. A North American species growing on rocks. It has a scaly rhizome. [B. 34 (a, 24).]—**D. formosa**. A



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. [A, 327.]

stemless species with rose-colored flowers; often cultivated in the United States. [B. 19, 34 (a, 24).] **D. spectabilis**. Bleeding heart; a Chinese species. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

DICEPHALISM, n. Di-se'f'a'lē'z'm. Lat., *dicephalia*. From *dis*, twice, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *dicephalie*. Ger., *Dicephalie*. The condition of being dicephalous. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DICEPHALOUS, adj. Di-se'f'a'l-u's. Lat., *dicephalus*. Fr., *dicephale*. Ger., *zwecköpfig*. Having two heads; in botany, having a two-benched capsule. [B. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DICEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Di-dē'f'a'l' (a'lē'f'a'l' or a'lē'f'a'l' or a'lē'f'a'l'). Fr., *dicephale*. Ger., *zwecköpfig* (as a n., *Doppelkopf*). See DICEPHALISM; as a n., a monster with two heads or with the head more or less completely divided into two parts.—**D. biatlantis** (Gurli). A variety in which the division into two parts does not extend below the axis. [L. 44.]—**D. bicollis** (Gurli). See *D. diuichonae*.—**D. bidorsalis** (Gurli). A variety in which the spinal column is double above the lower dorsal region. [L. 44.]—**D. bispinialis** (Gurli). A variety in which the division of the spinal column extends to the coccyx. [L. 44.]—**D. diauchenos**. A variety in which each head has an independent neck. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius**. A variety having two necks and two arms. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius monauchenos**. A variety having one neck and two arms. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. heterocephalus** (Gurli). A variety having two dissimilar heads. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. monauchenos**. A variety in which there is a common neck. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tetrabrachius**. A variety having four arms. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tetrabrachius tripus**. A variety having four arms and three feet. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—Benicke, "Cribl. f. Gyn.," 1886, No. 4.—**D. tribrachius**. A variety having three arms. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tripus**. A variety having three feet. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

DICHLORACETONE, n. Di-klor-a²s'e²t-on. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_2H_3Cl_2O$, of acetone. There are two isomeric varieties, viz., *symmetrical d.*, $CH_2Cl-CO-CH_2Cl$, and *asymmetrical d.*, $CHCl_2-CO-CH_3$. The former, one of the

DICHLORHIDROQUINONE. *n.* Di klor-hid-²k w-a² on.
Fr., *hydroquinone dichlorée*. Ger., *Dichlorhydrochinon*. A 2-atom
chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, of hydroquinone
prepared by heating dichloroquinone together with sulphurous acid,
beautiful nacreous crystals being deposited as the liquid cools,
which melt at 164° C., sublime at 120° C., and are nearly insoluble in
cold water, but dissolve readily in warm water, in alcohol, in ether,
and in warm acetic acid. It is acid in reaction. [B. 4, 244 (a, 27).]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, ura; U⁶, like ü (German).

DICHIROIC, adj. *Dik'ro ik*. Fr., *duchroïque*. See

DICHOISM, n. Di'k-ro-i-z'm. Lat., *dichroismus* (from *di-*, doubly, and *χρῶσις*, to color). Fr., *dichroïsme*. Ger., *Dichroismus*. *Zoochloismus*. That property of a substance by which it appears to be of one color by direct light and of another by transmitted light. [A, 391 (a, 21).]

DICHOITIC, adj. Di'k-ro-i-tik. Gr., *δίχρως*. Lat., *dichroites*. Ger., *dichroit*. Having the property of dichroism.

DICHROMATE, n. Di'krom-at. Lat., *dichromas*. Fr., *dichromate*. Ger., *Dichromat*. A dichromate (also erroneously called an acid chromate), a compound which may be regarded either as made up of 2 molecules of chromium trioxide united with a basic oxide or as a salt of dichromic acid. [B.]

DICHROMATIC, adj. Di'krom-a-tik. Lat., *dichromaticus* (from *δίχρως*, two-colored). Fr., *dichromique*, *dichromatique*. Ger., *dichromatisch*, *doppelfarbig*. Having or seeming to have two colors; of birds, wearing two colors, as in the case of the red and gray plumage of *Scops asio*. [L, 50, 343.]

DICHROMATISM, n. Di'krom-a-tiz'm. See **DICHOISM**.

DICHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di)-krom(ch)-rom-a-tis(a)-ops-i-a. From *di-*, twice, *χρῶμα*, a color, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *dichromatopsie*. A form of color-blindness in which only two of the primary colors can be distinguished. [L, 41.]

DICHROME (Fr.), adj. De-krom. See **DICHROMATIC**.

DICHROMIC, adj. Di'krom-ik. From *di-*, twice, and *χρῶμα*, a color. Lat., *dichromicus*. 1. Containing 2 atoms of chromium. [B.] 2. Characterized by dichromatopsia. **D. acid**. Fr., *acide dichromique*. A dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, $2CrO_3 + H_2O$, known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates. [B, 3.]

DICHROMISM, n. Di'krom-i-z'm. See **DICHOISM** and **DICHROMATOPSIA**.

DICHROMOS (Lat.), **DICHROMIS** (Lat.). Di(di)-krom-(ch)-rom-os, -is. Gr., *δίχρως*. Two-colored; as a n., of Dioscorides, the *Ferula officinalis*. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 88.]

DICHRONOUS, adj. Di'kron-u-s. Lat., *dichronus* (from *di-*, twice, and *χρονος*, time). Fr., *dichronus*. Active and growing at one season of the year and quiescent at another (said of plants having the vegetation alternately active and inert during the season). [L, 41, 180.]

DICHROOPHYTE, n. Di'k-ro-o-fit. Lat., *dichroophytum*. Fr., *dichroöphyte* [Necker]. A plant having bifurcated anthers. [B, 38.]

DICHROOUS, adj. Di'k-ro-u-s. Gr., *δίχρως*, *δίχρως*. Lat., *dichrous*. Fr., *dichroë*, *dichroïque*. Ger., *zweifärbig*. Of two colors, having the property of dichroism.

DICHROSCOPE, n. Di'kro-skop. An instrument for determining the different colors of minerals along their various axes. [a, 27.]

DICHROSTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Di'k(di)-ch²-ro-st²-a²-ch²-is(u)s. Gen., *dichrostachyos* (-is). A genus of leguminous plants, of the *Idemnantheae*, according to Benth and Hooker, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. [B, 42 (a, 21).] **D. cinerea**. An East Indian species. The young shoots are applied as a cataplasm in ophthalmia. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DICHROUS (Lat.), adj. Di'k(di)-ch²-ro(ro)-u-s(u)s. See **DICHROUS**.

DICHRURUS (Lat.), adj. Di'k(di)-ch²-ru(ru)-ru(s)-ru(s). From *δίχρως*, two-colored, and *οὐρα*, the tail. Fr., *dichrure*. Having a tail of two colors. [L, 109, 180.]

DICHTBLÄTTERIG (Ger.), adj. Di'ch²-t²-blat-te'r-i-g. See **CONFERTIFOLIUS**.

DICHTBLUMIG (Ger.), adj. Di'ch²-t²-blum-i-g. See **CONFERTIFLORUS**.

DICHTE (Ger.), n. Di'ch²-t². Thickness, density. [B.]

DICHTERPEHU (Ger.), n. Di'ch²-t²-er-pe-hu. The *Hedera helix*. [L, 43.]

DICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Di'ch²-t²-i-g-keit. Density. [B.]—**D. messer**. See **AREOMETER**. **D. schwankung**. A variation of density (as of an electrical current). [Gruenhagen (K).]

DICHTSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. Di'ch²-t²-sta-e-nd. See **CONFERTUS**.

DICIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's(dek)-i-a-t²-a-t²-ri-re-a². From *δικη*, jurisprudence, and *iatriā*, medical practice. Forensic medicine. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICINCHONINE, n. Di-si'n²-kon-en. Lat., *dicinchonina*, *dicinchonia*. Fr., *bicinchonine*. Ger., *Dicinchinin*. Of O. Hesse, an alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Cinchona rosea* and *Cinchona succirubra*, having the same percentage composition as cinchonine, but probably having the molecular formula, $C_{20}H_{44}N_4O_8$, double that of the latter. According to some authors, it has the formula $C_{40}H_{88}N_8O_{16}$. It is the principal constituent of cinchonidine and of barks containing much quinine and quinidine. It does not yield quinine, but resembles the other cinchona alkaloids in the fluorescence of the sulphuric-acid solution and in its behavior to chlorine and ammonia (i. e., its green coloration). It is an amorphous solid, melting at 40° C., dissolving easily in alcohol and in ether, and less readily in water. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., July, 1885, p. 33; "Ann. d. chem.," 227, p. 133, quoted in "Jour. of the Amer. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82; B, 5, 81 (a, 27).]

DICK (Ger.), adj. Di'k. See **CRASSUS** and **CRASSUS**.

DICKBAUCH (Ger.), n. Di'k-ba-u-ch². See **PROCELIUS**.

DICKBAUCHIG (Ger.), adj. Di'k-ba-u-ch²-i-g. Having a large abdomen. [L, 43.]

DICKBEIN (Ger.), n. Di'k-bin. The femur. [L, 43.]

DICKBLATT (Ger.), n. Di'k-blatt. The *Sectum telephium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DICKDARM (Ger.), n. Di'k-darm. The large intestine. [L, 115, 135.] **D. Ausgang**. See **ANUS**. **D. Eingang**. The distal end of the colon. [L.] **D. Entzündung**. See **CALCULUS**. **D. Kröse**. See the major list.—**D. Klappe**. See **Ileo-cæcal VALVE**.

DICKDARMKRÖSE (Ger.), n. Di'k-darm-krö-se. The cæcæ mesenterica. [L.] **Absteigendes D.** The descending mesocolon. [L.]—**Aufsteigendes D.** The ascending mesocolon. [L, 115.]—**Quer'es D.** The transverse mesocolon. [L, 115.]

DICKENMESSER (Ger.), n. Di'k-e²-n-me²-s-se²r. See **CALCIPES**.

DICKHÄUTER (Ger.), n. pl. Di'k-hoit-e²r. The *Pachydermatia*. [L, 43.]

DICKHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Di'k-hoit-i-g. Thick-skinned. [L, 43.]

DICKHORNIG (Ger.), adj. Di'k-ho²-rn-i-g. See **CRASSICORNIS**.

DICKKOPF (Ger.), n. Di'k-ko²-pf. See **MACROCEPHALUS**.

DICKLEIBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Di'k-lib-i-g-keit. Corpulence. [L, 43.]

DICKLIPTIG (Ger.), adj. Di'k-lip-ti-g. See **CRASSILABRIS**.

DICKNERVIG (Ger.), adj. Di'k-ne²-rf-i-g. See **CRASSINERVIS**.

DICKRÜBEN (Ger.), n. Di'k-rü-b-e-n. The *Beta vulgaris*. [L, 43.]

DICKSAFT (Ger.), n. Di'k-za²-ft. An inspissated juice. [L, 43.]

DICKSCHNABELIG (Ger.), n. Di'k-shna²-b-e²-l-i-g. See **BATHYRRHYNCHUS**.

DICKSCHWANZIG (Ger.), adj. Di'k-shwa²-ntz-i-g. See **CRASSICAUDUS**.

DICKSONIA [L'Héritier] (Lat.), n. f. Di'k-son-i-a. Fr., *dicksonie*. A genus of ferns named in honor of James Dickson, the English cryptogamist. [B, 34 (a, 24).] The *Dicksoniaceae* of Presl are a tribe of ferns of the *Hymenophoreae*. The *Dicksonieae* (Fr., *dicksoniees*) are: Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Hymenophyllaceae*, consisting of the single genus *D.*; of J. Smith, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceae*, comprising the *Lindsæeae*, *Dicksonieae*, etc. [B, 34, 170 (a, 24).] **D. culcita**. Fr., *barometz*, *aqueau de Seythieon de Tartarie*. A species found in Madeira and the Azores. The silken, gold hairs of the rhizome (Fr., *mousse dorée*) are used as a styptic. [B, 129, 171 (a, 24).]

DICKY-DAISY, n. Di'k-i²-da²-zi². A popular name for many wild flowers, especially the *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Large d.-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DICKY-DILVER, n. Di'k-i²-di²-l-vu²r. The *Vinca major* and the *Vinca minor*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DICKLES, n. pl. Di'k-lz. Thistles. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Milky d.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DICLAPDOUS, adj. Di'kla²-p²-du-s. Lat., *diclapodus* (from *di-*, twice, *κλᾶν*, to split, and *πους*, the foot). Fr., *diclapode* [Latreille]. Having cloven claws. The *Diclapoda* are an order of the *Crustacea*. [L, 41, 109, 180.]

DICLEIS (Lat.), adj. Di'k-le²-is. See **DICLIS**.

DICLESUM (Lat.), n. Di(di)-klez(klas)-i²-u²-m(u)m. From *di-*, twice, and *κλᾶσις*, a closing. Fr., *diclisme*. Ger., *entworfene dokarpische Frucht*. Of Desvieux, a fruit united closely to the base of the corolla, as in *CLERANTHEAE*, etc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DICLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di)-kli(kle)/ku²(ku)s. From *δικλεις*, a double lock. Pertaining to venous valves. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICLIDANTHEREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'k-li²-d-le²-a²-n²-the²(tha)/re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *diclidanthérées*. Of Miers, a tribe of the *Hamamelidaceae* (or *Hamamelidæ*), consisting of the single genus *Diclidanthera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICLIDOSPERME (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'k-li²-d-le²(led)-o(o²)-spu²-rm-(spe²rm)/e(a²-e²). Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Mercuriales*, comprising the *Peucedaneae* and *Selerineae*; of Gresebach, a series of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Angelica*, *Ferula*, etc. The *Diclidospermeae* (Fr., *diclidospermées*) of Spach are a section of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising the *Peucedaneae* and *Selerineae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICLIDOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di'k-li²-d-le²(led)-o²-st²-o²-si²s. Gen., *diclidostoeos* (-is). From *δικλεις*, a double door, and *ὄστρεον*, a bone. Ger., *Ferkloberung der Gefassklappen*. Ossification of venous valves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DICLIDOSTOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di'k-li²-d-le²(led)-o²-st²-o²(ot)/-i²-u²(u)s. Pertaining to diclidostosis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICLINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di)-klin(klen)/e(a²-e²). From *di-*, twice, and *κλῖν*, a bed. Fr., *diclinées*. 1. Of Jussieu, the 15th class of dicotyledons, characterized by having unisexual flowers. 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gramineae*, comprising *Tripsacum*, *Coix*, *Zea*, etc. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

DICLINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di)-klin(klen)/ez(as). Of Jussieu, the 15th class of plants, including all with diclinous flowers; of Cauvet, a subdivision of apetalous dicotyledons, comprising diclinous gymnosperms, as in the *Umbelliferae* and *Coniferae*, and diclinous angiosperms, as in the *Amentaceae*, *Piperaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, etc.; of Lindley, a division of the *Petaloidae*, having flowers usually unisexual, the perianth either absent or consisting of a few bracts. It includes the *Araceae*, *Psilacaceae*, *Naidaceae*, *Zosteraceae*, *Restiaceae*, *Eriocaulaceae*, and *Jussieuaceae*. [a, 24.]

DICLINIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di)-kli²-n(klen)/i²-a². Fr., *diclinie*. Ger., *Diclinie*. The state of being diclinous.

DICLINIC, adj. Di-kli²-n-i-k. In crystallography, a term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined. [a, 27.]

h, (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

518. B. 19, 31, 12, 170, 180 a, 21. **D. creticus**. Of Celsus. Cretan dattany (the *thymum dactylifolium*). [B. 15.] **D. fraxinella**. See *D. purpureum*. **D. officinalis**. See *D. albus*. **D. purpureum**. Fr. *fraxinella purpurea*. A variety of *D. albus*. [B. 173 a, 21.] **Syrupus de dictamno**. Fr. Cod. 1863. Fr. *syrup de dictamne*. An infusion of 1 part of the dried leaves of *thymum d.* in 21 parts of distilled water, to which twice its weight of sugar is added. [B. 119 a, 21.]

DICTYITIS (Lat.), n. f. From *dictyon* a net (see also *dicty*). Fr., *dictyite*. Ger., *D. It.*, *ditteite*. Sp., *dictitis*. Inflammation of the retina. [F.]

DICTYOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ka}^3\text{r}$ $\text{si}^2\text{p}^2\text{ki}^2\text{-o-ma}^3$. Gen., *dictyocarcinomatosus*. Fr. From *dictyon*, a net, and *carcinoma*, carcinoma. Fr., *dictyocarcinome*. See *CARCINOMA reticulare*.

DICTYOCARPOUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti-o-ka}^3\text{rp-u}^3$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *carpos*, fruit. Lat., *dictyocarpus*. Fr., *dictyocarp*. Ger., *net-fruchtig*. Having reticulated fruit (and of the tegument of certain scissis). [B. 170 a, 21.]

DICTYOCHELE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2$. (a²-e²). From *dictyon*, a net, and *chele*, to pour out or spread. Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Hemiphractia*, including *Dictyodus*, *Mesocenta*, and *Atthisca*. [B. 170 a, 21.]

DICTYOCYSTID.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-si}^2\text{-s(ku}^6)\text{-i}^2$ $\text{ti}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *cystis*, a bladder. A family of the *Naturalia*. [L. 121.]

DICTYODES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-des}$. See *DICTYON*.

DICTYOGENE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-g}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *γεννα*, to engender. Fr., *dictyogènes*. The dictyogens: of Lindley, a subclass of endogens, characterized by net veined leaves. The fibro-vascular bundles of the rhizomes are generally arranged in a circle around the pith. It includes the *Polygonaceae*, *Smilacaceae*, *Prillaceae*, *Rosburghiaceae*, *Philesiaceae*, and *Triuridaceae*. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOID, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2\text{-oid}$. Gr., *dictyoidēs*, *dictyosoidēs* (from *dictyon*, a net, and *ειδος*, resemblance). Lat., *dictyodes*, *dictyoides*. Fr., *dictyode*, *dictyode*. Ger., *netzformig*. Reticulated, having a reticulated appearance. [A. 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DICTYON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3$. Gr., *dictyon*. 1. A net, a network. 2. The retina. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DICTYONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-a}^2\text{-n-in(en)}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net. An order of the *Hexactinellida*. [L. 121.]

DICTYONOSTEOPHYTON (Lat.), **DICTYONOSTEOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ste}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^3\text{-f}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tu}^6\text{-o-o}^3$ $\text{a}^2\text{-n-u}^3$. From *dictyon*, a net, *osteon*, a bone, and *φυτον*, a growth. Fr., *osteophyte fibrillo-reticulare*. Ger., *netzformig faserig*. *Osteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a fibrillo-reticular, osseous growth. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DICTYOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ps-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *opsis*, vision. Fr., *dictyopsie*. A morbid condition in which the patient seems to see net-like objects before the eyes. [L. 41.]

DICTYOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-p}^2\text{-te}^2\text{-r-u}^3\text{-s(n)}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *πτερον*, a wing. Fr., *dictyoptère*. Ger., *netzflügelig*. See *NEUROPTEROUS*. The *Dictyoptera* are: of Leach, the *Blattidae*; of Clairville, the *Neuroptera*. [L.]

DICTYORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-r}^2\text{-ri(re)}^2\text{-zu}^3\text{-s(zu)}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *dictyorrhize*. Ger., *netzwurzelig*. Having reticulated roots. [L. 41.]

DICTYOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ski}^2\text{-z(sch)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2$ ma^3 . Gen., *dictyoschismatosus*. From *dictyon*, a net, and *σχισμα*, a cleft. Of Hirschberg, a coloboma of the chorioid. [F.]

DICTYOSIE (Fr.), n. Dek-te-o-ze. From *dictyon*, to form a network. The formation or presence of black specks in the vitreous humor of the eye. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DICTYOSIPHON.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-si(se)-fo}^2\text{-n-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *σiphων*, a tube. A family of marine algae, of the *Dermatoblastae*, distinguished by a tubular, filiform, or branching frond composed of many layers of cells. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DICTYOSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-spu}^2\text{-r(m)-spe}^2\text{-r(m)}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *dictyospermatos (-is)*. From *dictyon*, a net, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A genus of the *Areceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **D. album**. Fr., *palmiste blanc*. Syn.: *Areca alba* [Bory]. The cabbage-palm of the islands lying off the west coast of Africa. [B.]

DICTYOSPHERIE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-sfer-}(sfa^3\text{ari}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2)$. From *dictyon*, a net, and *σφαίρα*, a globe. Fr., *dictyosphériques*. Of Kützing, a family of the *Celoblastae*. The cellular membrane of the frond is composed of a single layer of cells. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DICTYOSTEGE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ste}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. From *dictyon*, net-like, and *στέγη*, an inclosure. Of Miers, the *Aperticeae*; so called because of the reticulate covering or testa of the fruit. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOSTELACE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ste}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. (a²-e²). Of Rostaf, a tribe of the *Myxogasteres*, including *Dictyostelium*, the plasmodium of which is reticulated before the separation of the spores. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTACE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-ta}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$ $\text{e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2$. Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanospermeae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-te}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. Fr., *dictyotées*. Ger., *Diktyoteen*. An order of symphysistacean algae; of Lamarek, an order of the *Thalassiphytes* not articulated; of

Dumortier, a family of the *Ucinia*; of Agardh and others, a division of the *Fucoideae*. They have flat, sometimes thread-like or branched and tubular fronds, and spores disposed upon the surface in a series of spots or lines. [B. 1, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-te}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. Of Bory, an order of hydrophytes. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTIDE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-id}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Halysereae*, comprising the genera of the *Dictyotae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTIDE.E (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{k-ti}^2(\text{tu}^6)\text{-o-o}^3\text{-id}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-e}^2$. Of Gray, a division of the *Thalassiphytae*, comprising *Zonaria*, etc. [B. 270 (a, 24).]

DICYAN (Ger.), n. De-tsu-a²-n'. See *DICYANOGEN*.

DICYANAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n-i}^2\text{-k}$. Ger., *Dicyanaminsture*. A body, $\text{C}_2\text{N}_2\text{NH}_2$ or $\text{NH}_2\text{C} \equiv \text{N}$.

N C OH, obtained by the action of nitrous acid on cyanurea, forming yellow clinorrhombic crystals slightly soluble in water. [B. 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DICYANBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-tsu-a²-n'be²-ntz-ol'. See *DICYANOBENZENE*.

DICYANHYDRIN, n. Di-si-a²-n-hid²-ri²n. Fr., *dicyanhydrine*. Ger., *D.* A substance of the composition, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{CN})_2$, being that of glycerin in which 2 molecules of cyanogen replace 2 of hydroxyl. One substance of this formula has the constitution of allyl alcohol dicyanide, $\text{CH}_2(\text{CN})-\text{CH}(\text{CN})-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, and is formed by the action of cyanogen gas on allyl alcohol. It is a colorless liquid of agreeable odor. [B. 3, 4.]

DICYANIC ACID, n. Di-si-a²-n-i²k. Fr., *acide dicyanique*. Ger., *Dicyansäure*. A dibasic polymeric form of cyanic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming efflorescent prismatic crystals. [B. 2.]

DICYANIDE (Lat.), n. Di-si-a²-n-i²d-id. A salt in which two atoms of cyanogen unite with one of metal, as in the general formula MCN_2 . [a, 27.]

DICYANIMIDE, n. Di-si-a²-n-i²m-i²d-id. A substance, $\text{C}_2\text{N}_3\text{H} = \text{N}(\text{CN})_2\text{H}$, probably formed when hydrate of potassium is allowed to act on true cyanate of potassium. [B.]

DICYANO BENZENE, n. Di-si-a²-n-o-be²-nz-en. Ger., *Dicyanbenzol*. It, *dicyanobenzina*. A 2-molecule cyanogen substitution compound of benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CN})_2$. [B.]

DICYANOGEN, n. Di-si-a²-n-o-je²n. Fr., *cyanogène libre*. Ger., *Dicyan Cyanogengas*, $\text{CN}_2 = \text{N} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{N}$, discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1815; formed by the decomposition of the cyanides. It is colorless, of a biting taste somewhat like that of bitter almonds, and liquefies under the pressure of several atmospheres or by refrigeration to -20° or -30°C . at a still lower temperature it crystallizes. It is a bad conductor of electricity. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

DICYANSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-tsu-a²-n'zoir-e². Dicyanic acid. [B.]

DICYCLE (Fr.), adj. De-sek'l. From *dis*, twice, and *κύκλος*, a circle. Ger., *dicyclisch*, *zweiwendelig*. Having two turns or twists. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14).]

DICYCLOPRION (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-k(ku}^6)\text{-lo}^2\text{-o}^3$ $\text{pri-}(pre)^(2n)on$. Gen., *dicycloprionos (-is)*. From *dis*, twice, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *πριων*, a saw. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Doppelzirkelsäge*. A double circular saw. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DICYEMIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-ku}^6\text{-e}^2\text{-m'id-a}^2$. From *dis*, twice, and *κύμα*, an embryo. Fr., *dicyemides*. Of Van Beneden, a division of the *Mesozoa* intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*. [L.]

DICYNODONT, adj. Di-si²-n-o-do²nt. From *dis*, twice, *κύων*, a dog, and *δόντος*, a tooth. Having two canine teeth; as a n. one of the *Dicynodontia* (a family of the *Anomodontia*). [L. 14.]

DICYPELIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-p(ku}^6\text{p'e}^2\text{-l'i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-m)}^2\text{-m}$. From *dis*, twice, and *κύπελλον*, a cup. A genus of lauraceous plants established by Nees & Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Perauceae*. The *Dicypellia* of Nees and others (the *Dicypellae* of Meissner and Reichenbach) are a group of lauraceous plants consisting of *D.* and two other genera. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. caryophyllum**. Ger., *brosamerischer Nelkenbaum*. A Brazilian tree with a fragrant, beautiful wood. Its bark, called *cayotte Maranhão*. Fr., *cayotte goudron*; Sp., *cayotte de la Cayotte* (Sp. Ph.), constitutes a valuable sort of cinnamon, clove cassia, or cassia caryophyllata. [B. 19, 95, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

DIDACTIC, adj. Di-da²-k'ti²k. Gr., *διδακτικός*. Lat., *didacticus*. Fr., *didactique*. Ger., *didaktisch*. Instructive; of medical instruction, conveyed by description or precept as opposed to clinical or experimental demonstration.

DIDACTOR (Lat.), n. Di-da²-k'tor. Gr., *διδακτωρ*. See *DOCTOR*.

DIDACTYLISM, n. Di-da²-k'ti²-i²-z'm. Lat., *didactylia* (from *dis*, twice, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit). Fr., *didactylie* [Lavallée]. Ger., *Didactylismus*, *Didactylie*. That variety of ectrodactylism in which but two of the digits are preserved. [F. Guernonprez, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb. 1885, p. 81.]

DIDACTYLOUS, adj. Di-da²-k'ti²-u³s. *διδακτύλος*. Lat., *didactylus*. Fr., *didactyle*. Ger., *zweifingerig*. 1. Provided with two digits or digit-like processes. 2. Divided into two branches. [L. 121.]

DIDAR (Ar.), n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [B. 88.]

DIDASCALIA (Lat.), n. Di-da²-sk'ti²-a². Gr., *διδασκαλία*. A teaching, instruction. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DIDASCALOS (Lat.), n. m. Di-da²-sk-a²-l-o²s. A teacher, master. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chu; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, m; N², tauk;

DIENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. m. *Di-encephalon* (Gr.). *Di-encephalon*. From *encephalon*, the brain. See **THALAMUS** and **PHALOS**.

DIENEZ, n. See **DIEMER**.

DIENTE DE LEÓN (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. *Diente de león*. The *Lactuca maritima*. [A. 44 (a, 21).]

DIEPATIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-patias* (Gr.). *Di-patias*. From *di*, twice, and *patas*, the liver. Fr., *di-patias*. A monster with two livers. [L. 50.]

DIETTE (Fr.), n. *Di-ette*. A seaside resort in the department of Seine Inférieure, France. [L. 57 (a, 21).]

DIER (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B. 152 (a, 21).]

DIERENBACH (Ger.), n. *Dierenbach*. A village of Bavaria near which there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L. 105.]

DIÉRESE (Fr.), n. *Di-érese*. See **DIACRISIS**.

DIÉRÉSILE (Fr.), n. *Di-érésile*. See **DIACRISIS**.

DIÉRÉSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-érésis*. See **DIACRISIS**.

DIÉRÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Di-é-ri-te-que*. See **DIACRISIS**.

DIERVILLA (Lat.), n. *Di-ervilla*. Fr., *diervilla*. Ger., *Zaun-kersehe*. Of Tournefort, a genus of caprifoliaceous plants by Bentham and Hooker referred to the *Lonicera*. The *Diervillaria* of Rafinesque are a subfamily of the *Polemoniaceae*, consisting of *D.* and *Coronopus*. The *Diervilla* (Fr., *diervilla*) of Meyer are a tribe of caprifoliaceous plants comprising genera now referred to the genus *Berula*. [B. 12, 13, 170 (a, 21).] *D. acadiensis*, *D. canadensis*, *D. humilis*, *D. loniceræ*, *D. lutea*, *D. Tournefortii*, *D. trifida*. Fr., *d. de Tournefort*. The bush honeysuckle; a low, erect shrub growing in rocky places throughout the United States. The small branches, which have been used in infusion in leucorrhœa and syphilis, were formerly official as *stipites dierville* as a diuretic and alterative. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 21).]

DIERVILLENSTENGEL (Ger.), n. pl. *Di-ervil-len-sten-gel*. The branches of *Diervilla canadensis*. [B. 180 (a, 21).]

DIES (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Di-es* (Gr.). *Di-es*. Fr., *jour*. Ger., *Tag*. A day. *D. canicularis*. Fr., *journ canicularis*. The dog days. *D. contemplabiles*, *D. contemplantes*, *D. critici*, *D. decretorii*, *D. indicatorii*, *D. indices*. The critical days of a disease. *D. intercalarii*. The days between the critical days. [A. 301 (a, 21).] *D. internuntii*, *D. judicatorii*, *D. principes*. See *D. critici*.

DIESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-es-is* (Gr.). *Di-es-is*. Fr., *diesis*. 1. Liquefaction. 2. Dilution. 3. Percolation. [A. 325, 327 (a, 21).]

DIET, n. *Di-ét*. Gr., *dieta*. Lat., *dieta*. Fr., *diète*, *régime*. Ger., *Diät*. It., *Sp.*, *dieta*. 1. The customary food of an individual. 2. Food restricted as to quality and quantity with reference to the restoration or preservation of health. *Animal d.* A diet consisting largely of animal food, such as milk, eggs, and meat. [B.] *Broth d.* A diet in which broth is given usually to the exclusion of meat to the amount of 1 pint daily, light puddings, bread, butter, and gruel comprising the remainder of the diet. [a. 25.] *Common d.* Of hospitals, the diet of the majority of the patients, for whom no special diet is prescribed. [B.] *Convalescent d.* See *Extra d.* *Dry d.* Lat., *dieta siccæ*. Fr., *diète sèche*. Ger., *trochene Diät*. A diet in which but little fluid is allowed. [B.] *Extra d.* Of the hospitals, a diet in which, besides a full allowance of nourishing food, certain palatable articles are included to stimulate the appetite and hasten convalescence. [B.] *Fever d.* A diet consisting of 4 oz. of bread, 2 pints of barley water or gruel, and 2 pints of milk daily. [Pavy (a, 25).] *Fish d.* A diet consisting wholly or largely of fish. [Pavy (a, 25).] *Full d.* A diet consisting of 12 to 14 oz. of bread, 6 oz. of dressed meat, with 8 oz. of potatoes, ½ pint of milk, with puddings, porridge, gruel, barley-water, vegetables, and porter and beer when ordered. [Pavy (a, 25).] *Generous d.* See *Extra d.* *Half d.* A diet that consists of about 10 oz. of bread, half a pint of milk, from 2 to 6 oz. of meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and a pint of gruel or broth daily. [Pavy (a, 25).] *House d.* See *Common d.* *Incurable's d.* Of some hospitals, a form of diet corresponding to the full diet. [B.] *Liquid d.* Lat., *dieta juris*. Fr., *diète liquide*. Ger., *flüssige Diät*. A diet in which no solid food is allowed, but only milk and soups. [B.] *Low d.* A diet that comprises from 8 to 10 oz. of bread a day, with broth, gruel, or barley, and any additions which may be ordered. [Pavy (a, 25).] *Meat d.* Lat., *dieta carnis*. Fr., *diète de viande*. Ger., *Fleisch-diät*. A diet in which much meat is allowed. [B.] *Milk d.* Lat., *dieta lactis*. Fr., *diète lactée*. Ger., *Milchdiät*. A diet consisting mostly of milk. [B.] *Mutton d.* A meat diet in which mutton is substituted for beef. [B.] *Ordinary d.* See *Common d.* *Prophylactic d.* A diet tending to prevent disease. [L. 20 (a, 21).] *Pudding d.* A diet in which arrowroot, sugar, and cereals made into light puddings with milk are given, generally to the exclusion of meat; bread, butter, gruel, and barley-water form the remainder of the diet. [Pavy (a, 25).] *Rheumatic d.* A diet adapted for rheumatic patients; especially one in which substances tending to produce flatulent dyspepsia are avoided. [B.] *Rice d.* A diet in which the principal solid foods are rice and rice (usually in the form of rice puddings). [B.] *Simple d.* See *Low d.* *Slop d.* See *Liquid d.* *Soup d.* A diet in which broths and soups are given to the exclusion of solid animal food. [a. 25]. *Spoon d.* See *Fever d.* *Steak d.* A diet in hospitals in which beefsteak forms the chief solid food of the principal meal. [B.] *Subsistence d.* A diet consisting of as little nutritious material as will suffice to maintain health under given conditions. [Pavy (a, 25).] *Tufnell's d.* A form of diet employed in the treatment of internal aneurysms by Dr. Tufnell, of Dublin, but first recommended by S. D. Gross, consisting of a small daily allowance of highly nutritious solid food, with the greatest possible restriction of liquids. [B.] *Vegetable*

d. Fr., *diète vég.*, *lég.*. A diet from which meat is excluded and of which fresh vegetables form an important part. [L. 49 (a, 21).]

DIET, v. tr. and intr. *Di-ét*. 1. To subject to such a diet as is prescribed course of food. [B. 20.] 2. Intr. To subject oneself to such a course.

DIETARY, n. *Di-ét-a-ri-um*. Lat., *tabula pabula*. Fr., *diète*. Ger., *Kostregel*. A certain fixed or regulated diet, such as prevails in hospitals, in public institutions, and in military service. [B.]

DIETE (Fr.), n. *Di-ète*. See **DIET**, n. *D. de viande*. See **Meat diet**. *D. hydrique*. A diet consisting of total abstinence from food and of the use of pure water only to drink. [L. 88 (a, 21).] *D. lactée*. See **Milk diet**. *D. respiratoire*. A diet which consists of neutral alimentary substances, such as sugar, starch, fat, etc., in which hydrogen and carbon predominate, and which are supposed to furnish the greatest part of the elements on which the oxygen of the air acts in the respiration. [B. 52 (a, 14).] *D. sèche*. See **Dry diet**. *D. végétale*. See **Vegetable diet**.

DIETENMÜHLE (Ger.), n. *Di-eten-mühl*. A place near Wiesbaden, Germany, where there are cold water, Roman, Irish, and pine needle baths. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DIETETIC, DIETETICAL, adj's. *Di-ét-e-ti-c* (Gr.). *di-ét-e-ti-c*. Gr., *διατητικός*. Lat., *diæticus*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *diätetisch*. It., *diætico*. Sp., *diético*. Pertaining to diet.

DIETETICS, n. sing. *Di-ét-e-ti-cs*. Gr., *διατητική τέχνη* understood. Lat., *diætica*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *Diätetik*. It., *diætica*. Sp., *diética*. The science of the regulation of diet in health and disease.

DIETETIST, n. *Di-ét-e-ti-st* (Gr.). *di-ét-e-ti-st*. Lat., *diætista*. Fr., *diététiste*. Ger., *Diätetiker*. It., *diætista*. Sp., *diætista*. 1. One who regulates the diet. 2. A physician who relies entirely upon proper feeding in the treatment of disease. [B.]

DIETHACETIC ACID, n. *Di-ét-ha-cet-ic* (Gr.). *di-ét-ha-cet-ic*. Fr., *acide diéthacétique*. Ger., *Diäthylsäure*. An oily liquid (C₂H₅)₂ = CH.COOH, one of the isomeric forms of caproic acid, so called because it may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of ethyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B. 4.]

DIETHICOS (Lat.), adj. *Di-ét-i-cos* (Gr.). *di-ét-i-cos*. Gr., *διηθικός*. Percolated, strained, filtered. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DIETHOXALIC ACID, n. *Di-ét-ha-cet-ic* (Gr.). *di-ét-ha-cet-ic*. Fr., *acide diéthoxalique*. Ger., *Diäthylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₈H₁₂O₅ = (C₂H₅)₂C(=O)COOH, one of the isomeric varieties of hydroxycaproic acid. [B. 4.]

DIETHYL, n. *Di-ét-hyl*. Fr., *diéthyle*. Ger., *Diäthyl*. A double molecule of ethyl, H₅C₂-C₂H₅ = C₄H₁₀. Occurring in the free state, it constitutes normal butane. [B.] *D. ketone*. See **PROPONE**.

DIETHYLACETAL, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-cet-ic* (Gr.). *di-ét-hyl-a-cet-ic*. Fr., *diéthylacétal*. Ger., *Diäthylacetal*. See **ACETAL**.

DIETHYLACETONE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-cet-ic* (Gr.). *di-ét-hyl-a-cet-ic*. Fr., *diéthylacétone*. Ger., *Diäthylaceton*. Diethyl ketone, propione, 2(C₂H₅)₂CO = C₂H₅CO.C₂H₅. [B. 4 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-m-i-d-o-ben-zo-ic* (Gr.). *di-ét-hyl-a-m-i-d-o-ben-zo-ic*. Fr., *acide diéthylamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diäthylamidobenzoësäure*. An acid, C₁₁H₁₅NO₃ = C₆H₅(C₂H₅)₂NH.COOH, forming white prismatic crystals. [B. 2.]

DIETHYLAMINE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-m-i-n*. Fr., *diéthylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamin*. The secondary amine of ethyl; a colorless liquid, NC₂H₅ = N(C₂H₅)₂H, having a strong odor of ammonia. [B.]

DIETHYLAMYLAMINE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-m-i-l-a-m-i-n*. Fr., *diéthylamylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamylamin*. A tertiary amine, NC₂H₅(C₆H₁₃) = NC₂H₅, in which 2 molecules of ethyl and 1 molecule of fermentation amyl replace 3 atoms of hydrogen in ammonia; a liquid boiling at 154° C. [B.]

DIETHYLANILINE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-n-i-l-i-n*. Fr., *diéthylaniline*. Ger., *Diäthylanilin*. A body, C₁₀H₁₅N = C₆H₅(C₂H₅)₂, prepared by heating ethylaniline with a large excess of bromethyl and decomposing the resulting product with potash; a colorless liquid boiling at 213° C. [B. 4; B. 244 (a, 25).]

DIETHYLARSINE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-r-s-i-n*. Fr., *diéthylarsine*. Ger., *Diäthylarsin*. Ethyl cacodyl; a univalent arsenic radicle, as (C₂H₅)₂, which in the free state consists of a double molecule, as 2(C₂H₅)₂, *diarsentetrethyl*. The latter is an oily, highly refracting liquid, of a faint, yellowish color, and very disagreeable, pungent, alliaceous odor, boiling at about 190° C. [B. 2.]

DIETHYLARSINIC ACID, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-r-s-i-n-i-c* (Gr.). *di-ét-hyl-a-r-s-i-n-i-c*. Fr., *acide diéthylarsinique*. Ger., *Ärsen-diäthylsäure*. Ethylcacodylic acid; a deliquescent, crystalline compound, As(C₂H₅)₂O.OH, produced by the oxidation of arsen-diethyl. [B. 2, 3.]

DIETHYLATE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-a-t*. An ethylate in which two molecules of the radicle C₂H₅O are united to one atom of a bivalent metal. [a. 37.]

DIETHYLBENZENE, n. *Di-ét-hyl-be-nz-e-n*. Fr., *diéthylbenzène*. Ger., *Diäthylbenzol*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of benzene, C₆H₄(C₂H₅)₂ = C₁₀H₁₄. Of the three possible isomeric varieties, *para diethylbenzene* is known. [B.]

DIETHYLCARBINOL, n. *Di-ét-hyl-car-bi-n-ol*. Fr., *diéthylcarbinol*. Ger., *Diäthylcarbinol*. See **SECONDARY AMYL ALCOHOL**.

DIETHYLCHLORHYDRIN, n. *Di-ét-hyl-klor-hi-d-r-i-n*. A heavy oil, of a sweetish, ethereal odor, C₂H₅ClO₂ = C₂H₅(C₂H₅)Cl, produced by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas on a mixture of acrolein and absolute alcohol. [B. 2.]

DIETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. *Di-ét-hyl-si-tri-c* (Gr.). *di-ét-hyl-si-tri-c*. Fr., *acide diéthylcitrique*. Ger., *Diäthylcitronensäure*. Monacid (or monohydric) citrate of ethyl, C₆H₄O₇(C₂H₅)₂, a monobasic acid as yet known only through its salts. [B. 3.]

O, no; O₂, not; O₃, whole; Th, thin; Th₂, the; U, like oo in too; U₂, blue; U₃, full; U₄, full; U₅, urn; U₆, like u in German.

DIETHYLENE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*len. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylen*. A double molecule of ethylene, $(C_2H_4)_2$. [B.] **D.** alcohol. Ger., *Diäthylalkohol*. Oxidhydrate of diethylene, $(C_2H_4)_2 \cdot O \cdot H_2 = C_4H_{10}O_2$, a liquid boiling at $250^\circ C$. [B.]

DIETHYLHYDRIN, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l-hul'-*r*in. See DIETHYLIN.

DIETHYLIC, *adj.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-*i*k. Fr., *diéthylique*. Ger., *diäthylisch*. Containing or derived from diethyl, or containing 2 molecules of ethyl. [B.]

DIETHYLIDENE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-*i*d-en. Fr., *diéthylidène*. Ger., *Diäthyliden*. A radical, $(C_2H_4)_2 = CH(C_2H_5)_2$, composed of 2 molecules of ethylidene; isomeric with diethylene. [B.]

DIETHYLIN, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-*i*n. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylen*. A liquid C_4H_{10} , $(C_2H_5)_2$, having an odor resembling that of pepper and boiling at $182^\circ C$. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLMALONIC ACID, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-mal'-*e*-*n*-*i*k. Fr., *acide diéthylmalonique*. Ger., *Diäthylmalonsäure*. A dibasic 3-molecule ethyl substitution compound, $C_7H_{12}O_4 = C(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$ of malonic acid. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLMETHYLACETIC ACID, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-me'-*e*-*t*h-*i*l'-*a*-*e*-*t*h-*i*k. A substitution product of acetic acid $(C_2H_5)_2(C_2H_5 \cdot CO \cdot OH)$, in which 2 molecules of ethyl and 1 of methyl replace 3 atoms of hydrogen; a colorless, slightly odoriferous liquid, boiling at 205° to 208° , prepared by dissolving iodide of diethylmethylcarbinol in water. [B., 3 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLMETHYLSULPHINE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-me'-*e*-*t*h-*i*l'-sul'-*i*-*e*-*n*. Fr., *diéthylmethylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylmethylsulfen*. A univalent radical, $(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot S = CH_3$, isomeric with ethylmethylsulphine, and, like it, forming a series of salts, among which the iodide and double chlorides are the most important. [B.]

DIETHYLOXALIC ACID, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-o'-*x*-*a*-*l*-*i*-*k*. Fr., *acide diéthylloxalique*. Ger., *Diäthylloxalsäure*. Diethylloxalacetic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2C(OH) \cdot CO \cdot OH$, obtained by heating its ethereal salt with baryta solution, the baryta salt being precipitated with dilute sulphuric acid. [B., 11 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLOXAMIC ACID, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-o'-*x*-*a*-*m*-*i*-*k*. Fr., *acide diéthylloxamique*. Ger., *Diäthylloxaminsäure*. An acid, $CON(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH = C_6H_{11}NO_3$, known in its ethereal derivative. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLOXAMIDE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-o'-*x*-*a*-*m*-*i*-*d*(id). Fr., *diéthylloxamide*. Ger., *Diäthylloxamid*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound of oxamide, $CO \cdot N(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot H - CO \cdot N(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot H = C_8H_{17}O_2N_2$. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLOXYACETIC ACID, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-o'-*x*-*i*-*a*-*s*-*e*-*t*-*i*-*k*. See DIETHYLOXALIC ACID.

DIETHYLPHENYLAMINE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-fe'-*n*-*i*-*a*-*m*-*e*-*n*. Fr., *diéthylphénylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylphenylamin*. See DIETHYL-ANILINE.

DIETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-fo'-*s*-*e*-*r*-*i*-*k*. Fr., *acide diéthylphosphorique*. Ger., *Diäthylphosphorsäure*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of phosphoric acid, $H(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot PO_4$. [B.] See ETHYL phosphate.

DIETHYLSULPHINE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-sul'-*i*-*e*-*n*. Fr., *diéthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfen*. A bivalent radical, $(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot S$, acting as a base. [B.]

DIETHYLSULPHONE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-sul'-*i*-*e*-*n*. Fr., *diéthylsulfone*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfon*. A body, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_2$, prepared by treating diethyl sulphide with strong nitric acid. It forms large colorless, tabular crystals melting at $70^\circ C$. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLSULFONEDIMETHYLMETHANE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-sul'-*i*-*e*-*n* di-*e*th-*i*l'-me'-*e*-*t*h-*i*-*n*. Fr., *Diäthylsulfondimethylmethan*. An oxidation product, $(CH_3)_2 \cdot C : (C_2H_5)_2SO_2$, of the union of ethylmercaptan with acetone. [Brit. Med. Jour., Apr. 21, 1888, p. 864.] See SCERONAL.

DIETHYLTHIOUREA, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-thi-*o*-*u*-*r*-*e*-*a*. Ger., *Diäthylthioharnstoff*. Ethylthiourea. [B.]

DIETHYLTOLUIDINE, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-to'-*l*-*i*-*u*-*i*-*d*-*e*-*n*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17} \cdot N = C_6H_4 \cdot CH_2 \cdot N(C_2H_5)_2$. [A., 1.]

DIETHYUREA, *n.* Di-*e*th-*i*l'-*u*-*r*-*e*-*a*. Fr., *diéthylurée*. Ger., *Diäthylharnstoff*. Ethylurea. [B.]

DIETIC, *adj.* Di-*e*-*t*-*i*-*k*. 1. See DIETETIC. 2. Of FATT, produced by the want or by the bad quality of food (said of diseases). [B., 1.]

DIEU-LE-FILT (Fr.), **DIEU-LE-FIT** (Fr.), *n.* Die-*u*-*l*-*e*-*f*-*i*-*t*. A place in the department of Brème, France, where there is a mineral spring containing calcium bicarbonate. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIEURYSMUS (Lat.), *n. m.* Di-*e*-*u*-*r*-*i*-*s*-*m*-*u*-*s*. From *eu* (proper), to dilate. See ANEURYSM.

DIEVENOW (Ger.), *n.* Die-*e*-*n*-*o*. A sea bathing resort on the Baltic near Cammin, in Pomerania. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DIE-WEED, *n.* Di'-*w*-*e*-*d*. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DIEXODOS (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-*e*-*x*-*o*-*d*-*o*-*s*. Gr., *διέξοδος* (from *die* (to pass through), Fr., *diexode*. 1. An excretory channel, an outlet. 2. The expulsion of excrementitious material. [A., 325 (a, 21). L., 4, 94.]

DIEZGO (Sp.), *n.* Die-*e*-*t*-*z*-*g*-*o*. A place in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIFFERENTIAL, *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*e*-*r*-*e*-*n*-*s*-*i*-*a*-*t*-*i*-*a*-*t*. Lat., *differentialis*. Fr., *différentiel*. Ger., *d.* Pertaining or having regard to the differences between two or more objects, conceptions, processes, etc.; as a *n.*, in chemistry, an atom. [L., 30.]

DIFFERENTIATE, *v. tr. and intr.* Di-*f*-*f*-*e*-*r*-*e*-*n*-*s*-*i*-*a*-*t*-*i*-*a*-*t*. Fr., *différencier*. To perform or undergo differentiation.

DIFFERENTIATION, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*e*-*r*-*e*-*n*-*s*-*i*-*a*-*t*-*i*-*a*-*t*-*i*-*o*-*n*. Fr., *différenciation*. Ger., *Differenzierung*. 1. The assumption of individual characteristics by the several portions of a mass of organized material, by virtue of which some of it is developed into one sort of structure, and other parts into other forms, although originally the whole seemed absolutely alike. 2. See DIAGNOSIS.—**HISTOLOGICAL d.** Ger., *histologische Differenzierung*. See D. (ist. def.).—**PHYSIOLOGICAL d.** The process of distinguishing different animals by comparing their physiological functions. [L., 11].—**PNEUMATIC d.** A method of treating certain pulmonary diseases by causing the patient to breathe in or breathe into compressed or rarefied air. [H. F. Williams, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 3, 1885, p. 370.] See PNEUMATIC CABINET.—**PRIMARY d.** In embryology, the d. that results in the formation of the notochord, the medullary plate, and the protovertebrae. [Kölliker (H.).]—**SECONDARY d.** The formation of special parts or organs after the primary d. has taken place. [Kölliker (H.).]

DIFFERENZIRUNG (Ger.), *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*e*-*r*-*e*-*n*-*s*-*i*-*a*-*t*-*i*-*o*-*n*. See DIFFERENTIATION.—**D'SSYSTEM**. A system of sewerage in which water from the street and houses is conducted in different tubes from those conducting the excreta and kitchen waste. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DIFFICULTAS (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-*f*-*f*-*i*-*k*-*u*-*s*-*i*-*t*-*a*-*s* (a³s). Gen., *difficultas*. A difficulty either in its ordinary sense or in the sense of sickness, disease.—**D. intestinorum**. See DYSENTERY.

DIFFLATIO (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-*f*-*f*-*i*-*a*-*t*-*i*-*o*. Gen., *difflatio*. From *difflare*, to blow apart, disperse by blowing. Ger., *diavon*. Fr., *difflation*. Perspiration. [G., 16.]

DIFLUANE, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*a*-*n*. Fr., *d. Ger., Diffuan*. A compound, $C_2H_4N_2O_4$, soluble in water, obtained together with carbonic and leucoturic acids, by boiling a solution of alloxanic acid. [B., 38, 40 (a, 14).]

DIFFLUENCE, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*e*-*n*-*s*. Fr., *d. Ger., Diffluenz*. The state of being diffuent.

DIFFLUENT, *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*e*-*n*-*t*. Lat., *diffluens* (from *diffluere*, to flow apart). Fr., *d. Ger., d., zerfliessend*. Almost liquefied, softened to such a degree as to spread like a liquid. [A., 518.]

DIFFLUGIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*g*-*i*-*a* (a³). Fr., *diffugie*. A genus of the *Lobosa*. It has been found in the intestine after death from enteritis. [L., 182, 353.]

DIFORM, *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*o*-*r*-*m* (di-*f*-*f*-*o*-*r*-*m*). See DIFFORMIS and DEFORMED.

DIFORMARIÆ (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Di-*f*-*f*-*o*-*r*-*m*-*a* (a³) *-i*-*a* (a³-e²). Of Batsch, an order of the *Rosaceæ*, comprising the *Succedentæ*, *Saxifragæ*, *Ciliatæ*, *Caryophyllæ*, *Portulacæ*, and *Fumbricæ*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

DIFORMIS (Lat.), *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*o*-*r*-*m*-*i*-*s*. From *di*, or *dis*, priv., and *forma*, form. Fr., *diforme*. Ger., *missgebildet, ungestaltet*. Deformed, having a part or organ irregularly or abnormally formed; as a *n.*, in the f. pl., *Diformes*: 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of the *Calyceæ*, 2. Of Duméril, a family of the *Orthoptera*. [B., 1, 170 (a, 24); L., 180.]

DIFORMITY, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*o*-*r*-*m*-*i*-*t*-*i*-*s*. Fr., *diformité*. Ger., *Diformität*. See DEFORMITY.

DIFRACT, *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*r*-*a*-*k*-*t*. Lat., *diffractus*. Broken, burst, fissured, cracked (said of a thallus). [B., 123 (a, 24).]

DIFRACTION, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*r*-*a*-*k*-*t*-*i*-*o*-*n*. Lat., *diffraction* (from *diffingere*, to shatter). Fr., *d. Ger., Beugung des Lichts*. It., *diffrazione*. Sp., *difracción*. A phenomenon consisting in the bending of rays of light when passing near the edge of a body. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

DIFRACTIVE, *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*r*-*a*-*k*-*t*-*i*-*v*. Fr., *diffractif*. Producing diffraction. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIFFUSATE, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*a*-*t*. In the process of dialysis, that portion of the liquid which passes through the animal membrane, and contains crystalloid matter in solution. [B., 7.]

DIFFUSE, *v. tr. and intr.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*e*. Gr., *διαφέρω*. Lat., *diffundere*. Fr., *diffuser*. Ger., *diffusiren*. It., *diffondere*. Sp., *difundir*. 1. (Intr.) to spread, to scatter, to pass into the substance of another body so as to be brought into relation with every portion of it. 2. (Tr.) to cause to spread. [B.; a., 17.]

DIFFUSE, DIFFUSED, *adj.s.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*e*, -*u*-*s*-*e*-*d*. Lat., *diffusus*. Fr., *diffus*. Ger., *diffus, ausgebreitet*. It., *diffuso*. Sp., *difuso*. Spread, spreading, scattered; of purulent collections, visible lesions, etc., not restricted within definite boundaries; of plants, spreading irregularly; of light, irregularly reflected, scattered in every direction. [B., 1, 123 (a, 14).]

DIFFUSIBILITY, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*i*-*b*-*i*-*t*-*i*-*t*-*a*-*t*. Lat., *diffusibilitas*. Fr., *diffusibilité*. Ger., *Diffusibilität, Diffusionsfähigkeit*. The quality of being diffusible. [A., 385 (a, 21).]—**D. of gases**. Of Dalton, the property by which two or more gases, when placed in an inclosed space, expand as if each occupied it alone, the elastic force of the mixture being equal to the sum of the elastic forces of all the contained gases. [A., 385 (a, 21).] Cf. GRAHAM'S LAW.

DIFFUSIBLE, *adj.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*i*-*b*-*i*-*l*. Fr., *d. Ger., diffusibel, durchdringend*. It., *d. Sp., difusibile*. Capable of diffusing or of being diffused; capable of being diffused rapidly through the system, so as to cause a prompt effect (see D. STIMULANTS).

DIFFUSIOMETER, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*i*-*o*-*m*-*e*-*t*-*e*-*r*. From *diffusio*, diffusion, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diffusiomètre*. Ger., *D., Diffusionsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the diffusibility of gases. [Graham, Bunsen (A., 518).]

DIFFUSION, *n.* Di-*f*-*f*-*u*-*s*-*i*-*o*-*n*. Lat., *diffusio*. Fr., *d. Ger., D. It., diffusion*. Sp., *difusion*. The state of being diffused; the

preliminary d. of starchy food (its conversion into sugar) by the action of the saliva. **Secondary d.** See ASSIMILATION. **Self-d.** See AUTODIGESTION. **Superd.** Of W. S. Christopher, an abnormal d. usually termed indigestion, consisting in the excessive performance of salivary, gastric, or pancreatic d. resulting, as he maintains, in favoring the growth of putrefactive microorganisms. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 9, 1883, p. 513.] **Tryptic d.** See PANCREATIC d.

DIGESTIVE, adj. De-jest'iv. Lat., *digestivus*, *diagnos*. Fr., *digestif*. Ger., *digestiv*. CAUSING, promoting, concerned with, or pertaining to, digestion; as a n., see DIGESTANT and DIGERENS. — **Plenck's d.** Lat., *digestivum lapideum Plenckii*. Fr., *baume d'Arènes lapide*. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part each of Arènes's balsam and yolk of egg, and mixing with 8 parts of proof spirit; or, according to Spedmann, by mixing 16 parts of oil of turpentine and 8 of yolk of egg, and adding 2 of honey, 32 of spring water, and 18 of alcohol; used by Plenck as an injection for fistula. [B., 36 (a, 21); L., 35 (a, 21).]

DIGESTIVMITTEL (Ger.), n. De-jest'ef-mi'tel-te'el. See DIGESTANT.

DIGESTIVO (It., Sp.), adj. and n. De-jest'e'vo, -he'st'e'vo. See DIGESTIVE. — **D. compuesto** (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.). Compound digestive, made by mixing 40 parts each of basilicon ointment and storax and 10 of common turpentine. [A., 47 (a, 21).] — **D. simple** (Mex. Ph.). Sp. Simple digestive; made by mixing equal parts of basilicon ointment and storax. [A., 47 (a, 21).]

DIGESTIVSALZ (Ger.), n. De-jest'ef-za'litz. See SAL digestive.

DIGESTIVUM (Lat.), n. Di(di)j-je'st(ge'st)-i(e)'vu'm(wu'm). See DIGESTANT. — **D. liquefactum Plenckii**. See *Plenck's digestive*.

DIGESTORII (Kossmann) (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di)j-je'st(ge'st)-o'ri-i(e). Parasitic Crustacea having independent digestive organs. [L., 121.]

DIGESTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)j-je'st(ge'st)-u'm(u'm). Fr., *digest*. The product of maceration or digestion. [L., 77 (a, 21).]

DIGGER-PINE, n. Di'g-u'r-pin. The *Pinus sabiniana*. [B., 81 (a, 21).]

DIGIT, n. Di'j-i't. Gr., *δακτυλος*. Lat., *digitus*. A finger or toe.

DIGITAL, adj. Di'j-i't a'l. Lat., *digitalis*. Fr., Ger., d. It., *digitale*. Sp., d. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a finger or toe. 2. Resembling a pit made with the tip of a finger (see *D. fossa*). 3. Performed with the fingers.

DIGITAL (Sp.), n. De-he-ta'el. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A., 47 (a, 21).]

DIGITALACRIN, n. Di'j-i't a'l a'k'ri'n. From *digitalis*, fox glove, and *acris*, acrid. Fr., *digitalacrine*. A resin obtained from *Digitalis*. [B., 38.]

DIGITALE (Lat.), n. n. Di'j(di)g-i't-a(a)'le(le). Gr., *δακτύλιος*. Ger., *Fingerhut*. A finger-stall. [A., 322.]

DIGITALE Fr., n. De-zhe-ta'el. The genus *Digitalis*, and especially the *Digitalis purpurea*. — **Abstrait de d.** See *Abstractum digitalis*. — **Alcoolé de d.** See *Acetum digitalis*. — **Alcoolature de d.** Fr. Cod. Lat., *alcoholatura* (usu. *tractura*) [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] *digitales*, *tractura digitalis*, *c. foliis recentibus* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *tractura alcoholata de heris frescos de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 10 days 1 part of fresh bruised leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* in 1 part of 90 per cent alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B., 95, 113 (a, 21).] — **Alcoolé de d.** See *Tractura digitalis*. — **Cigares de d.**, **Cigarettes de d.** [Fr. Cod.] Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of digitalis-leaves. [B., D. *cotonneuse*. See *DIGITALIS tomentosa*.] — **D. fausse**. The *Dioscoreophyllum virgatum*. [B., 121 (a, 21).] — **D. jaune**. The *Digitalis lutea*. [B., 173 (a, 21).] — **D. orientale**. The *Scutellaria orientalis*. [B., 173 (a, 21).] — **D. pourpre**. See *DIGITALIS purpurea*. — **Emplâtre de d.** See *Plaster of DIGITALIS*. — **Emplâtre d'extrait de d.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *emplastrum cum c. extracto digitalis*. A plaster made by melting together 1 part of purified resins elemi and 2 parts of *emplastrum diachylum opumatum* at a moderate heat, and adding 9 parts of alcoholic extract of digitalis. [B., 113 (a, 21).] — **Ethérolé de d.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Tincture etherea de d.* — **Extrait alcoolique de d.** [Fr. Cod., 1837.] See *Extractum digitalis*. — **Extrait aqueux de d.** See *Extractum digitalis aquosum*. — **Extrait de d.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Extractum digitalis*. — **Extrait de d. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.] See *Extractum digitalis*. — **Extrait liquide de d.** See *Extractum digitalis liquidum*. — **Feuilles de d.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Folia digitalis*. — **Fleurs de d.** [Fr. Cod.] The flowers of *Digitalis purpurea*. [a, 21.] — **Grande d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Hydrolé ou Infusion de d.** See *Infusum digitalis*. — **Onolé de d.** See *Wine of DIGITALIS*. — **Onolé de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu**. See *Vin de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu*. — **Onguent de d.** See *Unguentum digitalis*. — **Oxéolé de d.** See *Tractura digitalis*. — **Petite d.** The *Gratiola officinalis*. [L., 77 (a, 21).] — **Poudre de d.** [Fr. Cod.] A powder made by exposing digitalis-leaves for some minutes in an oven heated to 40° C., reducing them to powder, and passing the powder through a No. 12 sieve. [B., 113 (a, 21).] — **Poudre de d. aromatisée**. Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1824. A powder composed of 2 parts of digitalis leaves, 5 of *Leucoscleratus*, and 13 of sugar. [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Saccharolé de d.** [Mil. Ph. of Copenhagen, 1808.] A conserve composed of 1 part of digitalis-leaves and 20 parts of sugar. [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Sirop de d.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *syrupus de digitalis purpurea*. See *Syrupus digitalis* (1st ed.). — **Sirop d'infusion de d.** See *Syrupus digitalis*. — **Teinture alcoolée-éthérée de d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805; Niemann's Notes; Oldenb. Ph., 1801.] A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of digitalis leaves in 8 parts of alcohol, then stirring in 2 ounces of sulphuric ether. [Dutch

Ph., 1805; Niemann's Notes]; or by macerating for 4 days equal parts of digitalis-leaves, alcohol, and sulphuric ether (Oldenb. Ph., 1801). [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Teinture alcoolique de d.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Tractura digitalis*. — **Teinture aqueuso-éthérée de d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805; Niemann's Notes]. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of digitalis-leaves for 24 hours in 6 parts of water, evaporating on the water-bath until 1 part only remains, infusing the marc in 2 parts of sulphuric ether, expressing, and mixing the two liquids. [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Teinture de d.** [Fr. Cod.] — **Teinture de d. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.] See *Tractura digitalis*.

— **Teinture de d. aromatisée** [Dutch Ph., 1805; Niemann's Notes]. A tincture made by macerating for 4 days 1 part of digitalis-leaves in 3 parts each of cinnamon-water and alcohol, and filtering. [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Teinture de suc de d.** [Sax. Ph., 1820]. A mixture of equal parts of filtered digitalis-juice and alcohol, filtered at the end of 24 hours. [B., 119 (a, 21).] — **Teinture éthérée de d.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Tractura digitalis athera*. — **Vin de d.** See *Infusum digitalis*. — **Vinaigre de d.** See *Acetum digitalis*. — **Vin de d.** See *Wine of DIGITALIS*. — **Vin de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *vinum digitalitum compositum*. Syn., *aculé de digitalis composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu*, *vin de Tronseau*. A preparation made by bruising 15 parts of *squama scellae maritimae* and 150 parts of berries of *Juniperus communis*, and macerating them with 10 parts of dried digitalis-leaves in moderately fine powder for 10 days in a closed vessel containing 1,800 parts of white wine and 300 of 90 per cent alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, dissolving 100 parts of dry potassium acetate in the liquid thus obtained, and filtering; 20 grammes of this wine represent about 10 centigrammes of digitalis and 1 gramme of the potassium salt. [B., 113 (a, 21).]

DIGITALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'j(di)g-i't-a(a)'le(a)'le(a)'e(a). Fr., *digitales*. A tribe of the *Scrophulariaceae*, embracing the subtribes *Subthorpiceæ*, *Eudigitaleæ*, and *Veroneæ*. [B., 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIGITALEIC ACID, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-e-i'k. Fr., *acide digitale*. Ger., *Digitalensäure*. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALEIN, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-e-i'n. Fr., *digitaléine*. Ger., *Digitaléin*. It., Sp., *digitaleina*. Of O. Schmiedeberg, one of the four principles of digitalis (the others being digitonin, digitalin, and digitoxin). [B., 5 (a, 21).]

DIGITALEINIC ACID, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-e-i'n-i'k. Fr., *acide digitaleinique*. Ger., *Digitaléinsäure*. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALÉRINE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta'el-a-ren. A derivative of digitalin. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIGITALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'j(di)g-i't-a(a)'le(z)(las). Of Rüling, a division of the *Ringentes*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIGITALETIN, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-e-i't-in. Fr., *digitalétine*. A name given sometimes to the active principle of digitalis, a glucoside, C₂₇H₄₅O₁₁; sometimes to a decomposition product of the latter (the d. of Walz), C₂₁H₃₃O₉, or insoluble digitalin. [B., 10.]

DIGITALEUS (Lat.), adj. Di'j(di)g-i't-a(a)'le-u's(u's). Containing or derived from digitalis. [B.]

DIGITALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'j(di)g-i't-a(a)'li-a. See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIC ACID, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-i'k. Lat., *acidum digitalicum*. Fr., *acide digitale*. Ger., *Digitalsäure*. An acid found in *Digitalis purpurea*, occurring in acicular crystals of a peculiar odor, and acid taste and reaction, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B., 214 (a, 27).]

DIGITALIDE, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-i'd(i'd). Fr., d. A neutral principle of digitalis. [B., 5 (a, 21).]

DIGITALIERIN, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-i'e'r-in. Of Walz, digitalose. [B., 5 (a, 21).]

DIGITALIFORM, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-i'f-o'r-m. From *digitalis* (*g r*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *digitaliforme*. Shaped like a finger. [a, 24.]

DIGITALIN, n. Di'j-i't-a'l-i'n. Lat., *digitalinum*, *digitalina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *digitaline* (*amorphe* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., D. The active principle of *Digitalis purpurea*; an amorphous white or yellowish-white body occurring as a powder or in the form of porous masses or scales; intensely bitter, soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in water and in ether; of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by digesting for 24 hours, at a temperature of 120° F., 10 oz. of digitalis-leaves in coarse powder in a gallon of rectified spirit of 0.885, putting them into a percolator, and when the tincture has ceased to drop, pouring a gallon of spirit on the contents of the percolator and allowing it to percolate through slowly, distilling off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporating the remainder over a water-bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated, mixing the residual extract with 5 oz. of distilled water, to which $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of acetic acid has been previously added, and digesting this solution with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of purified animal charcoal, filtering and diluting the filtrate with distilled water until it measures a pint, then adding ammonia-water nearly to neutralization, and afterward 160 gr. of tannic acid dissolved in 8 oz. of distilled water, washing the precipitate that will be formed with a little distilled water, rubbing it in a mortar with a small quantity of the spirit and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of lead oxide, placing the mixture in a flask, and adding to it 4 oz. of the spirit, raising the temperature to 160° F., and keeping it at this point for about an hour, then adding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of purified animal charcoal, putting it on a filter and evaporating the spirit by the heat of a water-bath, and finally washing the residue repeatedly with pure ether. The process of the U. S. Ph., 1870, was nearly identical with that of the Br. Ph. The *digitaline amorphe* of the Fr. Cod. is made by exhausting with displacement 1,000 grammes of the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* with a quantity of distilled water sufficient to make 3 litres of fluid of a minimum density of 1.050, mixing this liquid with 250 grammes of solution of lead subacetate,

filtering the precipitate, mixing the product first with 10 grammes of crystallized sodium carbonate, and afterward with 20 grammes of ammoniacal sodium carbonate, filtering again and precipitating by the addition of an aqueous solution of 10 grammes of tartaric acid, collecting the precipitate on a filter, and mixing it with 25 grammes of powdered lead oxide and 50 grammes of purified animal charcoal, and exhausting with 90 per cent. alcohol, evaporating on a water bath to dryness, exhausting the residue with distilled water, exhausting again with 90 per cent. alcohol, evaporating the alcoholic solution, and exhausting the residue with chloroform [B. 81, 95, 113 a, 21].—**Crystallized d.** Lat., *digitalina crystallata* Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's d.*—**Deffis's d.** A colorless crystalline d., $C_{27}H_{46}O_7$, extracted from the seeds of digitalis by Deffis. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, and is not colored by concentrated mineral acids. [B. 81 a, 21].—**French d.** See *Nativelle's d.*—**German d.** A yellowish white, amorphous, neutral and very bitter powder whose aqueous solutions froth on being shaken. It is readily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in ether and in chloroform. The sulphuric acid solution is of a red dish-brown color that gradually turns cherry red, or, if stirred with a brass rod that has been dipped in bromine water, violet red. The constituent parts of German d. are, according to Schmiedeberg, digitatin, digitonin, and small quantities of d. and digitoxin. [B. 270 a, 21].—**Homolle's d.** Insoluble d. See *D. Kosmann's d.* A compound, $C_{27}H_{46}O_7$, of 1 molecule of digitarrhetin and 2 of glucose, readily altered even in the plant by saline and acid bodies, and converted into glucose and insoluble d. It is freely soluble in water. [B. 81 a, 21].—**Nativelle's d.** Crystallized d., $C_{27}H_{46}O_7$, appearing in the form of short and slender white acicular crystals, grouped around a common axis. It is odorless, very bitter, barely soluble in water, more so in absolute alcohol, and readily in alcohol at 90°. [B. 270 a, 21].—**Schmiedeberg's d.** A glucoside, $C_{27}H_{46}O_7$, that forms the essential constituent of Homolle's d. [a, 21].—**Soluble d.** See *German d.*—**Waltz's d.** See *D.*

DIGITALINA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat., n. f. Di'j-di-gi-ta-lina) (German, Sp. d. *crystalizada*) (Mex. Ph.). Crystallized digitalin. [B.]

DIGITALINE (Fr., n. Deszhe-ta-lin. See *DIGITALIN*—**D. medicinale**. A mixture of 1 part of digitalin and 10 parts of sugar of milk. [L. 77 a, 21].—**Granules de d.** (Fr. Cod.) Granules made by triturating 0.10 gramme of digitalin with 4 grammes of powdered sugar of milk, which should be added little by little, adding 1 part of powdered gum arabic and enough disspatuated honey to form a homogeneous pillular mass. [B. 113 a, 21].—**Syrup de d.** Of Homolle and Quevenne, a syrup made by dissolving 0.10 gramme of digitalin in a sufficient quantity of 85 per cent. alcohol and adding this solution to 2 kilogrammes of syrup of orange flowers. [Z. Rous-sin-dol, 88 [a, 21].]

DIGITALINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat., n. n. Di'j-di-gi-ta-lin) (German, Sp. d. *digitalina*) (Mex. Ph.). **D. depuratum** Austr. Ph., Romm. Ph. Fr., *digitaline cristallisee* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's DIGITALIN*.—**D. fluidum**. Of W. Engelhardt, a volatile alkaloid of an oily consistence, very penetrating odor, and alkaline reaction, soluble with difficulty in water, readily dissolved by alcohol, soluble in pure ether, and but slightly so in chloroform; said to have been extracted from digitalis. [B. 5 a, 21].—**D. germanicum**. See *German DIGITALIN*.—**D. passivum**. Of Nativelle, a colorless, crystalline, inert form of digitalin. [B. 270 a, 21].

DIGITALIRESIN, n. Di'j-di-gi-ta-lin. From *digitalis* *q. v.*, and *resina*, resin. A poisonous substance derived from digitalin; it is susceptible of being split into sugar and another derivative not yet examined thoroughly. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiii [a, 21].]

DIGITALIRETIN, **DIGITALIKRHETIN**, n's. Di'j-di-gi-ta-lin. From *digitalis* *q. v.*, and *retin*, resin. Fr., *digitaline retine*. Of Kossmann, a peculiar, resinous substance, $C_{16}H_{26}O_4$, obtained from digitalin by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It is little soluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol, and forms brilliant granular crystals. [B. 5 a, 21; B. 28 a, 14].

DIGITALIS (Lat., n. f. Di'j-di-gi-talis. Fr., *digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhut*. Sp., *digital*. 1. Fox-glove; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*, tribe *Digitalae*, indigenous to Europe and western and middle Asia; characterized by a 5-lobed calyx, campanulate, ventricose corolla, upper lip reflexed, capsule 2-celled, flowers in showy racemes. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *D. purpurea*. [B. 5, 34, 42, 121 a, 24]. **Abstract of d.**, **Abstractum d.** U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *abstract de digitale*. Ger., *Abstrakt*. **Abstract of d.**; made by saturating 200 parts of d. recently dried and in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of sugar of milk recently dried and in fine powder, with a sufficient quantity of alcohol to leave a stratum above it in a cylindrical percolator, macerating for 48 hours, adding alcohol, and allowing the percolation to proceed until the powder is exhausted. The finished abstract should weigh 100 parts. [B. 81 a, 21]. **Acetum d.** (Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.). Fr., *acide ou vinaigre de digitale*. Vinegar of d.; made by macerating for 3 days 85 parts of d.-leaves in 85 parts each of alcohol and vinegar and washing with vinegar until 1,000 parts of fluid are obtained (Belg. Ph.); or by macerating from 3 to 8 days 1 part of d.-leaves in 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of vinegar, expressing and filtering (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 21)].—**Aleoalutaria d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aleoalutaria* of DIGITALE.—**(D)abstract** (Ger.). See *Abstractum d. D. acuta*. See *D. lutea* 24 def.).—**D. ambigua**. Fr., *digitale ambigua*. Ger., *grossblättriger Fingerhut*. Great yellow fox-glove; a species growing in Italy, the leaves of which are considered sedative and diuretic, and are also used as a counter-irritant and to check haemorrhoidal flux. It is much employed in some countries in veterinary practice. Taken in large doses, it is very poisonous. [B. 128, 173, 180 a, 24].—*Med. Jahrb. der K. K. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte*, 1888, p.

195. N. Y. Med. Jour., Apr. 23, 1889, p. 118. N. Y. Jour. Med., Feb. 21, 1889, p. 11. L. S., a 21].—**D. aurea**. A Greek species of d., said to be the same as the white hellebore of the ancients. [B. 18].—**D. epiglottis**. Fr., *digitalis epiglottis* ou *foeuille rose*. Ger., *rosfarbiger Fingerhut*. A species found in southern Europe, Armenia, Circassia, and the East. The herb is employed medicinally. [B. 31, 173, 180 a, 24; B. 119 a, 21].—**D. fat.** See *Digitalis*.—**D. ferruginea**. See *D. epiglottis*.—**D. flowers**. The flowers of *D. purpurea*, gathered at the time of inflorescence; employed medicinally only when especially directed. [B. 113 a, 21].—**D. folia** Br. Ph. See *D. leaves*.—**D. fuscens**. An Austrian species with yellow flowers streaked with reddish brown. [B. 128 a, 24].—**D. grandiflora**. See *D. ambigua*.—**D. lavigata**. A Dalmatian species of d. said to be of equal efficiency with *D. purpurea*. [B. 48].—**D. lanata**. A species growing in Hungary, distinguished by its lanuginous calyx and bractlets. [B. 48].—**D. leaves**. Lat., d. [U. S. Ph.], *d. folia* [Br. Ph.], *folia d.* (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutblätter*. The dried leaves of *D. purpurea*, gathered from the wild indigenous plant, when about two thirds of the flowers are expanded. [B. 5 (a, 21)].—**D. lutea**. Fr., *digitale jaune*. 1. Of Pollich, see *D. ambigua*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a European species with oblong, denticulate leaves, and long yellow flowers, said to equal in medicinal properties the *D. purpurea*. [B. 34, 173, 180 a, 21].—**D. micrantha** (Roth). A species said to have the same properties as the *D. purpurea*. [L. 87 (a, 21)].—**D. minima**. Fr., *petite digitale*. The *Crataegus officinalis*. [B. 180 a, 24; L. 77 a, 21].—**D. ochroleuca**. See *D. ambigua*.—**D. orientalis**. The *Solanum orientale*. [B. 180].—**D. parviflora**. See *D. lutea* 24 def.).—**D. purpurascens**. A species growing in the mountain woods of Europe, with flowers yellow in color, with purple dots; said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*. [B. 18, 128 a, 21; L. 87 a, 21].

D. purpurea. Fr., *digitale purpurea*, *gauld*, *Notte Dame*, *gautel*, *gantelée*, *gantillier*, *doigtier*, *parée*, *pétrole*, *pétéreaux*, *pisselait*. Ger., *Fingerkraut*, *Purpurfingerhut*, *rother Fingerhut*, *Unser-Frauen Handschuh*, *Moerschelkraut*, *Waldschalkkraut*, *Waldglocke*, *Waldglocklein*. It., *digitale purpurea*, *digitella*, *guantelli*. Sp., *dedalera*. The fox-glove, fairy-fingers, dead-men's bells; a biennial or perennial European species cultivated in the United States; official in the Lond. Ph. of 1650, but introduced into modern medicinal use chiefly by Withering (1776-'79). It stimulates the action of the heart, increasing the force of its systole and prolonging its diastole. In poisonous doses it arrests the heart's action in firm systole. It is said to act like ergot on unstriated muscular fibres, producing contraction of the uterus, of the blood-vessels, etc., thus acting as a haemostatic. It also acts as a diuretic. Its most important use is as a tonic to the heart in diseases of that organ manifested by rapid and weak action and low arterial tension, and in weakness of the heart occurring in the course of various febrile diseases. It has been considered an antipyretic, and has been recommended in scarlet fever, erysipelas, acute rheumatism (especially with cardiac complications), pulmonary inflammations, congestive hemicrania, acute delirium (especially delirium tremens), functional exophthalmic goitre, spermatorrhoea, renal dropsy, etc. It was formerly regarded as peculiarly cumulative in its action, but this view was probably erroneous. The wild plant is considered far superior to the cultivated variety in medicinal properties. [A. 280; B. 5, 18, 34, 173, 180 a, 21]. **D. resin**. See *DIGITALIRESIN*.—**D. semen**. See *Semen d.*—**D. syrupus**. See *Syrupus d.*—**D. thapsi**. A species closely allied to *D. purpurea*, found in Portugal and in some other Mediterranean countries. [L. 87 a, 21].—**D. tinctura aetherea**. See *Tinctura d'aetherea*.—**D. tomentosa**. Fr., *digitale cotonneuse*. A species found in southern Europe, used like *D. purpurea* in Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. [B. 173, 180 a, 24].—**D. unguentum**. See *Unguentum d.*—**D. viridiflora**. A species said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*. [L. 87 a, 21].—**Emplastrum cum extracto d.** See *Emplâtre d'extrait de digitale*.—**Essentia d.** See *Tinctura d.*—**Ethereal tincture of d.** See *Tinctura d'aetherea*.—**Extractum d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. **Extractum d. alcoholicum**, **Extractum d. alcoole paratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de digitale (alcoolique)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutextrakt*. Sp., *extracto (alcoholico) de digital*. An extract made by mixing 100 parts of water with a sufficient quantity of alcohol, moistening 100 parts of d.-leaves, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, with 40 parts of the mixture, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then diluted alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained, or the d. is exhausted, distill-



DIGITALIS PURPUREA. [A. 327.]

ing off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporating on a water-bath to a pulpy consistence, weighing the extract, and incorporating with it 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. Ph.], or by moistening 10 parts of the fresh herb of d. with 1 part of water, triturating, expressing, and mixing the residue with 3 parts of water, expressing again, heating both fluids to 80° C., allowing to percolate and mixing with twice the amount of alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations are official in the other pharmacopœias. Fresh leaves are employed only by the Ger. and Netherl. Phs. Besides the alcoholic, an aqueous extract is directed by the Sp. Ph. [B. 81 (a, 21)]. **Extractum d. aquosum** [Fr. Cod., 1837; Hamb. Ph., 1804; Hannover Ph., 1819; Lond. Ph., 1815; Sax. Ph., 1820]. **Fr. extractum aquosum de digitale.** An extract made by evaporating the fresh juice of d. on the water-bath [Hamb. Ph., 1804; Hannover Ph., 1819; Lond. Ph., 1815]; or by coagulating it on the fire, straining, evaporating to a pulpy mass, and incorporating the fecula, previously set apart [Sax. Ph., 1820]; or by treating dried d. leaves by lixiviation with water, and evaporating the liquor [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B. 119 (a, 21)]. **Extractum d. cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Extractum d. serum**. **Extractum d. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. **Fr. extractum fluidum de digitale.** Ger., *Flüssiges Fingerhutextrakt*. A fluid extract made by exhausting 250z av. of d. leaves recently dried and in No. 60 powder, with a sufficient quantity each of alcohol and water, mixing 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, moistening the powder with $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz. of the mixture, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, then adding enough of the menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above, macerating for 18 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding the menstruum until the d. is exhausted, reserving the first 30 fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough menstruum to make 24 fl. oz. of fluid extract [R. 81 (a, 21)]. **Extractum d. siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. **Syn.: Extractum d. cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. An extract made by mixing thoroughly on a water-bath the common extract of d. with double its weight of dextrin [Russ. Ph.], or with powdered licorice-root [Swed. Ph.], or with triple its weight of sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], drying the mixture well at a temperature of from 30 to 40° C. [Russ. Ph.], or to 50° C. [Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], and triturating while still warm. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Fluid extract of d.** See **Extractum d. fluidum**. **Folia d. Ger. Ph., Herba d. Fr., feuilles de digitale** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *D. purpurea*. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Infusum d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. **Fr., tisane (ou infusion) avec feuil. de digitale.** Ger., *Fingerhutentisane*. Sp., *infusion de digitale*. [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion made by macerating for 2 hours in a covered vessel 3 parts each of d. leaves in No. 20 powder, and cinnamon, in No. 20 powder, in 185 of boiling water, straining, adding 15 of alcohol, and a quantity of water sufficient to make the infusion weigh 200 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by infusing in a covered vessel for 1 hour 30 grains of dried d. leaves in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of d. leaves with 100 parts [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ [Russ. Ph.], or 24 parts [Sp. Ph.] of boiling water from 15 minutes to 1 hour, and straining [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Ointment of d.** See **Unguentum d. oxysaccharum fluidum d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805; Hamb. Ph., 1804; Sax. Ph., 1820]. **Plaster of d.** [Eunn. Ph., 1819]. **Fr., emplâtre de digitale.** A preparation made by melting together 2 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of rosin and olive-oil, and adding to the mixture when nearly cold 2 parts of pulverized d. leaves. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Powder of d., Pulvis d. purpurea** [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1821]. A powder made by mixing 1 part of powdered d. leaves with 30 parts of white sugar. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Semen d. D. seeds of *D. purpurea*. Semen d. orientalis.** The seed of *Sesbania orientalis*. [B. 180 (a, 21)]. **Syrupus d. d. purpurea** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Syrupus d. d.** **Syrupus d.** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. **Fr., sirop de digitale** [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), **sirop d'infusion de digitale** [Fr. Cod., 1837] (2d def.). Ger., *Fingerhut-sirup*. It is a mixture of 1 part of d. leaves with 30 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or of a solution of 1 part of extract of d. in a little water with 500 parts of syrup [Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph.]. 2. A syrup made by infusing for 6 hours 1 part of d. leaves in 36 parts of water, and dissolving in the colature at a gentle heat twice its weight of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 21)]. **Tinctura aetherea d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Tinctura aetherea d. digitalis**. **Tinctura d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. **Fr., teinture de digitale.** Ger., *Fingerhutinktur*. It, **tinctura de digitale**. Sp., **tinctura alcoholica de digital** [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., **tinctura de digitala alcoolica** [Roum. Ph.]. 1. A tincture made by macerating for 24 hours 15 parts of d. leaves, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, in a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (av.) of d. leaves in a quantity of alcohol sufficient to yield 1 imp. pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of d. leaves in 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.912 [Fr. Cod.]; or 1 part of dried d. leaves in 10 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.884 [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations made with from 4 to 10 parts of alcohol to 1 part of d. leaves are official in all the modern pharmacopœias. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., see **Alcoholature de digitale**. [B. 81 (a, 21)]. **Tinctura d. aetherea** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. **Fr., teinture éthérée de digitale** [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische d. Tinktur* (oder *Fingerhutinktur*). It, **tinctura aetherea de digitale**. Sp., **tinctura aetherea de digital** [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., **tinctura de digitala aetherea**. [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of d. leaves in 5 parts of ether. [Fr. Cod.]. or in 5 to 10 parts of spirit of ether, or other pharmacopœias. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Tinctura d. e foliis recentibus.** See **Alcoholature de digitale**. **Tinctura d. rubra** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. A preparation made up of d. leaves 2 parts, red sandal-wood [Dan. Ph.] or alkanet-root [Norweg. Ph.] 1 part, licorice 4 parts, and 10 parts each of fennel water and dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 21)]. **Trommsdorf's tincture of d.** [Oldenb. Ph., 1804]. See **Tinctura alcoholica aetherea d. digitale**. **Unguentum d.** [Hosp. d. 1819; Hamb. Ph., 1804; Hess. Ph., 1806; Sax. Ph.,

1820; Ph. Herlapoht, 1796]. **Fr., ointment de digitale.** An ointment made by boiling together until dry 1 part of bruised d. leaves and 2 parts of hog's lard; used in dressing old ulcers. [B. 119 (a, 21)]. **Vinegar of d.** See **Acetum d.** **Wine of d.** [Port. Ph., 1711]. **Fr., vin de digitale.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of dried d. leaves in 24 parts of white wine for 4 days, and straining. [B. 97 (a, 21)].

DIGITALISATION (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta²l-e-za³-se-o²n². See DIGITALIZATION.

DIGITALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²j-di²g-i²t-a-a³-li²-u²m-u²m. See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIZATION, n. Di²j-i²t-a²l-i²z-a³-shu²n. The subjection of an organism to the action of digitalis or of digitalin. [A. 385 (a, 21)].

DIGITALOIC ACID, n. Di²j-i²t-a²l-o-i²k. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALOIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²l-o-i²n. See DIGITOLEIN.

DIGITALOSE, n. Di²j-i²t-a²l-os. A white crystalline substance discovered in digitalis by Quevenne and Homolle; inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, melting at 200° C., burning with an aromatic odor, and dyed yellow by sulphuric acid. [B. 125 (a, 14); L. 107.]

DIGITALOSIDE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta²l-o-sed. A derivative of digitalis. [A. 385 (a, 21)].

DIGITALOSMIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²l-o²s-mi²n. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *osmā*, an odor. **Fr., digitalosmine.** Ger., *D.* The odoriferous principle of *Digitalis purpurea* and of *Digitalis lutea*; obtained, according to some, from the flowers, and according to others, from the whole plant by distillation with water; a camphoraceous body, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 38 (a, 14)].

DIGITALRETIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²l-re-ti²n. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *πῑτῖν*, resin. See **DIGITALIRRHETIN**.—**Dehydrated d.** **Syn.: paradiigitalatin.** A resinoid substance, C₁₆H₂₁O₃. [B. 10.]

DIGITALSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ge-ta²l-zoir-e². See DIGITALIC ACID.

DIGITARIA, n. Di²j-di²g-i²t-a-a³-ri²-a³. From *digitus*, a digit. **Fr., digitale.** Ger., *Fingerras*. **Euthase.** 1. A section of the genus *Panicum* of the *Gramineæ*. 2. Of Schrader, the genus *Cynodon*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**D. dactylon.** The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B. 173 (a, 24)].—**D. longiflorus.** The *Paspalum longiflorum*. [B. 173 (a, 24)].—**D. sanguinalis, D. sanguinaria.** The *Panicum sanguinale*. [B.]—**D. stolonifera.** See *CYNODON dactylon*.

DIGITASOLIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²s-o²l-i²n. **Fr., digitasoline.** A yellowish-white, amorphous glucoside, C₂₇H₄₆O₁₆, a variety of digitalin (and also called *digitalein* and *digitatin*), contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. It is converted by acids into glucose and insoluble digitalin. [B. 10, 244 (a, 27)].

DIGITATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²j-di²g-i²t-a-a³(a³)ta³. A group of the *Cryptodira*. [L. 121.]

DIGITATE, DIGITATED, adj's. Di²j-i²t-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *digitatus*. **Fr., digité.** Ger., *gefügert, fingerförmig*. Having fingers or finger-like processes; divided into finger-like lobes. [B. 1 (a, 24); L. 107, 180].—**Digitate-pinnate.** See DIGITIPINNATE.

DIGITATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di²j-di²g-i²t-a-a³(a³)ti²e. **Fr., digités.** An order of mammals, including those which have free digits upon all the limbs. [L. 180.]

DIGITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²j-di²g-i²t-a-a³(a³)ti²i²-o. Gen., *digitationes*. See DIGITATION. **D'nes cornu Ammonis.** See *Pis hippocampus*. **D'nes tubarum Falloppii.** The fimbriae of the Falloppian tubes. [A. 322 (a, 21)].

DIGATION, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-shu²n. Lat., *digitatio*. **Fr., d. Ger., D., Fingervng.** 1. The state of being digitate. 2. A finger-like process, a serration. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 41]. **D. de l'hippocampe** (Fr.). See *Pis hippocampus*.—**D. des Ammonshornes** (Ger.). See *Pis hippocampus*.

DIGITATO-PINNATE, adj. Di²j-i²t-at²-o-pi²-n²-at. See DIGITATE-PINNATE.

DIGITELLA (It.), n. De-je-te²l-a³. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [L. 105 (a, 21)].

DIGITIE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-te. See DIGITUM.

DIGITIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-zhe-te-fe²r. From *digitus*, a digit, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing fingers. [A. 385 (a, 21)].

DIGITIFIDE (Fr.), adj. De-zhe-te-fed. From *digitus*, a digit, and *findere*, to split. Having leaves the nervures of which are arranged digitately. [B. 121 (a, 24)].

DIGITIFOLIATE, adj. Di²j-i²t-i²-fo²li²-at. Lat., *digitifolius* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *folium*, a leaf). **Fr., digitifolié.** Ger., *Fingerblättrig*. Having digitate leaves. [L. 41.]

DIGITIFORM, adj. Di²j-i²t-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *digitiformis* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *forma*, form). **Fr., digitiforme.** Ger., *fingerförmig*. Finger-shaped. [L. 180.]

DIGITIGRADE, adj. Di²j-i²t-i²-grad. Lat., *digitigradus* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *gradus*, a step). **Fr., d. Ger., auf den Zehenghend.** It, *digitigrado*. Sp., *digitigrado*. Walking on the toes. The n. pl. of the Lat. form, *Digitigrada*, denotes a family or tribe of mammals, or a section of the *Carnivora*, so characterized. [L. 145, 180, 221.]

DIGITIN, n. Di²j-i²t-i²n. Lat., *digitinum*. **Fr., digitine.** Ger., *D. Sp., digitina* [Mex. Ph.]. A crystallizable, tasteless substance, insoluble in water and in chloroform, found, along with digitalin and digitalein, in *Digitalis purpurea*. It has no physiological action. [A. 518; B. 125 (a, 14)].

DIGITINERVATE, **DIGITINERVED**, **DIGITINERV-
OUS**, adj.s. *Diǵi'ti-nervat*, *-nervēd*, *-nervēus*. Lat., *digit-
nervis* from *digitus*, a digit, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *digit-
nervé*. Ger., *finger-nervig*. Having the nerves radiating from the
top of the petiole (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (a, 21).]

DIGITIPARTITE, adj. *Diǵi'ti-pārti't*. Fr., *digitus*
a digit, and *partitus*, divided. Partite and digitinerved (said of
leaves). [a, 21.]

DIGITIPINNATE, adj. *Diǵi'ti-pinnat*. Lat., *digitatopin-
natus* from *digitus*, a digit, and *pinnatus*. See PINNATE. Fr.,
digité pinné, *digité pinné*. Ger., *finger-gabeläst*. Digitate and
pinnate (said of a decomposed leaf in which the common petiole
carries at its apex several divisions on the pinnate plane). [B, 1,
121, 123 (a, 21).]

DIGITUM (Lat.), n. n. *Diǵi'tu-m*. Fr., *digitum*. 1. Desiccation and atrophy of the fingers. (A, 16.) 2. A
whitlow. [L, 325.]

DIGITO-FIBULAR, adj. *Diǵi'ti-fibulār*. Lat., *digito-
fibularis*. Situated on the fibular side of the toes. [L, 179.]

DIGITOGENIN, n. *Diǵi'ti-ǵē-ni'n*. Fr., *digitogénine*. A
principle discovered by Schmiedeberg in Natuelle's digitalin; found
as a fermentation product in the aqueous solution of digitalin and
crystallized from its benzene solution in the form of needles. [B,
244, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITOLEATE, n. *Diǵi'ti-olēat*. Fr., *digitoléate*. A salt
of digitoleic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGITOLEIC ACID, n. *Diǵi'ti-olēik*. From *digitalis*, fox-
glove, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide digitoléique*. Ger., *Digitolein-
säure*. A variety of oleic acid found in the leaves of *Digitalis pur-
purea*. [B, 48.]

DIGITOLEIN, n. *Diǵi'ti-olē-i'n*. Fr., *digitoléine*. Ger., *Digit-
olein*. A greenish, bitter, fatty substance, a combination of gly-
cerin with digitoleic acid discovered by Kossmann in *Digitalis pur-
purea*, and contained in the precipitate formed by basic lead ace-
tate in a watery extract of the leaves. It crystallizes either in grains
or small needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol,
insoluble in ether. [A, 518; B, 38, 125 (a, 14).]

DIGITO-METATARSAL, adj. *Diǵi'ti-o-mē't-a-tārsal*. For deriv., see DIGIT and METATARSUS. Relating to or connected
with the metatarsus and the toes. [L, 14.]

DIGITONEIN, n. *Diǵi'ti-o-nē'i'n*. Fr., *digitonéine*. Ger.,
D. An amorphous decomposition-product of digitonin, produced
by boiling with dilute acids. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITONIN, n. *Diǵi'ti-o-ni'n*. Fr., *digitonine*. Ger., *D*. 1.
A body, $C_{41}H_{64}O_{17}$, or $C_{41}H_{62}O_{17}$, found by Schmiedeberg in com-
mercial digitalin, and soluble in alcohol, in spirit of chloroform,
and in water. 2. A glucoside, $C_{41}H_{62}O_{17}$, occurring as an amor-
phous white powder, found in the crystallized digitalin of Natuelle;
probably identical with digitulose. It forms the principal constitu-
ent of the German commercial soluble digitalin and resembles sapo-
nin in its physiological action. It is easily soluble in water, slightly
soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether, in benzene, and
in chloroform. [B, 81, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITO-RADIAL, adj. *Diǵi'ti-to-radial*. Lat., *digito-
radialis*. Situated upon the radial side of the fingers. [L, 179.]

DIGITORESIN, n. *Diǵi'ti-to-rēz-i'n*. Fr., *digitorésine*. Ger.,
D. One of the decomposition products of digitonin when treated
with dilute acids. [a, 27.]

DIGITORÉTINE (Fr.), **DIGITORRHÉTINE** (Fr.), n's. De-
zhe-to-ra-tēn. See DIGITALIRRHETIN.

DIGITO-TIBIAL, adj. *Diǵi'ti-to-tibial*. Lat., *digito-ti-
bialis*. Situated upon the tibial side of the toes. [L, 179.]

DIGITO-ULNAR, adj. *Diǵi'ti-to-ulnar*. Lat., *digito-ulnaris*.
Situated upon the ulnar side of the fingers. [L, 179.]

DIGITOXINE, n. *Diǵi'ti-tox-i'n*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Digitoxin*.
An alkaloid, $C_{41}H_{62}O_{17}$, or $C_{41}H_{60}O_{17}$, forming the most toxic con-
stituent of *Digitalis purpurea*, and the greater portion of Natuelle's
crystallized digitalin. It crystallizes either in colorless needles or
in quadrilateral laminae. It is insoluble in water, but little soluble
in ether, very soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, and melts at
240° C. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITULE, n. *Diǵi'ti-ul*. Lat., *digitulus*. Fr., *d*. The little
finger or the little toe; any small finger-like structure. [L, 41.]

DIGITUS (Lat.), n. m. *Diǵi'ti* (*diǵi'ti* u's (u's)). Gr., *δάκτυλος*.
Fr., *doigt*. Ger., *Finger*. It., *dito*. Sp., *dedo*. 1. A finger or toe.
2. The length of the index finger. 3. In entomology, see TARSUS.
[B, 19 (a, 24); L, 180, 343.]—**D. annularis**. The ring finger. [L,
332.]—**D. auricularis**. Fr., *doigt auriculaire*. The little finger;
so called from its employment to cleanse the external auditory
canal. [L, 175.]—**D. demonstrativus**, **D. demonstrator**, **D.**
demonstratorius. The index finger. [L.]—**D. famosus**. See
D. impudicus.—**D. hippocriticus**. Fr., *doigt hippocratique*.
See CLUBBED FINGER.—**D. impudicus**. The shameless (middle)
finger; so called because it was employed in lustful manipulations.
[Martial (A, 318).]—**D. index**, **D. indicatorius**. The index finger.
[L, 325.]—**D. infamis**. Of the ancients, the middle finger; so
called because it was used as a means of insult. [A, 318.]—**D. in-
termedius**. See *D. medius*.—**D. internus**. The inner toe of a
bird. [L, 343.]—**D. licanos**. The index finger. [L.]—**Digiti**
manus. The fingers. [L, 332.]—**D. medicus**. Fr., *doigt médical*
[Rabelais]. The third finger; so called because supposed to re-
ceive the pulse directly. [B.]—**D. medius**. The middle finger;
of a bird, the middle toe. [L, 332, 343.]—**D. minimus**. The little
finger or toe. [L.]—**Digiti mortui**. Lit., dead fingers; a vaso-
motor disturbance producing spasm of the arteries of the fingers,
which become cold and bloodless. The phenomenon has been ob-
served in hysterical women and in certain forms of insanity, such

as *fala a double forme*. A. 10, a, 25; B. F. Westphal, N. Y.
Med. Jour., Oct. 9, 1880, p. 393.]—**D. myops**. The little finger.
[L, 47.]—**D. obscenus**. See *D. impudicus*.—**D. otites**. See *D.*
auricularis.—**D. parvulus**, **D. parvus**. The little finger. [L, 30,
a, 21.]—**D. pedis**. Fr., *doigt du pied*, *orteil*. Ger., *Zehe*. A toe.
[L, 106.]—**D. posticus**. In birds the toe that projects backward.
[L, 343.]—**D. primus**. The first finger. [a, 21.]—**D. quartus**.
The ring or the little finger. [L.]—**D. quintus**. The little finger
or toe. [a, 21.]—**D. salutaris**, **D. salutaris**, **D. saluatorius**.
The index finger. [L.]—**Digiti semimortui**. See *Digiti mortui*.
—**D. supernumerarius**. A supernumerary finger or toe. [a, 21.]
—**D. tertius**. The middle or the ring finger. [L.]

DIGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Diǵi'ti-glos* (*glos*) *si* *a*. From *dis*,
double, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *diglossie*. Ger., *Doppelzunge*.
The state of having a double tongue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIGLOSSON (Lat.), **DIGLOSSUM** (Lat.), n's. n. *Diǵi'ti-
glos* (*glos*) *so* *n*, *su* *mu* *su* *m*. The *Ruscus hypoglossum* and the
Laurus ab-candria. [B, 88; L, 94.]

DIGLOTOS (Lat.), adj. *Diǵi'ti-glot* (*glot*) *to* *s*. See BILI-
GULATUS.

DIGLUCOSIC, adj. *Diǵlu'ti-ko* *s* *i* *k*. Formed from 2 mole-
cules of glucose by the replacement of 1 or more of the hydrogen
atoms. [B.]

DIGLYCERIDE, n. *Diǵli'ti-e* *r* *i* *d* (*id*). Fr., *diglycéride*. 1.
See DIGLYCERIN. 2. A compound ether of diglycerin. [A, 385 (a,
21); B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGLYCERIN, n. *Diǵli'ti-e* *r* *i* *n*. Fr., *diglycérine*, *alcool*
diglycérique, *pyroglycérine*. A thick liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_5 = (C_3H_5)_2O_5H_2$,
formed by the union of 2 molecules of glycerin, with the loss of 1 of
water, in a vacuum between 230° and 250° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGLYCOLLAMIC ACID, **DIGLYCOLLAMIDIC ACID**,
n's. *Diǵli'ti-ko* *a* *m* *i* *k*, *a* *m* *i* *d* *i* *k*. Fr., *acide diglycollamique*.
Ger., *Diglycollamidsäure*, *Diglycollaminsäure*. An amine, C_4H_7
 $NO_4 = N(C_2H_5O.OH)_2H$, that acts as a dibasic acid; prepared by
treating monochloroacetic acid with ammonia, and then precipitat-
ing with lead oxide. The filtrate contains the glycolate as well as
the diglycollamate, which are separated by reprecipitation. It is
deposited in large, anhydrous crystals. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. *Diǵli'ti-ko* *a* *i* *k*. Fr., *acide digly-
colique*. Ger., *Diglycolsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_6O_5 = O(C_2H_4$
 $COOH)_2$, or a double molecule of glycollic acid in which 1 atom of
oxygen replaces 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 2, 4.]

DIGNE (Fr.), n. Deny'. A place in the department of the
Basses-Alpes, France, where there are feebly sulphurous springs.
[A, 518.]

DIGNE-DAME (Fr.), n. Deny'-da'm. The *Maranta arundi-
nacea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIGNOTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Diǵi'ti-no* *shi* *(ti)* *o*. Gen., *dignotion*'is.
From *dignoscere*, to distinguish. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIGONOPORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Diǵi'ti-o* *n* *o* *p* *o* *r* *a*. From
δύγων, twice born (interpreted as double), and *πόρος*, a channel.
A division of the *Dendrocaela*, characterized by having two sexual
openings. [L, 353.]

DIGONUS (Lat.), adj. *Diǵi'ti-gon* *u* *s* *(u)* *s*. From *dis*, twice,
and *γωνος*, an angle. Fr., *digone*. Ger., *zweieinkelig*. Having
two angles. [L, 109, 180.]

DIGRAMMARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Diǵi'ti-gra* *m* (*gra*) *m* *ma*-
(*ma*) *ri* *a*. Of Presl, a genus of ferns of the *Gymnogrammeae*.
[B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. ambigua**. See ASPLENIUM *scutellum*.—**D.**
arundinacea. The *Phalaris arundinacea*. [b.]

DIGYMNOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. *Diǵi'ti-ju* *m* (*gu*) *m* *no* (*no*)
spu *m* (*spe*) *r* *m* *u* *s* *(u)* *s*. From *dis*, twice, *γυμνός*, naked, and
σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *digymnosperme*. Having 2 naked seeds (said
of plants); as a n., in the f. pl., *Digymnospermæ*, plants so charac-
terized. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Diǵi'ti-ji* *n* (*gu*) *n* *i* *a*. From *dis*, twice,
and *γυνή*, a female. Fr., *digynie*. Ger., *Zweistempelige* (1st def.).
1. Of Linnaeus, an order of each of his first 13 classes, consisting of
the digynous plants in each. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A form of monos-
try in which there are two sets of female sexual organs. [A, 301, 322
(a, 21).]

DIGYNIAN, **DIGYNIUS**, **DIGYNOUS**, adj's. *Diǵi'ti-n* *i* *a* *n*,
u *s*, *di* *ji* *n* *u* *s*. Lat., *digynus*. Fr., *digyne*. Ger., *zweieibig*,
digynisch. Having two distinct pistils, or a style surmounted by
two stigmas, or two sessile stigmas. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIHEMATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Diǵi'ti-he* *m* (*ha*) *e* *m* *a*-
to *n* *to* *n*. Gr., *διαιμάτωρ* *διαίων* *αἱμάτων*. Fr., *dihématon*. Of
Galen, an antidote against poisons and arrow-wounds, composed of
the blood of ducks, geese, and other animals. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIHALOGENIZED, **DIHALOID**, adj's. *Di* *ha* *l* *o* *-je* *n* *i* *zd*,
oid. From *dis*, twice, *ἅλς*, a salt, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender, or *εἶδος*,
resemblance. Containing 2 atoms of a halogen. [B, 4.]

DIHALON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Diǵi'ti-ha* *l* (*ha*) *l* *o* *n* (*on*). Gr.,
διῆλαστρον *δι᾽* *ἅλυν*. An ancient detergent plaster composed chiefly
of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIHEDRAL, adj. *Di* *he* *d* *ra* *l*. See DIEDRAL.

DIHEMATON (Fr.), n. *De* *a* *ma* *t* *o* *n*. See DIHEMATON.

DIHEPTAPODUS (Lat.), adj. *Diǵi'ti-he* *p* *ta* *p* (*ta*) *p* *o* *d* *u* *s*-
(*u* *s*). From *dis*, twice, *ἑπτά*, seven, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *dihép-
tapode*. Having seven pairs of claws or feet. [L, 41, 109.]

DIHEPTYL, n. *Di* *he* *p* *t* *i* *l*. Ger., *D*. A hydrocarbon of the
paraffin series, $C_{14}H_{30}$; a colorless, mobile, oily liquid, solidifying
at 6° and boiling at 245° C. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem.
Soc.," 266, p. 37, quoted in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb.,
1885, p. 66 (B).]

DIHEPTYLACETIC ACID, *n.* Di-hep'ti-lăk'se't'ik. Ger., *Dihexylacetessenz*. A monobasic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$; $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot OH$ in C_6H_{13} , isomeric with pentadecanoic. It occurs as a homogeneous solid mass, melting at about $40^\circ C$. [B. 4.]

DIHEXAHEDRON, **DIHEXAHEDRON**, *n.s.* Di-hek'să-ăd'ron, *hedron*. From *hex*, twice, *ek'să*, and *edpa*, a base. A double six-sided pyramid. [a. 27.]

DIHEXYL, *n.* Di-hek'să-l. A double molecule of hexyl, C_6H_{13} . [B. 24] a. 27. **D. ketone**, Ger., *Dihexon*. Syn. *α*-*undecan*. A body, $C_{11}H_{22}$, CO , $C_{10}H_{21}$, C_9H_{20} , forming foliate crystals melting at $30^\circ C$. [B. 4.]

DIIDROS Lat. adj. Di-id'z-shid'ed-ro's. See **DIMROS**.

DIIDROMOCINCHONINE, *n.* Di-he-mo-sin'kon-en. A dextro-rotatory amorphous base, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, found in the bark of *Cinchona rosea* Ait. [B. 370 a. 27.]

DIHYDRACRYLAMIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ra'k-ri-lă'm'i'k. Fr., *acide dihydroacrylamique*. Ger., *Dihydroacrylaminsäure*. Di-lactamic acid. [B.]

DIHYDRACRYLIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ra'k-ri-lă'k. An acid, $C_4H_6O_3 = C_3H_5O \cdot OH$, isomeric with paraplumatic acid. [B. 2.]

DIHYDRATE, *n.* Di-hid-rat. From *dis*, twice, and *hydr*, water. Fr., *di*. Ger., *Dihydrat*. A compound containing 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

DIHYDRATED, *adj.* Di-hid'rat-e'd. Fr., *dihydraté*, *bihydraté*. Having taken up 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [a. 27.]

DIHYDRIC, *adj.* Di-hid-ri'k. Lat., *dihydricus*. Fr., *dihydrique*. Ger., *dihydric*. Containing in the molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen; said especially of acid salts; of alcohols, dibasic.

DIHYDRIDE, *n.* Di-hid-ri'd-rid. A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DIHYDROBROMIDE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-brom'i'd'id. A combination of 2 molecules of hydrobromic acid with a bivalent base or radicle. [a. 27.]

DIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ro-ka'rbô'k'să'k. Fr., *acide dihydrocarboxylique*. Ger., *Dihydrocarboxylsäure*. A crystalline acid of the composition of carboxylic acid with the addition of 1 atom of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. [B. 3.]

DIHYDROCHLORIDE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-klor'i'd'id. A compound of a base with 2 molecules of hydrochloric acid. [B.]

DIHYDROCINCHONINE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-sin'2'kon-en. Ger., *Dihydrocinchonin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, prepared by dissolving cinchonine acetate with sodium amalgam in alcohol; occurring in colorless scales. [B. 4.]

DIHYDROCOLLIDINE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-ko'l'i'd-en. A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5(CH_2)_3N.H_2$, derived from pyridine by substitution. [B.]

DIHYDROCYMENE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-si'men. Fr., *dihydrocymène*. Ger., *Dihydrocymen*. A term expressive of the probable constitution of most of the terpenes. [B.]

DIHYDROGEN, *n.* Di-hid-ro-je'n. A double atom of hydrogen. [B.]

DIHYDROPHthalic ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ro'f-tha'l'i'k. Fr., *acide dihydrophthalique*. Ger., *Dihydrophthalinsäure*. A substance, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_6 \cdot CO \cdot OH$, formed by the long-continued action of sodium amalgam on a cold solution of sodic phthalate, and separated by the addition of hydrochloric acid. It occurs in tabular crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water and in ether, readily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. It fuses at $200^\circ C$. with decomposition. [B. 4 a. 27.]

DIHYDROPROPYLPYRIDINE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-pro'p'i-lă-pi'r'i'd-en. A yellow liquid, $C_8H_9(C_3H_7)_3N.H_2$, formed by boiling nicotine with selenium. [B.]

DIHYDROQUININE, *n.* Di-hid-ro-ki-wi'n'en. See **DIHYDROXYQUININE**.

DIHYDROTEREPHTHALIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ro'te'f-tha'l'i'k. Fr., *acide dihydroterephthalique*. Ger., *Dihydroterephthalinsäure*. An acid, $C_8H_6O_4$, precipitated by prolonged treatment of an alkaline solution of terephthalic acid with sodium amalgam and the subsequent addition of hydrochloric acid. [B. 4 (a. 27).]

DIHYDROXIDE, *n.* Di-hid-ro'x'i'd. A combination of 2 molecules of hydroxyl (HO) with a bivalent base or radicle. [a. 27.]

DIHYDROXYBENZENE, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-ben'zen. See **DIHYDROXYBENZOL**.

DIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-be'nz-o'i'k. Fr., *acide dihydrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dihydrobenzoesäure*. Dihydroxybenzoic acid, diphenolbenzoic acid; a monobasic aromatic acid derived from benzene acid by the replacement of 2 atoms of hydrogen by 2 molecules of hydroxyl, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH = C_7H_6O_4$. From isomeric varieties are known: *Hydroxyphenylic acid*, *protocatechuic acid*, and two other acids prepared from sulphur compounds of benzoic acid, and melting at 220° and $194^\circ C$. respectively. [B. 4.]

DIHYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-i'si'nă'k. Fr., *acide dihydrocinnamique*. Ger., *Dihydrocinnaminsäure*. Cinnamic acid, a strong triatomic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, $C_8H_7O_3 \cdot OH$, $CO \cdot OH$ prepared by boiling for 15 minutes, and subsequently purifying 1 part of caffeotannic acid with 5 parts of potash. It occurs in straw-colored crystalline crystals. [B. 2, 4 (a. 27).]

DIHYDROXYNICOTINE, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-ni'kô'tin. Ger., *Dihydroxynicotin*. A term expressive of the supposed composition of pilocarpidine, which is regarded as nicotine in which 2 molecules of hydrogen replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.

$N_2 = C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_2$. [E. Harnack, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wiss.," June 13, 1885, p. 418 (B).]

DIHYDROXYQUININE, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-i'2-ki-wi'n'en. A crystalline compound of quinine with 2 molecules of hydroxyl, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$. [B. 241 a. 27.]

DIHYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-i'2-pro-pi'2-ă'n-i'k. Ger., *Dihydroxypropionsäure*. Glyceric acid; propionic acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen; the syrupy product, $C_3H_6O_4 = CH_2(OH)CH(OH)COOH$, of the gentle oxidation of glycerin with nitric acid or with bromine and water. It is a monobasic acid as well as a diatomic alcohol. At $140^\circ C$. there results a gummy substance which is probably an ethereal anhydride. [B. 4 (a. 27).]

DIHYDROXYTOLUENE, *n.* Di-hid-ro'xă-i'2-to'lă'u'e-n. Ger., *Dihydroxytoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_3 = C_7H_8O_2$, of toluene in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_5 . Several isomeric varieties are known. [B.]

DIHYDROXYZIMMITSÄURE (Ger.), *n.* De-hu'6d-ro'xă-u'e-tsi'm't'zoi'r-e'2. Dihydroxycinnamic acid. [B.]

DIHYPOGASTRIUS (Lat.), *adj.* Di-hi'pô-gas'tri'us. From *dis*, double, *hîpô*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly. United in the hypogastric regions (said of monsters). [L. 359.]

DIHYSTERIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-di'2-hi'stê'ri-ă. From *dis*, twice, and *hîstêra*, the womb. Fr., *dihystérie*. A malformation in which the uterus is double, the vagina being either double or single. [A. 322 (a. 21); L. 107.]

DIIDROS (Lat.), *adj.* Di-id'z-shid'ed-ro's. Gr., *διδρος* (from *διὰ*, to perspire). Of Galen, moist with perspiration. [L. 94 (a. 21).]

DIIODACETAMIDE, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-sê'e't'ă'm'i'd-ă. Fr., *diiodacetamide*. A substance, $C_2H_3O \cdot H_2N$, prepared by adding a concentrated solution of ammonia to diiodoacetic ether. It occurs in pale-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B. 244 (a. 27).]

DIIODACETATE, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-sê'e't'ă-t. Fr., *diiodacétate*. A salt of diiodoacetic acid. [B.]

DIIODACETIC ACID, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-sê'e't'ă'k. Fr., *acide diiodoacétique*. Ger., *Diiodessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, $CH_2(CO \cdot OH) = C_2H_3O_3$, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of iodine replace 2 of hydrogen. [B. 4.]

DIIODACETYL, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-sê'e't'ă'2-l. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of acetyl, C_2H_3O . [B. 2.]—**D. hydrate**, *Diiodacetamide*. [B. 244 (a. 27).]—**D. nitride**, *Diiodacetamide*. [B. 244 (a. 27).]

DIIODHYDRIN, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-bid'ri'n. Diiodisopropyl alcohol; a thick, oily liquid, $C_3H_7O_2I_2 = CH_2I \cdot CH(OH)CH_2I$, regarded as derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), by the substitution of 2 atoms of hydrogen for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B. 4.]

DIIODIDE, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-i'd'id. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with iodine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIIODACETIC ACID, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-sê'e't'ă'k. See **DIIODACETIC ACID**.

DIIODOBENZENE, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-ben'zen. Ger., *Diiodbenzol*. A 2-atom iodine substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIIODOMETHANE, *n.* Di-i-ô'mê'than. See **METHYLENE DIODIDE**.

DIIODOPHENOL, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-o-fen'2'n-2-l. Ger., *Diiodphenol*. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of phenol, $C_6H_3I_2OH$. Of the possible isomeric varieties of this formula, that one which has the structural formula, $C_6(OH)(I)(H)(H)$, is a solid melting at $150^\circ C$. [B. 4.]

DIIODOSALICYLIC ACID, *n.* Di-i-ô'dă-o-sa'lă-i'2-si'lă'i'k. Fr., *acide diiodo-salicylique*. Ger., *Diiodosalicylsäure*. An amorphous substance, $C_7H_3I_2O_3 = C_6H_3(OH)(OH)COOH$, occurring in a crystalline powder which decomposes without melting at $197^\circ C$. [B. 244 (a. 27).]

DIIPETES (Lat.), *adj.* Di-id'z-i'pê'te'2-zi-as. Gr., *διμετής*. Flowing away suddenly (said by Hippocrates of an ejaculation of semen). [A. 325 (a. 21).]

DIISOAMYL, *n.* Di-i'sô-să-o'ă'm'i'l. Diamyl. [B. 4 (a. 27).]

DIISOPROPYLAMINE, *n.* Di-i'sô'si's-o'p-ro-pi'lă'm-en. Ger., *Diisopropylamin*. Dipropylamine. [B.]

DIJUDICATIO (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-di'2-yu'2(yu)-di'2-ka'ka'2'shi'2-ti'2-ă. See **DIJUDICATIO**.

DIJODBENZOL (Ger.), *n.* De-yod'be'nz-tol. See **DIIODOBENZENE**.

DIJODESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), *n.* De-yod'e's-si'2g-zoi'r-e'2. Diiodoacetic acid. [B.]

DIJODOPHENOL (Ger.), *n.* De-yod-fan-ol'. See **DIIODOPHENOL**.

DIJODOSALICYLSÄURE (Ger.), *n.* De-yod-sa'lă-i'2-tsu'2l-zoi'r-e'2. Diiodosalicylic acid. [a. 27.]

DIJUDICATIO (Lat.), *n. f.* Di-di'2-yu'2(yu)-di'2-ka'ka'2'shi'2-ti'2-ă. Gen., *dijudicationis*. From *dijudicare*, to judge, to discriminate. Ger., *Fatscheidung*. Diagnosis. [A. 322.]

DIKA, *n.* *Udika* bread; in the Gaboon country of western tropical Africa, a food made from the *Itinanga Barteri*. [B. 185 (a. 21).]

DIKALEGL, *n.* Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland (L. 94 [a. 21]).]

DIKALIUMURAT (Ger.), *n.* De-ka'lă'2-um-u-ra'2'2'. Dipotassic (normal potassium) urate, $C_6H_2K_2N_4O_2$. [B. 4 (a. 27).]

DILA MALLI (Lat.), n. A fetid, opaque, dull olive-green resin obtained from *Gardenia lucida*, and also according to some, from *Gardenia graminifera*. It is used in decoction as an antiperiodic and in intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, flatulence, and chronic skin diseases; also, in the form of a paste, as an application for the relief of itching in piles. It is much employed to keep flies away from sloughing sores. [A, 179 (a, 21).]

DIKETONE, n. Diketone (Ger., *Diketon*). A ketone which contains 2 molecules of carboxyl, or an oxide of a hydrocarbon in which 2 carbon atoms, neither of which is terminal, are combined with 2 atoms of oxygen. [B.]

DIKORUS (Lat.), n. *Di'kor'us* (n's) (s). From *dis*, twice, and *koros*, the pupil of the eye. See **HETEROPHTHALMUS**.

DIKTYTIS (Lat.), n. f. See **DICTYTIS**.

DILACERATION, n. *Dil'as'er'a-shu'n* (Lat., *dilaceratio* from *dilacere*, to tear apart). Fr., *dilaceration* (Ger., *D. It., dilacerazione*). Sp., *dilaceracion*. 1. A tearing apart (see **LACERATION**). 2. Of J. Toomes, displacement of the crown or a portion of the crown of a tooth during its formative stage, giving rise to subsequent deformity of the tooth. [A, 183.]

DILACTAMIC ACID, n. *Di-lak'ta'm'ik* (Fr., *acide dilactamique* (Ger., *Dilactaminsäure*). A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{11}NO_4$, derived from dilactic and lactic anhydride by the substitution of amidegen for hydroxyl. Two varieties are known: 1. *Ethylidened.*, corresponding to ethylidene-lactic acid, forming acicular crystals readily soluble in water. 2. *Dibenzoyldilactamic acid*, corresponding to hydroxylic acid, a colorless, syrupy liquid, or a mass of conglomerate crystals. [B, 2.]

DILACTIC ACID, n. *Di-lak'tik* (Fr., *acide dilactique*, *lactolactique*, *lactolactide*, a monobasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5 = CH_2C(=O)CH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$, obtained when a solution of lactic acid is allowed to evaporate at the ordinary temperature or is heated to 130° to 140° C.: a light yellow, amorphous mass, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, but not easily soluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DILENEUE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di-lē'ne' (e2)ne2-a'ne2*. Of Dumerort, a tribe of the *Blaucara*. [B, 170 (a, 21).]

DILALEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-lē'la-lē'ne2-a'ne2* (s). From *dis*, twice, and *aleus*, to speak (Ger., *Doppelsprecher*, *Bauchredner*, *A ventriloquist*). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DILALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-lē'la-lē'ne2-a'ne2* (s). Fr., *dilalie* (Ger., *Bauchrednerei*, *Ventriloquism*). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DILAMINATION, n. *Di-lā'mi'nē'a-shu'n*. From *dis*, apart, and *laminā*, a layer. See **CHORIS**.

DILANIANS (Lat.), adj. *Di-lē'ne2-lan-lā'n' (i2) an2-a'ne2*. From *dilannus*, to dissipate, Corrosive. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DILARNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-lē'ne2-lā'n' (i2) a'ne2*. Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Philisodia* (*Rubiaceae*), comprising the subfamilies *Cinchonaria* and *Gemparia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DILATABILITY, n. *Di-lāt'a2-bi'lē'i2* (s). Fr., *dilatabilité* (Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*, *It., dilatabilità*, Sp., *dilatabilidad*, The property of being dilatable. [a, 24.]

DILATABLE, adj. *Di-lāt'a2-bi'l* (s). Fr., *d.* (Ger., *dilatabel*, *ausdehnbar*, *It., dilatabile*, Sp., *d.* Susceptible of dilatation. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DILATANCY, n. *Di-lāt'a2ns* (i2). Of O. Reynolds, that property of masses formed by the aggregation of solid granules movable upon each other, by virtue of which any change in the shape of such a mass is necessarily associated with a change in its volume. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 535 (B).]

DILATANS (Lat.), adj. *Di(de)-lat(la2)'a2nz(a'ns)*. Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator muscle. — **D. urethram** [De Graaf]. See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**.

DILATANT, adj. *Di-lāt'a2nt*. Lat., *dilatans*. Fr., *d. dilatateur*. Ger., *erweiternd*. *It., Sp., dilatante*. Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator (of O. Reynolds, a body possessing the property of dilatancy). [B.]

DILATATEUR (Fr.), adj. *De-lā'ta2-tu2r*. See **DILATANT**; as a n., see **DILATOR** and **DILATOR** — **D. à archet**. Of Corradi, a urethral dilator consisting of a curved sound from the concavity of which a metallic wire is made to subtend the arc of the instrument. When this is placed in the urethra so that the middle of the curved portion is opposite the stricture, traction is made upon the wire, which should distend the tissues before it, but often cuts them. [L, 87 (a, 18).] — **D. à baudruche**. An instrument devised by Diezup for dilating the urethra by means of a small bag to be introduced and inflated with air or water. [L, 87.] — **D. à chapelet**. Of Corradi, a urethral dilator composed of a rigid stem upon which are fixed small metallic beads gradually increasing in size toward the outer (or posterior) end of the instrument. This is introduced very slowly into the stricture, and a slight shock or movement is felt as each bead passes it. [L, 87 (a, 18).] — **D. antérieur du larynx**. See **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS** — **D. de la conque**. See **INTERTRAGICS**. — **D. de la narine postérieure**. See **DEPRESSOR alae nasi**. — **D. des paupières**. See **FRONTALIS**. — **D. du pharynx**. See **STYLOPHARYNGEUS**. — **D. en spirale**. A tapering screw used for separat-



DILATATEUR EN SPIRALE.

ing the jaws, etc.; sometimes used with a rubber cover. — **D. inférieur du sac** [Bourjot St Hilaire]. See **Tensor tursi**. — **D. postérieur du larynx**. See **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS posticus**.

DILATATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Di-lā'ta2-ti2* (s) (a2) (s) (i2) (s). Gen., *dilatationis*. See **DILATATION**. — **Articuli d.** See **ARTICULATIONS**. — **D. arteriarum**. See **ANEURYSM**. — **D. bronchiorum**. See **BRONCHITIS**. — **D. cordis**. Dilatation of the heart. [A, 326 (a, 21).] — **D. pupillae**. See **CORODIASIS**. — **D. ventriculi**. Dilatation of the stomach. [L, 57.]

DILATATION, n. *Di-lāt'a-shu'n* (Gr., *ἐκτασις*, *ἐκτείνω*, Lat., *dilatatio* from *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *d.* (Ger., *Erweiterung*, *Ausdehnung*, *It., dilatazione*, Sp., *dilatacion*). 1. The act or process of producing or undergoing enlargement as the result of an expansive force acting from within or of a tractile force acting from without. 2. The state so produced. 3. An expanded portion of a hollow structure. 4. Expansion produced by heat. — **Active d.** Caused by muscular action. — **Bloody d.** Fr., *d. sanglante*. Ger., *blutige D.* (oder *Erweiterung*). D. of a canal (e. g., that of the cervix uteri) by stretching it so forcibly as to cause hemorrhage. — **Bronchial d.** See **BRONCHITIS**. — **Bulbar d.** Fr., *d. bulbaire*. 1. The expansion of the portion of the internal jugular vein at the level of the foramen lacerum posterius basos cranii. 2. The bulb of the urethra. [A, 301.] — **Cirsoid d.** See **CIRSOID ANEURYSM**. — **D. bronchique** (Fr.). See **BRONCHITIS**. — **D. brusquée** (Christen) (Fr.). See **FORCIBLE CATHETERISM**. — **D. bulbaire** (Fr.). See **Bulbar d.** — **D. cirsoide**. See **CIRSOID ANEURYSM**. — **D. forcée** [Mayor] (Fr.). See **FORCIBLE CATHETERISM**. — **D. inflammatoire** (Fr.). Of Voilemier, the treatment of urethral stricture by the introduction of sounds, on the theory that their contact with the tissue of the structure would cause its inflammatory softening and absorption. [a, 18.] — **D. inflammatoire ulcéralive** (Fr.). Of Voilemier, d. of the urethra produced by a voluminous bougie left long in place at the seat of a stricture, causing intense inflammation which results in ulceration of the mucous membrane and destruction of the stricture. [L, 87 (a, 18).] — **D. préféral de la vulve** (Fr.). Ger., *Erweiterung der Schamspalte*. Digital dilatation of the vulva before the expulsion of the foetus, with the view of preventing laceration of the perineum. [L. Dumas, "Montpellier méd.," Aug., 1883; C. Maygrier, "Progr. méd.," June 7, 1884, p. 460.] — **D. sanglante** (Fr.). See **Bloody d.** — **Hydrostatic d.** D. of a part (e. g., the cervix uteri) by means of an elastic bag introduced into it and then distended with water. — **Passive d.** D. as the result of a distending force acting from within, or of paralysis of a sphincter. — **Permanent d.** Fr., *d. permanente*. 1. The practice of dilating a part (e. g., the urethra) by means of instruments that are left in place after their insertion. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. A state of d. that lasts indefinitely after its cause has ceased to act. — **Sacciform d.** Ger., *sackförmige Erweiterung*. Partial or unequal d. of a hollow organ so that a portion of it stands out in the form of a pouch. — **Simple d.** Fr., *d. simple*. Ger., *einfache D.* D. unattended with other structural change.

DILATATOIRE (Fr.), adj. *De-lā'ta2-twa2r*. Pertaining to dilatation; as a n., see **DILATORIUM**. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DILATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Di-lē'la(la2)'tata2'tu2r*. Gen., *dilatatoris*. From *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Eröffner*, *Erweiterer*. A dilator (either a muscle or an instrument). — **D. alaris posterior**. A small muscle arising from the nasal notch and inserted into the integument near the margin of the nostril. [A, 5.] — **D. ani**. The lower longitudinal muscular fibres of the muscular layer of the rectum. [L, 332.] — **D. ani internus**. Longitudinal unstriped muscular fibres in the bases of the columns of Morgagni. [L, 332.] — **D. brevis**. See **SUPERMAXILLO-NASALIS parvus**. [Gurlt (A, 314).] — **Dilatatores canaliculorum lacrimalium**. Muscular fibres which surround the lacrimal canals, supposed to increase their lumen by their action. [L, 332.] — **D. conchae**. See **INTERTRAGICS**. — **D. inferior sacci lacrimalis**. See **Tensor tursi**. — **D. laryngeus**, **D. laryngis**. A collective term applied to the crico-arytenoideus posticus, crico-thyroideus posticus, and cerato-arytenoideus muscles. [L, 332.] — **D. naris**. See **DEPRESSOR alae nasi**. — **D. naris anterior**. Fr., *dilatateur de la narine antérieure*. A small muscle which arises from the upper border of the alar cartilage of the nose and is inserted into the integument of the anterior border of the nostril. [L, 348.] — **D. naris lateralis** [Percival]. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior maxilla and is inserted into the skin covering the external portion of the nostril. [L, 13.] — **D. naris minor**. See **LEVATOR alae narium minor**. — **D. naris propius**. See **DEPRESSOR alae nasi**.

D. palpebrarum. See **DEPRESSOR supercili**. — **D. pharyngis**. See **STYLOPHARYNGEUS**. — **D. pinnae**. See **DEPRESSOR alae nasi**. — **D. pupillae**. Fr., *dilatateur de la pupille*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Pupille*. The radiating muscular fibres of the iris. [L, 332.] — **D. pylori**. Certain fibres of the external layer of the stomach which pass over the pylorus, believed to dilate it. [L, 332.] — **D. superior sacci lacrimalis**. See **DEPRESSOR supercili**. — **D. tube Eustachii**. Fr., *dilatateur du tube*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Eustachischen Röhre*. See **Tensor palati**. — **D. urethrae**. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS urethrae** and **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**. — **D. vestibuli laryngis**. See **THYREO-EPIGLOTTICS**.

DILATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di-lē'la-lā' (i2) ta2-ta2'tu2r (i2) u2m (u4m)*. Fr., *dilatatoire*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. An instrument for producing dilatation.

DILATATUS (Lat.), adj. *Di-lē'la-lā' (i2) ta2-ta2'tu2s (tu4s)*. Dilated.

DILATICORNIS (Lat.), adj. *Di-lē'la-lā' (i2) ti2-ko2rn' (i2)s*. From *dilator*, to dilate, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *dilaticorne*. Having the antennae widely separated. [L, 41, 180.]

DILATING, adj. *Di-lāt'ing*. Lat., *dilatans*. Fr., *dilatant*, *dilatateur*. Ger., *erweiternd*. Causing dilatation. [a, 21.]

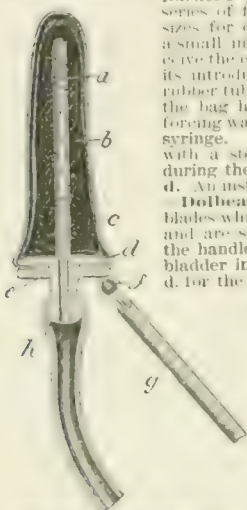
DILATOMETER, n. *Di-lā'to-m'e-tu2r*. Fr., *dilatomètre*. An instrument for measuring the dilatation of liquids. [A, 385 (a, 21).] — **Alcoholic d.** An apparatus, no longer employed, invented by Silbermann for the determination of the quantity of alcohol in dilutions and depending upon the coefficient of dilatation of liquids by heat. [B, 370 (a, 27).]

DILATOR, *n.* Dilatör. Lat., *dilatator*. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Erweiterer*. It., *dilatatore*. Sp., *dilatador*. Any mechanism that effects dilatation; a nerve that stimulates a dilating muscle, a



ELLINGER'S UTERINE DILATOR.

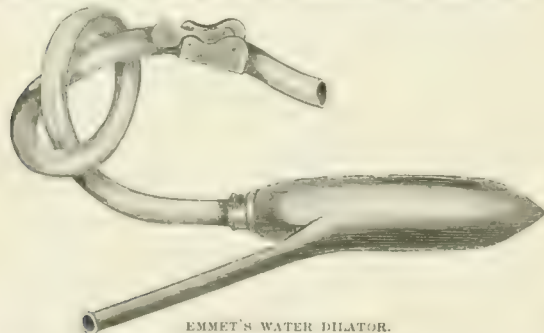
muscle that effects dilatation, an instrument for enlarging a canal or an aperture.



EMMET'S SPONGE DILATOR

a, perforated brass tube; *b*, sponge tent; *c*, dilator cover; *d*, handle; *e*, adjustable plate; *f*, knot grasped by forceps; *g*, cannula; *h*, carrier for tubing.

Fr., *dilatateur intra-utérin*. *d. Tarnier*. A d. consisting of a rubber tube closed at one end, to be introduced into the uterus by

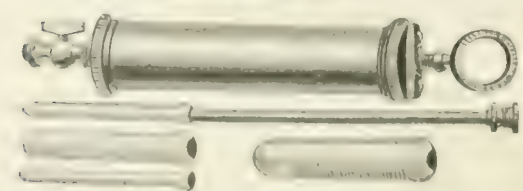


EMMET'S WATER DILATOR.

means of a grooved staff, and there inflated after another metallic tube has been slipped over it to limit the portion of the tube

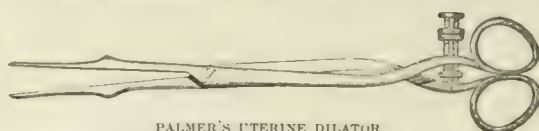


HANKS'S UTERINE DILATOR.



MOLL-WORTH'S UTERINE DILATORS.

that is to be dilated by injecting water. [A. 31.]—**Tracheal d.** A forceps-like instrument for holding the tracheal incision open during the introduction of the tube in the operation of trache-



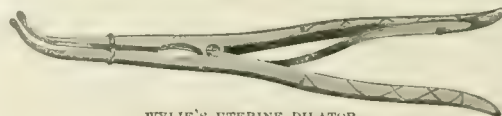
PALMER'S UTERINE DILATOR.

otomy.—**Trousseau's d.** A curved tracheal d. [E.]—**Vaso-d.** See the major list.—**Voilemier's stricture d.** An instrument



TROUSSEAU'S TRACHEA DILATOR.

resembling Holt's divulsor, but with a screw at the tip for the attachment of a filiform bougie. [E.]—**Whitehead's rectal d.**



WYLLIE'S UTERINE DILATOR.

A rubber bag on the end of a rectal bougie, which may be inflated to cause dilatation. [E.]

DILATRIDE, *E*. Lat., *n. f. pl.* Di21-a21-a21-tri21-d'e21-a21-e21. Of Riten, a tribe including genera now referred to various tribes of the *Hormodaceae* and *Amaryllidaceae*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DILDO, *n.* 1. In Santa Cruz, the *Cereus floccosus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. An artificial penis used by women in masturbation.

DILEPIDUS (Lat.), *adj.* Di21-d'i21-le21-p'i21-d'u21-sus. From *dile*, twice, and *lepis*, a scale. Fr., *dilépidé*. Ger., *zweischuppig*. Having two scales. [L. 41, 180.]

DILITURATE, *n.* Di21-li21-u21-rat. A salt of diluturic acid. [B. 3.]

DILITURIC ACID, *n.* Di21-li21-u21-r'i21-k. Fr., *acide diluturique*. Ger., *Dilitursäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_5N_3O_5 = CO \begin{matrix} NH-CO \\ NH-CO \end{matrix} CH(NO_2)$, formed by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid. [B. 3.]

DILIVARIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di21-di21-li21-vacua21-r'i21-a21. Fr., *dilivaria*. Of Jussieu, a genus of acanthaceous shrubs, by some authors made a section of *Acanthos*. [B. 39, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **D. ebracteata**. An East Indian species; the root is used in India as a sudorific and diuretic. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **D. ilicifolia**. A species used in India as an antidote to poisoning from snake-bites. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**D. volubilis**. An East Indian species having the same properties as *D. ebracteata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DILL, *n.* Di21-A-S, *dil. dill.* Lat., *anethum*. Fr., *aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D. It. aneto*. Sp., *eneldo*. 1. A plant of the genus *Anethum*, especially the *Anethum graveolens* (see *PEUCEDANUM graveolens*). [B.] 2. A popular term for plants of the genera *Athousa*, *Foeniculum*, and *Daucus*, for *Torilis infesta*, and probably also for *Vicia hirsuta* and *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-fruit**. Lat., *anethi fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *fruit d'aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Dillsamen*. It., *frutto di anetto*. Sp., *semilla de cardo*. The fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*. [a, 24.] **D'-kraut** (Ger.). See *PEUCEDANUM graveolens*. **D'öl** (Ger.). See *Oleum ANETHI*. **D'samen** (Ger.). The seed of *Peucedanum graveolens*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**D.-water**. Ger., *Dillwasser*. See *Aqua ANETHI*. **Garten d.** (Ger.). **Gemeiner D.** (Ger.). See *PEUCEDANUM graveolens*. **Oil of d.** See *Oleum ANETHI*.—**Sowa'd.** (Ger.). See *PEUCEDANUM graveolens*.

DILLENE, *E* (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Di21-le21-ne21-e21-a21-e21. Of Salisbury, the *Dilleniaceae*; of others, a subdivision or tribe of that order. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DILLENEA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di21-le21-ne21-a21-e21. Fr., *dillénie*. Ger., *Rosenapfel*. A Linnean genus of lilly trees of the *Dilleniaceae*, tribe *Dilleneae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **D. elliptica**. Fr., *dillénie elliptique*. A species having an edible fruit, of about the size of an orange, used medicinally like lemons. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. indica**. Fr., *dillénie des Indes*. An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. elliptica*. The bark and leaves are astringent. The juice of the fruit is used as a cooling and demulcent drink in fevers and sore throat; the bark of the root is applied to

gouty and oedematous swellings. [B. 172, 173, 180, 185 a, 21.] **D. scabrella.** A species with very rough leaves, which are used as a substitute for sand paper. The fruits are employed like those of *D. elliptica*. [B. 19, 185 a, 21.] **D. serrata.** Fr. *dillanica* *hondensis*. A Javanese species with fruit tasting like an orange. The rind is astringent, and is used in aphthae. [B. 173, 180 a, 24.] **D. speciosa.** See *D. indica*.

DILLENACEAE. Lat., n. f. pl. Di-lē-nā-cē (a² s² c² a² e²). Fr. *dillénacées*. An order of polypetalous dicotyledons separated from the *Myagradaceae* and included in Lindley's rural alliance, consisting of trees, shrubs or under-shrubs with exstipulate alternate leaves, regular flowers with five persistent sepals, numerous hypogynous stamens and a hypogynous perianth, and a fruit consisting of two or more carpels with fleshy, albuminous seeds. [B. 19, 12, 121, 170 a, 24.]

DILLENACEOUS. adj. Di-lē-nā-cē (a² s² h² s²). Fr. *dillénacé*. Of or pertaining to the *Dillénaceae*. [B.]

DILLENIE. Lat., n. f. pl. Di-lē-nī (a² e² a² e²). Fr. *dillénies*. See DILLENACEAE.

DILLENIE. (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di-lē-nī (a² e² a² e²). 1. A division or tribe of dilennaceous plants with the filaments of the stamens not dilated at the top, anthers linear, or rarely oblong, with parallel, adjoining cells and leaves large, parallel-veined or pinnatifid. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Renealmiaceae*, comprising the subdivisions *Dilennia*, *Hemistemonia*, and *Hibbertia*. [B. 12, 170 a, 24.] **D. genuine.** Of Reichenbach 1837, a section of the *Hibbertia*, consisting of the genera *Dilennia*, *Colbertia*, and *Capellia* (the last afterward excluded). [B. 170 a, 24.]

DILLISK, DILLS. n's. Di-lī (s² k, dī līz. The *Rhodymenia palmata*. [A. 505 a, 21; B. 275 a, 24.]

DILLY. n. Di-lī (z. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [A. 505 a, 21.]

DILNOTE. n. Di-lī not. The genus *Cyclamen*. [B. 275 a, 24.]

DILLO. n. In Fiji, the *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [A. J. F. Skottow, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 1889, p. 1.]

DILOPHUS. (Lat., adj. Dich² lof² u² s² u² s²). From *δύς*, twice, and *λόφος*, a crest. Fr. *dilophus*. Having two crests. [L. 341.]

DILOPTERUS. adj. Di-lō (p² tē r² u² s² u² s²). See DIPTEROUS.

DILUENT. adj. Di-lū (e² nt. Lat. *dilutus* from *diluo*, to dilute). Fr. *diluant*. Ger., *verdünnend*. It., Sp., *diluyente*. Serving to dilute; as a n. Ger., *Verdünnungsmittel*, a bland liquid, consisting mostly of water, to be drunk in large quantities for the purpose of diluting the fluids of the body, especially the urine, so as to render them less irritating.

DILUTE, DILUTED. adj's. Di-lū (tē, -lū tē d. Lat., *dilutus*. Fr., *dilué*, *déclaté*. Ger., *verdünn*. It., *diluto*. Sp., *diluido*. Made more liquid or thinner by the addition of another substance, especially water. [a, 21.]

DILUTER. n. Di-lū (tē r² u² r²). A diluent medicine. [B. 117.]

DILUTION. n. Di-lū (shū n. Lat. *dilutio*. Fr., d. Ger., *D.*, *Verdünnung*. It., *diluzione*. Sp., *dilucion*. The act or process of rendering a substance dilute or attenuated, also the mixture resulting from such a process. **Centesimal d.** Of the homoeopaths, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 100 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 100 parts of diluent, etc.—**Decimal d.** Of the homoeopaths, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 10 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 10 parts of diluent, etc.—**High d.** The excessive d. of anything. [L.]

DILUTIONIST. n. Di-lū (shū n² i² st. One who believes that the dilution of drugs increases their potency. [L.] **High d.** A homoeopathist who habitually uses high dilutions. [L.] **Low d.** A homoeopathist who does not believe in the use of high dilutions. [L.]

DILUTUS. (Lat.), adj. Di-lū (shū tē d. u² s² u² s²). See DILUTE; as a n., in the n. *dilutum*, a diluted preparation, also the liquid in which something has been infused. [L. 94 a, 21.]

DIMACROSTOMONES. (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di-mā (s² tē mā k² mā k² rō n² s² tē m² stām² o² n² e² zē s²). Of Wachendorff, the *Diadelphus*. [B. 48 a, 14.]

DIMANGANIC. adj. Di-mā (n² gā n² i² k. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMANGANOUS. adj. Di-mā (n² gā n² u² s²). Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMARGARIN. n. Di-mā (r² gā r² i² n. Fr. *dimargarine*. Ger., *D.* A glucoside formed by the action of margaric acid on glycerin. [L. 87 a, 27.]

DIMERA. [Duméril, Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dich² mē r² a². From *δύς*, twice, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *dimères*. A section of the *Coleoptera* in which the tarsi have or appear to have only two joints. [L. 41.]

DIMERCAPTAN. n. Di-mū (r² kā p² tā n. A double molecule of a mercaptan. [a, 27.]

DIMERCURAMMONIUM, DIMERCURICAMMONIUM. n's. Di-mū (r² kū r² a² m² o² n² i² u² m, kū r² i² kā a² m² o² n² i² u² m. A univalent radicle, NH₄⁺, having the composition of ammonium in which 4 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 atoms of bivalent mercury. [B. 3 a, 27.] **D. chloride.** A yellow powder, NH₄Cl. [B. 3.]

D. oxide. A body, (NH₄)₂O, forming either a dark-brown explosive powder, or occurring with 3 molecules of water of crystallization, (NH₄)₂O.3H₂O, as a yellow non-explosive powder. [B. 3.]

DIMERCUROAMMONIUM, DIMERCUROUSAMMONIUM. n's. Di-mū (r² kū r² o² a² m² o² n² i² u² m, mū r² kū r² u² s² a² m² o² n² i² u² m. A univalent radicle, NH₄Hg₂⁺, consisting of ammonium in which a double atom of mercury, Hg₂⁺, has been

substituted for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B. 3.] **D. chloride.** A black powder, NH₄Hg₂Cl, prepared by treating calomel with a solution of ammoniac. [B. 3.] **D. nitrate.** A dense black, finely divided powder, NH₄Hg₂NO₃.H₂O.H₂O, without odor or taste, which becomes red when heated in the air, and subliming. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in warm dilute acetic or nitric acid. [B. 270 a, 27.]

DIMEROSOMATUS. (Lat., adj. Di-mē (r² o² s² o² m² a² tē u² s² u² s²). From *δύς*, twice, *μέρος*, a part, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *dimerosomate*. Having the body divided into two segments; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dimerosomata*, of Leach, the *Araneida*. [L. 41.]

DIMEROUS. adj. Di-mē (r² u² s²). Lat., *dimerus* (from *δύς*, twice, and *μέρος*, a part). Fr., *dimère*. Ger., *zweifach*, *zweithelig*. Consisting of two segments; of a flower, having double members. [B. 261 a, 24; L. 180.]

DIMETALLIC. adj. Di-mē (tē a² l² i² k. Fr., *bimétallique*. Of salts, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of a metallic element. [B.]

DIMETHENE. n. Di-mē (thē n. Ger., *Dimethen*. A radicle, C₂H₄, consisting of a double molecule of methene. [B.]

DIMETHETHACETIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē e² thā s² e² tē k. Fr., *acide diméthéthacétique*. Ger., *Diméthéthyllessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₆H₁₂O₂.CH₃.C₂H₄.COOH; one of the isomeric forms of a caproic acid, which may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl and 1 molecule of ethyl for 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B. 4.]

DIMETHOXALIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē o² x² a² l² i² k. Ger., *Dimethoxalensäure*. See BUTYLACETIC ACID.

DIMETHOXYCINCHONIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē o² x² i² n² kō n² i² n² i² k. A body, C₂₀H₂₂.Br₂N₂O, prepared by the action of bromine on cinchonine hydrochloride. [a, 27.]

DIMETHYL. n. Di-mē (thē i²). A double molecule of methyl, (CH₃)₂. In the free state it constitutes ethane, C₂H₆ = H₂C - CH₃; in composition it represents methyl united with bivalent elements or radicles like oxygen, sulphur, etc.—**D. ketone.** See ACETONE.

DIMETHYLACETAL. n. Di-mē (thē i² a² s² e² tē a² l. Ethylidene dimethylate, a colorless ethereal liquid, C₄H₁₀O₂ = C₂H₄.OCH₃.OCH₃, formed from acetal by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl for 2 of ethyl. It has been used as an anesthetic by inhalation, alone or mixed with half its volume of chloroform. [V. Mering, "Berl. klin. Woch.," 1882, No. 43 (B).]

DIMETHYLAMINE. n. Di-mē (thē i² a² m² en. A secondary amine of methyl, N⁺.CH₃ = NC₂H₇, metameric with ethylamine; a liquid boiling at about 8° C., having an ammoniacal odor, found in Peruvian guano. [B.]

DIMETHYLARSINE. n. Di-mē (thē i² a² r² s² en. Fr., *diméthylarsine*. Ger., *Dimethylarsin*. A radicle having the composition As(CH₃)₂. [B.] **D. chloride.** Ger., *Dimethylarsenchlorür*. A colorless liquid, As(CH₃)₂Cl, boiling at 100° C. and having an excessively penetrating, disgusting odor. Its vapors cause great irritation of the mucous membranes and are stupefying in their effect. Under certain conditions it combines with chlorine to form the solid *trichloride of d.*, As(CH₃)₂Cl₃. [B.] **D. cyanide.** Ger., *Dimethylarsencyanür*. An excessively poisonous body, As(CH₃)₂CN, occurring under the form of prismatic crystals. It is very volatile, and a very small amount of its vapor inhaled will cause complete loss of consciousness. [B. 3.] **D. oxide.** Ger., *Dimethylarsinoxyd*. A colorless liquid, [As(CH₃)₂]O, giving off exceedingly irritant and stupefying vapors which explode when heated above 50° C. It is a very active poison. Chemically it is a base. [B. 3.]

DIMETHYLARSINIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē i² a² r² s² i² n² i² k. Ger., *Arsendimethylsäure*. A cacodylic acid, a crystalline body, As(CH₃)₂O.OH, melting at 200° C. It is said not to be poisonous. [B.]

DIMETHYLATED. adj. Di-mē (thē i² a² tē e² d. Ger., *zweifach methyliert*. Combined with 2 molecules of methyl. [B.]

DIMETHYLBENZENE. n. Di-mē (thē i² bē n² zē n. Fr., *diméthylbenzène*. Ger., *Dimethylbenzol*. See XYLENE.

DIMETHYLBENZOIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē i² bē n² zō i² k. Fr., *acide diméthylbenzoïque*. Ger., *Dimethylbenzoesäure*. A compound, C₆H₄(CH₃)₂(CO.OH), of which there are three isomers: *mesitylenic acid*, *xylic acid*, and *paroxylic acid*. [a, 27.]

DIMETHYLBERNSTEINSAURE. (Ger.), n. De-mat-u² l² bē r² n² s² tē n² zō i² s². See DIMETHYLBENZOIC ACID.

DIMETHYLCHINON. (Ger.), n. De-mat-u² l² chē n² o² n'. See DIMETHYLQUINONE.

DIMETHYLCITRIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē i² s² i² tē r² i² k. Fr., *acide diméthylcitrique*. Ger., *Diméthylcitronensäure*. Monacid or monohydric citrate of methyl; an acid, C₆H₈O₇.CH₃, not yet isolated in the pure state, but known through its salts. [B. 3.]

DIMETHYLDIETHYLAMMONIUM. n. Di-mē (thē i² diē thē i² a² m² o² n² i² u² m. Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylammonium*. A univalent radicle having the composition of H₃⁺ > N < C₂H₅)₂ = NC₄H₁₀. [B.]

DIMETHYLDIETHYLMETHANE. n. Di-mē (thē i² diē thē i² mē thē an. Fr., *diméthyl-diéthyl-méthane*. Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylmethan*. See HEPTANE.

DIMETHYLDIOXYSCINIC ACID. n. Di-mē (thē i² diē o² x² i² s² i² n² i² k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-di-oxy-scinnique*. Ger., *Diméthyl-di-oxy-scinnisäure*. See DIMETHYLTAARIC ACID.

DIMETHYLETHYL. n. Di-mē (thē i² e² thū r². Ger., *Dimethyläthyl*. See under METHYLETHYL.

DIMETHYLETHYLACETONITRILE. n. Di-mē (thē i² e² thē i² a² s² e² tē o² n² i² tē r² i² l. A liquid, C(CH₃)₂C₂H₅CN, which boils at 130° C. [B. 1 a, 27.]

DIMETHYLETHYL CARBINOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-eth-i²l-ka²r² bi²n²ol. Tertiary isoamyl alcohol. [B, 4] See under AMYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYL GLYCERIN, n. Di-me²th-i²l-gli²s'e²r-i²l. Ger., *D*. A thick, sweet liquid, $(CH_2)_2 > C(OH) - (CH_2)_2 - C(OH)_2$, of aromatic taste, soluble in water, prepared by treating bromoamylane dihydrate with potassium hydrate. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYL GLYCERYL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-gli²s'e²r-i²l. Ger., *D*. The trivalent radicle, $(CH_2)_2 = C - CH - C(CH_2)_2$, of isoamyl glyceryl alcohol, isoamyl glycerin, having the constitution of glyceryl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLHARNsäURE (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l ha²r²n zoir-e². See DIMETHYLURIC ACID.

DIMETHYLHARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l ha²r²n'sto²f. See DIMETHYLUREA.

DIMETHYLHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-hid-ro²k'-wi²n-on. Fr., *diméthyl-hydroquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylhydrochinon*. Hydroquinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLIC, adj. Di-me²th-i²l-i²k. Containing 2 molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from dimethyl. [B.]

DIMETHYLISOPROPYL CARBINOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-i²s-o-propi²-ka²r² bi²n²ol. See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLKETONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-ke²'ton. Ger., *Dimethylketon*. See under DIMETHYL.

DIMETHYLKOHLENÖXYD (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l kol'e²n-ö²xyd. See ACETONE.

DIMETHYLMALONIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l ma-lo²n-i²k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-malonique*. Ger., *Dimethylmalonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $(CH_3)_2 > C < (CO.OH)_2$, isomeric with pyrotartaric acid. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLMORPHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-mo²r²'fen. A compound, $C_{17}H_{17}CH_3NO_3$, formed by the action of methyl iodide on morphine. [B, 24 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLNOR-NARCOTINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-no²r² na²r²'ko²-ten. Fr., *diméthyl nor-narcotine*. One of the homologues, $C_{21}H_{22}NO_7$, of normal narcotine (nor-narcotine). [a, 27.]

DIMETHYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-a²l-i²k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-oxalique*. Ger., *Dimethyloxalsäure*. See BUTYLALIC ACID.

DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-a²l-i²l u²'re'a². Ger., *Dimethyloxalylharnstoff*. Cholestrophane; so called because it may be regarded as oxalurea (parabanic acid) in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It crystallizes in large, shining rhombohedra, which dissolve in 3 parts of cold water, and can not be sublimed. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLOXAMIDE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-a²m-i²d'id. Fr., *diméthyl-oxamide*. Ger., *Dimethylloxamid*. A crystalline substance, $C_5O_5N(CH_3)_2H_3$. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLOXYCHINIZIN (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l-ox-u²-ch'i²en-zen. See DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE.

DIMETHYLOXYCHINON (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l-o²x-u²-ch'i²en-on. See DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE.

DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZIN, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-i² kw'i²n'-i²zen. Fr., *diméthyl-oxquinizine*. Ger., *Dimethyl-oxchinizin*. A term expressive of the composition of antipyrine (*q. v.*). The name is, however, also given to a substance, $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_2 = 2C_{10}H_{17}N + O_2$, having the composition of 2 molecules of oxymethylquinizine, which in uniting lose 2 atoms of hydrogen. [² Ann. de chim., March, 1885, p. 204 B.]

DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-i² kw'i²n-on. Ger., *Dimethyl-oxchinon*. A substance, $C_9(CH_3)_2H(OH)_2O_2$, melting at 103° C. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYL PARABANIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pa²r-a²-ba²n-i²k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-parabannique*. Ger., *Dimethylpara-bansäure*. See DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA.

DIMETHYLPHENOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²n'o²l. Fr., *diméthyl-phénol*. Ger., *D*. A homologue of phenol in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.] See XYLENOL.

DIMETHYLPHENYL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²n-i²l. Fr., *diméthyl-phényle*. Ger., *D*. AYL: a univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 = C_6H_4$, or phenyl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²n-i²l a²m-en. Fr., *diméthyl-phénylamine*. Ger., *Dimethylphenylamin*. Dimethylaniline. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHATE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²s'fat. Ger., *Dimethylphosphat*. A salt of dimethylphosphoric acid. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²s'fen. A colorless liquid, $PClH_3H$, boiling at 25° C., and taking fire on exposure to the air; prepared in the reaction of phosphonium iodide (2 molecules), methyl iodide (2 molecules), and zinc iodide (1 molecule) in a sealed tube. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²s'-ß²n-i²k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphique*. Ger., *Dimethylphosphonsäure*. A weak, semi-transparent acid, $PClH_3O_2H$, resembling paraffine in appearance, derived from dimethylphosphine by oxidation with nitric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²s'-fo²st. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Dimethylphosphorsäure*. Monohydrate of a triethyl phosphate, a body, $CH_3H_2PO_3$, possessing the properties of a metabasic acid and forming metallic

salts, called dimethylphosphates, but not itself known in a pure state. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLPROPYL CARBINOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pro-pi²-ka²r bi²n²ol. See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLPROTocatechUIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pro-to-ka²t-e²k-u²i²k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-protocatechique*. Ger., *Dimethylätherprotocatechinsäure*. Veratric acid. [B.]

DIMETHYL PYROCATECHIN, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pi-ro-ka²t-e²k-i²n. Fr., *diméthyl pyrocatechine*. Ger., *Dimethylbrenzcatechin*. A liquid, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2 = C_6H_4O_2$, or pyrocatechin in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It has an odor of vanilla, and boils at 205° to 206° C. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-kw'i²n'on. Fr., *diméthylquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylchinon*. A compound, $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 = C_6H_4O_2$, or quinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, probably identical in formula with phlorone. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-su²k-si²n-i²k. Ger., *Dimethylsuccinsäure*. *Dimethylsuccinsäure*. A dibasic, crystalline acid, $C_6H_4O_4 = (CH_2(CO_2H))_2$, or succinic acid in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, isomeric with adipic acid. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-su²l'f'en. Ger., *Dimethylsulfen*. A bivalent radicle, $(CH_3)_2 < S >$. It acts as a base, forming a series of crystalline salts with oxygen and with the various acid radicles, and is itself a colorless liquid boiling at 41° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLSULPHONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-su²l'fon. Ger., *Dimethylsulfon*. A body, $(CH_3)_2SO_2$, occurring in prismatic crystals, melting at 109° C. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYL TARTARIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-ta²r ta²r'-i²k. Dimethyldioxy succinic acid; a syrupy compound, $C_6H_4O_6 = (CH_2)_2C(OH)(CO_2H)_2$, resulting from the action of zinc on an alcoholic solution of pyroacetic acid. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLTHIONYL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-thi'o²n-i²l. A substance of the composition $(C_2H_5)_2SO$. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLTHYMHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-thim-hid-ro-kw'i²n-on. Fr., *diméthyl-thymhydroquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylthymhydrochinon*. A liquid, $C_{12}H_{18}O_2 = C_6H_4O_2(CH_2)_2CH_3$, boiling at 235° C.; found in the volatile oil of arnica-root. [B, 5.]

DIMETHYL TOLUIDINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-to²l-u²i²d-en. Fr., *diméthyl-toluidine*. Ger., *Dimethyltoluidin*. Monamidomesitylene (or pseudocumene); a 2-molecule methyl substitution product, $(C_6H_3)_2(CH_3)_2NH_2$, of toluidine. [B.]

DIMETHYLUREA, n. Di-me²th-i²l-u²-re'a². Ger., *Dimethylharnstoff*. See under METHYLUREA.

DIMETHYLURIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-u²-ri²k. Fr., *acide diméthylurique*. Ger., *Dimethylharnsäure*. A dimethyl substitution product of uric acid, $C_8H_{12}(CH_3)_2N_4O_2 = C_7H_5N_4O_2$; a dibasic acid occurring in small, oblique, prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLXANTHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-za²n'then. Fr., *diméthyl-xanthine*. Ger., *Dimethylxanthin*. Theobromine; a 2-molecule methyl substitution product of xanthine, $C_8H_2(CH_3)_2N_4O_2$. [B.]

DIMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-me²t(mat)'ra². From *dis*, twice, and *metra*, the womb. Fr., *dimètre*. Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter*. A double uterus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-me²t(mat)'ri²a². Fr., *dimétrie*. The condition of having a double uterus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIMETRIC, adj. Di-me²t'ri²k. Having two kinds of axes, the vertical being unequal to the lateral, and found in the quadratic system or that of the square prism. [Pisani (a, 27).]

DIMIDIAL, **DIMIDIATE**, adj's. Di-mi²d'i²a²l, -at. Lat., *dimidiatus*, *dimidius* (3d def.). Fr., *dimidié*. Ger., *halbgeteilt* (3d def.), *halbentzweitelt* (3d def.), *halbart* (3d def.), *halbsatzig* (3d def.). 1. Half-round. 2. Divided into two equal parts; in natural history, having one half set off against the other in functions (said, for instance, of hermaphrodites in insects, where the organ of one side is male and that of the other female). 3. Consisting of but one half of what the normal condition requires; having certain parts suppressed or undeveloped to the extent of one half (said of the whorls of certain flowers, of the collarette of the involucre of certain *Embelleria*, of certain *Empyga*, one half of whose pleura is wanting, of anthers whose lobes are separated by a wide connective, and of anthers having but one cell). [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24); L, 56, 106.]

DIMIDIATO-CORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Di-di²-mi²d-i²a²to²-ko²r²d-a²u²s' (tu²s'at'u²s). Having an asymmetrical leaf one half of which is cordate at the base. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIMIDIATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-mi²d-i²a²u²s' (tu²s'at'u²s). See DIMIDIATE; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dimidiati*, of Link, a division of the *Gastromyces*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIMIDIUM (Lat.), adj. Di-di²-mi²d-i²a²u²s'ar²sa. See DIMIDIATE (3d def.).

DIMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Dim(di²m)-o²(o²)-ka²rp'u²s(u²s). Of Loureiro, the genus *Nephelium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **D. litchei**. The *Euphorbia* (*Nephelium*) *litchei*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. sinensis**. The *Euphorbia* (*Nephelium*) *longan*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. sinensis**. The *Nephelium* *litchei* or the *Nephelium punicum*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

dinitro-dichloroethane. Ger., *Dinitroäthol*. A compound, $C_2H_2Cl_2(NO_2)_2$, of which 2 molecules of nitryl have replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. Of its two isomeric forms, both prepared by the action of the corresponding toluenes, one, *dinitrochloroethanol*, crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in long, yellow prisms, and from petroleum spirit in broad, yellow needles, which have a blue surface lustre and melt at $86^\circ C$; the other, *dinitroparacresol*, crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in yellow needles melting at $85^\circ C$. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DINITRODIPHENYL, n. Di-nit-ro-di-phenyl. A compound, $C_{12}H_8(NO_2)_2$, of which two isomeric forms are known, both prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl; the first crystallizes in long white needles melting at $213^\circ C$; the second, in colorless, brilliant, hard needles that melt at $93^\circ C$. [B, 24 (a, 27).]

DINITRODURENE, n. Di-nit-ro-du-ren. Ger., *Dinitrodurel*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_4 = C_6H_4(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_2$, of durene, a solid melting at $256^\circ C$. [B, 4.]

DINITROETHANE, n. Di-nit-ro-eth-an. Ger., *Dinitroäthol*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(NO_2)_2$, of sweetish taste, boiling at $185^\circ C$. It forms substitution compounds with the metals, some of which, such as the potassium and silver salts, are very explosive. B.

DINITROETHYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-ethyl-ic. An unstable 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_2H_5(NO_2)_2HC_2H_5 \cdot N(NO_2)_2OH$, of ethylic acid. [B.]

DINITROMESITYLENE, n. Di-nit-ro-me-sit-yl-en. Fr., *dinitromésitylène*; Ger., *Dinitromesitylen*. A substance, $C_8H_6(NO_2)_2$, $CH_3 = C_6H_3(NO_2)_2$. [B.]

DINITROMETAXYLENE, n. Di-nit-ro-me-tax-yl-en. Fr., *dinitrométaxylène*; Ger., *Dinitrometaxylol*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_8H_6(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_2$, of oxylene. [B, 4.]

DINITRONAPHTHALENE, n. Di-nit-ro-na-phthal-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, having three isomeric forms, which melt at 216° , 150° , and $144^\circ C$, respectively. [B, 1 (a, 27).]

DINITRONAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-na-phthal-en-sul-ph-on-ic. Ger., *Dinitronaphtalensulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2SO_2OH$. [B.]

DINITRONAPHTHOL, n. Di-nit-ro-na-phth-ol. Fr., *dinitronaphtol*. Naphthalene yellow; a substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2OH$, of which two isomeric forms are known, one, obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthylamine, occurring in shining, sulphur-yellow crystals, and melting at $138^\circ C$; the other, formed by heating β -naphthol with dilute nitric acid, occurring in yellow needles, melting at $165^\circ C$. [B, 1 (a, 27).]

DINITROPHENAMIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-fe-n-a-m-ic. Fr., *acide dinitrophénamique*. Peramic acid.

DINITROORTHAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-orth-a-mid-o-benz-ic. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROORTHOCRESOL, n. Di-nit-ro-orth-o-cres-ol. See under DINITRORESOL.

DINITROPARAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-pa-r-a-mid-o-benz-ic. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROPHENATE, n. Di-nit-ro-fe-n-a-t. Fr., *dinitrophénate*. A substitution compound of dinitrophenol with a base. [B.]

DINITROPHENIC ACID, **DINITROPHENOL**, n's. Di-nit-ro-fe-n-ic. Fr., *dinitrophénol*; Ger., *dinitrophénol*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2OH$, of phenol. Several isomeric varieties are known. They are all crystalline solids, differing in appearance, properties, and point of fusion. [B, 4.]

DINITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-fe-n-ic-sul-ph-on-ic. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2SO_2H$, of phenolsulphonic acid. [a, 27.]

DINITROPROPANE, n. Di-nit-ro-pro-pa-n. Ger., *Dinitropropan*. An oily liquid, $C_3H_7(NO_2)_2$, having a sweetish taste and acid properties, and forming a series of salts, which are explosive. The isomeric form derived from isopropyl is also known. [B.]

DINITROQUINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-quin-ol. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dinitrochinol*. A substance, $2C_6H_3(NO_2)_2(OH)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming golden-yellow acicular crystals which color the skin a deep red. [B, 3.]

DINITRORESORCINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-re-sor-cin-ol. A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with dinitroquinol, forming yellow laminar crystals. An isomeric form, *isod*, is known. [B, 3.]

DINITROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-sal-ic. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dinitrosalicylsäure*. Ger., *Dinitrosalicylsäure*. A dinitryl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2OH \cdot CO_2H$, of salicylic acid, which crystallizes from boiling water in silky, almost colorless needles, or from weak solutions in small, hard prisms. It is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in water, and colors the epidermis a persistent yellow. [B, 24 (a, 27).]

DINITROSORESORCINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-re-sor-cin-ol. A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2NOH_2$, forming brownish-yellow or greenish laminar crystals, made by the action of sodium nitrate on a solution of resorcinol in acetic acid. [B, 3.]

DINITROSULPHONATE, n. Di-nit-ro-sul-ph-on-ate. A salt of dinitrosulphonic acid. [B, 3.]

DINITROSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-sul-ph-on-ic. A substance, $H_2SO_4(NO_2)_2$, not yet isolated, having the composition of sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of nitrosyl replace 1 atom of oxygen. [B, 3.]

DINITROTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-tar-tar-ic. Fr., *acide dinitro-tartrique*. Ger., *Dinitroweinsäure*. A body, $C_4H_4N_2O_{10} = C_2H_2(O_2NO)_2 \cdot CO_2H$, or tartaric acid compounded with 2 molecules of nitryl; derived from that acid by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. [B, 4.]

DINITROTETRACHLORETHANE, n. Di-nit-ro-tetrachlor-eth-an. Fr., *dinitro-tétrachlor-éthane*. Ger., *Dinitrotetrachloräthan*. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_2Cl_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by heating perchlorethylene with nitrogen peroxide. [B, 4.]

DINITROTOLUENE, n. Di-nit-ro-to-lu-en. Fr., *dinitro-toluène*. Ger., *Dinitrotoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2(CH_3)$, of toluene, in which 2 molecules of nitryl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_6 . Three isomeric varieties are known, of which one is a liquid body, and two are solids, melting at $60^\circ C$ and $70.5^\circ C$, respectively. [B, 2.]

DINITROTOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-to-lu-en-sul-ph-on-ic. Fr., *acide dinitro-toluène-sulfonique*. Ger., *Dinitrotoluolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2SO_2H$. [B.]

DINITROTYROSINE, n. Di-nit-ro-tyr-o-s-en. Ger., *Dinitrotyrosin*. A substance, $C_9H_8(NO_2)_2NO_2$, occurring in yellow, laminar crystals, formed when tyrosine is heated with nitric acid. [B, 4.]

DINITROWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ne-tro-vin-zoir-e-2. See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINITROXYAMYLUM, n. Di-nit-ro-ox-ya-m-yl-u-m. Amylum dinitrate; starch in which 2 molecules of nitroxyl replace hydroxyl. [B, 3.] See XYLIDIN.

DINITROXYTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-ox-ya-tar-ic. See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINITRYL, n. Di-nit-ryl. A double molecule of nitryl or the dehydration product of an amide. [B, 24 (a, 27).]

DINJOHN, n. A plant growing in Guinea which is applied to ulcers. [B, 88.]

DINKEL, n. Di-n-ke-l. The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DINKELWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Den-ke-l-witz-e-n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DINKHOLD (Ger.), n. Den-k'h-öld. A place in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring.

DINOBYRYN (Fr.), adj. De-no-byr-a-n-2. Resembling the genus *Dinobryon*; as a n. in the pl., *d's*, a family of the *Flagellata*. [L, 41.]

DINOCERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Din(den)-o-(o's)-se-2r(ke-2r)-a-2n(a-2)-a-3. From *deinos*, terrible, and *ceras*, a horn. Ger., *Zahnhörner*. A family of the *Nasicornia*. [L, 228.]

DINODES (Lat.), adj. Din(den)-o-(e-2)-as. Gr., *δινώδης* (from *diros*, vertigo, and *ēidos*, resemblance). Dizzy, giddy, vertiginous. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di-n(den)-o-(o's)-ma(ma-3)-ni-2-a-3. From *diros*, a circular dance, and *mania*, madness. Ger., *Tanzwuth*. See EPIDEMIC CHOREA.

DINOS (Lat.), n. m. Di-de-no's. See DISTS.

DINOSAURIA (Owen) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Din(den)-o-sau-2r(a-2)-a-3(u-4)-ri-2-a-3. From *deinos*, terrible, and *sauria*, a lizard. Fr., *dinosaures*. Ger., *Drachen*. Syn.: *Ornithoscelata*. An order of the *Reptilia*. [L, 121.]

DINOTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-not-a(a-3)-shi-2(ti)-o. Gen., *dinotatio's*. See DIAGNOSIS.

DINOXIDE, n. Di-n-o-x-i-2(d)-id. See DIOXIDE.

DINSDALE, n. Di-nz-d'al. A place in Durham County, England, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49.]

DINTENBAUM (Ger.), n. Di-n't-e-n-ba-3-u-4-m. The genus *Senecarpus*. [L, 180 (a, 21).] *Ostindischer D.* The *Senecarpus aucuparium*. [B, 180 (a, 21).]

DINTENBEERE (Ger.), n. Di-n't-e-n-bar-e-2. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 180 (a, 21).]

DINTENFISCH (Ger.), n. Di-n't-e-n-fish. See *Sepia officinalis*. *Gehirnlichlicher D.* See *D. zierlicher D.* The *Sepia elegans*. [B, 180 (a, 21).] *D'heim*. See OSEPIA.

DINTENGUMMI (Ger.), n. Di-n't-e-n-gu-4-m-me. Gum arabic. [B, 180 (a, 21).]

DINTENORGAN (Ger.), **DINTENSACK** (Ger.), n's. Di-n't-e-n-o-2r-ga-n, za-3k. See LUTRAG.

DINTENSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. Di-n't-e-n-shne-2k-e-2. The genus *Sepia*. [B.]

DINUS (Lat.), n. m. Di-de-nu's-sau-4s. Gr., *δίνος*. Fr., *vertige* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwindel* (2d def.). 1. A whirling, eddying, spouting, gyrating. 2. Vertigo. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—*D. scotoma*. See under SCOTOMYIA.—*D. vertigo*. See *D.* (2d def.).

DILOBOLION (Lat.), **DILOBOLON** (Lat.), n's n. Di-di-2-lo-bol-ion, -2-on, -2-bol-ion, -2-on. Gr., *διωβόλιον*, *διωβόλον*. A double obolus (= 1 scruple). [A, 387; L, 94, 100 (a, 21).]

DIOCHEN, n. The *Panicum miliaceum*. [B, 88.]

DIÖSCH (Ger.), adj. Di-ö-2t-2-sh. See DIÖSCHEN.

DIÖCLEE (Lat.), **DIÖCLIEE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di)-2-o-(o's)-kle(kla)-2(ea-2)-e-2, -klickli-2(ea-2)-e-2. A subtribe of the *Phaseoleae*, of the papilionaceous *Leguminosae*, characterized by a nodose racemose inflorescence with small bracts, a 4-lobed calyx, normal petals, and the vexillary stamen free at its base but connate with the others for the rest of its length. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DIOCTAHEDRON, DIOCTAHEDRON, n's. *Di-ôk'tah-e-dron*, he-dron. A crystalline form composed of 16 faces in the form of equal scalene triangles. [Pisan, a. 27.]

DIOCTYL, n. *Di-ôk'tril*. A double molecule of octyl. [B, 241 a, 275.]

DIOCTYLACETIC ACID, n. *Di-ôk'til-âk-sit'ik*. Fr. *acide octylacétique*. Isostearic acid, a compound, $(C_{11}H_{23}O_2) \cdot (CH_3COOH)$, obtained by replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in acetic ether by 2 molecules of normal octyl. Its salts resemble those of stearic acid. [B, 3 a, 275.]

DIOCTYLMALONIC ACID, n. *Di-ôk'til-mal'ôn'ik*. A substitution product of malonic acid, $(C_2H_3O_4) \cdot (C_8H_{17})_2$, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of octyl. [a, 2.]

DIODON (Lat.), adj. and n. m. *Di-ô-dôn*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôdon*, a tooth. 1. Adj. having two teeth, of birds, having a dental beak. 2. N. a double tooth; an individual having one or more double teeth. 3. N. the globe fish. 4. N. a genus of the *Phlebotomidae*, having a single dental structure on each jaw. [A, 322, 385 a, 21; L, 42.] **D. atinga**. A fish of the family *Gymnodontes*, of spherical form, from 15 to 18 ft. long, found on the coasts of India, Africa, and South America. The flesh is sometimes poisonous. [L, 11, 87, 195 a, 14.]

DIODONCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Di-ô-dôn-sêf'kêf'*. a-dôn's u's. From *diô*, twice, *ôdon*, a tooth, and *kephala*, the head. Fr. *diodoncephale*. Having two parallel rows of teeth; as a n., of G. St. Hilaire, a monster having two rows of teeth, or double jaws. [A, 301, 322 a, 21; L, 41.]

DIODONTHERCOS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-ô-dôn'thêr'kôs*. From *diô*, twice, *ôdon*, a tooth, and *êros*, a row. Fr. *d'êr*, *d'êr*, *doppelte Zukerkette*. A double series of teeth. [A, 322 a, 21.]

DIODONTIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di-ô-dôn'tid'êr'ka*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôdon*, a tooth. [L.]

DIODONTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Di-ô-dôn'tô-sêf'kêf'*. a-dôn'tô's u's. A more correct form of *diodoncephalus* (*q. v.*)

DIODONTOSTICHAS (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTICHOS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTOICHUS** (Lat.), n's. *Di-ô-dôn'tôstik'ô-s*. From *diô*, twice, *ôdon*, a tooth, and *stichos*, a row. See *Diodontostichos*.

DIECESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ê-sis*. From *diê*, twice, and *êsis*, a row. Fr. *d'ê*, *d'ê*, *doppelte Zukerkette*. A double series of teeth. [A, 322 a, 21.]

DIECIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ê-sia*. From *diê*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *Zweihäusig*. In the Linnaean system of classification, the 22d class, comprising plants with staminate and pistillate flowers on separate individuals; also an order of the class *Polygamia*. [B, 19, 34, 121 a, 24.]

DIECIAN, adj. *Di-ê-si-ân*. See *Diecious*.

DIECIO-POLYGAMOUS, adj. *Di-ê-si-ô-pôl'i-ga'm'us*. From *diê*, twice, *êcia*, a house, *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage. Fr. *diecio-polygame*. Diecious and bearing some perfect or hermaphrodite flowers, or having the perfect and imperfect flowers on different plants. [L, 107.]

DIECIOUS, adj. *Di-ê-si'us*. Lat. *diecius*, *diecius*. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*, *diecius*. Having the sexes distinct; in botany, having staminate and pistillate flowers on separate plants. [B, 24 a, 24; L, 11, 180.]

DIECIOUSNESS, DIECISM, n's. *Di-ê-si-u's-ne's*, *-si'sm*. The state of being diecious. [a, 24.]

DIECANTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-ê-dân'thes*. From *diê*, twice, and *ênthos*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. An old epithet made from a species of *Eranthis*; used against cholera morbus. [L, 94 a, 21.]

DIOGGOT, n. A kind of birch-tar. [B, 121 a, 24.]

DIOGMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-ô-g'm'us*. From *diô*, twice, and *gmos*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A vehement palpitation of the heart. [L, 84.]

DIOIC, adj. *Di-ô'ik*. See *Diecious*.

DIOICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di-ô'ika*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A sub-order of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L, 345.]

DIOICEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di-ô'icee*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A class of plants having as the type the genus *Hydrocharis*. [B, 170 a, 24.]

DIOICOUS, adj. *Di-ô'ik'us*. See *Diecious*.

DIOLEIN, n. *Di-ô'le-in*. Fr. *dioléine*. Ger. *Dioleat* of glyceryl; an oily liquid, $(C_{18}H_{32}O_2)_2 \cdot C_2H_5 = C_{30}H_{50}O_4$, which, when cooled, forms a crystalline solid. [B, 3.]

DIOLEYLLEICITHIN, n. *Di-ô'le-ik'ith'in*. A 2-molecule oleyl substitution compound of lecithin, $C_2H_5O_2 \cdot C_2H_5O_2 \cdot PO_2 \cdot N(C_2H_5)_3 + C_2H_5$. [a, 27.]

DIOIMATE, n. In Venezuela, the *Astronon gracilens*. [B, 121 a, 24.]

DIONACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di-ô-nâ-see*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A family allied to the *Stellariæ*, consisting of the genus *Dionaea*. [B, 170 a, 24.]

DIONEA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di-ô-nê-â*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A genus of the *Dionaceæ* with radical leaves closing convulsively when touched. [B, 42, 275 a, 24.]—**D. corymbosa**, **D. muscipula**. Fr. *dionaea corymbosa*, *dionaea muscipula*. A species growing in the sandy bogs of North Carolina, with rosulate laminae, roundish and spinulose on the margin, instantly closing upon insects which light upon it. [B, 34, 275 a, 24.]

DIONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ô-dôn'sis*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A distension of the stomach. [A, 272.]

DIONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ô-ni-â*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. See *Dionaea*.

DIONYSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ô-ni-si-â*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. See *Dionaea*.

DIONYSIADES (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ô-ni-si-âdes*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. See *Dionaea*.

DIONYSIANUS (Lat.), adj. *Di-ô-ni-si-ân*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. Having horns or cornuous growths on the lateral parts of the forehead. [A, 301, 385 a, 21.]

DIONYSIAS (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ô-ni-si-âs*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. 1. Of Aesculus a certain plaster for abscesses. 2. An ancient name for ivy. 3. Of Pliny, a certain precious stone reputed to prevent drunkenness. 4. Of Bronn, a class of vines. 5. Of Fenzl, a genus of the *Primulaceæ* growing in Persia, Kurdistan, and Afghanistan. [A, 318; B, 121 a, 24; L, 94.]

DIONYSISCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Di-ô-ni-si-sci*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. The zygomatic processes of the temporal bones. [L, 349.]

DIOON (Lat.), n. n. *Di-ô-dôn*. From *diô*, twice, and *êcia*, a house. Fr. *diecie*, Ger. *zweihäusig*. A genus of the *Cycadaceæ*, growing in Mexico, referred by Benth and Hooker to the tribe *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 42 a, 24.] **D. edule**. An ornamental species. The seeds yield a large quantity of starch, which is used as arrowroot. The fruit is edible. [B, 19, 121 a, 24.]

DIOPHRYS (Lat.), adj. *Di-ô-phr'i-s*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôphrys*, the eyebrow. In ornithology, having double eyebrows (i. e., having the eyes situated between two black stripes). [L, 41, 180.]

DIOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-ô-ph'thal'm'us*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôphthalmos*, the eye. Fr. *diophtalme*. See *Binoctulus*.

DIOPORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-ô-pô-rôn*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôporon*, a medicine made from autumnal fruits. A certain ancient remedy for quinsy. [Celsus Aurelianus (L, 94 a, 21).]

DIOPS (Lat.), adj. *Di-ô-ps*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôps*, the eye. Fr. *d'ê*. Having two eyes. [L, 41, 180.]

DIOPSMETER, n. *Di-ô-ps-mê't'r*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôps*, the eye. Fr. *diopsmètre*. Of R. Houdin, an instrument for measuring the extent of the visual field. [A, 301 a, 21.]

DIOPTE, n. *Di-ô-p'te*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman. 1. Of Lucæ, an instrument for measuring cranial projections. [A, 518.] 2. See *DIOPTRIC*. 3. See *DIOPTRA*.

DIOPMETRY, n. *Di-ô-p'te'mê't'r*. Fr. *diopmétrie*. Ger. *Diopmetrie*. The determination of the refraction and accommodation of the eye. [F.]

DIOTSCOPY, n. *Di-ô-tô's'kô-pi*. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [F.]

DIOPTRA (Lat.), n. f. *Di-ô-p'tra*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman. 1. An ancient optical instrument for measuring heights and angles. [A, 387.] 2. An old name for a dialing speculum. [A, 325 a, 21.]

DIOPTRE, n. *Di-ô-p't'r*. Fr. *d'ê*, Ger. *Dioptr*. The unit of refraction of lenses, being the refractive power of a lens of the focal distance of 1 metre. [E. G. Loring, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 95; F.]

DIOPTRIC, adj. *Di-ô-p't'r'ik*. Fr. *dioptrique*. Lat. *dioptricus*. Fr. *dioptrique*. Ger. *dioptrisch*. Pertaining to dioptrics; also, of or pertaining to a dioptré; as a n., see *DIOPTRIC*.

DIOPTRICS, n. sing. *Di-ô-p't'r'iks*. Fr. *dioptrique*. Ger. *Dioptrik*. Lat. *dioptrica*. Sp. *dioptrica*. That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light. [F.]

DIOPTRIE, n. *Di-ô-p't'r'ie*. Fr. *d'ê*. Ger. *Dioptr*. See *DIOPTRIC*.

DIOPTRION (Lat.), n. n. *Di-ô-p't'r'ion*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman. See *DIOPTRA*.

DIOPTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Di-ô-p't'r'ism'us*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman. The employment of a dioptra. [L, 41.]

DIOPTROMETRY, n. *Di-ô-p't'r'o'mê't'r*. See *DIOPTRIC*.

DIOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. *Di-ô-p't'r'ôn*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman. 1. The *Lepus speculatus*. 2. See *DIOPTRA*. [A, 325; L, 34 a, 24.]

DIOPTRORGANOSCOPE (Fr.), n. *Di-ô-p't'r'o-ga-nô-s'kôp*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman, an organ, and *skopein*, to examine. See *DIAPHANOSCOPE*.

DIOPTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di-ô-p't'r'm*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôptre*, a watchman. See *DIOPTRA*.

DIOPTRY, n. *Di-ô-p't'r'ie*. Fr. *dioptrie*. Ger. *Dioptrie*. See *DIOPTRIC*.

DIOROBON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Di-ô-rô-bôn*. From *diô*, twice, and *ôrobon*, a watchman. An ancient preparation of vetches. [L, 34 a, 21.]

DIORRHESIS (Lat.), **DIORRHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Di-ô-rê-sis*, *-ro-sis*. Gen. *diorrhesis* (*-is*), *-rhosis* (*-is*). Fr. *diorrhesis*, *diorrhosis* (from *diorrhoein*, to become serous). Fr. *diorrhesis*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a transformation of the humors into serum. 2. An old name for polyuria. [A, 322 a, 21; L, 41, 44 a, 14.]

DIOSELLINATE, n. *Di-ô-sêl'i-nat*. A salt containing 2 molecules of orsellinic acid. [B, 4 a, 27.]

DIOSELLINIC ACID, n. *Di-ô-sêl'i-n'ik*. See *ORSELLIC ACID*.

DIORTHOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Diorthosis* from *diorthos*, Gen. *diorthos*, Ger. *Diorthosis* (from *diorthos*, to straighten). Fr. *diorthosis*, Ger. *Diorthosis*. The correction of a deformity; the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone. [A. 322, 325 (a, 21)]

DIORTHOTIA (Lat., n. m. *Diorthotia* from *diorthos*, Ger. *Diorthotia*, Fr. *diorthotia*, Ger. *Diorthotia*. An old form of bed or couch used for the correction of deformities. [L. 37, 50 (a, 14)]

DIORTHOTICS (Lat., n. f. *Diorthotics* from *diorthos*, Ger. *Diorthotics*, Fr. *diorthotics*, Ger. *Diorthotics*. Pertaining to diorthosis; as a n. in the n. *diorthotics*, Ger. *Diorthotics*, an apparatus for correcting deformities. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

DIOSANTHOS (Lat., n. n. *Diosanthos* from *di* and *anthos*, The genus *Caryophyllus*. [B. 88, L. 87, 94.]

DIOSBALANOS (Lat., n. f. and m. *Diosbalanos* from *di* and *balanos*, Gr. *Διός βαλανός*, Jupiter's chestnut). Of Theophrastus, the *Cuscuta vesca*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

DIOSCAMPHOR (Lat., n. f. *Dioscamphor* from *di* and *camphor*, A dense, yellowish liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, having the odor and taste of thymol, obtained by the action of sodium on diosmoleptene; regarded as a lower homologue of ordinary camphor. [P. Spica, "Ann. di chim. med. farm. ste. di farm.", Apr.-May, 1885, p. 238 (B)]

DIOSCORALES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Dioscorales* from *di* and *scora*, A cohort of monocotyledons, corresponding to the *Dioscoreaceae* of Eichler, or the order *Dioscoreales*. [a. 24.]

DIOSCOREA (Lat., n. f. *Dioscorea* from *di* and *scora*, Fr. *dioscorea*, Gr. *Διόσκωρος*, It. *giunone*, Sp. *ñame*. Yam root; a genus of tropical climbing shrubs of the *Dioscoreaceae*, chiefly remarkable for furnishing an esculent tuber largely esteemed in the tropics as equal to the potato. It comprises more than 200 species. The *Dioscoreaceae* (Fr. *dioscoreaceae*) are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Dictyogenae* (Fr. *Meissner*, an order of the *Cucurbitales*); of Jussieu, a family of the *Homalibales*; of Benth and Hooker, an order of monocotyledons, of the series *Euphorbia*, characterized by having regular unisexual flowers, a small corolla perianth, 6 perfect stamens, an inferior 3-celled ovary, and a small embryo in a fleshy albumen, comprising *Dioscorea*, *Tesludina*, *Rapana*, *Tamus*, *Stenomeris*, *Typhlops*, *Oncus*, and *Petermannia*. The *Dioscoreae* (Fr. *dioscoreae*) are: Of R. Brown, an order of monocotyledons of De Candelie, an order of the *Eudogeneae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentales*; of Bartling and Eichler, an order of the *Liliaceae*; of Endlicher, a class of the *Artorhizae*, corresponding with most authors cited, to the *Dioscoreaceae* of Lindley, and comprising the same genera. The *Dioscoreae* are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Tamarae* of Bernhardi, a tribe of the *Alutaceae*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Dioscoreae*, comprising *Dioscorea* and *Rapana*. The *Dioscoreineae* (Fr. *dioscoreineae*; Ger. *Dioscoreineae*, or *Dioscoreineae* (Dumortier)), are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, an order of monocotyledons of Agardh, an order of the *Liliaceae* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentales*, comprising the subdivisions *Paradeae*, *Rochinghiae*, and *Dioscoreae*. It corresponds to the *Dioscoreaceae* of other authors. [B. 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24)] **D. aculeata**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated largely also in Cochinchina and the South Sea Islands for its esculent root (the *Goa potato*). It is one of the best varieties. [B. 77, 172, 180 (a, 24)] **D. alata**.



DIOSCOREA ALATA. [A. 327]

Fr. *giunone blanc ou rouge*, rare du Brésil. An East Indian species that has been introduced and cultivated in the West Indies, and constitutes a large part of the food of the natives in both countries. The piece of the leaves. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24)] See YAM. **D. batatas**. The Chinese yam; largely grown and eaten like the potato. It is much the most valuable species of *D.* [B. 77, 185 (a, 24)]

D. bulbifera. Fr. *giunone bulbifera*. A species indigenous to India, having an esculent root. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 24)] **D. cliffortiana**. Fr. *giunone cultivée ou blanche*, ou *commune*, *hanc à raves*, *cambar*. An East Indian species; esculent, but purging when first eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. globosa**. An East Indian species the tubers of which are considered the best by Europeans and natives. [B. 172 (a, 24)] **D. hirsuta**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where an infusion of its leaves, combined with

coriander, is used in intermittent fevers. [B. 180 (a, 24)] **D. japonica**. A species like *D. batatas*. **D. lutea**. Fr. *giunone jaune*. An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. alata*. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. nummularia**. Fr. *giunone nummulaire*. A species indigenous to the Moluccas. The roots are used to feed swine. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. pentaphylla**. A common species indigenous to the East Indies; eaten by the natives. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24)] **D. purpurea**. A species known as the Pondicherry sweet potato. It furnishes an excellent yam. [B. 172 (a, 24)] **D. pyrenaica**. A species found in 1845 in the Pyrenees. [B. 77 (a, 24)]

D. sativa. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *D. cliffortiana*. 2. Of Rodschied, the *D. lutea*. 3. Of Sieber, the *Anridera scandens*. [a. 24.] **D. starch**. Ger. *Dioscoreastärke*. Starch made from *D. sativa*. [B. 5 (a, 24)] **D. tannifolia**. See *D. bulbifera*. **D. triphylla**. Fr. *giunone à feuilles ternées*. A species that is not edible. It is nauseous and bitter, even after boiling, and is put into toddy for its intoxicating properties. A decoction of it is used as an application to hemorrhoids. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24)] **D. villosa**. Wild yam-root, colic root; an American species growing from Maine to Wisconsin, of which a decoction is used in colic and rheumatism. [B. 5 (a, 24)]

DIOSCOREACEOUS, adj. *Di-o's-kor-e-a-shu's*. Lat. *dioscoreaceus*. Fr. *dioscoreacé*. Resembling the genus *Dioscorea*, belonging to the *Dioscoreaceae*. [a. 24]

DIOSCOREIN, n. *Di-o's-kor-e-i-n*. A substance obtained by precipitating a tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water. [a. 27]

DIOSCURI (Lat.), **DIOSCURI** (Lat.), n's m pl. *Dioscuri* (Lat.), *Di-o's-kur-i*, Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, *Διόσκουροι*. Ger. *Dioskuren*. Lit., the twin sons of Jupiter (Castor and Pollux); of Galen, swollen parotid glands. [A. 322, 325 (a, 21)]

DIOSMA (Lat.), n. f. *Diosma* from *di* and *osma*, Fr. *diosme*, and *osmā*, an odor. Fr. *diosme*, Ger. *Buccostrach*, *Götterdult*. It, Sp. *d.* A Linnæan genus of the *Rutaceae*, tribe *Diosmeae*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24)] **D. aspalathoides**. Fr. *diosme à feuilles de bruyère*. A species the leaves of which are sudorific and used in vesical complaints; the essential oil is a tonic and stimulant, and is used externally in neuralgic pains. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. betulina**. See *BAROSMA betulina*. **D. crenata**, **D. crenulata**. See *BAROSMA crenulata*. **D. ensata**. The *Empleurum serrulatum*. [B. 180 (a, 24)] **D. ericoides**. See *D. aspalathoides*. **D. fragrans**. Fr. *diosme élatant*. A species having the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. graveolens**. See *BAROSMA pulchella*. **D. hirsuta**, **D. juniperina**. Fr. *diosme rube*. A species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. latifolia**. See *BAROSMA latifolia*. **D. odorata**. Fr. *diosme odorant*. See *BAROSMA crenulata*. **D. odoratissima**. See *BAROSMA latifolia*. **D. oppositifolia**. Fr. *diosme à feuilles opposées*. An African species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **D. pulchella**. See *BAROSMA pulchella*. **D. scabra**. See *D. oppositifolia*. **D. serratifolia**. See *BAROSMA crenulata* and *BAROSMA serratifolia*. **D. succulenta**. See *D. oppositifolia*. **D. unispicularis**. The *Empleurum serrulatum*. [B. 180 (a, 24)] **Folia diosmæ**. See *BUCHU*. **Infusum diosmæ**. See *Infusum BUCHU*.

DIOSME (Fr.), n. *De-o's-m*. See *DIOSMA*. **D. à feuilles de bruyère**. See *DIOSMA aspalathoides*. **D. à feuilles opposées**. See *DIOSMA oppositifolia*. **D. élatant**. See *DIOSMA fragrans*.

DIOSMEUS (Lat.) adj. *Di-o's-me-us* (Fr. *diosmé*). Resembling the genus *Diosma*; as a n. in the f. pl. *Diosmeae* (Fr. *diosmées*; Ger. *Diosmeen*); of R. Brown, an order of dicotyledons (of Endlicher and Eichler, a family of the *Terebinthineae*) characterized by regular, hermaphrodite flowers, free, often erect petals, a deep 4-lobed ovary, a carpel often beaked, and leaves often small, imbricated, simple, and coriaceous. All the species are natives of South Africa. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24)]

DIOSMELEOPTENE, n. *Di-o's-me-le-opte-n*. Of P. Spica, an eleoptene obtained by Flückiger from the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma (Diosma) betulina*; a greenish yellow, oily liquid, of the probable constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O$, isomeric with borneol, of a peppermint-like taste and an agreeable odor. [Flückiger, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1880, No. 533, p. 219 (B); P. Spica, "Ann. de chim. med. farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 236 (B)]

DIOSMIC, adj. *Di-o's-mi-k*. Containing 2 atoms of osmium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIOSMIN, n. *Di-o's-mi-n*. Lat. *diosminum*. Fr. *diosmine*. It, Sp., *diosmina*. An active principle obtained from different species of *Barosma (Diosma)*, or *buchu*. According to Brandes (1827), it is an amorphous bitter substance, soluble in water, related in its chemical characters to colocynthin and cathartin. According to Landerer, it is crystalline and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Spica ("Ann. di chim. med. farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 240) gives the name to a principle which he obtained from a *Barosma* by extraction with alcohol, and which he thinks may be identical with the d. of Landerer. [B.]

DIOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Diosmosis* from *di* and *osmos*, Ger. *Diosmosis*. See *OSMOSIS*.

DIOSMOTICI [Kossmann] (Lat.), n m pl. *Diosmotici* (Fr. *diosmotiques*). Parasitic *Crustacea* without independent digestive organs. [L. 121.]

DIOSMUS (Lat.), adj. *Di-o's-mu-s* (Fr. *diosmos*). Fragrant. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

DIOSPHENOL, n. *Di-o's-fe-nol*. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$, discovered in 1880 by Flückiger in the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma betulina*. It melts at 82° to 83° C., boils at 233° C. According to Spica, who names the compound *diossteareoptene*, it boils with decomposition at 220° C., and has the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, or that of an oxycamphor. [Flückiger, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1880, No. 533, p. 219 (B); P. Spica, "Ann. di chim. med. farm. e di farm.," Apr. May, 1885, p. 239 (B)]

DIOSPIRUS (Lat.), n. f. *Diōspīrōs pīrōs nōs*. A more correct form of *Diospyros* (q. v.).

DIOSPORON (Lat.), n. n. *Diōspōrōn pōrōn*. The *Lithospermum officinale*. [L. 85.]

DIOSPYREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Diōspīrōs pīrōs nōs*. Fr. *diospyræ*. Ger. *Diospyren*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sapotaceæ*; subsequently a section of the *Sapotales*, corresponding to the *Ebenæ*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIOSPYRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Diōspīrōs pīrōs nōs*. Of Sachs, an order of the *Sapotales*, comprising the families *Sapotaceæ* and *Ebenaceæ* including *Styracæ*. [a, 24.]

DIOSPYROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Diōspīrōs pīrōs nōs*. [Ed. ed. of a, 24.] Of Brougniart, a class of hypogynous gamopetalous plants, comprising the families *Ebenaceæ*, *Olacæ*, *Illiciæ*, *Empetræ*, *Sapotæ*, and *Styracæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DIOSPYROS (Lat.), n. f. *Diōspīrōs pīrōs nōs*. More properly written *diospyros*. From *diōs* = *Zeus*, of Jupiter, and *pyros*, the pear-tree. Fr. *diospyre*, *diospyris*, *plumieriana*. Ger. *Gottliebiana*, *Dattelpflaume*. Sp. *diospyra*. A genus of the *Ebenaceæ*, including the persimmon tree. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **Cortex diospyri**. The bark of the *D. virginiana*. [A. 319 (a, 21).] **D. amara**. Fr. *plumieriana amara*. A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruit, called *cacou-de-la-Chine*, is edible when ripe, and from it by fermentation the natives obtain an alcoholic beverage. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **D. chinensis**. See *D. kaki*. **D. chloroxylon**. Fr. *plumieriana à bois jaune*. A species found on the Coromandel coast, where the fruit is considered edible. [B. 172, 173 (a, 24).] **D. concolor**. See *D. virginiana*. **D. decandra**. Fr. *plumieriana à dix étamines*. A species found in Cochinchina, where the fruit is eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **D. discolor**. See *D. mabolo*. **D. ebenaster**. One of the species formerly official as *liquum ebenum*. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24).] **D. ebenum**. Fr. *ebenier*. Ger. *echtes Ebenholz*. 1. A species yielding the true ebony wood described by Dioscorides under the names of *ἔβερος αἰθωνεύς* and *ἔβερος ἰνδική*. A decoction of the wood is used in rheumatism, and formerly was employed in syphilis, skin diseases, etc. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Linnaeus filis, see *D. chinaster*. **D. embryopteris**. See *D. glutinosa*. **D. glaberrima**. See *D. ebenum*. 1st def. **D. glutinosa**. Fr. *plumieriana visqueuse*. A species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as an astringent. The juice of the fruit is employed as a glue. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. kaki**. Fr. *japon caque*. Ger. *Kakibaum*, *japanische Dattelpflaume*. A species found in China and Japan. The fruit (kaki fig, Chinese date-plum) is used in the form of a preserve. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. lotus**. Fr. *lotus*, *guyac de l'Inde* ou d'Italie, *plumieriana d'Europe*. Ger. *italianische Dattelpflaume*. The European date-plum, a species closely related to *D. virginiana*, indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East. A wine and a syrup are made from the berries. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. mabolo**. Fr. *mabolo*. A species found in the Philippines. The fruit resembles a large quince. [B. 173, 185, 275 (a, 24).] **D. malabarica**. A species the young leaves and fruits of which are employed in apoplexy and ophthalmia. The bark is used in fevers and gastralgia, and the seeds yield an oil used as a mild purgative. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **D. melanoxylon**. Fr. *plumieriana à bois noir*. Ger. *Schwarzholzbaum*. The Coromandel ebony-tree. The bark is astringent and is applied to ulcerations, and, mixed with black pepper, is used in dysentery. It is one of the species yielding the *liquum ebenum*, formerly official. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. nigra**. Fr. *plumieriana noir*. A species found in the Philippines. The fruit is eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **D. obtusifolia**. Sp. *zapote prieto* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species; the leaf is astringent, the bark antiperiodic, and the fruit comestible. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.] **D. pubescens**. The *D. virginiana*. [B. 215.] **D. sebata**. Syn.: *Irrigaria harnandiana* [De Lanesan]. The *say cay* of the Chinese; a large tree of Farther India, Cambodia, and Annam. The bark is bitter and rich in tan-



DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. [A. 327.]

nin. A substance resembling cacao-butter is expressed from the seeds. [Nouv. rem., June 24, 1888, p. 283 (a, 21).] **D. texana**. The Mexican persimmon; a species with edible fruit, growing in

Texas and Mexico. [B. 215.] **D. tomentosa**. A foreign species; one of the so-called *liquum ebenum*. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24).] **D. virginiana**. Fr. *plumieriana de l'Inde* ou d'Italie, *plumieriana*. Ger. *italianische Dattelpflaume*. Sp. *diospyra*. A species found in the southern United States, the fruit of which is eaten. [B. 170, 171, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] The bark is bitter, and has been used in intermittent fevers. The unripe fruit is very astringent, containing tannin, pectin, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter; the ripe fruit is palatable. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **Fructus diospyri**. The unripe fruit of *D. virginiana*. [L. 5 (a, 21).]

DIOSTEAROPTENE, n. *Diōstearōptēn*. See *Diosphenol*.

DIOTISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Diōtīstīsis*. Gen. *diōtīstīsis*. From *diōtīstī*, away from, and *stīstī*, a bone. Fr. *déplacement*. Ger. *Knochenverschiebung*. Displacement of a bone. [L. 50.]

DIOTA (Lat.), n. f. *Diōtīa*. Ger. *diōtīa*. From *diōtī*, twice, and *stīa*, the ear. An old name for a two-karated vessel (cup). [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DIOTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Diōtīstīstīsis*. Fr. *d.* Of Schreber, the *Enedra* of Adanson; of Destontaines a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] **D. candidissima**, **D. maritima**. Fr. *d. maritima*, *armoise* (ou herbe) blanche. The *γυαφόλιον* of Dioscorides; used in infusion in dyspepsia, gout, phthisis, and urinary diseases. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DIOTIS (Lat.), adj. *Diōtīstīstīstīsis*. Gr. *διωτός*. Fr. *diōtī*. Ger. *zweiöhrig*. Having two ears or ear-like appendages. [L. 50.]

DIOXELU (Lat.), n. n. *Diōxēlō*. Gr. *διωξέλος*. Of Aetius, a malagma of oil and vinegar used for gout. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DIOXIDE, n. *Diōxīdion*. Lat. *dioxydum*. Fr. *bioxyde*. Ger. *Dioryd*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with oxygen in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIONOS (Lat.), n. n. *Diōnōs*. Gr. *κολλήριον ἐν ὄφει*. Of Marcellus Empiricus, a collyrium containing vinegar. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DIOXYBENZENE, n. *Diōxībenzēn*. Lat. *dioxydum*. Fr. *dioxybenzène*. Ger. *Dioxybenzol*. Dihydroxybenzene, diphenol; a 2 atom hydroxyl substitution compound of benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2 = C_6H_6O_2$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthodioxibenzene*, or *pyrocatechin*. 2. *Metadioxibenzene*, or *resorcin*. 3. *Paradioxibenzene*, or *hydroquinone*. [B.]

DIOXYCHLORIC ACID, n. *Diōxīchlōrīk*. Lat. *dioxychloric acid*. Fr. *acide dioxychlorique*. Ger. *Dioxychlorsäure*. Of Kämmer, chlorous acid. [B. 2.]

DIOXYD (Ger.), **DIOXYDE** (Fr.), n's. *De-oxyd*. -ed. See *DIOXIDE*.

DIOXYMETHYLENE, n. *Diōxīmethīlēn*. Fr. *dioxy-méthylène*. Ger. *Dioxy-methylen*. Trimethylene oxide. [B. 4.]

DIOXYNAPHTHALENE, n. *Diōxīnāphtalēn*. An acicular crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$, prepared by fusing naphthalene disulphonic acid with potassic hydrate. [B. 4 (a, 25).]

DIOXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. *Diōxīprōpīōnīk*. Dihydroxypropionic glyceric acid. [B. 4 (a, 27).]

DIOXYSTRYCHNINE, n. *Diōxīstrīk'nīn*. An orange-colored amorphous compound, $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_4$, formed by treating diamidostrychnine with ammonia. [B. 24 (a, 25).]

DIP, n. *Dīp*. 1. The act of immersing an object. 2. Turpentine as it flows from the tree. [B.] 3. A sloping (as of geological strata), an inclination (as of the magnetic needle).—**Virgin d.** The first year's flow of turpentine collected in the "box" of a pine-tree. It is purer than the turpentine subsequently obtained. [B.]

DIPALMITIC ACID, n. *Dīpalmitīk*. An acid, $C_{44}H_{88}O_4$, formed, together with oxyhydropic acid, by the action of silver oxide on hydropic acid. [L. 49 (a, 27).]

DIPALMITIN, n. *Dīpalmitīn*. Fr. *dipalmitine*. Ger. *D.* A solid substance, $C_{44}H_{88}O_4$, formed by the substitution of 2 molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid for 2 molecules of hydroxyl in glycerin. [B. 4.]

DIPERIANTHATUS (Lat.), adj. *Diōpīrīanthātus*. From *diōpīrī*, twice, *περί*, around, and *ἀνθος*, a flower. Fr. *diperianthé*. Ger. *zweiblüthendekig*. Having a double perianth; as a n., of Richard, a dicotyledon with a double floral envelope. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DIPETALE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Diōpīrīantātus*. Fr. *dipétalées*. Of Hill, a class of plants having two petals. [B. 170 (a, 24).]—**D. incompletæ**. Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Corispermum*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. irregulares**. Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Cypripedium*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 21).]

DIPETALOPRION (Lat.), n. n. *Diōpīrīantātus*. From *diōpīrī*, twice, *περί*, around, and *πρίον*, a leaf, and *πρίον*, a saw. Fr. *dipétalopron*. Ger. *zwei-blättrige Säge*. Of Delandrotte, a two-edged saw for amputations. [A. 522 (a, 21).]

DIPETALOUS, adj. *Dīpētālōs*. Lat. *dipetalus*. From *diōpīrī*, twice, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr. *dipétale*. Ger. *zwei-blättrig*. Having two petals. [B. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DIPHACA (Lat.), n. f. *Dīpīakā*. From *diōpīrī*, twice, and *φάκα*, a grain of lentil. Fr. *diphaque*. Ger. *Doppelhülse*. A genus of leguminous plants. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cochinchinensis**. Ger. *cochinchinische Doppelhülse*. A species cultivated in China, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The sap or a decoction of the leaves is used in skin diseases, and of the bark in paralysis. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

phosphoric acid united with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radical. [A, 25.] 2. See PYROPHOSPHATE.

DIPHOSPHENYL, n. Di-fō's-fēn'īl. A yellow powder, $C_{12}H_8P_2$; $PCl_2H_5 = C_{12}H_{10}P_2$. [B, 4.]

DIPHOSPHENYLIC ACID, adj. Di-fō's-fēn'īl'īk. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_8P_2O_6 = C_6H_5P_2O_4H_2$. [B, 3.]

DIPHOSPHIDE, n. Di-fō's-fēn'īd. A compound consisting of 2 atoms of phosphorus united directly with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radical. [B.]

DIPHOSPHONIC, adj. Di-fō's-fō'n'īk. Containing diphosphonium. [B.]

DIPHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Dīdī'fō's-fō's-fōn'ī'z-ū'm-ō'n. A double molecule of a phosphonium, R⁺ P⁺ R⁺ where R and R are radical or assemblages of radicals. [B, 4.]

DIPHOSPHORIC, adj. Di-fō's-fō'r'īk. Fr. *diphosphorique*. Containing 2 atoms of quivalent phosphorus. [B.] **D. acid**. Fr. *acide diphosphorique*. Pyrophosphoric acid. [B, 3.]

DIPHOSPHOROUS, adj. Di-fō's-fō'r'ūs. Containing 2 atoms of trivalent phosphorus in the molecule. [B.]

DIPHROS (Lat.), **DIPHROS** (Lat.), n. n. Dīf'fō's, frō's, (ru's). Gr. *διφρος*. 1. A seat or chair. 2. Of Hippocrates, a chair with a perforated seat through which a pipe could be introduced into the vagina for the purpose of administering a fomentation or suffumigation. 3. Of Meschion and Deventer, an obstetrical chair. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIPHRYGES (Lat.), n. n. Dīdī'f'ī'z-frū'gēs-gēs. Gr. *διφρυγες*. Copper oxide. [B, 45.]

DIPHTHALIC ACID, n. Dīf'thāl'īk. Fr. *acide diphtalique*. Ger. *Diphthalinsäure*. A compound molecule of phthalic acid obtained by the oxidation of diphtalyl by means of nitric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHTHALYL, n. Dīf'thāl'īl. A compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4 = (C_8H_4CO_2)_2$, obtained by the action of finely divided silver on phthalyl chloride, treating the product first with boiling water, then with boiling alcohol, and distilling the residue with carbonic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Dīf'the-(the')rī'a-ā. From *διφθέρα*, a tanned hide. Fr. *diphthérie*, *diphthérie*. Ger. *Diphtherie*, *Diphtheritis*. It. *difterite*, *difteria*. Sp. *difteria*. An acute, infectious disease, characterized by the formation of a membranous, fibrinous, whitish, or grayish deposit at the seat of infection, either occupying the superficial portion of a mucous membrane or forming a membranous coating on a wound. The characteristic lesion generally affects the throat, and often the nasal passages and the larynx; occasionally the conjunctiva, the bladder, or the uterus. D. begins with high fever, which is usually of short duration, after which the predominant phenomena are depression of the vital powers, impeded respiration in laryngeal cases, and symptoms referable to the absorption of septic material from the seat of the lesion. D. is often accompanied by nephritis and is apt to be followed by various forms of motor paralysis. The laryngeal form of the disease constitutes the great majority of cases of the so-called membranous croup of children. One attack of d. confers no immunity against subsequent attacks.—**Asthenic d.** A condition in which, with subsidence of the pronounced symptoms of d., there may exist gradual failure of the vital forces caused by the progressive impoverishment and poisoning of the blood. Kidney complications, albuminuria, and cardiac weakness are among the symptoms. [A, 25.] **Benign d.** Fr. *diphthérie bénigne*. A mild form of d., usually manifesting itself only on the tonsils and showing no tendency to spread. [D, 74.]—**Buccal d.** Fr. *diphthérie buccale*. Ger. *diphtherische Mundentzündung*, *Mundfaule*. 1. D. of the mucous membrane of the cheeks or gums. 2. Of Hutchinson, Rousseau, and Bouchut, ulcerative stomatitis. [D.]—**Catarrhal d.** 1. See *Superficial d.* 2. A form of amygdalitis resembling and often mistaken for d.; characterized by injection and superficial inflammation of the tonsils and posterior pharyngeal wall, with slight exudation composed mainly of epithelium. [D, 25.]—**Conjunctival d.** See *Diphtheritic conjunctivitis*.—**Croupal d.** **Croupous d.** "D. with the local symptoms of croup." D. of the larynx giving rise to symptoms of croup. [D, 1.]—**Cutaneous d.** Fr. *diphthérie cutanée*. A phase of d. characterized by the formation of false membrane upon any denuded cutaneous surface. [D, 10.] **Deep d.** See *Parenchymatous d.* **D. circumscripta**. Syn.: *Sandringham sore throat*. A form of disease characterized by a circumscribed, ash-colored slough on the tonsil, forming a centre from which the surrounding structures are invaded by a low form of inflammation, sometimes with swelling extending to the angle of the jaw. In fatal cases death takes place by assthenia following rapid and extreme exhaustion, sometimes with convulsions. [A, E. Barrett, "Brit. Med. Jour.," July 23, 1887, p. 176.]—**D. genitalium**. D. of the genitals in women, especially after childbirth. Cf. *Puerperal d.* **D. of the mouth**. Ger. *Diphtheritis der Mundhöhle*. See *Buccal d.*—**D. of the vulva**. A variety frequently occurring during the endemic or epidemic prevalence of d. It is usually accompanied by some local adenitis. The whole perineal area may become involved. [Billington (a, 25).]—**D. of wounds**. An appearance of granulations resembling true d. but not necessarily due to diphtheritic infection; supposed by some to be identical with hospital gangrene. [E, 25.]—**Inflammatory d.** D. in which the inflammatory symptoms are intense and extensive. High temperature, marked adenitis, and a deep, parenchymatous false membrane are usually present. [a, 25.]—**Intestinal d.** Involvement of the mucous membrane of any part of the small or large intestine by diphtheritic deposit. [a, 25.]—**Laryngeal d.** Fr. *diphthérie laryngée*. That form of d. which affects the larynx. It often causes dangerous stenosis, especially in infants. [D, 1.]—**Laryngo-tracheal d.** An extension of d. from the pharynx downward. Sometimes the process commences in the trachea, in-

vading the air passages from below upward, or extending only to the larynx. The presence of a laryngo-tracheal diphtheritic membrane gives rise to symptoms of diphtheritic croup. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Malignant d.** D. characterized by such rapidity and intensity in the development of the local manifestations, or such overwhelming constitutional poisoning, that the typical clinical gradations of the disease are unrecognizable. Death occurs from the third to the seventh day. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Nasal d.** A severe form of d. which may exist alone or in connection with d. in the fauces and pharynx. The false membrane can be seen extending upward from the posterior pharyngeal wall and the nostrils are red and irritated, even if no membrane is to be seen in them. Owing to the difficulty of properly cleansing the intricate passages affected, septic absorption is apt to take place. [D, 25.]—**Non-infectious d.** A phlegmasia of the laryngeal or laryngo-tracheal mucous membrane. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. in which the morbid process giving rise to the false membrane affects the deep portion of the mucous membrane. [D, 18.]—**Puerperal d.** D. of the genital tract in women after labor, formerly included under the term puerperal fever.—**Scarlatinal d.** D. occurring in conjunction with scarlet fever. ["Rev. mens. des mal. d'enfance," Feb., 1889, p. 87.]—**Secondary d.** The manifestation of d. in a person suffering from another disease. It usually appears only after the initial disease has run its active course, attacking those mucous membranes which have been most affected.—**Superficial d.** D. that does not extend deeper than the epithelium. [D, 48.]—**Urinous d.** Ger. *Harn-Diphtherie*. Pulpary degeneration of traumatic surfaces due to contact with alkaline urine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DIPHTHERIAL, **DIPHTHERIC**, **DIPHTHERICAL**, adj's. Dīf'the-(rī'a)-ā, -the'r'īk, -the'r'īk-a-ā. See DIPHTHERITIC.

DIPHTHERIE (Ger.), n. Dep-ta-re'. See DIPHTHERIA.—**D'bacillus**. See *BACILLUS diphtheriae*. **D'bacterium**. Of Emmerich, cocci or thick *Barteria*, said to be the cause of diphtheria. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D'kokken**. Of Löffler, chain-like cocci found in diphtheritic membrane and in the internal organs; their connection with the disease is not known with certainty. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Harn-D.** See *Urinous DIPHTHERIA*.

DIPHTHÉRIE (Fr.), n. Def-ta-re. See DIPHTHERIA.—**D. hypertoxique**. Diphtheria of excessively toxic characteristics. [D, 72.]

DIPHTHERIC, adj. Dīf'the'r'īk. Fr. *diphthérique*. See DIPHTHERITIC.

DIPHTHERINE, n. Dīf'the'r-en. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of diphtheria. [a, 18.]

DIPHTHÉRITE (Fr.), n. Def-ta-ret. See DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHERITIC, adj. Dīf'the'r-e'r'īk. Fr. *diphthéritique*, *diphthérique*. Ger. *diphtheritisch*. It. *difterico*. Sp. *diférico*. 1. Pertaining to diphtheria. 2. Of Rindfleisch and others, affecting the deeper portions of a mucous membrane or of the skin, as opposed to catarrhal. See *D. pock*. [D, 1.]—**D. sore throat**. An euphemism for a mild form of diphtheria.

DIPHTHERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Dīf'the'r-it(et)'is. Gen., *diphtherit'idōs* (-is). See DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHEROID, **DIPHTHEROIDAL**, adj's. Dīf'the'r-oid, dīf'the'r-oid-a-ā. From *διφθέρα*, a skin, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr. *diphthéroïde*. Resembling diphtheria or its products. [D.]

DIPHTHONGIA (Lat.), n. f. Dīf'the'n-thō'n-gī'a-ā. From *dis*, twice, and *φθόγγος*, a distinct sound. Ger. *Diphthongie*. The simultaneous production of two vocal sounds of different pitch, occurring in certain pathological conditions of the larynx. [Tobold (a, 27).]

DIPHTONIE (Ger.), n. Def-ton-e'. See DIPHTHONGIA.

DIPHYCERAL, adj. Dīf'f'ī-su'r'īk-a-ā. From *διφυής*, of double nature, and *κερας*, a tail. Having the tail consisting of two nearly equal upper and lower portions. [L, 11, 147, 207.]

DIPHYDE (Huxley) (Lat.), **DIPHYDES** (Lesson) (Lat.), n's pl. Dīf'f'ī(u's)d-e(a's'e), -ez(e's). From *διφυής*, of double nature. Fr. *diphydées*. A family of the *Calyculophoridae*, so termed on account of their change in appearance at different stages of development. [L, 147.]

DIPHYDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dīf'f'ī(u's)'īd-e(a's'e). From *διφυής*, of double nature. Fr. *diphydiées*. 1. See DIPHYDE. 2. Of Eschenholtz, a family of the *Acadepha*. [L, 180, 353.]

DIPHYLLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dīf'f'ī(u's)'īle(a's'e). From *dis*, twice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Of Hill, a class of plants typified by the genus *Piper*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPHYLLIDE (Lat.), **DIPHYLLIDEA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. Dīf'f'ī(u's)'īl'id-e(a's'e), -īl'id(e's)'īd'e(a's'e). From *dis*, twice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A family of the *Cestoda* or of the *Bothriadae*, having "two subtoral discs, two armed rostellar prominences, and a collar of hooklets on the neck." [L, 11, 121, 340.]

DIPHYLLOBOOTHRID (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dīf'f'ī(u's)'īlo(lō's)-booth'rīd-e(a's'e). From *dis*, twice, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *βόθρος*, a pit. A family of the *Cestoda*. [L, 24.]

DIPHYLLOUS, adj. Dīf'f'ī'ūs. Lat., *diphyllus* (from *dis*, twice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr. *diphylle*. Ger. *diphylisch*, *zwei-blättrig*. Bifoliated; having two leaves or leaflets. [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIPHYDONT, adj. Dīf'f'ī'o-dō'nt. From *διφυής*, of two forms, and *δόντος*, a tooth. 1. Having two sets of teeth (said of animals). 2. Coming in two sets (said of teeth). [L, 121.]

DIPHYZOONID, n. Dīf'f'ī'o-zō'oid. From *διφυής*, of two forms, *ζώον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance. A detached gonophore of one of the *Calyculophoridae*, which leads an independent life. [L, 11, 147.]

DIPNOIC, DIPNOOUS, adj's. *Dipnoik*, *n*^s. See *DIPNOUS*.

DIPNOUS (Lat.), adj. *Dipnoos* (*n*^s *n*^s). Gr. *δipnoos* (from *dis*, twice, and *pnéō*, to breathe). Fr. *dipnoe*, *dipnoïque*. Ger., *zuatempig*. Lat., having two vent holes or breathing apertures; having both gills and lungs at all stages of existence, and so capable of both aerial and aquatic respiration; as a n. in the n. pl. *Dipnoe*. Fr. *dipnoe*, a subclass of the *Hematozoa*, or, of Fitzinger, a division of reptiles; as a n. in the n. pl. *Dipnoe*, a suborder of the *Ichthyopsida* or of the *Ganoida*. [A, 387; L, 14, 121, 147, 180, 210, 241.]

DIPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Dipodidae*. See under *DIPODUS*.

DIPODACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *Dipodacephalus* (*n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, *pnous*, a foot, and *kephalē*, the head. Fr., *metastrophe thekopf*. A monster having two feet, but no head. [L, 50 (a, 24).]

DIPODE (Lat.), **DIPODIDE** (Lat.), n's f pl. *Dipodide* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, and *pnous*, a foot. A family of the *Myomorpha*, or the *Rodentia*, the hind legs of which are longer than the front. [L.]

DIPODINUS (Lat.), adj. *Dipodin* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). See *DIPODUS*; as a n. in the n. pl. *Dipodina* (fr. *dipodinus*), of Waterhouse, a subfamily of the *Morida*; as a n. in the f pl. *Dipodine*, a subfamily of the *Dipodidae*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, pp. 62, 70, 1.]

DIPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Dipodi* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, and *pnous*, a little foot. See *CERCOSOMA*.

DIPODOUS, adj. *Dipodous*. See *DIPODUS*.

DIPODUS (Lat.), adj. *Dipodus* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, and *pnous*, the foot. Fr., *dipode*. Ger., *zweifüssig*. Having two feet or two analogous members; as a n. m., a supposed worm found on bees; as a n. in the n. pl. *Dipoda*, of De Blainville, a class of fishes having only two fins, also, of De Blainville and Latreille, a family of reptiles having only two feet. [L, 11, 180.]

DIPOLAR, adj. *Dipolar* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, and *pnous*, an axis. See *BIPOLAR*; in electro-physics, pertaining to both the negative and the positive pole. [B, 26 (a, 27).]

DIPOLYCOTYLEDONOUS (Lat.), adj. *Dipolycotyledonous* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, *pnous*, many, and *cotyledon*. See *COTYLEDONOUS*. Fr., *dipolycotyledoneux*. Ger., *zweicollsumen-lappig*. Provided with two multifidous cotyledons. [B, 38.]

DIPOROBANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. *Diporobanchius* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, *pnous*, a pore, and *pnous*, a branch. Fr., *diporobanche*. Ger., *zweilochkiemig*. Having the branchial chambers provided with an internal and external aperture. [L, 180.]

DIPOTASSIC, adj. *Dipotassic* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Containing 2 atoms of potassium in the molecule. [B.]

DIPRIMARY, adj. *Diprimary* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, and *pnous*, primary. Fr., *diprimary*. Ger., *zweimalprimar*, *doppelt-primar*. Of diatomic alcohols or glycols, having both of the molecules of hydroxyl united to carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with only one other carbon atom. Such alcohols have the general formula $\text{CH}_2\text{OH} - (\text{CH}_2)_n - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. [B, 4.]

DIPRIMIDIAN, adj. *Diprimidian* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Having a row of cells on each side (said of the *Graptolite*). [L, 147.]

DIPRISMATIC, adj. *Diprismatic* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Having two cleavages, one parallel to the sides and one to the base. [Pisan (a, 27).]

DIPROPARGYL, DIPROPINYL, n's. *Dipropargyl* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). *Dipropargyl* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). A substance isomeric with benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 - \text{CH} : \text{C} (\text{CH}_2) - \text{CH} : \text{C} (\text{CH}_2)$, prepared from dibromodiallyl; a colorless, mobile, highly refractive liquid with a very penetrating odor. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPROPYL, n. *Dipropyl* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). A double molecule of propyl.—**D. ketone**. Ger., *Dipropylketon*. Butyrene; a liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16} - \text{CO} - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, boiling at 115° C. It is the main product of the dry distillation of calcic butyrate. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPROPYLAMINE, n. *Dipropylamine* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Dipropylamin*. A secondary amine of propyl, $\text{NC}_2\text{H}_5 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2$. The compound derived from diisopropylamine ($\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3) - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2$). isopropyl only is known; a liquid boiling at 84° C. [B.]

DIPROPYLCARBINOL, n. *Dipropylcarbinol* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). See *HEPENTANOL*.

DIPROPYLOXALIC ACID, n. *Dipropyloxalic acid* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). A 2 molecule propyl substitution compound of $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}(\text{OH}) - \text{CO}_2\text{N}$, oxalic acid. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIPROPYLOXAMIDE, n. *Dipropyloxamide* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Ger., *Dipropyl-oxamid*. A 2 molecule propyl substitution compound of oxamide, $\text{C}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. [B.]

DIPROSOPHA (Lat.), n. f. *Diprosopha* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, and *pnous*, the face. Fr., *diprosopha*. Ger., *Diprosopha*. That form of double monstrosity in which the head is cleft in its upper part and there are two faces. [A, 15; L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

DIPROSOPUS (Lat.), **DIPROSOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. Gr. *δiprosopos*. Fr., *diprosopos*, *oprosopos*. Ger., *doppeltgesichtig*. Double faced; in ichthyology, having two eyes on one side of the head; as a n. (Ger., *Doppeltgesicht*), a monster characterized by diprosopia; as a n. in the n. pl. *Diprosopia*, a family of fishes having two eyes on one side of the head. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 180.]—**D. dihypogastrius**. A d. with a respiration of the hypogastric regions and

the lower extremities. [a, 25].—**D. diophthalmus**. A d. with only two eyes, one for each face. [Barkow, Gurl (L, 44 [a, 14]).]—**D. sejunctus** (Gurlt). A d. in which there are two heads, united upon a single neck. [L, 44].—**D. tetraphthalmus**. A d. having four eyes, two for each face. [Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 [a, 14]).]—**D. tetrotus**. A d. with four ears, two for each face. [A, 326].—**D. triophthalmus**. A d. with three eyes; two (in one orbital cavity) for one face and one for the other, or one for each eye and a blended eye at the junction of the two faces. [F.; Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 [a, 14]).]—**D. triotus**. A d. with three ears. [A, 326.]



A DIPROSOPUS. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

DIPROTODONT, adj. *Diprotodont* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Lat., *diprotodontus* (from *dis*, twice, *pnous*, first, and *pnous*, a tooth). Having two lower incisor teeth. The *Diprotodontia* are a family of the *Barypoda* so characterized. [L, 14, 121, 228.]

DIPROTOPHYLLATUS (Lat.), adj. *Diprotophyllatus* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). From *dis*, twice, *pnous*, first, and *pnous*, a leaf. Fr., *diprotophyllé*. See *DICOTYLEDONOUS*.

DIPSA (Lat.), n. f. *Dipsa* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Gr., *δίψα*. Thirst. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIPSACEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dipsaceaceæ* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Fr., *dipsacées*. Ger., *Dipsacaceen*. Of Lindley, an order of the *Campanales*, comprising *Morina*, *Dipsacus*, *Cephalaria*, *Kantia*, *Pterocarpus*, and *Scabiosa*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPSACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dipsaceæ* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Fr., *dipsacées*. Ger., *Dipsacaceen*. The tenselvorts; of Vaillant and others, a class of gamopetalous dicotyledons; of Endlicher, a family of the *Aggregata*, comprising the tribes *Morinae* and *Scabiosae*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Asterales*, comprising *Triplotyctis*, *Morina*, *Dipsacus*, *Cephalaria*, and *Scabiosa*. It differs from the nearly related *Compositae* in that the stamens are not syngenesious and are sometimes fewer than the corolla lobes, the ovule is suspended instead of erect, the seed is albuminous, and the aestivation is imbricate instead of valvate. [B, 42, 170, 215 (a, 24).]

DIPSACEUS (Lat.), adj. *Dipsaceus* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Fr., *dipsacé*. Ger., *kardenartig*. Resembling the genus *Dipsacus*; as a n. in the f pl., see *DIPSACEÆ*. [L.]

DIPSACUS (Lat.), n. m. *Dipsacus* (*n*^s *n*^s *n*^s). Gr., *δίψακος* (from *δίψα*, thirst, because the leaves of the plant are so shaped as to hold water). Fr., *dipsaque*, *cardère* (2d def.). Ger., *Karde* (2d def.), *Kardendistel* (2d def.). 1. An old name for diabetis. [A, 322.] 2. See *D. fullonum*. 3. The teasel; a Linnean genus of prickly plants of the *Dipsacaceæ*. [B, 34, 12, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. fullonum**. Fr., *chardon à carder* (ou à bonnetier, ou à foulon), *cabaret des oiseaux*.



DIPSACUS SILVESTRIS. [A, 327.]

Ger., *Weberkard*, *Walkerdistel*, *Kardendistel*, *Kardendistel*. Fuller's teasel, the *δίψακος* of Dioscorides; a species common in Europe and Asia, often cultivated for its hard, scaly heads, which are used as a card upon woolen cloths. The roots and heads (*radix et herba dipsaci*) were formerly used as a purgative and tonic in scrofula and kidney diseases. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. pilosus**. Fr., *dipsaque velu*, *verge à pasteur*. Shepherd's rod, small teasel; considered a sudorific. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. sativus**. See *D.*

fullonum. **D. silvestris**, Ger., *Waldkard* (1st def.). 1. Of Mal for, the wild teasel, a species common in hedges and by roadsides. Its root was formerly used like that of *D. fullonum*. 2. Of the Cardelle, the *D. fullonum*. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. vulgaris**, See *D. fullonum*.

DIPSADIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2(\text{sa}^2)\text{di}^2(\text{sa}^2)\text{e}^2$. From $\delta\psi\alpha\varsigma$ (see **DIPSAS**). A family of the *Catubinae* or *Catubiformata*, or *Ophidia colubiformes*. [L, 121, 357, 353.]

DIPSAL, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2$. Lat., *dipsalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Dipsaceae*. [a, 24.] **D. alliance**, Lat., *nexus dipsalis*. See **DIPSALIS**.

DIPSALIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2(\text{sa}^2)\text{lez}(\text{las})$. Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Aggregatae*, comprising the orders *Dipsaceae* and *Umbellales*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPSARIEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2\text{r-sa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2$. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Gymnocarum*, comprising the families *Dipsaceae* and *Umbellales*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPSAS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2\text{sa}^2\text{sa}^2$. Gen., *dipsasos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\psi\alpha\varsigma$. Thirsty; as a n. f., an ancient name for a certain poisonous serpent the bite of which caused severe thirst. [A, 322.]

DIPSEIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2\text{sa}^2\text{sa}^2$. Gen., *dipsasos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\psi\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\delta\psi\alpha\varsigma$, to thirst). Excessive thirsting. [A, 387.]

DIPSETIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2\text{e}^2\text{ik}$. Gr., $\delta\psi\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *dipseticus*. Fr., *dipsetique*. Ger., *dipsetisch*. 1. Very thirsty. 2. Causing thirst. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPSEDOBUTYLMETHYLACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-sa}^2\text{do-bu}^2\text{t}^2\text{yl-met}^2\text{h-l}^2\text{a}^2\text{c}^2\text{et}^2\text{ic}$. See **HEXODECATOIC ACID**.

DIPSO, n. Hot springs in the island of Eubara, now called D. The waters contain salts of sodium and magnesium, carbonic-acid gas, and sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature, 87° to 167° F.

DIPSOBIOTATICA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-so}^2\text{bi}^2\text{bi}^2\text{bi}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2$. $\text{sta}^2\text{bi}^2\text{sta}^2\text{bi}^2\text{e}^2$. From $\delta\psi\alpha$, thirst. $\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, life, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, status. Fr., *dipsobiotatique*. Ger., *Dipsobiotatik*. Of F. W. Lippich, a statistical exposition of the injury resulting from the abuse of alcoholic drinks to the population. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPSODES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-so}^2\text{d}^2\text{ez}(\text{as})$. Gr., $\delta\psi\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$. See **DIPSETIC**.

DIPSOMANE (Fr.), adj. *Dep-so-ma²n*. Affected with dipsomania. [a, 18.]

DIPSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-so}^2(\text{so}^2)\text{-ma}^2(\text{ma}^2)\text{ni}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\delta\psi\alpha$, thirst, and $\mu\alpha\nu\alpha$, madness. Fr., *dipsomanie*. Ger., *Dipsomania*. *Frankenheit*. It, *d*, *encomania*, *fullen degli ubbriachi*. Sp., *dipsomania*. Lit., a state of frenzy produced by excessive thirst; of Hufeland and as now commonly used, an insane and irresistible craving for alcoholic drink. [A, 322, 326 (a, 21); D, 70; L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIPSOMANIAC, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-so}^2\text{-man}^2\text{a}^2\text{ik}$. Fr., *dipsomaniacque*. Ger., *Durstwahnsinniger*, *Trunksüchtiger*, *Säufer*. A person affected with dipsomania. [D, 1.]

DIPSOS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-so}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dipsoos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\psi\sigma\varsigma$. Thirst. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPSOIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-so}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$. See **DIPSEIS**.

DIPTAM (Ger.), n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-ta}^2\text{m}$. The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cretischer D.**, *D'osten*. The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner D.**, *Weisser D.* The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-a}^2$. From $\delta\iota\varsigma$, twice, and $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$, a wing. Fr., *diptères*. Ger., *Zweiflügler*, *Dipteren*. An order or subclass of insects having only two wings. [L.]

DIPTERACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{se}^2(\text{ke}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2$. Fr., *diptéracées*. See **DIPTEROCARPEAE**. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPTERADS, n. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{dz}$. See **DIPTEROCARPEAE**.

DIPTERAL, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-a}^2$. See **DIPTEROUS**.

DIPTERANS, n. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{nz}$. See **DIPTERA**.

DIPTERIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{d-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2$. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 14.]

DIPTEROCARPEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2$. Fr., *diptérocarpées*, *diptérocarpacées*. Ger., *Dipterocarpeen*. A natural order of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants established by Blume; made by Agardh a tribe of the *Amentaceae*, by Lindley an order of the *Thalamiflorae*. They are large trees yielding a resinous, balsamic juice; flowers regular, hermaphrodite; leaves alternate, involute, with convolute stipules or none at all; calyx lobes long and unequal; petals 5, twisted; and stamens numerous and distinct or united in several bundles. The *D.* are by some authors divided into three groups—the *Dryobalanopere*, the *Ancistrocladeae*, and the *Lophireae*, according to the constitution of the ovary, the mode of placentation, and the number of ovules. They have strong affinities with the *Tiliaceae* and the *Ternstroemiaceae*, differing from the first by their imbricated sepals and the concave form of the receptacle, and from the latter by the solitary non-albuminous seed with large, thick cotyledons. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPTEROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$, two-winged, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$, a fruit. Fr., *diptérocarme*. Ger., *Zweiflügelbaum*. Of Gärtner, a genus of resinous trees of the *Dipterocarpaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).] **Balsamum diptero-**
carpi. See *Gurjun* **BALSAM**. **D. alatus**. A species growing in Chittagong, Burmah, Tenasserim, the Andaman Islands, Siam, and French Cochinchina; one of the sources of Gurjun balsam. [B, 15, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. angustifolius**. A species indigenous to southeastern Asia, yielding a resin used like that of *D. laevis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. costatus**. 1. Of Gärtner, a species found in Chittagong; one

of the sources of Gurjun balsam. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *D. angustifolius*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).] **D. crispulatus**. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, having the same properties as *D. laevis*. [B, 18 (a, 24).] **D. dryobalanops**. See *DRYOBALANOPS*. **D. gonopteris**. See *D. alatus*. **D. gracilis**. A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]

D. hispidus. A species found in Ceylon, yielding Gurjun balsam. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**D. incanus**. See *D. costatus* (1st def.).—**D. indicus**. 1. Of Gärtner, the *Dipterocarpaceae*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bedd, the *D. laevis*. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**D. laevis**. Ger., *glatte Zweiflügelbaum*. Beng., *tila gurjun*. A large tree, famous over eastern India and the Malay Islands on account of a thin, liquid balsam it yields, called wood-oil, or Gurjun balsam. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. littoralis**. A Javanese species yielding a resin like that of *D. trinervis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. retusus**. Ger., *abgestutzte Zweiflügelbaum*. A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. trinervis**. Ger., *dreinervige Zweiflügelbaum*. A Javanese species which furnishes a balsam or resin similar to Gurjun balsam, but of less commercial importance. It is used in Java for salves and plasters, and, dissolved in alcohol or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg, as a remedy in gonorrhoea. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).] **D. spanoghei**. A Javanese species, containing a balsam like that of *D. trinervis*. **D. turbinatus**. See *D. laevis*. **D. zeylanicus**. A Ceylon species yielding Gurjun balsam. [B, 18 (a, 24).]

DIPTEROLOGY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{lo}^2\text{gi}^2$. Lat., *diptérologia* (from $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$, two-winged, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *diptérologie*. The study of the *Diptera*. [L, 180.]

DIPTEROUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$ from $\delta\iota\varsigma$ twice, and $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$, a wing. Lat., *dipterus*. Fr., *diptère*. Ger., *Zweiflügig*. 1. Having two wings or wing-like appendages. 2. Belonging to the *Diptera*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 50.]

DIPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{g}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\delta\iota\varsigma$, twice, and $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, a fin). Fr., *diptérygien*. Ger., *zweiflossig*. Having two fins; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dipterygii*, a family of fishes so characterized. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DIPTERYX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{x}(\text{u}^2\text{x})$. Gen., *dipterygus* (-is). Gr., $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Tonkabaum*, *Tonkabohnenbaum*. A genus of leguminous plants of the

tribe *Dalbergieae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. eboensis**. The eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast. The seed has not the odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, but is rich in a fatty oil used by the natives as a hair-oil. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. odorata**. Fr., *gayac de Cayenne*, *coumaron*. Ger., *waldwachender Tonkabaum*. It, *albero di Tonca*. A large tree growing in Guiana; known in Brazil as *cumaru*, in Venezuela as *sarrapiá*. The fruit (semen, *seu fabea tonco*) is the Tonka bean of commerce, used for scenting snuff and as an ingredient in different extracts and sachet powders. Its active medicinal principle is coumarin (*q. v.*). The wood and bark are said to be sudorific. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. oleifera**. A species found on the Mosquito coast. The seeds have no odor and the oil obtained from them is used by the natives partly as food, but principally as hair-oil. [B, 49 (a, 14).]—**D. oppositifolia**. A species indigenous to Dutch and French Guiana. The fruit is exported sparingly under the name of small, or English, Tonka bean. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 14.]

DIPYGUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{g}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\iota\varsigma$, twice, and $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the buttocks. Ger., *Dipype*.

A monster having the lower part of the trunk double. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius**. A d. with two arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. paraiticus**. A d. formed by the fusion of two individuals, as opposed to one formed by a duplication of parts. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**D. tetrabrachius**. A d. with four arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tripus**. A d. with three feet. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DIPYLIDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2$. Gr., $\delta\iota\pi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. A genus of the *Cystodae* made to include the *Tenia elliptica*. [L, 121.]

DIPYRAMIDODODECAEDRON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2$. From $\delta\iota\varsigma$, twice, $\pi\upsilon\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a pyramid, and $\delta\omega\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\epsilon\delta\rho\omega$, twelve-sided. A twelve-sided double pyramid. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPYRENON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-no}^2\text{n}$. Gr., $\delta\iota\pi\upsilon\rho\eta\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. An old name for a probe with a bulb at each end. [L, 94.]

DIPYRENOUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{-en}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\iota\pi\upsilon\rho\eta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\delta\iota\varsigma$, twice, and $\pi\upsilon\rho\eta\eta$, the stone of a fruit). Lat., *dipyrrenus*. Fr., *dipyréné*. Ger., *doppelkörnig*, *zweikörnig*. Having two fruit-stones. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DIPYRIDINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{-d-en}$. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dipyridin*. A crystalline body, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$, polymeric with pyridine. It melts at 108° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPYRIDINETETRACARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{-d-en-tet}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{r-bo}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *acide dipyridine-tétracarbonique*. Ger., *Dipyridinetetracarbonsäure*. A tetrabasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})_4$, formed by the oxidation of diquinoline. [B.]



DIPTERYX ODORATA.
[A, 327.]

DIPYRIDYLDICARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi²r²-di-i²l²-di-ka²r²-ho²n² (k). Fr., *acide dipyridyl dicarbonique*. Ger., *Dipyridyldicarbonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₈N₂(CO₂OH)₂. [B.]

DIPYRIDYLMONOCARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi²r²-di-i²l²-mo²no-ka²r²-ho²n² (k). Fr., *acide dipyridyl monocarbonique*. Ger., *Dipyridylmonocarbonsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₇N₂(CO₂OH). [B.]

DIPYRITES (Lat.), n. m. Di-di²r²-pi²r²(pu²r²)-(e)²tez²(tas). Gen., *dipyr. it.* Ger., *Düppertes* (from *dü*, twice, and *pit*, fire). See BISULFIDE (1st def.).

DIPYROGALLOL, n. Di-pi²ro-ga²l²o²l. Hexoxydiphenyl. [B.]

DIPYROS (Lat.), **DIPYRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di-pi²i²u²-ro²s, ru²s-rus. Ger., *Düppus*. 1. Having a double flame (said of a lamp). 2. Twice baked (said of bread). [A., 387.]

DIQUINIDINE, n. Di-ki²u²i²n²-i²d²en. An amorphous compound, C₁₀H₇N₂O₂, and the principal constituent of chinidine and of barks containing much quinine and quinidine. [B., 5, 8] (a, 27.)

DIQUINOLINE, n. Di-ki²u²i²n²-o²len. Fr., *diquinoline*. Ger., *Diquinolin*. A substance, C₁₀H₇N₂, forming bright-yellow acicular crystals. [B.]

DIRADIATION, n. Di-ra-di²a-shu²n. Lat., *diradiatio* (from *radare*, to diverge in rays). See ACTINOBOLIA.

DIRCA (Lat.), n. f. Du²r²ka-di²r²ka² (a²). Fr., *d.*, *bois de cuir*. Ger., *Fuchholz*. Leather wood; a genus of the *Thymelaucæ*, established by Linnaeus, indigenous to North America. [B., 42 (a, 24)]—**D. palustris**. Fr., *bois de cuir*, *bois de plomb*. Ger., *Stumpfleider*.



DIRCA PALUSTRIS [A., 327.]

holz; *rumpischer Kellerhals*. A shrub growing in boggy woods and other low, wet places. The berries—small, oval, and of an orange color—are said to be narcotic and poisonous. The bark is tough and, when fresh, is of a nauseous odor and acrid taste, and in doses of 6 to 8 grains produces violent vomiting. It is analogous in its properties to mezerion. [B., 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24)]

DIRCEA (Lat.), n. f. Du²r²ka-di²r²se²-ka² (a²) (a²). Ger., *Dircea*. See CHIRCEA.

DIRCEUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²r²ka-di²r²se²-ka² (a²) (a²) (u²) (m). The *Dircea cicutaria* (*Althamaria cicutaria*). [B., 88, 121 (a, 24)]

DIRDAR, n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [L., 77.]

DIRECT, adj. Di-re²kt. Lat., *directus* (from *dirigere*, to straighten). Fr., *d.*, *direct*. Ger., *gerade*. 1. Immediate, pursuing an uninterrupted and undeviating course; also made with out the intervention of any intermediate substance or apparatus, as d. examination, d. ophthalmoscopy. 2. Occupying the same lateral half of the body as the lesion that produces it (said of paralysis, etc.). 3. Occurring with or produced by the current; opposed to regurgitant; said of cardiac murmurs caused by stenosis of the orifices.

DIRECTANGULATE, adj. Di-re²kt-a²n²-gu²l²at. See RECTANGULAR.

DIRECTILINEAR, adj. Di-re²kt-i²l²-i²n²-e²r. Running in a straight line. [a, 27.]

DIRECTION, n. Di-re²kt-shu²n. Lat., *directio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Richtung*. The tendency of an organ or part to grow toward a definite point. [B., 1 (a, 24)]—**D. ray**. See under RAY.

DIRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di-de²r²ek-to²r. Gen., *directoria*. Fr., *directeur*, *chef canche* (2d def.). Ger., *Leiter*, *Führer*, *Hohl*, *soch* (2d def.). It., *conduttore*, *quadrasonda* (2d def.). Sp., *conductor*. 1. A guide. 2. A slender instrument, grooved on one side, for guiding the point of a knife. [L., 50.]—**D. penis**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.—**Grooved d.** See D. (2d def.).

DIRECTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di-de²r²ek-to²-ri²u²m (u²) (m). See DIRECTOR.

DIRECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Di-de²r²ek-to²-ri²-u²s (u²) (s). See DIRECTOR.

DIREMPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di-di²r²-re²mp²-ta². Organs of plants that have divided into two portions, each part deviating from the other. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DIREMPTION, n. Di-re²mp²-shu²n. Lat., *diremptio* (from *dirimere*, to separate). See CHORISIS.

DIRESCIN, **DIRESCINOL**, n. Di-re²so²r²-sin, a²l. Syn.: *tetrahydroxydiphenyl*. A compound, C₁₂H₆(OH)₄, formed along with resorcin by heating phenol with caustic soda. [B., 3.]

DIRHOMBOEDRON, **DIRHOMBOHEDRON** (Lat.), n's n. See DIRHOMBOEDRON.

DIRIAS, n. The *Thapsia garganica*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DIRIBITORIUM (Lat.), n. Di-di²r²-ri²b²-i²-to²-ri²-u²m (u²) (m). 1. A place where something is divided. 2. A partition, septum. [A., 322 (a, 21)]—**D. thoracis**. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIRIGENT, adj. Di²r²i²-je²nt. Lat., *dirigens*. Fr., *dirigeant*. Ger., *leitend*. Guiding, directing; as a n., an old term for that ingredient of a medicinal compound that was supposed to direct the action of the chief ingredient to a particular organ or part. [L., 87 (a, 21).]

DIRINGA, n. The *Acorus calamus*. [L., 104.]

DIRISHENA (Telugu), n. The *Acorus speciosus*. [B., 172 (a, 24).]

DIRHOMBOEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Di²r²-ro²m²-bo²(ho²)-ed²(e²)/ro²n. A combination of two rhomboedra. [Pisani (a, 27).]

DIRSDORF (Ger.), n. Ders²do²r²f. A village in the government of Breslau, Prussia, where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

DIRTWEED, **DIRTY-DICK**, n's. Du²rt²-wed, du²rt²-i²-di²k'. The *Chenopodium album*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

DIRTY-JOHN, n. Du²rt²-i²-jo²n'. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DIRUPTIF (Fr.), adj. De²-ru²p²-tef. Leading to rupture or fracture (said by Duval of dental caries when it undermines the crown of a tooth and leads to its being broken off). [A., 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIRUPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²(de)-ru²p²(ru²p²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *diruptionis*. From *dirumpere*, to break apart. Fr., *diruption*. Ger., *Zerreißung*. Disruption, a tearing asunder. [A., 222 (a, 21).]

DISABILITY, n. Di²s-a²b²-i²l²i²-ti². The state of being disabled, i. e., more or less unfitted for the performance of a normal task or function.

DISACIDIFY, v. tr. Di²s-a²s-i²d²-i²-fi. To free from acid. [L., 56.]

DISACRYL, n. Di²s-a²k²-ri²l. Fr., *disacryle*, *disacrone*. An amorphous solid, C₁₀H₇O₄, derived from acrolein, polymeric with acrolein. [A., 301 (a, 21); B., 4.]

DISALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-sa²l²-i²-s²i²l²-i²k. Fr., *acide salicylique salicylique* (ou *disalicylique*). Salicylic anhydride, C₁₄H₁₀O₆; obtained by treating sodium salicylate with phosphorus oxychloride; a yellow, transparent substance, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene. [B., 244 (a, 27).]

DISARTICULATION, n. Di²s-a²rt²-i²k-a²l²-a²-shu²n. Lat., *disarticulatio* (from *disarticulare*, to dismember). Fr., *désarticulation*. Ger., *Trennung im Gelenke*. It., *disarticolazione*. Sp., *desarticulación*. The procedure disconnecting two or more bones that are articulated with each other; amputation through a joint. [E.]

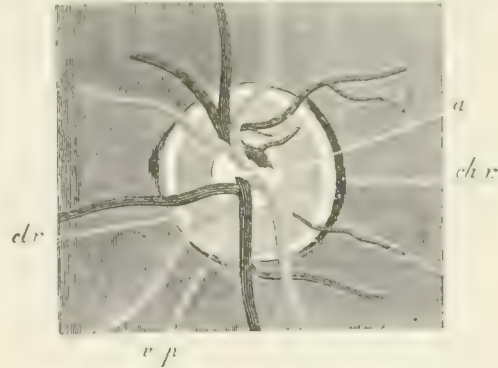
DISASSIMILATION, n. Di²s-a²s-si²m²-i²l²-a²-shu²n. The transformation of assimilated material into less complex compounds, mainly by oxidation, whereby the potential energy in the compound is set free and appears in the kinetic energy of active muscle or other tissue. [J., 18, 33, 55, 57.]

DISASSOCIATION, n. Di²s-a²s-o²-si²-a²-shu²n. From *dis*, apart, and *associare*, to unite with. Fr., *désassociation*. Ger., *Trennung*. It., *disassociazione*. Sp., *desasociación*. In chemistry, the breaking up of a molecule of a compound body into two simpler molecules under the action of heat, which latter molecules reunite to form the original body on a reduction of temperature. [B., 2.]

DISC, n. Di²sk. Gr., *δίσκος*. Lat., *discus*, *lamella* (7th def.). Fr., *disque*. Ger., *Diskus*, *Scheibe*. It., Sp., *disco*. 1. A roundish, plate-like structure. 2. In botany, the flat surface of a leaf, exclusive of the border; also a raised portion of the receptacle in the form of a rim within the whorls, between the ovary and the stamens, or bearing the stamens, or crowning the ovary. [B., 291 (a, 24).] 3. The convex part of a bivalve shell. [L., 180.] 4. The broad, flattened body of the *Batoidei*. [L., 207.] 5. In entomology, of *Latreille*, the middle portion of a wing; of *Jurine*, its whole surface. [L., 180.] 6. In ornithology, a set of feathers of peculiar shape or texture radiating around the eye. [L., 343.] 7. In pharmacy, a small, thin sheet of gelatin imbued with some medicinal substance; generally used by insertion under the eyelid, where it is left to dissolve. **Accessory d.** Fr., *disque accessoire* (ou *secondaire*, ou *tertiaire*). Ger., *Kornschicht*, *Nebenschicht*. A thin, feebly anisotropic d. dividing the lateral d. of a muscle compartment into two nearly equal parts. [J., 30.] **Anisotropic d.** See DARK DISC.—**Antheridial d.** In certain cryptogams, the cup-shaped receptacle that holds the antheridia. [B., 77 (a, 24).]—**Becquerel's d.** An apparatus composed of two thin plates of copper which are soldered to a rod of bismuth contained in a small tube of hard rubber; used to ascertain the difference in temperature between a sound and a paralyzed limb. One d. is placed on the sound limb and another on the corresponding part of the paralyzed one, an attachment is made by means of fine wires to a galvanometer, and the

needles of the latter is deflected according as the temperature of one limb is elevated above that of the other. [D. 1.]—**Blood d's.** Red blood corpuscles. **Bowman's d's.** Fr. *disques de Bowman*. Ger. *Bowman'sche Scheiben*. Hauptsubstanzscheiben. The d. like masses into which a striated muscular fibre breaks up, especially after treatment with hydrochloric acid or gastric juice. The cleavage is at right angles with the length of the fibre, and the appearance is something like that of a pile of coins placed side to face, but not in contact in all cases. [J. 21, 24, 31.]—**Brachiferous d.** Lat. *discus brachiferus*. See **SANDERUM**.—**Bright d.** A highly refractive layer interposed between the cuticular layer of a columnar cell and the remainder of the cell. It corresponds in position to the operculum of a ciliated cell. [J. 30.]—**Cephalic d.** The sucker at the cephalic extremity of a leech. [L. 333.]—**Chief-substance d's.** See **Bowman's d's.**—**Choked d.** Fr. *papille étranglée*. Ger. *Stauungspapille*. It, *papillite*. Sp. *papillitis*. A condition of the optic papilla observed in cases of intracranial tumor and of Bright's disease. The papilla projects decidedly above the level of the retina, its border being blurred and spread out like the head of a mushroom, its vessels looking as if broken or bent, but clearly defined in some cases, while in others (the more common ones) they are obscured by gray, muddy stripes. Sometimes white patches and extravasations of blood are to be seen. [H. Schmidt-Rimpler (A. 319).] See also **Optic NEURITIS**.—**Ciliary d.** Fr. *disque ciliaire*. Ger. *Ciliarscheibe*. See **CLARY BODY**.—**Colorless d's.** See **WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**Contractile d.** See **DARK d.**—**DARK d.** Fr. *disque opaque*, *strie obscure*. Ger. *dunkles Querband*, *Querscheibe*. Syn.: *black stripe*. The broad, dark transverse zone or band seen in a striated muscular fibre. The whole fibre appears as if made up of alternating light and dark d's. The dark d. is seen, under favorable circumstances, to be bisected by a narrow, lighter d. (Hensen's d.). The dark d's are doubly refractive or anisotropic, and are supposed to represent the proper contractile substance of the muscle fibre. [J. 30, 31, 32, 35, 65.]—**D-holder.** A universal joint attached to a microscope d. by which the latter is rendered mobile in every direction. [a. 27.]—**Epigynous d.** Lat. *discus epigynus*. Fr. *disque epigynique*. Ger. *oberer, bogen Scheibe*. A floral d. seated on the summit of the ovary. [B. 1 (a. 24).]—**Epiphyseal d.** See **EPAPHYSAL PLATE**.—**Equatorial d.** See **NUCLEAR PLATE**.—**Floral d.** The d. of a flower.—**Germinal d.** See **EMBRYONIC AREA** and **DISCUS PROLIGERUS**.—**Hensen's d.** Fr. *disque médian*, *strie intermédiaire*. Ger. *Hensen'sche Linie* oder *Mittelscheibe*. The narrow d. which is sometimes described as bisecting the dark stria, or principal d. of a striated muscle-fibre. [J. 30, 31, 32.]—**Hypogynous d.** Fr. *disque hypogyne*. Ger. *untere Scheibe*. A floral d. seated under the ovary. [B. 1 (a. 24).]—**Imaginal d's.** Discoidal masses of indifferent tissue found in the interior of the body of the larvæ of the *Muscidæ*, and possibly of other *Diptera*, from which, when the larva becomes a pupa, the legs and corresponding half of the sternal region of the thorax, the tergal portion of the same, somites, and their appendages, the head and proboscis, are developed. [L. 11.]—**Intermediate d.** Fr. *disque intermédiaire* ou *mince*. Ger. *Endscheibe*, *Mittelscheibe*, *Zwischenscheibe*. Krause's membrane; the thin, dark d. or membrane passing transversely through and bisecting the clear zone or stria of a striated muscle-fibre. The intermediate d's divide the muscular fibre into segments, the so-called muscular compartments. [C. J. 30, 31.]—**Interpubic d.** A d. situated between the pubic bones at their symphysis, consisting of a thin layer of cartilage on each side closely adherent to the bony surface and an intermediate stratum of fibrous tissue and fibro-cartilage. [C. 3.]—**Interstitial d.** See **LIGHT d.**—**Intervertebral d's.** See **INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGES**.—**Invisible d's.** See **TRANSPARENT CORPUSCLES OF NORRIS**.—**Isotropic d.** Lat. *d.*, *Light d.* Fr. *espace clair*. Ger. *isotrope Substanz*. The clear, isotropic substance or d. between the intermediate and principal d's in one of the muscular compartments of striated muscle. It is half of the clear stria or zone bordering a dark stria. [J. 31, 32.]—**Masson's d's.** Fr. *disques de Masson*. Ger. *Masson'sche Scheiben*. It, *dischi di Masson*. Sp. *discos de Masson*. Two circular d's, one white and the other very black, both unreflecting and incised or notched in a radiating direction; in the black d., however, the notch should be prolonged parallel to the periphery. This partially detached piece can be introduced from behind in the gap in the white d., and pushed as far forward as is desirable, so that upon the white ground there is a black sector, which is capable of a measurable degree of change of size. If then the d. is rotated with the rapidity of fifty revolutions in a second, the black sector produces a gray circle upon the white ground, the intensity of which is in direct proportion to the size of the sector. By lessening the size of the sector until the gray circle has reached the limit of visibility, the observer is able to determine the smallest perceptible difference of brightness. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F.).]—**Median d.**, **Middle d.** See **HENSEN'S d.**—**Nuclear d.** 1. See **NUCLEAR PLATE**. 2. According to Van Beneden, the germinal spot after it has traveled to the surface of the cicatricular lens and become disc-shaped. [Balfour (J. 1).]—**Optic d.** Lat. *discus opticus*, *colliculus nervi optici*, *papilla optica* (seu *optici*, seu *nervi optici*). Fr. *papille optique* (ou *du nerf optique*, ou *de la rétine*). Ger. *Schneurenscheibe*, *Schneurrenstritt*, *Schneurenpapille*, *Opticuspapille*, *Markhugel*, *blinder Fleck*. It, *papilla del nervo optico*. Sp. *disco optico*. Syn.: *optic-nerve entrance*, *optic papilla*, *head of the optic nerve*, *blind spot*. The termination of the optic nerve as it pierces the eyeball and spreads out to form the ental or inner layer of the retina. Normally the optic d. is nearly circular in outline, averaging about 1.5 mm. in diameter. After death it is of a whitish color, but in life of a pinkish or reddish tint, and, on careful examination, is seen to be composed of several differently colored zones: 1. A central clear spot, the funnel-like depression from which emerges the central retinal vessel. 2. A vascular zone containing many capillaries. 3. A narrow, light band, the connective-tissue ring. 4. Surrounding all, the darker choroidal zone. According to Merkel, the optic d.

is flat with a central depression or excavation, and not papilliform, as the synonym optic papilla would signify. [J. 30, 31, 32, 159.]



THE OPTIC DISC AFTER LORING.

Diagrammatic representation of the surface of the disc showing its concentric markings. a, non-vascular portion, or "clear spot," b, c, d, connective-tissue ring, e, vascular portion, dr, connective-tissue ring, chr, choroidal ring.

Oral d. A soft, membranous d. surrounding the mouth in the *Asteridea*. [L. 11.]—**Perigynous d.** Fr. *disque pérygynique*. Ger. *umweibige Scheibe*. A floral d. seated around the inner walls of the calyx. [B. 1 (a. 24).]—**Placido's d.** An instrument used to detect faint opacities or irregularities in the surface curvatures of the cornea. [F.]—**Principal d.** See **DARK d.**—**Proligerous d.** See **DISCUS PROLIGERUS**.—**Ranvier's d.** Fr. *renflement biconique*. A swelling in the form of a double cone often seen on the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre after treatment with silver nitrate; usually found at one of the nodes or annular constrictions. [J. 42, 31.]—**Rekoss's d.** A circular plate carrying a number of lenses, so placed in an ophthalmoscope that by its rotation the lenses are brought in succession behind the mirror aperture. [F.]—**Secondary d.** See **ACCESSORY d.**—**Slender d.** See **INTERMEDIATE d.**—**Stroboscopic d's.** Fr. *disques stroboscopiques*. Ger. *stroboskopische Scheiben*. Paper d's, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, on which a number of figures are drawn in a circle and at equal distances from each other. Such a d. is placed concentrically upon a second larger and darker d. which has near its margin as many openings as the first d. has figures, and both are fastened by means of a screw upon one end of a small iron axis. When in use, the observer must stand before a mirror, look through the holes in one d., and rotate the other rapidly. [F.]—**Tactile d.**, **Terminal d.** Fr. *disque tactile*. Ger. *Tastscheibe*, *Terminalscheibe*. The transparent plate situated between contiguous cells in (Grandry's) corpuscles. In these d's the nerve-fibres are supposed to terminate. According to Krause, the d's are the flattened terminations of nerve-fibres. [J. 30, 31, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 84 (J).]—**Transverse d.** See **DARK d.**—**Trochal d.** Syn.: *wheel-organ*. A retractile d. situated at the distal end of the body of most of the *Rotifera*, surrounded by a circle of cilia which vibrate so rapidly that the d. appears to rotate. [L. 147.]—**Umbrella d.** Lat. *discus umbralis*. The "central principal section" of the umbrella of a medusa which contains the stomach and oral apertures and its appendages. [L. 358.]—**Uncolored d.** Of Carnoy, the segments or parts of the nuclear fibrils (his *filament nucléaires*) which are incapable of becoming stained. [J.]

DISCAL, adj. *Dískal*. Pertaining to a disc. [A. 285 (a. 24).] See **DISCOIDAL**.

DISCANTHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dískanthē*. A genus of Endlicher, a class of the *Dialypetalæ*, consisting of the orders *Umbellifera*, *Arabaceæ*, *Amphidæa*, *Convolv.*, *Loasanthaceæ*, *Parnassifera*, *Brassicæ*, *Grubbiaceæ*, and *Hebrangaceæ*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

DISCARIA (Lat.), n. n. *Dískaria*. A genus of the *Rhamnea*, tribe *Colletæa*. [B. 12 (a. 24).]—**D. lebrifuga**. A species from the bark of which the Brazilians prepare a bitter, tonic, digestive extract. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DISCELIACE (Lat.), **DISCELE** (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dískelai*, *disceles*. A genus of the *Actinoptera*, tribe *Actinoptera*. From *dis*, twice, and *celos*, a leg (referring to the structure of the teeth). Of Bruch, a family of the *Musca* of C. Muller, a tribe of the *Acroceri* characterized by a simple peristome composed of reddish lanceolate, articulate teeth which are split for about half their length from the base. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24).]

DISCHARGE, n. *Dískhargē*. Lat. *augens* 3d def. *discharge* 3d def.). Fr. *décharge* (1st def.), *écoulement* (2d and 3d def's). Ger. *Entladung* (1st def.), *Ausfluss* (2d def.). 1. The escape (especially by violence) of pent-up or accumulated energy or of explosive material. 2. The flowing away of a secretion or excretion of pus, and the like. 3. The material ejected by a d. (2d def.). [E.]—**Cerebral cortical d.** The violent action of a diseased portion of the cerebral cortex that gives rise to an epileptic paroxysm. [D. 34.]—**Disruptive d.** An electrical d. accompanied with the development of light and sound. [B.]—**Electric d.** Fr. *décharge électrique*. Ger. *elektrische Entladung*. A slow or instantaneous bringing back to a neutral electric condition, by which every highly electrified body loses its surplus of electricity, giving it up to surrounding bodies less highly electrified. [a. 27.]—**Lochial d.** Fr. *écoulement lochial*. See **LOCHIA.—**Paralytic d.** See **PARALYTIC SECRETION**.—**Silent d.** The gradual loss of electricity by even,**

isolated bodies, owing to the conductivity of air and its contained vapors, together with that of the isolating bodies themselves, and whose rapidity depends upon the nature and tension of the electricity with which the bodies are charged, and also upon the atmospheric pressure, temperature, and hygrometric condition; being greater, all other things being equal at pointed surfaces according to laws studied by Franklin and named by him "power of points." [B, 21 (a, 25).]

DISCHARGER, n. *Di²s-cha²rj'e²r*. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Entzender*. An apparatus consisting of two brass arcs with bulbous extremities joined by a hinge and sometimes provided with insulating glass handles. [B, 21 (a, 25).]

DISCHARGING, adj. *Di²s-cha²rj'i²n²*. Giving rise to a discharge. [E].

DISCHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s-ki²d-eh²i²d'i²² a³*. A genus of asclepiads. [B, 12 (a, 24).] **D. nummularia**. A species growing as a parasite on trees in Java, Amboyna, and Australia. It yields a thick, milky, insipid juice, which is used as a cooling remedy in gonorrhoea, and as an external application to wounds made by poisonous fish. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. rafflesiana**. Probably the species described by Rumphius as being like *D. nummularia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DISCHROMASIE (Ger.), n. *Di²s-ch²rom-a²²-ze²*. See **DICHROMATISM**.

DISCHROMATIC, adj. *Di²s-krom-a²²-i²k*. See **DICHROMATIC**.

DISCIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di²s-si²d-ki²d-a²²*. A family of the *Periphrata*. [L, 121.]

DISCIFORM, adj. *Di²s-i²f'i²²r-n²s*. Lat., *discifer*; *disciferus* (from *discus*, a disc, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *discifère*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. Having a disc. The *Discifera* of Scopoli are a tribe of plants comprising genera now referred to the *Cappariaceae*, *Hammamelidaceae*, *Terbinthaceae*, *Caricaceae*, etc. [B, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

DISCIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-si²k-i²²-flor-i²²s-n²s*. From *discus*, a disc, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *disciflore*. Ger., *scheibenblüthig*. Having the leaflets of the involucre gathered in a rounded subulular disc; as a n., in the f. pl., *Discifloræ*, of Fries, a class of *Thalamifloræ*. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCIFORM, adj. *Di²s-i²f'i²²r-n²s*. Lat., *disciformis* (from *discus*, a disc, and *forma*, form). Fr., *disciforme*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. See **DISCIFORM**.

DISCIGYNOUS, adj. *Di²s-i²j'i²²n-u²s*. Lat., *discigynus* (from *discos*, a disc, and *gynē*, a female). Fr., *discigyne*. Ger., *scheibenfruchtknotig*. In botany, having the ovary implanted upon a disc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISCINIDE [Davidson] (Lat.), n. *Di²s-sin(ki²n)-id-e(a²²-e²)*. A family of the *Brachipoda* or of the *Thauidata* having a transverse cleft in the lower shell. [L, 205 (a, 14).]

DISCIPLINE DE RELIGIEUSE (Fr.), n. *De-se-plen-d'e re²-lezhe-n²z*. The *Amarantus caudatus*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DISCISION, n. *Di²s-si²z-yu²n*. Gr., *διάσχις, διασχή*. Lat., *discissio* (from *discindere*, to cut or tear apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Zerschneidung*. It., *discissione*. Syn.: *dissecration*. 1. A cutting or tearing apart. 2. See *Cataract d.* 3. Of E. R. Peaslee, the operation of bilateral incision of the cervix uteri from within outward by means of a sheathed knife.—**Cataract d.** Lat., *discissio cataractæ*. Fr., *d. de la cataracte*. Ger., *Starrd., Kapsel d.* An operation for cataract consisting in incising the anterior capsule of the lens in one or more directions by means of a needle with cutting edges, inserted through the cornea or through the sclera, without depressing or disturbing the lens; devised by Conradi in 1797, and said to have been employed by Galen. Modifications have been made by Buchhorn, Bowman, Jaeger, Pott, Weber, De Wecker, and others. [F]. Cf. **KERATOXYNIX**.

DISCOBLASTIC, adj. *Di²sk-o-bla²st-i²k*. From *discos*, a disc, and *πλαστός*, a shoot. Ger., *discoblastisch*. Undergoing discoidal segmentation (said of ova). [L, 146.]

DISCOBLASTULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. *Di²sk-o(o²)-bla²st-ula-si²u²²-a²²*. For deriv., see **DISC** and **BLASTULA**. A blastula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc. [L, 146.]

DISCOBOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Di²sk-o²li-o²li-i²²*. Fr., *disco-bolus*. A family of fishes in which the ventral fins unite into a disc. [L, 180.]

DISCOCARP, n. *Di²sk-o(o²)-ka²rp*. A collection of fruits in a hollowed receptacle, as in the roseworts. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DISCOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-ka²rp-i²²*. From *discos*, a disc, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A division of the *Lichenes*, comprising the orders *Peltidaceae*, *Parmeliaceae*, and *Graphidaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCOCYMATIUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²sk-o(o²)-sim(ku²m)-a²²-i²²r*. From *discos*, a disc, and *κύματος*, a spout. Fr., *discocymatien*. Provided with a proligerous membrane; as a n., in the m. pl., *Discocymatii*, of Wallroth, an order of *Lichenes*, including *Parmelia*, *Bavomyces*, *Arthonia*, *Peltigera*, and *Graphis*, and *Peltellaria*. [B, 38, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCOCYTULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. *Di²sk-o(o²)-si²k-i²²-tu²²-lu²²-a²²*. From *discos*, a disc, and *κύτταλον*, a cell. The first cleavage globule of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

DISCODACTYLES (Lat.), **DISCODACTYLIA** (Lat.), n. s. m. pl. and n. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-da²k-tu²²-lu²²-a²²*. From *discos*, a disc, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. A family or tribe of the *Polychæta*, having subtoral discs on the digits. [L, 321, 353.]

DISCODES (Lat.), adj. *Di²sk-o²d-e²-as*. See **DISCOP**.

DISCOGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-ga²st(ga²st)-ra²²*. From *discos*, a disc, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. A subclass of the *Asterida*, having a disc-shaped stomach. [L, 173.]

DISCOGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. *Di²sk-o(o²)-ga²st(ga²st)-ru²²-la²²*. For deriv., see **DISC** and **GASTRULA**. Ger., *Scheibengastrula*. A disc-gastrula; the gastrula of a meroblastic ovum when it forms a thin circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 24.

DISCOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-glo²s(glos)-si²d-e(a²²-e²)*. From *discos*, a disc, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *disco-glossides*. A family of the *Arctifera*, having subtoral discs on the tongue. [L, 288 (a, 14).]

DISCOID, adj. *Di²sk-oid*. Gr., *δισκώδης* (from *discos*, a disc, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *discoideus*. Fr., *discoïde*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. Disc-shaped. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISCOIDAL, adj. *Di²sk-oid-a²²*. Lat., *discoïdalis*. See **DISCOID**; in conchology, having the whorls coiled around a central axis in the same plane. [L, 147.]

DISCOIDEO-RADIATUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²sk-o(o²)-i²d-ed-y²²-e²-o(o²)-ra²²-di²²-a²²*. For deriv., see **DISCOID** and **RADIATE**. Fr., *discoïdo-radié*. Having two floral crowns—the outer radiate, the interior not radiate. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²sk-o(o²)-i²d-ed-y²²-e²-u²²-s-n²s*. See **DISCOID**; as a n., in the m. pl., *Discoidei*, of Acharius, a division of the *Cœnothalamii* (of Fries, a series of the *Hymenothalamii*); as a n., in the f. pl., *Discoideæ* (Fr., *discoïdées*; Ger., *Discoideen*): 1. Of Haller, a division of the *Corymbiferae*, comprising genera now referred to different tribes of the *Compositæ*. 2. In the Linnæan system, the third natural division of the *Compositæ*. 3. A suborder of the *Calycephoridæ*. As a n., in the n. pl., *Discoideæ*, see **DISCOPLACENTALIA**. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24); L, 121, 353.]

DISCOLITH, n. *Di²sk-o-li²th*. From *discos*, a disc, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *discolithe*. Ger., *Scheibensteinchen*. Of Huxley, a discoid and concavo-convex variety of coccoliths. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 146.]

DISCOLOR (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-ko²li-o²r*. Gen., *discoloris*. Fr., *discolore*, *bicolor*. Ger., *zweifärbig*. Having two colors (said of leaves showing different colors on their two faces). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISCOLORATION, n. *Di²s-ku²li-o²r-a²sh-n²n*. Lat., *discoloratio*. Fr., *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung* (2d def.). 1. A change in the natural color of a part. 2. A loss or withdrawal of color. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISCOMEDUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-me²d-u²²(u²²)-se-(sa²²-a²²)*. From *discos*, a disc, and *Μέδουσα* (see **MEDUSA**). A class or order of the *Nematophora*, also an order of the *Phacellotæ* or of the *Sciphomedusæ*. [L, 121, 228.]

DISCOMONERULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. *Di²sk-o(o²)-mo²n-e²-ru²²(u²²)-la²²*. For deriv., see **DISC** and **MONERULA**. A monerula of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc. [L, 146.]

DISCOMORULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. *Di²sk-o(o²)-mo²r-u²²(u²²)-la²²*. For deriv., see **DISC** and **MORULA**. A morula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 21.

DISCOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. *Di²sk-o²m-i²(u²²)-sez(kas)*. Gen., *discomycet'os* (-is). From *discos*, a disc, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *discomycète*. Ger., *Scheibenpilz*. Of Rivolta, the genus *Actinomyces*. The *Discomycetes* (Fr., *discomycètes*; Ger., *Scheibenpilze*) are a division of ascomycetous *Fungi* differing from the other groups chiefly in the structure of the hymenium, which is on the surface of a discoid, cup-shaped, or club-shaped fructification. [B, 121, 170, 201 (a, 24).] **D. equi**. See **BOTRYOMYCETES**.

DISCOPHOROUS, adj. *Di²sk-o²r-i²²r-u²²s*. Lat., *discophorus* (from *discos*, a disc, and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *discophore*. Ger., *scheibenträgend*. Bearing a disc-shaped organ. The *Discophora* are the *Hirudinæ*; also, of von Siebold and Stannius *Ger., Scheibenqualen*, an order of the *Acalephæ*. The *Discophora cryptocarpæ* of Eschscholtz are the *Hydromedusæ*; his *Discophora phanerocarpæ* are the *Sciphomedusæ*. The *Discophori* are the *Hirudinæ*. [L, 121, 201.]

DISCOPLACENTAL, adj. *Di²sk-o-pla²s-a²nt-a²²*. For deriv., see **DISC** and **PLACENTA**. Fr., *disco-placentaire*. Having a disc-shaped placenta; as a n., an individual of the *Discoplacentalia*. [L, 146.]

DISCOPLACENTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-pla²s-pla²s-a²nt-anti-a²²-i²²-a²²*. Ger., *Discoplacentalien*. A group of the *De-cidiata* characterized by a disc-shaped placenta. [L, 146.]

DISCOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di²sk-o(o²)-po²di-po²d-i²²-u²²m(u²²m)*. From *discos*, a disc, and *πόδιον*, a little foot. In botany, the foot, or support, of a disc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISCOPRION (Lat.), n. m. *Di²sk-o(o²)-pri²(pre)-o²n(on)*. Gen., *discoprion'os* (-is). From *discos*, a disc, and *πρίον*, a saw. A circular saw. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISCOS (Lat.), n. m. *Di²sk-o²s*. See **DISC**.

DISCOSPERMITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di²sk-o(o²)-spi²r-mi²-te²-rni²²-e²-o(o²)-a²²*. From *discos*, a disc, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. [B, 150 (a, 24).]

DISCOSURUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²sk-a²s-u²²(u²²)-ru²²-su²²-rn²s*. From *discos*, a disc, and *οὐρα*, the tail. Fr., *disco-ure*. Ger., *scheibenschwanzig*. Having the tail depressed and orbicular at the base. [L, 41, 180.]

DISCOSUS, adj. *Di²sk-n²s*. See **DISCOP**.

DISCRETE, adj. *Di²s-kre²t*. Gr., *διακρίτος*. Lat., *discretus* (from *discremare*, to separate, *interitus* 1st def.). Fr., *discret*. Ger., *unterschieden, getrennt*. It., Sp., *discreto*. 1. Separate, not

conflict (and of the lesions of a cutaneous efflorescence). [A. 325 a, 21.]
2 According to Falloppius, evacuating a certain specific humor (and of purgatives). [A. 325 a, 21.]

DISCRETIVUS (Lat., n. adj. Dī's kre'ti'kratō te au's wū's. Diagnostic. [A. 325 a, 21.]

DISCRETORIUM (Lat., n. n. Dī's kre'ti'kratō ri'z ū'm ū'm. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISCRIMEN (Lat., n. n. Dī's kri'kre'mē'n. Gen. *discrimen*. From *discernere*, to separate. Fr. *d.* Ger. *Unterschied*. *breach* 4th def. 1 A partition. 2 An injury. 3 A bandage. 4 An ancient bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein. [A. 322, 325 a, 21.; L. 11 a, 21.] **D. nasi.** An old name for a bandage passed across the nose in the form of the letter X. [L.] **D. thoracis et ventris.** See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISCUNEATIO (Lat., n. f. Dī's ku'ku'ne'2 aca'3 shi'2 ti'2 o. Gen. *discuneationis*. Gr. *σφρησις*. Of Galen, a wedging apart. [A. 325 a, 21.]

DISCUS (Lat., n. m. Dī'sk'ū's ū's. See DISC. **D. brachiferus.** See *Brachiferus* disc. **D. centralis.** See *Umbrella* disc. **D. cerebelli.** In certain fishes, the inferior surface of the cerebellum, which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. [L. 14.] **D. epigynus.** See *Epigynus* disc. **D. gonn.** See *PATELLA*. **D. lentiformis.** See *Lenticular* nucleus. **D. oophorus.** See *D. lentiformis*. **D. opticus.** See *Optic* disc. **D. proligerus** (von Baer). Fr. *disque prolifère, ovarielle*. Ger. *Hahnentritt, Nabel, Hühner* [Hs. *Küschsch, Keimscheibe, Keimhaup* It. *disco prolifero*. Sp. *disco prolifero*. Syn.: *stratum proligerum*. In oviparous animals, a granular disc immediately beneath the vitelline membrane, marking the beginning of the formation of the blastoderm. Viewed crosswise, it has the appearance of an umbilicus, whence it has also been termed the *umbilical disc*. From the disc it projects inward in the form of a cone-like granular accumulation, the *embulus proligerus*, encroaching on the vitellus. [A. 45.] **D. umbralis.** See *Umbrella* disc. **D. vitellinus.** See *D. proligerus*.

DISCUSS, v. tr. Dī's-ku's. To cause the resolution of an inflammation, a tumor, or the like. [B. 117.]

DISCUSSION, n. Dī's ku'sh'ū'n. Lat., *discussio*. The production of resolution. [L. 41, 94.]

DISCUSSIVE, adj. Dī's ku'sh'ū'v. Lat., *discussivus, discussorius*. Fr., *discussif*. See DISCUTIENT.

DISCUSSORIUS (Lat., n. adj. Dī's ku's ku's so'm'2 ū's ū's. See DISCUTIENT; as a n., in the n., *discussorium*, a discutient remedy.

DISCUTIENT, adj. Dī's ku'sh'ū'e'nt. Lat., *discutiens*. Fr., *discussif*. Ger., *zertheilend*. It., *discutiente*. Sp., *discutiente*. Resolvent; having the property of causing or promoting the disappearance of exudations, tumors, etc.; as a n., a d. remedy. [L. 94 a, 21.]

DISDIACLASIS (Lat., n. f. Dī's di' di'2 a'k'2 ū'k'2 la'2 s'2s. Gen., *disdiaclasses* *one latus*). From *dis*, twice, and *διακλάν*, to break. Double refraction. [a. 27.]

DISDIACLAST, n. Dī's di'2 a'2 kla'2st. From *dis*, twice, and *διακλάν*, to break. Fr., *disdiaclaste*. Ger., *Disdiaclast*. Any doubly refracting body; of Brücke (1858), one of the supposed minute particles composing the doubly refracting (anisotropic) substance of muscular tissue. [A. 385 a, 21.; J. S. 31, 35; L. 49 a, 21.]

DISDIACLASTIC, adj. Dī's di'2 a'2 kla'2st'2k. Fr., *disdiaclastique*. Ger., *disdiaclastisch*. Pertaining to disdiaclasts or the substance composing them. [J.] See ANISTROPOUS.

DISEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Dī's e'2 ū'2 s'2e'2). A subtribe of the *Ophryidae*, order *Orethridae*. [B. 42 a, 24.]

DISEASE, n. Dī'z-ez'. Gr., *vóros*. Lat., *morbus*. Fr., *maladie*, *mal*. Ger., *Krankheit*. It., *malattia*. Sp., *enfermedad*, *mal*. Syn.: *disorder*, *affectio*, *complaint*, *malady*. Any departure from, failure in, or perversion of normal physiological action in the material constitution or functional integrity of the living organism. [a. 25.]

Acute Bright's d. Lat., *morbus Brighti acutus*. Fr., *maladie de Bright aiguë*. Ger., *acute Bright'sche Krankheit*. It., *malattia di Bright acuta*. Sp., *enfermedad aguda de Bright*. See *Acute NEPHRITIS*. **Acute specific d's** [Walshe]. The infectious febrile diseases. **Addison's d.** Lat., *morbus Addisonii*, *malasma suprarenale*. Fr., *maladie d'Addison*. Ger., *Addison'sche Krankheit*. It., *malattia di Addison*. Sp., *enfermedad de Addison* *suprarenal*. Syn.: *bronzed-skin d.* A clearly defined, constitutional d. appearing as a chronic, local inflammation of the suprarenal capsules, but really consisting in a "peculiar anemic condition always tending toward death, which is characterized by an intense development of pigment in the cells of the rete Malpighii and in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the mouth" [Averbeck]. The original theory that the inflammatory processes involving the adrenals with their subsequent degeneration constituted the d. *per se* has been modified. When there is marked enlargement of the organs and the surrounding inflammation is considerable, the semilunar ganglia and the solar plexus, with the nerves given off by them, are not infrequently found involved. Upon this has been based the assumption that morbid changes in the sympathetic system constitute the initial lesion and fundamental anatomical change upon which the subsequent symptoms are developed. The symptoms develop very gradually, the earlier ones being frequently overlooked. In a well-marked case may be observed weakness, malaise, debility, anemia, wasting, pearly sclerotics, flabby muscles, and disordered digestion with vomiting, probably sympathetic. Pain is experienced, of more or less severity, in the hypochondria, spine, and joints. The heart impulse becomes weaker and a low anemic murmur may be heard. The gastro-intestinal disturbances increase and diarrhoea supervenes. An occasional febrile rise may occur, but a low temperature is the rule. The skin discoloration begins at

those areas of the surface of the body usually exposed to light, the changes being very gradual, from a grayish-brown even to copper-color. The palms, soles, nails, and sclerotics do not change. Post-mortem manifestations in the suprarenal capsules show these organs to be large, hard, and nodular, although sometimes unchanged in size or even atrophied. Section shows cheesy degeneration, with perhaps calcification or softening. The cheesy deposits are surrounded by agglomerations of tubercular, granulative, and connective tissue. Sometimes the capsules are found to be infiltrated with carcinomatous deposits or to be the seat of fatty or waxy degeneration. Cases are cited in which the adrenals were found to have been destroyed. The changes in the blood are said to resemble those found in pernicious anemia. A theory, hardly compatible with the total destruction of the capsules by the disease, has been advanced that the process is a chemical one, assigning a secretory function to the capsules whose morbid over-production of deleterious chemical compounds partially dissolves the blood, causes the anemia, and precipitates the hemoglobin, giving rise to the discoloration of the skin. The prognosis is unfavorable and the treatment only palliative. The d. was discovered in 1855 by Dr. Addison, of Guy's Hospital, from whom it received its name. [a. 25.]

Alibert's d. Fungoid mycosis. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Amyloid d.** See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION*. **Aran-Duchenne d.** See *PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY*. **Badd d.** Syphilis. [G.] **Balfour's d.** See *CHLOROMA*. **Barking d.** Of Sir A. Clark, a dry, barking, guttural cough, generally associated with slight disorder of the nervous system and with defects of will. [Lancet (a. 18).] **Basedow's d.** See *EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER*. **Bazin's d.** Bursal psoriasis. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]

Begbie's d. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*. **Bergeron's d.** Localized rhythmic chorea. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Bleeder d.** See *HEMOPHILIA*. **Blue d.** Cyanosis. [B. 226.] **Bohemian d.** Typhus fever; so called because, in 1620, the Bavarian army lost by its ravages twenty thousand men in Bohemia. [D. 1.] **Bouillaud's d.** A name suggested by Trousseau for endocarditis. [L. 330.] **Bright's d.** Lat., *morbus Brightii*. Fr., *maladie de Bright*, *albuminurie* [Piorry], *diabète lactéomatique* [Paulmier] ou *albumineux*, ou *lémoneux*, *rique*, *lémoneux* Gubler, *serumaire* [Piorry]. Ger., *Bright'sche Krankheit*. It., *malattia di Bright*. Sp., *enfermedad de Bright*, *nefritis albuminosa*. Syn.: *albuminuria renalis*. See *NEPHRITIS*.

Bronzed-skin d. See *Addison's d.* **Caisson d.** An affection of the spinal cord produced either by anemia or passive congestion, due to a sudden transition from a condensed to a comparatively rarefied atmosphere. It occurs in persons who have worked in caissons, tunnels, or diving appliances. It is characterized by excruciating tearing or burning pains in the knees, abdomen, back, chest, or elbows, buzzing in the ears, anæsthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, and vesical paralysis and tetanus. [J. L. Corning, "Med. Record," May 10, 1890, p. 513 (a. 17).] **Charcot's d.** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Charcot's joint d.** See *TUBERCULAR ARTHROPATHY*. **Cholemic d.** Sp., *signalera*. A cholera-like d. caused in tropical climates by eating certain kinds of fish. [D. 33.] **Chronic alcohol d.** Of Heuss, see *CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM*. **Chronic Bright's d.** See *CHRONIC NEPHRITIS*. **Coarse d.** Of Highlings Jackson, see *MOLAR LESION*. **Colloid d.** See *COLLOID DEGENERATION*. **Compound-system d.** Of Ross, a d. which involves, simultaneously or consecutively, two or more of the embryological systems of the spinal cord. [D. 35.] **Confectioners' d.** An affection of the ends of the fingers caused by the immersion of the hands in hot sugar or syrups. The nails are weakened and are generally disorganized by disturbed nutrition. [R. Mendez, "Lancet," 1889, ii, p. 804 (a. 25).] **Congenital d.** Lat., *morbus congenitus*. A d. existing at the time of birth. **Constitutional d.** Lat., *morbus constitutionalis*. Fr., *maladie constitutionnelle*. Ger., *allgemeine Krankheit*. It., *malattia costituzionale*. Sp., *enfermedad constitucional*. A d. involving the whole system as distinguished from one affecting only a part or organ. [D.] **Contagious d.** See *CONTAGIOUS*. **Corn-stalk d.** A malignant septæ d. of cattle, imputed to their eating corn-stalks; characterized by high fever and by parenchymatous changes in the lungs and brain. [F. S. Billings, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," July, 1889, p. 733 (a. 25).] **Corrigan's d.** A morbid condition resulting from aortic insufficiency and characterized by a pulse visible mainly of the large arteries. It is indicative of a loss of arterial contractility. [D. 45.] **Cruveilhier's d.** Simple ulcer of the stomach; so called because Cruveilhier first demonstrated its distinction from cancerous ulceration. [a. 25.] **Cyclical d.** A d. which follows a fixed course, cycle, or orbit, although variations in the course may occur. [D.] **Cystic disease of the breast.** Fr., *maladie kystique des mamelles*. Under this term, Reclus ("Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1883, Jan., 1885) describes a d. that generally affects both breasts in the form of disseminated cystic dilatations of the ducts and acini, and without a general enlargement of the organ, without the formation of a special tumor, and generally without pain. **Devergie's d.** See *LICHEN RUBER*. **D. of Siam.** Yellow fever. [D. 47.] **Ditmarsch d.** An endemic resembling syphilis that prevailed in Ditmarsch from 1762 to 1842. [A. 518.] **Dressler's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Dubini's d.** Electric chorea. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Duchenne's d.** See *PSEUDO-HYPERTROPHIC MUSCULAR PARALYSIS*. **Dühring's d.** Herpeticiform dermatitis. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Echinococcus d.** Ger., *Echinococcuskrankheit*. The disturbance of the system caused by the presence of echinococci, especially in the liver. [L. 184.] **Eichstedt's d.** Chromophytosis. [Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est. "Province méd." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] **Endemic d.** See *ENDEMIC*. **English d.** See *RHACHITIS*. **Ethnetic d.** See *ETHNETIC*. **Entozootic d.** Any d. caused by ani-

mial parasites on the interior of the body. [D.3.] Epidemicied. See
Epidemia.

Erb and Charcot's d. Spasmodic tabes dorsalis.
[Un med et sci du Nord Est." "Province méd., Oct 6, 1888,
p. 57.]

Internal. A d. affecting the external organs of the p.
body. B. Cf. Stomatod. Fauchard's d. A slow and progress-
ive destruction of the dental alveoli, with suppuration, followed by
loss of the teeth, so called because first described by Fauchard
death of the tooth, so-called because first described by Fauchard
m. 428. T. Lavel, Rev. dentar., Oct. 1885, p. 815.] Febrile'd s.
B cases supported by fever. D. Fibrille exanthematous d's.
The various forms of d. in which fever and eruption on the surface.
The various forms of d. in which fever and eruption on the surface.
d. A constitutional condition supposed to give rise to fibrous
growths. C. Day, Lancet, April 4, 1885, p. 512. Fish-skin d.
See Ichthyosis. Flesh-worm d. See Trichiniasis. Flint d.
A form of chronic pulmonary d. prevalent among querrymen;
described as the habitual inhalation of flint dust. W S. Farwood,
N Y Med Jour., Aug 24, 1889, p. 312. Foot-and-mouth d.
Fr., mal des pieds & de la bouche. Ger., Mund und Klauenwunde.
See Aphthæ contagiosæ. Fothebergill's d. Trigeminal neuralgia.
Foul d. A popular term for any venereal d. Frickel's
la, 25.] Foul d. See Family ATAXIA. Functional d. Occurring
without any ascertainable structural change. Fungoid d. Fun-
gus d. Any d. manifesting itself by the growth of a fungous
mass or certain forms of cancer. Fungous d. of India. An
endemic very prevalent in India, which affects the feet and hands,
and results finally in the entire disorganization of their tissues. It
is due to the implantation of spores or germs in the tissue.
Carter, Trans. of the Med and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, No. 6, n.
S. 1880 D. H. General d's. See Constitutional d. Gierler's
S. 1880 D. H. General d's. See Constitutional d. Gierler's
Fr., cataple proboscid. A non febrile nervous affection occur-
ring in man occupied or sleeping in stables or cow sheds that are
in use the entire year. The d. develops in summer, and generally
ceases on the approach of cool weather. It is characterized by
paralysis of the extremities, ptosis, often vertigo, cephalalgia,
burnt, and distortion of the neck. [Prog méd., June 25, 1887,
p. 55] d. H. Gilles de la Tourette's d. A form of convul-
sion manifested by motor incoordination with echollalia and
syllaboprolal. P. Legendre, Un méd., 1885, p. 39; W. Pen-
cephale, Nov Dec., 1885, p. 730; C. L. Dana and W. P. Wil-
son, N Y Med Jour., June 19, 1886, p. 701.] Glénard's d.
See Enteritis. Graves' d. See Exophthalmic GOITRE.
Grinders' d. See Grinders' ASTHMA. Guinea-worm d.
A d. due to the Fibritr machinus op. v.d. [G.] Hammond's
d. See ARRHINOSES. Harley's d. Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.
[Un med et sci du Nord Est." "Province méd., Oct 6, 1888,
p. 55.] Hebra's d. Polymorphous erythema. [Un méd. et
sci du Nord Est." "Province méd., Oct 6, 1888, p. 577.]—
Hereditary. A d. that is directly inherited or that is due to
an inherited tendency. Hide-bound d. See SCLEDERMIA AND
SCLEDERMA acutatum. Hodgkin's d. See PSUEDOTUBERCULOMA-
TOSA. Hodgson's d. Aortic insufficiency without valvular lesion,
produced by aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta. It begins at the
origin of the aorta, progresses onward, and is caused by a process
of fatty degeneration. D. 45. Hugnier's d. Uterine fibromy-
oma. [Un méd et sci du Nord Est." "Province méd., Oct.
6, 1888, p. 577.] Idiopathic d. Any d. that is not dependent on
some other d. or upon some direct exciting cause, such as an im-
jury. B. Indiscriminate d's. Of Ross, those forms of
feverishness in which the lesion affects several of the physiological
fracts of the spinal cord simultaneously. [D.25.] Infectious d's.
See INFECTIOUS. Infective d's. See INFECTION. Inoculated d.
Any d. due to inoculation. Intercurrent d. A d. that shows
itself during the course of another d. without having any essential
connection with it. Internal. A d. affecting the internal
organs of the body. Intrinsic d's. Of Lammeus the class of in-
ternal d's. D. Kaposi's d. Xeroderma pigmentosum. [Un
med et sci du Nord Est." "Province méd., Oct 6, 1888, p. 577.]
Knife-grinders' d. A form of mechanical or chronic cutaneous
bronchitis incident to a knife grinder's occupation. D. 1.] Lan-
dry's d. See Ventri ascendens PARALYSIS. Lardaceous d. Ger.,
Amakid VERGERATION. Latent d. Fr., maladie latente. Ger.,
verborgen Krankheit. Lt., malattia latente. Sp., enfermedad
latente. A d. which remains wholly or partially concealed at its
onset, or during its entire course. [D.3.] Leber's d. Treble-
ciliary optic atrophy. [Un méd et sci du Nord Est." "Provin-
cia méd., Oct 6, 1888, p. 577.] Little's d. Congenital muscular
rigidity. Local d. Fr., maladie locale. Ger., lokale Krankheit.
Lt., malattia locale. Sp., enfermedad local. A d. restricted to one
tissue or organ or to a particular part of the organism. [D.3.] Loec-d.
Loe-d. A d. of horses and cattle produced by their eating loco-
weed, characterized by loss of appetite, an acquired liking for the
weed, roughness of the coat, emaciation, plunging, and a stagger-
ing gait. M. G. Day, N Y Med Jour., March 2, 1889,
p. 25. Malarial d. A d. due to malarial poisoning. Mala-
sez's d. Cyssie d. of the testicle. [Un méd et sci du Nord-
Est." "Province méd.", Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] Malignant d. l.
Any form of tumor, such as cancer, sarcoma, etc., which recurs
after extirpation and, if left to itself, goes on to a fatal issue. [B]
2. Any infectious d. that pursues rapid and generally fatal course.
Menière's d. Syn., labyrinthitis otolympathica. Vertige. A d. of
the internal ear charactized by sudden deafness with unprojected
symptoms. It begins with goldiness, tinnitus, nausea, vomiting,
steering gait, and great deafness, or with sudden loss of con-
sciousness, pallor of the face, cold perspiration, bilateral deafness,
great tinnitus, a tendency to vomit, goldiness, and staggering. It
is generally thought to depend on distension or hemorrhage into the
general canalicular canals, but various causes may produce these symp-
toms, and the substantive character of the d. has hence been de-
termined. R. J.; Bartholin a 25. Muscular d. See Muscular
Muscular-contagious d. A d. resembling the unsymp-
tic d. in that the poison is contracted from without the body, and
comes from morbus, musism that has been the subject of the d. e.g.,
cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and probably yellow fever.

Von Ziemssen (a, 17). — **Miners' d.** See *Miners' ASSEMA*. — **Mixed** (B). — **Ross**. See *Indiscriminate d.* **Mold d.** See *MYCOSIS*. — **Morvan's d.** Analgesic paresis of the extremities. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **National Hotel d.** An epidemic which affected many of the occupants of the National Hotel in Washington during the winter and spring of 1857, consisting in a severe irritation of the alimentary canal, especially of the large intestine, and caused by the inhalation of sewer gas. It proved fatal in many cases. [*D.* 38] — **Nervous d.** A d. primarily affecting either the structure or functions of the nervous system. [*B*] — **Non-febrile d.** Any pathological condition the presence of which is not indicated by an exacerbation of the general temperature of the body. [*a.* 25] — **Organic d.** See *Structural d.* — **Ottawa d.** See *Canadian SYPHILITIS*. — **Paget's d.** 1. A form of eczema of the nipple, occurring mostly in middle-aged women, and showing a tendency to attack the milk ducts and terminate in cancer of the breast. [*Paget*, "St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.," x; *Thin*, "Trans. of the Path. Soc. of London," xxxix; *Butlin*, "Med. chir. Trans.," lix, lx; *Smith*, "Lancet," April 29, 1882.] 2. Hypertrophic osteitis deformans. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Painted d.** See *MAL DEL PUNTO*. — **Pali d.** See *PALI*. — **Pandemic d.** See *PANDEMIC*. — **Parasitic d's.** Fr., *maladies parasitaires*. Ger., *parasitische Krankheiten*. D's caused by animal or vegetable parasites, either internal or external. [*D.* 35] — **Parkinson's d.** Paralysis agitans. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Parrot's d.** SYPHILITIC pseudo-paralysis. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Parry's d.** Exophthalmic goitre. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Pavy's d.** Intermittent albuminuria. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Pearl-workers' d.** A recurrent inflammation of the bones seen in those who work for a long time in the presence of pearl dust. In some cases the bones become enormously enlarged, but the swelling subsides on the abandonment of the occupation. [*Levy*, "Cribb f. Chir.," 1890, No. 13, p. 245 (a, 25)] — **Periodic d.** A d. with exacerbations or intermissions recurring at regular intervals. [*B*] — **Planet-struck d.** Apoplexy. [*B.* 17.] — **Porcupine d.** Ichthyosis hystrix. [*G.*] — **Pott's d.** Syn.: *angular* (or *anterior posterior*) *curvature of the spine*, *spondylitis*, *curves of the spine*, *vertebral osteitis*. A d. of the bodies of the vertebrae, occurring at a particular portion of the vertebral column, usually in childhood, leading to more or less complete destruction of the vertebral bodies affected, with consequent angular curvature and ankylosis, constituting the deformity seen in hunchbacks. [*a.* 25] — **Primary d.** A d. which is not secondary to another d. [*B*] — **Puerperal d's.** Fr., *maladies des suites de couches*. The d's peculiar to lying-in women. — **Pulpy d.** See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS*. — **Pus d.** See *PYEMIA*. — **Rage-sorters' d.** Fr., *maladie des trieurs de chiffons*. An acute infectious d. observed in women sorting rags in paper factories. It begins with chills and high fever; loss of appetite, cephalalgia, small pulse, fatiguing cough, and moderate expectoration are among the symptoms. [*Union méd.*] Jan. 15, 1887, p. 94 (a, 18)] — **Raynaud's d.** See *ASPHYXIA LOCALIS cum gangrana symmetrica*. — **Reclus's d.** See *Cystic d. of the breast*. — **Rice d.** Of Tytler, Asiatic cholera; so called because it was supposed to result from eating spoiled rice. [*a.* 23] — **Riggs's d.** See *Faucard's d.* — **Ritter's d.** See *DERMATITIS EROSIIVA neonatorum*. — **Rivolta's d.** Actinomycosis. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Sacro-iliac d.** An inflammatory process affecting the sacro iliac articulation, occurring most frequently in children as a result of traumatism. The initial symptoms resemble those of hip d., but there is no abduction or eversion of the limb, but simply elongation. [*a.* 25] — **Secondary d.** A d. occurring as the result of another d. — **Septic d.** D. due to the absorption of putrescent material. — **Septinous d.** A form of septic d. produced by eating decomposed animal food, the poison of a portion of which is absorbed through some abrasion in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. [*D.* 33.] — **Seven days' d.** See *TRISME*. — **Sleepy d's.** Of J. Allen, coma, lethargy, and carus. [*B.* 17.] — **Specific d.** 1. A d. produced by a specific poison, of organic origin, either derived from without or generated within the body, especially syphilis. [*D.* 1.] 2. **Spotted d. of Central America.** Any d. primarily affected, as distinguished from functional d. — **Summer d.** Fr., *maladie d'été*. Cholera infantum. [*B.* 72.] — **Supra-renal-capsule d.** Addison's d. [*B*] — **Surgical d.** An external d., so called because the subject of surgical treatment. [*B*] — **Symptomatic d.** A d. that occurs as a symptom in the course of another d. [*B*] — **Systematic d.** System d. Of Ross, any form of d. of the spinal cord in which the lesion is restricted to one of the physiological tracts of the cord. [*D.* 35.] — **Theriodic constitutional d's.** Of Wunderlich, a class of malignant constitutional d's. — **Thomson's d.** Lat., *morbus Thomsonii*. An affection of obscure nervous origin, characterized by a tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles produced at the moment of the inception of voluntary movements, which remains for some time after the willed movement is executed and does not yield promptly to volitional activity, although repetition of the voluntary movements causes it to cease. [*a.* 25] — **Thornwald's d.** Inflammation of the pharyngeal gland of Linschke. [*Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est*"]; [*Province méd.*] Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. — **Thunder-struck d.** Apoplexy. [*B.* 17.] — **Tonsell's d.** See *QUINQUE FEVER*. — **Typical d.** See *Cyclical d.* — **Vagrant's d.** A d. of filthy people, characterized by a dark discoloration in the superficial layers of the epidermis, sometimes mistaken for Addison's d. [*D.* 25.] — **Varioloid d.** See *VARIOLOID*. — **Veneral d's.** Lat., *morb venere* (see *aphrodisia*). Fr., *morb. venerens*, *maladies vénériennes*. Ger., *venereische Krankheiten*. It., *malattie veneree*. Sp., *enfermedades venereas*. A group of d's consisting of syphilis, gonorrhoea, and chancroid, with their complications and sequelae; so called because they are usually

contracted by sexual intercourse. [G.] **Wardrop's d.** Malignant erythema. "Un med. et ser. du Nord Est." "Province med." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. **Way's d.** Amyloid degeneration. **Weil's d.** Syn.: *febris typhosa, abstinens typhosa with albersi*. An acute infectious d. bearing some resemblance to typhoid fever, acute atrophy of the liver, continued malarial fever, and leucæmia, characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, gastric disturbances, jaundice, and muscular pains. Generally there is tumefaction of the liver and spleen. The fever lasts from eight to ten days. [G. Lemoine, "Province med." Mar. 2, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour." May 11, 1889, p. 521. **Werthof's d.** See *PERIPHERAL HEMORRHAGE* and *MORRIS maculosis Werthofii*. **White-blood d.** See *LEUCOCYTEMIA*. **Wilson's d.** Generalized exfoliative dermatitis. "Un med. et ser. du Nord Est." "Province med." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. **Winckel's d.** Pernicious cyanosis of the new born. "Un med. et ser. du Nord Est." "Province med." Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577. **Wool-sorters' d.** A form of blood poisoning occurring among those engaged in sorting alpaca, mohair, camel's hair, and dried Eastern goods. The work is especially dangerous when disinfection of the raw material has been neglected. [R. L. MacDonnell (a. 25).] **Yellow d.** Hemorrhagic malarial fever. [D. 25.] **Zymotic d's.** Those infectious d's that are ascribed to a contagium that is supposed to act upon the blood like a ferment.

DISEASED, adj. *Di²z-ezd'*. Fr., *malade*. Ger., *krankhaft*. Affected with disease.

DISECOIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s-e²k-oí-a²*. From *dis*, twice, and *αἰσιν*, hearing. See *DIPLOCOIA*.

DISECONDARY, adj. *Di-se²k'o²nd-a-ri²*. From *dis*, twice, and *secundarius*, secondary. Ger., *doppelt secundär*. Having both molecules of hydroxyl united to intermediate carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 2 other carbon atoms—said of diatomic alcohols. [B.]

DISEDUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-e²d'u²s*. See *DIEDRAL*.

DISELENIDE, n. *Di-se²l'e²n-i²d(id)*. A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of selenium. [B.]

DISENGAGEMENT, n. *Di²s-e²n-ga²me²nt*. Fr., *déengagement*. Ger., *Entbindung, Befreiung*. It., *disimpegno*. Sp., *desembarazo, desempeño*. The act of setting free or detaching; in obstetrics, the emergence of the fetus, or any particular part thereof, from the pelvic canal.

DISEPALOUS, adj. *Di-se²p'al-u²s*. From *dis*, twice, and *sepalum*, a leaf. Fr., *disepale*. Ger., *zweiblättig, zweikelchblättrig*. Having two sepals. [B. 1, 121 (a. 24).]

DISEPHTHOS (Lat.), adj. *Di-di²-se²p'tho²s*. Gr., *δίσεφθος*. Twice cooked; as a n. see *BISCUIT*.

DISERNESTON (Lat.), n. *Di²s-er²ne²st'ern²e²st'o²n*. From *dis*, twice, and *έρνεσθαι*, to shoot up. The genus *Dorema* of Don. [B. 121 (a. 21).]—**D. gummiferum**. The *Dorema ammoniacum* of Don. [B. 5 (a. 24).]

DISESTHÉSIS (Fr.), adj. *Dez-e²s-ta-zek*. From *dis*, twice, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Lit., doubly sensitive; of Milne-Edwards, pertaining to points on the two retinae corresponding to each other in sensibility (*points correspondants ou harmoniques de la rétine*). [J.]

DISFIGURATION, DISFIGUREMENT, n's. *Di²s-fi²g-u²ra²shun, -fi²g'u²r-me²nt*. The production of an unsightly deformity; also the deformity itself.

DIGESTION, n. *Di²s-je²st'yu²n*. See *DIGESTION*.

DIGORGEMENT, n. *Di²s-go²rj'me²nt*. Fr., *déorgement*. Ger., *Ausspeien*. 1. Expulsion, especially by vomiting. 2. The subsidence of an engorgement or the process of causing it to subside. [A. 304.]

DISREGGATION, n. *Di²s-greg-a²shu²n*. Lat., *disregatio* (from *disregere*, to separate). Fr., *disregation*. Ger., *D. Separation*, dispersion (as of cells previously aggregated). [A. 325, 335 (a. 21); a. 27.]

DISH, n. *Di²sh*. 1. A shallow vessel for holding objects. 2. An article of food prepared to be eaten.—**Evaporating d.** See *CAPSULE* (2d def.). **D-mustard**. The *Thlaspi arvense*. [A. 305 (a. 21).]—**D-washings**. The *Equisetum hiemale*. [A. 505 (a. 21).]

DISHEDRAL, adj. *Di²s-hed-ra²l*. See *DIEDRAL*.

DISIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di²s-i²de²ra²s*. Of Lindley, a section of the *Ophryceæ*, comprising *Disa*, etc. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DISIDOLICUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-id(ed)-o²l(ol)'i²k-u²s(u²s)*. From *dis*, twice, and *ιδωλικός*, of or belonging to idols. Producing, pertaining to, or proceeding from a double image. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

DISILICATE, n. *Di-si²l'ik-at*. A salt of a disilicic acid. [B. 3.]

DISILICIC ACID, n. *Di-si²l-i²s-i²k*. An acid containing 2 atoms of silicon. Several such acids may exist, and their salts are known, although the acids themselves have not been isolated. They can all be regarded as made up of 2 molecules of silica combined with 1, 3, or 5 molecules of water: $2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O = H_2Si_2O_5$, dibasic, $2SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O = H_4Si_2O_7$, hexabasic, and $2SiO_2 \cdot 5H_2O = H_6Si_2O_9$. [B.]

DISINFECT, v. tr. *Di²s-i²n-fe²kt*. Lat., *disinficere*. Fr., *desinfecter*. Ger., *desinficieren*. It., *disinfettare, affumicare*. Sp., *desinfectar, desinfiumar*. To deprive of the capability of producing infection.

DISINFECTANT, adj. Fr., *désinfectant*. Ger., *desinfektant*. It., *disinfettante*. Sp., *desinfectante*. Used to disinfect; as a n., an agent so employed. **Bayard's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of gypsum, 20 of clay, 25 of iron sulphate, and from 1 to 15 of coal-tar. [L. 30 (a. 14).] **Bouchardat's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Bouchardat*. A mixture of 1,000 parts of gypsum and 1 part of carbolic acid. [L. 41, 77 (a. 14).] **Burnett's d.** Fr., *solution de Burnett*. A mixture of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid and

100 of zinc chloride in 200 of water. [L. 77 (a. 14).] **Condy's d.** Fr., *liquore de Condy*. A solution of 1 part of sodium permanganate in 500 parts of water. [L. 77 (a. 14).] **Corné and Demarquay's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Corné et Demarquay*. A mixture of 100 parts of powdered gypsum and from 1 to 4 of coal-tar. [L. 41, 77 (a. 14).] **Demarquay's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Demarquay*. A mixture of equal parts of potassium permanganate, calcium carbonate, and starch. [L. 77 (a. 14).] **Douglas's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Douglas*. A mixture of calcium and magnesium sulphites, boiled for some time with carbolic acid. [L. 77 (a. 14).] **Fleck's d.** A solution of 70 parts of copperas and 30 of chlorinated lime in 1,000 of water. [L. 37 (a. 14).] **Labarraque's d.** See *Liquor sode chlorat*. **Ledoyen's d.** Fr., *biponé ou eau désinfectante de Ledoyen*. A solution of 1 part of nitrate of lead in 8 parts of water. [L. 30, 41, 77 (a. 14).] **Louvet-Milan's d.** A mixture of 2 parts each of powdered charcoal and soot, 8 of powdered lime, 10 of iron sulphate, and 20 of water. [L. 30 (a. 14).] **Rust's d.** Fr., *pommade désinfectante de Rust*. A mixture of 7 parts each of camphor and myrrh, 30 each of powdered charcoal and stryax, and enough oil of turpentine to make an ointment. [L. 41 (a. 14).] **Siret's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante des matières fécales de Siret*. A mixture of 100 parts of copperas, 50 of zinc sulphate, 40 of sawdust, 5 of coal-tar, and 5 of rapeseed-oil. [L. 37, 77 (a. 14).]

DISINFECTION, n. *Di²s-i²n-fe²k'shun*. Fr., *désinfection*. Ger., *Desinfektion*. It., *disinfezione*. Sp., *desinfección*. The process of disinfecting.—**Aerial d.** The saturation of the atmosphere of a room with some disinfecting material. [L. 20 (a. 14).]

DISINFECTOR, n. *Di²s-i²n-fe²k't'o²r*. A disinfecting apparatus or agent.

DISINTEGRABLE, adj. *Di²s-i²n-te²g-ra-b'l*. Susceptible of disintegration.

DISINTEGRATE, v. tr. and intr. *Di²s-i²n-te²g-rat*. From *dis* priv., and *integrare*, to renew. 1. (Tr.) to reduce a compound or a tissue to its component parts or into fine particles. 2. (Intr.) to become so reduced.

DISINTEGRATION, n. *Di²s-i²n-te²g-ra'shun*. The process of disintegrating.

DISIPHONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di-di²-si²f-on'i²-a²*. From *dis*, double, and *σῖφων*, a hollow body. A suborder of the *Siphoniatæ*. [L. 328.]

DISJOINTED, adj. *Di²s-joint'e²d*. Lat., *disjunctus*. Fr., *disjointé*. Ger., *getrennt, geschieden*. Widely separated (said of the habitat of species, also of organs normally united, but which have undergone division). [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DISJONCTEUR (Fr.), n. *Des-zho²n²k-tu²r*. See *RHEOTROPE*.

DISJUNCTIFLORATE, DISJUNCTIFLOUS, adj's. *Di²s-ju²n²k-ti²-flor'at, -u²s*. Lat., *disjunctiflorus* (from *disjungere*, to disjoin, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *disjonctiflore*. Ger., *einsamblumig*. Having solitary or widely separated flowers. [L. 41.]

DISJUNCTION, n. *Di²s-ju²n²k'shu²n*. Lat., *disjunctio*. Fr., *disjonction*. Ger., *Absonderung*. It., *disgiunzione*. The separation of parts that are normally contiguous.

DISJUNCTIVE, adj. *Di²s-ju²n²k'ti²v*. Lat., *disjunctivus*. Fr., *disjonctif*. Pertaining to or causing disjunction; as a n., a tissue interposed to cause disjunction.

DISJUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-ju²n²k(yu²n²k)'tu²s, tu²s*. In a state of disjunction. [A. 325 (a. 21).]

DISK, n. *Di²sk*. See *DISC*.

DISKLET, n. *Di²sk'let*. A little disc; the hæmatoblast of Hayem. [W. Osler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 27, 1886, p. 341.]

DISLACERATION, n. *Di²s-la²s-u²r-a²shu²n*. From *dis*, apart, and *lacerare*, to tear to pieces. A tearing apart.

DISLE, n. *Di²s'l*. See *THISTLE*.

DISLOCATE, v. tr. *Di²s-lo²kat*. Lat., *dislocare*. Fr., *déloquer*. Ger., *ausrenken, verrenken, versetzen*. It., *slogare*. Sp., *dislocar*. To cause a displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones. [E.]

DISLOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s-lok(lo²k)-a²(a²)'shi²(ti²)-o*. Gen., *dislocation's*. See *DISLOCATION*.—**D. ad longitudinem**. Shortening of a limb from overriding of the fragments of a broken bone. [A. 314.]

DISLOCATION, n. *Di²s-lo²ka'shu²n*. Lat., *dislocatio* (from *dis*, apart, and *locare*, to place). Fr., d. Ger., *Lagerveränderung, Ausrenkung, Verrenkung*. It., *dislocazione, slogamento*. Sp., *dislocaación*. Syn.: *luxation*. A displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones from their normal relations with each other.—**Complete d.** A d. in which the articular ends of the bones are so displaced that they overlap each other. [a. 25].—**Complicated d.** A d. complicated with fracture of the misplaced bones at their articular surfaces. [a. 25].—**Compound d.** A d. communicating with the exterior of the body by a wound. [a. 25].—**Double d.** A simultaneous displacement of the corresponding bones on both sides of the body. [E.].—**Habitual d.** A d. that is prone to recur on slight provocation, owing to a lax state of the ligaments or to active motion of the joint having been allowed before repair of the articular capsule was complete. [a. 25].—**Incomplete d.** See *Partial d.*—**Consecutive d.** A d. occurring as the result of some diseased state of the structure of a joint. [a. 25].—**Old d.** A d. attended by great difficulty in reduction, chiefly on account of the time which has elapsed since its occurrence and the changes which have taken place in the parts. [a. 18].—**Partial d.** A d. in which some portions of the disturbed articulating surfaces remain in contact. [a. 25].—**Pathological d.** See *Consecutive d.*—**Primitive d.** A d. in which the dislocated surfaces occupy the same relative position as at the time of luxation. [a. 25].—**Relapsing d.** See *Habitual d.*—**Secondary d.** A d. in which

the end of the displaced bone has undergone a further subsequent change in position in consequence of movement, muscular action, or other causes. [A, 25.] **Simple d.** A d. without other important injury of the joint, and without a communicating wound. [A, 25.] **Spontaneous d.** A d. not caused directly by external violence. **Traumatic d.** A d. due to external violence. [A, 25.]

DISODIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From dis , twice, and od , a way. Having or pertaining to a double opening. [A, 322 a, 21.]

DISODIC, adj. $\text{Disod}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *disodicus* (from dis , twice, and *sodium* by v). Fr., *disodique*. Containing 2 atoms of sodium in the molecule. [A, 27.]

DISOMA (Lat.) **DISOMUS** (Lat.), $\text{di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}$ and $\text{di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{us}$. From dis , twice, and oma , the body. Gen., *disomatus*. Fr., *disome*. A monster having two bodies. [A, 301 a, 21.]

DISORDER, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{rd}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *désordre*. Ger., *Krankheit*. It., *disordine*. Sp., *desorden*, *desarreglo*. See DISEASE.—**Bad d.** See **SYPHILIS**. A popular term for syphilis. [4.]

DISORDERED, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{rd}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Out of order, deranged, in an abnormal state.

DISORGANIZATION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{rg}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{z}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{hu}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *disorganization*. Fr., *desorganisation*. Ger., *Desorganisation*, *Zerstorung*. It., *disorganizzazione*. Sp., *desorganización*. A marked alteration in the texture or constitution of an organic part, causing it to lose most or all of its distinctive characters. [L, 42.]

DISOXIDATION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{hu}^2\text{n}$. See DEOXIDATION.

DISOXYGENATION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{o}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{hu}^2\text{n}$. See DEOXYGENATION.

DISPANSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ($\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ (su^2s)). From *dispanere*, to spread out. Ger., *ausklopfend*, *aufgehoben*. 1. Showing an abnormal increase of growth, that causes the splitting or fissuring of an organ, as in the thallus of *Ramalina calcicaria*. 2. Having branches abnormally enlarged in all directions. [B, 121, 123 a, 21.]

DISPAR (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pa}^2\text{r}$. Ger., *verschiedenpaarig*, *falschpaarig*. Unequal (said of paired objects). [B, 121 a, 24.]

DISPARAGINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$ ($\text{gi}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Asterineæ*, comprising *Anaphalossa*, *Disparago*, and *Homochroma*. [B, 170 a, 24.]

DISPARATE, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$. Lat., *disparare*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *disparat*. In the physiology of vision, relating to points on the two retinas which are not corresponding or identical: hence an object seen by d. retinal points appears double. [J, 52, 57.]

DISPENSARE (Fr.), n. $\text{Des}\text{pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}$. See DISPENSARY.—**D. de bienfaisance**. An establishment where medical advice and medicine are given gratuitously to poor people, and from which medical treatment is given them at their homes. [A, 385 a, 21.]

D. de salubrité. In the police service of Paris, a station where prostitutes are subjected to medical examination. [A, 518.]

DISPENSARY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *dispensatorium*. Fr., *dispensaire*. Ger., *Apothek* (dist. def.), *Arzneipothek* (2d def.), *Arzneihaus* (3d def.). 1. An apothecary's shop or any place in which medicines are dispensed. 2. As commonly used, an institution which furnishes medical attendance, medicines, and the necessary appliances to the poor gratuitously, but does not receive them as inmates.

DISPENSATION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ (a^2t). Gr., διοικησις . Lat., *dispensatio*. Fr., *d.* It., *dispensazione*. Sp., *dispensacion*. The dispensing of medicines. [A, 322 a, 21; L, 41.]

DISPENSATOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ (a^2t). Gen., *dispensatoris*. See DISPENSER.

DISPENSATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ (a^2t) (o^2r) (i^2). u^2m (u^2m). See DISPENSARY and DISPENSATORY.

DISPENSATORY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ (o^2r) (i^2). Lat., *dispensatorium*. Fr., *dispensatoire*. Ger., *Arzneibuch*. A book giving a list of drugs and medicinal preparations arranged alphabetically or in some other definite order, with such information in regard to them as is of particular importance to pharmacists and prescribers. It is usually more comprehensive than a pharmacopœia, but is not official, although the name d. was formerly applied to several official formularies.

DISPENSE, v. tr. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$. Fr., *dispensir*. Ger., *dispensieren*. To prepare medicines and deliver them to those who are to use them.

DISPENSER, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$. Gr., διοικητής , ἐμπροσθεν . Lat., *dispensator*. One who dispenses medicines.

DISPENSIRANSTALT (Ger.), n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{n}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ (a^2t) (o^2r) (i^2). A dispensary in the German military service, a dispensary large enough to accommodate six soldiers, situated in a town where at least a battalion is stationed. [H. Frolich (A, 319 a, 21)]

DISPERMATOUS, **DISPERMOUS**, adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$ (u^2s), u^2s . Lat., *dispermatous*, *dispermous*. From dis , twice, and σπερμα , a seed. Ger., *zweiöstig*. Having but two seeds. [B, 121 a, 21.]

DISPERSION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{z}^2\text{hu}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *dispersio* (from *dispergere*, to scatter). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerstreuung*. It., *dispersione*. Sp., *dispersion*. A scattering; in optics, the process of decomposing a ray of white light, also the degree to which its components are thereby caused to diverge; in natural history, the dissemination of species; in medicine, the resolution of an inflammation, swelling, or the like. [A, 301 a, 21; B, 121 a, 24.] **Abnormal d.** Chromatic d. in which the order of the colors of the spectrum produced is not the same as in normal d. [B.]—**Circles of d.** Fr., *cercles de d.* Ger., *Zerstreuungskreise*. It., *circoli di dispersione*. Sp., *circuitos de dispersion*. Figures produced by conver-

gent or divergent rays upon the retina of an eye adjusted for parallel rays. In such an eye convergent rays would be brought to a focus in front of the retina, and divergent rays would be brought to a focus behind it. Whether the focus of the rays lies behind the retina or in front of it, each luminous point from the object is no longer represented by a point on the retina, but by a circle, and, as these circles overlap each other, the image is indistinct. The circles of d. take the form of the pupil. [Wells (F).] **Chromatic d.** Fr., *d. des couleurs*. Separation of the elementary colors composing white light by means of a prism. [A, 385 a, 21.] **Epiptic d.** The decomposition of light that takes place at the surface of various substances, producing the phenomenon ordinarily called fluorescence. [B, 21 a, 27.] **Normal d.** Chromatic d. in which the colors of the spectrum produced are disposed in the usual order, i. e., in the order orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. [B.]

DISPERSIVE, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{v}$. Fr., *dispersif*. Ger., *zerstreuend*. It., Sp., *dispersivo*. Causing or characterized by dispersion.

DISPERSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{v}$ (u^2s) (u^2s). Gr., σποράς , σποράδικός . Dispersed; of diseases, sporadic. [A, 325 a, 21.]

DISPIREME, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pi}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}$. Fr., *dispireme*. Ger., *Dispirem*. That stage in caryocinesis which succeeds the diaster and immediately precedes the division of the cell-body, when the threads of the daughter-star are convoluted. [L, 351.]

DISPLACEMENT, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pl}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{nt}$. Fr., *déplacement*. Ger., *Lageabweichung*, *Verschiebung* (3d def.). 1. The act of displacing or the state of being displaced (out of proper position). 2. In pharmacy, see PERCOLATION. 3. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by stretching or sliding the tissues. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]—**Backward d. of the arm.** See **DORSAL d. of the arm**.—**Circulatory d.** A method of solution by means of which a salt inclosed in a piece of gauze or other porous tissue near the surface of the liquid is rapidly dissolved, as the liquid in contact with the salt, by becoming saturated and heavier, descends to give place to less saturated portions, so as to cause a kind of circulation of the solvent. [B, 5 a, 21.]—**Continuous d.** See PERCOLATION.—**Dorsal d. of the arm.** Fr., *croisement du bras derrière la nuque*. Ger., *auswärtsgerollter oder einwärtsgerollter Arm über den Rücken*. Syn.: *d. of the arm* [Simpson]. A backward d. of one of the arms of the fetus across the neck or the occipital region, constituting an obstruction to delivery. [A, 69.]

DISPLACER, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pl}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$. See PERCOLATOR.

DISPLOSOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{plo}^2\text{s}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}$. Gen., *displosoris* (from *displodere*, to swell out). Fr., *traillieur*. See BRACHINUS crepitans.

DISPOLINE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pol}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$, isomeric with cryptidine, obtained by distilling cinchonine. [A, 385 a, 21.]

DISPORA CAUCASICA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{po}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{c}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ ($\text{a}^2\text{c}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$). See BACILLUS caucasicus.

DISPORAÆ (Lat.), n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{po}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$ (a^2s). From dis , twice, and σπορος , a seed or ovule. A suborder of *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Phyllanthæ* and *Buceæ*, characterized by 2 seeds in each cell of the fruit. [A, 24.]

DISPOROUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{po}^2\text{r}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *disporus*. Fr., *disporé*. Ger., *zweisporig*, *zweiöcherig*. Two-seeded; binovulated, as in the genus *Disporum* of Salisbury. [A, 24.]

DISPOSING, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{po}^2\text{z}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}$. From *disponere*, to arrange in order. Ger., *dispositionsfähig* (2d def.). 1. See **PREDISPOSING**. 2. Possessed of testamentary capacity.—**D. affinity**, **D. influence**. See **PREDISPOSING AFFINITY**.

DISPOSITION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{po}^2\text{z}^2\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$. Lat., *dispositio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* 1. A particular order of arrangement of parts. [B, 1, 123 a, 21.] 2. A certain mental tendency, especially as manifested in social relations. 3. A pronounced tendency (e. g., to certain diseases). [A, 396 a, 21.]—**D'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). The state of being able to manage and dispose of one's own property; testamentary capacity. [L. Blumenstok (A, 319 a, 21)]

DISPROPORTION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{pro}^2\text{p}^2\text{or}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$. Fr., *d.* Ger., *räumliches Missverhältnis*. It., *disproporzion*. Sp., *desproporcion*. In obstetrics, lack of due proportion between the pelvis and the fetus.

DISQUE (Fr.), n. *Desk*. See **DISC** and **DISCS**.—**D. blastodermique**. See **BLASTODERM**. **D. de Becquerel**. See **BECQUEREL'S DISC**. **D. épais**. See **PRINCIPAL DISC**. **D. équatorial**. See **NUCLEAR PLATE**. **D. mince**. See **INTERMEDIATE DISC**. **D. nucléaire**. See **NUCLEAR PLATE**. **D. prolifère**. See **DISCUS proligerus**. **D's sanguins**. See **RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**D. secondaire**. See **ACCESSORY DISC**.—**D. terminal**. See **ACCESSORY DISC**.

DISRUPTION, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{ru}^2\text{p}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$. Gr., ῥήξις . Lat., *disruptio* (from *disrumpere*, to tear apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerreißung*. A tearing or breaking apart; of the old writers, a wound penetrating the skin. [A, 322, 325 a, 21.]

DISS, n. Di^2s . See **DISC**.—**D. ergot**. See **ERGOT of d.** and **AMPELODESMOS**.

DISSÉCABLE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Des}\text{sa}\text{ka}^2\text{b}^2\text{l}$. Susceptible of dissection. [A, 325 a, 21.]

DISSÉCT, v. tr. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{se}^2\text{kt}$. Lat., *dissicare*. Fr., *disséquer*. Ger., *abpräparieren*, *zerschneiden*. It., *dissicare*. Sp., *disscar*. Lit., to cut apart, to cut to pieces; as now used, to trace out and expose the individual structures of an organism by carefully cutting or tearing away from them such other parts as interfere with their examination.

DISSÉCTED, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}\text{se}^2\text{kt}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Lat., *dissectus*. Fr., *disséqué*. Ger., *zerschnitten*. 1. Having been subjected to or prepared by dissection. 2. Cut deeply into lobes or divisions (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 121 a, 21.]

DISSECTING, adj. Di²s-se²kt'i²n². Lat., *dissecans*. Fr., *dissectant*. Ger., *dissezierend*. Causing exposure or separation of parts as if they had been dissected (see *D. ANEURYSM*); as a n., this section.

DISSECTIO (Lat.), n. Di²s-se²kt'i²n². Gen., *dissectionis*. See *DISSECTION*. *D. cartilaginis et ligamentorum ossium pubis*. See *SYMPHYSEOTOMY*. *D. foratus*. Ger., *Zerstückung des Kindes*. See *EMBRYOTOMY*. *D. tendinum*. See *TENOTOMY*.

DISSECTION, n. Di²s-se²kt'i²n². Gr., *διασκή, ἀνατομή*. Lat., *dissectio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zergliederung, Zerstückelung*. It., *dissezione*. Sp., *dissección*. Syn.: *practical anatomy* (1st def.). 1. The process of dissecting. 2. A post-mortem examination. 3. A dissected anatomical preparation.

DISSECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²s-se²kt'o²r. Gen., *dissectoris*. Fr., *dissecteur*. Ger., *Zergliederer*. It., *dissettore*. Sp., *dissector*. 1. One who practices dissection. 2. A book of instruction in the art of dissection. 3. An instrument used in dissection.

DISSECTUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-se²kt'u²su²s. See *DISSECTED*.

DISSEMINATED, adj. Di²s-se²kt'm-i²n-at'e²d. Lat., *disseminatus*. Fr., *dissemine*. Ger., *zerstreut*. It., *disseminato*. Sp., *diseminado*. Scattered, discrete (as opposed to confluent).

DISSEMINATION, n. Di²s-se²kt'm-i²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *disseminatio* (from *dissemine*, to scatter seed). Fr., *dissemination*. Ger., *Aussaat, Zerstreung*. It., *disseminazione*. Sp., *diseminacion, sembradura*. 1. The natural dispersion of seed for the propagation of the species; the spread of disease from one part of the body to other parts or from one individual to others. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).] 2. The state of being disseminated.

DISSEMINATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²s-se²kt'm-i²n-a²z'o²r; in Eng., -²kt'm-i²n-at'o²r. Gen., *disseminatoris*. A scatterer; a person, agent, or apparatus by which anything is disseminated. *Vaporis d.* See *ATMOSPHERE*.

DISSENTIS (Fr.), n. Des-sa-n²te. A place in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, where there are earthy, iron springs. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DISSEPIENT, n. Di²s-se²p'i²-me²nt. Lat., *dissepimentum*, *disseptum*. Fr., *cloison, dissepiment*. Ger., *Scheidewand*. 1. A horizontal shelf or partition between the septa of corals. [L, 353.] 2. The partition in a fruit. [B, 1, 123, 201 (a, 24).] - *Exothecal d's*. Transverse plates which pass between the costae on the external surface of a corallum. [L, 121.] - *Interseptal d's*. Shelf-like horizontal plates which extend between the septa of certain corals. [L, 121.] - *Spurious d's*. Fr., *fausses cloisons*. Ger., *falsche Scheidewände*. Incomplete d's of fruits, either transverse, as in *Cassia nesota*, or longitudinal, as in the *Linac*, etc. [B, 104 (a, 24).] - *Tabular d's*. Horizontal d's which stretch across the theca of certain corals. [L, 121.]

DISSEPIENTAL, adj. Di²s-se²p'i²-me²nt'a²l. Relating to or of the nature of a dissepiment. [L, 121.]

DISSEPIENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-se²p'i²-me²nt'u²m(u²m). See *DISSEPIENT*. *D. narium*. See *SEPTUM narium*.

DISSEPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-se²p'i²-shi²t'i²-o. Gen., *disseptionis*. See *SEGMENTATION*.

DISSEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-se²p'i²-tu²m(u²m). A septum, particularly the diaphragm. [L, 94.]

DISSÉQUANT (Fr.), adj. Des-sa-ka²n². See *DISSECTING*.

DISSIDENTIA (Lat.), n. Di²s-si²d-e²nt(an)-shi²t'i²-a². See *DIASTASIS*.

DISSILIANT, adj. Di²s-si²t'i²-e²nt. Lat., *dissiliens*. Ger., *elastisch aufspringend*. Separating or springing forth with force and elasticity (said of carpels, as in *Hura crepitans*). [B, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

DISSIMILATION, n. Di²s-si²m-i²-a'shu²n. See *CATABOLISM*.

DISSIPATION, n. Di²s-i²p-a'shu²n. From *dissipare*, to scatter. A wasting or scattering. - *D. of energy*. The conversion of higher forms of energy (physical or vital) into lower forms, such as heat or motion. [B]

DISSIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-si²p'i²-u²m(u²m). See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.)

DISSITIFLOUS, adj. Di²s-si²t'i²-flor'u²s. Lat., *dissitiflorus* (from *dissitus*, distant, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *dissitiflore*. Having the flowers distinct and scattered. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISSITIVALVATE, adj. Di²s-si²t'i²-va²l'vat. Lat., *dissitivalvis* (from *dissitus*, distant, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *dissitivalve*. Having disconnected valves (said of molluscs). [L, 180.]

DISSOCHETE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s-so²ch'e²-t'e²-a²z'e²-t'e². Of Naudin, a subtribe of the *Meconites*, comprising *Dissocheta*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISSOCIANT, n. Di²s-so²-si²-a²nt. Lat., *dissociare*. Fr., *liquide dissociateur*. Ger., *Macerationsflüssigkeit*. A liquid like 30-per-cent. alcohol or 20-per-cent. nitric acid, etc., used in histology for dissolving or softening cell-cement or other intercellular substance without preserving the structural elements; it thus renders the elements capable of dissociation or isolation. [J, 31, 156.]

DISSOCIATE, v. tr. Di²s-so²-si²-at. From *dissociare*, to disjoin. To loosen by dissolving or softening the cell-cement between the structural elements or cells, such as the cardiac or unstriated muscle cells. [J.]

DISSOCIATION, n. Di²s-so²-si²-a'shu²n. Gr., *διάσσις*. Lat., *dissociatio* (from *dissociare*, to disjoin). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* Trennung. It., *dissociazione, disgiunzione*. Sp., *dissociación*. 1. In chemistry, see *THERMOLYSIS*. 2. In histological investigation, the isolation of the elements of a tissue by physical and chemical agencies. [A, 518.]

DISSOLUBILITY, n. Di²s-so²l'u²-bi²-li²-t'i². Fr., *dissolubilité*. Ger., *Löslichkeit*. It., *dissolubilità*. Sp., *dissolubilidad*. See *SOLUBILITY*.

DISSOLUBLE, adj. Di²s-so²l'u²-b'l. Lat., *dissolubilis*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *löslich, auflöslich*. It., *dissolubile*. Sp., *disoluble*. See *SOLUBLE*.

DISSOLUTÉ (Fr.), n. Desso-lu²-ta. A solution [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DISSOLUTION, n. Di²s-so²l'u²-shu²n. Gr., *διαλυσις*. Lat., *dissolutio* (from *dissolvere*, to dissolve). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Auflösung*. It., *dissoluzione*. Sp., *disolución*. 1. See *SOLUTION*. 2. See *RESOLUTION*. 3. The pathological breaking up of the integrity of anatomical elements (e. g., the blood corpuscles); the state of being so broken up. 4. Pathological softening of a tissue, as of a mucous membrane. [A, 322.] 5. Of Lempereur, the gradual disappearance of a dead foetus retained in the uterus, the placenta usually developing into a fleshy or vesicular mole. [A, 24.] 6. Death.—*D. atrophique* (Fr.). See *ATROPHY*.

DISSOLUTUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-so²l'u²-tu²-tu²s. Fr., *dissous*. Ger., *dissolut, lose, gelöst*. It., *dissolto*. Sp., *dissuelto, disuelto*. Dissolved, lax, loose (said of certain diseases). [A, 322 (a, 21).] See *MORBUS d.*

DISSOLVE, v. tr. and intr. Di²s-so²lv'. Lat., *dissolvere*. Fr., *dissoudre*. Ger., *lösen, auflösen*. It., *sciogliere, dissolvere*. Sp., *dissolver*. 1. (Tr.) to receive into solution (said of the solvent agent). 2. (Tr.) to cause to enter into solution. 3. (Intr.) to enter into solution. 4. To liquefy. [B.]

DISSOLVED, adj. Di²s-so²lv'd. Lat., *dissolutus, solutus*. Fr., *dissous*. Ger., *aufgelöst*. It., *dissolto, sciolto*. Sp., *dissuelto*. In a state of solution.

DISSOLVENT, adj. Di²s-so²lv'e²nt. Lat., *dissolvens*. Fr., *dissolvant*. Ger., *auflosend*. It., *dissolvente*. Sp., *dissolvente*. Having power to dissolve; as a n., a remedy supposed to be capable of disintegrating and liquefying concretions in the body, such as calculi, etc. [L, 94 (a, 27).]

DISSONANCE, n. Di²s-son-a²ns. Lat., *dissonantia* (from *dissonare*, to sound out of harmony). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dissonanz*. A discord; a compound tone produced by the simultaneous production of two discordant notes. [B.]

DISSYMMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. Des-se-ma-tre. See *ASYMMETRY*.

DISTACHYOUS, adj. Di²s-ta²ch'i²-u²s. Lat., *distachyus* from *dis*, twice, and *σταχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *distachyé*. Ger., *zweiährig*. Having two ears or spikes. [L, 180.]

DISTAD, adv. Di²st'a²d. Toward the distal aspect of the body. [L, 14.]

DISTAFF-CANE, n. Di²s-ta²f-kan. The *Arundo donax*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DISTAFF-THISTLE, n. Di²s-ta²f-thi²s-t'l. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 88, 275 (a, 24).]

DISTAL, adj. Di²st'a²l. Lat., *distalis* (from *distare*, to be distant). Fr., *d.* Distant, extreme, remote, situated at or near an extremity (opposed to proximal). [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 343.]

DISTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²st-a²l'i²-a². In comparative anatomy, the distal carpal bones. [L, 121.]

DISTANCE, n. Di²st'a²ns. Lat., *distantia*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Weite*. It., *distanza*. Sp., *distancia*. 1. The state of being remote. 2. The measurement from one point to another.—*Alveolo-basilar d.* See *Alveolo-basilar LINE*. - *Anterior focal d.* Fr., *d. focale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Brennweite*. It., *distanza o lunghezza* *centrica anteriore*. Sp., *distancia centrica (o largo centrico) anterior*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its anterior focus. [F.]—*D. bregmato-iniaque* (Fr.). The greatest antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [L.]—*D. fondamentale* (Fr.). See *Fundamental d.* - *D. glabellio-bregmatique* (Fr.). The d. in a straight line between the bregma and the glabella. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1872, p. 294 (L).]—*D. occipito-lambdoidienne externe* (Fr.). The length of a straight line parallel to the internal border of the cerebral hemisphere, and joining the external extremity of the external occipital fissure and the lambdoid suture. [a, 18.]—*D. occipito-lambdoidienne interne* (Fr.). The d. from the internal extremity of the external occipital fissure to the lambdoid suture, measured parallel to the internal border of the cerebral hemisphere. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 230 (a, 18).]—*D. rolando-bregmatique* (Fr.). The d. comprised between the bregma and the fissure of Rolando upon the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 228 (a, 18).]—*D. rolando-coronale inférieure* (Fr.). The d. from the inferior extremity of the fissure of Rolando, measured horizontally, to the coronal suture. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 228 (a, 18).]—*D. rolando-stéphanique* (Fr.). The d. measured horizontally from the stephanion to the fissure of Rolando. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 228 (a, 18).]—*D. sacro-cotyloïdienne* (Fr.). See *DISTANTIA sacro-cotyloïdienne*. - *D. sylvio-lambdoidienne* (Fr.). The d. from the posterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius to the middle point of the lambdoid suture. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 233 (a, 18).]—*D. sylvio-stéphanique* (Fr.). The d. from the posterior extremity of the Sylvian fissure to the stephanion. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 233 (a, 18).]—*D. sylvio-temporale* (Fr.). The d. from the highest point in the curve of the squamous suture to the fissure of Sylvius. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 233 (a, 18).]—*Focal d.* Fr., *d. focale*. Ger., *Brennweite*. It., *lunghezza (o distanza) centrica*. Sp., *largo centrico, distancia centrica*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its focus. [F.]—*Fundamental d.* Fr., *d. fondamentale*. Ger., *gründliche Weite*. It., *distanza fondamentale*. Sp., *distancia fundamental*. The d. between two venous valves. [K, 16.]—*Infinite d.* Fr., *d. infinie*. Ger., *unendliche Entfernung*. It., *distanza infinita*. Sp., *distancia infinita*. A term frequently employed by ophthalmologists to designate that some-

what indefinite position of an object the rays of light coming from which are parallel. Practically it is about 20 feet, as the rays emanating from such a point are so slightly divergent as to be regarded as nearly parallel. **F.** **Interauricular d.** See **Biocycloidal DIAMETER**. **Posterior focal d.** Fr., *d. focale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Brennpunkt*. It, *distancia focal posteriora*. Sp., *distancia centrada o larga centrada posteriora*. Theal between the centre of a lens or mirror and its posterior focus. [F.]

DISTANT, adj. Di'stənt Lat., *distans* Fr., *d.* Ger., *entfernt, am Eingabestrich end*. It., Sp., *distante*. Far away, far apart; in botany, directed away from each other (and of petals, stems, etc.). [B, 1, 124 (a, 24).]

DISTANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'stānti-a'shū'ti-a². See DISTANCE. **D. sacro-cotyloidea**. Fr., *distancia sacro-cotyloidenne*. The sacro-cotyloid diameter of the pelvis; that diameter of the brim of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to a point opposite the centre of the acetabulum.

DISTANTIAL, adj. Di'stān'shāl. Pertaining to or affected by distance.

DISTANTZ (Ger.), n. Di'stāntz'. See DISTANCE - **Brustwardend'**. The distance between the centres of the two nipples. [Arch. f. Anthropol., xii, p. 245 (L).] **Jochbogend'**. See **Biocycloidal DIAMETER**.

DISTEARATE, n. Di'ste-a't-at. Fr., *distéarate*. Ger., *Distearat*. A salt containing 2 molecules of the stearic acid radicle. [B, 4.]

DISTEARIN, n. Di'ste-a't-r-in. Fr., *distearine*. Ger., *D. Distearate* hydrate of glyceryl; a body, $C_{35}H_{70}(OH)(C_{16}H_{33}O_2)_2 = C_{35}H_{70}O_5$, in which 2 molecules of the radicle of stearic acid replace 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

DISTEARYLGLYCEROLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di'ste-a't-r-il-gli's-er-ol-phō's for-phō. A substance, $C_{35}H_{69}O_7P$, found in the etheral solution of stearinlecithin after it has been shaken up with sulphuric acid. [a, 27.]

DISTEARYLLECITHIN, n. Di'ste-a't-r-il-le'sh'ch-in. That form of lecithin which occurs in nerve tissue. [B.] See **LECITHIN**.

DISTEGANTHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'stēg-a'nthē'a². The *disteganthee*. From *dis*, twice, *στεγη*, a covering, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *disteganthees*. Of Beer, a division of the *Diaphoranthaceae*, characterized by strobiliform spikes and by free petals convolute around the stamens. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTEL (Ger.), n. Di'stēl'. See **THISTLE**. - **Bitterd'**. The genus *Cardus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D'birn**. The *Cactus triangulatus*. [L, 13.] **D'fink**. The *Frangula carduelis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D'freucht**. See **ACHENIUM**. **D'gewächse**. See **CICHOACEAE**. **D'wölle**. Thistle-down. [L, 13.] - **Doldentraubige Giftd'**. The *Corydalis corniculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Englische D.**, **Karl's D.**, **The Carolina acutis**. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Sandd'**. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DISTELARTIG (Ger.), adj. Di'stēl'art-ig. See **ACANTHACEOUS**.

DISTEMONIS (Lat.), adj. Di-di'stēmonis'tam'ān'ōn-i's. From *dis*, twice, and *στέμον*, a blument. Fr., *distémone*. *Distémone*, Ger., *Distémone*. See **DIANDRUS**; as a n., in the f. pl., *Distémones*, a division of the *Passiflorae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTEMPER, n. Di'stēmp'ur. 1. A disease, especially an infectious disease. 2. A disease which is common among domestic animals, especially horses, thought by some writers to resemble scarlet fever. It consists in an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and eyes, or of the alimentary canal, sometimes associated with a pemphigoid affection of the skin. [D, 6.] **French d.** See **SYMPHILIS**. **Lousy d.** See **PHTHERIASIS**.

DISTEMPERANTIA (Lat.), **DISTEMPERIES** (Lat.), n's f. Di'stēmp'er-a'n'ti-a'shū'ti-a². See **DIANDRUS**. See **DIANDRUS**.

DISTEN, adj. Di'stēn. Relating to or connected with the distal situation or aspect. [L, 141.]

DISTENDED, adj. Di'stēnd'ed. Lat., *distensus*. Fr., *distendu*. Ger., *gedehnt, geschwellt*. It., *steso, dilatato*. Sp., *enfundido, dilatado*. Puffed out; in botany, ventricose (said of calyxes, corollas, leaves, etc.). [B, 14 (a, 24).]

DISTENSIBILITY, n. Di'stēns-i-bil'i-ti'ē. Fr., *distensibilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. Capability of being distended. [L, 31 a 14.]

DISTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. Di'stēns-iō. See **DISTENTIO**.

DISTENSION (Fr.), n. Di'stāns-iō. See **DISTENTIO**.

D. des nerfs (Fr.), **D. nerveuse**. See **DISTENTIO nerveorum**.

DISTENTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di'stēns-iō. Gen., *distentiones*. 1. See **DISTENSION**. 2. An old term for tetanus. [E.] 3. An old term for a convulsion. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).] 4. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Etetopa*. "violent tension of a soft part." [L, 200.] **D. articularis**. A strain. [L, 200.] **D. membrorum**. Impairment of motility together with pain and swelling in the limbs after excessive exertion. [L, 200 (a, 15).] **D. musculorum**. A strain of a muscle. [L, 200.] **D. nervorum**. Fr., *distension nerveuse (ou des nerfs)*. 1. An old term for a convulsion. [L, 94 (a, 21).] 2. Nerve-stretching. [A, 518.]

DISTENSION, n. Di'stēns-iō. Gen., *distensiones*. Lat., *distensio*. Fr., *distension*. It., *distensione*. Sp., *distensión*. Dilation produced by a force acting from within, also the state of being so dilated.

DISTICH, adj. Di'stīk'. See **DISTICHOUS**.

DISTICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'stīk-i-a². See **DISTICHOUS**.

DISTICHLACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'stīk-tīk-i-a². Gen., *distichaceae*. Fr., *distichaceae*. Of C. Müller, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses, made by Rabenhorst a subsection of the *Desmatodontae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTICHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di'stīk-tīk-i-a². Gen., *distichlasia*. Fr., *distichlasie*. It., *distichiasi*. Sp., *distiquia*. A vicious direction of some of the eyelashes, so that they are arranged more or less regularly in two rows, the affected ones lying against the eyeball, where they cause irritation and inflammation. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISTICHOCERE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-ko-sere. From *distichos*, double-rowed, and *κερας*, a horn. Having antennae arranged in two rows. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DISTICHOPHYLOUS, adj. Di'stīk-ō-fīl'ōus. Lat., *distichophyllus* (from *distichos*, double-rowed, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *distichophylle*. Having distichous leaves. [a, 24.]

DISTICHOPORE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-ko-por. From *distichos*, double-rowed, and *πορος*, a pore. Having pores in two rows. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DISTICHOUS, adj. Di'stīk-u's. Gr., *distichos* (from *dis*, twice, and *στικός*, a row). Lat., *distichus*. Fr., *distiche, distique*. Ger., *doppelreihig, zweireihig*. Two rowed; arranged in two opposite rows or spread apart on either side of the middle line, like the hairs of a squirrel's tail or the tail-feathers of the *Archaeopteryx*. [B, 19 (a, 21); L, 343.]

DISTIGMATE, adj. Di-stīg'mat. Lat., *distigmatus* (from *dis*, twice, and *στίγμα* [see **STIGMA**]). Fr., *distigmaté*. Ger., *mit zwei Narben*. Provided with 2 stigmas. [B, 38.]

DISTIGMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Di-di'stīg-ma-ma'shū'ti-a². Fr., *distigmatie*. Of L. C. Richard, an order of the *Synanthra* (*Synanthraea*), comprising the *Corymbifera* and *Cichoracea*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTIGMOUS, adj. Di-stīg'mu's. See **DISTIGMATE**.

DISTILL, v. tr. and intr. Di'stīl'. Lat., *destillare*. Fr., *distiller*. Ger., *destillieren*. It., *distillare*. Sp., *destilar*. 1. (Intr.) to fall or exude gently (said of liquids). 2. To subject to or produce by distillation. [B.]

DISTILLABLE (Fr.), adj. De-stīl-a-b'l. Capable of being vaporized. [a, 27.]

DISTILLATE, n. Di'stīl-at. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Destillat*. That portion of a substance subjected to distillation which passes over in the form of vapor and condenses. [B.]

DISTILLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di'stīl-ladā'shū'ti-a². See **DISTILLATION** and **DISTILLATION**.

DISTILLATION, n. Di'stīl-a'shū'n. Lat., *destillatio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Destillation*. It., *distillazione*. Sp., *destilación*. 1. The process of vaporizing a body by the application of heat, and of condensing and collecting the volatilized products. The apparatus for this purpose (d. or distilling apparatus; still) consists essentially of a closed vessel (retort) containing the substance to be vaporized and communicating by a tube with a condenser. In the latter the volatilized products which come over from the heated retort are subjected to cold and thus condensed into a liquid or solid form. [B.] 2. As formerly employed, a liquid that exudes. **Cold d.** See **D. in vacuo**. **Destructive d.** Fr., *d. destructive*. Ger., *zerstörende Destillation*. D. attended with decomposition, so that the distillate contains bodies essentially different from the substance distilled. [B.] - **D. a feu nu** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a triangle directly over the fire. [a, 27.] **D. à l'alambic** (Fr.). D. through a retort. - **D. au bain de sable** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a sand bath. [a, 27.] **D. au bain-marie** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a water-bath. [B.] - **D. in vacuo**. D. accomplished by connecting the receiver of the still with the vacuum chamber of an air-pump, so that less heat is required. [B, 5 (a, 27).] **Dry d.** Fr., *d. sèche*. Ger., *trockene Destillation*. It., *distillazione secca*. Sp., *destilacion seca*. The d. of solid substances without the admixture of fluids, and conducted in a closed vessel so as to afford an incomplete supply of air and hinder the processes of combustion. **Fractional d.** Fr., *d. fractionnée*. Ger., *fraktionäre Destillation*. It., *distillazione frazionata*. Sp., *destilación fraccional*. The process of d. applied to a mixture of substances possessing different degrees of volatility, and carried on within certain limits of temperature, so that the more volatile substances, distilling over first, can be separated from the less volatile. [B.]

DISTILLATORY, adj. Di'stīl-a'tō-ri'ē. Lat., *distillatorius*. Fr., *distillatoire*. It., *distillatorio*. Sp., *destilatorio*. Serving for or pertaining to distillation. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DISTILLED, adj. Di'stīl'id'. Lat., *destillatus*. Fr., *distillé*. Ger., *destillirt, abgezogen*. It., *distillato*. Sp., *destinado*. Having been subjected to distillation. [a, 27.]

DISTILLMENT, n. Di'stīl'mēnt. See **DISTILLATE** and **DISTILLATION** (2d def.).

DISTINCT, adj. Di'stīn'kt'. Lat., *distinctus* (from *distinquere*, to distinguish). Fr., *d.* Ger., *gesondert, abgesondert, unter-schieden*. It., Sp., *distinto*. 1. In botany, free and separate (said of organs not adherent to adjoining organs). 2. In entomology, separated from the thorax by a suture (said of the scutellum). 3. See **DISCRETE**. [B, 1, 115 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DISTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-k. See **DISTICHOUS**.

DISTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'stōs-i-a². See **DITOCIA**.

DISTOCOS (Lat.), adj. Di'stōk-ōs. Gr., *διτόκος*. Having given birth twice; secundiparus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISTECHIA (Lat.), **DISTECHIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di'stēk-i-a². Gen., *distechiasis*. Fr., *distechiasie*. It., *distechiasi*. Sp., *distiquia*. A vicious direction of some of the eyelashes, so that they are arranged more or less regularly in two rows, the affected ones lying against the eyeball, where they cause irritation and inflammation. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISTECHUS (Lat., adj. *Di²sték'ho²²ch²²us²²s²²*). Gr., διστέχος. See **DISTRICHOS**.

DISTOMA (Lat., n. n. *Di²s'to²m²a²*). Gen., *distoma²²tos* (is). From *διστομος*, double mouthed. Fr., *distome*. Ger., *Distom*, *Distome*, *Doppelmaul*. A parasitic genus of the *Distomata*, characterized by having the ventral sucker near the oral. Some of the species occasionally infest man. [L. 340, 343.] **D. bilharzia**. See **BILHARZIA**. **D. hamatobii**. **D. Buskii**. See **D. crassum**. **D. capense** (J. Harley). See **BILHARZIA hamatobii**. **D. conjunctum** (Cobbold). A variety found in the livers of the American fox and the Panah dogs of India. In several cases it has been found in large numbers in the bile ducts of man. [L. 340.] **D. crassum** (Busk). A variety found in several instances in the gall-bladder and intestinal canal of residents in and visitors to eastern Asia and the East Indies. [L. 340.] **D. endemicum** (Baelz). A variety found in the human liver. [L. 121.] **D. hamatobium**. See **BILHARZIA hamatobii**. **D. hepaticum**. Fr., *distome von douve du foie*. Ger., *Leberegel*, *Leberdoppelloch*. It., *d. epatiche*. Sp., *distomo hepatico*. Syn.: *Fasciola hepatica*. The liver-fluke: a species about 30 mm. long with a conical anterior extremity and a broad body, with a number of spine-like processes on its surface. Its normal habitat is the liver and bile-ducts of sheep, causing the disease known as the "liver rot." It has been found in a number of cases in the liver of man. [L. 121, 340, 353.] Cf. *D. lanceolatum*.

D. hepatis. The liver fluke; a species found occasionally in man, but principally in ruminants, and more particularly in the biliary ducts of the liver of the sheep. [L. 26 (a, 27).] **D. hepatis innocuum** (Baelz). A variety found in the human liver. [L. 121.] **D. heterophyes** (von Siebold). Fr., *distome heterophye*. A variety found by Bilharz in the small intestines of man in several cases in Egypt. [L. 13, 16, 121, 340.] **D. lanceolatum** (Mehlis). Fr., *distome von douve lanceole*. Ger., *lanzenförmiges Doppelloch*. It., *d. lanceolata*. Sp., *distomo lanceiforme*. The smaller liver-fluke; a variety from 8 to 10 mm. long, sharp at both extremities, with the intestines less ramose, and the suckers farther apart than in *D. hepaticum*. It inhabits the bile-ducts and liver of many vertebrates, and has been found occasionally in the same localities in man in Europe. It has often been mistaken for *D. hepaticum*. [L. 16, 121, 147, 340.] **D. lentis** (von Ammon). **D. oculi humani** (Gieseheidt). **D. ophthalmobium** (Diesing). Fr., *distome ophthalmobii*. A variety from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ a line long, with large suckers and a forked intestinal canal, and without sexual organs; found in one case between the crystalline lens and its capsule. By some it is regarded as an immature *D. hepaticum*. [L. 121, 340.] **D. pulmonale** (Baelz). See **D. Ringeri**. **D. Rathouisi** (Poirier). A variety found in the human liver. [L. 121.] **D. Ringeri** (Manson). Fr., *douve pulmonaire*. Syn.: *D. pulmonale* (Baelz). *Gregarina pulmonum*, *Gregarina fusca*. A species that infests the lungs of man in Japan and China, giving rise to periodical hæmoptysis. [Manson, "Med Times and Gaz.," July 8, 1882, p. 12.] **D. sinense** (Cobbold). **D. spatulatum** (Leuckart). A variety found in one instance in the liver of a Chinaman. [L. 340.]

DISTOMATOUS, adj. *Disto²m²a²²t²²us²²*. Belonging to or of the nature of a *Distoma*. [L. 11.]

DISTOME (Fr.), adj. and n. De-stom. 1. (Adj.) having two mouths. [L. 18, 41, 121.] 2. (N.) see **DISTOMA**. **D. du foie. See **DISTOMA hepaticum**. [A. 314.] **D. du sang**. **D. hamatobii**. See **BILHARZIA hamatobii**.**

DISTOMEA (Lat.), **DISTOMEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Di²s'to²m²e²²a²²*, *ea²²a²²*. Syn.: *Digena*. A suborder or family of the *Trematoda* in which alternation of generation takes place. All the forms are endoparasitic, the mature individuals living in the alimentary canal of vertebrates, and having at most two suckers. [L. 121, 340, 353.]

DISTOMIDE [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di²s'to²m²i²²de²²*, (*a²²²²*). Fr., *distomiens* (1st def.). Ger., *Distomen* (1st def.). 1. A family or order of the *Trematoda*, or a family of the *Distomea*, having a lance-shaped body, flattened or roundish, with an oral and a ventral sucker, in front of which are situated the genital orifices. 2. A family of the compound Aschelminths. [L. 121, 340.]

DISTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di²s'to²m²u²²m²u²²m²*. See **DISTOMA**.

DISTORSIO (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s'to²r²²si²²o²²*. See **DISTORTION**.

DISTORTION, n. *Di²s'to²r²²shu²²n²²*. Gr., διστορροή. Lat., *distortio* (from *distorque*, to distort). Fr., *distorsion*. Ger., *Verdrehung*. It., *distorsione*. Sp., *distorsion*. 1. A twisting out of shape, also the state of being so twisted. 2. A sprain. 3. An old term for strabismus. [F.]

DISTORTOR (Lat.), n. m. *Di²s'to²r²²to²²r²²*. Gen., *distortoris*. A muscle that distorts a part. [L. 116.] **D. oris**. The zygomatic minor muscle. [L. 116.]

DISTRACILE, adj. *Di²s'tra²²k²²ti²²l²²*. Lat., *distractilis*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *zerstreuend*. It., *distrattilo*. Sp., *distractilo*. 1. Pertaining to distraction. 2. In botany, separating the anther lobes (said of the tissue that connects them when it is attached to the filament crosswise). [B. 77 (a, 24).]

DISTRACTION, n. *Di²s'tra²²k²²shu²²n²²*. Gr., διάσπασις. Lat., *distraction* (from *distrahere*, to draw apart). 1. The separation of parts formerly joined together. 2. A method of treating certain diseases of the joints and fractures of the bones, consisting in extension and counter-extension. Cf. **EXTENSION**. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Derangement, madness. [A. 322, 325, 326 (a, 21); L. 56; "N. Y. Med Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 209.]

DISTRIBUTION, n. *Di²s'tri²²bu²²shu²²n²²*. Gr., ἀνάδοσις, διαχώνσις. Lat., *distributio* (from *distribuere*, to distribute). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Vertheilung*. It., *distribuzione*. Sp., *distribucion*. 1. The manner in which a nerve, an artery, or the like supplies a part by its terminal branches, also the part supplied by a particular vessel or nerve. 2. In botany, zoology, etc., the apportionment of any particular plant, animal, etc., throughout the world.

DISTRICHIA (Lat.), **DISTRICHIASIS** (Lat.), **DISTRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Di²s'tri²²k²²hi²²a²²*, *hi²²a²²*, *hi²²a²²*. Gr., διστρίχης. See **DISTRICHOSIS**.

DISTRICH, n. *Di²s'tri²²k²²*. See **RECTOR**. Motor d. of the oblongata. The anterior portion of the medulla oblongata, containing the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves. [L. 31 K.]

DISTRIX (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s'tri²²x²²*. Gen., *districhococcus*. From *dis*, twice, and *τρίξ*, a hair. Syn.: *secocha palmarum*. A condition of the hairs in which they are split at their free ends. [G.]

DISTRON (Swed.), n. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 88.]

DISTYLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Di²s'ti²²lu²²m²u²²m²*. From *dis*, twice, and *στέλος*, style. A small genus of Asiatic trees belonging to the *Hamamelidaceæ*, characterized by having flowers sometimes perfect, while others have stamens only, or pistils only; they have two erect styles, attached to the fruit. [B. 19, 42 (a, 24).] **D. racemosum**. A Japanese species the leaves of which yield a velvety, pear-shaped gall resembling Chinese galls. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24).]

DISTYLUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²d²²isti²²stus²²*, *lus²²lus²²*. From *dis*, twice, and *στέλος*, a style. Fr., *distylé*. Having 2 styles; as a n., in the m. pl., *distyli*, plants having 2 styles. [B. 42.]

DISUBSTITUTED, adj. *Disu²²bs²²ti²²t²²u²²t²²*. In chemistry, having undergone two successive substitutions. [B.]

DISULFARSÉNATE (Fr.), n. *Disu²²lf²²a²²rs²²e²²na²²t²²*. A pyrothioarsenate. [B.] For other words in *Disulf*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Disulph* or *Dithio*.

DISULFATHIOLSAÛRE (Ger.), n. *De²²zu²²lf²²a²²th²²i²²ol²²ze²²i²²re²²*. Disulphethiolic acid. [B.]

DISULFONSÄURE (Ger.), n. *De²²zu²²lf²²on²²ze²²i²²re²²*. See **DITHIOLIC ACID** and **Disulphonic acid**.

DISULPHANTHRAQUINONIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²a²²n²²th²²ra²²quin²²on²²ic²²*. See **ANTHRAQUINONEDISULPHONIC ACID**.

DISULPHARSÉNATE, n. *Disu²²lf²²a²²rs²²e²²na²²t²²*. Fr., *disulfarséniate*. See **PYROTHIOARSÉNATE**.

DISULPHATE, n. *Disu²²lf²²at²²*. 1. See **BISULPHATE**. 2. See **PYROSULPHATE**.

DISULPHETHIOLIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²e²²th²²i²²ol²²ic²²*. Ger., *Disulfitholsäure*. Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]

DISULPHIDE, n. *Disu²²lf²²id²²id²²*. Fr., *disulfide*. Ger., *disulfid*. A direct compound of 2 atoms of sulphur with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [B.]

DISULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²be²²nz²²o²²ic²²*. Fr., *acide disulfobenzoïque*. Ger., *Disulfobenzoësäure*. Benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 groups of the radicle, SO_2H : $C_6H_4SO_2H = C_6H_4(SO_2H)_2(CO.OH)$. Two isomeric varieties are known, both strong tribasic acids: α -d., obtained by the oxidation of α -toluenedisulphonic acid, and deposited from its solution in concentrated hydrochloric acid in large crystals, melting at $285^\circ C$; and β -d., formed when benzoic acid is heated to $250^\circ C$ with sulphuric acid, and occurring as a white, hygroscopic crystalline mass. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

DISULPHOCARBONATE, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²ka²²rb²²o²²na²²t²²*. A salt of carbonic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 2 of sulphur. [B.]

DISULPHOCHLORIDE, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²klor²²id²²id²²*. See **SULPHUR monochloride**.

DISULPHOCUMARILIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²ku²²ma²²r²²il²²ic²²*. An acid, $C_9H_6O_5SO_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on coumarin. [B. 2 (a, 27).]

DISULPHOCYANATE, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²si²²a²²na²²t²²*. See **DITHIOCYANATE**.

DISULPHOCYANIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²si²²a²²na²²t²²*. See **DITHIOCYANIC ACID**.

DISULPHOMETHOLIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²me²²th²²ol²²ic²²*. Fr., *acide disulfo-métholique*. Methenedisulphonic acid. [B. 38, 93.]

DISULPHONAPHTHOLIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²na²²ph²²th²²ol²²ic²²*. Fr., *acide disulfo-naphtolique*. Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B.]

DISULPHONIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²o²²n²²ic²²*. Ger., *Disulfonsäure*. 1. See **DITHIOLIC ACID**. 2. See **Disulphonic acid**.

DISULPHURET, n. *Disu²²lf²²u²²re²²t²²*. See **DISULPHIDE** and **BISULPHIDE**.

DISULPHUR, n. *Disu²²lf²²u²²r²²*. A molecule consisting of a double atom of sulphur. [B.]

DISULPHURIC ACID, n. *Disu²²lf²²u²²ri²²c²²*. Fr., *acide disulfurique*. Pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

DISULPHURYL, n. *Disu²²lf²²u²²ri²²l²²*. A bivalent radicle, $S_2O_5 - - SO_2 - O - SO_2$, found in pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

DISULPHYDRIN, n. *Disu²²lf²²id²²ri²²n²²*. Ger., *Disulfhydrin*. A liquid, $C_2H_4S_2O = C_2H_4(SH)_2(OH)$, derived from glycerin by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 of the radicle (SH) . [B. 4.]

DISYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Disi²²m²e²²tri²²a²²*. From *dis*, twice, and *σύμμετρος*, the uterus. The state of having a double uterus. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DISYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. *Di²²s²²ys²²te²²ra²²*. From *dis*, twice, and *στέρα*, the uterus. The state of having a double uterus. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DISZNOPATAK, n. A place in the district of Kasehan (Hungary), where there is a sulphurous spring, recommended for bathing in cases of chronic cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

DITA (Lat.), n. f. *Di²²de²²ta²²*. Fr., *dite*. The *Astonia scholaris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] Cortex dite, D.-bark, D'-inde (Ger.). See **Cortex ALSTONIE**.

DUBITEE-LUTA (Beng.), n. The *Ipomoea pes-caprae*. [B. 172 (a, 21).]

DOCAMARGA (Port.), n. *Dos* a² ma² ga². The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B. 88.]

DOCHE (Lat.), n. f. *Dok* do² ch² e² a. Gen., *doch'es*. Gr., *δοχη*. 1. A reception. 2. A place of reception, a receptacle. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DOCHEION (Lat.), n. n. *Dok* do² ch² e² i² e² o² n. Gr., *δοχείον*. A receptacle. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DOCHELA, n. The *Trochium* var. [B. 121 (a, 21).]

DOCHME (Lat.), n. f. *Dok* do² ch² e² me² a. Gen., *doch'mes*. Gr., *δοχη*. An ancient Greek measure of length, supposed to have been a hand's breadth. [A. 387; L. 94 (a, 21).]

DOCHMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Dok* do² ch² e² mi² o² si² s. Gen., *doch'miosis*. See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

DOCHMIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Dok* do² ch² e² mi² u² si² u² s. From *δοχος*, oblique. Fr., *dochie*. Ger., *Dochmus*. Syn.: *Ankylostoma*. A genus of the *Strongylidae* having a large mouth, the edges of which are beset with a number of tooth-like processes. [L. 121, 340.] **D. ankylostomus**, **D. cernuus**, **D. duodenalis**. A variety found in the sheep. [L. 340.] Syn.: *Ankylostoma duodenale*. A variety found in the intestinal canal of man, giving rise to the disease ankylostomiasis. [L. 340.] **D. trigonocephalus**. Fr., *dochie trigonocephale*. A variety found in the dog and sheep. [L. 340.] **D. tubaeformis** (Dujardin). A variety found in the cat. [L. 340.]

DOCIMASIA (Lat.), n. f. *Dos* do² k² i² ma² ma² si² a². Gen., *docimasias*. Gr., *δοκιμασία* from *δοκιμαζω*, to test. Fr., *docimasia*. Ger., *Prüfung, Probekunst*. An examination, investigation, testing; in chemistry, the determination of the nature of mixtures of metals and of the proportions of the different metals in such mixtures. [L. 180.] **D. circulationis**. A post-mortem examination of the organs of circulation, especially of the ductus arteriosus, the ductus venosus, and the foramen ovale, in a newborn infant, to determine whether or not it was born alive. [D. 44.] **D. gastro-intestinalis**. Fr., *docimasia gastro-intestinale*. (Galen's method of testing the question of live birth by observing whether or not the stomach and the intestines will float or sink in water. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 594 (a, 18).]) **D. hematopulmonaris**. Fr., *docimasia hēno-pulmonaire*. A test of live birth applicable in cases in which the lungs sink in water on account of the large amount of blood contained in the pulmonary vessels; performed by comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the body. The proportion in general is 1 to 70 in an infant born dead and 1 to 35 in one born alive. [L. 7.] **D. hepatis** (Autenrieth). Fr., *docimasia hepatica*. A test of the question of whether or not a new-born infant was born alive, depending on the theory that the liver decreases greatly in weight after respiration has taken place, owing to the suppression of the blood-supply from the umbilical vein. [H.; L. 7.] **D. hydrostatica**. Fr., *docimasia hydrostatica*. See *HYDROSTATIC TEST*. **D. medicamentorum**. Ger., *Prüfung der Arzneikörper*. A testing of medicinal substances. [A. 322 (a, 21).] **D. pneumohepatica**. Fr., *docimasia pneumo-hepatica*. A test of live birth consisting in a comparison of the weight of the lungs and that of the liver, the former being increased and the latter diminished after breathing has taken place. [A. 518.] **D. pulmonalis**, **D. pulmonaris**, **D. pulmonum**. Fr., *docimasia pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenprobe*. Any test of live birth consisting in an examination of the lungs. [L. 41, 50.] **D. pulmonum Daniell**. In legal medicine, an attempted method of proving whether a dead infant was born alive, by measuring the chest contour. [Tidy (a, 17).] **D. pulmonum hydrostatica**. See *HYDROSTATIC TEST*. **D. pulmonum statica**. See *D. hematopulmonaris*.

DOCIMASIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Dos* do² k² i² ma² si² ma² si² i² o² (a²) lo² g² i² a². From *δοκιμασία* (see *DOCIMASIA*), and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *docimasiologie*. Ger., *Dokimasiologie, Untersuchungslehre*. The art of examination—chemical, metallurgic, surgical, obstetrical, medico-legal, etc. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DOCIMASTER (Lat.), n. m. *Dos* do² k² i² ma² st² (ma² st²) u² r² (ar). Gen., *docimaster'os* (-is). Gr., *δοκιμαστής*. One who practices tests, a tester or examiner. [A. 387.]

DOCIMASTIC, adj. *Dos* i² ma² st² i² k. Gr., *δοκιμαστικός*. Lat., *docimasticus*. Fr., *docimastique*. Ger., *dokimastisch*. Pertaining to docimasia. [L. 41.]

DOCIMASTICE (Lat.), n. f. *Dos* do² k² i² ma² st² (ma² st²) i² se² (ka). Gr., *δοκιμαστική τέχνη*, art, understood. Ger., *Dokimastik*. See *DOCIMASIOLOGIA*.

DOCIMASY, n. *Dos* i² ma² si². See *DOCIMASIA*.

DOCK, n. *Do* k. A.-S., *docce*. Fr., *oseille, patience*. Ger., *Amperkraut*. It., *romice*. Sp., *accedera*. 1. A common name for various plants of the genus *Rumex*, also, in composition, for several large-leaved plants. 2. The *Malva silvestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **American water-d.** The *Rumex orbiculatus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Batter-d.** 1. The *Petasites vulgaris*. 2. The *Polygonum natans*. 3. The *Rumex obtusifolius*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Ben-d.** The *Emanthecrota*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Bitter-d.** See *BATTER-D.* **Bloody-veined-d.** The *Rumex sanguineus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Blunt-leaved-d.** **Broad-leaved-d.** See *BATTER-D.* (3d def.). **Bur-d.** See *BURDOCK*. **Butter-d.** See *BATTER-D.* **Can-d.** 1. The *Nymphæa alba*. 2. The *Nymphæa lutea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Cheadle-d.** The *Senecio jacobæa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Crisp-d.** See *CURLED-D.* **Cuckold-d.** The *Arctium lappa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Curled-d.** The *Rumex crispus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Decoction of d.** See *DECOCTION LAPATHI*. **D.-bistort.** The *Polygonum bistorta*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D. cress.** The *Lapsana communis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-root.** Fr., *racine de patience* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gründwurz*. It., *radice di romice*. Sp., *raiz de*

accedera. The root of *Rumex crispus* and of other varieties of *Rumex*. [B. 5 (a, 21).] **Dove-d.** The *Passiflora foetida*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Elf-d.** **Else-d.** The *Malva helenium*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Fiddle-d.** The *Rumex patula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Flap-d.** **Flapper-d.** **Flappy-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Flatter-d.** 1. The *Nymphæa alba*. 2. The *Nymphæa lutea*. 3. The aquatic form of *Polygonum amphibium*. 4. The *Potamogeton natans*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Flea-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Floppy-d.** See *FLAP-D.* **Fluid extract of yellow d.** See *EXTRACTUM RUMICIS fluidum*. **Gentle-d.** The *Polygonum bistorta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Golden-d.** The *Rumex maritimus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Grainless-d.** The *Rumex aquaticus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Grove-d.** The *Rumex nemolopathum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Kadle-d.** 1. The *Senecio jacobæa*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Kettle-d.** 1. The *Senecio jacobæa*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. 3. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Mullein-d.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **New Zealand-d.** The *Rumex flaccidus*. [B. 275 (a, 21).] **Patience-d.** **Patient-d.** The *Polygonum bistorta*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Pop-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Prairie-d.** The *Parthenium integrifolium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Red d.** The *Rumex sanguineus*. [B. 275 (a, 21).] **Round d.** The *Malva silvestris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sea-d.** An old name for the genus *Acanthus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sharp-d.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Smear-d.** The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Sorrel-d.** **Sour d.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Spatter-d.** The *Nymphæa adnata*. [A. 24.] **Swamp-d.** The *Rumex verticillatus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Velvet-d.** 1. The *Malva helenium*. 2. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Water-d.** The *Rumex lapathicus* and the *Rumex verticillatus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XIX (a, 21).] **Yellow d.** The *Rumex crispus*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

DOCKA, n. *Do* k² a². The *Scaforthia oliviformis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DOCKAN, DOCKEN, DOCKENS, DOCKIN, DOCKING, n's. *Do* k² a² n, -e² n, -e² n², -i² n². See *DOCK*. **Eldin-d.** The *Rumex aquaticus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Ell-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Flop-d.** **Flous-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Flowery d.** **Mercury-d.** The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sour d.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Water-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DOCKMACKIE, n. *Do* k² ma² k² i². The *Viburnum acerifolium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DOCOGLOSSA (Troschell) (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Dok* do² k² a² o² g² lo² s. (glos/sa). See *CYCLOBRANCHIATA*.

DOCOS (Lat.), n. f. *Dok* do² k² o² s. Gr., *δοκος*. A beam, or a small beam; of Hippocrates, an instrument for treating fractures. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DOCTILETUS, n. Of Paracelsus, a certain medicine employed to cure cancer. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DOCTOR (Lat.), n. m. *Dok* to² k² o² r. Gen., *doctor'is*. From *docere*, to teach. Gr., *διδασκαλος*. Fr., *docteur*. Ger., *D. It., dottore*. Sp., *d.* Lit., a teacher; a person endowed by a university or some other authorized institution with a diploma certifying to his proficiency in a science or art or recognizing his position as a person of learning; in common parlance, a practitioner of medicine or surgery (especially, in Great Britain, a physician as distinguished from a surgeon).

DOCTOR, v. tr. *Do* k² to² r. 1. To invest with the doctorate. 2. To perform treatment as a physician or surgeon. [L. 56.]

DOCTORATE, n. *Do* k² to² r-at. Fr., *doctorat*. Ger., *Doctorwürde*. It., *dottorato*. Sp., *doctorado*. The degree or order which is conferred when one becomes a doctor. [D.]

DOCTOR-GUM, n. *Do* k² to² r-gu² m. The resin of *Rhus metopium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DOCTRINE, n. *Do* k² tri² n. Gr., *διδασκαλία*. Lat., *doctrina*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Lehre*. It., *dottrina*. Sp., *doctrina*. A fundamental idea or theory, or a collection of such ideas or theories, believed and taught.

DOCTYLETUS, n. See *DOCTILETUS*.

DOD, n. *Do* d. The *Typha latifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DOD-AERS, n. *Do* d'arz. The *Didus ineptus*. [B. 88.]

DODDER, n. *Do* d'u² s. 1. The genus *Cuscuta*. 2. The *Spergula arvensis*. 3. The *Polygonum convolvulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **American d.** The *Cuscuta americana*. [a. 24.] **Bengal d.** The *Cuscuta capitata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Clover-d.** The *Cuscuta trifolia*. [B. 185 (a, 24).] **D.-cake-plant.** The *Camelina sativa*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **D.-grass.** 1. The *Briza media*. 2. The *Poa subærulea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-laurels.** The *Cassythaceæ*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **D. of thyme.** The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Flax-d.** The *Cuscuta epilinum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Greater d.** The *Cuscuta europæa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Lesser d.** **Small d.** The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DODDLE-GRASS, n. *Do* d'l'gras. The *Briza media*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DODECACTINIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Do* de² k² a² k² ti² n² i² a². From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *ακτίς*, a ray. A tribe of the *Phytocorallia*, having twelve rays. [L. 244.]

DODECACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Do* de² k² a² k² ti² l² i² s. (ti² l² i² s). Gen., *dodecadactylit'id* (-is). From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *ακτίς*, a ray. (see also *-itis*). Fr., *dodecadactylite*. Ger., *Zwölffingerdarmentzündung*. Sp., *dodecadactylitis*. Inflammation of the duodenum. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DODECACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. *Do* de² k² a² d² a² k² (da² k² ti² l² i² s). Gen., *dodecadactylon*. Gr., *δωδεκαδάκτυλον*. Ger., *Zwölffingerdarm*. Sp., *dodecadactilo*. The duodenum. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ū (German).

DODECAEDRAL, adj. Do-dek'a-ēd'ra-l. Gr. δωδεκάεδρος Lat. *dodecaedrus* Fr. *dodécédre* Ger. *zwölfeckig* Pertaining to a dodecaedron; having twelve sides or facets. [B. 15a, 24; L. 180.]

DODECAEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-dek'a-ēd'e-dro'n. Gr. δωδεκάεδρον from *dōdeka* twelve, and *edra* a base. Fr. *dodécédre* Ger. *zwölfeckige Körper*. A solid having twelve equal sides. [L. 180.]

DODECAID, adj. Do-dek'a-ēd'id. Lat. *dodecaidus* (from *dōdeka*, twelve, and *idus*, a split. Fr. *dodécaille* Ger. *zwölfgespalten*). Divided into twelve segments (said of leaves, petals, etc.). [B. 15a, 24.]

DODECAAGON, n. Do-dek'a-ē-gō'n. From *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle. A regular polygon having twelve equal sides and angles. [L. 56 a, 27.]

DODECAAGONAL, adj. Do-dek'a-ē-gō'n-a-l. Consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. [L. 56 a, 27.]

DODECAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Do-dek'a-ē-jī'n-gū'nī'ā. From *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gynē*, a female. Fr. *dodécagynie* Ger. *Zwölfschöpfung*. [L. 56 a, 27.] **DODECAPODE**, n. Do-dek'a-ē-pōdē. An order of plants in Linnaeus's artificial classification having twelve styles, stigmas, or pistils. [B. 1 a, 24.]

DODECAGYNIAN, **DODECAGYNOUS**, adj's. Do-dek'a-ē-jī'n-gū'nī'ā, -jī'n-gū'nī'ūs. Lat. *dodecagynus* Fr. *dodécagynne* Ger. *zwölfschöpfig*. Having twelve pistils, styles, or sessile stigmata. [A. 301 a, 24.]

DODECAHEDRAL, adj. Do-dek'a-ē-hed'ra-l. See **DODECAEDRAL**.

DODECAHEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-dek'a-ē-hed'hēd'ro'n. See **DODECAEDRON**.

DODECANDR (Lat.), n. m. Do-dek'a-ē-nd(a'nd)u'r(ar). Fr. *dodécandre*. A dodecandrous plant. [A. 301 a, 24.]

DODECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Do-dek'a-ē-nd(a'nd)u'rī'ā. From *dōdeka*, twelve, and *andria*, a male. Fr. *dodécandrie* Ger. *Zwölfschönheit*. A Linnæan class of plants characterized by having from twelve to nineteen stamens to each flower. [B. 1 a, 24.]

DODECANDRIAN, **DODECANDRIOUS**, **DODECANDROUS**, adj's. Do-dek'a-ē-nd(a'nd)u'rī'ā, -u'rī'ūs, -u's. Lat. *dodecandrus* Fr. *dodécandre* Ger. *zwölfschönheit*. Belonging to the *Do-decandria*, having twelve stamens. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DODECANE, n. Do-dek'a-ē-an. From *dōdeka*, twelve. An oily liquid of the paraffine series, containing 12 atoms of carbon. C₁₂H₂₆, boiling at 202° C. [B.]

DODECAPETITE, adj. Do-dek'a-ē-pa'tē'tī'tē. Lat. *dodecapetitus* from *dōdeka*, twelve, and *petitus*, divided. Fr. *dodécapète* Ger. *zwölfgliedert*. Divided into twelve segments (said of leaves and petals). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DODECAPETALOUS, adj. Do-dek'a-ē-pa'tē'tī'tē-ūs. Lat. *dodecapetalus*, *dodecapetalus* from *dōdeka*, twelve, and *petala*, a leaf. Fr. *dodécapétale* Ger. *zwölfbliedert*. Having twelve petals. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DODECAPHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Do-dek'a-ē-fa'r'ma's-kū'mku'm. From *dōdeka*, twelve, and *pharmakon*, a drug. Fr. *dodécapharmacum*, *composé de douze apéritifs*. Syn.: *unigenum apéritivum*. The content of the twelve Apostles: an old preparation containing twelve ingredients. [L. 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DODECASULPHIDE, n. Do-dek'a-ē-sul'fī'dī'dī. A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined with 12 atoms of sulphur. [B.]

DODECATHEON (Lat.), n. n. Do-dek'a-ē-th(a'th)ē'ō'n. From *dōdeka*, twelve, and *theos*, a god. Pertaining to the twelve greater divinities. Fr. *dodécathéon* Ger. *Götterthron* (3d def.). 1. An ancient antidote containing twelve ingredients. [A. 325 (a, 21).] 2. Of Pliny, the *Prunella vulgaris*. [A. 318.] 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Primulaceæ*, tribe *Primuleæ*. [B. 34, 38, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DODGER, n. Do-dj'ar. The *Sherardia arvensis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DODGING-TIME, n. Do-dj'ar-tīm. See **MENOPAUSE**.

DODIEKU (Jap.), n. The *Dryandra cordata*. [B. 88.]

DODONÆA (Lat.), n. n. Do-don-ē'(a'ē)ā. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Dodonaceæ*. 2. The genus *Coccoloba* of P. Browne. The *Dodonaceæ* are a section of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Dodonaceæ* and the *Dodonaceæ* are suborders of the *Sapindaceæ*. The *Dodonaceæ* (the *Dodonaceæ* of Lindley) are a group of the *Sapindaceæ*. [B. 12, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **D. angustifolia**. Fr. *dodonée à feuilles étroites*, *bois-routte*, *olivier de sable*. A species indigenous to India and the Antilles. In the latter, a decoction of the wood is employed as a febrifuge and purgative, the leaves being used to perfume liquors. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **D. diorea**. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The wood is employed in different codices. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **D. salicifolia**. See *Fr. angustifolia*. **D. thumbergia**. A species found on the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *sand-olive* and considered a mild purgative. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **D. viscosa**. A species indigenous to the West Indies and South America, where its leaves are used in baths for rheumatism and cataplasms for sore throat and hemorrhoids. [B. 19, 180 (a, 24).]

DODRA (Lat.), n. f. Do-dra'. Of Mindererus, a certain potion containing nine ingredients. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DODYAN (Lat.), n. m. Do-dō'ā. From *dōdeka*, twelve, and *yan*, a pestle. 1. A pestle. 2. See **COCHLEAR**. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

DOLGILIC ACID, n. Do-lō'gī'lic. Fr. *acide dolgique* Ger. *Dolgie Säure*. A crystalline, non-basie acid, C₁₉H₃₂O₂, obtained from the oil of the dolgling, or bottle-nosed whale. [B. 4.]

DOLMIA (Lat.), n. Do-lō'ā. See **DOLMIA**.

DOFANA (It.), n. Do-fa'nā. A place in Tuscany, where there is a warm, slightly chalybeate spring. [L. 49.]

DOG, n. Do-g. Gr. κύων. Lat. *canis* Fr. *chien* Ger. *Hund*. It. *cane*. Sp. *perro*. See **CANIS** *fundarius*. **D.-almend**. The *Andea incensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **D.-bane**. See **DOG'S-BANE**. **D.-bane family**. Lindley's name for the *Apocynaceæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **D.-banner**. Probably the *Anthemis cotula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

D.-berry. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea* and its fruit. 2. The *Viburnum opulus*. 3. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. 4. The *Rosa canina*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] **D.-binder**. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-bobbins**. The *Artem maculatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-brier**. The *Rosa canina*. [L. 56.] **D.-chamomile**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-cherry**. The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-choy**. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-cods**. Various species of *Orchis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-cole**. Probably the *Mercurialis perennis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-daisy**. 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 2. The *Achillea millefolium*. 3. The *Bellis perennis*. 4. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-eller**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-fennel**. See the major list. **D.-finkle**. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-flower**. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-gowan**. Probably the *Matricaria inodora*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-grass**. See the major list. **D.-heather**. The *Calluna vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-hip**. **D.-job**. **D.-jumps**. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-killer**. The *Centaurium pulchellum*. [B. 81 (a, 21).] **D.-lichen**. The *Pellaea canina*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-mooth**. **D.-mouth**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-mustard**. The *Cleome viscosa*. [A. 479 (a, 21).] **D.-nettle**. 1. The *Lantana purpurea*. 2. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. 3. The *Urtica wens*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-oak**. The *Acer campestre*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-parsley**. **D.-poison**. The *Aethusa cynapium*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 121 (a, 24).] **D.-rise**. Possibly the *Eunymus europæus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-rose**. The *Rosa canina*. [B. 81, 275 (a, 21).] **D.-rowan-tree**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-s-and-cats**. The *Trifolium arvense*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-apple**. The fruit of *Mandragora officinalis*. [L. 116.] **D.-s-bane**. See the major list. **D.-s-berry-tree**. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-caul**. The *Mercurialis annua*. **D.-s-camomile**. See *D.-s-chamomile*. **D.-s-camovine**. 1. The *Anthemis nobilis*. 2. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-chamomile**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-s-chop**. The *Mesembryanthemum caninum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-s-cole**. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-dogger**. The *Orchis mascula*, and other species of *Orchis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-fingers**. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-foot**. The *Dactylis glomerata*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-grass**. See the major list. **D.-s-leek**. The *Scilla nutans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-s-lugs**. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-mercury**. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] **D.-s-mouth**. **D.-snout**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-orach**. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-rib**. The *Plantago lanceolata*. [B. 275 (a, 21).] **D.-s-siller**. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-tail-grass**. The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] **D.-standard**. The *Senecio jacobæa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-tansy**. The *Potentilla anserina*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-stones**. The *Orchis mascula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-tongue**. The *Cynoglossum officinale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-s-tooth-grass**. 1. The *Triticum caninum*. 2. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-s-violet**. The *Viola canina*. [L. 105 (a, 21).] **D.-thistle**. Apparently the *Carduus arvensis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-tooth**. See *Canine tooth*. **D.-tooth-violet**. The *Erythronium dens canis*. [B. 275 (a, 21).] **D.-tree**. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea*. 2. The *Eunymus europæus*. 3. The *Sambucus nigra*. 4. The *Alnus glutinosa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-violet**. The *Viola silvatica*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-wheat**. The *Triticum repens*. [B. 116 (a, 24).] **D.-wood**. See the major list.

DOG-FENNEL, n. Do-g'fē'nē-l. 1. The *Anthemis cotula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Pseudanthemum pulstre*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **False d.-f.** The genus *Dysodia*. [B. 34 (a, 24).]

DOGGA (Ar.), n. See **PARONYCHIA**.

DOGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do-g'e'k'ra-ut. The *Rumer hydroclapathum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DOGGIES, n. Do-g'gīz. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DOG-GRASS, n. Do-g'grā's. The *Triticum repens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Compound decoction of d.-g.** See **Decoction GRAMINIS** *compositum*. **Decoction of d.-g.** See **Decoction GRAMINIS**.

DOGH (Ar.), n. Whey. [L. 77, 105.]

DOGLINGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Du'g'lī'n's-zōir'ē. See **DOZOLIC ACID**.

DOGMATICISM, **DOGMATISM**, n's. Do-g'ma'tī'sm. Gr. δογματισμός (from *dogmatizein*, to affirm an opinion). Lat. *dogmatismus* Fr. *dogmatisme* Ger. *Dogmatismus*. The state of being dogmatic or a dogmatist—i. e., of insisting on certain doctrines and acting according to them, to the disregard of experimental knowledge; the opposite of empiricism. The ancient *dogmatics* (Gr. δογματικαί) looked upon the whole science of medicine as resting on certain hypotheses relative to the constitution and movements of the humors. [A. 387, 518; L. 41, 50.]

DOGRALI (It.), n. Do-gra'le. A place in the island of Sardinia, where there are warm ferruginous springs containing sodium carbonate. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DOG'S-BANE, n. Do-g's-bān. The genus *Apocynum venetum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).] **American d.-b.** **Bitter d.-b.** See *D. b.* **Climbing d.-b.** The *Physalis peruviana*. [B. 275 (a, 21).] **Spreading d.-b.** The *Apocynum androsaemifolium*. [A. 275 (a, 24).] **Syrin d.-b.** The *Asclepias cornuti*. [L. 116.] **Tutsan-leaved d.-b.** See *Spreading d.-b.*

DOG'S-GRASS, n. *Doğz-graßs*. See *Dog-grass*.

DOQUE (Fr.), n. *Doğ*. The *Rumex patula*. [B, 121, 153 (a, 24).]

DOGWOOD, n. *Doğz-wud*. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea*, *Cornus canadensis*, and *Cornus florida*. 2. The *Euonymus europaeus*. 3. The *Rhamnus frangula*. 4. The *Prunus padus*. 5. The *Viburnum opulus*. 6. The *Solanum dulcamara*. 7. The *Illex venusta*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **American d.** The *Cornus florida*. **Black d.** The *Cornus padus* and the *Piscidia carolinensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).] **Blue-berried d.** The *Cornus sericea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

Decoction of d. See *Decoctum cornus florida*. **D.-bark.** See *Cornus* (3d def.). **D. family.** The *Cornaceae*. [a, 24.] **D.-tree.** 1. The *Cornus florida*. 2. The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 97 (a, 21).] **Female d.** The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **Florid d.** Flowering d. The *Cornus florida*. **Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum corni fluidum*. **Great-flowered d.** The *Cornus florida*. **Illawarra d.** The *Emmenosperma alphitonioides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Jamaica d.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

Male d. The *Cornus mas*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **New South Wales d.** The *Jacksonia scoparia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Panicled d.** The *Cornus paniculata*. **Pond-d.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Red-osier d.** The *Cornus stolonifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Round-leaved d.** The *Cornus sericea*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

Silky-leaved d. The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 24.] **Striped d.** The *Acer pensylvanicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Swamp d.** Swamp-d.-tree. The *Cornus strida*. [B, 97.] **Tall Mexican d.** The *Cornus grandis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Tasmanian d.** The *Balfordia salicina*. [B, 121, 155, 275 (a, 24).] **Virginian d.** The *Cornus florida*. **White cornel-d.** The *Cornus paniculata*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix (a, 21).] **White d.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **White Jamaica d.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOH, n. In Java, the fibres of *Saguerus saccharifer*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOIGT (Fr.), n. *Dwa*. A finger; in entomology, see *TARSUS*. [L, 87.] **D. annulaire.** The fourth or ring-finger. [L, 87.] **D. à ressort.** See *Trigger-finger*. **D. auriculaire.** The little finger. [L, 87.] **D. de Notre-Dame.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 301 (a, 21).] **D. de pied.** A toe. [A, 385 (a, 21).] **D. d'Hermès.** See *HERMOCTYLUS*. **D. hippocratique.** See *DIGITUS HIPPOCRATICUS*. **D. medicale.** The third finger. [Rabelais (B).] **D. mort.** See *DIGITI MORTUI*. **D. médius.** The middle finger. [L, 87.] **D. palmé.** See *DACTYLUS*.

DOIGTIER (Fr.), n. *Dwa*-te-a. 1. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [L, 87 (a, 21).] 2. The *Clavaria digitata*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 3. A finger-stall. [L, 87.] **D. d'Asdrubali.** A small iron instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. [A, 301 (a, 21).] **D. protecteur.** A metallic shield for the finger, to protect it against injury in operations about the mouth. It is sometimes jointed.

DOKHAN (Ar.), n. Tobacco. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKKEBLADEN (Dutch), n. The *Arctium lappa*. [B, 88.]

DOKN, n. In Africa, the *Penicillaria spicata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKU-DAME (Jap.), n. The *Houttuynia cordata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKU QUATZ (Jap.), n. See *ARALIA cordata*.

DOKWANSO (Jap.), n. The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOLABRA (Lat.), n. f. *Do-lā-a*/'bra. Fr., *doloire*. Ger., *Hobelsphabende* (3d def.). It., d. sp., *doladera*. See *ASCIA* (1st and 3d def's).

DOLABRIFORM, adj. *Do-lā-b'ri*/'fo-rm. Lat., *dolabri-formis* (from *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dolabri-forme*. Ger., *hobelförmig*. Shaped like an axe, thick at the base and thin on the border. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24); L, 41, 56.]

DOLAINCOURT (Fr.), n. *Do-lā-n'ē*-kur. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there is an alkaline and feebly sulphurous spring. [L, 87.]

DOLCAMARGA (Port.), n. *Dol-sa*-'ma'r/ga. See *DOÇAMARGA*.

DÖLDCHEN (Ger.), n. *Du*-'d'ch'e'n. An umbellule. [L, 43.]

DOLDE (Ger.), n. *Dold*/'e. An umbel. [L, 80.] **D-nartig.** See *D'niformig*. **D-nblumig.** Umbelliferous. [L, 43.] **D-nblüthig.** See *CYMOSE*. **D-nförmig.** Umbelliform. [L, 43.] **D-ngewächse.** The *Umbelliferae*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D-nmangold.** The *Chimaphila umbellata*. **D-nnelke.** The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D-ntragend.** Umbelliferous. [L, 43.] **D-ntraube.** A corymb. [L, 80.] **D-ntraubenartig.** Corymbos. [L, 80.] **D-ntraubentragend.** Corymbiferous. [L, 43.] **D-ntraubig.** Corymbos. [L, 43.]

DOLDIG (Ger.), adj. *Dold*/'ig. Umbellated. [L, 80.]

DOLET (Ar.), n. Red vitriol. [Ruhland (L), 94 (a, 21).]

DOLIARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Do-lā-i*/'a. From *Dolium*, one of the genera. Fr., *dolaires*. A family of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

DOLIARIN, n. *Dol-i*/'a-r-i'n. A crystallizable principle extracted from the juice of *Urostigma doliarium*. It is purgative and vermifuge, and has been used with success in the treatment of ankylostomiasis. [Bäumler (A), 518; L, 49.]

DOLIC (Fr.), n. *Dolek*. See *DOLICHOS*. **D. à cordes.** See *DOLICHOS FIMBRIS*. **D. à deux fleurs.** See *DOLICHOS BIFLORUS*. **D. à feuilles obtuses.** See *DOLICHOS OBTUSIFOLIUS*. **D. de Chine.** See *DOLICHOS CYLINDRICUS*. **D. en forme de fèves.** See *DOLICHOS FABIFORMIS*. **D. en forme de hache.** See *DOLICHOS HASTATUS*. **D. onguiculé.** See *DOLICHOS ALTRICUS*. **D. tranchant.** See *DOLICHOS CULTRATUS*. **D. très petit.** See *DOLICHOS MINIMUS*.

DOLICHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'a. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'a. Fr., *dolichocephale*. Ger., *Dolichocephale*. *Langkopfigkeit*. The state of being dolichocephalic. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'a. Lat., *dolichocephalus* (from *δολῖχος*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *dolichocephale*. Ger., *dolichocephalisch*, *langköpfig*. Having a skull with a long antero-posterior diameter as compared with the transverse, or having the cephalic index less than 75 (Broca) or less than 70 (Thurnam). [L, 149, 150.]

DOLICHOCEPHALISM, n. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'a-'izm. See *DOLICHOCEPHALIA*.

DOLICHOCEPHALOUS, adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *dolichocephalus*. See *DOLICHOCEPHALIC*.

DOLICHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. See *DOLICHOCEPHALIC*; also n. a dolichocephalic person.

DOLICHOCEPHALY, n. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'a-'ty. See *DOLICHOCEPHALIA*.

DOLICHOCERUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolichocère*, a horn. Fr., *dolichocère*. Ger., *langhörnig*. Having long antennae; as a n. in the m. pl. *Dolichoceri*, a subtribe of the *Muscidae*. [L, 41, 180.]

DOLICHOCHAMÆCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolichochamæcephale*. From *δολῖχος*, long, *χάμα*, on the ground, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *dolichochamæcephal*. Dolichocephalic and chamæcephalic at the same time (said of skulls in which the height-index is greater than the breadth-index by from 47 to 94). [Arch. f. Anthrop., 1880, p. 327 (L).]

DOLICHODERUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolichodère*. Ger., *langhalsig*. Having a long neck. [L, 41, 180.]

DOLICHOEUROMESECEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolichoeuromésecephale*. From *δολῖχος*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, *μεσος*, middle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuromésecephal*. Having a long head broad in the temporal region. [L.]

DOLICHOEUROPISTHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolichoeuropisthocephale*. From *δολῖχος*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, and *οπισθοκεφαλον*, the occiput (from *οπισθεν*, behind, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Ger., *dolichoeuropisthocephal*. Having a long skull, broad in the occipital region. [L.]

DOLICHOEUROPROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolichoeuroprocephale*. From *δολῖχος*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, *πρό*, before, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuroprocephal*. Having a long skull very broad in the frontal region. [L.]

DOLICHO-FACIAL, adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-fa-'si-'a-lī. From *δολῖχος*, long, and *facies*, the face. Having a long face. [L, 150.]

DOLICHOKERKIC, adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-ku'r'k'ik. From *δολῖχος*, long, and *κερκίς*, a shuttle. Having the angle which the crest of the scapula forms with its spinal border above 80°. [Rev. d'anthrop., 1887, p. 97.]

DOLICHOLEPTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-sef'a-lī/'u's. Fr., *dolicholeptocéphale*. From *δολῖχος*, long, *λεπτός*, slender, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Dolichocephalic and leptoccephalic at the same time. [L.]

DOLICHOPLATYCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. *Do-le*-ko-pla-'te-sa-'fa-lī. From *δολῖχος*, long, *πλατύς*, flat, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having a long, flat skull. [L, 87.]

DOLICHOPODUS (Lat.), adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-p'us. Lat., *do-lī*/'ko-p'us. Fr., *dolichopode*. From *δολῖχος*, long, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *dolichopode*. Ger., *langfüssig*. Having long feet. The *Dolichopodæ* (Fr., *dolichopodes*; Ger., *Schnepfenfliegen*) are a family of the *Diptera*, and the *Dolichopodidae* a family of the *Tanytomata* or of the *Procephala*, so characterized. [L, 41, 301, 353.]

DOLICHORRHINE, adj. *Do-lī*/'ko-r'ne. From *δολῖχος*, long, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having a long nose. [Rev. d'anthrop., 1872, p. 15 (L).]

DOLICHOS (Lat.), n. m. *Do-lī*/'ko-s'us (chōs). Gr., *δολῖχος*. Fr., *dolic*. Ger., *Fasel*. It., *dolico*. Sp., *dólico*. Anciently, a variety of bean with long pod; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **Dolichi pubes.** The hairs of the pods of the *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 180.] **D. acinaciformis.** The *Canavalia ensiformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. albus.** A species the fruit of which is highly esteemed in the Moluccas and in Cochinchina as a garden vegetable. [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).] **D. arbores.** The *Eschynomene grandiflora*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. biflorus.** Fr., *dolic à deux fleurs*. A species found in India, where it is used as provender for horses. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. bulbosus.** Fr., *dolic bulbeux*. Ger., *Knollenbohne*. An East Indian species. The root is eaten, raw and cooked, and also used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. catjang.** Fr., *dolic catjang*. A species found in the East Indies and in southeastern Asia, where it is considered medicinal. The seeds and the unripe pods have an agreeable taste. It is sometimes cultivated in the United States. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. chinensis.** See *D. cylindricus*. **D. cultratus.** Fr., *dolic tranchant*. A species found in India, with properties like those of *D. biflorus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. cuneiformis.** The *Crotalaria retusa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. cylindricus.** Fr., *dolic de Chine*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and China, where it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used as food. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).] **D. dissectus.** See *Phaseolus aconitifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. ensiformis.** See *CANAVALIA ensiformis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. fabaformis.** Fr., *dolic en forme de fèves*. A species found in India, having the same properties as the *D. catjang*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. falcatus.** A species found in the East Indies. The

root is used as a purgative for children [B, 180 (a, 24)] **D. filiformis**. A species indigenous to the West Indies, where the root is used as a purgative in dropsy [B, 180 (a, 24)] **D. funarius**. Fr. *dolus a cordis*. A Chilian species. The seeds are surrounded with a butyraceous pulp, very agreeable to the taste [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. gladiatus**. The *Canavalia gladiata*. [B, 172 (a, 24)] **D. hastatus**. Fr. *dolus in forma de hache*. An African species. The seeds are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. incurvus**. The *Canavalia incana constricta*. [B, 214] **D. lab-lab**. Fr. *dolus lablab haricot d'Egypte*. Ger., *apfelscho Fasel*. An Eastern species of which there are many varieties, distinguished by the color of their flowers. The pods and seeds are eaten by the natives, and the latter *semis lab-lab* are brought from Egypt into Europe and used in pectoral complaints and amenorrhoea, and in the East are considered a tefriduge. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24)] **D. lignosus** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *dolus lignosus*. A species indigenous to India. The leaves and pods, when green, are used as food [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. lineatus**. The *Canavalia lineata obtusifolia*. [B, 214] **D. minimus**. Fr. *dolus tres petit*. A species indigenous to India. The seeds are poisonous [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. obcordatus**. The *Canavalia obtusifolia*. [B, 212 (a, 24)] **D. obtusifolius**. Fr. *dolus à feuilles obtuses, pois des sorciers*. A species the seeds of which are poisonous [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. oleraceus**. Fr. *dolus oleraceus, hohne*. A Central American species, eaten as greens. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. palmatilobus**. See *D. tuberosus*. **D. pruriens**. See *Mucuna pruriens*. **D. psoraloides**. See *D. fabaformis*. **D. roseus**. The *Canavalia rosea obtusifolia*. [B, 214] **D. rotundifolius**. The *Canavalia obtusifolia*. [B, 212 (a, 24)] **D. sinensis**. See *D. cylindricus*. **D. soja**. The *Soja hispida*. [a, 24] **D. spicatus**. A species indigenous to the Moluccas and Cochinchina, where the fruit is eaten [B, 180 (a, 24)] **D. stipulaceus**, **D. stipularis**. The *Phaseolus trilobus*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. tranquebaricus**. A species indigenous to India. The fruit is used as food. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. trilobatus**. The *Glycine triloba*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] **D. trilobus**. The *Phaseolus trilobus*. **D. tuberosus**. Fr. *pois patate*. Sp. *Yuca*. A species indigenous to New Holland, where the natives eat the cooked root. It is cultivated in the West Indies, where it is used in cataplasms and a decoction given in pectoral diseases. In Vera Cruz an alcoholic tincture of the seeds is used externally for scabies. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 173, 180 (a, 24)] **D. uncinatus**. The *Teramnus uncinatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)] **D. unguiculatus**. See *D. oleraceus*. **D. uniflorus**. A species found in India, having seeds varying in color from light-red to dark-red and black, and possessing astringent, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. A decoction of them is used in urinary diseases and menstrual derangements, and to promote the lochial discharge and check profuse leucorrhoea. [A, 139 (a, 21)] **D. urens**. See *Mucuna urens*. **D. virosus**. The *Canavalia rosea*. [B, 212 (a, 24)]

DOLIOCARPEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Do²l²i²o²o² ka²rp²e² ea² e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Delimeae*, comprising *Dolioscarpus*, etc. [B, 12, 170 (a, 24)]

DOLIOFORM, adj. Do²l²i²o² fo²rm. From *dolium*, a cask, and *forma*, form. Cask-shaped. [L]

DOLIOHIDEA (Lat., n. Do²l²i²o² h²i²de² a²). A subclass of the *Salpiformia*, having cask-shaped bodies. [L, 121.]

DOLIOLOID, adj. Do²l²i²o² lo²id. Lat. *dolioloides* (from *dolium*, a little cask, and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr. *dolioloïde*. Ger., *fassähnlich*. Resembling a cask (said of chrysalides having an oval body). [L, 11, 180.]

DOLL, n. Do²l. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

DOLL-CHEESES, n. Do²l² che² z². The *Malva rotundifolia*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

DOLLEKERVEL (Dutch), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [L, 77.]

DOLLEK-WOOD, n. Do²l² e² wu²d. The *Myristica surinamensis*. [B, 275 (a, 21)]

DOLLOH (Fr.), n. Dol-wa²r. See *ASCIA* (1st and 3d def's).

DOLOMIA (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. Do²lo² me² a². Fr. *dolomie*. Dolomite; a compound of calcium and magnesium carbonates, (CO₃)₂ CaMg. [A, 146 (a, 21); A, 518.]

DOLOR (Lat.), n. m. Dol²(do²)l²o²r. Gen., *doloris*. Fr. *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*. It., *dolore*. Sp. *d*. Pm. — **D's ad partum**. Fr. *douleurs d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtsachen*. It., *dolgi ad delivery del parto*. Sp. *dolores de parto*. The pains of labor, especially those of the expulsive stage. — **D's ad partum secundinarum**. Fr. *douleurs d'après l'accouchement*. Ger., *Nachgeburtsachen*. It., *dolgi della seconda*. Sp., *dolores de dolor ant.* See *PICTALGIA*. — **D. arthriticus**. Pain due to a gouty affluence. Sauvages, a. 17. — **D. atrox**. Atrocious, vehement pain. — **D. capitis**, **D. cephalicus**. See *CEPHALALGIA*. — **D. colicus**. See *COLIC*. — **D's conpassantes**. Fr. *douleurs conpassantes*. Ger., *Schmerzschachen*. It., *dolga compassanti*. Sp., *dolores conpassantes*. The intense final pains of the expulsive stage of labor, which accomplish the expulsion of the head. [A, 20.] — **D. dentium**. See *OSTEOALGIA*. — **D. faciei**, **D. faciei crucians**, **D. lothegillii**. See *PRONATALGIA*. — **D. glandularum**. See *ADENALGIA*. — **D. gravativus**. Pain with a sense of heaviness, such as that due to passive congestion. (Sauvages, a. 17.) — **D's intestinum**. See *COLIC*. — **D. ischiadicus**. See *SCIATICA*. — **D. lateris**. See *PLEURISY*. — **D. lenis**, **D. mitis**. Moderate pain. — **D. nephriticus**. See *NEPHRALGIA*. — **D's nocturni**. Nocturnal pains. — **D's osteopici**. Osteopneic pains; boring pains in the bones, especially the tibia and the cranial bones, occurring only at night or being most intense at night, due to syphilis. [A, 336 (a, 21).] Cf. *OSTEOPIE*. — **D's parturientum**, **D's partus**. The pains of labor. [A, 332 (a, 21)] — **D. pectoris**, **PLEURISY. (Sauvages, a. 17.) — **D's post partum**. See *AFTER PAINS*. — **D's preparantes**, **D's presagientes**. Fr. *moules*. Ger., *Vorwehen*.**

It., *dolgie precorrenti*. Sp., *d'es precursores*. The preliminary pains of labor. — **D. pudendorum**. See *EDGEGRA*. — **D's puerperarum**. See *AFTER PAINS*. — **D. pungens**. Pricking, stinging pain. — **D. rheumaticus**. The pain of rheumatism. — **D's rodentes**. Gnawing pains. — **D's sanguinolenti**. Ger., *blutige Wehen*. The pains of the placental stage of labor. [A, 88.] — **D. stupidus**. Dull pain. — **D. tensivus**. Pain with a sense of tension. — **D. terebrans**. A boring pain. [A, 326 (a, 21).] — **D. testicularum**. Pain in the testicles.

DOLORIFEROUS, **DOLORIFIC**, adj's. Do²l²o²r²i²f²e²r²u²s, -i²rk. Lat., *doloriferus*, *dolorificus* (from *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bring, or *facere*, to make). Fr., *dolorifère*, *dolorifique*. Ger., *schmerztragend*, *schmerzverlegend*. Causing pain. [L, 41.]

DOLORIFUGE (Fr.), adj. Do²lo²re²fu²zh. See *ANODYNE*.

DOLOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l²o²r²o²s²u²s²u²s. Painful; as a n., in the m. pl., *dolorosi* (*morbi* understood), painful diseases.

DOLPHIN-FLOWER, n. Do²l²i²n²flu²u²r. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOMACY BOROWICE, n. In Bohemia, the *Pinus pinea*. [B, 88.]

DOMATOPHOBIE (Ger.), n. Dom-a²t-o-fob-e'. See *CLAUSTROPHOBIA*.

DOMATS (Fr.), n. Do-ma². A place in the department of Yonne, France, where there is a spring the water of which is used by the inhabitants for affections of the eyes. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 49, 87.]

DOMBA, n. The *Colophyllum inophyllum*. [B, 88.]

DOMBEYA (Lat.), n. f. Do²m²be²a². Fr., *dombeye*. 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Aracaria*. 2. Of L'Héritier, the genus *Tournefortia*. 3. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Malvaceae* (or, according to Benthams and Hooker, of the *Sterculiaceae*, tribe *Dombyaceae*). The *Dombyaceae* (Fr., *dombeyacees*) of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth are a section (of De Candolle, a tribe) of the *Buddleiaceae*. The *Dombyaceae* are: Of De Candolle, a section of the *Dombyaceae*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Hernandiaceae*; of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Sterculiaceae* (the *Buddleiaceae* of Endlicher). [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24)] — **D. araucaria**, **D. chilensis**. The *Araucaria imbricata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. excelsa**. The *Araucaria excelsa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOMBERG, n. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Walchern, Holland. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOM-CHHOCU-PHOC, n. The *Shorea obtusa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOME, n. Dom. Gr., *δομος*. Lat., *tholus*. Fr., *dôme*. Ger., *Dom*. A structure shaped like a roof that slopes from the centre toward all points of the periphery; the vault-like covering of a vesicle or pustule; the cupola of the cochlea; the hood of a furnace, etc. [L, 109, 158.] — **Cortical d.** See *CHONE*. — **D-trocar**. See under *TROCAR*.

DOMENE (Fr.), n. Do-me²n. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides and sulphates and calcium and magnesium carbonates. [L, 87.]

DOMERAY (Fr.), n. Do-me²ra. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, and iron bicarbonates and sulphates, etc. [L, 87.]

DOMESTIC, adj. Do-me²st²i²rk. Gr., *οἰκίος*. Lat., *domesticus* (from *domus*, a dwelling). Fr., *domestique*. Ger., *häuslich* (1st def.), *inländisch* (2d def.). It., *domestico*. Sp., *doméstico*. 1. Pertaining to the household, to one's own home; of animals, kept in subjection by man and living with him; of remedies, prepared in one's own house or kept there for use in the absence of a physician; of plants, cultivated. 2. Pertaining to or produced in one's own country.

DOMESTICATION, n. Do-me²s-ti²ka²shu²n. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Zähmung*. It., *domesticazione*. Sp., *domesticación*. The act or process of reducing animals from the wild to the domestic state. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DOMESTICITY, n. Do-me²s-ti²ti²z²i². Lat., *domesticitas*. Fr., *domesticité*. Ger., *Häuslichkeit*. It., *domestichezza*. Sp., *domesticidad*. The state of being domestic. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DOMÈVRE-SUR-VÉZOUZE (Fr.), n. Do-me²v²r-su²r²va-zus. A place in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, where there is a saline spring the waters of which are used for dyspepsia and constipation. [L, 87.]

DOMEYRI (Arab.), n. The *Cucumis melo*. [B, 16, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOMINGUILLA (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. Do-men-gwe²ly²a². The *Urtica dioica*. [A, 147 (a, 21).]

DOMINUS MORBORUM (Lat.), n. m. Do²m²i²n²u²s²u²s² mor²bo²o²ru²m²(ru²m). The lord of diseases; gout. [L, 74.]

DOMPHORN (Ger.), n. Do²mp²ho²rn. The *Ardea stellaris*. [B, 88.]

DOMPTE-VENIN (Fr.), n. Do²p²t²e² ve²n²a²n². See *CYNANCHUM VINETOXICUM*. **Extrait alcoolique de d.-v.** An alcoholic extract of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*; made by digesting 1 part of the root in 6 parts of white wine, expressing, boiling the marc with new wine, and mixing together and evaporating the two liquors (Sard Ph., 1753); or by digesting 1 part of the root in 6 parts of alcohol, expressing, boiling the marc with 3 parts of water, clarifying, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue (Wurtemb Ph., 1798). [B, 119 (a, 21).] **Extrait aqueux de d.-v.** See *EXTRACTUM VINETOXICI*. **Teinture de d.-v.** See *TINCTURA VINETOXICI*.

DOM-ROND, n. The *Garcinia Hanburyi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOMUS LEPROSARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Domodōm'us'leprosaria*. From *domus*, a house, and *leproarius*, pertaining to leprosy. See *LEPROSARY*.

DONAX (Lat.), n. m. *Donodōm'us'ax*. Gen., *don'acos* (-is). Gr., *δοναξ*. 1. A reed. 2. The *Arundo*. 3. A kind of shell fish, of the *Cardium*. [A, 319, 322 (a, 21); L, 30.] **D. ampelodesmos**. See *AMPELODESMOS tenax*. **D. arundinaceus**. See *ARUNDO*. **D. denticulata**. A poisonous species of *D.* (3d def.). [T. Husemann (A, 319).] **D. tenax**. See *AMPELODESMOS tenax*. **Radix** (see *Rhizoma donacis*). Ger., *D'wurzel*. The rhizome of *Arundo*. [A, 319 (a, 21); B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONDA NIDUGU, n. Lit., brother ulcer (i. e., one that clings to one like a brother); a disease common on the eastern coast of Africa, and probably throughout central Africa, consisting in the formation of an intensely painful and irritable sloughing ulcer on the leg or foot. Probably due to the penetration of an unknown parasite infesting stagnant water. [Christie (a, 17).]

DONDE-QUERA (Sp.), n. *Don-da-ke-a'ra*. In Colombia, the *Cuscuta corymbosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24); a, 14.]

DONDERBAARD (Dutch), n. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DONDERPAD (Dutch), n. The *Cottus scorpius*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DONDO, n. In Africa, an albino. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 37, 149.]

DONESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Don'e-as/sis*. Gen., *dones'eas* (-is). Gr., *δονησις* (from *δονειν*, to shake). Agitation, tremor. [A, 387.]

DONGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Sterculia cymbiformis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Don*(*do*²n/i²-a². Fr., *donie*. Of G. Don and Sweet, the genus *Clanthus*; of R. Brown, the genus *Orygia* and the genus *Grindelia*; of Lessing, the *Euphthalmum levigatum*; of Nuttall, the genus *Promopsis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] —**D. sapida**. The *Ocyrnia reniformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONKEY'S-EYE, n. *Don²n²k'i²z-i*. The seed of *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DONNERBART (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-ba²rt*. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERDISTELWURZEL (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-di²st-e²l-wurtz-e²l*. The root of *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERGRÜN (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-gru²n*. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERKEULE (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-koil-e²*. The *Lapis lynceus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-kra²-ut*. 1. The *Sedum telephium*. 2. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERKRÖTE (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-kru²t-e²*. The *Cottus scorpius*. [B, 88.]

DONNERNELKE (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-ne²l-k-e²*. The *Dianthus Carthusianorum*. [a, 14.]

DONNERPILZ (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-pil²tz*. See *BOLETUS luridus*.

DONNERREBENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-rab-e²n-kra²-ut*. The *Glechoma hederaceum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERSTEIN (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-stin*. See *BELEMNITES* and *Lapis lynceus*.

DONNERWURZ (Ger.), n. *Do²n'ne²r-wurtz*. The root of *Aristolochia clematitis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNINETHELL, n. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DON-PATINA, n. The *Plumbago rosea*. [B, 88.]

DONSEN (Dutch), n. The *Typha latifolia*. [L, 77.]

DOOB (Hind.), **DOOBLA** (Beng.), n's. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOODH-KULNEE (Beng.), n. The *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOODYKYE, n. *Dud'i²k-i²*. The various species of *Rumer*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOOGHAN, n. The *Myristica spuria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOOKOO (Hind.), n. The *Pastinaca grandis*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxv, xxvii (a, 14).]

DOOLAGHONDI (Telooogo), n. The *Tragia involucrata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOLAGOVILA (Telooogo), n. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOLYA-GUNDA (Telooogo), n. The *Tragia cannabina*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOMBRASTICUM (Telooogo), n. The *Alpinia galanga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOMBUR (Hind.), n. The *Ficus glomerata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOM-PALM, n. *Dum'pa²m*. The *Hyphæne thebaica*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DOOPADA, n. Indian copal or piney varnish; obtained from *Vateria indica*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DOORA, n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOOREA (Hind.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOORNAPPEL (Dutch), n. The *Datura stramonium*. [L, 77.]

DOORWA, n. See *DOORRA*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOORWAS (Dutch), n. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. [B, 88.]

DOORWEED, n. *Dor'wed*. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOOSRA-TIGA (Telooogo), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOPPELATHMER (Ger.), n. pl. *Do²p'pe²l-a²t-me²r*. Amphibious animals. [L.]

DOPPELAUSWUCHS (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-a²-us-vuch²s*. See *DISTICHASIS*.

DOPPELBALLON (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ba²-lon*. An apparatus consisting of two compressible bulbs.

DOPPELBILD (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-bi²ld*. A double image.

DOPPELBILDUNG (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-bi²ld-un²*. A double formation (e. g., that abnormality of formation which results in a double monster).

DOPPELBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-blät-tri²g*. Bilaminar, bifoliate. [a, 24.]

DOPPELBRECHEND (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-bre²ch²-e²nd*. Doubly refracting. [B.]

DOPPELBRECHUNG (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-bre²ch²-un²*. Double refraction. [B.]

DOPPELBRUCH (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-bruch²*. A double fracture; also a double hernia.

DOPPELDENKEN (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-de²n²k-e²n*. Lit., double thought; that condition of a patient in which everything that he thinks or reads makes a second impression upon some sensory organ, so that his thought is consequently repeated, or he sees the object concerned actually before him. [M. Salomon, "Quang-Dissert.," 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," June 29, 1885, p. 593.]

DOPPELFÄRBUNG (Lat.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-farb-un²*. In microscopy, double staining.

DOPPELEHE (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-a-he²*. Digamia. [L, 80.]

DOPPELFARBIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-fa²rb-i²g*. See *DICHROMATIC*.

DOPPELFLECKIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-fle²k-i²g*. See *BIMACULATE*.

DOPPELFÜSSER (Ger.), n. pl. *Do²p'pe²l-fu²s-se²r*. The *Diplopoda*. [L.]

DOPPELGEBURT (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ge²-burt*. A twin monster. [L.]

DOPPELGELENK (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ge²-le²n²k*. A variety of movable articulation in which there are one or more cartilages interposed between the surfaces of the bones. [L, 31, 332.]

DOPPELGESICHT (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ge²-zi²ch²t*. See *DIPROSOPUS*.

DOPPELGESTIRN (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ge²-stern*. See *ASTRUM duplicatum*.

DOPPELGLIEDER (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-gled-e²r*. See *RHACHITIS*.

DOPPELHAKEN (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ha²k-e²n*. A double hook. [L, 80.]

DOPPELHÄUPTIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-hoipt-i²g*. See *DICEPHALOUS*.

DOPPELHÜLSE (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-hu²l-z-e²*. The genus *Diphaca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOPPELKINNMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ki²n-musk-e²l*. See *TRANSVERSUS menti*.

DOPPELKLAPPE (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-klap²-pe²*. See *ARGEMONE mexicana*.

DOPPELKLOPFEND (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-klo²pf-e²nd*. See *DICROTIC*.

DOPPELKOPF (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-ko²pf*. See *DICEPHALUS*.

DOPPELKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-ku²pf-i²g*. See *DICEPHALOUS* and *BICIPITAL*.

DOPPELKÖRNIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-ku²rn-i²g*. See *DIPYRENUIS*.

DOPPELLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-lam-un²*. Bilateral paralysis.

DOPPELLEBEN (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-lab-e²n*. 1. The state of being amphibious. 2. See *DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS*.

DOPPELLEBIG (Ger.), adj. *Do²p'pe²l-lab-i²g*. See *AMPHIBIOUS*.

DOPPELLOCH (Ger.), **DOPPELMAUL** (Ger.), n's. *Do²p'pe²l-lo²ch², ma²-ul*. See *DISTOMA*.

DOPPELMESSER (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-me²s-se²r*. A double-bladed knife. [a, 14.]

DOPPELMISSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-mi²s-bi²ld-un²*. The formation of a twin monstrosity. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1885, p. 361 (L).]

DOPPELMISSGEBURT (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-mi²s-ge²-burt*. A twin abortion; a double monster. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1875, p. 360 (L).]

DOPPELNAHT (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-na²t*. A double suture.

DOPPELNUS (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-nus*. The genus *Alouites*. —**Dreilappigblättrige D.** The *Aleurites triloba*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] —**Lackliefernde D.** The *Aleurites luccifera*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOPPELROHR (Ger.), **DOPPELRÖHRE** (Ger.), n's. *Do²p'pe²l-ror, -ru²-r²*. A double tube.

DOPPELSÄGE (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-zag-e²*. A double-bladed or two-edged saw.

DOPPELSALZ (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-za²ltz*. See *DOUBLE SALT*.

DOPPELSCHIEBE (Ger.), n. *Do²p'pe²l-shib-e²*. See *CYATHOLITH*.

DOPELSCHIENE (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-shen e². A double splint.

DOPELSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-shla²g. A double beat.

DOPELSCHLAGEND (Ger.), **DOPELSCHLÄGIG** (Ger.), adj's. Do³p pe²l-shla²g e²nd, -shla²g²ig. See DICROTIC.

DOPELSEHEN (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-za-he²n. See DIPLOPIA.

DOPELSEIN (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-zin. See DUPLICITY.

DOPELSINN (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-zi²n. See AMPHIBOLIA (1st def.).

DOPELSONNENFIGUR (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-zo²n-ne²n-fi²g-ur². See AMPHISTER.

DOPELSTEISS (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-stis. See DIPYGUS.

DOPELSTEIN (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-ste²rn. See AMPHISTER and DIATER.

DOPELSTOSS (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-sto²s. A double beat (as of the pulse). See DICROTISM.

DOPELT (Ger.), adj. Do³p pe²lt. Double. [L. 80.]—**D'brech-ent**. See ANISOTROPIC. **D'chlorquecksilber**. Mercuric chloride. [B. 49.]—**D'chromsauer**. Containing chromic acid in combination in the form of a dichromate. **D'-convex**. See CONVEXO-CONVEX. **D'dreizählig**. See BITERNATE. **D'e Glieder**. Rhachitis. [B. 49.]—**D'gedreht**. See BITERNATE. **D'-gefaltet**. See BIPlicate. **D'gefiedert**. See BIPINNATE. **D'gepaart**. See BICONJUGATE. **D'gesägt**. See BISERRATE. **D'gezweigt**. See BICONJUGATE. **D'halbgefiedert**. See BIPINNATIFID. **D'hören**. See DIPACUSIS. **D'kahnförmig**. See BICARINATE. **D'kohlen-sauer**. Containing carbonic acid in combination in the form of a bicarbonate. **D'liegend**. Conduplicate. [L. 80.] **D'phosphorsauer**. Containing phosphoric acid in combination in the form of a biphosphate. [B.]—**D'salzsauer**. Containing hydrochloric acid in the form of a dihydrochloride. [B.]—**D'schwefel-sauer**. Containing sulphuric acid in the form of a bisulphate. [B.]—**D'sehen**, **D'sichtigkeit**. See DIPLOPIA. **D'weinsauer**, **D'weinsteinsauer**. Containing tartaric acid in combination in the form of a bitartrate. **D'zweizählig**. See BICONJUGATE.

DOPELTINCTION (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-ti²n²k-tse-on². Double staining. [L. 332.]

DOPELTÖNIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-tu²n²i²g-kit. See DIPHONOGIA.

DOPELVITRIOL (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-fi²t-ri²-ol. A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate in varying proportions. [B. 49.]

DOPELWAHRNEHMUNG (Ger.), n. Do³p pe²l-va²r-nam-un². See DOPELDEKEN.

DOPELZAPFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Do³p pe²l-tsa²pf-e²n. See THORN COXES.

DORA (Lat.), n. f. Do³do²ra²s. Gen., dor²as. Gr., δόρα. A hide; used by some authors as synonymous with derma and cutis. [A. 322 (a, 14).]

DORA (Ar.), n. In Egypt, the *Sorghum nigrum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DORADE (Fr.), n. Do³ra²d. See AGARICUS *caesareus* and ASPLENUM *cetrach*.

DORADET (Fr.), n. Do³ra²-da. The genus *Sparus*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Dor²a²-di²lla². Fr., doradille. Sp., d. [Mex Ph.]. The *Asplenium cetrach*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DORADILLE (Fr.), n. Do³ra²-del-y. See DORADILLA. **D. de muraille**. See ASPLENUM *ruta muraria*. **D. d'Espagne**. The *Asplenium cetrach*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**D. noire**. See ASPLENUM *adnatum nigrum*.

DORAH, n. See DORA.

DORAKHTE AMBAH (Pers.), n. The *Mangifera indica*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DORALI, n. In Bombay, the *Solanum indicum*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DORANT (Ger.), n. Do³ra²nt². A popular name for various plants. **Blauer D.** The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**D'wurzel**. The root of *Doronicum pardalanchis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Grosser D.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Kleiner D.** The *Antirrhinum orontium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Weisser D.** See *ACHILLEA plumbina*.

DORATASPIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dor²a²to²spa²da²s. (a²s, pe²da²) A family of the *Acanthometridae*, with 20 radiating spines and transverse outgrowths forming a spherical, fenestrated shell. [L. 121.]

DORATONYLON (Lat.), n. n. Dor²(do²r)-a²t(a²t)-o²ny²lon²(u²l). a²n. Fr., doratonyle. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**D. angustifolium**. A species found in Mauritius. The leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery. [B. 42 (a, 24); L. 49.]

DORCAS (Lat.), n. f. Do³rk²a²sa²s. Gen., dorca²dos (-is). Gr., δορκας. See ANTILOPE d.

DORCA, n. Do³re²a². An obsolete term of uncertain derivation synonymous with hemeralopia. [F.]

DORÉE (Fr.), n. Do³ra. The genus *Sparus*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORÉ-L'ÉGLISE (Fr.), n. Dor²-la-glez. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are four springs; the waters of which are used for cerebral hemorrhages with paralysis. [L. 87.]

DORÉ-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Dor²-la-ba²n². A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a hot spring containing bicarbonates and chlorides, used for rheumatism. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 49.]

DORELLA (Lat.), n. f. Do³re²lla². The *Camelina sativa* [L. 87 (a, 21).]

DORELLE (Fr.), n. Do³re²l. The *Chrysocoma tinasyris*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

DOREMA [Don] (Lat.) n. n. Do³re²(ra²)ma². Gen., dorema²tas (-is). Gr., δόρημα. Fr., dorème. Ger., Oshakkraut, Oshak-pflanze. A genus of the Umbelliferae, tribe Peucedaneae, found in Persia and Beloochistan. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. ammoniacum**, **D. armeniacum**. A species found in the deserts of Persia and Tartary, yielding gum ammoniac. [A. 479 (a, 21); B. 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. assafetida**. The *Ferula assafetida* of Buhse; a secondary source of the assafetida of commerce. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a, 14).]—**D. Aucheri**. A species found in western Persia, thought to yield commercial gum ammoniac. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., ii, p. 76 (a, 14).]—**D. aureum**. See *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. glabrum**. A species found in Armenia, which yields a gum tasting not unlike ammoniacum. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**D. hirsutum**. See *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. paniculatum**. See *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. robustum**. A species which yields a gum-resin distinct from ammoniac. [B. 81 (a, 21).]

DORES (Fr.), n. Dor. See DORRES.

DORÉ SOUFREÉ (Fr.), n. Dor su-fra. The *Agaricus bufonius*. [B. 105.]

DORFGEISMAR (Ger.), n. Do³rf²gis-ma²r. A place in the province of Hesse, Germany, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORGALI (It.), n. Dor²ga²-le. A place in Sardinia where there is a warm alkaline and chalybeate spring.

DORIAKREUZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do³re²a²-kroitz-kra²u²t. The *Senecio doria*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DORIDACEA (Phillipi) (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dor²(do²r)-i²d-a(a²)se²-(ke²)a². The *Cyclobranchiata*. [L.]

DORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dor²(do²r)-i²d-e(a²)e². The sea-lemons, a family of the *Nudibranchiata*. [L. 147.]

DORIDIDÆ (Lat.), **DORIDINÆ** (Lat.), **DORIDOSIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Dor²(do²r)-i²d-i²d-e(a²)e², -i²d-i²e(a²)e², -i²ps-i²d-e(a²)e². The *Cyclobranchiata*, also a family of the same. [L. 121; Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 198 (L).]

DORIED (Pers.), n. The *Centaurea calcitropa*. [a. 24.]

DORINE (Fr.), n. Do³-ren. The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [B. 88, 173 (a, 24).]

DORION (Fr.), n. Do³-re-o²n². The fruit of *Anona muricata*. [L. 87.]

DORIS (Lat.), n. f. Do³ri²s. Gen., dor²idos (-is). From Δωρίς, a nereid. The genus *Anchusa*; of Dioscorides, the *Leontice chrysogonum* and the *Onosma echioides*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**Doridos humor**. Sea-water. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DORLE (Hind.), n. The *Solanum Jacquini*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

DORMANT, adj. Do³rm²a²nt. From dormire, to sleep. Fr., d. Germ., schlafend, schlummernd. In a state of sleep or inactivity. Cf. LATENT.

DORMENCIA (Port.), n. Dor²-me²n²si²a². In Brazil, the muscular weakness of both feet. [B. Férus, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 383.]

DORMEUSE (Fr.), n. Do³rm²-mu²z. The genus *Hyoseris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DORMIDERA (Sp.), n. Dor²-me-da²ra². The *Papaver somniferum*. [B. 88.]

DORMIENS (Lat.), adj. Do³rm²i²en²s(ans). Sleeping; as a n. one who is asleep. *Gonorrhea dormientium*. See SPERMATORRHEA.

DORMITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Do³rm²i²t-a(a²)sh²i²t(i²)o. Gen., dormitatio²is. From dormitare, to sleep. Sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DORMITIO (Lat.), n. f. Do³rm²i²sh²i²t(i²)o. Gen., dormitio²is. Sleep. [A. 322 (a, 21).]—**D. lucumorianana**. Protracted sleep. [A. 322.]

DORMITIVE, adj. Do³rm²i²t-i²v. Lat., dormitivus. Fr., dormitif. Ger., schlafbringend. It. Sp., dormitivo. See HYPNOTIC.

DORN (Ger.), n. Do³rn. A thorn; in anatomy, a spine. [L.]—**Apfeld²**. The *Pyrus malus silvestris*. [A. 315.]—**D'ähnlich**. Spinous. [L.]—**D'apfel**. The *Datura stramonium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**D'ästig**. See ACANTHOCLADOUS. **D'augig**. See ACANTHOPOUS. **D'enloch**. See FORAMEN spinosum. **D'fischschuppenkrankheit**. See ICHTHYOSIS spinosa. **D'fortsatz**. A spinous process. **D. fruchtig**. See ACANTHOCARPOUS. **D'flüssig**. See ACANTHOPODOUS. **D'fig**. See ACANTHOUS and SPINOUS. **D'muskel**. See the major list. **D'pflanze**. The genus *Euphorbium*. [L. 43.]—**D'rose**. The *Rosa canina*. [L. 43.]—**D'schleim**. The *Francus spinosa*. [a. 24.] **D'schuppenkrankheit**. See ICHTHYOSIS spinosa. **D'schwanzig**. See ACANTHURIUS. **D'spitzenhänder**. See INTERSPINOUS LIGAMENTS. **D'tragend**. See ACANTHOPODOUS. **D'zelle**. See PRICKLE CELL. **Indischer D.** The cactus. [a. 24.] **Rhodiesches D'holz**. See ALGOS-WOOD (2d def.). **Schotend²**. See ACACIA.—**Wollige D'hülle**. The *Centrophylus lanatum* (*Carthamus lanatus*). [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DORNA (Ger.), n. Dorn²a². A place in the province of Galicia, Austro-Hungary, where there are ferruginous springs. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORNEL, n. Do³rn²e²l. The *Lolium temulentum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DORN MUSKEL (Ger.), n. Do³rn²musk²e²l. A muscle connected with the spinous processes of the vertebrae. **D. des Nack-**

DORSO - INTEROSSEAL, DORSO - INTEROSSEOUS,
adj's. Do²rs-o-i²n-tu⁵r-o²s'e².a²l, -u²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

INTEROSSEOUS. Situated between the metacarpal or metatarsal bones and on the dorsal aspect of the hand or foot. [L.]

DORSO-INTESTINAL. adj. Do²rs-o²in²te²s²in²a². For deriv., see DORSUM and INTESTINUM. Pertaining to the dorsal aspect of the intestines. [L. 296.]

DORSO-LATERAL. adj. Do²rs-o²la²te²ra². From *dorsum*, the back, and *latus*, the side. Fr., *dorso latéral*. Pertaining to the back and to the sides. [A. 385 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.", 1869, p. 452 (4).]

DORSO-LOMBARE. Fr., adj. Dor-so-lom ba²r. See DORSO-LUMBAR.

DORSOLON. (Lat.), **DORSOLUM.** (Lat.), n's n. Do²rs-o²lo²n, -u²m². Fr., *d*. In entomology, the segment into which the anterior wings are inserted. [Kirby (L. 180).]

DORSO-LUMBAL. **DORSO-LUMBAR.** adj's. Do²rs-o²lu²m ba²l, ba²r. For deriv., see DORSUM and LUMBUS. Fr., *dorso-lombaire*. Ger., *dorsolumbal*. Pertaining to the dorsal and to the lumbar regions. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORSO-MASTOIDEUS. (Lat.), n. m. Do²rs-o²ma²sto²ide²us. For deriv., see DORSUM and MASTOID. Fr., *ptéti compléxus*. Ger., *Kleiner durchflochter Kopfmuskel*, *Nacktmuskel*, *Strecker des Kopfes*. Syn.: *trachelomastoides*. The small complexus; a muscle found in the solipeds and other domesticated animals, arising from the transverse processes of the first two dorsal vertebrae and the articular tubercles of the cervical vertebrae, and attached by two heads, one of which goes to the mastoid process of the atlas, it inclines the head and the upper part of the neck to one side, and also extends the head. The mastoid portion resembles very much the trachelomastoid muscle in man, and the atloid portion the spinalis colli muscle. [L. 13.]

DORSO-MEDIAN. adj. Do²rs-o²me²di²a²n. From *dorsum*, the back, and *medius*, middle. Pertaining to or situated in the middle dorsal region. [L. 11.]

DORSO-NASAL. adj. Do²rs-o²na²sa²l. From *dorsum*, the back, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the dorsum of the nose. [L.]

DORSO-OCCIPITALIS. (Lat.), Do²rs-o²ci²pi²ta²lis. For deriv., see DORSUM and OCCIPUT. Fr., *dorso-occipital*, *grand complexe*. Ger., *Rückenoberhauptmuskel*, *grosser durchflochter Kopfmuskel*, *durchflochter Muskel*, *Kopfportion des Querdenkmuskels*. A muscle found in the solipeds, arising from the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebrae and the spinous processes of the first dorsal vertebra, and attached to the articular tubercles of the cervical vertebrae. It acts as an extensor of the head, having no distinct analogue in man, as it may represent portions of several distinct muscles. [L. 13.]

DORSO-POSTERIOR. adj. Do²rs-o²pos²te²ri²a²r. From *dorsum*, the back, and *posterior*, behind. Fr., *dorso-postérieur*. Having the back directed toward the mother's posterior aspect (said of the foetus).

DORSO-RADIAL. adj. Do²rs-o²ra²di²a²l. For deriv., see DORSUM and RADII. Situated on the dorsal surface and radial border of the arm, hand, or finger. [L.]

DORSO-SCAPULARIS. (Lat.), adj. Do²rs-o²ska²p²(ska²p²)-u²la²ri²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SCAPULA. Fr., *dorso-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the back and to the shoulder; as a n., of Chaussier, one of the rhomboid muscles; of Leyh, see DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 13, 43.]

DORSO-SPINALIS. (Lat.), n. m. Do²rs-o²spi²na²lis. For deriv., see DORSUM and SPINA. Fr., *apineux du cou*. Ger., *Rückenwar muskel*. Syn.: *spinalis colli* (see *cernix*). A muscle of the solipeds, analogous to the transversalis colli of man. [L. 13.]

DORSOSSEUS. (Lat.), n. m. Do²rs-o²se²u²s. From *dorsum*, the back, and *os*, a bone. Of E. Cones, a dorsal interosseous muscle. ["Med. Rec.", July 30, 1887 (L).] — **D. primus**, **D. quartus**, **D. secundus**, **D. tertius**. Of E. Cones, the 1st, 4th, 2d, and 3d dorsal interosseous muscles respectively. [L.]

DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS. (Lat.), n. m. Do²rs-o²su²bska²p²u²la²ri²s. From *dorsum*, the back, *sub*, under, and *scapula*, the shoulder blade. Syn.: *rhomboides inferior* (see *major*, *seu brevis*). That portion of the rhomboides muscle of the solipeds that arises from the dorsal vertebrae. [Gérard (L. 13).]

DORSO-SUPRA-ACROMIALIS. (Lat.), **DORSO-SUPRA-ACROMIANUS.** (Lat.), adj's. Do²rs-o²su²pra²ak²ro²m²ia²lis, -u²m². From *dorsum*, the back, *supra*, above, and *acromion* (q. v.). Fr., *dorso-sup-acromien*. Pertaining to the back and to the top of the acromion; as n's, of Chaussier, see TRAPEZIUS. [A. 385 (a, 21); L.]

DORSO-THORACIQUE. (Fr.), adj. Dor-so-to-ra²sek. Pertaining to the back and to the thorax. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORSOTRACHELIANUS. (Lat.), adj. Do²rs-o²tra²che²li²anus. From *dorsum*, the back, and *trachea*, the neck. Fr., *dorso-trachéen*. Pertaining to the dorsal and to the cervical regions; as a n., of Chaussier, see SPLENIUS colli. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DORSO-TRACHÉLO-OCCIPITAL. (Fr.), n. Dor-so-tra²ka²lo²ke²so²pi²ta²l. See COMPLEXUS.

DORSO-ULNAR. adj. Do²rs-o²u²lna²r. For deriv., see DORSUM and ULNA. Situated on the dorsal surface and ulnar border of the arm, hand, or finger. [L. 179.]

DORSO-VENTRAL. adj. Do²rs-o²ve²nt²ra²l. From *dorsum*, the back, and *venter*, the belly. See DORSO-ABDOMINAL.

DORSTENIA. (Lat.), n. f. Do²rs-te²n²i²a². Fr., *dorstenie*, *dorstené*. Ger., *Dorstenie*. It., *d*. A genus of the *Urticaceae*, tribe *Moraeae*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] — **D. arifolia.** Fr., *dorstené à feuilles d'arum*. A species found in Brazil, having the properties of *Contrayerva*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **D. brasiliensis.** Fr., *dorstenie du Brésil*. Ger., *brasilianische Dorstenie*. A species having the same properties as *D. contrayerva*. The root is said by Pereira and Martius to be the contrayerva of the shops. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **D. caulescens.** Fr., *dorstené caulescente*. A species found in Central America, said to be employed like *Parietaria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **D. cayapia.** The *cayapia* or *cayapia* of the Brazilians, who use the rhizome in dysentery. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — **D. chinensis.** A species probably to be referred to some other genus, used medicinally in China. [B. 180.] — **D. contrayerva.** Fr., *contrayerva, herbe aux serpents, racine de characéonides Philippines*. Ger., *gifttödtliche Dorstenie*, *Giftwurzel*. It., *contrayerva*. Sp., *contrayerva*. A species growing in Mexico, the West Indies, and Peru. The rhizome (*radix contrayerva vera*) is the official part, but is said to occur no longer in commerce. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See CONTRAYERVA. — **D. cordifolia.** See *D. brasiliensis*. — **D. drakena.** Fr., *dorstené de Drake*. Ger., *mekanische Giftwurzel*. Syn.: *Contrayerva mexicana*. A Mexican species, growing near Vera Cruz; thought to be one of the sources of contrayerva. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **D. faria.** Ger., *Faria-Dorstenie*. A species found in Brazil, where it is called *caapia*. According to Kunze, it is one of the sources of contrayerva. [B. 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *D. cayapia*. — **D. Houstoni.** **D. houstonia.** Fr., *dorstené houstonia*. Ger., *Houston'sche Dorstenie*. A species growing near Campechy; one of the sources of contrayerva. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **D. opifera.** Ger., *heilbringende Dorstenie*. A species found in the province of Bahia, Brazil. The root is used like contrayerva. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **D. placentoides.** See *D. brasiliensis*. — **D. radiata.** Ger., *strahlige Dorstenie*. An Arabian species called *kusar*; employed typically in cutaneous diseases. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).] — **D. tubicina.** Ger., *trompetenförmige Dorstenie, peruanische Giftwurzel*. A species furnishing Peruvian contrayerva. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).] — **D. vitella.** Ger., *Vitella-Dorstenie*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of contrayerva, especially of the variety called *erva da contra*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **Radix dorsteniae.** See CONTRAYERVA.

DORSTENIÆ. (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do²rs-te²n²i²æ. Fr., *dorsteniées*. Of Gaudichaud, a division of the *Urticeae*; of Reichenbach (1828) a division of the *Urticaceae*, and subsequently a subdivision of the *Artocarpeae*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Ficineae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Moraeae*, order *Urticaceae*. It comprises *Dorstenia*, etc. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DORSUALIS. (Lat.), adj. Do²rs-u²ali²s. See DORSALIS.

DORSUM. (Lat.), n. n. Do²rs-u²m. See BACK. — **D. auriculæ.** The posterior surface of the external ear. [L. 7.] — **D. clitoridis.** See *D. glandis clitoridis*. — **D. ephippii.** Ger., *Sattel-lehne*. That portion of the sphenoid bone that lies between the pituitary fossa and the clivus Blumenbachii. [L. 31.] — **D. glandis.** The anterior (superior) convex surface of the glans penis. [L. 7.] — **D. glandis clitoridis.** The upper surface of the glans clitoridis. [L. 7.] — **D. linguae.** Ger., *Zungenrücken*. The upper surface of the tongue. [L. 7, 115, 175.] — **D. manus.** Fr., *dos de la main*. Ger., *Handrücken*. That surface of the hand which is opposed to the palm. [L.] — **D. nasi.** See *D. of the nose*. — **D. of the foot.** Lat., *d. pedis*. Ger., *Fussrücken*. The upper surface of the foot. [L.] — **D. of the ilium.** Lat., *d. ossis ilii*. The external surface of the ilium. [C.] — **D. of the nose.** Fr., *dos du nez*. Ger., *Nasenrücken*. The upper convex surface of the nose. [L.] — **D. of the penis.** The upper flattened side of the penis. [C.] — **D. of the scapula.** The posterior surface of the scapula. [C.] — **D. ossis ilii.** See *D. of the ilium*. — **D. pedis.** See *D. of the foot*. — **D. penis.** See *D. of the penis*. — **D. sellæ.** See *D. ephippia*. — **D. testis.** Fr., *dos du testicule*. That border of the testicle which supports the epididymis. [L. 7.] — **D. turcice.** See *D. ephippii*.

DORTON. n. Do²rt'n. A place in Buckinghamshire, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A. 316.]

DORTT. (Ger.), n. Do²rt. The *Lolium temulentum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DORVALIE. (Fr.), n. Dor-va²le. The genus *Fuchsia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DORYANTHÆ. (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do²ri²ru²a²n²thæ. Fr., *doryanthées*. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Agavaceae*, consisting of the single genus *Doryanthès*; of Bernhardt, a tribe of the *Liliaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DORYCNION. (Lat.), n. n. Do²ri²ku²ni²m². (Gr., *δορυκνιον* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *d*. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, an undetermined poisonous plant, probably a variety of *Solanum*. [B. 114, 115 (a, 24).]

DORYCNION. (Lat.), n. n. Do²ri²ku²ni²m². For deriv., see DORYCNION. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dorycnium*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*, tribe *Lotæe*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] — **D. angustifolium.** The *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **D. corylifolium.** The *Psoralea corylifolia*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **D. herbaceum.** A species found in southern Europe. The herb was formerly official as *herba dorycnii*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **D. hirsutum.** Fr., *liefier hémorrhoidal*. A species found in France; employed in hæmorrhoids. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **D. imperati.** The *Convolvulus major*. [B. 200 (a, 24).] — **D. incanum.** Fr., *d. blanc*. A variety of *D. hirsutum*, having the same uses. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **D. monspeliense.** **D. pentaphyllum.** See *D. suffruticosum*. — **D. sub-audum.** See *D. herbaceum*. — **D. suffruticosum.** Syn.: *Lotus d*. A species found in southern Europe. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **Herba dorycnii.** The herb of *D. herbaceum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DORYPETRON. (Lat.), n. n. Do²ri²ru²pe²tro²n. The *Filago leontopodium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DORYPHORA. (Lat.), n. f. Do²ri²fu²ro²a². Fr., *doryphore*. 1. In botany, a genus of the *Monimaceae*, tribe *Athaspermaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, a genus of the *Chrysomelidae*.

[L, 196] **D. decemlineata**. The Colorado potato bug. It has vesicating properties. [L, 196] **D. sassafras**. An aromatic species of *D.* (dist. det.) employed in Australia as a stimulant and carminative. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

DOS (Fr.), n. Do. See **BACK**. **D. de crapaud**. The *Agaricus maculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)] **D. de la main**. See **DORSUM manus**. **D. du nez**. See **DORSUM of the nose**. **D. du testicule**. See **DORSUM testis**. **D. ensellé**. See **LORDOSIS**. **D. vouté**. See **KAPNOSIS**.

DOSABLE (Fr.), adj. Dosa'bl'. Capable of being prepared in convenient doses. [L, 42 (a, 14)]

DOSAGE, n. Dos'aj. Fr., d. Ger., *Dosierung*. It., *dosatura*. 1. The act of determining the dose of a medicine or of putting up the prescribed dose. 2. The preparation of drugs in convenient quantities. 3. In chemistry, the determination of the quantity of the various component parts of a body. [A, 301 (a, 14, 21)] **Electrical d.** The regulation of the strength of an electrical current used for medical purposes. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 184.]

DÖSCH (Ger.), n. Du'sh. See **DORSCH**.

DOSE, n. Dos. Gr., *δosis*. Lat., *dosīs*. Fr., d., *prise*. Ger., *Gabe*. It., d. Sp., *dosīs*. The quantity of a medicinal preparation that is ordered to be taken at one time; as used by some French writers, the quantity to be taken in twenty-four hours. **Divided d's**. Fr., *d's fractionnées, d's refractées*. Fractions of a d., to be taken at short intervals. [A, 385 (a, 21); A, 518] **D's fractionnées** (Fr.). See **Divided d's**. **D. massive**. A d. to be taken all at once. [A, 385 (a, 21)] **D's refractées** (Fr.). See **Divided d's**.

D. vénéneuse (Fr.). See **Toxic d.** **Full d.** As large a d. as it is usually necessary or safe to employ. **Infinitesimal d.** Fr., *d. infinitésimale*. An extremely minute d. prepared by the methods of homeopathy. **Maximum d.** See **Full d.** **Poisonous d.** **Toxic d.** Lat., *dosīs toxicæ*. Fr., d. *toxique, d. vénéneuse*. Ger., *toxische D.* A dose that produces symptoms of poisoning.

DOSIMETRIC, adj. Dos-i-met'ri'k. Fr., *dosimétrique*. Ger., *dosimetrisch*. Pertaining to dosimetry.

DOSIMETRY, n. Dos-i'met'ri-iz. From *δosis*, a dose, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *dosimétrie*. Ger., *Dosimetrie*. It., *dosimetria*. Sp., *dosimetría*. 1. The measurement of medicinal doses. [L, 49] 2. A so-called system of medicine consisting in the use of granules accurately medicated with definite quantities of active drugs, chiefly alkaloids, as inculcated by Burggraeve. [A, 518]

DOSIOLOGY, n. Dos-i-ol'o-yi-iz. Lat., *dosilogia* (from *δosis*, a dose, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *Dosilogie*. See **POSOLOGY**.

DOSIRUNG (Ger.), n. Dos-er'ung. See **DOSAGE**.

DOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Dos-(dō's)is. Gen., *dos'eos* (-is). See **Dose**. **D. letalis minima**. The smallest dose known to have caused death. **D. toxica**. See **Toxic dose**.

DOSJEN, n. The *Aralia edulis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 161 (a, 21).]

DOSKAI (Telooqoo), n. The *Cucumis utilissimus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOSO, n. In Japan, the *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOSOLOGY, n. Dos-o'l'o-yi-iz. Lat., *dosilogia* (from *δosis*, a dose, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *dosologie*. Ger., *Dosilogie*. It., *dosologia*. Sp., *dosologia*. See **POSOLOGY**.

DOSIL, n. Dos'is-l. From old Fr., *dosil*, a stopper. Fr., *bonnet*. A small bundle (of lint) to be placed in or upon a wound, etc. [E.]

DOSTEN (Ger.), n. Do'st'e-n. The genus *Origanum*, especially the *Origanum vulgare*. [B, 180.] **Cretischer D.** The *Origanum creticum*. [B, 180.] **Diptam-D.** The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 180.] **Döl.** Oil of origanum. [B, 5 (a, 21).] **D'kraut.** The *Origanum vulgare*. [a, 22.] **Gemeiner D.** The *Origanum heracleoticum*. [B, 180.] **Langähriger D.** The *Origanum macrostachyum*. [B, 180.]

DOSTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do'st'kra'z-ut. See **DOSTENKRAUT**.

DOSU, n. See **Doso**.

DOTAGE, n. Dot'aj. Fr., *radotage, seconde enfance*. Ger., *Kindischwerden, zweite Kindheit*. The second childhood; the enfeeblement of the mental powers due to old age.

DOTHER, n. Do'th'u'r. 1. The genus *Cuscuta*. 2. The *Spergula arvensis*. 3. The *Vicia hirsuta*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOTHERING DICKIES, DOTHERING DICKS, DOTHERING DOCKS, DOTHERING DUCKS, DOTHERIN GRASS, DOTHERING TOMS, DOTHERIN NANSY, n's. Do'th'u'r-i-z'n² di'k'i'z, di'ks, do'tks, du'tks, do'th'u'r-i-z'n gra's, do'th'u'r-i-z'n² to'mz, do'th'u'r-i-z'n na's'i'z. The *Briza media*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOTHIDEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Doth-i'd-e-æ-(a'k)é-æ-(a'z-æ). From *Dothidea*, the typical genus. Fr., *dothideacées*. A group of the *Pyrenomyces*, typified by the genus *Dothidea*; of Saccardo, a family comprising 3 sections, the first having hyaline, the second bilocular, and the third plurilocular spores. Other classification names of like origin are as follows: *Dothidei*, of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the true *Sphaeriacei*; *Dothidei*, of Fries, a suborder (of Reichenbach) a subdivision, of Endlicher a subtribe) of the *Sphaeriacei*, or of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Sphaeriacei* genus. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DOTHIEU (Lat.), n. m. Do'th'i'z e'n(an). Gen., *dothieu'os* (-is). Gr., *δοθιήν*. Fr., *dothiène*. Ger., *Blutschwäre*. A boil or any similar inflammatory swelling. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DOTHINENTERIA (Lat.), **DOTHINENTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Do'th-i'z e'n(an)-te'ri-a, -te'ri-itis. Gen., *dothienenterie*, -terit'idos (-is). From *δοθιήν*, a boil, and *έντερον*, an

intestine. Fr., *dothiènerie, dothiènerite*. Ger., *pustulöser Darmausschlag*. It., *dotieneria, dotienerite*. Sp., *dotieneria, dotieneritis*. Typhoid fever, so-called from the character of the intestinal glandular lesions. [A, 273.]

DOTHENOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Do'th-i'z e'n(an)-o'f(o'z)-fl- (f'u)ma². Gen., *dothenophymatosus*. From *δοθιήν*, a boil, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *dothenophyma*. Ger., *Dothenophyma*. An abscess, a tuberculous furuncle. [A, 322, 385 (a, 21).]

DOTHINENTERIA (Lat.), **DOTHINENTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Do'th-i'z e'n(an)-te'ri-a, -te'ri-itis. See **DOTHINENTERITIS**.

DOTHION (Lat.), n. m. Do'th'i'z o'n(an). Gen., *dothi'onos* (-is). Gr., *δοθίων*. See **DOTHIEU**.

DOTHIONENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Do'th-i'z o'n e'n(an)-te'ri-a, -te'ri-itis. See **DOTHINENTERITIS**.

DOTIS (Hung.), n. Do'st'i's. A place in Hungary, where there is a warm, sulphurous spring. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 49 (a, 21).]

DO-TOOKI (Jap.), n. See *Aralia cordata*.

DOTTED, adj. Do't'e'd. Lat., *punctatus*. Fr., *ponctué*. Ger., *punktirt*. It., *puntggiato, macchiettato*. Sp., *puntuado, tildado*. Marked with dot-like spots.

DOTTER (Ger.), n. Do't'te'r. The yolk of an egg. See **VITELLUS**.—**Absonderungsd'**. The secreted yolk (expressing the theory that the yolk is not formed within the ovum, but added to it by secretion from the ovarian follicle). [a, 28.]—**Bildungsd'**. The formative yolk.—**D'abschnitt**. See **SEGMENTATION SPHERE**.—**D'ball**. See **VITELLINE GRANULES**. **D'bildungs-zelle**. See **Yolk-CELL**.—**D'bläschen**, **D'blase**. See **VITELLINE MEMBRANE**.—**D'blume**. The genus *Caltha*, especially the *Caltha (Calendula) officinalis*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**D'concrement**. See **Yolk-NUCLEUS**. **D'furchung**. See **SEGMENTATION of the yolk**.—**D'gang**. The vitello-intestinal duct.—**D'gangzotten**. Villi of the vitello-intestinal duct, found by Kölliker in the embryo of rabbits. [H.]—**D'gelb**, **D'gelbe**. See **VITELLUS**.—**D'haut**. See **ZONA PELUCIDA** and **VITELLINE MEMBRANE**.—**D'hof**. See **VITELLINE AREA**.—**D'höhle**. See **LATEBRA**.—**D'hülle**. See **VITELLINE MEMBRANE**.—**D'kern**. See **VITELLINE NUCLEUS**.—**D'kolliquament**. See **COLLIQUAMENTUM**.—**D'körner**. See **VITELLINE GRANULES**.—**D'kraut**. See *CAMELINA sativa*.—**D'kreislauf**. See **VITELLINE CIRCULATION**.—**D'kugel**. The whole yolk, including the vitelline membrane and the vitellus. [A, 20.]—**D'kügelchen**. Yolk spherules. [J, 1, 69.]—**D'loch**. 1. See **VITELLAR HOLE**. 2. An opening into the cephalic part of the transparent area of a selachian blastoderm which is homologized by Kollmann as a prostoma. ["Arch. f. Anat. und Phys." (Anat. Abth.), 1885, p. 282 (J).]—**D'mesoderm**. See **Yolk HYPOBLAST**.—**D'öffnung**, **D'pforte**. See **MICROPYLE**.—**D'plättchen**. See **VITELLINE PLATES**.—**D'propf**. See **VITELLINE VOLT**.—**D'protoplasma**. The protoplasmic material of the yolk.—**D'rose**. The *Rosa lutea*. [L, 43.]—**D'sack**. See **VITELLINE MEMBRANE** and **UMBILICAL VESICLE**.—**D'sackkreislauf**. See **VITELLINE CIRCULATION**.—**D'scheibe**. See **DISCUS PROLIGERUS**.—**D'segment**. See **CLEAVAGE CELL**.—**D'stock**. A special organ in worms, having for its function the production of the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—**D'theilung**. The segmentation of the yolk.—**D'vacuolen**. Of His, certain spaces filled with a clear fluid that form in the white vitellus beneath and around the blastoderm, when this portion of the nutritive vitellus begins to liquefy. [A, 8.]—**D'venen**. See **VITELLINE VEINS**.—**D'weide**. The *Salix vitellina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'weiss**. See **WHITE VITELLUS**.—**D'zelle**. See **SEGMENTATION CELL**.—**D'zerklüftung**. See **Yolk SEGMENTATION**.—**Eid'**. See **VITELLUS**.—**Furchung des D's**. See **GERM SEGMENTATION**.—**Gelber D.** See **YELLOW VITELLUS**.—**Hintere D'vene**. The posterior vitelline vein.—**Nahrungsd'**. See **NUTRITIVE VITELLUS**.—**Neben'd.** See **DEUTOPLASM** and **PARABLAST**.—**Primärer D.** A primary vitellus. —**Secundärer D.** Of Kölliker, the vitellus of the so-called compound eggs of insects, formed in part by the fusion with it of one or more outside nutritive cells. [J.] See **Yolk-CELLS**.—**Vordere D'vene** (oder **D'venen**). The anterior vitelline vein or veins.—**Weisser D.** See **WHITE VITELLUS**.—**Weisse D'rinde**. That portion of the white vitellus which forms a layer surrounding the yellow vitellus. [A, 8.]

DOUAI (Fr.), n. Du-a. A place in the department of the Nord, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DOUARNENEZ (Fr.), n. Du-a'rn-e'n-e'z. A sea-side resort in the department of Finistère, France. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DOUBAON-DE-GERMS (Fr.), n. Dub-a'z-o'n-d'je'rm². A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DOUBION, n. Du'bi'z-o'n. A double cocoon made by two silkworms spinning together and interlacing the silk so that it can not be unwound. [L, 121.]

DOUBLE, adj. Du'bl'. Gr., *διπλός*. Lat., *duplex*. Fr., d. Ger., *doppelt*. It., *doppio*. Sp., *doble*. 1. Folded so as to make two layers; consisting of two similar parts. 2. Consisting of twice as much or of twice as many as is usual. 3. Repeated (see *D. vision*). 4. Of twice the usual strength (see *D. aqua fortis*). 5. Containing two different radicles similarly combined with a third radicle (see *D. salt*). 6. Twofold (see *D. staining*). 7. Of intermittent fevers, having the alternate paroxysms related to each other so that they are twice as many paroxysms as usual. 8. Affecting or existing on both sides of the body (e. g., d. pneumonia).—**D-bearing**. Bearing twice in the same season. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D-bladed**. Having two blades.—**D-bulbe** (Fr.). The *Gladiolus sisyrinchium*. [L, 109.]—**D-concave**. See *D. concave LESS*.—**D-cloche** (Fr.). 1. The primrose. 2. A species of *Datura*. [B, 38.]—**D-convex**. See *D. convex LESS*.—**D-edged**. Having two opposite cutting edges.—**D-feuille** (Fr.). The *Orchis bifolia*. [B, 88.]—**D-headed**. Having two heads; of a muscle, having two separate parts at its origin; of a roller bandage, rolled

from each end. **D.-inclined.** Inclined in two opposite directions (see *D. inclined PLANE*). **D.-langue** (Fr.). The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [A. 21.] **D.-leaf.** The *Lisiera ovata*. [B. 255 (a, 24).] **D.-quartan.** Fr., *double quarté*. Manifesting the phenomena of two separate quartan fevers, so that there are two paroxysms every other day, or one paroxysm every day (the alternate paroxysms resembling each other in time of occurrence or other particulars). [L. 41.] **D.-quotidian.** Fr., *double-quotidien*. Manifesting the phenomena of two separate quotidian fevers. [L. 41.] **D.-ranked.** **D.-rowed.** See *Distichous*. **D.-tertian.** Fr., *double tiers*. Manifesting the phenomena of two separate tertian fevers. [L. 41.] **D.-tongue.** Fr., *double-langue*. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B. 255 (a, 24).]

DOUBLET, n. Du²b'le²t. Fr., *d.* A magnifying-glass composed of two lenses superposed, the smaller one of which, near the eye, receives the rays refracted by the larger one near the object before they reach their focus. [A. 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS, n. Du²b'liŋ'gā'p'. A sanitary resort in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

DOUCAIN (Fr.), n. Dus-a²n². See *DOUCIN*.

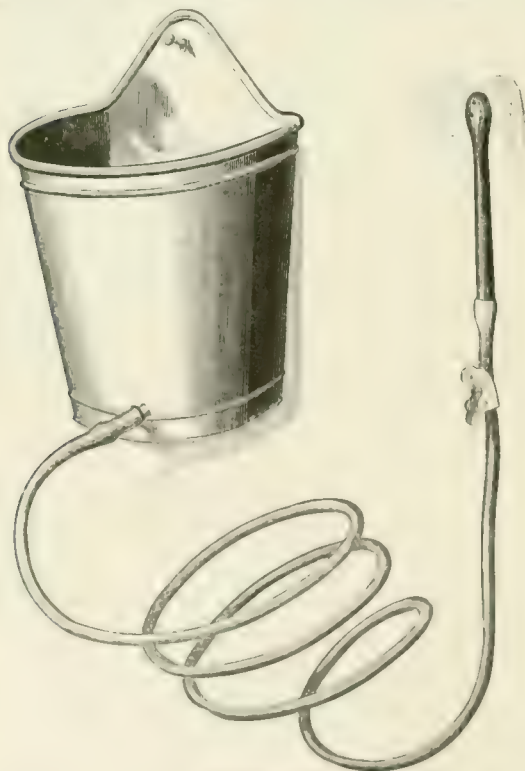
DOUCE-AMÈRE (Fr.), n. Dus-a²-me²r. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [A. 301 (a, 21).] **Décoction de d.-a.** See *Decoction DULCAMARÆ*. **Extrait de d.-a.** (Fr. Cod.). See *Extraction DULCAMARÆ*.

Hydrolé de d.-a. See *Decoction DULCAMARÆ*. **Sirop de d.-a.** Lat., *sympus dulcamaræ*. A syrup made by infusing 1 part of the dried petals of dulcamara in 15 parts of boiling distilled water for 6 hours, straining with expression, allowing to settle, decanting, adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of the colature, allowing to come to a boil quickly, and straining again. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Tige de d.-a.** (Fr. Cod.). The stem of *Solanum dulcamara*. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Tisane de d.-a.** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *infusum dulcamaræ*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of the root of dulcamara for 2 hours in 100 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

DOUCETO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the *Epilobium parviflorum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DOUCETTE (Fr.), n. Du-se²t. 1. The *Campanula speculum*. 2. The *Fabrianella olitoria*. [B. 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

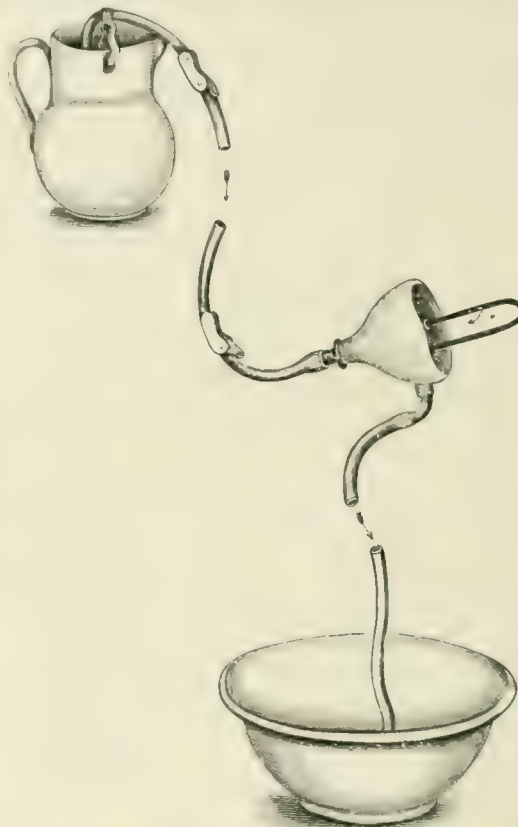
DOUCHE, n. Dush. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* It., *doccia*. Sp., *ducha*. 1. The direction of a continuous column, stream, or jet of liquid or gas upon the surface of the body or into one of its cavities. 2. An apparatus for accomplishing such direction.—**Absteigende D.**



A VAGINAL DOUCHE.

(Ger.). See *Descending d.*—**Aetherd'** (Ger.). An apparatus for throwing a spray of ether. [a, 23.] **Air-d.** Fr., *d'air*. Ger., *Luftd.* A d. in which a current of air is substituted for one of liquid, in otology a current of air forced through the Eustachian tube into the tympanic cavity. **F.** **Alternating d.** Fr., *d'alternance*. A d. in which a hot current and a cold one are applied

alternately. [L. 49 (a, 21).] **Anal d.** Fr., *d. anale*. A d. directed upon the anus. [L. 49 (a, 21).] **Ascending d.** Fr., *d. ascendante*. Ger., *aufsteigende D.* A d. in which the stream is directed upward, into the rectum or the vagina.—**Aufsteigende D.** (Ger.). See *Ascending d.* **Augend'** (Ger.). See *Ocular d.* **Aural d.** Fr., *d. de l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrd'*. 1. A d. adapted to the external ear. [L. 49 (a, 21).] 2. Of Saemann, a method of introducing liquids into the cavity of the middle ear by injecting them into the naso-



FOSTER'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

pharynx while the nostrils are closed during an act of swallowing. [F. 32.] **Auricular d.** Fr., *d. auriculaire*. See *Aural d.* (1st def.). **Bell-d.** Fr., *d. en cloche*. Ger., *Glockend'*. An instrument for douching in which the series of water-jets surrounding the body forms a bell-shaped figure. [Winternitz (a, 18).] **Capillary d.** Fr., *d. capillaire*. See *AQUAPUNCTURE* (1st def.). **Cephalic d.** Fr., *d. cephalique*. Ger., *Kopfd'*. A d. adapted for application to the head. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **Circular d.** Fr., *d. en cercle*. See *Ring-d.* **Column d.**, **Columnar d.** Fr., *d. en colonne*. A d. in which the liquid is applied in a solid column. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **Compressed-air d.** Fr., *d. à air comprimé*. A d. in which the water is projected with great force by means of compressed air; used especially for needle-baths. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **Concentric d.** Fr., *d. en lames concentriques*. A d. in which concentric circular sheets of liquid are employed; a form of shower-bath in which the ordinary sprinkler is replaced by a nozzle having concentric circular slits 1 mm. wide. [L. 49 (a, 21).] **Descending d.** Fr., *d. descendante*. Ger., *absteigende D.* A d. in which the water descends upon the body, as in the shower-bath. [A. 363 (a, 21).] **Dorsal d.** Fr., *d. dorsale*. A d. for the dorsal region. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **D. à air comprimé** (Fr.). See *Compressed-air d.* **D. de col de cygne** (Fr.). See *Sheet-d.* **D. de gaz** (Fr.). See *Gas-d.* **D. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *Aural d.* **D. de vapeur** (Fr.). See *Vapor d.* **D. écossaise** (Fr.). See *Scottish d.* **D. en cercle** (Fr.). See *Ring-d.* **D. en cloche** (Fr.). See *Bell-d.* **D. en colonne** (Fr.). **D. en jet** (Fr.). See *Column-d.* **D. en éventail** (Fr.). See *Fand.* **D. en lame** (Fr.). See *Sheet-d.* **D. en lames concentriques** (Fr.). See *Concentric d.* **D. en nappe** (Fr.). See *Sheet-d.* **D. en pluie** (Fr.). **D. en pluie verticale** (Fr.). See *Shower-bath.* **D. en poussière** (Fr.). See *Vapor d.* **D. in circles**. See *Concentric d.* **D. latérale** (Fr.). See *Horizontal d.* **D. verticale** (Fr.). See *Descending d.* **Eye-d.** See *Ocular d.* **Fadenförmige D.** (Ger.). See *AQUAPUNCTURE* (1st def.). **Fand-d.** Fr., *d. en éventail*. A d. with a metal tip spreading out like a fan and having the perforations at the circumference. [A. 363 (a, 21).] **Gas-d.** Fr., *d. de gaz*. A d. in which a current of carbon dioxide takes the place of water. It has been used as an anodyne in cases of uterine cancer. [A. 301 (a, 21).] **General d.** Fr., *d. générale*. A d. applied to the entire surface, as in the shower-bath. [A. 518.] **Glockend'** (Ger.). See *Bell-d.* **Hepatic d.**

DOVE-WOOD, n. Du²v²wa²d. The *Alchornea latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOWBALLS, n. Do²ba²l²z. The *Brassica rapa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOWN, n. Du²v²n². Lat., *lanugo* (1st def.). Fr., *duvet*. Ger., *Daun*, *Flaumfeder*. 1. Short, soft hairs. 2. The *Carduus tomentosus*. 3. A variety of feathers in which the stem is short and weak, the shaft and barbs are permanently soft, and the barbs are fine and without hooklets. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 1 (a, 24); L, 1.] **D. dilly**. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **D. thistle**. The *Chaparral aranthum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **D. tree**. The *Ochroma lagopus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **D. weed**. The *Filago germanica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Powder-d.** A variety of feather in which the shaft continues growing out of the follicle, from the upper, open end of which a white or bluish dust is constantly escaping. [L, 194.] **Primary d.** The first covering of d. upon birds. [L, 14.]

DOWNY, adj. Du²v²n²-i². Lat., *pubescens*. Fr., *duveté*, *duveteux*. Ger., *flaumartig*. 1. Of plumbeous structure, a part of the plumage being of down feathers, and the bases of the contour feathers usually also of downy structure. 2. In botany, having soft, weak hairs (scales of leaves, etc.). [L, 56, 343.]

DOWNY LING, n. Du²v²n²-i² li²n². The *Eriophorum polystachyon*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOWRA, n. Du²v²n²-a². The *Conocarpus latifolia*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 21).]

DOYERIAN, adj. Dwa²ye²i²ri²a²n. Fr., *doyérien*. Ger., *Doyeriach*. Described by Doyère.

DRABA (Lat.), **DRABE** (Lat.), n. f. Dra²b/a². Gen., *drabes*. Fr., *drâbe*. Fr., *drave*. Ger., *Hungerblümchen*. Whitlow grass; of Linnaeus, a genus of cruciferous plants. The *Drabae* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Allycea*. [B, 34, 42, 170 (a, 24).] **D. muralis**. A species growing in shady mountains of Europe, from Portugal to Sweden, with pubescent stem, oval-dentate, subcordate leaves, elliptic-oblong siliqua of 12 to 16 seeds, and small white flowers. [B, 128, 214 (a, 24).] **D. verna**. Fr., *drave printanière*, *croquette*, *myonnette*, *petite piloselle*, *rouille*. Ger., *Hungerblümchen*. An astringent species used as a vulnerary and sometimes employed externally in whitlow. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DRAC (Bohemian), n. The *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 88.]

DRACENA (Lat.), n. f. Dra²s(dra²k)ena²(a²n²a²). From *δράκαινα*, a she-dragon. Fr., *dracène dragonier*. Ger., *Drachenblut*, *Drachenblutbaum*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of liliaceous plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Dracaceae* (Fr., *dracénées*), which are. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Anthericeae*, comprising the sections *Abamea* and *Aletrineae*, or (1837) a subdivision of the *Asphodelaceae*, or (1841) a subsection of the *Asparagaceae*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Asparagineae*, consisting of the genus *D*; of Wallpole, a tribe of the *Asparagaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Liliaceae*. They differ from the true *Asparagaceae* by having a caducous perianth and anatrochous ovules, by the situation of the embryo at the base and upon the side of the albumen, and by the size of the stem, which usually attains large dimensions. The *Dracaceae* of Link (Fr., *dracénacées*) are a suborder of the *Liliaceae*, comprising *Dracena* and *Yucca*. The *Dracenoideae* of Engler are a subfamily of the *Liliaceae*, comprising the tribes *Draceneae*, *Yuccaeae*, and *Nolinae*. [B, 12, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **D. australis**. Fr., *dragonnier austral*. A species the tops of which are eaten like cabbage. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. cinnabari** (Balfour, Jr.). A species growing in the island of Socotra furnishing Socotra dragon's blood. [B, 245.] **D. draco**. Fr., *dragonnier*, *sang-dragon*, *arbre du dragon*. Ger., *gemeiner Drachenblutbaum*. A large tree found in the East Indies and in the Canary Islands, a variety of which, at Teneriffe, is called the dragon tree. It yields, by exudation, a resin known as dragon's blood (*sanguis draconis*), formerly employed as an astringent, but now considered inert and chiefly used as an ingredient of paints and varnishes. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. ferrea**. A species indigenous to the Moluccas, the root of which is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. ombet**. A tree which yields an exudation called *katie*. [B, 81 (a, 21).] **D. reflexa**. A species growing in Madagascar, the Mascarene Isles, and St. Helena. The flowers are said to be emmenagogue. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. schizanthia**. A species found on the Somali coast, furnishing drop dragon's blood. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).] **D. terminalis**. A species the root of which is employed as a sudorific, and in diarrhoea regarded by some as identical with *D. ferrea*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACANTH, n. Dra²k²an²th. See TRAGACANTH.

DRACÉNINE (Fr.), n. Dra²s-en-én. See DRACONIN.

DRACHE (Ger.), n. Dra²ch²e²n. See DRACHEN FLEISCH.

DRACHEN (Ger.), n. Dra²ch²e²n. A dragon. **D'ampfer**. The *Rumex sanguineus*. [L, 13.] **D'baum**. See DRACENA.

D'blut, **D'kopf**, **D'kraut**. See the major list. **D'pflanze**. See DRACENA.

D'rotang. The *Colamus draco*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

D'schwanz. See CALIA bistriata.

D'wurcz. The *Iris pseudacorus* and the *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D'wurzel**. See DRACONITUM.

DRACHENBLUT (Ger.), n. Dra²ch²e²n-blut. See DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Aechtes D. See CANARY DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Amerikanisches D. See WEST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Canarisches D. See CANARY DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Carthagensis D. See WEST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD.

D'baum. See ALUMES DRACONITUM.

D'baum. See the major list. **D'kroton**. The *Croton draco*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. von Madeira**. See CANARY DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Indisches D. See EAST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD.

DRACHENBLUTBAUM (Ger.), n. Dra²ch²e²n-blut-ba²n²um. The genus *Dracena*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Gemeiner D.** The *Dracena draco*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACHENKOPF (Ger.), n. Dra²ch²e²n-ko²pf. The genus *Dracocephalum*. **Canarischer D.** The *Dracocephalum canariense*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Moldauischer D.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACHENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dra²ch²e²n-krä²ut. 1. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. 2. The *Rumex sanguineus*. 3. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).] **Viellblättriges D.** The *Dracunculus polyphyllum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACHM, n. Dra²m. Gr., *δραχμή*. Lat., *drachma*. Fr., *drachme*. Ger., *Drachme*. A weight of 60 grains.

DRACHUM, n. Of Paracelsus, an obscure term probably meaning the final dissolution or consumption of the element water. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DRACHUPUNDU (Telooogo), n. The *Fitis vinifera*. [B, 88.]

DRACIC ACID, n. Dra²si²k. See ANISIC ACID.

DRACIN, n. Dra²si²n. See DRACONIN.

DRACO (Lat.), n. m. Dra²ko²(a²o²). Gen., *draconis* (on²is). Gr., *δράκων*. Fr., *dragon*. Ger., *Drache*, *Drachon*, *Drachone*. 1. The *Dracena*. 2. A dragon. 3. Mercuric chloride. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 3.] **D. herba**. Fr., *herbe dragon*. The *Artemisia dracunculoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **D. mitigatus**. Of the alchemists, calomel. [B, 88.] **Draconis sanguis**, **Gummi draconis**. See DRAGON'S BLOOD.

DRACOCOPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Dra²ko²(a²o²)se²fi²ke²2f²(a²l²)u²m(u²m). From *δράκων*, a dragon, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *dracocéphale*. Ger., *Drachenkopf*. Dragon's-head; a Linnaean genus of labiate herbs of the tribe *Nepeteae*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. canariense**. See CROCELLELLA triphylla. **D. lan-cifolium**. See *D. virginianum*. **D. mexicanum**. See CROCELLELLA mexicana. **D. moldavicum**. Fr., *dracocéphale moldavique*, *melisse de Constantinople* (ou de Moldavie, ou de Turquie), *melisse turque*. Ger., *moldauischer Drachenkopf*, *türkische Melisse*. Of Linnaeus, an annual species found in southeastern Europe and central Asia; used as an antispasmodic, rich in an ethereal oil which gives to the plant tonic, cephalic, astringent, and vulnerary properties. It is sometimes substituted for *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **D. virginianum**. The *Physostegia virginiana*. [B, 215.]

DRACOL, n. Dra²k²o²l. See ANISOL.

DRACONCULE (Fr.), n. Dra²ko²n²ku²l. The genus *Dracunculus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DRACONEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra²ko²n²e²(a²e²a²). From *δράκων*, a dragon. Of Batsch, a family of the *Campanales*, comprising *Dracena*, *Dianella*, and *Yucca*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DRACONIC ACID, n. Dra²ko²n²i²k. Fr., *acide draconique*. Ger., *Draconsäure*. See ANISIC ACID.

DRACONIDE (Fr.), n. Dra²ko²n²e²d. A red resin, C₂₂H₂₀O₂, soluble in alcohol, obtained from dragon's blood. [L, 49.]

DRACONIN, n. Dra²ko²n²i²n. Lat., *draconina*, *draconinum*. Fr., *dracine*, *draconine*. Ger., *Drakonin*. One of the resins found in dragon's blood. [B, 5.]

DRACONISATUS (Lat.), adj. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²n²i²(a²u²)s(u²s). Containing dragon's blood. [B.] Cf. ALUMEN DRACONISATUM.

DRACONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Dra²ko²n²zoi²r²e². Anisic acid. [A, 324.]

DRACONTHÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nth²em²(a²am²)a². From *δράκων*, a dragon, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Drachenblut*. Dragon's blood. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DRACONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nt²i²a²(a²u²)si²s. Gen., *dracontiasis* (is). From *δράκων*, a dragon. Fr., *dracontiasse*. The disease caused by the *Filaria medinensis*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DRACONTICUS (Lat.), adj. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nt²i²k(u²u²)s. Pertaining to comedones. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DRACONTIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nt²i²e²(a²u²)e²(a²u²)e². From *δράκων*, a dragon. A subtribe of the *Oronticeae* (Schott), or of the *Oronticeae* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Dracunculus* and *Symlocarpus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DRACONTION (Lat.), n. n. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nt²i²(ti²)-o²n. See DRACONTIUM.

DRACONTISOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nt²i²so²mu²s(u²u²)s. From *δράκων*, a dragon, and *σῶμα*, a body. Fr., *dracontisome*. See CELOSOMUS.

DRACONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Dra²ko²(dra²k)-o²nt²i²(ti²)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *δρακόντιον*. Fr., *d. draconte*. Ger., *Zehrwurz* (1st, 3d, and 4th def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [A, 387.] 2. Of Galen, a sore. [A, 325 (a, 21).] 3. A Linnaean genus of the *Ardeae*, tribe *Oronticeae*. [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).] 4. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Symlocarpus fatidus*. [a, 24.] **D. cordatum**. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *nympha folia*. [B, 173 (a, 24); B, 216.] **D. fatidum**. See SYMLOCARPUS fatidus. **D. laciniatum**. See *D. cordatum*. **D. minus**. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. paeonifolium**. See AMORPHOPHALLUS giganteus. **D. pertusum**. The *Monsiera pertusa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. polyphyllum**. Fr., *draconte à feuilles nombreuses* (1st def.). Ger., *viellblättrige Zehrwurz* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus a poisonous species. The root is a drastic purgative, and, according to Thunberg and others, furnishes the Japanese remedy *konjakk*, an emmenagogue. It is used in India as a remedy for haemorrhoids. 2. Of Forster, the *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. 3. Of Deust, the *Amorphophallus dubius*. 4. Of Houttuyn (in part) the *Amorphophallus giganteus*. [B, 173, 180, 216 (a, 24).] **D. spinosus**. Fr., *dracontipneuste*. The *Lasia spinosa*. [a, 24.] **D. surinamense**. See *D. polyphyllum*. **Radix dracontii**. The root of *Symlocarpus*

factidus. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Semen draconitii**. The seed of *Synplacampus factidus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRACONYL, n. Dra'kŏn'yl. Fr., *dracouyle*. 1. A solid substance, C₁₁H₇, obtained by Glénard and Boudault by distilling dragon's blood. [A. 301 (a, 21).] 2. **ANISYL**. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

DRACONYLIC ACID, n. Dra'kŏn'yl'ik. Fr., *acide dracouylique*. See **ANISYLIC ACID**.

DRACUNCULEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra'kŏn'ul'ee. 1. A subtribe of the *Dracunculidae* (Schott), or a tribe of the *Araceae* (Lindley), consisting of *Dracunculus*, etc. 2. Of Schott (1836), a tribe of the *Araceae* *ophiandrolata stenocarpica orthotropae*, comprising the subtribes *Rhizoma*, *Arum*, *Heliconiophora*, and *Dracunculinae*. The *Dracunculinae* are: Of Schott, a tribe of the *Andropogonaceae*, including the subtribes *Arisarceae*, *Euracordeae*, and *Dracunculeae*, and subsequently a subtribe of the *Dracunculidae*; of Blume, a tribe of the *Araceae*, comprising the subtribes *Arisarceae*, *Euracordeae*, and *Atherarceae*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araceae*; of Kunth, a tribe of the *Araceae verae*; of Spach, the *Dracunculinae*, a tribe of the *Callaceae*, consisting of the sections *Arisarceae*, *Euracordeae*, and *Atherarceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRACUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Dra'kŏn'ul'us. 1. Of theophorastus, the *Arum maculatum*, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Achillea ptarmica*, and *Artemisia d.* 2. Of Rupp, a section of the genus *Artemisia*. 3. Of Schott, a genus of the *Araceae*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Araceae*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] 4. See **FILARIA**. — **D. aquaticus**. The *Calla palustris*. [B. 180 (a, 21).] **D. creticus**. A variety of *D. vulgaris*. [B. 121, 216 (a, 24).] **D. crinitus**. See **HELICODICEROS muscivorus**. [B. 121, 216 (a, 24).] **D. esculentus**. The *Artemisia d.* **D. gordius**. See *FILARIA medonensis*. **D. hortensis**. See *D. esculentus*. **D. loa**. See *FILARIA oculi*. **D. medinensis**. See *FILARIA medinensis*. **D. minor**. **D. muscivorus**. See **HELICODICEROS muscivorus**. **D. oculi**. See *FILARIA oculi*. **D. palustris**. The *Calla palustris*. [B. 180 (a, 21).] **D. persarum**. See *FILARIA medinensis*. **D. polyphyllus**. See *DRACONTIUM polyphyllum*. — **D. pratensis**. The *Achillea ptarmica*. [B. 300.] **D. tibirium**. See *FILARIA medinensis*. **D. vulgaris**. Fr., *dracuncule ou serpentaire commune*. Ger., *punktfürter Arum*, *Schlängenkraut*. Of Schott, snake root, European dragon-root (the *δρακοντιον* of Hippocrates, the *δρακοντιον* *μεγα* of Dioscorides); a European species having a fetid odor. The whole plant is acrid and poisonous. The herb has been employed in medicine. The tuberous root (the *ραγα λευκη* of the Hippocratic physicians, the *radix dracunculæ* [see *serpentaria majoris*, seu *ari gallicæ*]) has the same properties and uses as that of *Arum maculatum*, but is more acrid. It is said to cure snake-bites. [A. 321; B. 19, 79, 173, 180, 216 (a, 24).] **Herba dracunculæ**. The herb of *Artemisia d.* [A. 319 (a, 21).] **Radix dracunculæ**. The root of *D. vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Summitates dracunculæ**. The herb of *Artemisia d.* [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DRACYL, n. Dra'sŏl. Fr., *dracyle*. See **TOLUENE**.

DRAGACANTH, n. Dra'g'a'k'anth. See **TRAGACANTH**.

DRAGANS, n. Dra'g'a'anz. Probably the *Arum dracunculoides*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DRAGANT, n. Dra'g'a'ant. Fr., *dragante*. See **TRAGACANTH**.

DRAGANTIN, n. Dra'g'a'ant'ien. Fr., *dragantine*. See **TRAGACANTHIN**.

DRAGÉE (Fr.), n. Dra'sha. A comfit, a large sugar-coated pill, or a pill made with sugar as the excipient. [A. 518; B. 88; L. 61 (a, 14).] **D's de cheval**. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **D's de Keyser**. Antisyphilitic pills composed of mercury acetate, manna, starch, gum arabic, and mucilage of tragacanth. [A. 301 (a, 21).] **D's de Vaume**. Confections made by dividing 9 grammes of mercury with 160 of syrup of grapes, rubbing in 40 of blanched almonds, adding 30 of ox gall, 130 of powdered rice, and 30 of powdered marsh-mallow, dividing into 3,000 pills, and coating them with sugar. [L. 87 (a, 21).] **D's diurétiqes**. Of Saint Roch, sugared juniper-berries. [A. 301 (a, 21).] **D's thermales**. Confections containing salts obtained by evaporating mineral waters. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DRAGELINE (Fr.), n. Dra'she-len. The *Chenopodium album*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 21).]

DRAGEON (Fr.), n. Dra'sho'n. Ger., *Ansläufer*. A sucker, or new stem springing from the base of a plant and taking root at a distance. [A. 301 (a, 21); L. 49.]

DRAGGE, n. Dra'ge. The *Lolium temulentum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DRAGMA (Lat.), **DRAGME** (Lat.), **DRAGMIS** (Lat.), n's n. f., and f. Dra'gŏn'ia, dra'gŏn'ia, dra'gŏn'ia. Gen., *dragmatos* (acc. *mes*, *midus* (acc. *mes*)). Gr., *δράγμα*, *δραγμα*, *δραγμης*. A handful. [A. 387.]

DRAGON, n. Dra'gŏn. Gr., *δράκων*. Lat., *draco*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Drachen*. 1. A large serpent, also a fabled monstrous reptile having wings. [A. 387.] 2. A saurian reptile, the chief varieties of which are found in Java, Amboyna, and the Celebes. [A. 518.] 3. The *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 4. An opacity of the cornea or of the crystalline lens, especially in horses. [L. 41.] 5. An old term for calomel and corrosive sublimate. [A. 518.] — **D.-bushes**. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D.-claw**. The *Pteropora andromeda* and the *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **D.-plant**. See the major list. — **D.-root**. The *Arisema atrovirens*, the *Arisema dracunculoides*, and the *Iris pseudacorus*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).] — **D's-blood**. See the major list. — **D's-eye**. The *Nephthium longum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D's-female**. The *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D's-head**. See the major list. — **D's-head**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **D's-mouth**. The *Antirrhinum majus*, the *Helicodieros muscivorus*, the *Dei-*

talis purpurea, and the *Epiphyllum maculatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] **D's-spittle**. A quantity of material found floating on the water in the Indian Ocean, or obtained from a fish of that water; used as a medicine by the Chinese. [B.] — **D's-water**. The *Calla palustris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **D.-trees**. The genus *Dracena*. [B. 75.] — **D'-wort**. The *Dracunculus vulgaris* and the *Polygonum bistorta*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Great d.** The *Arum maculatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Green d.** The *Arisema atrovirens*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXIX (a, 21).] **Small d.** The *Arum maculatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DRAGONE (Fr.), n. Dra'gon. The *Artemisia dracunculoides*. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRAGONIC ACID, n. Dra'gŏn'ik. See **ANISYLIC ACID**.

DRAGONSEAU (Fr.), n. Dra'gŏn'seau. The *Filaria medonensis*. [L. 15.]

DRAGONIER (Fr.), n. Dra'gŏn'ier. The genus *Dracena* and the *Calamus draco*. [B. 38 (a, 11); B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **D. à nervure rouge**. The *Dracena terminalis*. [B. 38 (a, 11).] **D. austral**. The *Dracena australis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **D. commun**. The *Dracena draco*. [L. 41.] **D. du Brésil**. The *Pterocarpus draco*. [L. 41.] **D. pourpre**. The *Dracena terminalis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

DRAGON-PLANT, n. Dra'gŏn'plānt. Fr., *dragonnier*. The genus *Dracena*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Hardy d.-p.** The *Dracena (Cordylina) indivisa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **New Zealand d.-p.** The *Dracena (Cordylina) australis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Oval-leaved d.-p.** The *Dracena borata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DRAGONS, n. Dra'gŏn'z. The *Polygonum bistorta*, the *Ophiopogon vulgatum*, and the *Arum maculatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **Female-d.** **Water-d.** The *Calla palustris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, n. Dra'gŏn'blud. Lat., *sanguis (seu resina) draconis*. Fr., *sang-dragon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Drachenblut*. It., *sangue di drago*. Sp., *sangre de drago* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The resin, C₂₆H₂₀O₄, obtained from several species of *Calamus*, especially the *Calamus rotang* and *Calamus draco*. Its surface is of an intense blackish-brown, but when seen in thin splinters it is transparent and of a brilliant crimson. D's-b. is freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in oils, insoluble in water, and contains draconin, oil, benzoic and cinnamic acids, and calcium oxide and phosphate. It was formerly in repute as an astringent, but is now little used except to color plasters and as an ingredient of paints and varnishes. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24); "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Apr. 1884 (a, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," 1884, p. 327 (a, 24).] 2. The resin of *Dracena draco* and other species of *Dracena*, a substance which occurs in fragments of various forms, of a cinnabar-red color, and on heating emits benzoic-acid fumes. [B. 180.] Cf. **Drop d.-b.** 3. The *Geranium robertianum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **Canary d.-b.** See *D.-b.* (2d def.). — **D.-b.-plant**. The *Calamus draco* and the *Geranium robertianum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Drop d.-b.** D.-b. of Socotra, the *κνυβὰς* of Dioscorides; the resin obtained from the *Dracena schizantha* of Somali, Africa, and from the *Dracena ombet* and *Dracena cinnabari* of the island of Socotra. It comes in small parcels from Bombay and Zanzibar. It is in small tears or fragments, of a ruby color, and may be distinguished from Sumatra d.-b. by its not containing scales and by its not emitting benzoic-acid fumes when heated. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24).] — **East Indian d.-b.** See *D.-b.* (1st def.). — **D.-b. tree**. The *Dracena draco*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 24).] **Lump d.-b.** Lat., *sanguis draconis in massis*. A variety occurring in irregular masses of a coarser fracture than reed d.-b. [a, 24]. — **Reed d.-b.** Lat., *sanguis draconis in baculis*. A variety imported in cylindrical masses. [a, 24]. — **Socotra d.-b.** The resin furnished by the *Dracena ombet*, and sold in the Eastern markets under the name of *katir*. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24); L. 65 (a, 14).] — **True d.-b.** See *Canary d.-b.* — **West Indian d.-b.** The resin of *Pterocarpus draco*.

DRAGON'S-HEAD, n. Dra'gŏn'he'd. The genus *Dracocephalum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Betony-leaved d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum grandiflorum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **False d.-h.** The genus *Physostegia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Hyssop-leaved d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum ruychianum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Tasmanian d.-h.** The *Diuris sulphurea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Twin-flowered d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum peregrinum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DRAGON (Ger.), n. Dra'gŏn. See **DRAGON**. **D'beifuss**. The *Artemisia dracunculoides*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Wilder D.** The *Achillea ptarmica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRAGONZELUS, n. An old name for a lupo. [Grünfeld's A. 319.]

DRAHT (Ger.), n. Draht. Wire. [L. 80.] **D'écraseur**. A wire écraseur. [L. 57.] — **D'förmig**. Filiform. [L. 80.] — **D'hose**. Of Bonnet, a wire splint used for the fixation of a joint. [F. Busch (A. 319).] — **D'matratze**. A wire mattress. [C. Bühm (A. 319).] — **D'naht**. A wire suture. — **D'rinne**. A guttered wire splint. [D. 76.] **D'schiene**. A wire splint. — **D'schlinge**. D'schnur. A wire snare. [Pauly (A. 319).]

DRAIN, n. Dran. Fr., *d.* 1. A waste conduit leading to a cess-pool, a sewer, or the like. 2. An appliance for effecting drainage of a wound.

DRAINAGE, n. Dran'ej. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* *Drainirung*. It., *drainaggio*. Sp., *desagüe*, *desagüe*. 1. A gradual flowing off of a fluid. [E.] 2. The removal of superfluous water and refuse liquids from dwellings, stables, and lairs, also a system of conduits arranged for that purpose. 3. In surgery, the employment of means (including posture, counter-openings, tubes, and tents) for securing the free escape of liquids from wounds and cavities. [E.] — **Antiseptic d.** D. for antiseptic purposes or in accordance with the antiseptic method [F. P. Kuthe D. 57]. **Capillary d.** D. by means of capillary attraction, as with bundles of hairs, threads, or wires, or with wicking or strips of loosely woven cloth. [G. R. Fowler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 7, 1889, p. 257.] **D.-tube**. See under

Tube—Surgical d. Fr. *d. chirurgicale*. See *D* 3d def. **Through-d.** Of T. M. Markoe, d. by means of counter openings and the passage of a tube or tent completely through the affected part, irrigation being effected by injecting a cleansing liquid through one aperture and allowing it to escape through the counter aperture. [B.]

DRAINROHR (Ger.), **DRAINRÖHRCHEN** (Ger.), **DRAINROHR** (Ger.), n's. Drain-er'ror, -ru'r-ch'z'n, drain'ror. A drainage-tube.

DRAITSCH (Ger.), n. Dra²etsh. A place near Bonn, Germany, at the foot of the Godesberg, where there is a spring containing sodium, iron, calcium, and magnesium chlorides. [L, 105.]

DRAKE, n. **Drak**. 1. Various species of *Bromus*; especially *Bromus scutellus* and *Bromus sterilis*. 2. The *Avena fatua*. 3. The *Lolium perenne* and the *Lolium temulentum*. 4. The root of *Dorstenia contrajerva*, *Dorstenia Houstoni*, and *Dorstenia drakenia*. [A, 385, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DRAKENA (Lat.), n. f. Drak-ea'na². The *Dorstenia contrajerva*. [L, 180 (a, 24).]

DRAKSHA, n. In Bombay, the *Vitis vinifera*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DRAKHT BANGA (Hind.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 479 (a, 21).]

DRAKHT-NÁRJILA (Pers.), n. The *Cocos nucifera*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DRAKHT-I-GULA EHKANA (Pers.), n. The *Bassia latifolia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DRAKOWA KREW (Bohemian), n. Dragon's-blood. [B, 88.]

DRAŁA DINA, n. In Fiji, the *Erythrina indica*. [A, J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DRAŁAKAKA, n. In Fiji, the *Erythrina ovalifolia*. [A, J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DRAM, n. **Dra'm**. See **DRACHM**.

DRANG (Ger.), n. Dra²n². A physical sensation of an impulse (e. g., to go to stool). [L, 80.] —**D. zum mitpressen**. See **Wehend'**. —**Harnd'**. Vesical tenesmus. —**Stuhld'**. An excessive impulse to go to stool; rectal tenesmus. —**Wehend'**. The impulse to bear down during labor.

DRANGULI, n. In Java, the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88.]

DRANK, n. Dra²n²k. The *Bromus sterilis* and other species of *Bromus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRAP (Fr.), n. Dra². Cloth. —**D. d'hôpital**. Lit., hospital cloth; an impermeable cloth. —**D. fanon**. A folded cloth used in operations. [A, 518.] —**D. marin**. The wool-like tissue on the exterior of the shells of some molluscs. [L, 41, 180.]

DRAPIA, n. In Venezuela, the aboriginal name for the *Iriartea prismata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DRAPE (Fr.), adj. Dra²pa. See **TOMENTOSE**.

DRAPEAU (Fr.), n. Dra²po. Lit., a flag; a certain bandage used for the nose. [E.] See **BACET de d.**

DRAPER'S SPRINGS, n. Drap'u'rz. A hamlet and watering-place in Tennessee, Putnam County, 50 miles east of Lebanon, with a mineral spring. [° Lippinc. Gaz.," (a, 4).]

DRAPER'S TEASEL, n. Drap'u'rz-ze'z'l. The *Dipsacus ful-lorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DRAPE TOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Dra²p(dra²p)-e't-o(o's)-ma(ma)²in²a². From *δραπέτης*, a deserter, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *drapetomanie*. Ger., *Fonitautentheilheit*, *Fluchtrahnsinn*. A form of insanity characterized by a propensity to become a vagabond. [Cartwright (A, 518).]

DRASSIDE (Lat.), **DRASSIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Dra²s-(dra²s)-id-e'z'z'z'z'. A family of the *Acanthaceae*. The *Dra-soidae* of Thorell are a family of the *Tubulariaceae*. [L, 121, 196.]

DRASTIC, adj. Dra²s-tik. Gr., *δραστικός*, *δραστικός*. Lat., *drasticus*. Fr., *drastique*. Ger., *drastisch*, *abführend*. It., *drastico*. Sp., *drástico*. Acting quickly and violently; as a n., a medicine that acts violently, especially one that causes hypercatharsis. [L, 49.]

DRAUGHT, n. Dra²ft. From A.-S. *dragan*, to draw. Lat., *haustus* (3d def.), *potio* (3d def.). Fr., *potion* (3d def.). Ger., *Tränkechen* (3d def.). It., *pozione* (3d def.). Sp., *pocion* (3d def.). 1. A drawing or a drawing sensation. 2. An application that draws the blood to a part, especially a mustard plaster. 3. A liquid medicinal preparation, especially one that is to be taken all at once, also the amount of liquid taken into the stomach by a single act of swallowing. —**Ague-d'**. A d. to ward off a paroxysm of intermittent fever; of the British Army in the Peninsular campaigns, one composed of 60 drops of laudanum and 1 drachm of ether, diluted with water. [D, 122.] —**Antemetie d.** —**Anti-emetic d.** Lat., *haustus anti-emeticus* (sen *anti-emeticus*). Fr., *potion anti-emétique*. A d. to prevent or check vomiting; of several old pharmacopoeias, a mixture of various proportions of potassium carbonate, tartaric acid or lemon juice, sugar, and water. —**Antiscrofulous d.** Fr., *potion antiscrofuluse*. 1. Of Rattier, a solution of 1 part of ammonium carbonate in 16 parts of tincture of gentian. [B, 97 (a, 14).] 2. Of Niemmann, a solution of 1 part of calcium chloride in 8 parts of tincture of cinchona. [B, 119.] —**Black d.** See **INFUSUM SENSÆ COMPOSITUM**. —**Chopart's d.** See **POTIO DE CHOPART**. —**Efferveſcing d.** Fr., *potion effervescente*. Ger., *aufbrausender Trank*. It., *pozioſe effervescente*. Sp., *potioſe effervescente*. A d. made with either sodium or potassium carbonate or bicarbonate and a vegetable acid (usually citric acid or lemon-juice). It is kept in tightly corked bottles, or is prepared at the moment of using, so as to form an extemporaneous solution of sodium or potassium citrate in water charged with gaseous carbon dioxide. Preparations called by this name are the *mistura potassa citratis* of the U. S. Ph., the po-

tion *gazeuse* of the Fr. Cod., the *potio hians* of the Ger. Ph., and the *pozioſe gazeosa* of the Italians. [B.]

DRAUCKE, **DRAUK**, **DRAUKE**, **DRAVICK**, n's. Dra²-u²k, dra²-u²k, dra²-u²k. See **DRAKE**.

DRAW, v. tr. and intr. Dra². Gr., *ἐρῶ*. Lat., *haurire*. Fr., *tirer*. Ger., *ziehen*. 1. To drag, to attract blood to the surface, to produce rubefaction of the skin or blistering (said of sinapisms, vesicants, etc.); in popular language, to hasten the process of suppuration (said of poultices and plasters). 2. To withdraw (e. g., urine from the bladder with a catheter). —**D.-sheet**. A sheet folded one or more times in one direction, to be placed under a patient crosswise of the bed, so that a soiled portion of it may be drawn away from under the person without the whole being removed. —**D.-tube**. See under **TUBE**.

DRAWING, adj. Dra²'i²n². Having power to draw (1st def.).

DRAWK, n. Dra²k. See **DRAKE**.

DRAWLING, n. Dra²'i²n². 1. The *Eleocharis caespitosa*. 2. A species of *Eriophorum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRAK (Lat.), n. m. Dra²x(dra²x). Gen., *drac'os* (-is). Gr., *δρακ*. See **DRAGMA**.

DREA, n. A place in Algeria where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DREAM, n. **Drem**. Gr., *ὄναρ*, *ὄνειρος*, *ἐνύπνιον*. Lat., *somnium*. Fr., *songe*, *rêve*. Ger., *Traum*. It., *sogno*. Sp., *sueño*. A more or less orderly series of sensory perceptions or thoughts occurring during sleep, either wholly imaginary or occasioned by some actual impression from without, especially an auditory impression. —**Wet d.** A lascivious d. accompanied by an emission of semen.

DRECHE (Fr.), n. Dre²sh. Ground malt, also the residue of malt after brewing. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

DRECK (Ger.), n. Dre²k. Dirt, filth, excrement. —**D'essen**, **D'fressen**. See **COPROPHAGY**. —**D'ig**. Stercoraceous. —**D'hilenz-wurzel**. The *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] —**Teufelsd'**. *Asafetida*. [B.]

DREGA (Lat.), n. f. Drej(dre²g)'e²a². Fr., *dregée*. 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs, of the *Marsdenieae*, indigenous to tropical Africa, India, and the Malayan Archipelago. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 2. See **BUBON** (Lat.). —**D. volubilis**. A species found in Bengal, Assam, the Deccan, Ceylon, and Java. The flowers are used as an application to boils and abscesses. [B, 172, 212 (a, 24).]

DREGS, n. pl. Dre²gz. Gr., *ρῆγξ*. Lat., *faex* (1st def.), *morbi reliquia* (2d def.). Fr., *lie*, *effondrilles*. Ger., *Auswurf*, *Bodensatz*. 1. The solid remnants forming a sediment in fermented liquors, infusions, etc. 2. The remote, lingering remains of a disease. [D, 1.]

DREHACHSE (Ger.), n. Dra²a²ch²s-e². See **AXIS** of rotation.

DREHÄHRE (Ger.), n. Dra²-ar-e². The genus *Spiranthes*. —**Gemeine d.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREHBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Dra²-be²-vag-un². See **ROTATION**.

DREHBLÜTHLER (Ger.), n. pl. Dra²-blu²t-le²r. See **CON-TORTÆ**.

DREHBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dra²-bor-e²r. See **TREPINE**.

DREHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Dra²-e²n. To rotate; as a n., see **DREHUNG**.

DREHER (Ger.), n. Dra²-e²r. A rotator. [L.] —**Kurze und lange D. des Ohres**. See **SCUTO AURICULARIS INTERIUS**.

DREHGELENK (Ger.), n. Dra²-ge²-le²n²k. A rotatory articulation. [L, 43.]

DREHKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Dra²-kra²n²k-hit. The gid in sheep, a disease caused by the *Cenurus cerebralis* (the larva of *Tania cœnurus*). [B, 49; L, 80.] —**Falsche D.** A disease of sheep caused by the *Cestrus ovis*. [B, 49.]

DREHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dra²-hra²-u²t. 1. The *Tordylium officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREHLADEN (Ger.), n. Dra²-la²d-e²n. The revolving door of a founding hospital; a sort of circular cabinet inserted in the outer wall, having an opening on one side into which a baby may be introduced and the cabinet then turned, so that the opening comes inside the building and nobody connected with the institution sees the person who brought the child. [Soyka (A, 319).]

DREHLEBER (Ger.), n. Dra²-lab-e²r. A twisting or rotation of the liver; of Landau, a proposed term for a displacement of the liver which does not consist in a simple sinking down. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DREHLING (Ger.), n. Dra²-li²n². See **AGARICUS ostreatus**, and **DREHKRANKHEIT**.

DREHMOOS (Ger.), n. Dra²-mos. The genus *Funaria*. —**Gemeines D.** **Hygrometrisches D.** The *Funaria hygrometrica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREHMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A rotator muscle.

DREHSTOCK (Ger.), n. Dra²-stö²k. A tourniquet. [E.]

DREHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Dra²-zuch²t. See **DREHKRANKHEIT**.

DREHUNG (Ger.), n. Dra²-un². See **ROTATION** and **TORSION**. —**D'sachse**. See **DREHACHSE**. —**D'smoment**. The moment of rotation. [B.] —**Wachsthumd'**. A process of torsion thought to be undergone physiologically by the embryo, generally to the left in man. [E. Fischer, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 3, 1887, p. 114.]

DREHWAGE (Ger.), n. Dra²-va²g-e². A torsion balance. [B.]

DREHWIRBEL (Ger.), n. pl. Dra²-verb-e²l. The first two cervical vertebrae. [L, 31.]

DREHWURM (Ger.), n. Dra²-vurm. The *Cenurus cerebralis*. [B, 49.]

DREI (Ger.), adj. Dri Three. **D'atomig**. Triatomic. R. **D'basisch**. Tribasic. B. **D'blatt**. See the major list. **D'blättrig**. Trifoliate, trifoliar. **D'blume**. See the major list. **D'blumenblättrig**. Tripetalous. [a, 24.] **D'beck**. See the major list. **D'eckig**. Triangular. [L, 80.] **D'fach**. Threefold, triple; in botany, three-lobed. [B, 123 (a, 24).] **D'fachdreizählig**. D'fachgedreiet. Tricernate. [L, 80.] **D'fachheit**. Triphlethy. [L, 80.] **D'fächrig**. Trifoliar. [L, 43.] **D'faltig**. Trifoliate. **D'faltigkeit**. Trifolity. **D'faltigkeitblume**. **D'faltigkeitkraut**. The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 81, 123 (a, 14).] **D'farbig**. Three-colored. [L, 80.] **D'fuss**. See **TRIPOD**. **D'gestaltig**. Trimorphous. [B, 80.] **D'getheilt**. Tripartite. [L, 304.] **D'gliedrig**. Triarticulate. [L, 31.] **D'hautig**. Tricacious. [B, 1.] **D'hodiger**. An individual with three testicles. [L, 80.] **D'hörnig**. Tricornate. [L, 115.] **D'jährig**. Triennial. [a, 24.] **D'kantig**. Triquetrous. [L, 80.] **D'kern**. See the major list. **D'kohlkraut**. The *Mentha trifoliata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D'köpfig**. Three-headed, tripital. [L, 31.] **D'lappig**. Trilobate. [L, 43, 80.] **D'malgepaart**. Trigeminate. [L, 80.] **D'mäutig**. Triandrous. [a, 24.] **D'paarig**. See **TRIANGUS**. **D'sannig**. Trisperrous. [L, 43.] **D'seitig**. Three-sided. [L, 31.] **D'spaltig**. Trifid. [L, 43.] **D'spitzig**. Tricuninate, tricuspid. [L, 43.] **D'stein**. See the major list. **D'stempelig**. Trigynous. [B, 1.] **D'tägig**. Tertian. [L, 43.] **D'theilig**. Tripartite. [L, 80.] **D'weibig**. Trigynous. [L, 43.] **D'werthig**. Trivalent. [B, 1.] **D'werthigkeit**. Trivalence. [B, 1.] **D'zahl**. See **TRIAD**. **D'zählig**. Ternate. [a, 24.] **D'zählig**. Tridenate. [L, 43.] **D'zipfelig**. Trienspid. [L, 43.]

DREIBLATT (Ger.), n. Dri blatt. The *Mentha trifoliata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Dreiblättrig**. **D**. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Wasserd.** See **D**.

DREIBLUME (Ger.), n. Dri blume. The genus *Trianthema*. **Portulakblättrige D.** The *Trianthema monogyna*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREIECK (Ger.), n. Dri'eck. A triangle. [L, 30.] **Gaumend.** See **PALATAL TRIANGLE**. **Gesichtsd.** See **FIACIAL TRIANGLE**. **Oberes Halsd.** See **UPPER CERVICAL TRIANGLE**. **Petitsches D.** See **TRIANGULUS PETITII**. **Vomerd.** See **VOMERINE TRIANGLE**.

DREIKERN (Ger.), n. Dri'kern. The genus *Triosteum*. **Durchwachsenblättriger D.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Schmalblättriger D.** The *Triosteum angustifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREISTEIN (Ger.), n. Dri'stein. The genus *Triosteum*. **D'wurzel**. The root of *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [L, 65 (a, 14).] **Durchwachsen D.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [L, 80.]

DRELLBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dre'l'bor'er. See **TREPINE**.

DRENCH, v. tr. Dre'nch. A-S., *drenca*. 1. To irrigate copiously. 2. In farriery, to purge thoroughly; as a n., a purgative draught.

DRENNON SPRINGS, n. Dre'n'n's. A place in Henry County, Kentucky, where there is an aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DREPANOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Dre'p-a'n(a'n)-o(o)-ka'rp-us. From *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr. *drepanocarpus*. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the *Palmyra*, indigenous to tropical America and Africa. [B, 42 (a, 24).] **D. senegalensis**. Fr. *ptérocarme du Sénégal*. A species found in western Africa, from which African kino is obtained. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DREPANOID, adj. Dre'p-a'n-oid. From *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Sickle-shaped, falciform. [A, 387.]

DREPANOPHYLLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dre'p-a'n(a'n)-o(o)-phi-lle. From *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A tribe of mosses of the *Entophyllocarpi*, comprising *Fissidens*, *Drepanophyllum*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DREPANOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Dre'p-a'n(a'n)-o(o)-phi-llum. (fu'li)-lu'm(lu'm). Fr. *drepanophylle*. 1. Of Richard, a genus of mosses indigenous to Madagascar. 2. Of Hoffman and Koch, the genus *Falcaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **D. agreste**. The *Falcaria Rivini*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **D. palustre**. The *Sium latifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **D. sioides**. The *Falcaria Rivini*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRESCHFACHS (Ger.), n. Dre'sh'fa'ch's. A variety of the *Linum usitatissimum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRESS, v. tr. Dre's. Lat., *obligare*. Fr. *panser*. Ger., *verbinden*. To cleanse a wound, an ulcer, or the like, and make the proper applications for its protection, etc.

DRESSÉ (Fr.), adj. Dre's-a. Erect. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DRESSER, n. Dre's'u'r. In Great Britain, a junior medical officer of a hospital charged with applying dressings.

DRESSING, n. Dre's'i'ng. Lat., *obligatio*. Fr. *pansement*. Ger., *Verbindung* (1st def.), *Verband* (2d def.). It., *fasciatura*. Sp., *curación* (1st def.), *vendaje* (2d def.). 1. The act of dressing a wound, etc. 2. The material applied in such an act.—**Absorbent d.** A d. fitted to absorb the discharges from the surface to which it is applied.—**Alcoholic d.** Any d. impregnated with an alcoholic liquid. [a, 17].—**Anhydrous d.** A d. from which water is excluded. [Napheys (a, 17).]—**Antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique*. A d. calculated to prevent or correct putrefaction.—**Chlor-alcohol d.** Of E. Hermant, a mixture of equal parts of calcium chloride and tincture of camphor; used as an antiseptic, detersive, and cicatrizing. [Napheys (a, 17).]—**Close antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique fermé*. An antiseptic d. covered with an impermeable fabric.—**Dry d.** Any dry, absorbent material, such as powdered starch, zinc oxide, lint, or cotton wool, that is applied directly to a wound in order to absorb its secretions and exclude infection from without. [Ashhurst (a, 17).]—**Earth d.** Of

A. Hewson, a d. consisting of a layer of yellow subsoil clay, free from gritty or organic matter, which is spread upon a wound or open ulcer; said to act as a deodorizer. [Med. Times and Gaz., Feb. 15, 1873, p. 179 (a, 17).]—**Evaporating d.** A d. moistened with a liquid which, by evaporating, reduces the temperature of the part.—**Fixed d., immovable d.** See *Starch BANDAGE* and *Plaster-of-Paris BANDAGE*.—**Impermeable d.** An air-tight d.—**Isolating d.** Of Ollier, a method of protecting the surfaces of a wound and of removing their discharges by immersion in a continuous bath of carbolic oil. [Viennois, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Dec., 1871 (a, 17).]—**Lead d.** A mode of d. raw surfaces consisting in the application, at intervals of an hour or two, of a lotion composed of from 10 to 20 grains of lead acetate to the ounce of weak lime-water, thus forming a coating of precipitated lead diacetate. [J. Lowrie, "Lancet," July 10, 1875, p. 81 (a, 17).]—**Listerian d., Lister's d.** Fr., *pansement listérien*. Ger., *Lister'scher Verband*. An antiseptic and impermeable d.; so called after Sir Joseph Lister, who introduced the antiseptic treatment of wounds.—**Open antiseptic d.** Fr., *pansement antiseptique ouvert*. An antiseptic but not impermeable d.—**Permanent d.** Fr., *pansement à demeure*. Ger., *bleibender Verband*. A d. intended to be left in place during the whole of the healing process.—**Scott's d.** A method of treating fungous arthritis, consisting in rubbing on compound mercury ointment and then applying pitch-plaster spread on leather. [Keetley (a, 17).]—**Water d.** The treatment of a wound by constant irrigation, by applying wet compresses, or by immersion in tepid water. [Cheyne (a, 17).]

DREUL, v. intr. Dru'l. See **DROOL**.

DREW, n. Dru'. The *Chorda filum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRIAS (Ar.), n. The *Thapsia garganica*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

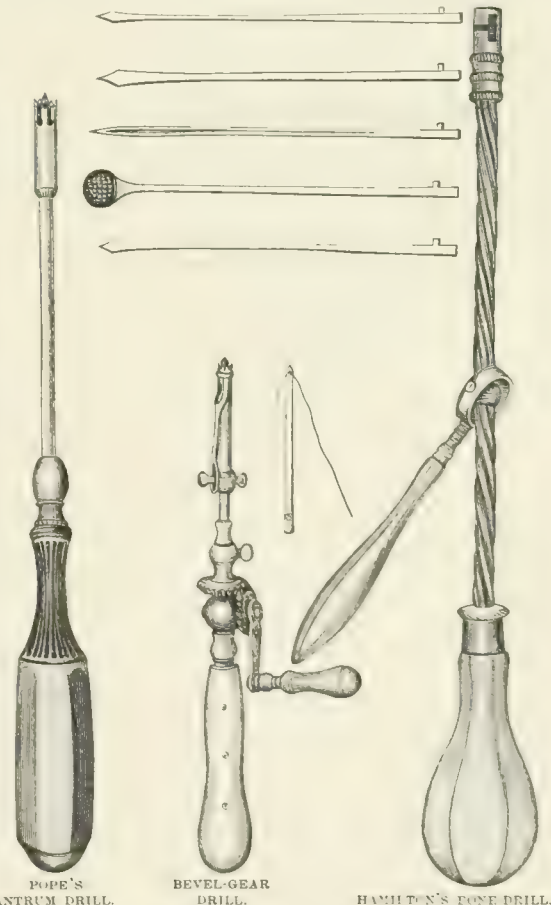
DRIBURG (Ger.), n. Dre'burg. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there are numerous gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

DRIED, adj. Drid. Lat., *exsiccatus*. Fr., *desséché*. Ger., *getrocknet*, *entwässert*. Rendered dry by the loss or expulsion of water; of salts, deprived of water of crystallization.

DRIFT, n. Of Van Helmont, a certain remedy to which wonderful virtues were ascribed, supposed to have contained ammoniated copper sulphate. [A, 518; L, 94 (a, 14).]

DRIFTWEED, n. Dri't'wed. The *Laminaria digitata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRILL, n. Dri'l. Fr., *tarière*. Ger., *Bohrer*. It., *succhello*. Sp., *taladro*. A tool for boring.—**D.-bone**. See **EXERCISE-BONE**.



A, ape; **A**², a'; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

NATHISM (in Supplement), DESMOGNATHISM, SCHIZOGNATHISM, and SAUROGNATHISM.

DROMEOGNATHUS, adj. Drom'e-o-g'nath'us. Relating to or of the nature of dromagnathism. [L, 121, 221.]

DROMAELECTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Drom'e-ak'tor'ez (to' re-ze'ez). From *dromos*, the act of running, and *ἀλεκτωρ*, the cock. A family of birds comprising the gallinaceous runners. [L, 11.]

DROMIACEA (Lat.), n. Drom'i-a'cea, se'2 ke'2 a. See CARCINOMES. The *Dromiidae* Fr., *dromiacea* are a family of the *Apteruridae*; the *Dromiina* of Macleay are the same. [L, 303.]

DRONTE, n. An extinct gigantic bird, probably the *Dudus*, of the island of Mauritius, the fat of which was formerly considered emollient and resolvent. [L, 34 a, 14.]

DROOK Ger., n. Druk. The *Bromus secalinus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DROOL, v. intr. Drul. To allow saliva to flow from the mouth.

DROOLING, n. Drul'ing. The flowing of saliva from the mouth.

DROOPING, adj. Droop'ing. Bending downward or falling (as of the eyelids) from feebleness. **D-avens**. The *Gemma vialis*. [B, 275 (a, 21).] **D-gum**. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus Risdoni* and the *Eucalyptus viminalis*. [B, 121 (a, 21).] **D-tulip**. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DROP, n. Drop. A S., *dropa*, *drypa*, Gr., *στάλαγμα* (1st def.), *πρῶσις* (2d def.). Lat., *gutta* (1st def.), *lapis* (2d def.). Fr., *goutte* (1st def.), *chute* (3d def.). Ger., *Tropfen* (1st def.), *Abfall* (2d def.). It., *goccia* (1st def.), *caduta* (2d def.). Sp., *gota* (1st def.), *caída* (2d def.). 1. The smallest quantity of a liquid that becomes detached and falls in a single globular mass when the liquid is forced slowly through a small tube or where the vessel holding the liquid is slowly tilted; also in this sense, generally used in the pl., a medicine the dose of which is a certain number of such globular masses. 2. The falling of a part, as from paralysis. **-Ague-d**. A watery solution of potassium arsenite, now replaced by the liquor potassii arsenitis. [D, 30.] **Anthelmintic d's**. See *Marbura nium* JUGLANDIUM. **Antithyretic d's** (Hamb. Ph., 1835). Fr., *gouttes antithyretiques*. A preparation composed of 4 parts of tincture of asafoetida, 3 parts of tincture of castoreum, and 1 part of tincture of opium. [L, 162 (a, 21).] **-Batemian's pectoral d's**. Lat., *gutta pectoralis*. A mixture of 330 minims of tincture of opium, 240 minims of compound tincture of catechu, 300 minims of spirit of camphor, 8 minims of oil of anise, 120 grains of caramel, and enough diluted alcohol to make 16 fl. oz. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXV (a, 14).] **Batterley's sedative d's**. A preparation composed of 3 parts of extract of opium dissolved in 30 of hot water, filtered, and mixed with 6 of alcohol. [L, 65 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura opii deodorata*. **-Bitter d's** (Hamb. Ph., 1804). A mixture of 1 part of ox-gall and 4 parts each of pepper-mint-water and Whytt's stomachic elixir. [L, 162 (a, 21).] **-Bitter stomachic d's**. See *Tinctura amara*. **-Black d.** See *Acetum opii*. **Diuretic d's**. See *GUTTULE diureticae*. **-D. bottle**. See under **BOTTLE**.

D's of life. See *Tinctura BENZOII composita*. **-D. seed**. The *Muehlenbergia diffusa*. [B, 121 (a, 21).] **-D. seed-grass**. The genera *Muehlenbergia* and *Sporobolus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **-D. serena**. Lat., *gutta serena*. Fr., *goutte serena*. Ger., *schwarzer Sturz*. It., *gota serena*. Sp., *gota serena*. An old term for amaurosis. [F.] **-D. shoulder**. A deformity in which one shoulder is lower than the other. **-D. wort**. See the major list. **-Dutch d's**. See *Oleum TEREBINTHINI*. **-English cephalic d's**. See *GUTTULE anglicanæ cephalicæ*. **-Fowler's tasteless ague-d**. See *Ague-d*. **Haarlem d's**. Haarlem oil; a preparation formerly sold by Koning Tilly, of Haarlem; it was famous as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, spasms, and gravel; also used as a vulnerary. [L, 77 (a, 14).] **Hot d's**. Lat., *tinctura capivi et myrrhor*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of capsicum and 4 parts of myrrh with 5 parts of clean, fine sand and exhausting with a menstruum composed of 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of water. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., (a, 14).] **Jesuits' d's**. See *Tinctura BENZOII composita*. **-Lamotte's golden d's**. A preparation resembling the tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea of the Ger. Ph. [B.] **-Phosphoric d's**. See *GUTTULE phosphoræ*. **-Rosy d.** Lat., *gutta rosea*. See *ROSACEA*.

Serene d. See *D. serena*. **Tasteless ague-d**. See *Ague-d*.

Toothache d's. 1. Of Gandel, a preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of mastic in 14 of chloroform and adding 5 of balsam of Peru. 2. Of Gsell Feltz, a mixture of 5 parts each of camphor and chloral hydrate and 1 part of cocaine. 3. Of Magitot, a preparation composed of 1 part each of chloroform, tincture of opium, and creosote, and 6 parts of tincture of benzoin. 4. A mixture of 1 part each of camphor, Peruvian balsam, and alcoholic extract of opium, 2 parts of mastic, and 29 parts of chloroform. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXV (a, 14).] **Warburg's d's**. See *Warburg's TINCTURE*. **-Wrist-d.** A condition in which the hand hangs from the forearm when it is raised and pronated, due to paralysis of the extensor muscles from chronic lead poisoning.

DROPACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Dro-pa'ciz-mus, si'2 zeki's-mu'2-s (mu'2-s). Gr., *δρωπακισμός* from *δρωπαξίς*, to apply a depilatory. Fr., *dropacisme*. The application of a depilatory, especially the calote (q. v.). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DROPAX (Lat.), n. m. Dro-pa'x (a'3 x). Gen., *dropaxos* (s). Gr., *δρωπαξ*. 1. See CALOTE (1st def.). 2. A rubefacient application. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DROPPED, adj. Dro'pd. 1. Hanging limp from paralysis; in a state of ptosis. 2. Born (said of the young of the domestic quadrupeds).

DROPPER, n. Dro'p-er. See *DROP-BOTTLE*, *DROP-TUBE*, and *PIPETTE*.

DROPPING, adj. Dro'p-ing. Falling or exuding in drops; as a n., the process of thus falling or exuding; of the veterinarians, puerperal fever in the cow. [T. D. Hinebauch, "Am. Vet. Rev.,"

Apr., 1889, p. 28.] **D.-bottle**, **D.-tube**. See *DROP-BOTTLE*, *Pipette*, and *DROP-TUBE*.

DROPSICAL, adj. Dro'p-si-kal. Gr., *ὀδρῶσις*. Lat., *hydropicus*. Fr., *hydropique*. Ger., *wassersüchtig*. It., *idropico*. Sp., *hidropico*. Pertaining to or affected with dropsy. [D, 3.]

DROPSIED, adj. Dro'p-si'd. Affected with dropsy.

DROPSY, n. Dro'p-si. A contraction for *hydropsy*. Gr., *ὀδρῶσις*. Lat., *hydrops*, *hydropisis*. Fr., *hydropisie*. Ger., *Wassersucht*. It., *idropa*, *idropisia*. Sp., *hidropesia*. An accumulation of a watery fluid in one or more of the serous cavities, or a diffusion of such fluid through the areolar tissue of the body or its organs, or a combination of these conditions. [A, 2.] **-Abdominal d.** See *ASCITES*. **Active d.** 1. Dropsy depending on effusion. 2. See *Acute d.* **Acute anæmic d.** See *BERIBERI*. **Acute d.** Fr., *hydropisie aiguë*. Ger., *akute Wassersucht*. D. which follows sudden exposure to cold, being due to congestion or inflammation of the kidneys. [D, 32.] **Acute inflammatory d.** **Acute renal d.** D. due to acute nephritis. **-Amniotic d.** See *HYDRAMNIOS*. **Anæmic d.** D. due to anæmia. [Immermann (a, 15).]

Arachnoid d. **Arachnoidean d.** An accumulation of serous fluid in the sac of the arachnoid. [D, 35.] **Articular d.** See *ARTHRITIS* and *HYDRARTHROSIS*. **Asthénic d.** See *PASSIVE d.* **-Asthmatic d.** See *BERIBERI*. **-Atmospheric d.** Fr., *hydropisie atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Wassersucht*. A common form of d. in tropical countries, the pathogenesis of which is not known. It may be of congestive origin, a consequence of direct or reflex nervous influence, and is sometimes, probably, the consequence of arrested cutaneous function. [D, 3.] **-Cachectic d.** Fr., *hydropisie cachectique*. Ger., *cachectische Wassersucht*. A form of d. which arises in consequence of a cachexia, being due to a decrease of the albuminous and an increase of the watery constituents of the blood. [D, 3.] **-Cardiac d.** Fr., *hydropisie cardiaque*. Ger., *Herz Wassersucht*. D. caused by disease of the heart; most constantly associated with derangement in the flow of the venous blood and with dilatation of the right cavities of the heart. [D, 25.] **-Cellular d.** Lat., *hydrops cellularis*. D. of the connective tissue of the body. [Copland (a, 17).] **-Cerebral d.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*. **-Chronic d.** Fr., *hydropisie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Wassersucht*. The form of d. which lasts for months and years, and, if general, usually ends fatally. [D, 3.] **-Consecutive d.** See *Mechanical d.* **-D. ex vacuo**. See *CEDEMA ex vacuo*. **-D. of a joint**. Fr., *hydropisie articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenk Wassersucht*. *Glied Wassersucht*. See *ARTHRITIS* and *HYDRARTHROSIS*.

D. of corpulence. A general d. (1st def.) often developed in very corpulent persons in the last months of life. [Immermann (a, 17).] **D. of pregnancy**. Lat., *oedema gravidarum* (2d def.). 1. Oedema of the lower extremities of pregnant women due to pressure and debility. 2. Local or general d. secondary to the albuminuria of pregnancy. [W. T. Smith (a, 17).] **-D. of the abdomen**. See *ASCITES*. **D. of the amnion**. See *HYDRAMNIOS*. **-D. of the anterior chamber**. See *CERATITIS*. **-D. of the antrum**. Lat., *hydrops antri*. An old and erroneous term for a dilatation of the antrum of Highmore by polypoid growths that are developed in its wall, from which a clear watery fluid may drain constantly into the nose. [Heath (a, 17).] **D. of the areolar tissue**. See *CEDEMA*. **D. of the belly**. See *ASCITES*. **D. of the bile-ducts**. Distention of obstructed bile-ducts with a fluid consisting at first of pure bile, but subsequently of a muco-serous effusion containing little or no bile and almost entirely colorless. [von Ziemssen (a, 17).] **-D. of the brain**. See *HYDROCEPHALUS*. **D. of the capsule of Tenon**. Of Carron du Villard, a variety of exudation cyst, of doubtful existence, involving the capsule of Tenon. [Ann. d'oc., Sept.-Oct., 1858 (F).] **-D. of the cellular tissue**. See *CEDEMA*. **-D. of the chest**. See *HYDROTHORAX*. **-D. of the chorionic villi**. Fr., *hydropisie des villosités choriales*. Of Cayla, cystic degeneration of the chorion. [A, 15.] **-D. of the ear**. See *HYDROTITIS*. **D. of the eye**. See *HYDROPHALMIA*. **D. of the Falloppian tube**. See *HYDROSALPINX*. **D. of the flesh**. See *ANASARCA*. **D. of the gall-bladder**. Lat., *hydrops cystidis felleæ*. A somewhat rare condition which may follow the obliteration of the cystic duct; due to distension of the gall-bladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium. [Morris (a, 63).] **-D. of the head**. See *HYDROCEPHALUS*. **-D. of the heart**. See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*. **-D. of the integument**. See *ANASARCA*. **-D. of the kidney**. See *HYDRONEPHROSIS*. **D. of the lacrymal sac**. Distension of the lacrymal sac with mucus or muco-pus. [F.] **-D. of the larynx**. Oedema of the glottis. **-D. of the lungs**. See *Pulmonary CEDEMA*. **-D. of the optic sheath**. An accumulation of serous fluid between the outer and inner sheaths of the optic nerve, usually between the eyeball and the optic foramen, though it may occur between the optic foramen and the chiasm. [F.] **-D. of the ovary**. See *OVARIAN CYSTOMA*. **-D. of the ovum**. See *HYDRAMNIOS*. **-D. of the pericardium**. See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*. **-D. of the peritoneum**. See *ASCITES*. **-D. of the pleura**. See *HYDROTHORAX*. **-D. of the skin**. See *ANASARCA*. **-D. of the spine**. See *HYDRORRHACHIS*. **-D. of the testicle**. See *HYDROCELE*. **-D. of the thoracic cavity**. **D. of the thorax**. See *HYDROTHORAX*. **-D. of the tunica vaginalis testis**. See *HYDROCELE*. **-D. of the tympanum**. See *HYDRIMYX*. **-D. of the uterus**. See *HYDROMETRA*. **-D. of the ventricle**. See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*. **D. of the vitreous**. See *HYDROPHALMIA*. **-D. of the womb**. See *HYDROMETRA*. **-Encysted d.** D. circumscribed by a structure of new formation; of the peritoneum, an effusion due to chronic peritonitis with limiting adhesions; of the ovary, see *OVARIAN CYSTOMA*. [D.] **-Essential d.** See *Idiopathic d.* **-False d.** An accumulation of fluid in a hollow organ (e. g., the gall-bladder, the pelvis of the kidney, the uterus, or the tunica vaginalis) due to inflammation or to obstruction of its outlet. [Roberts (a, 17).] **-Febrile d.** See *Acute d.* **-Fibrinous d.** A dropsical collection of fluid containing coagulated fibrin. [A, 2.] **-Free d.** Dropsy of a natural closed cavity.

[D. 3.]—**General d.** 1. A combination of d. of one or more of the large serious sacs with anasarca. [D. 1.] 2. "Superficial d. when it affects the trunk and arms as well as the legs." [Roberts (a. 17).]

Glandular d. D. arising from disease of the lymphatic glands.

[Habershon (a. 17).]—**Hepatic d.** D. (usually ascites) due to disease of the liver. [D. 25.]—**Hydremic d.** See *Cachectic d.*

Idiopathic d. A form of d. dependent on disease of the part in which it occurs, as distinguished from d. dependent on a constitutional disease or on disease of another part.

—**Inflammatory d.** D. due to inflammation of the affected part. [D.]—**Irritative d.**

Of Wilks and Moxon, a process of secretion such as is seen in cases of spina bilida, the fluid being sometimes blood stained or turbid from effusion of lymph and cells. [E.]—**Lymphatic d.** Infiltration of the tissues with lymph, due to obstruction of the lymphatics.

[Bristow (a. 17).]—**Malarial d.** A form of d. associated with the malarial cachexia, with or without an accompanying nephritis.

[Hertz (a. 17).]—**Mechanical d.** D. due to mechanical obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation. [D. 3.]—**Omental d.** An encysted ascites limited in extent to the omentum, and due to malignant disease or to localized inflammation. [J. K. Thornton (a. 17).]

Ovarian d. See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**Passive d.** 1. D. due to defective absorption or to obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation (mechanical d.). 2. See *Cachectic d.*—**Pericardial d.**

See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**Plethoric d.** See *Acute d.*—**Pleural d.**

See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**Primary d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pulmonary d.**

Pulmonic d. See *Pulmonary EDEMA*.—**Renal d.** D. due to kidney disease.

—**Scarlatinal d.** See *Scarlatinous d.*—**See Scarlatinal ANASARCA.—**Secondary d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sleeping d.****

Fr. *maladie du sommeil*. A peculiar disorder, apparently infectious, occurring among the Africans. The symptoms are malaise, headache, drowsiness after meals, ever-increasing stupor, congestion and prominence of the eyes, and enlargement of the cervical glands. Death takes place during coma or epileptic convulsions. [Guérin; "Ref. Handb. of the Med. Sci.," vi, p. 478 (a. 25).]

Spinal d. See *HYDRORHACHIS*.—**Spurious d.** See *False d.*

Sthenic d. See *Active d.*—**Subchorioid d.** See *Sclerotic d.*

An accumulation of fluid between the chorioid and the sclera.

[F.]—**Symptomatic d.** That form of d. which is said by Becquerel and Rodier to be induced when the quantity of albumin in the blood equals six per cent., and increase of arterial pressure occurs simultaneously. [D.]—**True d.** See *D. Tubal d.* See *HYDROSALPINX*.

Urinal d. See *HYDRONEPHROSIS*.—**Ventricular d.** See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Wind-d.** See *TYMPANITES* and *EMPHYSEMA*.

DROPWORT, n. Dro²p/wu²rt. 1. The *Spiraea filipendula*.

2. The genus *Eranthe*. [A. 505 (a. 21).]—**Common water-d.** See *Water-d.*

—**Double-flowered d.** The *Spiraea filipendula plena*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

—**False water-d.** The *Tiedemannia teretifolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

—**Hemlock-d.** The *Eranthe crocata*. [A. 505 (a. 21).]

—**Parsley water-d.** The *Eranthe opifolia* and *Eranthe pinnatifida*. [a. 24.]

—**Water-d.** The *Eranthe fistulosa*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

—**Western d.** The *Gillenia trifoliata*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

DROSANTHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dro²s-a²n(a²n²the²-ea²-e²). Fr. *Drosanthées*.

Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Hypericaceae*, comprising the genera of Spach's *Drosanthées*, which are a section of the *Hypericaceae*, comprising the genera *Erenosporus* and *Drosanthé*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

DROSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Dro²s-at(a²t²u²m u²m). Gr., *δρῶσατον*.

1. Syrup. 2. See *ROSATUM*. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

DROSERA (Lat.), n. f. Dro²s-e²r-a². From *δρῶσερός*, covered with dew. Fr. *d. rosolite*. Ger., *Sonnenstau*. It., *rugiada del sole*. Sp., *rocío del sol, rosoli*. The sundew, the typical genus of the *Droseraceae*; of the pharmacists, the *D. rotundifolia*.

The *Droseraceae* (Fr., *droséracées*; Ger., *Drosereaceen*) are an order of the *Thalamiflorae*. The *Droserae* are a suborder or tribe of the *Droseraceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a. 24).]

—**Alcoollature de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by bruising the entire plant of *D. rotundifolia*, macerating it for 10 days in a closed vessel, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a. 21).]

—**D. anglica**. Fr., *rossolia à longues feuilles*. Ger., *schaufblatt-triger Sonnenstau*. A species having the same properties as *D. rotundifolia*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]

—**D. brevifolia**. A species found in wet, springy places from the Carolinas to Florida and Alabama. [B. 34 (a. 24).]

—**D. communis**. A species growing in Brazil, said to be poisonous to sheep. [a. 21.]

—**D. filiformis**. A large species growing in wet, sandy places along the coast from Massachusetts to Florida. [B. 34 (a. 24).]

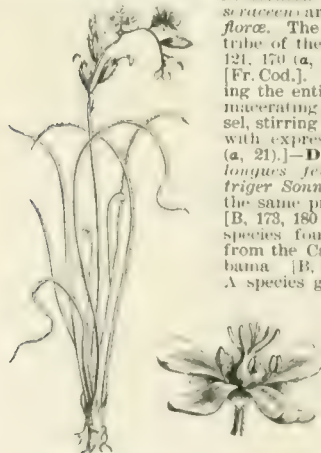
—**D. intermedia**. Ger., *mittelständiger Sonnenstau*. 1. A European species often used as a substitute for, or mixed with, *D. rotundifolia*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

2. Of Chapman, see *D. minor*.—**D. linearis**. A species found on the borders of lakes from Michigan to the Rocky Mountains. [B. 34 (a. 24).]

—**D. longifolia**. Of Linnaeus, the *D. intermedia*; of Hayne, the *D. anglica*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

—**D. minor**. A species growing in marshes from Florida to Texas. [B. 34 (a. 24).]

—**D. rotundifolia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *herbe à la rosée, herbe de la goutte*.



DROSERA FILIFORMIS. [A. 327.]

rosette, rosée du soleil. Ger., *rundblättriger Sonnenstau Jungfernhuthe*. A species common in Europe and North America, in bogs and on muddy shores. The entire plant

(herb. *rotundifolia*, seu *rossolia*, seu *herba rotaris solis* [seu *sponsa solis*]) has a bitter taste and is a mild astringent.

The fresh leaves, when bruised, blister the skin, and are used externally, especially in dropsy, pectoral complaints, intermittent fevers, and different eye diseases. They were once used in the preparation of a liqueur known as *rosoli* or *rosogli*. This species has been extolled as a remedy in phthisis, but it is probably of no value in that disease. It has been recommended as a remedy for whooping-cough. [P. Vigier, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," June 16, 1882, p. 391; B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a. 24).]

—**Extrait alcoolique de d.** (Fr.). An alcoholic extract of equal parts of alcohol and fresh leaves of *D. rotundifolia*, recommended for whooping-cough; it is also employed for bronchitis. [P. Vigier, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," June 16, 1882, p. 391 (a. 11).]

—**Tinctura droserae**. See *Alcoollature de d.*

DROSOMELI (Lat.), n. n. Dro²s-o²m'e²l'i(e). Gen., *drosomelitos* (-is). Gr., *δρῶσελι* (from *δρῶσος*, dew, and *μέλι*, honey). Manna. [A. 325 (a. 21).]

DROSSEL (Ger.), n. Dro²s'e²l. The exterior of the throat. [L. 31, 115.]

—**Aüssere D'blutader**. See *External jugular VEIN*.

—**D'adergrube**. See *JUGULAR FOSSA*.—**D'aderloch**. See *JUGULAR FORAMEN*.—**D'adern**. The jugular veins. [L. 43.]

—**D'ausschnitt**. See *JUGULAR NOTCH*.—**D'beere**. The *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

—**D'bein**. The clavicle. [A. 450.]—**D'blutadern**. The jugular veins. [L. 222.]

—**D'fortsatz**. The jugular process of the occipital bone. [L. 31.]

—**D'geflecht**. See *PLEXUS JUGULARIS INTERNUS*.—**D'grube**. The hollow in the neck, just above the sternum. [L. 304.]

—**D'höcker**. See *JUGULAR PROCESS*.—**D'loch**. See *JUGULAR FORAMEN*.—**D'venen**. The jugular veins. [L. 43.]

—**Gemeinschaftliche D'blutader**. See *INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN*.—**Innere D'blutader**. See *INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN*.

DROUS (Fr.), n. Dru. The *Bromus secalinus* and some other species of *Bromus* and of *Festuca*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

DROUGHT-WEED, n. Dru²u²t-wed. Probably the *Chenopodium album*. [A. 505 (a. 21).]

DROUI, n. In Provence, the *Quercus pseudo-coccifera*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

DROUILLIER (Fr.), n. Dru-el-yi²-a. The *Pyrus aria*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

DROWNING, n. Dru²u²n-i²n². Lat., *submersio*. Fr., *noyement*. Ger., *Ertrückung*. It., *annegazione*. Sp., *ahogación, submersión*. Death by asphyxia consequent on submersion in a liquid.

DROWSINESS, n. Dru²u²t-z²i²-n²e²s. Gr., *ῥάπνη*. Lat., *torpor, veternus*. Fr., *somnolence*. Ger., *Schlafträgheit*. It., *somnolenza*. Sp., *somnolencia, pereza, soñolencia*. An inclination to fall asleep.

DRU (Ar.), n. See *EDRO*.

DRUB-EL-MA (Ar.), n. In Tunis, the purest quality of olive-oil, obtained by being passed through water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a. 14).]

DRUCK (Ger.), n. Druck. Pressure. **Aderd'**. See *VENOUS PRESSURE*.—**Arteriend'**. See *ARTERIAL PRESSURE*.—**Donders'scher D.**

The pressure shown by a manometer in the trachea when the thorax of a dead body is freely opened. It is about 6 mm. of mercury in an adult man, and represents the elasticity of the lungs after expiration, or when they contain only the residual air. During full inspiration the elastic pressure is about 30 mm. of mercury. [J. 55, 137.]

—**D'atrophie**. See under *ATROPHIE*.—**D'beule**. A swelling or boil caused by a squeeze or pressure. [L. 94 (a. 14).]

—**D'bild**. A projected image or phosphene due to some pressure, direct or indirect, on the retina, and appearing in that portion of the visual field corresponding to the point of the retina involved. [F.]

—**D'brand**. Gangrene due to pressure. See *BED-SORE*.—**D'empfindlich**. Sensitive to pressure. [a. 14.]

—**D'figur**. See *D'bild*.—**D'geföhle**. The feeling or sensation of pressure. [a. 11.]

—**D. des Gehirns**. Compression of the brain. [L. 43.]

—**D'instrument**. An instrument for making pressure. [L. 80.]

—**D'mark**. A mark upon the presenting part of a new-born child, due to pressure against the pelvic wall.—**D'messer**. See *MANOMETER*.—**D'muskel**. A compressor muscle. [L. 80.]

—**D'muskel der Samendrüse**. See *COMPRESSOR PROSTATÆ*.—**D'phosphén**. See *D'bild*.—**D'sinn**. The pressure-sense. [Grünhagen (K).]

—**D'streichungen**. Fr., *massage à friction*. In massage, those movements forming a combination of friction or stroking and pressure or kneading. [L. 37 (a. 14).]

—**D'verband**. See *COMPRESSOR BANDAGE*.—**D'werkzeug**. A compressive apparatus.—**Nadeld'**. See *ACUPRESSURE*.—**Negativer D.** Suction.—**Venöser D.** See *VENOUS PRESSURE*.

DRÜCKER (Ger.), n. Dru²k'e²r. See *CRUSHER* and *COMPRESSOR*.

DRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Dru²k'un². Pressure.—**Nadeld'**. See *ACUPRESSURE*.

DRÜDENEUSSAMEN (Ger.), n. Dru²d'e²n-fus-z²a²m-e²n. The spores of *Lycopodium clavatum* and related species. [B. 180 (a. 24).]



DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA. [A. 327.]

DRÜDENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Drud'ēn kra' ut*. The *Lycopodium clavatum*.

DRÜDENMEHL (Ger.), n. *Drud'ēn-mal*. *Lycopodium powder*.

DRUG, n. *Drū'g*. Gr. *φάρμακον* Lat. *medicamentum*. Fr. *drogue*. Ger. *Arzneistoff*. It. *droga*, *farmaco*. Sp. *droga*. Any medicinal substance; as formerly employed, a crude product serving for the preparation of a medicine.

DRUGGING, n. *Drū'g-ŋ*. The practice of using drugs, especially to excess; in popular language, the surreptitious administration of a stupefying drug.

DRUGGIST, n. *Drū'g-ist*. Lat. *stationarius*. Fr. *droguiste*. Ger. *Krautthändler*, *Drogist*. It. *droghiere*. Sp. *droguista*. One who deals in drugs. [L. 56.]

DRÜDENEICHE (Ger.), n. *Drud'ēn-ich²-e²*. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [L. 86.]

DRÜDENFINGER (Ger.), **DRÜDENSTEIN** (Ger.) *Drud'ēn fīn²-e²r*, *stīn*. The lapis lyneus. [R. 180 (a, 24).]

DRULLIER (Fr.), n. *Drū'ly-ŷ²a*. See *DRUILLIER*.

DRUM, n. *Drū'm*. Gr. *τύμπανον*. Lat. *tympānum*. Fr. *tympān* (1st def.), *tambour* (2d def.). Ger. *Trommel*. It. *timpāno*. Sp. *timpano*. 1. The tympanic cavity of the ear. 2. Any closed hollow structure having one or more tense membranous walls.—**D-belly**. See *TYMPANITES*.

DRUMINE, n. *Drū'mēn*. Fr. *d*, Ger. *Drumin*. An alkaloid obtained from the milky juice of *Euphorbia Drummondii*; introduced by J. Reid as a local anodyne and anæsthetic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Jan. 1, 1887, p. 15; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 11).]

DRUMPELBEEREN (Ger.), n. *Drum'pēl-bar-e²n*. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRUMSTICK, n. *Drū'm'stīk*. The *Centaurea nigra* and the *Centaurea scabiosa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**D-tree**. The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DRUNK, adj. *Drū'nk*. Gr. *μεθύων*. Lat. *ebrius*. Fr. *ivre*. Ger. *trunken*. It. *ebbro*. Sp. *ebrio*. In a state of acute intoxication with alcohol (see *ACUTE ALCOHOLISM*); when used before a noun, written *drunken*; as a n., the *Lolium temulentum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Dead d.** D. to the degree of unconsciousness.—**D'wort**. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DRUNKARD, n. *Drū'nk'ard*. Gr. *πότῆς*. Lat. *potator*. Fr. *ivrogne*. Ger. *Trunkenbold*, *Säufer*. It. *ubriacone*. Sp. *borrachón*. A person addicted to alcoholic drink.

DRUNKEN, adj. *Drū'nk'n*. The same as *drunk*, but used only before a noun.—**D'wort**. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DRUNKENNESS, n. *Drū'nk'n-ne's*. Lat. *ebrietas*. Fr. *ivresse* (1st def.), *ivrognerie* (2d def.). Ger. *Trunkenheit*. It. *ubriachezza*. Sp. *embriaguez* (1st def.), *borrachera* (2d def.). 1. The state of being drunk. 2. A disposition to get drunk habitually.

DRUPA (Lat.), n. f. *Drup'a²*. Gr. *δρῦπα*. 1. An over-ripe olive. [A. 335 (a, 21).] 2. See *DRUPE*.

DRUPACEOUS, adj. *Drūp'a-shū's*. Lat. *drupaceus*. Fr. *drupacé*. Ger. *steinfruchtig*. It. *drupaceo*. Sp. *drupáceo*. Like or producing drupes. The *Drupacée* (Fr. *drupacées*; Ger. *Drupaceen*) are: Of LINNÆUS, an order of plants comprising *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, and *Padus*; of De CANDOLLE, an order of the *Rosacée*; of GRAY, a family of the *Calycifloræ*; of DUMORTIER, a family of the *Calycingulæ*; of WAHLBERG, a division of the *Pomacée*; of LINDLEY, an order of the *Rosales*. The *Drupacée* of KOCH are the *Amygdalæ* of JUSSIEU. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DRUPANUM (Lat.), n. n. *Drūp'drup-a-a²-ni²-u²m-u²m*. Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme; one in which the lateral axes in successive generations are always on the upper side of the axis from which it springs. [a, 24.]

DRUPE, n. *Drūp*. Gr. *δρῦπα*. Lat. *drupa*. Fr. *d*, *drupine*. Ger. *Steinfrucht*. It. *drupa*. Sp. *drupa*. A stone fruit, like the cherry, peach, and plum. [a, 24.]—**D's sèches** (Fr.). D's of which the mesocarp does not reach a completely pulpy state, as is the case in dates, almonds, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DRUPEL, **DRUPELET**, n's. *Drūp'pēl*, *lēt*. Lat. *drupeola*. Fr. *drupeole*. Ger. *Steinfrüchtchen*. A little drupe, like those of the raspberry and bramble. [B. 77 (a, 24).]

DRUPEOLATE, adj. *Drūp'e-ol-at*. Lat. *drupeolatus*. Fr. *drupéolé*. Having the appearance of a little drupe. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DRUPETUM (Lat.), n. n. *Drūp'drup-e-a²-shi²-ti²-u²m-u²m*. An aggregate fruit, like that of the *Rubus*. [B. 104 (a, 24).]

DRUPIFEROUS, adj. *Drūp'pīf'e²r-u²s*. Lat. *drupiferus* (from *drupa*, a drupe, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. *drupifère*. Ger. *Steinfruchttragend*. Bearing drupes. The *Drupifère* of KARSTEN (Fr. *drupifères*) are a division of gymnosperms comprising the families *Taxaceæ* and *Gnetaceæ*; of others, a family corresponding to the *Amygdalæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] See *AMYGDALEÆ*.

DRUPOSE (Fr.), n. *Drūp-os*. A substance, $C_{24}H_{20}O_8$, produced by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on the concretions found in pears. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 81.]

DRÜSCHEN (Ger.), n. *Drū'sch'e²n*. A glandule.—**Kalkd'**. See *SHELL GLAND*.—**Schleimd'**. A muciparous gland.—**Solitärd'**. See *SOLITARY GLANDS*.

DRÜSCHLING (Ger.), n. *Drū'sh-li²n²*. See *AGARICUS campestris*.

DRUSE, n. *Drū's*. A cavity in a mineral lined with crystals. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DRUSE (Ger.), n. *Drū's'e²*. See *GLANDERS*.

DRÜSE (Ger.), n. *Drū's'e²*. A gland. [L.]—**Accessorische Thrüsend'n**. See *GLANDS of KIDNEY*.—**Achsehd'n**. The axillary glands. [L.]—**Acinöse d.** See *ACINOUS GLAND*.—**Afterd'n**. In insects, glands which open close to the anus or the genital aperture. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1881, p. 45.]—**Aggregirte D'n**. See *GLANDS of PAPER*.—**Albumind'**. See *DUITEL-LEK* and *ALBUMIN GLAND*.—**Anald'n**. See *ANAL GLANDS*.—**Ansterkende Lidd'entzündung**. See *ADENITIS polypetorum contoposa*.—**Balgd'n**. See *GLANDULÆ lentiginosæ lupina*.—**Bartholin'sche D'n**. See *GLANDS of Bartholin*.—**Bauchspeicheld'**. See *PANCREAS*.—**Beckend'n**. The lymphatic glands of the pelvis. [L. 332.]—**Beerenartige D.**, **Blasige D.** An acinous gland. [L. 175.]—**Blandin'sche D'n**. See *GLANDULÆ Blandini*.—**Blinddarmförmige D'n**. See *LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS*.—**Blutd'n**, **Blutgefässd'n**. See *Hæmatopoietic GLANDS*.—**Bowman'sche D'n**. See *BOWMAN'S GLANDS*.—**Bronchiald'n**. The bronchial lymphatic glands. [L. 332.]—**Brunner'sche D'n**. See *BRUNNER'S GLANDS*.—**Brustbeind'n**. See *STERNAL GLANDS*.—**Brustd'**. The mammary gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 387.]—**Brustnabsciss**. See *MAMMARY ABSCESS*.—**Bürzeld'**. See *CRUOPHAG GLAND*.—**Byssus-D.**, **Byssusd'n**. See *BYSSUS GLAND*.—**Carotisd'**. See *CAROTID GLAND*.—**Circumanaled'n**. See *CIRCUMANAL GLANDS*.—**Cowper'sche D'n**. See *COWPER'S GLANDS*.—**Cubitald'entzündung**. See *ADENITIS cubitalis*.—**D'nabsciss**. See *GLANDULAR ABSCESS*.—**D'nacinus**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nanlage**. The beginning or rudiment of a gland. [J. 75.]—**D'nanschwellung**. Enlargement of a lymphatic gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1841, p. 255.]—**D'nartig**. Adenoid, glandular.—**D'nausführungsgang**. A glandular excretory duct. [L. 332.]—**D'nausgang**. The mouth of a gland. [J.]—**D'nbalg**. A simple gland. [L. 175.]—**D'nbeschreibung**. See *ADENOLOGY*.—**D'nbeule**. See *BUBO*.—**D'nbeulung**. See *ADENOGENESIS*.—**D'nbindehautentzündung**. See *ADENOLOGITIS*.—**D'nbläschen**. See *ACINUS*.—**D'nblase**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nblatt**. The endoderm or hypoblast. [J. 35, 67.]—**D'nblume**. See the major list. **D'nblum**. See *ADENOCARCINOMA*.—**D'ndarre**. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**D'nendbläschen**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nentzündung**. See *ADENITIS*.—**D'nepithel**. Glandular epithelium. [J.]—**D'nervweichung**. See *ADENOMALACIA*.—**D'nfeld**. The area on the surface of the nipple on which the galactophorous ducts open. [L. 176.]—**D'nförmig**. See *ADENOID*.—**D'nfüssig**. See *ADENOPODOUS*.—**D'ngang**. A duct of a gland. [L.]—**D'ngeschwulst**. See *ADENONCOSIS*, *ADENOMA*, and *ADENOPHYMA*.—**D'ngewebe**. See *GLANDULAR TISSUE*.—**D'nfleisch**. The parenchyma of a gland. [L. 43.]—**D'ngriffel**. See *ADENOSTYLES*.—**D'nhaar**. See *PILUS glanduliferus*.—**D'nhaarig**. See *GLANDULOSO-PILOSUS*.—**D'nhäkchen**. A follicular gland. [L. 80.]—**D'nhal**. Syn.: *äusseres Schallstück* (Rollet). The neck of a gland (as of the gastric glands where the proper gland-cells are replaced by cells like those lining the general cavity of the stomach). ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 256.]—**D'nhöhle**. The cavity of an alveolus or lobule of a gland. [J. 140.]—**D'nhaufen**. A collection of glands. [L. 115.]—**D'nkanal**. The canal, or duct, of a gland.—**D'nkapsel**. The capsule of a gland. [L. 80.]—**D'nklee**. See the major list.—**D'nkorn**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nkörper**. The body of a gland as distinguished from the neck or outlet. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 226.]—**D'nknope**. Bud-like projections of developing glands. [J. 75.]—**D'nkrankheit**. See *ADENOSIS* (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**D'nkrebs**. See *ADENOCARCINOMA*.—**D'nkropf**. See *STRUMA follicularis*.—**D'nläppchen**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nlehere**. See *ADENOLOGY*.—**D'nleiden**. See *ADENOSIS* (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**D'nlos**. See *EGLANDULOSUS*.—**D'nma**. In birds, the *ventriculus glandulosus*. [L.]—**D'nmembran**. See *GLANDILEMMA*.—**D'nmündung**, **D'noöffnung**. The mouth of a gland. [J.]—**D'npaquete**. See *D'nhaufen*.—**D'nrüslhaut**. The membrana propria of glands.—**D'nsaft**. The secretion of a gland. [L. 175.]—**D'nsarkom**. See *ADENOSARCOMA*.—**D'nschanker**. See *ADENITIS ulcerata*.—**D'nschicht**. The endoderm or hypoblast. [J.]—**D'nschlauch**. The tubule or envelope of a tubular gland. [J. 21.]—**D'nschmerz**. See *ADENALGIA*.—**D'nstaubbüchse**. See *ADENOSTEMONOUS*.—**D'nstränge des Eierstocks**. Of KÖLLIKER, cord-like structures in the embryonic ovary; the rudiments of the Graafian follicles and the ova.—**D'nstrach**. The genus *Adenoropium*.—**D'nsubstanz**. See *GLANDULAR TISSUE*.—**D'nssystem**. The glandular system. [L. 175.]—**D'ntragend**. See *ADENOPHOROUS*.—**D'nträger**. See the major list.—**D'nübel**. See *PSUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**D'nverhärtung**. See *ADENOSCLEROSIS*.—**D'nverstopfung**. See *ADENEMPHRASIS*.—**D'nzellen**. See *ADENOBlasts*.—**D'nzellenkrebs**. Primary glandular carcinoma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A. 319).]—**D'nzergliederung**. See *ADENOTOMY*.—**Dünnarmd'n**. See *Crypts of Lieberkühn*.—**Dünnald'n**. See *BRUNNER'S GLANDS*.—**Duvernoy'sche D'n**. See *COWPER'S GLANDS*.—**Einfache D.** A simple gland. [L. 175.]—**Einzelnd'**. A solitary gland. [L. 115.]—**Einzellige D.** See *Unicellular GLAND* and *Globet CELL*.—**Eischalend'**. See *Shell GLAND*.—**Excretionsd'**. An excretory gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, pp. 7, 41 (L).]—**Gallengand'n**. In comparative anatomy, glandular tissue secreting bile. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 508 (L).]—**Gallengangd'n**. Gland-like appearances in the liver, supposed to be due to imperfect injections of the bile-ducts and acini. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 532 (L).]—**Gaumend'n**. See *PALATAL GLANDS*.—**Gefässd'n**. See *Arterial GLANDS*.—**Gefäßtaggregirte D.** A compound aggregate gland. [L. 175.]—**Gekrösd'n**. See *Mesenteric GLANDS*.—**Genitald'**. A gland or follicle secreting ova or spermatozooids. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 199 (L).]—**Giftd'n**. See *POISON GLANDS*.—**Haarbalgd'n**. See *Sebaceous GLANDS*.—**Halsd'n**. The cervical glands. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 195 (L).]—**Harder'sche D.** See *HARDERIAN GLAND*.—**Harnd'n**. See *SEMENTAL ORGANS*.—**Haufend'n**. See *GLANDS of Peyer*.—**Hautd'n**. See *Integumentary GLANDS*.—**Hüftd'n**. The lymphatic glands of the iliac region. [L. 332.]—**Kalkd'**. See *SHELL GLAND*.—**Kinnbackend'**. See *Submaxillary GLAND*.—**Kittid'n**. Glandular structures of unknown function connected with the vasa deferentia.

of the *Echinorrhynchus*. [L. 340.] **Krümel'd'n.** The sudoriparous glands. [L. 31.] **Krause'sche D'n.** See GLANDS of *Krause*.
Kreuzbein'd'n. The lymphatic glands of the sacral region. [L. 332.]
Lab'd'n. See *Cryptic* GLANDS. **Lenticuläre D'n.** The conglobate glands of the stomach. [L. 31.] **Leistend'n.** The inguinal glands. [L. 332.] **Lieberkühn'sche D'n.** See CRYPTS of *Lieberkühn*. **Linsenförmige D.** A lenticular gland. [L. 43.] **Lip-pend'n.** The labial glands. [L. 3.] **Littre'sche D'n.** See GLANDS of *Littre*. **Luftföhrend'n.** The lymphatic glands at the lower end of the trachea. [L. 332.] **Luschka'sche Steissd'.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND. **Lymphatische D., Lymphd'.** A lymphatic gland. [L. 332.] **Magend'n.** The glands of the stomach. [L. 332.] **Magensaft'd'n.** See *Cryptic* GLANDS. **Maulbeerförmige D'n.** See *Vermis* GLANDS. **Meibom'sche D'n.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS. **Mery'sche D'n.** See *Cowper's* GLANDS. **Mittelfeld'd'n.** The mediastinal lymphatic glands. [L. 332.] **Montgomery'sche D'n.** See *Montgomery's* GLANDS. **Morgagni'sche D'n.** See GLANDS of *Morgagni*. **Moschud'.** See *Musk* GLAND. **Neben-speicheld'.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND. **Nidamental'd.** See *Nidamental* GLAND. **Oberflächliche Antlitz'd'n.** The superficial glands of the face. [L. 332.] **Oberflächliche Hals'd'n.** The superficial lymphatic glands of the neck. [L. 332.] **Ohrend'.** See *Parotid* GLAND. **Ohrenschmalz'd'n.** The ceruminous glands. [L. 31.] **Ohrspeicheld'.** See *Parotid* GLAND. **Pachioni'sche D'n.** See *Pachionian* BODIES. **Pankreas'd'n.** Glands secreting a fluid like that of the pancreas. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1847, p. 61.] **Pepsind'n.** See *Cryptic* GLANDS. **Peyer'sche D'n.** See GLANDS of *Peyer*. **Primitive D'nbläschen.** Of Kölliker, the primitive glandular terminal vesicles of the branches of the bronchial tubes of young embryos, before the formation of the permanent alveoli. [L.] **Pylorische D'n.** See *Pyloric* GLANDS. **Ritt'd'.** See *Spinning* GLAND. **Rivin'sche D.** See *Sublingual* GLAND. **Röhrenförmige D'n.** See *Tubular* GLANDS. **Rosenschmüller'sche D.** See *Rosenschmüller's* GLAND. **Samend'n.** Glands secreting semen. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 117 (L.).] **Saugader'd'.** A lymphatic gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 181 (L.).] **Schalend'.** See *Shell* GLAND. **Schild'd'.** See *Thyroid* GLAND. **Schleim'd'.** A mucous gland. [L. 31.] **Schlund'd'n.** See *Pharyngeal* GLANDS. **Schmeerd'n.** See *Mucous* GLANDS. **Schweiss'd'n.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS. **Solitär'd'n.** See *Solitary* GLANDS. **Speicheld'.** A salivary gland. [L. 332.] **Spind'd'.** See *Spinning* GLAND. **Steissd'.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND. **Talg'd'.** A sebaceous follicle. [L. 332.] **Thrännend'.** See *Lacrimal* GLAND. **Tiedemann'sche D'n.** See *Cowper's* GLANDS. **Traubenförmige D'n.** See *Acinous* GLANDS. **Traubenförmige Darm'd'n.** See *Brunner's* GLANDS. **Tubulöse D'n.** See *Tubular* GLANDS. **Tyson'sche D'n.** See *Preputial* GLANDS. **Unterkiefer'd'n.** The submaxillary lymphatic glands. [L. 332.] **Unterkiefer-Speicheld'.** See *Submaxillary* GLAND. **Unterzung-Speicheld'.** See *Sublingual* GLAND. **Viold'.** A cutaneous gland in the dorsal side of the tail of the wolf and fox, described by Retzius. Its position is indicated by a dark spot and very coarse and stiff hairs. The secretion is of a yellowish color and has no marked odor. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1849, p. 129; J. 29.] **Vorhaut'd'n.** See *Preputial* GLANDS. **Vorsteher'd'.** See *PROSTATE*. **Wangend'n.** See *Buccal* GLANDS. **Wolff'sche D.** See *Mesonephros*. **Nun'sche D'n.** See *Glandulae Nudae*. **Zirbeld'.** See *Pineal* GLAND. **Zungen-d'n.** See *Lingual* GLANDS. **Zungenlymphd'n.** The lymphatic glands of the tongue. [L. 332.] **Zusammengesetzte D.** A compound gland. [L. 175.] **Zusammengestülpte D.** A compound acinous gland. [L. 175.] **Zwischenrippend'n.** The lymphatic glands in the intercostal spaces. [L. 332.] **Zwitter'd'.** See *Thymopituitary* GLAND.

DRÜSENBLUME (Ger.), n. *Drüsen-blum-e*. The genus *Adenantha*. **Kahle D.** The *Adenantha parviflora*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRÜSENKLEE (Ger.), n. *Drüsen-klee*. The genus *Psoralea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Chilesischer D.** The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Harziger D.** The *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Haselblättriger D.** The *Psoralea corylifolia*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRÜSENTRÄGER (Ger.), n. *Drüsen-träger*. The genus *Adenophora*. **Lilienblättriger D.** See *ADENOPHORA lilifolia*.

DRÜSIG (Ger.), adj. *Drüsig*. See GLANDULAR. **D-zottig.** See GLANDULOSUS VILLOUS. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

DRÜSIGT (Ger.), adj. *Drüsigt*. See ADENODES.

DRÜSENKIL, n. A place in Russia, where there are waters resembling those of Kreuznach. [a. 14.]

DRÜSLEIN (Ger.), n. *Drüsen-lein*. A little gland. [L. 80.]

DRÜSWURZ (Ger.), n. *Drüsen-wurzel*. 1. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. 2. The *Thalictrum fistulosum*.

DRY, adj. *Dry*. A-S. *dryg*. Gr. *ξηρός, ἀζάλεος* Lat. *siccus*. Fr. *sec*. Ger. *trocken*. It. *secco*. Sp. *seco*. 1. Free from moisture. 2. Unaccompanied by a flow of liquid or a pathological discharge (as in the expressions *d. asthma*, *d. bellyache*, *d. labor*, *d. tapping*, etc.). 3. Free from an excess of sugar (said of wines). 4. Thirsty.

DRYAD, n. *Dryad*. The genus *Dryas*. **White-flowered d.** The *Dryas octopetala*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow-flowered d.** The *Dryas Drummondii*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DRYADES (Lat.), n. *Dryades*. *Dryadum*. Fr. *dryade*. 1. Resembling the dryads. 2. Growing on the trunks of oaks. 3. As a n. in the f. pl. *Dryades*. Ger. *dryadee*; Fr. *dryadee*; the *Fragariae*. [B. 1, 121, 179, 180 (a, 24); L. 180.]

DRYANDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Dryandra*. Fr. *dryandre*. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Proteaceae*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Frankia*. 2. Of Thunberg, a section of the

genus *Aleurites*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. cordata**, **D. oleifera**, **D. vernicia**. See ALEURITES cordata.

DRYAS (Lat.), n. f. *Dryadum*. Gen. *dryados* (-is). Fr. *dryade*. Ger. *Dryade*, *Silberkraut*. Sp. *drinda*. A small Linnaean genus of rosaceous plants, of the *Potentilla*. [B. 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. chamaedrifolia**, **D. octopetala**. Fr. *dryade à huit pétales*. Ger. *achtblumenblättrige Dryade*. It. *chiona di Giove*. A small shrub found on the mountains of Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The whole plant, once known as *herba chamaedryos alpinae*, is astringent and tonic. [A. 518; B. 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYDEN, n. *Dryden*. A place in Tompkins County, New York, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

DRYIN, n. *Dryin*. From *δρῦς*, the oak. Lat. *dryinum*. Fr. *dryine*. Ger. *Dryin*. Of J. Scattergood, quercin. ["Jour. of the Phila. Coll. of Pharm.," ii, 1829 (a, 14).]

DRYING, adj. and n. *Dryin*. See DESICCATIVE and DESICCATION.

DRYINOSPLERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dryinosplera*. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Sphaeriaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYINUS (Lat.), adj. *Dryinus*. Gr. *δρύνος*. See DRYADEUS.

DRYMARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Drymaria*. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the *Polycarpeae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cordata** (Willdenow). Fr. *drymaria à cœur*. Chickweed; a West Indian and South American species; used fresh and warmed as a poultice to hard or inflamed swellings, also eaten as a salad. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYMISPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Drymispermeae*. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Aquilarineae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYMONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Drymonieae*. A subtribe of the *Esenberieae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DRYMOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. *Drymopogon*. Gr. *δρύνος*. Gen. *drymopogon* (-is). The *Spiraea aruncus*. [B. 46, 88.]

DRYMYRRHIZÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Drymyrrhizae*. Of Ventenat, an order of plants comprising *Canna*, *Anomum*, *Costus*, and *Kämpferia*. The *Drymyrrhizae* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructifloria*, consisting of *Canna* and *Costus*. [B. 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYNARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Drynaria*. 1. Of Bory, a genus of ferns. 2. Of Presl, the genus *Pleopeltis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**D. cordifolia**. See *ASPIDIUM trifoliatum*.

DRYOBALANOPS (Lat.), n. f. *Dryobalanops*. Gr. *δρύνος*. A genus of the *Dipterocarpeae*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. aromatica**, **D. camphora**. Fr. *camphrier*. Ger. *kampherhaltige Flügelleich*, *Kampherbaum von Sumatra*, *sumatrischer Kampherbaum*. A tree found chiefly in Borneo, Sumatra, and the island of Labuan. It yields Borneo camphor and camphor-oil. [B. 5, 18, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYOPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dryophidae*. From *δρῦς*, the oak, and *φίδης*, a serpent. A family of the *Colubridae* and of the *Ophidia colubridae*. [L. 353.]

DRYOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. *Dryophilus*. From *δρῦς*, the oak, and *φίλειν*, to love. Living or growing in forests. [L. 180.]

DRYOPHONON (Lat.), n. n. *Dryophonon*. Gr. *δρύνος*. Of Pliny, the *Myrica gale*, also, according to some, the *Coriaria myrtifolia* and the *Osmunda regalis*. [A. 318; B. 121 (a, 24).]

DRYOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. *Dryopteris*. Gen. *dryopteridos* (-is). Gr. *δρυοπτερίς* (from *δρῦς*, the oak, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Of Dioscorides, a plant said to have the property of removing the hair; according to Sibthorp and Fraas, the *Asplenium ad-nigrum*. The *Dryopteris* of Link are a suborder of the *Polypodiaceae*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14); B. 170 (a, 24).]—**D. nigra**. See *D.*

DRYPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Drypeae*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Caryophyllaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYPEFES (Lat.), adj. *Drypefes*. Gr. *δρυπεφής*. Ripened on the tree. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DRYPETES (Lat.), adj. *Drypetes*. Gr. *δρυπετής*. Over-ripe; as a n. f., of Jussieu and Poiteau, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [A. 325 (a, 21); B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**D. alba**. The *bois cœlette* of Hayti; the flesh of its fruit is said to be rubefacient. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**D. crocea**. The *Schœfferia lateriflora* of Swartz, having the same properties as *D. alba*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DRYPELON (Lat.), n. n. *Drypelon*. Gr. *δρύνελον*. Scrapings, parings. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DRYPTODON (Lat.), n. m. *Dryptodon*. Gr. *δρυπτόν*. From *δρύνειν*, to scratch, and *δόνειν*, a tooth. Ger. *Schlitzzahn*. Of Bridel, a genus of mosses of the *Braceae*; according to C. Müller, a section of *Grimmia*; according to others, a section of *Racomitrium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**D. pulvinatus**. Ger. *polsterförmiger Schlitzzahn*. A species formerly used, boiled in vinegar, as a styptic. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRYS (Lat.), n. f. *Drys*. Gen. *dryos* (-is). Gr. *δρῦς*. A tree, especially an oak-tree. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DSJERENANG, n. In India, the *Calamus draco*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

DSOJO (Jap.), n. The *Dioscorea japonica*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DSUDAM, n. Elephantiasis. [A. 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DSUDUMA (Jap.), n. The *Coccyzina*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

DTHOKE, n. See FRAMBESIA.

DUAL, adj. Du²a²l. Lat., *dualis* (from *duo*, two) Double, twofold.

DUALIN, n. Du²a²l in. Of Dittmar, a mixture used as a dyamite. Its composition according to Trauzl is, sawdust, 30 parts, potassium nitrate, 20, and nitroglycerin, 50. [B, 241 a, 25.]

DUALISM, n. Du²a²l i²z'm. Lat., *dualismus*. Fr., *dualisme*. Ger., *Dualismus*, *Dualitätslehre*, *Polaritätslehre* (1st def.). It., *Sp., dualismo*. 1 The science of duality according to which all the phenomena of nature are explained by means of two principles, the origin and cause of everything. 2 The science of polarity. 3 Of Lavoisier, and afterward of Berzelius, a chemical theory based on the assumption that salts are binary compounds formed by the combination of an acid and a base, and that every other compound has a like molecular arrangement. 4 Of Cooke and Berkley, the polymorphism of the reproductive apparatus of fungi in which there are two different forms of the same species, representing different stages of the development of the latter. 5 The doctrine that there are two forms of primary venereal sore, one (chancre) being the initial lesion of syphilis, and the other (chancreoid) having nothing to do with syphilis. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41, 180.]

DUALIST, n. Du²a²l i²st. Lat., *dualista*. Fr., *dualiste*. A believer in dualism.

DUALISTIC, adj. Du²a²l i²st i²z'k. Lat., *dualisticus*. Fr., *dualistique*. Ger., *dualistisch*. Pertaining to dualism. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DUALITAS (Lat.), n. f. Du²a²l i²ta²l i²z'a²s'a²s. Gen., *dualitas*. See DUALITY.

DUALITÄTSLHRE (Ger.), n. Du²a²l i²ta²l i²z'a²re². See DUALISM.

DUALITY, n. Du²a²l i²z'a². Lat., *dualitas*. Fr., *dualité*. Ger., *Dualität*, *Zweheit*. The state of being dual; of the brain, the state of having the two lateral halves capable of acting independently of each other.

DUB (Ar.), n. A species of lizard found in Africa, the flesh of which is eaten, according to Dapper and Marmol, by the Arabs, and is reputed to cure skin diseases. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DUBBA (Ar.), n. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).] - **D. farakis**. In Aleppo, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DUBEL COLEPH (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, a compound containing coral and amber. [Ruland (L, 94 (a, 14)).]

DUBLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Du²(du)-blet(blat)'u²s'u⁴s. Of Lusus, an encysted tumor or an abscess. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DUBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *dubius*, doubtful. Du²b'ia²du⁴b' i²a². Fr., *douteux*. Of De Blainville, a subclass of the *Actinozoa*, made to include forms impossible to classify. [L, 180.]

DUBOGRADK (Russ.), n. A place in Poltava, South Russia, where there are springs containing sodium and magnesium sulphates. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DUBOISIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶-bwa²s'i²a². 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of solanaceous plants of the *Salpiglossida*, by some classed



DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

with the *Scrophulariaceae*, found in eastern Australia and New Holland. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., see *D. myoporoides*. 3. See DUBOISINE. The *Duboisia* of Miers are a tribe of the *Atropaceae*,

comprising *D. Anthoeris*, etc. [A, 47 a, 21. B, 12, 121, 150 a, 24.] - **D. Hopwoodii**. Of L. M. Miller the *D. patens* of Australia, a plant closely allied to *D. myoporoides*, but referred by some to *Anthoeris*. The leaves are chewed by the natives as a stimulant. They yield duboisine. [B, 5, 81, 121, 185 a, 24.] - **D. Leichardtii**. An Australian plant allied to *D. myoporoides*, referred by some to *Anthoeris*. [B, 5 a, 24.] - **D. myoporoides**. The cork wood of New South Wales, of R. Brown, a tall shrub found in Australia, New Caledonia, New South Wales, and Queensland, bearing white flowers and a globular berry. It is the chief, and according to some authors, the only representative of the genus. The leaves contain duboisine. [B, 5, 121, 275 a, 24.] - **D. pituri**. See *D. Hopwoodii*.

DUBOISINE, n. Du⁶-bwa²ts'en. Lat., *duboisium*, *duboisinum*, *duboisia*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Duboisin*. It., *Sp. duboisina* (Mex Ph.). An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₃N₃O₂, discovered by A. W. Gerrard and A. Petit, in 1878, in the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, subsequently found in *Atropa belladonna*, *Datura stramonium*, and *Hyoscyamus niger*; isomeric with atropine and hyoscyamine. It occurs as a yellow, viscous mass, reddened by sulphuric acid, and giving off an unpleasant odor, like that of butyric acid when warmed. It acts as a mydriatic more rapidly than atropine, but the effects pass off more quickly. Its toxic effects differ from those of atropine by the absence of delirium and respiratory disturbance. It is said to have been used in exophthalmic goitre with advantage, causing a marked diminution of the cardiac and vascular distress, without, however, lessening the tumor or permanently suspending the symptoms of the disease. [A, 385 a, 21; "Bull. gen. de therap.," xcix, p. 89 (a, 14); B, 5, 8 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 14).]

DUCA, n. In Colombia, the *Chena duca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUCALI, n. A tree found in Surinam, resembling the *Galatodendron utile*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUCHESNEA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁶-shan'e²a². Of Smith, a genus of rosaceous plants, closely allied to *Fragaria*, with which by some it is united. [B, 245.] - **D. fragiformis**, **D. indica**. An East Indian species. The root and leaves are astringent and diuretic. [B, 173, 245.]

DUCIA (Lat.), n. f. Du²s'duk'i²a². A douche. [B, 48.]

DUCK, n. Du³k. Fr., *canard*. Ger., *Ente*. It., *antra*. Sp., *pato*. A water-fowl of the genus *Anas*. [L.] - **D.-bill**, **D.-billed**. Shaped like a d's bill. **D.-foot**. See *Flat-foot*. **D.-haver**. The *Bromus mollis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] - **D.-legged**. Having short legs. [L, 56.] - **D.-meat**. The genus *Lemna*, especially the *Lemna minor*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19 a, 24.] - **D.-mud**. The *Comfrez* and other delicate green-spored *Algae*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] - **D.-pond weed**. See *D.-meat*. **D.-s-foot**. 1. The *Alechemilla vulgaris*. 2. The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] - **D.-s-meat**. See *D.-meat*. - **D.-weed**. See the major list. - **D.-wheat**. Red wheat. [A, 505 (a, 21).] - **D.-willow**. The *Salix alba*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUCKSTEIN (Ger.), n. Duk'stin. Calk-tuff, a sort of beer. [B, 180.]

DUCKWEED, n. Du³k'wed. 1 See *Duck-meat*. 2 Possibly the genus *Chenopodium*. 3 The *Pilea necrophylla*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] - **Common d.** The *Lemna minor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] - **Coral-berried d.** The *Nertera depressa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] - **Greater d.** The *Lemna polyrrhiza*. [B, 275 (a, 21).] - **Ivy-leaved d.** The *Lemna trisulca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] - **Lesser d.** The *Lemna minor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] - **Tropical d.** The *Pistia stratiotes*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUCLITAN (Fr.), n. Du⁴kle-ta²n². An ivy found in the Philippine Islands; used as a vulnerary and given in decoction to promote labor. [B, 46, 88 (a, 24).]

DUCT, n. Du³kt. Lat., *ductus* (from *ducere*, to lead, conduct). Fr., *conduit*, *canal*. Ger., *Gang*. It., *condotto*. Sp., *conducto*. A canal for conducting the secretion of a gland. In some instances the term is applied to canals that conduct material other than the secretion of a gland. Any tube for the conveyance of an animal or vegetable product. In botany, a tube formed by the confluence of 2 or more cells; a vessel. In the pl., vascular tissue. [B, 291 (a, 24); L, 343.] Cf. CANAL. - **Abserrant bile-d's**. Biliary d's not surrounded by lobules, occasionally found in the left lateral ligament of the liver and in the fibrous bands which bridge over the fossa of the vena cava and the umbilical fissure. They anastomose into a network, are accompanied by branches of the portal and hepatic veins and of the hepatic artery, and are the remains of hepatic substance present at an early stage in development. [L, 31, 142.] - **Accessory pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus accessorius*, seu *atypicus*, seu *minor*, seu *recurrens*, seu *secundarius*, seu *superior*. Fr., *conduit pancréatique accessoire (ou supplémentaire)*. Ger., *accessorische Bauchspeicheldrang*. The excretory d. of the lesser pancreas, opening into the pancreatic d. or into the duodenum close to the orifice of the common bile-d. [L, 31, 142.] - **Adipose d's**. Lat., *ductus adiposi*. The sacs inclosing the fat. [A, 343.] - **Air-d.** In botany, one of the intercellular spaces filled with air in aquatic plants; also the vascular tissue generally. [B, 291 (a, 24).] - **Alimentary d.** See *Thoracic d.* - **Alveolar d's**. The infundibula of the bronchioles. [L, 351.] - **Annular d's**. In botany, ring-shaped thickenings of the cells of vascular tissue. [B, 291 (a, 24).] - **Archinephric d.** See *Mesonephric d.* - **Bartholin's d.** See *D. of Bartholin*. - **Bellini's d's**. See *Tubes of Bellini*. - **Bile-d's**, **Biliary d's**. Lat., *ductus biliarii* (seu *biliferi*). Fr., *canalicules biliaires*. Ger., *Gallengänge*. It., *condotti coledochi*. See *Interlobular bile-d's* and *Intralobular biliary canals*. - **Canicular d's of the breast**. The smaller galactophorous d's. - **Cement d's**. Of C. Darwin, channels which pass through the antennae of the *Cirripedia* from glands secreting an adhesive, cement-like substance. [L, 147.] - **Cochlear d.** See *Cochlear CANAL*. - **Common bile-d.** Lat., *ductus communis choledochus*. Fr., *canal cholédoque commun*. Ger., *gemeinschafflicher Gallengang*. A d. about 3 inches long which carries the bile to the intestines. It is

formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic d's, passes downward and backward between the layers of the gastro-hepatic omentum in front of the portal vein and to the right of the hepatic artery, then obliquely through the wall of the duodenum, and empties in common with the pancreatic duct at a point 3 or 4 inches beyond the pylorus. [L. 31, 142.]

Common seminal d. See Ejaculatory d. — **Cuvier's d's.** See D's of Cuvier. — **Cysthepatic d's.** See Hepato-cystic d's. — **Cystic d.** Lat., *ductus cysticus*. Fr., *canal cystique*. Ger., *Gallenblasengang*. It., *condotto cistico*. A d. about 1½ inch long situated on the lower surface of the liver, which forms a continuation of the gall-bladder, runs backward, downward, and to the left, and, unit-

BILIARY DUCTS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the hepatic duct; b, the cystic duct; c, the common bile-duct; d, the pancreatic duct; e, the duodenum; f, the gall-bladder.

ing with the hepatic d., forms the common bile-d. [L. 31, 142.] — **Definitive d's.** The straight milk-d's in the nipple. [L. 13.] — **Dotted d's.** See Pitted CELLS. — **D. of Bartholin.** Lat., *ductus bartholinianus*, *ductus sublingualis major* (1st def.). Fr., *canal de Bartholin*, *canal sublinguale* (1st def.). Ger., *Bartholin'scher Gang*. The larger and longer of the sublingual d's, opening into the mouth in common with Wharton's d. or close to the orifice of the latter. [L. 31, 142.] — **D's of Bellini.** See TRIBES of Bellini. — **D's of Cuvier.** Lat., *ductus Cuvieri*. Fr., *canal de Cuvier*. Syn.: *sinus of Cuvier*. Two short transverse venous trunks of the fetus, one on each side, opening into the auricle of the heart, each being formed by the union of a superior vein, the primitive jugular (see JUGULAR VEIN) and an inferior vein (see CARDINAL VEIN). The right one becomes the superior vena cava; the left one disappears. [A. 5.] — **D. of Gartner.** See Gartner's CANAL. — **D. of Müller.** See Müllerian D. — **D's of Rivini.** Lat., *ductus riviniani*. The ducts of the sublingual gland. — **D. of Santorini.** See Accessory pancreatic d. — **D. of Steno.** D. of Stenson. See Stenson's d. — **D. of Wharton.** See Wharton's d. — **D. of Wirsung.** See Pancreatic d. — **Ejective d.** See Ejectory d. — **Ejaculatory d.** Lat., *ductus ejaculatorius*. Fr., *canal ejaculateur*. Ger., *Ausstossungsgang*. A d., one on each side, through which the semen passes into the urethra in the male. It is formed by the union of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicle, and is a little more than an inch long. It passes through the prostate and opens by a slit on the side of the veru montanum. [L. 31, 142.] — **Excretory d.** Lat., *ductus excretorius*. Fr., *canal excrétoire*. Ger., *Ausführungsgang*. The tube or channel through which the secretion of a gland is discharged [L. 232.] — **Galactophorous d's.** Lat., *ductus galactophori* (see LACTIFER). Fr., *canal (ou conduit) galactophore*. Ger., *Milchgang*, *Milchausführungsgang*. It., *condotti galattorici*. Sp., *conductos galactoforos*. The milk d's of the lobes of the mammary gland. They are from 15 to 20 in number, are composed of an areolar, a muscular, and an epithelial layer, and converge toward the areola, beneath which they are dilated into the ampullae, then pass into the nipple, and terminate upon its surface in small depressions. [L. 31, 142.] — **Gall-d's.** See Bile-d's, *Hepatic d.*, and *Cystic d.* — **Gartner's d.** See Gartner's CANAL. — **Genital d.** See Genital CANAL. — **Gutlural d.** See Eustachian tube. — **Hepatic d.** Lat., *ductus hepaticus*. Fr., *canal (ou conduit) hépatique*. Ger., *Lebergang*. A d. formed by the union of the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister at the margin of the transverse fissure of the liver. It is about 1½ in. long and passes downward and to the right to unite with the cystic d. [L. 31, 142.] — **Hepato-cystic d's.** Lat., *ductus hepatocystici*. Biliary d's which, in many of the lower animals and occasionally in man, empty directly into the gall-bladder. [L. 142.] — **Hepato-pancreatic d.** 1. A d. which conducts the secretion of the hepato-pancreas into the intestinal canal. [L. 322.] 2. See Common bile-d. — **Hermaphrodite d.** A d. which, in hermaphrodite animals, receives the male and female elements. [L. 121.] — **Intercellular d.** See Inter-cellular CANALS. — **Interlobular bile- or gall- d's.** Lat., *ductus interlobulares hepatici*. The d's situated between the lobules of the liver. They are of two varieties, the smaller being continuous with the intralobular canals, and consisting of a membrana propria lined with polyedral epithelium, and the larger, into which the first open. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and, as they approach the hilum, contain fibrous tissue and unstriated muscular cells. They unite to form larger d's lying in the portal canals, which, in turn, unite finally into the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister. [L. 142, 172, 351.] — **Intralobular bile-d's.** See Intralobular CANALS. — **Lacrymal d.** Lat., *ductus lacrimalis*. See Nasal d. — **Lactiferous d's.** See Galactophorous d's. — **Left lymphatic d.** See Thoracic d. — **Leydig's d.** See Mesonephric d. and Uro-genital d. — **Lymphatic d.** Lymph-d. See Thoracic d. — **Main pancreatic d.** See Pancreatic d. — **Mammary d's.** See Galactophorous d's. — **Mesonephric d.** Ger., *Wolf'scher Gang*, *Uretergang*. Syn.: *Wolfian d.* A d. of the embryo developed by the longitudinal fission of a portion of the segmental d. and belonging to

the mesonephros. In the male it is converted into the vas deferens, while in the female it almost entirely disappears. [A. 5.] — **Metanephric d.** See URETER. — **Milk-d's.** See Galactophorous d's. — **Mucous d's.** See Mucous CANALS. — **Müllerian d.** Müller's d. Fr., *conduit de Müller*. Ger., *Müller'scher Gang*, *Geschlechtsgang*. Sp., *conducto de Müller*. A tube (one on each side of the body) made up of the undivided portion of the segmental d. and one of the longitudinal tubes into which it divides. From them, in the female, are developed the oviducts, uterus, and vagina, while in the male they atrophy and disappear. [L. 142, 301.] — **Nasal d.** **Naso-lacrimal d.** Lat., *ductus ad nasum* (see *nasalis*, seu *nasalis orbitæ*, seu *naso-lacrimalis*). Fr., *conduit lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränenang*, *Thränenanalegang*. The d. that conveys the tears from the lacrimal sac into the nose. It is about ½ in. long, is lodged in the lacrimal groove of the superior maxilla, and opens on the outer wall of the inferior meatus of the nose. [F. L. 142.] — **Omphalo-mesenteric d.** See Vitelline d. — **Pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus*. Fr., *canal pancréatique*. Ger., *Bauchspeichersgang*. It., *condotto pancreatico*. Sp., *conducto pancreático*. A d. which extends through the pancreas from the head toward the tail, giving off numerous lateral branches that begin in the lobules of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum along with the common bile-d. [L. 31, 142.] Cf. Accessory pancreatic d. — **Parotid d.** See Stenson's d. (1st def.). — **Pecquet's d.** See Thoracic d. — **Pneumatic d.** Lat., *ductus pneumaticus*. In fishes, the tube which connects the swimming bladder with the esophagus. [L. 147.] — **Primitive kidney (or segmental) d.** **Pronephric d.** See Segmental d. — **Preticulate d's.** In botany, parenchymatous tissue-cells in which the thickenings assume the form of a net-work. [B. 291 (a, 24).] — **Right lymphatic d.** Lat., *ductus lymphaticus dexter*. A vessel which receives the lymph from the absorbent vessels of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It enters the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins. [C.] — **Koriferous d.** See Thoracic d. — **Sallivary d's.** See Stenson's d. — **Wharton's d.** D. of Bartholin and D. of Rivini. — **Santorini's d.** See Accessory pancreatic d. — **Scalariform d's.** See Scalariform CELLS. — **Secretary d's.** Lat., *ductus secretorii*. Ger., *Absonderungsgänge*. The smaller d's of a gland, tributaries of the excretory d. [L. 135.] — **Segmental d.** Fr., *canalicule segmentaire*. In embryology, a tube (one on each side of the body) situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, which opens anteriorly into the body cavity and posteriorly into the cloaca, and from which spring laterally the segmental tubes. By the longitudinal fission of its posterior larger portion are formed the Wolffian and Müllerian d's. [L. 142, 201.] Cf. Segmental ORGAN, MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS, and PRONEPHROS. — **Seminal d.** See Ejaculatory d. — **Spermathecal d.** In certain Mollusca, the d. which connects the spermatheca with the hermaphrodite d. [L. 121.] — **Spermatic d.** See Vas deferens. — **Spiral d's.** In botany, the prosenchymatous cell-tissue, the walls of which are marked by spiral thickenings. [B. 291 (a, 24).] See Spiral CELLS. — **Stenone d.** Stenon's d. Lat., *ductus stenonius*. Fr., *canal parotide* (1st def.). Ger., *Ohrspeichelgang* (1st def.). It., *condotto di Stenone* (1st def.). 1. A d. about 2½ in. long conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. It opens on the inner side of the cheek, nearly opposite the second upper molar tooth. [L. 31, 142.] 2. See Incisive CANAL (1st def.). — **Stomach-d's.** See Stomach PITS. — **Sublingual (1st def.).** — **Supplementary pancreatic d.** See Accessory pancreatic d. — **Tear-d.** See Nasal d. — **Testicular d.** See Vas deferens. — **Thoracic d.** Lat., *ductus thoracicus*. Fr., *canal thoracique*. Ger., *Brustmilchgang*. It., *condotto toracico*. A d. from 15 to 20 in. long which receives all the lymph and chyle of the body except that coming from the right arm, right side of the head, neck, and thorax, and from the convex surface of the liver. It begins at the upper end of the receptaculum chyli, passes up in front of the vertebrae as far as the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it turns toward the left and ascends to the seventh cervical vertebra, then curves down over the subclavian artery and empties near the junction of the left subclavian and left internal jugular veins. [L. 31, 142, 322.] — **Trabecular d's.** In botany, prosenchymatous tissue-cells in which thickenings cross the lumen of the cell. [B. 291 (a, 24).] — **Uro-genital d.** In comparative anatomy, a d. that receives the urine and the genital products. [L. 294.] — **Uropygial d.** In birds, a d. which extends between the uropygial gland and the dorsal surface of the posterior extremity of the trunk. [L. 200.] — **Uro-seminal d.** See Uro-genital d. — **Vitellarian d.** Fr., *canal albuminifère*. The canal or d. in which an ovum receives its investment of albuminoid bodies. [L. 321.] — **Vitello-intestinal d.** Lat., *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (seu *omphalo-entericus*). Fr., *canal omphalo-mésentérique*, *conduit vitello-intestinal*, *pedicule de la vésicule ombilicale*. Ger., *Dottergang*, *Nabelblasengang*. The omphalo-mesenteric d., a temporary channel of communication between the alimentary canal of the embryo and the umbilical vesicle. Cf. OMBILIC intestinal. — **Wharton's d.** Lat., *ductus submandibularis*. Fr., *canal de Wharton*. Ger., *Unterkeiferspeichelgang*. The d. of the sublingual gland, about 2 in. long, which opens into the mouth at the side of the frenum linguae. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **Wirsung's d.** See Pancreatic d. — **Wolfian d.** See Mesonephric d. — **Yellow d's.** See Eschricht's yellow CANALS.

DUCTILE, adj. Du³k'ti²l. Lat., *ductilis*, *ductibilis* (from *ducere*, to lead). Fr., *d.*, *dehnbar*, *geschmeidig*. It., *duatile*. Sp., *ductil*. Capable of being drawn into a different shape, especially by elongation.

DUCTILIMETER, n. Du³k'ti²l i²m'e²t u³r. From *ductilis*, ductile, and *μετρον*, a measure. Of Regnier, the ectasiometer. [A. 323 a, 21.]

DUCTILITY, n. Du³k'ti²l i²t'i². Lat., *ductilitas*. Fr., *ductil-*

de. Ger., *Dehnbarkeit*, *dehnendigkeit*, *Streckbarkeit*, *Zähigkeit*. The property of being ductile.

DUCTLESS, adj. Du'kt'less. Having no duct. See *D. GLANDS*.

DUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Du'ktu'r'ktor. Gen. *ductoris*. Fr. *ducteur*. Ger. *Führer*, *Leiter*. 1. A surgical instrument for use as a guide or director or for making traction. 2. See *DUCT*.—**D. canalicularis**. See *GONIOR*. **D. capitis**. An obstetrical instrument for pulling down the head. [L. 135.] **Ductores urinae** [Bartholin]. The ureters. [L. 349.]

DUCTULE, n. Du'kt'u'l. Lat., *ductulus*. A small duct. [L. 210.]

DUCTULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Du'ktu'k'-tu'l(tu'l)-os'u's(u's). From *ductulus*, a little duct. *DUCTULOSUS*, as a n., in the f. pl. *Ductulosae*, a division of the acetylenoids, comprising the ferns. [L. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DUCTULUS (Lat.), n. m. Du'ktu'k'-tu'l(tu'l)-us(u's). See *DUCTULE*. **Ductuli semiferi recti**. See *VASA RECTA*.

DUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Du'ktu'k'-tus(u's). Gen. *ductus*. See *DUCT*. **D. adiposi**. See *ADIPSECTUS*. **D. adnasum**. See *NASAL DUCT*. **D. Arantii**. See *D. ARANTII*. **D. arteriosus** (Botalli). Fr., *canal artériel*. Ger., *Arterialgefäß*. It, *conductio arteriosa*. Sp., *conducto arterioso*. A channel of communication between the main pulmonary artery of the fetus and the aorta. [A. 5.] **D. auri palatini**. See *EUSTACHIAN TUBE*. **D. Bartholinianus**. See *DUCT OF BARTHOLIN*. **D. belliniani**. See *TUBES OF BELLINI*. **D. biliaris**. See *BILIARY DUCTS*. **D. biliaris communis**. See *COMMON BILIARY DUCT*. **D. biliferi**. See *BILIARY DUCTS*. **D. Botalli**. See *D. ARTERIOSUS*. **D. choledochus**. See *CHOLEDOCHUS*. **D. choleochus communis**. See *COMMON BILIARY DUCT*. **D. chyloferus**. See *THORACIC DUCT*. **D. cibarius**. See *ALIMENTARY CANAL*. **D. cochlearis**. See *COCHLEAR CANAL*. **D. communis choledochus**. See *COMMON BILIARY DUCT*. **D. Cuvieri**. **D. Cuvieri dexter**. **D. Cuvieri sinister**. See *DUCTS OF CUVIER*. **D. cysticus** (hepatis). **D. cystidis felleae**. See *CYSTIC DUCT*. **D. deferens seminis**. See *VAS DEFERENS*. **D. efferens**. See *ECRECTOR DUCT*. **D. ejaculatorius**. **D. ejaculatorius communis**. See *EJACULATORY DUCT*. **D. endolymphaticus**. See *AQUEDUCT OF THE VESTIBULE*. **D. Eustachii**. See *EUSTACHIAN TUBE*. **D. excretorius**. See *ECRECTOR DUCT* and *EJACULATORY DUCT*. **D. Ferreinii**. See *CANAL OF FERREIN*. **D. galactophori**. See *GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS*. **D. glandulae parotidis**. See *STENSON'S DUCT*. **D. hemithoracicus**. An ascending branch of the thoracic duct given off high in the thorax and opening either into the right lymphatic duct or close to the angle of union of the right subclavian and right internal jugular veins. [L. 332.] **D. hepatico-cystici**. See *HEPATO-CYSTIC DUCTS*. **D. hepaticus**. See *H. PATE DUCT*. **D. hepaticus dexter**. A duct which issues from the right lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus sinister to form the hepatic duct. [L. 332.] **D. hepaticus medius**. An occasional branch of the hepatic duct which conveys the bile from the quadrate lobe. [L. 332.] **D. hepaticus sinister**. A d. which issues from the left lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus dexter to form the hepatic duct. **D. hepato-cysticus**. See *H. PATE-CYSTIC DUCT*. **D. incisus**. **D. incisus**. See *INCISUS CANAL*. **D. inferentes**. In certain *Edentata*, ducts leading from the submaxillary glands to a receptacle from which the secretions are discharged through another duct into the mouth. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1890, p. 157, L. 1.] **D. intercellulares**. Of Lank, the intervascular spaces in the tissue of plants. [B. 1, a, 24.] **D. interlobulares** (hepatici). See *INTERLOBULAR BILI DUCTS*. **D. intestinalis**. See *INTESTINAL CANAL*. **D. jacobsonianus**. See *TYMPANIC CANAL*. **D. lacrimales glandulares**. See *CANALICULI lacrimales*. **D. lacrimales**. See *NASAL DUCT*. **D. lactei**. **D. lactiferi**. See *GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS*. **D. lumbithoracicus**. **D. lymphaticus** (communis) sinister. See *THORACIC DUCT*. **D. lymphaticus dexter**. See *RIGHT LYMPHATIC DUCT*. **D. lymphaticus sinister**. See *THORACIC DUCT*. **D. meseraicus**. See *VITELLINE DUCT*. **D. Müllerii**. See *MÜLLERIAN DUCT*. **D. nasalis orbitae**. **D. nasolacrimalis**. See *NASAL DUCT*. **D. nasopalatinus**. See *INCISUS CANAL*. **D. nuckiani**. The excretory ducts of the orbital gland of the dog. [L. 13.] **D. nutritii**. See *HYPERSUM CANALS*. **D. omphalo-entericus**. **D. omphalo-mesentericus**. See *VITELLINE DUCT*. **D. pancreaticus**. See *PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. pancreaticus accessorius** (sen *azygos*). See *ACCESSORY PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. pancreaticus directus**. Of Bernard, see *PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. pancreaticus minor** (sen *recurrens*). See *ACCESSORY PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. papillares**. See *CONJUGATE TUBULES*. **D. parotideus**. See *STENSON'S DUCT*. **D. Pecqueti**. **D. pecquetianus**. See *THORACIC DUCT*. **D. perilymphaticus**. See *AQUEDUCT OF THE COCHLEA*. **D. pneumatics**. See *PNEUMATIC DUCT*. **D. prostatici**. The ducts through which the secretion of the prostate passes into the urethra. [L. 222.] **D. punctorum lacrimarium**. See *LACRYMAL CANALS*. **D. recessus vestibuli**. See *AQUEDUCT OF THE VESTIBULE*. **D. Rivini**. **D. riviniani**. See *DUCTS OF RIVINI*. **D. roriferus**. See *TORULIFEROUS DUCT*. **D. rosenthalianus**. See *ACCESSORY PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. Rosenthalii spiralis**. See *SPIRAL CANAL OF THE MODIOLUS*. **D. sacculo-utricularis**. A small tube which connects the sacculus of the internal ear with the utricle. [L. 142, 201.] **D. salivales**. See *STENSON'S DUCT*. **Wharton's duct**. **Duct of Bartholin**. and **DUCTS OF RIVINI**. **D. salivalis blasianus**. See *STENSON'S DUCT*. **D. salivalis inferior**. See *Wharton's duct*. **D. salivalis superior**. See *STENSON'S DUCT*. **D. Santorini**. See *ACCESSORY PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. secretorii**. See *SECRETORY DUCTS*. **D. semicirculares**. **D. semicirculares membranacei**. **D. semicirculares ossi**. See *SEMICIRCULAR CANALS*. **D. semicircularis anterior** (sen *frontalis*). See *SEMICIRCULAR CANAL*. **D. semicircularis horizontalis**. See *EXTERNAL SEMICIRCULAR CANAL*. **D. semicircularis inferior** (sen *sagittalis*). See *POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR CANAL*. **D. seminales**. See

SEMINIFEROUS TUBES. **D. seminalis communis**. See *EPIDIDYMARY DUCT*. **D. semiferi**. See *SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES*. **D. spermaticus**. See *VAS DEFERENS*. **D. spirales cochleae**. The spiral turns of the cochlea. [L. 7.] **D. stenonianus**. **D. Stenonis**. **D. stensonianus**. See *STENSON'S DUCT*. **D. sublinguales**. See *DUCT OF BARTHOLIN*. **D. sublingualis major**. See *DUCT OF BARTHOLIN*. **D. sublingualis minor**. See *DUCTS OF RIVINI*. **D. sublingualis major**. See *DUCT OF BARTHOLIN*. **D. submaxillaris**. See *Wharton's duct*. **D. thoracicus**. See *THORACIC DUCT*. **D. thoracicus sinister**. See *RIGHT LYMPHATIC DUCT*. **D. thoracicus sinister**. See *THORACIC DUCT*. **D. thyroglossus**. In the embryo, a duct which terminates upon the tongue as the foramen cecum, and leads to the rudiments of the thyroid body. [L. 142.] **D. thyrolingualis**. See *D. thyroglossus*. **D. urinae**. **D. urinarii**. The urinary passages. **D. urinarii contorti**. The tubules of Ferrein. [L. 7.] **D. urinarii recti medullares**. See *TUBES OF BELLINI*. **D. urinarii serpentarii**. See *D. URINARII CONTORTI*. **D. uriniferi**. See *URINIFEROUS TUBULES*. **D. uriniferi Bellini**. See *TUBES OF BELLINI*. **D. uteri varicosus**. See *OVARY*. **D. venosus** (Arantii). Fr., *canal veineux* (ou *d'Arantius*). The smaller, shorter, and more posterior of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen; in a more restricted sense, that portion of the umbilical vein that intervenes between the vena hepatica advehens and the vena hepatica revehens. [A. 5.] **D. vitellarius**. **D. vitellinus**. **D. vitello-intestinalis**. See *VITELLINE DUCT*. **D. whartonianus**. See *Wharton's duct*. **D. wirsungianus**. **D. wirsungicus**. **D. Wirsung**. See *PANCREATIC DUCT*. **D. Wolfii**. See *Mesonephric duct*.

DUCT, n. The resin of *Clusia d.* [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DUDAIM (Heb.), n. The *Cucumis d.*, the *Mandragora officinalis*, the *Musa paradisiaca*, and the *Tuber cibarium*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24); B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DUDDER-GRASS, n. Du'd'd'r-gra's. The *Adiantum capillus Venus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DUDE (Ar.), n. The cochineal insect. [L. 77.]

DUDELDU, n. At St. Croix, the *Casahuate pulcherrima*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DUDGEON, n. Du'd'j'u'n. The root or wood of *Burus semper-virens*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DUDHAVALA (Sind.), n. The *Damia extensa*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DUDHI, n. 1. A Hindu name for the *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. 2. Brit. and Colon. Druggist, May 8, 1886, p. 392. 3. In Bombay, the *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DUDHIÁ BIKHA (Hind., Beng.). **DUDHIO VACHANÁGA** (Guz.), n's. The *Aconitum napellus*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DUDH-KULMI (Hind.), n. The *Convolvulus turpetum*. [B. 88.]

DUDHYÁ BHOPALÁ BIJA (Mah.), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DUDUR, n. At Penang, the *Caryota sobolifera*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DUELLA (Lat.), n. f. Du'el'la. An ancient Roman weight equal to the third of an ounce. [L. 84 (a, 21).]

DUELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Du'el'lum. 1. A struggle between the mind and the body. 2. A struggle between a morbid cause and vital heat. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DUENEC (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, *mercurius philosophorum*. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DUENECH, n. Of the alchemists, antimony. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DUENEZ (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, iron filings. [L. 84.]

DUFEL-GRASS, n. Du'f'el-gra's. The *Holcus mollis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DUFFLE, n. Du'f'l. The *Listeria thapsus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DUFOIL, n. Du'f'oil. The *Listera ovata*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

DUFOURIDÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du'f'ur'idé. 1. A struggle between the mind and the body. 2. A struggle between a morbid cause and vital heat. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DUFT (Ger.), n. Duft. A perfume, fragrance. [L. 80.] **D'mittel**. A remedy acting by means of its odor. [A. 14.]

DUG, n. Du'g. A popular term for the mammary gland or the nipple.

DUGONG (Malay), n. See *HALICORE*. **D. oil**. An oil obtained by boiling the superficial fat of *Halicore australis* and *Halicore d.* It is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, as it can be given in much larger doses. [B. 5 (a, 24); Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., vii (a, 14).]

DUGU (Tamil), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [B. 46, 88.]

DUHAIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Du'hai'dé. 1. A struggle between the mind and the body. 2. A struggle between a morbid cause and vital heat. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DUH-KULMI (Hind.), n. The *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B. 172 (a, 21).]

DUHN-ULA-HALA (Ar.), n. The *Sesamum indicum*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DUHN-ULA-KANDULA (Pers.), n. The *Myrica sapida*. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

DUHN-UL-FAGIYA (Ar.), n. A fragrant oil expressed from the flowers of *Lawsonia alba*, highly esteemed as a cosmetic by the Arabs. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, XXVII (a, 14).]

DUHN UL KHEROA (Ar.), n. See **CASTOR-OIL**.

DUHU, n. In Java, the *Scaphothus ranceuridiana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUINEN-THIE (Dutch), n. The dried leaves of the *Hedyotis umbraculata*; used in Cape Colony in coughs and chest diseases. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, XXII (a, 14).]

DUINI, n. In Java, the bark of *Cinnamomum Kiamis*. [a, 24.]

DUIVELSBET (Dutch), n. The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 88.]

DUIVELSDRECK (Dutch), n. Asafoetida. [B, 88.]

DUIVON (Fr.), n. Dwe-vo³n². A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49, 87.]

DUIZENBLAD (Dutch), n. The *Achillea mille-folium*. [L, 57.]

DUIZENGULDENKRUID (Dutch), n. The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 88 (a, 11).]

DUK, n. The horse-hair-like fibres of *Saguerus saccharifer*. [B, 13, 121 (a, 24).]

DUKAN (Ar.), n. The *Nicotiana rustica*, furnishing East Indian tobacco. [B, 18 (a, 24); L, 77.]

DUKE'S-MEAT, n. Du²ks'met. The *Lemna minor*. [A, 505 (a, 24).]

DULB (Ar.), n. The *Platanus orientalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DULCADIUM (Lat.), n. Du³lkadu³lk-a²sa²sk'i²d u²m'u²m. From *dulcis*, sweet, and *acidus*, sour. A medicine that is at the same time sweet and sour. [L, 94.] Cf. **OXYMEL**.

DULCAMARA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Du³lk(du³lk)-a²-ma(ma)²ra². From *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bittersüss*. It., Sp., *d*. [Mex. Ph.] *Bittersweet* (the *Solanum d.*); of the pharmacopœias, its young branches, formerly used internally and externally in skin diseases, chronic muscular rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough, etc. It has been considered antiparadisiac. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 14).]—*Caules dulcamaræ*. Fr., *tiges de douce-amère*. Ger., *Bittersüsstengel*. The young branches of *Solanum d.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*Decoctum dulcamaræ* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph., Lond. Ph., 1824, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Netherl. Ph., 1805, Geneva Ph., 1780]. Fr., *décoction (ou hydrolé) de douce-amère*. Sp., *coccimiento de d.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of d. for 15 minutes in the necessary quantity of water, then adding enough water to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by macerating for 1 hour 1 part of d. in enough water to make 20 parts, boiling for 15 minutes, straining with slight expression, and decanting [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling for 1 hour [Russ. Ph.] (Sp. Ph.) and straining [Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in the older pharmacopœias of Europe. [B, 5, 95, 119 (a, 14).]—*D. flexuosa*. See **SOLANUM d.**—*Extractum dulcamaræ* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de d.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating the fluid extract of d. [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by infusing fresh [Gr. Ph.] or dried (according to the other pharmacopœias) d. with warm water from 12 to 24 hours, straining with expression, and evaporating on the water-bath to a soft [Fr. Cod., Mex. Ph.] or to a thick, nearly hard consistency (according to the other pharmacopœias). The product should be reddish-brown [Gr. Ph. (1st ed.)], or dark-brown (according to the other pharmacopœias). [B, 95 (a, 14).]—*Extractum dulcamaræ fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de douce-amère*. Ger., *flüssiges Bittersüss-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. of d. stalks in No. 60 powder with 10 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.928, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding a quantity of diluted alcohol sufficient to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above, macerating for 48 hours with the upper and lower orifices of the percolator closed, then allowing the percolation to proceed, adding diluted alcohol until the d. is exhausted, reserving the first 14 fluid oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of extract. [B, 81, 95 (a, 14).]—*Infusum dulcamaræ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing in a covered vessel for 1 hour 1 oz. of bruised d. in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and then straining [Br. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of chopped d.-root for 2 hours in 50 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 113 (a, 14, 21).]—*Stipites dulcamaræ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Caules dulcamaræ*.

DULCAMARRHETIN, n. Du³lk-a²m-a²r-re²i²n. From *dulcamara* and *rheta*, a resin. A dark brown, tasteless resinous substance, C₁₆H₂₆O₄, obtained by Geissler by treating dulcamarin with dilute acid; soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in water. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 25); L, 55.]

DULCAMARIN, n. Du³lk-a²m-a²r-i²n. Fr., *dulcamarine*. Ger., *D*. A glucoside, C₂₂H₃₄O₁₀, obtained from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*; a yellowish powder, at first bitter and then sweet to the taste, soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. [B, 18 (a, 24).]

DULCAMARUM (Lat.), n. n. Du³lk(du³lk)-a²m(a²m)-a(a²)y-ru²m(ru²m). A substance that is at the same time sweet and bitter.

DULCARINE, n. Du³lk-a²r-en. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dulcarin*. Of Desfosses, an alkaloid found by him in *Solanum dulcamara*, combined with solanine; thought by Pelletier to be only uncrystallizable sugar retaining a little solanine. [B, 88 (a, 14); "Jour. de pharm.," VII (a, 14).]

DULCE, n. Du³ls. See **DULSE**.

DULCEDO (Lat.), n. Du³l(du³l)-sed(kad)²o. Gen., *dulcedinis*. From *dulcis*, sweet. 1. Sweetness. 2. Agreeableness, delightfulness. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**D. amoris**. See (**LITORIS**).—**D. Saturni**. See **BASIC LEAD CARBONATE**.

DULCIAMARGO (Sp.), n. Dul-the-a²-ma²r'go. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 88.]

DULCICHINUM (Lat.), n. n. Du³l(du³l)-sik(kech²)²i²n-u²m(u²m). The *Cyperus esculentus* and the *Juncus odoratus*. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

DULCIFIANT (Fr.), adj. Du³l-se-fe a²n². See (**CORRIGENT**).

DULCIFICATION, n. Du³l-si²-fi²-ka'shu²n. Lat., *dulcificatio* (from *dulificare*, to sweeten). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Versüssung*, *Absüssung*. See **EDULCORATION**.

DULCIFIDA (Lat.), n. f. Du³l(du³l)-si²f(ki²f)²i²d-a². The *Pæonia officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DULCIFY, v. tr. Du³l'si²-fi. Lat., *dulcificare*. Fr., *dulcifier*. Ger., *versüssen*. It., *dolcificare*. Sp., *dulcificar*. To sweeten, to free from acrimony. [L, 56.]

DULCIN, n. Du³l'si²n. Fr., *dulcine*. See **DULCITE**.

DULCINAN, n. Du³l'si²n-a²n. See **DULCITAN**.

DULCINIUM (Lat.), n. Du³l(du³l)-si²n(ki²n)²i²u²m(u²m). The *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DULCIS (Lat.), adj. Du³l(du³l)/si²s(ki²s). Sweet. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. amara**. See **DULCAMARA**.

DULCIT (Ger.), n. Dul'tset. See **DULCITE**.

DULCITAMINE, n. Du³l-si²t-a²m-en. Fr., *d*. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₅NO₈, obtained in the form of an uncrystallizable syrup by treating its hydrochloride (obtained by heating dulcitan monohydrochloride with 10 times its weight of alcoholic ammonia) with silver oxide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DULCITAN, n. Du³l'si²t-a²n. Fr., *dulcitane*. Ger., *D*. A neutral, uncrystallizable, syrupy, sweetish substance, volatilizing at 120° C., soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether, obtained by subjecting dulcite to a temperature of 200° C. for a long time, when it loses a molecule of water and is transformed into d. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DULCITE, **DULCITOL**, n's. Du³l'sit.-si²t-o²l. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dulcit*. Melampyrite; a hexatomic alcohol, C₆H₈(OH)₆ = C₆H₄O₄, isomeric with mannite, occurring in colorless, clinorhombic prisms, derived from the sap of *Melampyrum nemorosum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Euonymus europæus*, etc. It is but little soluble in alcohol or in water, melts at 182° C., and decomposes at 275° C. It neither affects polarized light nor ferments when in contact with beer yeast. If, however, it is left for several weeks in contact with chalk and cheese, it undergoes an incomplete fermentation, giving rise to alcohol and to lactic and butyric acids. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DULCORATION, n. Du³l-ko²r-a'shu²n. See **EDULCORATION**.

DULCOR SATURNI (Lat.), n. m. Du³l(du³l)/co²r sa²t(sa²t)-u²rur'y(ni²ne). An old name for crystallized lead acetate. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DULECH (Ar.), n. Of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, a species of tartar or spongy stone in the human body causing great danger and pain. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DULESH, n. See **DULLESH**.

DULICHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²(du²l)-li²2k(li²ch²)-li²i²e²-e-(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cyperinæ*, comprising *Dulichium*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DULL, adj. Du³l. A.-S., *dol*. Gr., ἀμύλως (1st def.). Lat., *hebes* (1st def.), *obscurus* (2d and 3d def's). Fr., *hébété* (1st def.), *stupidité* (1st def.), *lourd*. Ger., *dumm*, *mattig*, *dampf* (3d def.). It., *scuro*, *ottuso*. Sp., *torpe*. 1. Stupid, sluggish, slow of perception. 2. Not bright in color. 3. Muffled, not resonant.

DULLAHA, n. Of Serapion, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DULLESH, n. Du³l'e²sh. See **DULSE**.

DULNESS, **DULNESS**, n's. Du³l-ne²s. Fr., *stupidité*, *pesanteur*. Ger., *Dämpfung*, *Dummheit*, *Mattigkeit*, *Dämpfung*. It., *lentezza*, *ottusità*. Sp., *torpeza*. The state of being dull.—**WOODEN d.** A percussion note suggesting that given out by wood. [Delafield (a, 17).]

DULONGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²-lo²n(lo²n²)-ji(gi²)e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dulongiées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Celastraceæ* consisting of the genus *Dulongia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DULSE, n. Du³ls. A Scotch name for several rose-spired *Algae*, especially the *Rhodomenia palmata* and the *Iridaea edulis*. [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Craw-d.** The *Rhodomenia ciliata*. [A, 506 (a, 21).]—**Mountain-d.** Probably a form of *Rhodomenia palmata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pepper-d.** The *Laurencia pinnatifida*. [B, 19, 255 (a, 24).]—**Red d.** The *Rhodomenia palmata*. [B, 17 (a, 24).]

DULWICH, n. Du³l'i²ch. A place in Surrey, England, where there is a purgative spring. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DUM, n. A certain disease prevalent in the mountainous districts of India. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DUM (Ar.), n. The *Hyphaene thebaica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUMAJACA, n. In Java, the *Wallachia tremula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUMAL, adj. Du²m-a²l. See **DUMETOSE**.

DUMAPARASATMA (Sanskrit), n. 1. The *Alpinia officinarum*. 2. The *Alpinia galanga*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DUMASINE, n. Du³ma'sen. Fr., d. Of R. Kane, an empty rumatic oil, C₁₀H₁₆O, obtained by distilling calcium acetate. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

DUMASO, n. In Bombay, the *Tigonia mysorensis*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxv (a, 14).]

DUMB, adj. Du³m. A. S., d. Gr. κωφος. Lat., mutus. Fr., muet. Ger., stumm. It., muto. Sp., mudo. 1. Unable or refusing to speak. 2. Latent, not expressed by the ordinary signs (as in the expression *d. agere*).

DUMB-BELL, n. Du³m'be²l. A weight to be lifted and swung in the hand, consisting of a shaft of suitable size to be grasped and having a ball like expansion at each end; as an adj., shaped like a d. b. (said of crystals).

DUMBLANE, n. Du³m-blán'. A place in Perth, Scotland, where there is a saline spring. [L., 49.]

DUMB-CANE, n. Du³m'kan. In the West Indies, the *Caladium seguinum*; so called on account of the dumbness, due to swell of the mouth, which results from biting it. [B., 19 (a, 24).]

DUMBNESS, n. Du³m'ne²s. Fr., mutisme. Ger., Stummheit. Sprachlosigkeit. It., mutezza. Sp., mudiz. The state of being dumb.

DUMB-NETTLE, n. Du³m'ne²t'l. The *Lamium album*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUMBRATICUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Alpinia galanga*. [B., 172 (a, 24).]

DUMERILIA (Lat.), n. f. Du³ma-re'li²a³. Fr., dumerilie. 1. The genus *Juncus*. 2. The genus *Perezia*. [B., 121 (a, 24).] **D. alani**. See PEREZIA *alana*.

DUMETOSE, adj. Du³m'e²t-os. Lat., dumetosus. Fr., buissonneux. Ger., gebüschig. Belonging to a hedge or thicket or having a bush-like form. [B., 291 (a, 24).]

DUMICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Du³m'dum-i²k'o²l-u³s(u³s). From *dumus*, a bush, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., dumicole. Living in bushes and thickets. [L., 41, 180.]

DUMKE MIRCHE, n. In the Deccan, the *Piper cubeba*. [B., 88 (a, 14).]

DUMI (Ger.), adj. Dum. See DULL.

DUMLEJRI (Ar.), **DUMMEIKI** (Ar.), n's. The *Cucumis melo*. [B., 46, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DUMMERJAHNKRUT (Ger.), n. Dum'me²r-ya³n kra³u³t. The herb of *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]

DUMHEIT (Ger.), n. Du³m'hít. See DULLNESS.

DUMKOLLER (Ger.), n. Dum'kol-le²r. A frequent complaint of horses, produced by a chronic affection of the brain; the symptoms are a dullness of sensation, loss of appetite or slowness of mastication, drowsiness, and weakness in the legs. [L., 39 (a, 14).]

DUMMULACKWAYN (Teloogoo), n. Kino. [L., 77, 105.]

DUMONTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du³mo²nt-i²a(a³)se²(ke²)e(a³)e². Fr., dumontiacees. An order of the *Nematospereæ*, characterized by a continuous tubular frond. The *Dumontia* are a division or family of the *D.* [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DUMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Du³m'dum-os'u³s(u³s). See *Dumetose*; as a n., in the f. pl. *Dumose*; of Linnaeus, a natural order of plants, comprising *Fiburnum*, *Opulus*, *Sambucus*, *Rhus*, *Ilex*, etc., and subsequently *Ictanthes*, *Akras*, *Eunonymus*, etc.; of Grisebach, the same order, including *Grisea*, *Tococa*, *Leontocnia*, etc.; of Scopoli, a tribe of plants with few stamens or petals, including *Embothrium*, *Colletia*, etc., also of plants with many stamens and petals, including *Causea*, *Cuphea*, etc. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

DUMPALME (Ger.), n. Dum'pa²l-me². The genus *Hyphæne*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**Aegyptische D.** The *Hyphæne crinita*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]

DUNBITIJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium*. [B., 92 (a, 14).]

DUNBLANE, n. Du³n-blán'. See DUMBLANE.

DUNCE-DOWN, **DUNCHE-DOWN**, n's. Du³ns'du³-u³n. du³nsh'du³-u³n. The *Thypha latifolia*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUND (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium*. [L., 77, 105.]

DUNDAKIN (Ger.), n. Du³n-da³-ken'. Doundakin.

DUNDER, n. Du³n-du³r. In the West Indies, lees or dregs, especially those of cane-juice, which are used as a ferment in making rum. [L., 56 (a, 14).]

DUNDUL (Ar.), n. The *Croton variegatum*. [B., 88.]

DUNG, n. Du³n³. Gr., κόπρος. Lat., sterco. Fr., fiente, bouse. Ger., Mist, Dünger. It., sterco, escremento. Sp., estiércol. The excrement of an animal. [L., 56.]—**Devil's-d.** See ASAFETIDA.—**D.-bath.** See D. BATH.

DUNGA (Sp.), n. Dun ga³. A name applied to dengue when that disease first appeared in Cuba. [Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

DUNGAN, n. In the Philippines, the *Myristica spuria*. [B., 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DUNGARI (Sind.), n. The *Allium cepa*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUNGA-RUNGA-TREE, n. The *Notelaea ovata*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

DÜNGER (Ger.), n. Du³n³e²r. See DUNGO.

DUN-JOHN, n. Du³n'jo²n. A name for various species of *Agrilus*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUNKEL (Ger.), adj. Du³n³ke²l. Dark, misty, obscure.—**D'heit.** Dimness, obscurity.—**D'machen.** See SCOTASMUS.—**D'sehen.** Dimness of vision. [L., 80.] **D'werden.** See SCOTASMUS.

DUNKEROUE Fr., n. Du³n³ke²rk. Ger., Dunkelröhen. A sea-side resort in the department of the Nord, France. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DUNKOLA (Cing.), n. The *Neotiana tabacum*. [B., 88.]

DUNSMOKE, n. Du³n³mo²r. A sea-side resort on Waterford Harbor, Ireland. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DÜNN (Ger.), adj. Du³n. Thin, slender. [L., 43.]—**D'blättrig.** See TENUIFOLIUS.—**D'darm.** See the major list.—**D'hüssig.** Diluted. [L., 80.]—**D'haarigkeit.** Thinness of the hair. [L., 80.]—**D'heit.** Thinness. [L., 80.]—**D'schenkelig.** Thin in the legs. [A., 322.]—**D'werden.** Emaciation. [L., 80.]—**D'ungen.** The iliac regions. [L., 80.]

DÜNDARM (Ger.), n. Du³n³da³rm. The small intestine. [L., 135.] **D'drüsen.** See GLANDS of *Lieberkühn*. **D'entzündung.** Inflammation of the small intestine. **D'gekröse.** The mesentery of the duenum. [L., 303.] **D'nierenband.** See *Duodeno renal ligament*. **D'pillen.** Of *Urina*, coated pills. [B.,] **D'saft.** See *Intestinal juice*. **D'scheidenfistel.** A fistula leading from the vagina into the small intestine.—**D'schlagadern.** The duodenal arteries. [L.]

DUNNIES, n. Du³n³i²z. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUNNINESS, n. Du³n³i²-ne²s. The state of being somewhat deaf. [L., 56.]

DUNNY-NETTLE, n. Du³n³i²-ne²t'l. 1. The *Lamium galeobdolon*. 2. The *Lamium album*. 3. The *Ballota nigra*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUNSE-DOWN, n. Du³ns'du³-u³n. See DUNCE-DOWN.

DUNST (Ger.), n. Dunst. Vapor. [L., 80.]—**D'ähnlich.** Vapor-like.—**D'bad.** See VAPOR-BATH.—**D'bildung.** Vaporization. [L., 80.]—**D'blatt.** A hazy layer.—**D'gift.** A vaporous poison. [L., 80.]—**D'ig.** Vaporous, hazy.—**D'kreis.** See ATMOSPHERE.—**D'messer.** See ATMIDOMETER.—**D'schweiss.** See INSUSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

DUNTEE (Beng.), n. The *Croton polyandrum*. [B., 172 (a, 24).]

DUNTI BIJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium*. [B., 88 (a, 14).]

DUNYA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B., 88 (a, 14).]

DUODECIMFID, adj. Du²-o-de'si²m-fi²d. From *duodecim*, twelve, and *findere*, to cleave. Fr., duodécimfide. Ger., zwölf-spaltig. Cleft into twelve parts. [B., 1 (a, 24).]

DUODECIMLOBATE, adj. Du²-o-de'si²m-lob-at. Lat., duodecimlobatus (from *duodecim*, twelve, and *lobos*, a lobe). Fr., duodécimlobé. Ger., zwölf-lappig. Having twelve lobes. [B., 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DUODECIMPARTITE, adj. Du²-o-de'si²m-pa³rt-it. Lat., duodecimpartitus (from *duodecim*, twelve, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., duodécimparti. Ger., zwölf-theilig. Having twelve divisions. [B., 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DUODECIMPUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. Du³(du⁴)-o²-de²s-(de²k)-i²m-pu³n³ti²k(pu³n³ti²k)-ta(ta³)tu³s(tu³s). Fr., duodécimpunctué. Ger., zwölfpunktig. Marked with twelve points or spots. [L., 41, 180.]

DUODENAL, adj. Du²-o-den'a²l. Lat., duodenalis. Fr., duodénal. Ger., d., duodenalisch. Pertaining to the duodenum. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

DUODENARIUS [Wachendorf] (Lat.), adj. Du²(du⁴)-o(o³)-de²n(dan)-a(a³)ri²-u³s(u³s). Fr., duodénaire. Arranged in sets of twelve. [L., 41.]

DUODENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du⁴)-o(o³)-de²n(dan)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., duodenit'idis (-is). Fr., duodénite. Ger., Zwölffingerdarm-entzündung. It., duodenite. Sp., d. Inflammation of the duodenum, usually associated with inflammation of the stomach, and not infrequently leading to obstruction at the opening of the bile duct. [D., 48; L., 41, 50.] Cf. *Gastro-duodenitis*.

DUODENO-GASTRIC, adj. Du²-o-den''o-ga²st'ri²k. See GASTRO-DUODENAL.

DUODENO-JEJUNAL, adj. Du²-o-den''o-je-ju²n'a²l. Lat., duodeno-jejunalis. Pertaining to or connected with the duodenum and the jejunum. [L.]

DUODENO-RENAL, adj. Du²-o-den''o-re-na²l. Lat., duodeno-renal. Connected with or pertaining to the duodenum and the kidney. [L.]

DUODENOSTOMY, n. Du²-o-de²n-o²s'tom-i². From *duodenum* (q. v.), and *stoma*, a mouth. Fr., duodénostomie. The operation of making a permanent opening into the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

DUODENOTOMY, n. Du²-o-de²n-o²t'o-mi². From *duodenum* (q. v.), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., duodénotomie. The operation of cutting into the duodenum.

DUODENUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²(du⁴)-o(o³)-den(dan)'u³m(u³m). From *duodeni*, twelve by twelve. Gr., δωδεκάκτυλον. Fr., duodenum. Ger., Zwölffingerdarm. It., Sp., duodeno. Syn.: *accessory stomach*. The upper portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingerbreadths (10 in.) long, extending from the pylorus to the jejunum. It lies against the posterior wall of the abdomen, and is curved like a horse-shoe around the pancreas. The common bile-duct, together with the pancreatic duct, opens into its descending portion. [L., 31, 142, 322.]

DUO-STERNAL (Fr.), n. Du²-o-ste²rn-a²l. From *duo*, two, and *sternum* (q. v.). The second piece of the sternum. [L., 41.]

DUPADA-MARA (Teloogoo), n. The resin of *Vateria malabarica*. [B., 172 (a, 24).]

DUPION, n. Du²-pi²-o²n. Fr., d. A double cocoon formed by two or more silk-worms. [L., 56.]

DUPLEX (Lat.), adj. Du²du ple²x. From *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold. Double, twofold.

DUPPLICANA (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du)pli²ka a²u²na². See *TENTIANA duplex*.

DUPPLICATE, adj. Du²pli²ka at. Lat., *duplex*, *duplicatus*. Fr., *double*. Ger., *doppelt*, *zweifach*. It., *doppio*. Sp., *doble*. Growing in pairs (said of different plant-organs). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPPLICATION, n. Du²pli²ka²shu²n. Gr., *διπλασιασμός*. Lat., *duplicatio* (from *duplex*, to double). Fr., *d.*. Ger., *Vervielfachung*. A doubling or folding, also the state of being doubled or folded.

DUPPLICATO-CRENATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-at²o-kren²at. See *DUPPLICATO-CRENATE*.

DUPPLICO-DENTATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-at²o-de²nt²at. See *DUPPLICO-DENTATE*.

DUPPLICATO-PINNATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-at²o-pi²n²at. Lat., *duplicato pinnatus*. Fr., *duplicato-pinnatif.*. Ger., *doppeltgefiedert*. Having pinnate leaves and leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPPLICATOR (Lat.), n. m. Du²(du)pli²ka-at²(a²t)²o²r; in Eng., du pli²ka at²o²r. Fr., *duplicateur*. Ger., *Vervielfacher*. 1. An apparatus for collecting very weak currents of electricity. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder after doubling them up, or, if this is impossible, stretching them out in a line with the instrument. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

DUPPLICATO-SERRATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-at²o-se²r²rat. Lat., *duplicato serratus*. Fr., *duplicato serr.*. Ger., *doppeltgezägt*. Having serratures themselves serrated (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPPLICATO-TERNATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-at²o-tu²rn²at. Lat., *duplicato ternatus*. Fr., *double terné*. See *BITERNATE*.

DUPPLICATURE, n. Du²pli²ka-at²u²r. Lat., *duplicatura* (from *duplex*, to fold). Fr., *d.*. Ger., *Duplicatur*. A doubling; a fold. [L, 56.]

DUPPLICIDENTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du²(du)pli²s(pli²ka)-i²-de²nt²iden-ta-ta²ta². Fr., *duplicidentata*. A suborder or family of the *Rentilia*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 185 (L).]

DUPPLICITY, n. Du²pli²s(i²ka)-i². Lat., *duplicitas* (from *duplex*, to fold). Fr., *duplicité*. Ger., *Duplicität*, *Doppeltsein*, *Vervielfachung*. The condition of being double. [A, Wiltshire, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 395; L, 41.]

DUPPLICO-CRENATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-o-kren²at. Lat., *duplicato-crenatus*. Fr., *duplicato-crenelé*. Ger., *doppeltgekerbt*. Having crenels themselves crenulate. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DUPPLICO-DENTATE, adj. Du²pli²ka-o-de²nt²at. Lat., *duplicato-dentatus*. Fr., *duplico-dentelé*. Ger., *doppeltgezähnt*. Having teeth themselves toothed (said of leaves and other organs). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPLOCONUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)plo²kon²u²su²s. From *διπλος*, double, and *κωνος*, a cone. Fr., *duplocone*. Ger., *zweideckel*, *doppeltdeckig*. Having the appearance of two superimposed cones. [L, 180.]

DUPLO-CRENATUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)plo²kre²n(kran)-at²(a²t)²u²su²s. See *DUPPLICO-CRENATE*.

DUPONDUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²(du)po²nd²i²u²m(u²m). Gr., *διποντιον*. An ancient weight equal to four drachms. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DUPPER, n. A globular, short-necked vessel, made of buffalo's hide, in which castor oil is imported from India. [L, 108.]

DUR (Fr.), adj. Du²r. Hard. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DURA (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du)ra². Fr., *dure-mère*. Ger., *harte Hirnhaut*. It., Sp., *d. madre*. Syn.: *d. mater*. The white, shining, and strong fibrous tissue which forms the external covering of the cerebro-spinal axis. Its external surface is rough, but the inner one is covered with endothelium. [L, 31, 332.] **Cerebral d.** Lat., *d. cerebri* seu *enephal.* Fr., *dure-mère cérébrale*. The d. covering the brain. It is continuous below with the spinal d., forms the perosteum of the inner surface of the cranial cavity, and sends into the brain three folds or processes—the falx cerebelli, the falx cerebri, and the tentorium cerebelli. At various points it separates into two layers to form the sinuses. It passes out through the different foramina of the skull and is continuous with the sheaths of the nerves, to which they furnish exit, and with the pericranium, where the foramina are unoccupied by nerves. [L, 31, 142-332.] **Spinal d.** Lat., *d. spinalis*. Fr., *dure-mère spinale*. Ger., *harte Rückenmarkshaut*. The d. of the spinal cord. It consists largely of longitudinal fibres, is continuous with that of the cerebrum, is attached to the perosteum of the atlas and of the margin of the foramen magnum, and is continued below into the sacral canal, to the perosteum of which it is attached. Within the vertebral canal it is free, being separated from the vertebræ by areolar tissue-fat and blood-vessels. It forms tubular prolongations over the roots of the spinal nerves, with the sheaths of which they blend. [L, 1, 31, 332.] Cf. *LIGAMENTUM denticulatum*.

DUREMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du²r(dur)-e²m(a²-am)-a²t(a²t)²o²ma². Gen., *durematomatos* (-is). For deriv., see *DURA* and *HEMATOMA*. Ger., *Durhamatom*. A hæmatoma of the dura. [D, 36.]

DURAL, adj. Du²r(a²). Pertaining to the dura.

DURALABHA (Sausser.), n. The *Althagi maurorum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DURA MATER (Lat.), n. f. Du²r(dur)-a² mat(ma²t)²u²r(u²r)². See *DURA*. D. m. cerebri. See *Cerebral DURA*. D. m. medullæ spinalis. See *Spinal DURA*.

DURAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Du²r(dur)-a²(a²)me²n. Gen., *duram²en²*. From *durus*, hard. Fr., *d.*, *cœur du bois*. Ger., *Hersholz*, *Kernholz*. It., *cuore di albero*. Sp., *corazón*. The hard, dense, and often colored heart-wood of a tree or vine. [B, 1, 19, 77, 291, 299 (a, 24).]

DURANGO-PLANT, n. Du-ra²n²go. The *Tricerastes glomerata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

DURANTIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²r(dur)-a²n(a²n)²shi²(ti²)-e(a²e²). Of Bentham, a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*; of Schauer and Jussieu a subtribe of the *Verbenæ*, including *Duranta*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DURAS-I-TAPAKATI (Pers.), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DURATION, n. Du²ra²shu²n. Lat., *duratio* (from *durare*, to continue existence). Fr., *durée*. Ger., *Dauer*. It., *durazione*. Sp., *duración*. Continuance as to time, also the length of time for which anything continues. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Cathodal d.** Ger., *Kathodendauer*. Persistence at the cathode during the entire time of the closure of the circuit. Its symbol is *Kd*. [B.] See *Cathodal d. CONTRACTION*.

DURATUS (Lat.), adj. Du²r(dur)-at(a²t)²u²s(u²s). Gr., *σκληρα-θεis*. Hardened. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DURAVÁ (Mah.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DURAZNILLO (Sp.), n. Dur-a²th²-nel²yo. 1. A variety of peach-tree growing in Peru, considered to be aperient and diuretic. [B, 88 (a, 14).] 2. In the Argentine Republic, the *Azara salicifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. blanco**. In the Argentine Republic, the *Ruprechtia polystachya*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. colorado**. In the Argentine Republic, the *Ruprechtia triflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DURAZNO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Dur-a²th²no. The *Persica vulgaris*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DURCHBEIZUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²bitz-un². Corrosion. [a, 14.]

DURCHBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. Durch²blat-te²rt. See *PERFOLIATE*.

DURCHBOHREN (Ger.), n. Durch²bor-e²n. See *DURCHBOHRUNG*.

DURCHBOHREND (Ger.), adj. Durch²bor-e²nd. Perforating. [L, 43.]

DURCHBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dur²rch²bor-e²r. 1. A perforating muscle. [L, 80.] 2. A perforator.

DURCHBOHRT (Ger.), adj. Durch²bor-t. Perforated. [L, 80.]

DURCHBOHRUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²bor-un². See *TREPHING*, *PUNCTURE*, *PERFORATION*, and *PARACENTESIS*.

DURCHBROCHEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²broch-e²n. Pierced, perforated, reticulated. [a, 14.]

DURCHBRUCH (Ger.), n. Durch²bruch². A breaking through (e. g., the eruption of a tooth). [L.]

DURCHFALL (Ger.), n. Durch²fa²l. Diarrhœa. [D, 67.]—**Blutiger D.** See *DIARRHŒA cruenta*.—**Einfacher D.** See *Simple DIARRHŒA*.—**Entzündlicher D., Entzündungs²d.** See *Inflammatory DIARRHŒA*.—**Gallischer D., Galliger D.** See *Bilious DIARRHŒA*.—**Habituelier D.** See *Chronic DIARRHŒA*.—**Kothiger D.** See *Simple DIARRHŒA*.—**Langwieriger D.** See *Chronic DIARRHŒA*.—**Urinärer D.** See *DIABETES*.—**Wurmartiger D.** See *DIARRHŒA VERMINOSA*.

DURCHFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²farb-un². In microscopy, the staining of objects *en masse* before making sections. [J, 144, 156.]

DURCHFÄULE (Ger.), n. Durch²foil-e². A small suppurating swelling on the feet of horses and donkeys, which generally produces gangrene of the skin. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**Einfache D.** A D. above the hoofs.—**Horn-D.** A D. of the horny substance of the hoof. [a, 14.]

DURCHFUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²foich²t-un². Osmosis. [K, 16.]

DURCHFLECHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²flech²t-un². An interlacing. [I, 11 (K).] **D. des Kleinhirnstieles.** The decussation of the superior cerebellar peduncles in the pons Varolii. [I, 11.]

DURCHFLOCHTEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²floch²t-en². Interlaced: as a n., in the m., *D'er Muskel* understood, see *COMPLEXUS*. [I, 73 (K).]

DURCHFRESSEND (Ger.), adj. Durch²fre²t-se²nd. Corrosive.

DURCHFRESSUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²fre²t-un². Corrosion.

DURCHGANG (Ger.), n. Durch²ga²n². A passage through. [L, 80.]—**D'sknütchen.** Transmission ganglia. [L, 14.]

DURCHGÄNGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Durch²gan²-i²g-kit. Porosity. [L, 80.]

DURCHKREUZUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²kroitz-un². See *CHIASM* and *DECUSSATION*.—**D. der Sehnerven, Sehnervend².** See *CHIASM*. Also a method of breeding in cattle.

DURCHLASSIG (Ger.), adj. Durch²las-si²g. Penetrable. [B.]

DURCHLAUF (Ger.), n. Durch²la²-u²f. Diarrhœa. [L, 80.] **D'bocksdorn.** See *ASTRAGALUS monspessulensis*.

DURCHLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Durch²la²-u²f-e²nd. Excursive. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

DURCHLEUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²leuch²t-un². Illumination by transmitted light, as of the cavity of the larynx through the tissues of the neck in laryngoscopy. [Voltoini, "Internat. klin. Rundsch.," Nov. 25, 1888, col. 1889.]

DURCHLIEGEN (Ger.), n. Durch²leg-e²n. The production of bed sores.

DUST, *n.* Du'st. Gr. *κόκκις*. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poussière*. Ger., *Staub*. Any material, especially refuse matter, in the state of a dry, fine powder.—**Cosmic d.** Floating in the atmosphere and supposed to be derived from extra terrestrial sources (meteors, etc.).—**B.**—**D.-brand**. The genus *Ustilago*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]—**Ear-d.** The otoliths. [L, 13.]

DÜSTERNBROOK (Ger.). *n.* Du'st-ern brok. A sea bathing resort near Kiel, province of Holstein, Germany. [L, 57.]

DUSTING, *n.* Du'st-iŋg. The act of sprinkling with a fine powder, also that of removing dust; as an adj., for application by sprinkling, said of powders.

DUSTY, *adj.* Du'st-i. In a condition of dust, strewn with or containing dust.—**D.-husband**. The *Ceratium tomentosum* and the *Arctus alpinus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-miller**. The *Primula auricula* and the *Senecio corymbosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTCH, *adj.* Du'ch. Pertaining to Holland; as a *n.*, the *Trifolium repens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-agrimony**. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 275 (a, 21).]—**D.-bulbs**. A commercial name for bulbous-rooted plants exported from Holland. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**D.-mice**. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-morgan**. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] For other subheadings, see *D. BECH*, *D. CAMPHOR*, *D. CHEESE*, *D. CLOVER*, *D. DROPS*, *D. GOLD*, *D. LIQUID*, *D. MADDER*, *D. MEDLAR*, *D. MYRTLE*, *D. OIL*, *D. PINK PLANT*, *D. RUSHES*, and *D. Tournesol*.

DUTCHMAN'S-BRECHES, *n.* Du'sch'ma'nz-bri'ch'e'z. The *Picea canadensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTCHMAN'S-BUTTER, *n.* Du'sch'ma'nz-bu't-er. The *Cassia glandulosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE, *n.* Du'sch'ma'nz-pip'. The *Aristolochia sipho*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTRA, DUTRAY, DUTROIA, *n's.* The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 38, 88, 92 (a, 14, 24); L, 105, 116.]

DUCUMVIRATE, *n.* Du'st-um'vi'rat. From *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man. Lit., a government by two persons; of Van Helmont, the conjoint action of a vital principle attributed to the stomach and of another attributed to the spleen. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DUVAGAGA, *n.* See *DERRIS uliginosa*.

DUVAAU [Kunth] (Lat.), *n. f.* Du'-vo'-a'. Fr., *d.* A genus of the Anacardiaceae, tribe Anacardiaceae. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. dependens**. Fr., *balsamier polygame*. Syn.: *Amgris polygame*, *Schinus arera seu huiaro*, seu *dependens*, seu *terebinthifera*. A species found in Chili, where the seeds are used in dyspepsia, kidney diseases, and hysteria. A decoction of the bark is employed as a febrifuge and in rheumatism. A purgative resin exudes from the stems, and an anodyne plaster is made from it. A wine, called *chicha*, is made from the fruit and, by distillation, a toilet perfume. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi (a, 14); B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DUVERNOIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Du'-ve'r-nwa's'ya'. See *ADHATODA*.

DUVET (Fr.), *n.* Du'-va. See *DOWN* and *LANGGO*.

DUVETÉ (Fr.), *adj.* Du'-v'e't-a. Downy. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 42, 109.]

DUVU (Fr.), *n.* Du'-vu'. The *Medusanthera vitiensis*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

DUX (Lat.), *n. m.* Du's-du'x. Gen., *duc'is*. See *MERCURIUS philosophorum*.

DUYONG, *n.* See *DUGONG*.

DWALE, *n.* Dwal. The *Atropa belladonna* and the *Solanum dulcamara*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Deadly d.** The *Atropa belladonna*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DWARF, *n.* Dwa'rf. A.-S., *dveorg*. Gr., *νάκος*. Lat., *nanus*. Fr., *nain*. Ger., *Zwerg*. It., *nano*. Sp., *enano*. An animal or vegetable organism that at its maturity is decidedly smaller or shorter than ordinary individuals of the same species. [L, 56].—**D.-Caroline**. The *Carolina acutis*. [B, 88, 92; L, 77.] For other subheadings, see *D. BAY-tree*, *D. crimson-flowered BRAMBLE*, *D. CORN-SEL*, *D. FLEDER*, *D. FLAG*, *D. HOSEY-SUCKLE*, *D. MALLOW*, *D. NETTLE*, *D. SAGEBRUSH*, *D. SUMACH*, etc.

DWARFED, *adj.* Dwa'rf-ed. Stunted, in the condition of a dwarf.

DWARFING, *n.* Dwa'rf-iŋg. The process of making or becoming, or the state of being a dwarf.

DWAY-BERRIES, *n.* Dwa'be'r-i'z. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DWINDLE, *v. intr.* Dwi'z'n'd'l. A.-S., *dvinan*. Fr., *dégénérer*, *se consumer*. Ger., *sich vermindern*, *entarten*, *abnehmen*. It., *decadere*, *deperire*, *consumere*. Sp., *decaer*, *degenerar*, *ampludarse*. To waste away. [L, 56.]

DYAD, *n.* Di-a'd. From *δύας*, consisting of two. 1. A secondary unit, one made up of an aggregate of primary units (monads) which are differentiated into parts, but yet constitute a whole (e. g., a morula). [L, 121.] 2. In chemistry, a bivalent element. [B.] Cf. *MONAD*, *TETRAD*, and *TRIAD*.—**D.-deme**. An aggregation of d's which is intermediate between a d. and a triad, i. e., when the units taken as a whole do not form an individual. [L, 121.] Cf. *TRIAD*.

DYADIC, *adj.* Di-a'd-i'k. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyad.

DYAMETTIN, *n.* Di-a'm'e't-i'n. A neutral crystallizable body, discovered by Flückiger in the root of *Cissampelos parira*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xviii (a, 14).]

DYASTER (Lat.), *n. m.* Di-du's-a'st(a'st)'u's'r(ar). Gen., *dyast'is*—*ast'is*. From *δύας*, formed of two, and *αστηρ*, a star. See *AMPHISTER*.

DYCH-EL-GHORAB (Ar.). The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 88.]

DYCHIE (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* Di'k(du'sch)'i'z-e(a's'e'z). Of Beer, a division of the *Diaphoranthemæ* consisting of *Dychia*. [B, 170 (a, 21).]

DYE, *n.* Di. Gr., *βαφή*. Lat., *tinctura*. Fr., *teinture*, *teinte*. Ger., *Farbe*. It., *tintura*, *tinta*. Sp., *tinte*. A coloring agent. [L, 56].—**Black d.** Fr., *teinture noire*. Ger., *schwarze Farbe*. It., *tintura nera*. Sp., *tinte negro*. In microscopy, a d. made of a thick insoluble stable sulphide into which the object to be dyed is dipped, or upon which it is precipitated. A mixture of charcoal and albumen or of ferric hydrate and madder may also be used, as well as aniline black. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Coal-tar d's**. The colors obtained from aniline and its derivatives. [B.]—**Devil's d.** Indigo. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 21).]—**Indian d.** The *Hydrastis canadensis*. [B.]—**Kamila d.** A red d. obtained from the powder covering the capsules, leaves, and stalks of *Mallotus philippensis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**D-weed**. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DYENHYLE (Fr.), *n.* De-an-el. Of Toewig, a group of chemical compounds, comprising formyl, acetyl, etc. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DYMYARIOUS, *adj.* Di-mi-a'ri'z-u's. Lat., *dymyrius*. From *δύας*, paired, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Provided with two adductor muscles (said of the *Mollusca*). [L, 147.]

DYN (Ger.), *n.* Du'n. See *DYNE*.

DYNACTINOMETER, *n.* Di'n-a'k-ti'n-o'm'e't-u'r. From *δύναμις*, power, *ἀκρίς*, a ray, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays and computing the power of object glasses. [L, 108.]

DYNAM, *n.* Di'na'm. In physics, a unit of dynamic force, being that which, applied to a unit of matter, communicates to it an acceleration of one centimetre in a second. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

DYNAMETER, *n.* Di'n-a'm'e't-u'r. See *DYNAMOMETER*.

DYNAMIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di'n(du'n)-a(a's)'mi'z-a'. From *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *dynamie*. Ger., *Widerstandskraft* (1st def.). It., Sp., *dinamia*. 1. Resisting force; ability to hold out against disease or other unfavorable conditions. 2. Of Lobstein, exaggerated vital activity, supposed to lead to disease; also sthenic disease. [A, 301 (a, 21); Schuyler "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 596 (D); L, 49 (a, 21).]

DYNAMIC, DYNAMICAL, *adj's.* Di'n-a'm'i'z-k, -i'k-a'l. Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *dynamisch*. It., *dinamico*. Sp., *dinámico*. 1. Pertaining to dynamics or to force exhibited under the form of motion; opposed to static. 2. Pertaining to inherent power. 3. Sthenic; pertaining to dynamia (2d def.) or dynamics. [L, 109.]

DYNAMICITY, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i't'i't-i'z. The degree to which a substance or an organism possesses inherent power. [L, 27.]

DYNAMICS, *n. sing.* Di'n-a'm'i'z-iks. Lat., *dynamica*, *dynamice*. Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *Dynamik*. Sp., *dinamologia*. That branch of physics which deals with the forces possessed by bodies in a state of motion. [A, 518].—**Vital d.** The science of the forces of a living organism. [K.]

DYNAMIDE, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i'd'id. See *ATOM*.

DYNAMIMETER, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i'm'e't-u'r. See *DYNAMOMETER*.

DYNAMIOLOGIA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di'n(du'n)-a'm(a'm)-i'o(a's)-lo'gi'z-a'. From *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. See *DYNAMICS*.

DYNAMIOMETER, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i'o-m'e't-u'r. See *DYNAMOMETER*.

DYNAMIQUE (Fr.), *adj. and n.* De-na's-mek. See *DYNAMIC* and *DYNAMICS*.

DYNAMIS (Lat.), *n. f.* Di'n(du'n)-a'm(a'm)-i's. Gen., *dynam'is* (dynamis). Gr., *δύναμις*. Power, vital activity.

DYNAMISM, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i'z-m. Lat., *dynamismus*. Fr., *dynamisme*. 1. The theory that matter does not exist by itself, but is the resultant of two forces, the one contractile and the other expansive, and that when the equilibrium between these two is destroyed, the result is that matter is reduced to the state of a mathematical point. [L, 180.] 2. The theory that the vital forces of an organism are superior to its material parts. [A, 518.]

DYNAMIST, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i'st. Fr., *dynamiste*. A believer in dynamism. [L, 180.]

DYNAMITE, *n.* Di'n-a'm-it. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dynamit*. It., Sp., *dinamita*. An explosive mixture of nitroglycerin and some inert powder. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYNAMIZATION, *n.* Di'n-a'm-i'z-a'shu'z'n. Fr., *dynamisation*. Ger., *Potentisierung*. The process of endowing with force; of the homeopaths, the increase of medicinal power with which, as they profess, a substance may be endowed by comminution, agitation, etc. [A, 518.]

DYNAMOBEA (Lat.), *n. f.* Di'n(du'n)-a'm(a'm)-e'(o's'e'z)-ba's. From *δύναμις*, power, and *ἀντοβή* (see *ANTEA*). A fanciful genus of the *Protozoa*, made to include the ovule of the female and the spermatozoid of the male. [L, 221.]

DYNAMO-ELECTRIC, *adj.* Di'n-a'm-o-e-le'k-tri'k. Fr., *dynamo-électrique*. Ger., *dynamo-elektrisch*. It., *dinamo-elettrico*. Sp., *dinamo-eléctrico*. Pertaining to the motor force of electricity. [a, 27.]

DYNAMOGENESIS, DYNAMOGENY, *n's.* Di'n-a'm-o-je'z'n'e's-i's, -o'z'i'e'n-i'z. From *δύναμις*, power, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *dynamogénie*, *dynamogénie*. 1. Of Brown Séquard, the accidental development of nervous power (e. g., the increased power of vision in one eye when the other is excited by a luminous impression). [C. E. Brown Séquard, "Prog. méd.," July 31, 1886, p. 637; M. Duval, "Comptes rend. de la soc. de biol.," Dec., 1887;

O, no; **O¹**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

DYSCROMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Des-kro-ma³-tu⁵. See **Dyschroic**.

DYSCROMATOMY (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-krom-atom-ia (from *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), *chroma*, color, and *derma*, the skin. See **Dyschromia**).

DYSCROMATOPE, n. Di²s-krom-a²-op. Fr., d. A person affected with dyschromatopsia. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DYSCROMATOPSIA, **DYSCROMATOPSIE**, n's f. Di²s(du⁵)s-krom-eh²-om-a²-ops i²-a², -e. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), *chroma*, and *opsis*, sight. See **Color-blindness**.

DYSCROMATOSE, **DYSCROMATOUS**, adj's. Di²s-krom-a²-os, -us. See **Dyschroic**.

DYSCROMODERMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-kro-mo-de²-r-mie. See **Dyschromia**.

DYSCROOS (Lat.), **DYSCROOUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁵)s-kro-eh²-ro²-os, -us, -us. Gr., *δυσκροος*. See **Dyschroic**.

DYSCHYLAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ekil-eh²-u⁵-a²-gog-ia i²-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), *chyle*, and *agogē*, a leading. A flow of chyle in an abnormal direction. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ekil-eh²-u⁵-a². Fr., *dyschylie*. It., *dischilia*. Sp., *dischilia*. A morbid condition of the chyle. [L, 43, 50, 116.]

DYSCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-kim-eh²-u⁵-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *chyme*, chyme. Fr., *dyschymie*. A bad condition of the chyme. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCHYMOMA (Lat.), **DYSCHYMOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Di²s(du⁵)s-kim-eh²-u⁵-ma², -ses. Gen., *dyschymomatos (-is)*, *dyschymosis*. See **Chymoplasia**.

DYSCHYMUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-kim-eh²-u⁵-u⁵-us, -us. 1. Containing morbid or injurious juices. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSCINESIA (Lat.), **DYSCINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ekil-eh²-u⁵-a²-sine-ia, -sis. Gr., *δυσκινησία* (from *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *κίνησις*, movement. Fr., *dyscinésie*. Ger., *Dyskinesie*. Schw.-beweglichkeit. It., Sp., *discinesia*. Loss or impairment of the power of motion; and also the state in which movements cause pain. [L, 41, 43, 50.]

DYSCOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ekil-eh²-u⁵-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *κολία*, the belly. Fr., *dysectie*. Habitual constipation. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCOPHOS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-ko²-fo²s. Gr., *δύσκωφος*. Very deaf. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSCOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ko²-fo²-sis. Gen., *dyscophos(-is)*. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *κώφωσις*, deafness. Of Hippocrates, deafness. [F.]

DYSCOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ko²-p²-ri²-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *copros*, excrement. Fr., *dyscoprie*, *dyscoprotie*. An abnormal condition of the faeces. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ko²-p²-ri²-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *κορη*, the pupil. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil. [F.]

DYSCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-kra²-kra²-zi²-si²-a². Gr., *δυσκράσια* (from *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *κράσις*, a mingling). Fr., *dyscrasie*. Ger., *Dyscrasie*. Blutkrise, Blutmischungs-krankheit. It., Sp., *discrasia*. Lit., an abnormal mixture; a depraved state of the system, especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease. [A, 325, 385 (a, 21); D, 5; L, 50 (a, 11).] Cf. **CACHEXIA** and **DIATHESIS**. **Basic aural d.** Fr., *dyscrasie auriculaire fondamentale*. A d. which R. T. Cooper considers as predisposing to aural disease; manifested by vascular bruits in the neck that are not anæmic. [Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci., lxxix, pp. 273, 410, 504; lxxx, pp. 25, 150.] **Bilious d.** Ger., *gallischichtige Dyscrasie*. Of Horacek, see **CHOLEMIA**. **Drunkards' d.** See **Drunkards' CACHEXIA**. **D. hæmorrhagica**. See **Hæmophilia**. **D. herpetica**. See **Dartons**. **DIATHESIS**. **D. potatorum**. See **Drunkards' CACHEXIA**. **D. saturnina**. See **Lead CACHEXIA**. **D. scrofulosa**. See **Scrofulous DIATHESIS**. **D. tuberculosa**. See **Tuberculous CACHEXIA**. **Malarial d.** **Malarious d.** **Marsh d.** See **Malarious CACHEXIA**. **Metastatic d.** Of Virchow, Billroth, and others, a class of diseases in which there is evidence of the occurrence of secondary or metastatic inflammation, as if matter were carried from one part of the body and deposited in another. [D, 1.]—**Metastatic suppurative d.** See **Pyæmia**. **Paludal d.** See **Malarious CACHEXIA**.—**Primary d.** A d. forerunning the development of an active disease process, and supposed to be produced by the presence of some morbid matter in the blood. [Bristowe (a, 17).]—**Sanguineous d.** A diseased condition of the blood, once believed to be the cause of various affections, and to depend upon excess of or deficiency in a normal ingredient, or upon the presence of an abnormal one. [A, 364 (a, 17).]—**Secondary d.** General deterioration of health and functional disturbance caused by the depletion of nutrition. [Bristowe (a, 17).]—**Specific d.** A d. of limited distribution which consists in a tendency in certain tissues of the body to undergo a special kind of proliferation when irritated. [Bristowe (a, 17).]—**Uricæmic d.** See **Uricæmic DIATHESIS**. [D, 3.]

DYSCRASIE, adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-kra²-zi². Lat., *dyscrasicus*. Fr., *dyscrasie*. Ger., *dyscrasisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyscrasia. [D, 3.]

DYSCRASIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Des-kra²-ze, du⁵-kra²-ze. See **Dyscrasia**. **D. exophthalmique** (Fr.). See **Exophthalmic goitre**. **D. leucomatique** (Fr.). Cachexia associated with an excess of albumin in the circulating fluids. [B, 16.]—**Melanotische d.** (Ger.). A d. assumed to exist in cases of melanotic cancer. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**D. urique** (Fr.). See **Uric-acid DIATHESIS**.

DYSCRASYS, n. Di²s-kra²-zi². See **Dyscrasia**.

DYSCRATICUS (Lat.), **DYSCRATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁵)s-kra²-ti²-a², -us, -us. Gr., *δυσκράτος*. See **Dyscratic**.

DYSCRITOS (Lat.), **DYSCRITOS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁵)s-kri²-o²s, -us, -us. Gr., *δυσκρίτος*. Difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect or unfavorable crisis. [L, 50, 84.]

DYSCROMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Des-kro-ma³-tu⁵. See **Dyschroic**.

DYSCROMATOPE (Fr.), n. Des-kro-ma³-top. See **Dyschro-matope**.

DYSCROMATOPSIE (Fr.), n. Des-kro-ma³-to²-p-se. See **Color-blindness**.

DYSCYSTUROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ses-tu⁵-ro-to-pe. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), *cystis*, the bladder, *ὄρος*, urine, and *τοπος*, situation. Displacement of the urinary bladder. [L, 82.]

DYSDACRYA (Lat.), **DYSDACRYOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁵)s-da²-kry-a², -sis. Gr., *δυσδακρυία*. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *δακρυ*, a tear. Any lacrimal affection. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSDIACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-di²-di²-a²-ko²-r-eh²-o²-sis. Gen., *dysdiachoresis (-is)*. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *διαχωρεῖν*, to go through. 1. A slow or difficult passage of the food through the intestinal tube. 2. Of T. A. von Hagen, a form of rheumatism which renders walking difficult. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSDIACHORETICUS (Lat.), **DYSDIACHORETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁵)s-di²-di²-a²-ko²-r-eh²-o²-et²-i²-a², -us, -us. Gr., *δυσδιαχωρητικός*. Pertaining to or affected with dysdiachoresis; constipated. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSDIPLEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²s(du⁵)s-di²-di²-plu²-r-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), *dis*, twice, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Ger., *Dysdipleuren*. Syn.: *Dipleura heteropleura*. A suborder of the *Dipleura*, including those forms which are asymmetrical. [L, 178.]

DYSDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-di²-nu²-a²-ma²-i²-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *dysdynamie*. Ger., *Dysdynamie*, *kronkhaftige Lebenshaftigkeit*. It., Sp., *disdinamia*. Defective vital power. [Bartels (L, 50).]

DYSECBOLEA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-bo²-le²-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐκβολή*, expulsion. Impeded evacuation; of Young, urethral stricture. [L, 290.]

DYSECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-kri²-s-i²-s. Gen., *dys-ecris(-is)* (ec/crisis). From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion. Fr., *dysécrise* (1st def.). Ger., *erschwerter Stoffausscheidung* (1st def.), *schwerer Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Difficult or defective secretion or excretion of the so-called critical discharges. 2. Constipation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSECOIA (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-ko²-i-a². Gr., *δυσήκοια* (from *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἀκοή*, hearing). Fr., *dysécœ*, *dysécœ*. Ger., *Schwerhörigkeit*. It., *diseoia*. Sp., *diseoia*. Deafness. [L, 290.]—**D. atonica**. 1. Of Children, "simple difficulty of hearing." 2. Of Sauvages, deafness from paralysis of the auditory nerve. [L, 290.]—**D. hydropica**. See **HYDROMYRINGA**.

DYSECOUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-ko²-us, -us. Gr., *δυσήκος*. Hard of hearing. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSECPNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-nu²-pnu²-si²-s. Gen., *dyscepnusis (-is)*. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐκπνεύσις*, expiration. Impeded expiration. [L, 50.]

DYSECPNEUSTIS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-nu²-pnu²-st²-is, -us, -us. Affected with impeded expiration. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSECPNEA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-nu²-pnu²-a². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐκπνέω*, expiration. See **DYSECPNEUSIS**.

DYSEGERTOS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-gert²-o²-s. Gr., *δυσέγερτος*. Aroused with difficulty from sleep. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSEKKRISIS (Ger.), n. Du⁵-s-ek²-kre-ze. See **DYSECCRISIS**.

DYSELCEIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-sel²-e-ia². Gr., *δυσέλκεια* (from *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *έλκος*, an ulcer). 1. A condition of an ulcer in which it is difficult to heal. 2. Of Hippocrates, a state of the system unfavorable to the healing of ulcers. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSELCES (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-sel²-ez(-kas). Gr., *δυσέλκης*. Proceeding from or dependent on ulcers which are difficult to heal. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSELCEIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-sel²-e-ia². Gr., *δυσέλκεια*. See **DYSELCEIA**.

DYSEMBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-m-bo²-li²-k-us, -us. Gr., *δυσέμβολος*. Causing or consisting in difficulty in injecting. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSEMBOLISIS (Lat.), **DYSEMBOLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-m-bo²-li²-s-i²-s, -us, -us. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to insert. Ger., *schwierige Einspritzung*. Difficulty in giving an enema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ek²-m-es-i²-s. Gen., *dysemes(-is)*. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐμεῖν*, to vomit with difficulty. Ger., *schweres Erbrechen*. Difficult vomiting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSEMIE (Fr.), n. Dez-a-me. See **DYSEMIA**.

DYSEMPHYSIE (Ger.), n. Du⁵-s-ek²-m-fez-e. From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *ἐμφύσις*, implantation. Syn.: *Vererbrungsstörung*. A derangement of the transmission of hereditary peculiarities. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁵)s-ent-er-ia². From *du⁵* (see *Dys²*), and *εντερία*, intestine. Syn.: *Vererbrungsstörung*. A derangement of the transmission of hereditary peculiarities. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSENTERY. **D. acuta**. See **Acute DYSENTERY**. **D. adynamica**. See **Adynamic DYSENTERY**. **D. alba**. See **White DYSENTERY**. **D. biliosa**. See **Bilious DYSENTERY**. **D. carnea**. See **DIARRHŒA carnea**. **D. catarrhalis**. See **Catarrhal DIARRHŒA**. **D. chronica**. See **Chronic DYSENTERY**. **D. cruenta**. See **Bloody DYSENTERY**. **D. diphtherica**.

O, no: O², not: O³, whole: Th, thin: Th², the: U, like oo in too: U², blue: U³, lull: U⁴, full: U⁵, urn: U⁶, like ü (German).

DYSIATOS (Lat., adj.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2(\text{e})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)\text{'to}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$. Difficult to cure. [L., 84.]

DYSIDRIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-id}^2(\text{ri}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota\delta\text{r}\iota\alpha$ (see *Dys-*), and $\iota\delta\text{r}\iota\alpha$, sweat. Fr., *dysidrie*. Ger., *Krankhafter Schweiß*. Any morbid state of the perspiratory function. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DYSIDROSIS (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-id}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysidrosissus*. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\iota\delta\text{r}\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perspiration. Fr., *dysidrose*. Of Tilbury Fox, an excessive secretion by the sweat glands, with retention, and the morbid state of the skin resulting therefrom; also the disease termed cheiro pompholyx (q. v.), which he regarded as a perspiratory disease. [G., 69.]

DYSIDROSUS (Lat., adj.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-id}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-su}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota\delta\text{r}\omega\varsigma$. Perspiring with difficulty. [A., 387.]

DYSILOËMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-e-lo-e-a-me. Yellow fever. [A., 250 (a, 21).]

DYSKATAPOSI (Lat., n. f.) See *DYSKATAPOSI*.

DYSKINESIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-ki}^2(\text{ne}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2$. See *DYSKINESIS*.

DYSKORIA (Lat., n. f.) See *DYSKORIA*.

DYSKRASIE (Ger.), n. Du^s kra^sie. See *DYSKRASIA*.

DYSKYESIS (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-ki}^2(\text{ku}^2)\text{-e}(\text{a})\text{'si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dyskyessis*. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\kappa\upsilon\gamma\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, pregnancy. Fr., *dyskyésie*. 1. Complicated or unusually troublesome gestation. [Nagel & A., 391 (a, 21).] 2. Extra uterine gestation. [A., 112.]

DYSALIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-la}^2(\text{li}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\lambda\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to speak. Fr., *dysalalie*. Ger., *Dyslalie*, *erschweretes Sprechen*. It, Sp., *dislalia*. Loss or disturbance of the faculty of speech on account of lesions of extracerebral organs. [D., 18.]—**D. dentalis**. D. caused by absence or irregularity of the teeth. [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**D. labialis**. D. due to some defect of the lips (e. g., hare-lip). [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**D. laryngea**. D. from a defect or obstruction of the larynx. [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**D. lingualis**. D. caused by congenital or acquired defects of the tongue. [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**D. nasalis**. Syn.: *rhinolalia*. D. caused by a defect of the nose. [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**D. palatina**. D. caused by a defect or cleft in the palate. [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**Mechanical d.** D. depending on gross anatomical defects of the external organs of articulation. [L., 20 (a, 14).]

DYSLEXIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-le}^2\text{x}^2(\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, reading. Fr., *dyslexie*. Ger., *Dyslexie*. It., *dislessia*. A morbid dread of or difficulty in reading. [R. Berlin, "Würtemb. Corr.-Bl.," 1883, No. 27; "Lyon méd.," Feb. 1, 1885, p. 169; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1887, p. 650; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 19, 1887, p. 586.]

DYSLISINE (Fr.), n. Des-le-sen. See *DYSLYSIN*.

DYSLOCHIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-lo}^2(\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{e})\text{'a}$. For deriv., see *Dys-* and *LOCHIA*. Fr., *dyslochie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Kindbettreinigung*. It., *dislochchia*. Sp., *disloquia*. Any abnormal state of the lochia. [A., 322.]

DYSLOGIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-lo}^2(\text{g}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a word. Fr., *dyslogie*. Ger., *Dyslogie*. Difficulty of speech depending on a cerebral lesion. [A., 326 (a, 21); D., 18.]

DYSLAGIC, DYSLITICAL, adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-lo}^2(\text{g}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-a}^2$. Pertaining to dyslogia. [a., 18.]

DYSLYSIN, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-li}^2\text{-sin}$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to dissolve. Fr., *dyslysine*. Ger., *D.* It., *Sp., dislissina*. A resinous dehydration product, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_8$, of cholic acid; insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in ether and in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DYSMASENS (Lat.), **DYSMASSESIS** (Lat.), **DYSMASTESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-ma}^2(\text{sa})\text{'si}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-se}(\text{sa})\text{'si}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-te}(\text{ta})\text{'si}^2\text{s}$. See *BRADYMASENSIS*.

DYSMENIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}(\text{ma})\text{'ni}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *dysmenie*. See *DYSMENORRHEA*.

DYSMENICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}^2(\text{ni})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. See *DYSMENORRHEAL*.

DYSMENORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Des-ma-no^rrra. See *DYSMENORRHEA*. **D. hémorrhagique**. Of Gendrin, vicarious menstruation. [Rouvier, "Ann. de gyn.," Jan., 1885, p. 24.]

DYSMENORRHEA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}^2(\text{ni})\text{'no}^2\text{-rr}^2\text{-e}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), $\mu\epsilon\text{n}\alpha\text{r}\alpha$, the menses, and $\rho\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to flow. Fr., *dysménorrhée*. Ger., *Dysmenorrhoe*. It., Sp., *dismenorrea*. Painful or difficult menstruation. **Apoplectic d.** See *Membranous d.* **Congestive d.** Lat., *d. congestiva*. Fr., *dysmenorrhée congestive*. Ger., *Congestionsdysmenorrhoe*. D. caused by congestion of any of the parts concerned in menstruation. **D. dermatica**. Of Schönlein, a form of hæmatidrosis occurring in women during menstruation. Circumscribed erythematous spots first appear, and at these points the blood oozes out, forming drops on the surface of the skin. [G., 10.] See also *STIGMA*.—**D. membranacea**. See *Membranous d.* **D. neuralgia**. **D. nervosa**. See *Neuralgia d.* **D. obstructiva**. See *Obstructive d.* **Endometritic d.** D. due to endometritis. **Essential d.** Fr., *dysmenorrhée essentielle*. See *Idiopathic d.* **Hysteralgic d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée hystéralgique*. Uterine neuralgia occurring at the time of menstruation.—**Idiopathic d.** Lat., *d. idiopathica*. Fr., *dysmenorrhée idiopathique*. Ger., *Idiopathische Dysmenorrhoe*. D. not due to any discoverable general or local disease.—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *d. inflammatoria*. Fr., *dysménorrhée inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Dysmenorrhoe*. D. due to inflammation of the uterus, the ovary, the oviduct, or the neighboring peritoneum or connective tissue. [A., 326 (a, 21).]—**Intermenstrual d.** **Intermenstrual d.** See *Intermenstrual PAIN*. **Mechanical d.** Fr., *dysmenorrhée mécanique*. Ger., *mechanische Dysmenorrhoe*. See *Obstructive d.* **Membranous d.** Lat., *d. membranacea*.

Fr., *dysménorrhée membraneuse*. Ger., *häutige Dysmenorrhoe*. D. accompanied by the detachment of membranous masses from the interior of the body of the uterus, consisting either of exudation or of necrosed mucous membrane. The pain may be due to the same causes that lead to the formation of the membrane or to obstruction of the uterine or cervical canal by masses of the membrane.—**Nervous d.**, **Neuralgic d.** Lat., *d. nervosa*, *d. neuralgica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée neuralgique* (ou *nerveuse*). Ger., *neuralgische (oder nervöse) Dysmenorrhoe*. D. in which the pain is of a neuralgic nature.—**Obstructive d.** Lat., *d. obstructiva*. Fr., *dysménorrhée obstructive*. Ger., *Obstructionsdysmenorrhoe*. D. from mechanical obstruction by stenosis, an acute flexure of the uterus, lodgment of a clot or other solid body in the uterine canal or the vagina, compression of the organs from without, or muscular spasm.—**Ovarian d.** Lat., *d. ovarica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée ovarienne*. Ger., *Ovarialdysmenorrhoe*. D. due to some affection of the ovary.—**Plethoric d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée pléthorique*. Congestive d. attributed to plethora.—**Rheumatic d.** Lat., *d. rheumatica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Dysmenorrhoe*. D. attributed to uterine rheumatism.—**Spasmodic d.** Lat., *d. spasmodica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée spasmodique*. Ger., *spasmodische Dysmenorrhoe*. D. due to muscular spasm.—**Stenotic d.** Lat., *d. stenotica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée sténotique*. Ger., *Stenosedysmenorrhoe*. Obstructive d. due to stenosis of the uterine canal or the vagina.—**Symphathetic d.** Lat., *d. sympathica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée sympathique*. Ger., *sympathische Dysmenorrhoe*. Nervous d. caused by disease of some other parts than those directly concerned in menstruation.—**Tubal d.** D. due to disease of the oviduct.—**Uterine d.** D. due to disease of the uterus.—**Vaginal d.** D. due to obstruction of the vagina.—**Vascular d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée vasculaire*. Pain appearing a week or more before menstruation, characterized by congestive symptoms in the genital apparatus with tenesmus of the bladder and anus. [L., 88 (a, 14).]

DYSMENORRHEAL, DYSMENORRHEIC, adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}^2(\text{ni})\text{'no}^2\text{-rr}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2$. Lat., *dysmenorrhoeus, dysmenicus*. Fr., *dysménorrhéique*. Ger., *dysmenorrhöisch*. Pertaining to dysmenorrhoea.

DYSMERISTIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}^2(\text{ri})\text{'st}^2(\text{i}^2)\text{-k}^2$. Pertaining to or of the nature of dysmerogenesis. [L., 121.]

DYSMEROGENESIS (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}^2(\text{ro})\text{'o}(\text{e})\text{'si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysmerogenesis*. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), $\mu\epsilon\text{r}\omega\varsigma$, a part, and $\gamma\epsilon\text{v}\nu\alpha\iota$, to engender. Of E. R. Lankester, a variety of budding or segmentation in which the different buds or segments of a complex organism are very unlike. ["Encycl. Brit.," XII (J.).] Cf. *EUMEROGENESIS*.

DYSMEROMORPH, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-me}^2(\text{ro})\text{'mo}^2\text{-rf}$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), $\mu\epsilon\text{r}\omega\varsigma$, a part, and $\mu\omicron\phi\eta$, shape. A segment or organism developed in a dysmeristic manner. [L.]

DYSMIMIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mi}^2(\text{me})\text{'mi}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\mu\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, to imitate. Fr., *dysmimie*. A morbid inefficiency in using signs as an aid to or substitute for speech. [A., 518.]

DYSMNESIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mne}^2(\text{mnas})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\mu\epsilon\text{v}\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, memory. Fr., *dysmnésie*. Ger., *Geächtnisschwäche*. Defect or impairment of the memory. [L., 43, 50.]

DYSMORPHE (Lat.), **DYSMORPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}^2(\text{rf})\text{'e}(\text{a})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\phi\iota\alpha$ (from $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ [see *Dys-*], and $\mu\omicron\phi\eta$, shape). Fr., *dysmorphie*. Ger., *Missgestaltung*. Deformity. [L., 135.]

DYSMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}^2(\text{rf})\text{'o}(\text{ma})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *dysmorphomatos* (-is). Fr., *dysmorphome*. Ger., *Missgestalt*. A deformed part or organism. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DYSMORPHOSIS (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}^2(\text{rf})\text{'o}(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *dysmorphosis* (-os). Malformation. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases the *Dysmorphoses* are a genus of the *Teratoses*, including adermia, albinismus, atrichia, and anonychia. [G., 5.]

DYSMORPHOSTEOPALINKLASIE (Ger.), n. Du^s mo^rff-ost-e²-o^{pa}l-en-klaz-e'. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\phi\omega\varsigma$, deformed, $\sigma\alpha\text{r}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a bone, $\pi\lambda\alpha\iota\upsilon$, again, and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\upsilon$, to break. The operation of refracturing a bone that has united faultily. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DYSMORPHOSTEOPALINKLAST (Ger.), n. Du^s mo^rff-ost-e²-o^{pa}l-en-klaz-e'. Of Bosch and Oesterlen, an apparatus for refracturing a bone that has united faultily after fracture. [E.; L., 44 (a, 14).]

DYSMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mo}^2(\text{rf})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\phi\omega\varsigma$. Deformed. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DYSMYOTONIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-mi}^2(\text{mu}^2)\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{'si}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, a muscle, and $\tau\omicron\text{v}\omicron\varsigma$, tone. Fr., *dysmyotonie*. Muscular atony.—**D. congenita**, **D. congenitalis**. Fr., *dysmyotonie congenitale*. The congenital muscular atony and obstinately rigid condition of the muscles observed in Thomson's disease. [Schönfeld, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 11, 1884, p. 248 (D).]

DYSNEPHRONURIA (Lat.), **DYSNEPHRONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-ne}^2(\text{phro})\text{'no}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-ne}^2(\text{phro})\text{'ne}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{'ri}^2\text{-a}^2$. See *NEPHRODYSNEURIA*.

DYSNÉPHROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-na-fro-to-pe. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), $\nu\epsilon\phi\phi\omicron\varsigma$, the kidney, and $\tau\omicron\text{v}\omicron\varsigma$, situation. Displacement of the kidney. [A., 250.]

DYSNEURIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-nu}^2(\text{ri}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omega$, a nerve. Fr., *dysnervie*, *dysnervie* [Piorry]. Ger., *fehlerhafte Sinnesfähigkeit*. It., Sp., *dismeuria*. Nervous derangement; of Greiner, impairment of the senses. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

DYSNUSIA (Lat., n. f.) $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-nu}^2(\text{s})\text{'si}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\iota$ (see *Dys-*), and $\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, to understand. Fr., *dysnésie*. Ger., *Dysnoesie*. A disturbance of the intelligence. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DYSODES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{e}^2\text{z}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ see *Dys**) and $\delta\epsilon\omega\epsilon$, to smelt. Fœtid. [L. 81, 135, 180.] See *BACILLUS* d.

DYSODIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\delta\iota\alpha$. Fr. *dysodie*, *putrescence*. Ger. *faulstank*. It, *dysodia*, *fœtor*. Sp. *hedor*, *disodia*. 1. Factor, a stench, especially a fœtid odor from the body. 2. Of Sauvages, a generic term for all diseases characterized by fœtid emanations. [G. 17.] 3. False dog fœnel: of Cuvanniles, a genus of composite herbs. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 34 (a, 24).] **D. chrysanthemoides**. A species of *D. gladiolifolia* found on prairies and roadsides from Illinois and Missouri to Alabama; employed as a vermifuge. It yields a yellow dye. [B. 31, 173 (a, 24).] **D. cutanea**. Fr. *dysodietcutanée*. See *BROMIDIOSA*. **D. glandulosa**. See *D. chrysanthemoides*.

DYSODICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. See *DYSODES*.

DYSODMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{mi}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\delta\mu\iota\alpha$. See *DYSODIA*.

DYSODMUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\delta\mu\omega\varsigma$. See *DYSODES*.

DYSODONTIACUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{ont}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. a. k. $\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Pertaining to difficult teething. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYSODONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{ont}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$. Gen. *dysodontiasis* (-i²asis). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\delta\omega\delta\omega\tau\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, dentition. Fr. *dysodontiasis*. Ger. *schweres Zahnen*. Difficult dentition; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopia*. [L. 50, 135, 200.] **D. adultorum**. D. of the wisdom teeth. [L. 200.] **D. lactantium**. Difficult primary dentition. [L. 200.] **D. puerilis**. Difficult second dentition. [L. 200.]

DYSODONTOSIE (Ger.), n. *Desso-dont-o-sie*. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\delta\omega\delta\omega\tau\iota\varsigma$, a tooth. Of Arndt, a degeneration of the dental structure. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DYSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-od}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\delta\omega\delta\omega\tau\iota\varsigma$, pain. Fr. *dysodynie*. Derangement or inefficiency of the pains of labor. [Nägele (A. 301).]

DYSOMPHALOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-om}^2\text{phal}^2\text{otoc}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, the navel, and $\tau\omicron\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, parturition. Fr. *dysomphalotocie*. Dysapoptosis (q. v.) characterized by some abnormality of situation of the umbilical cord. [A. 518.]

DYSONEIROIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ni}^2(\text{ne}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-ro}^2\text{s}$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\varsigma$ (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ see *Dys**) and $\nu\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\varsigma$, a dream. Causing or troubled with unpleasant dreams. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DYSOOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-tos}(\text{to}^2\text{k})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\omega\omicron\tau\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to lay eggs. Painful ovulation; of Barnes, ovarian dysmenorrhœa. [K. 17.]

DYSOPE (Fr.), adj. *Des-op*. Suffering from dysopia. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DYSOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ph}^2\text{yl}^2\text{la}^2$. Fr. *dysophylle*. Of Blume, a genus of labiate plants, referred by Benham and Hooker to the *Satureiæ*. [B. 32 (a, 24).] **D. auricularia**. An East Indian species. The herb has a strong but pleasant odor, and is used in deafness, and other ear troubles. [B. 180, (a, 24).]

DYSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-op}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\iota\alpha$. Fr. *dysopie*. Ger. *erschweretes oder fehlerhaftes Sehen, Gesichtsfehler*. It, *disopia*, *disopia*. Sp. *disopia*. 1. Of the ancients a shamed-faced disinclination to look up. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. Dimness of vision. [F.] 3. The state of having small or deformed eyes. [A. 385 (a, 21).] **D. disitorum** (Cullen). See *MYOPIA*. **D. lateralis**. Skew-sight; vision to one side; an affection in which an object can be seen only when held obliquely before the eye; generally due to some opacity of the cornea or lens. [F.] **D. luminis**. See *NYCTALOPIA*. **D. proximum** (Cullen). See *HYPERMETROPIA* and *PREBYOPIA*. **D. tenebrarum**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.

DYSOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{ps}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{si}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{-}(\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2)$. Fr. *dyspsidées*. Of Baillon, a series of one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DYSPSYP, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{ps}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSPSYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{si}^2\text{d}^2\text{e}^2\text{-}(\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2)$. Gen. *dyspsyphe* (-i²as). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, vision. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\epsilon\kappa\iota\alpha$. Fr. *dysorexie*. Ger. *verminderte Esslust, Appetitabnahme*. Diminution of the appetite. [A. 323, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSOREXY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. See *DYSOREXIA*.

DYSOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-os}^2\text{mi}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\mu\iota\alpha$ (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\sigma\mu\mu\iota$, a smell). Fr. *dysosmie*. Ger. *Dysosmie*. 1. Impairment of the sense of smell. 2. An unnatural odor exhaled from any part of the body; dysodia. 3. The genus *Saprosma* of Blume. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DYSOSMON [Dioscorides]. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-os}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\mu\omega\nu$. The *Tenarium scorodanti*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DYSOSMIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-os}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\mu\omega\varsigma$. See *DYSODES*.

DYSPHANSIS (Lat.), **DYSPHANSIA** (Lat.), **DYSPHANSIA** (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{ph}^2\text{ans}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Fr. *dysphansie*. Ger. *Krankhaftes Riechvermögen*. An impaired condition of the sense of smell. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

DYSTOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-ost}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gen. *dysostosis* (-i²as). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a bone. Fr. *dysostose*. Ger. *erschwerete Knochenbildung*. Defective formation of the bones. [L. 41, 50, 135.]

DYSOVARINERVIE [Thorry, Fr.], n. *Des-o-va-rin-er-vie*. See *OVARIODYSNEURIA*.

DYSPAREUNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-pa}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\alpha\epsilon\upsilon\omega\varsigma$, unhappily united as to flowers. Ger. *Dyspareunie*. Of R. Barnes, the condition in which sexual intercourse is productive of physical pain in the woman.

DYSPATHES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-pa}^2\text{th}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\alpha\theta\eta\varsigma$. Affected with or characterized by dyspathia. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYSPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-pa}^2\text{th}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$. 1. Very severe suffering or illness. 2. Non-susceptibility to disease. 3. Great impatience and unruliness during sickness. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPATHICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-pa}^2\text{th}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\alpha\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$. See *DYSPATHES*.

DYSPESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-pe}^2\text{si}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr. $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omega\pi\epsilon\psi\iota\alpha$ (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys**) and $\pi\epsilon\psi\epsilon\upsilon$, to digest). Fr. *dyspepsie*. Ger. *Dyspepsie, Verdauungsschwäche*. It, Sp., *dyspepsia*. A condition in which the digestive power is weak or in which digestion is painful. Used without qualification, the term usually denotes a chronic difficulty or painfulness of digestion.—**Accidental d.** Fr. *dyspepsie accidentelle*. See *Acute d.*—**Acid d.** Lat. *d. acida*. Fr. *dyspepsie acide*. D. caused or accompanied by an excess of acid in the gastric juice. [A. 385 (a, 21); D. 72.]—**Acute d.** Lat. *d. acuta*. Fr. *embarras gastrique*. D. of short duration, usually attributable to dietetic errors.—**Alcoholic d.** D. due to the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. [D.]—**Alkaline d.** D. caused by the gastric juice having lost its normal acidity. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Aporetic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d.** Lat. *d. asthenica*, *d. atonica*. Fr. *dyspepsie atonique*. D. attributed to a deficient secretion of the gastric juice or to general weakness. [D. 63.]—**Biliary d.** Lat. *d. biliaris*. A form of intestinal d. caused by defective quantity or quality of the biliary secretion. [D.]—**Buccal d.** See *Salivary d.*—**Bulimic d.** Fr. *dyspepsie boulimique*. D. accompanied by bulimia.—**Cardiac d.** D. occurring in consequence of heart disease. [D. 57.]—**Catarrhal d.** Fr. *dyspepsie catarrhale*. D. due to gastric catarrh.—**Chemical d.** D. due to a perversion in the constitution of the saliva or other digestive secretion. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Chlorotic d.** Fr. *dyspepsie chlorotique*. D. coincident with chlorosis. [D.]—**Congestive d.** D. due to gastric congestion. [D. 57.]—**Climacteric d.** A form of d. associated with the menopause. [a. 17.]—**Convulsive d.** D. of a reflex nervous character, usually associated with some constitutional or visceral disturbance. [D. 57.]—**Diabetic d.** D. coincident with diabetes. [D.]—**Duodenal d.** Fr. *dyspepsie duodenale*. D. due to indigestion occurring in the duodenum. [D. 2.]—**Dyscrasic d.** D. secondary to any general dyscrasia. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**D. ab ingestis**. D. due to improper food. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**D. acida**. See *Acid d.*—**D. acuta**. See *Acute d.*—**D. adipia** (Cullen). See *ADIPSIA*.—**D. anorexia**. See *ANOREXIA*.—**D. atonica**. See *Atonic d.*—**D. bulimia. See *Bulimic d.*—**D. dolorosa**. See *GASTRALGIA*.—**D. hypochondriasis** (Cullen). See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—**D. per consensus**. See *Sympathetic d.*—**D. pica** (Cullen). See *PICA*.—**D. polydipsia** (Cullen). See *POLYDIPSIA*.—**D. pyrosis** (Cullen). See *PYROSIS*.—**Essential d.** Fr. *dyspepsie essentielle*. See *IDIOPATHIC d.*—**Fœulent d.** D. produced by the too free use of starchy foods. [D. 57.]—**Flatulent d.** Lat. *d. flatulenta*. Fr. *dyspepsie flatulente*. D. in which the prominent and most annoying feature is the constant or nearly constant generation of gas within the stomach. [D.]—**Gastralgic d.** See *GASTRALGIA*.—**Gastric d.** Fr. *dyspepsie gastrique*. D. in which the stomach alone is at fault. [D. 57.]—**Gastro-intestinal d.** Fr. *dyspepsie gastro-intestinale*. D. in which both the stomach and the intestine are at fault. [D. 57.]—**Gastrorrhœal d.** D. due to gastric catarrh with oversecretion. [D. 57.]—**Gouty d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of gout. [D. 57.]—**Hæmorrhoidal d.** D. coincident with hæmorrhoids, the latter bearing a causal relation to a greater or lesser degree. [D. 57.]—**Hepatic d.** D. due to disease of the liver. [D. 57.]—**Herpetic d.** D. attributed to the so-called herpetic diathesis or occurring in conjunction with herpes. [D. 57.]—**Hysterical d.** Fr. *dyspepsie des hystériques*. D. of hysterical persons. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Idiopathic d.** Fr. *dyspepsie idiopathique*. Of Cullen, a d. not ascertained to depend upon any lesion or diathesis. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**Inflammatory d.** Fr. *dyspepsie inflammatoire*. D. due to gastric catarrh or any other form of gastritis. [D. 57.]—**Intestinal d.** Fr. *dyspepsie intestinale*. D. which arises from defective digestion while the food is passing through the intestinal tract. [D. 57.]—**Irritative d.** Fr. *dyspepsie irritative*. D. caused by irritation, and manifesting itself by a sensation of heat and tickling in the epigastric region. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Lienteric d.** Fr. *dyspepsie lientérique*. D. caused by faulty or over-abundant feeding, especially in children, and manifesting itself by lienteric stools. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**Motor d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Muscular d.** Fr. *dyspepsie musculaire*. D. caused by atony of the muscular coat of the stomach or intestine. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Nervo-secretory d.** Neurotic d. in which the gastric secretions are excessive or perverted. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Nervous d.** Lat. *dyspepsia nervosa*. Fr. *dyspepsie nerveuse*. D. due to any disturbance of the nervous system. [D. 34.]—**Neuralgic d.** A disturbance of digestion chiefly characterized by gastrodynia and by complete intermissions; secondary to hysteria, chlorosis, general debility, gout, or spasm of the muscular coat of the stomach. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Neurotic d.** D. secondary to any nervous disorder or disturbance. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Nicotianic d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Ovarian d.** D. due to an irritable or diseased condition of the ovary. [Von Ziemssen, Pepper (a, 17).]—**Pancreatic d.** D. caused by disturbance of the pancreatic secretion. [D. 57.]—**Paralytic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Pituitary d.** Lat. *dyspepsia pituitaria*. D. due to gastric catarrh. [D. 57.]—**Primary d.** Fr. *dyspepsie primitive*. See *IDIOPATHIC d.*—**Pyretic d's.** Fr. *dyspepsies pyrétiqes*. Of Gendrin, the forms of in-**

inflammatory d. formerly called bilious fever, gastric fever, etc. [A, 50 (a, 21)] **Reflex d.** Fr. *dyspepsie réflexe*. D. due to reflex nervous action. **Relative d.** Fr. *dyspepsie relative*. D. as a secondary symptom of some other complaint. **Renal d.** D. due to renal disease. [D, 57] **Rheumatic d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of rheumatism. [D, 57] **Salivary d.** Fr. *dyspepsie salivaire*. D. due to excess, insufficiency, or defective quality of the saliva, or to insufficient mastication of the food. [D, 57] **Serofulous d.** See **Strumous d.** **Secondary d.** Fr. *dyspepsie secondaire*. See **Symptomatic d.** **Smokers' d.** See **Tobacco d.** **Strumous d.** Of T. Todd, a d. in serofulous persons which he supposed led to the establishment of tuberculosis. [D, 1] **Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. per consensum*. Fr. *dyspepsie sympathique*. D. due to disease in some other part than the digestive tract. **Symptomatic d.** Fr. *dyspepsie symptomatique*. D. depending on a definite lesion or diathesis. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd." Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449] **Syncopal d.** D. attended with attacks of nausea and faintness. [D, 25] **Tabetic d.** D. due to tabes dorsalis. [D, 57] **Tobacco d.** D. due to the immoderate use of tobacco. [D] **Tubercular d.** **Tuberculous d.** D. coincident with tuberculosis. [D, 57] **Uremic d.** D. due to uræmia. [D, 57] **Uterine d.** D. due to uterine disease. ["Am. Jour. of Obstet." Aug., 1887, p. 824]

DYSPEPSIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Des-pep-se, du's-pep-ze'. See **DYSPEPSIA**. **D. accidentelle** (Fr.). See **Acute DYSPEPSIA**. **D. chomélienne** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia characterized by flatulence, eructations, pain, and acidity ("symptômes choméliens"); so called because it was described by Chomel. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd." Mar. 29, 1885, p. 443] **D. des boissons**. Dyspepsia due to an accumulation of gas and liquids in the stomach and manifesting itself by a sensation of fluctuation in the epigastric region. [L, 88 (a, 14)] **D. essentielle** (Fr.). See **Idiopathic DYSPEPSIA**. **D. mésentérique** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia due to dilatation of the stomach; characterized by a sense of weight, fullness, constriction, etc. (*symptômes mésentériques*). [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd." Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449] **D. stomacale** (Fr.). See **Gastric DYSPEPSIA**. **D. vaporeuse** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia peculiar to women. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd." Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449]

DYSPEPSIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pep-si-ōn-di-ni-ā. From *dyspepsia*, dyspepsia, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *dyspepsiodynie*. Gastric pain due to dyspepsia. [L, 50 (a, 14)]

DYSPEPTIC (Fr.), adj. Des-pep-sek. See **DYSPEPTIC**.

DYSPEPSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pep-so(s)-di-ni-ā. From *dyspepsia*, dyspepsia, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *dyspepsodynie*. See **DYSPEPSIODYNIA**.

DYSPEPSY, n. Di's-pep-si. See **DYSPEPSIA**.

DYSPEPTIC, adj. Di's-pep-tik. Gr., *δυσπεπτικός*, 1st def. v. Lat., *dyspepticus*, Fr., *dyspeptique*, *dyspeptique*, Ger., *dyspeptisch*. It., *dyspeptico*, *dyspeptico*. Sp., *dyspeptico*. 1. Difficult to digest. [A, 322 (a, 21)] 2. Pertaining to, suffering from, or due to dyspepsia; as a n., one who is affected with dyspepsia. [D]

DYSPEPTODYNIA (Lat.), n. Di's-du's-pep-to(to)-di-ni-ā. From *dyspepsia*, dyspepsia, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *dyspeptodynie*. See **DYSPEPSIODYNIA**.

DYSPEPTONE, n. Di's-pep-ton. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dyspepton*. Of Meissner, an obscure product of gastric digestion said to be the insoluble residue of the fibrin of the food. [A, 518 (a, 27); K]

DYSPEPTUS (Lat.), adj. Di's-du's-pep-tu's(tu's). See **DYSPEPTIC** (1st def.).

DYSPEPTISTALIS (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pep-ti'sta-li's. Gen., *dyspeptistalosis*. For deriv., see *Dys**, and **PERTALIS**. Ger., *Dyspeptistatik*. Violent contractions of the intestine induced by the direct application of stimuli to the plexus mesentericus. [K, 16]

DYSPEPTITROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pep-ti-tro-pi-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), *περὶ*, around, and *τροπεύω*, to turn. Ger., *Dyspeptitropik*. Difficult rotation (as of the foetus in parturition). [A, 322 (a, 21)]

DYSPEPSIA (Lat.), **DYSPEPMATISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Di's-du's-pep-ma-tis-mus. Gen., *dyspepmatismus*. Faulty spellings of *dyspermasia* and *dyspermatismus*. See **BRADYOLISMUS**.

DYSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pep-ma-tis-mus. See **DYSPEPMATISMUS**.

DYSPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fa(fa')-gi(i)-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *dysphagie*. Ger., *Dysphagie*, *erschweretes Schlucken*, *Schlunbeschwerde*. It., *dysphagia*. Difficulty in swallowing. [D, 1, 50] **Buccal d.** Fr., *dysphagie buccale*. D. due to any affection of the mouth. [A, 518] **Diphtheritic d.** Fr., *dysphagie diphthérique*. D. occurring in diphtheria, owing to paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles. [D, 35] **D. atonica**. See **D. paralytica**. **D. callosa**. D. due to the constriction of dense callous cicatricial tissue formed after partial or total destruction of the muscular layers of the oesophagus. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17)] **D. constricta**. D. due to stricture of the pharynx or oesophagus. [E, 1, 50] **D. globosa**. D. associated with globus hystericus. [Gowers (a, 17)] **D. hyoidea**. D. caused by a congenital or mechanical defect of the hyoid bone. [L, 135 (a, 11)] **D. hysterica**. See **D. globosa**. **D. inflammatoria**. D. dependent on inflammation in or about the pharynx or oesophagus. **D. linguosa**. D. due to paralysis of the tongue, causing incapacity to direct the food into the pharynx and shut off the latter from the oral cavity. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17)] **D. lusoria**. A form of d. said to arise from the compression of the oesophagus by the right subclavian artery when this artery springs from the aorta behind the left subclavian artery and turns round either before or behind the oesophagus. [A, 320 (a, 21)] **D. nervosa**. D. due to a nervous disorder, especially hysteria. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17)] **D. paralytica**. Fr., *dysphagie paralytique*. D. due to paralysis [D, 35] **D. pharyngea**. See **Pharyngeal d.** **D. ranula**. See **RANULA**. **D. scirrhusa**. D. due to oesophageal cancer. [Von

Ziemssen (a, 17)] **D. spasmodica**. **D. spastica**. Syn.: *oesophagismus*. D. due to spasm of the muscles of deglutition (as in hysteria, rabies, or disease of the brain and the upper part of the spinal cord, or without assignable causes). [A, 326 (a, 21)] **D. strumosa**. D. caused by goitre. [L, 87 (a, 14)] **D. uvulosa**. D. due to some affection of the uvula. [E.] **Laryngeal d.** Lat., *d. laryngea*. D. due to laryngeal disease. **Oesophageal d.** Fr., *dysphagie oesophagienne*. D. due to some abnormality of the oesophagus. [L, 20] **Pharyngeal d.** Lat., *d. pharyngea*. Fr., *dysphagie pharyngienne*. D. due to any affection of the pharynx.

DYSPHAGIC, adj. Di's-fa'gi'ik. Lat., *dysphagicus*. Pertaining to or dependent on dysphagia. [A, 322 (a, 21)]

DYSPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fa(fa')-zi'zi'-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *φάσσω*, to speak. Fr., *dysphasie*. Ger., *Dysphasie*, *Sprechbeschwerde*. Difficulty of speech not dependent on any abnormality of the organs of articulation and phonation, but on brain trouble. [D.] **Obstructive d.** An obstruction of thought rather than speech, or loss of power to put a stop to certain trains of thought when they have once been set in motion; an atony of the controlling power of the mind. [L, 20 (a, 14)]

DYSPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fon'i'-a. Gr., *δυσφωνία* (from *dys* [see *Dys**], and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *dysphonie*. Ger., *Dysphonie*, *erschweretes Sprechen*. Difficulty of phonation. [D, 20] **D. clericorum**. See **Chronic glandular LARYNGITIS**. **D. immodulata**. Permanent alteration in the sound of the voice, rendering it indistinct, inharmonious, or harsh. [a, 17] **D. puberum**. The dissonant, irregular, or harsh vocalization of puberty. [a, 17] **D. spastica**. Syn.: *aphonia spastica*, *aphthonia laryngea spastica* [Gottschall]. Stammering of the vocal cords, spasm of the tensors, speakers' cramp; an affection characterized by sudden aphonia or a change in the voice to one that is high-pitched, jerky, and feeble; attributed to spasm of the muscles of phonation or respiration or both. [F. I. Knight, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Sept. 14, 1889, p. 285] **D. sussurans**. Weak, whispering, and scarcely audible vocalization. [a, 17]

DYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fo(fo')-ri'-a. Gr., *δυσφωρία* (from *dys* [see *Dys**], and *φορεῖν*, to bear). Fr., *dysphorie*. Ger., *Unruhe in Krankheiten*. It., *Sp., aisforia*. The impatience or restlessness of the sick. [A, 301, 319 (a, 21)] **D. anxietus**. See **ANXIETY**.

DYSPHOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fo(fo')-shi'ti'-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *φῶς*, light. See **MYOPIA**.

DYSPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fra(fra')-zi'zi'-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *φράσσω*, to speak. Ger., *Dysphrasie*. Difficulty of speech caused by mental derangement. [A, 326 (a, 21); D, 18] Cf. **DYSPHASIA**. **D. imitatoria**. A form of d. seen in imbeciles in which there is merely a repetition of sounds heard in the speech of others, without any conception of the ideas implied. [D, 18]

DYSPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-fra(fra')-ni'-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *φρην*, the mind. Fr., *dysphrenie*. Ger., *Dysphrenie*. Mental derangement; of Kahlbaum, any form of mental derangement which is developed either sympathetically or symptomatically together with a special psychological or pathological condition. [A, 319 (a, 21)] **D. neuralgia**. Fr., *dysphrenie névralgique*. Of Schüle, a psychosis due to neuralgia. [A, 319 (a, 21)]

DYSPIGNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pi'pi'-ōn-i'-a. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *πῖον*, fat. Fr., *dyspignie*. Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Fettes*. A diseased state of the fat. [L, 50, 109]

DYSPLASIE (Ger.), n. Du's-pla'ze-e'. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *πλάσσειν*, to form. A disturbance of formative activity. [A, 319 (a, 21)]

DYSPLASTATIC, adj. Di's-pla'ze-ma'tik. See **CACOPLASTIC**.

DYSPLASTA (Lat.), n. pl. Di's-du's-pla'st-pla'st-a. Ger., *Dysplasten*. Of P. H. Schultz, cacoplastic formations. [L, 50 (a, 11)]

DYSPLASTIC, adj. Di's-pla'st'ik. Lat., *dysplastus*. Fr., *dysplaste*. Ger., *dysplastisch*. See **CACOPLASTIC**.

DYSPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-plō-phō'-se-ka. Gen., *dysploce*. From *dys* (see *Dys**), and *πλοκή*, a texture. Fr., *d.* Ger., *unbe Beschaffenheit des organischen Gewebes*. A structural defect. [L, 50 (a, 11)]

DYSPNÉE (Fr.), n. Des-pna. See **DYSPNŒA**. **D. des chloro-anémiques**. See **ANEMIC DYSPNŒA**. **D. mécanique**. See **DYSPNŒA extrinsica**.

DYSPNÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Des-pna-ek. See **DYSPNŒIC**.

DYSPNEUMONERVIE [Piory] (Fr.), n. Des-mu'no-ne'r-ve. From *dys* (see *Dys**), *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Morbid nervous action of the lungs. [L, 82]

DYSPNŒE (Ger.), n. Du's-pni'-e. See **DYSPNŒA**. **Diabetische Terminal-d.** See **Diabetic DYSPNŒA**. **D. bei Fettsucht**. See **DYSPNŒA pinguedinosa**. **Wärmed.** See **Heat DYSPNŒA**.

DYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di's-du's-pni'-e. Gr., *δυσπνοια* (from *dys* [see *Dys**], and *πνέω*, to breathe). Fr., *dyspnée*. Ger., *Dyspnoe*, *Schwerathmen*, *Enghrstickheit*. It., *Sp., dispnea*. 1. In physiology, a condition in which there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood supplying the respiratory centre. There may be at the same time an excess of carbon dioxide. This condition produces great activity of the respiratory centre, and consequent violent respiratory movements. [J.] 2. As commonly employed, difficult, laborious, or painful breathing. [D, 2] **Anæmic d.** Fr., *dyspnée des chloro-anémiques*. The shortness of breath that attacks anæmic persons on exertion. **Anæstetic d.** Fr., *dyspnée anæstésique*. D. due to anæsthesia. [L, 87 (a, 11)] **Asthmatic d.** Fr., *dyspnée asthmatique*. The d. of asthma, the breathing being long-drawn, dry, and without cough. [D, 1] **Bronchitic d.** Fr., *dyspnée bronchique*. The d. which accom-

pamies bronchitis. The breathing is short and accompanied with cough. [D. 1.] **Cardiac d.** Fr. *dyspnoe cardiaque*. D. due to heart disease or, to lesion or defective action of the heart causing imperfect circulation in the lungs and consequently deficient hematosis. [A. 18.] **Catarrhal d.** Lat. *d. catarrhalis*. Fr. *dyspnoe catarrhale*. Ger. *catarrhalische Dyspnoe*. See *Bronchitis d.* **Diabetic d.** Fr. *dyspnoe diabétique*. Ger. *diabetische Dyspnoe*. D. a form of d. characterized by deep and frequent inspirations in the last stage of diabetes; possibly resulting from aceto-nemia and associated with a chemical disturbance in the organic economy, causing a direct excitation of the respiratory centres. [A. 326 (a, 21).] **Dyspeptic d.** D. due to dyspepsia, characterized by "a sense of weight or oppression across the chest, an almost constant desire to draw a long breath, and a feeling that the air does not enter the lungs to a sufficient depth." In some cases paroxysms like those of asthma occur at night. [W. H. Katzenbach, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 29, 1888, p. 709.] **D. aquosa.** The d. of dropsy. [L. 290.] **D. catarrhalis** [Cullen]. See *Bronchitis d.* **D. chronica** [Good]. A condition in which the breath is uniformly short and heavy, usually accompanied by cough. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. exacerbans** [Good]. D. occurring in sudden and irregular exacerbations. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. expiratoria**. **D. expiratoria.** See *Expiratory d.* **D. extrinseca.** Fr. *dyspnoe mecanique*. D. due to some accidental or mechanical affection. [L. 290.] **D. humoralis.** Fr. *dyspnoe humorale*. D. caused by some modification of the blood. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **D. inspiratoria.** See *Inspiratory d.* **D. of the heart.** Of Bellinzham, angina pectoris. [D. 1.] **D. pinguedinosa.** Ger. *Dyspnoe bei Fettsucht*. Shortness of breath from obesity. [L. 290.] **D. pneumatica.** See *PNEUMOTHORAX*. **D. terrena.** D. with expectation of earthy matter. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. thoracica.** D. from structural disease or deformity of the chest. [L. 290.] **D. sicca** [Cullen]. D. without expectation. [L. 290.] **Emphysematous d.** Fr. *dyspnoe emphysemateuse*. The d. of pulmonary emphysema; like that of asthma, but continuous and unaccompanied by wheezing. [D. 1.] **Expiratory d.** Lat. *d. expiratoria*. Ger. *expiratorische Dyspnoe*. Difficulty of expiration, as in emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis. [A. 326 (a, 21); L. 20.] **Gastric d.** D. due to gastric disorder. Cf. *Dyspeptic d.* **Heat d.** Fr. *dyspnoe de chaleur*. Ger. *Wärmedyspnoe*. D. produced by increasing the temperature of the blood going to the respiratory centre. The heated blood seems to accelerate the tissue-change in the respiratory centre so much that, although the blood contains the normal amount of oxygen, there is not enough to supply the demand made by the centre. [J. 19, 40.] **Hysterical d.** Fr. *dyspnée hysterique*. Very rapid breathing, from 60 to 80 respirations a minute, occurring in attacks of hysteria. [Gowers (a, 17).] **Inspiratory d.** Lat. *d. inspiratoria*. Ger. *inspiratorische Dyspnoe*. A form of d. in which inspiration is difficult as compared with expiration. [A. 326 (a, 21); L. 20.] **Mixed d.** D. on both inspiration and expiration. [L. 20 (a, 14).] **Paralytic d.** Fr. *dyspnée paralytique*. D. caused by a primary lesion of the nervous system. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **Pulmonary d.** D. due to any condition in the lungs which interferes with the aeration of the blood. [a, 17.] **Renal d.** A neurotic paroxysmal asthma occurring in uræmia. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).] **Spasmodic d.** Fr. *dyspnoe spasmodique*. D. caused by spasm or occurring in paroxysms. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **Uræmic d.** Fr. *dyspnoe urémique*. D. due to uræmia. [L. 88 (a, 14).]

DYSPNEAL, DYSYPNEIC, DYSYPNOIC, adj's. Di'sp ne' a2l, -i'k, no' i'k. Gr. *δυσπνοικός*. Lat. *dyspnoicus*. Fr. *dyspnœique*. Ger. *dyspnoisch*, *dyspnoetisch*. It. *dyspnoico*, *dyspnoico*. Sp. *dyspnœico*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of dyspnoea. [D.]

DYSPNOON (Lat.), n. n. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)no(n) o2n. Gr. *δύσπνοον*. See *DYSYPNEA*.

DYSPNOTOCIE (Fr.), n. Des po no to cie. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *tocos*, pain, and *tocos*, parturition. Dystocia from mechanical obstruction. [A. 518.]

DYSPTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)ti'sm' u's. (mu's). Ger. *erschwertes Trinken*. Difficulty in drinking. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPOTOS (Lat.), adj. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)po't o's. Gr. *δύσποτος*. 1. Difficult to drink. 2. Having difficulty in drinking. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYSPRAXIE (Ger.), n. Du's-prax'e. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *πράξις*, action. A derangement or normal motion or action. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DYSPSYCHISMIE [Piory] (Fr.), n. Des se-kez-mie. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *ψυχή*, the mind. Mental derangement. [L. 82.]

DYSRACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)ra'ch'i'ti's. Gr. *δυσραχίτις*. Of Galen, a plaster used for callous sinuses, fistulae, etc. [L. 94.]

DYSRHENITOCIE (Fr.), n. Des re'x-e-to-se. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *ρήνις*, rupture, and *τόκος*, parturition. Dystocia caused by rupture of the uterus. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DYSSENTERIE (Fr.), n. Des an'2-ta-re. See *DYSSENTERY*.

DYSSALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)si'si'a (a) a'2 li'a. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *σαλίνα*, saliva. Fr. *dyssalie*. Ger. *erschwerter Absorption des Speichels*. Defective secretion of saliva. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

DYSSTITESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)si'ti'si's. Gen. *dysstitesis* (-is). From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *στίσις*, a furnishing with food. Fr. *dysstésie*. Ger. *erschweretes Einnehmen der Nahrung*. Difficulty in ingesting food. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DYSSPERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)spu'rmaspe'rma-a (a) a'2 si' a'2. See *DYSSPERMATISMUS*.

DYSSPERMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)spu'rmaspe'rma (a) a'2 si' a'2. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *σπέρμα*, semen. Fr. *dyspermatisme*. See *BRADYOLISMUS*. **D. apractodes**. D. from disuse of the genitals. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D.**

epilepticus. D. due to an epileptic seizure in the act of coitus. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. hypertonicus**. D. due to excessive erection. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. mucosus**. D. from a stoppage of the urethra by mucus. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. nodosus**. D. from nodes in the corpora cavernosa. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. præputialis**. D. from phimosis. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. refluus**. Failure of emission in coitus from escape of the semen backward into the bladder. [L. 290 (a, 17).]

DYSSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)spu'rmaspe'rmi'a. Fr. *dyspermie*. Ger. *Krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Samens*. An abnormal condition of the semen or of its ejaculation. [L. 50 (a, 14).] **D. anticipans**. A premature ejaculation of semen in coitus. [a, 17.]

DYSTICHLASIS (Lat.), **DYSTICHLASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)sti'khi'2(-i)2-a'2 si's. Ger. *stet'kaster'2ch'2(-i)2-a'2 si's*. See *DYSTICHLASIS*.

DYSSYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)si'm'me'tri'a. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *συμμετρία*, symmetry. Fr. *dys-symétrie*. See *ASYMMETRY*.

DYSSYNODICUS (Lat.), adj. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)si'm'me'tri'a (u's). Pertaining to or dependent on dyssynodus. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYSSYNODUS (Lat.), **DYSSYNUSIA** (Lat.), n's in and f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)si'm'me'tri'a (u's) and *δυσσυνυσία*. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *σύνωδος*, or *συνουσία*, coitus. Fr. *dys-synusie*. Ger. *erschwerter Beschalt*. Difficult coitus. [K.]

DYSTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)ta'xi'a (a) a'2. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *τάξις*, regulation. See *ATAXIA* 1st, 2d, and 3d def's. **D. agitans**. Of Sanders, pseudo-paralysis agitans; tremor resulting from an irritation of the spinal cord. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

DYTELEOLOGY, n. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)te'le'o'lo'gi. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *τέλεος*, complete, and *λόγος*, understanding. The study of the doctrine of purposelessness in the creation or development of organs now rudimentary and useless to the organism, as opposed to teleology, which regards them as having been created for a special purpose. [L. 146.] Cf. *TELEOLOGY*.

DYSTETRAPLEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)te'tra'pleu'r'a. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *τέσσαρα*, four, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Ger. *Dystetrapleuren*. The *Tetrapleura heterophylla*. [L.]

DYSTHANASIE (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)tha'nasi'a (a) a'2. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θανάτος*, death. Fr. *dysthanasie*. A lingering and painful death. [L. 41.]

DYSTHANATOS (Lat.), adj. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)tha'nasi'a (a) a'2. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θανάτος*. Causing or involving a slow and painful death. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

DYSTHELASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'la'si'a (a) a'2. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θηλάειν*, to suck or suckle. Fr. *dysthélasie*. Ger. *erschwertes Säugen*. Difficulty in sucking or in giving suck. [L. 50.]

DYTHERAPEUSIA (Lat.), n. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'ra'peu'si'a. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θεραπευσία*, medical treatment. See *DYS-THERAPIA*.

DYTHERAPEUTOS (Lat.), **DYTHERAPEUTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'ra'peu'ti's. Ger. *scheiterheidend*. Slow or difficult to heal. [L. 50, 91 (a, 14).]

DYTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'ra'peu'ti'a. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr. *dysthérapie*. Ger. *erschwerte Heilung*. Difficulty in healing or curing. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

DYSTERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'rmasi'a (a) a'2. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θερμήν*, heat. Fr. *dys-thermasie*. Ger. *Dysthermasie*. Of Gubler, insufficient production of animal heat. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DYSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'z(i's) i'a. From *dys* (see *Dys**) and *θής*, Ger. *Dysthesie*. Unbehaglichkeit eines Kranken. The impatience of the sick. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYTHETIC, adj. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'ti'k. Gr. *δύσθετος*. Lat. *dysthetus*. See *DYSCRASIC*.

DYTHETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'ti'k a's. The dyscrasias. [L. 135.]

DYTHETUS (Lat.), adj. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)the'ti'k a's. Gr. *δύσθετος*. See *DYSCRASIC*.

DYSTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)thi'm(thu'm) i'a. Gr. *δυσθυμία*. Continuous mental depression. [A. 301, 326 (a, 21).] **D. neuralgica**. Of Schuele, insanity, or melancholia of neuralgic origin. [D. 36.]

DYSTICIDE [Leach] (Lat.), **DYSTICTES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)ti'k(i'2) (-i'2) a'2. From *Dysticus*, one of the genera. Fr. *dystictides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 121.]

DYSTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)to'k(i'2) (-i'2) a'2. See *DYSTOCIA*.

DYSTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di'sp(nu'sp'n)to'k(i'2) (-i'2) a'2. Gr. *δυστοκία*. Fr. *dystocie*. Ger. *Dystocie*, *Dystokie*, *Geburtsstörung*. It. *dystocia*. Sp. *dystopia*, *dystocia*. Labor which, left unaided by artificial interference, is impossible, or attended with great difficulty or with danger to the mother or the child. [A. 15.] **Accidental d.** Fr. *dystocie accidentelle*. D. due, not to disproportion between the foetal and the maternal structures, but to some accidental circumstance, such as convulsions. [A. 518.] **D. abortiva**. Abortion. [L. 290.] **D. amorphica**. D. from malformation or deformity. [L. 290.] **D. cervicalis**. D. from rigidity of the cervix uteri. [H. L. Coopman, "Wien. klin. Woch.," Apr. 3, 1890, p. 265.] **D. convulsiva**. See *Puerperal ECTAMPSIA*. **D. dyscyesis**. See *DYSCYESIS*. **D. emetica**. Vomiting during pregnancy. [L. 290 (a, 17).] **D. febrilis**. See *Puerperal FEVER*. **D. geminorum**. D. from a plurality of children. [L. 290.] **D.**

hemorrhagia. Menstruation during pregnancy, persisting after the third or fourth month. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. hamorrhoidalis.** Hemorrhoids during pregnancy. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. hydrica.** The dropsy of pregnancy. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. inversoria.** Labor complicated with inversion of the uterus. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. laceratoria.** Laceration during labor. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. manica.** See *Puerperal MANIA*.—**D. perversa** [Gardner]. **D.** from a preternatural presentation. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. protracta.** Labor protracted by local or general debility. [a, 15].] **D. retentiva.** Labor complicated by retained placenta. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. syncopalis.** Frequent fainting in pregnancy. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **D. varicosa.** Varicose veins of the lower extremities in pregnancy. [L. 290 (a, 15).] **Essential d.** Fr., *dystocie essentielle*. **D.** due to atony or irregular action of the uterus, contraction or faulty formation of the pelvis, abnormal foetal position or presentation, or some malformation of the foetus. [A, 518.]—**Foetal d.** Fr., *dystocie foetale*. **D.** due to some abnormality of the foetus or its appendages. **Maternal d.** Fr., *dystocie maternelle*. **D.** dependent on some abnormal state in the mother.—**Shoulder d.** Difficulty in the expulsion of the shoulders. [Murray, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

DYSTOCIC, adj. $\text{D}i^2s\text{to}^2s'i^2k$. Lat., *dystocius*. Pertaining to or dependent on dystocia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTOCOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'to}^2k\text{-o}^2l\text{-o}^2j\text{e}^2p'i^2a^2$. From *dystocia*, *dystocia*, and *logos*, understanding. Fr., *dystocologie*. Ger., *Dystokologie*. *Lehre von Schweregeburten*. That branch of obstetrics which is concerned with dystocia.

DYSTOCUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'to}^2k\text{-u}^2s\text{'u}^2s$. See *DYSTOCIC*. **DYSTOCHIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'to}^2k\text{-e}^2ch\text{'i}^2a^2s\text{'i}^2s$ (a²)²s. Fr., *dystochiasis*. See *DISTICHIASIS*.

DYSTONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'to}^2n\text{'i}^2a^2$. From *dys* (see *Dys*), and *tonos*, tone. Fr., *dystonie*. Ger., *kranthafte Spannkraft*. Disordered tonicity. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'to}^2p\text{'i}^2a^2$. From *dys* (see *Dys*), and *topos*, situation. Fr., *dystopie*. Ger., *Dystopie*. Misplacement, displacement. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DYSTRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'tra}^2m\text{'tra}^2m\text{'u}^2m\text{'i}^2a^2$. From *dys* (see *Dys*), and *trachia*, a wound. Difficulty of healing (said of wounds). [E, 6.]

DYSTRESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'tre}^2z\text{'tras}^2i^2a^2$. From *dys* (see *Dys*), and *trésis*, perforation. Fr., *dystresie*. Insufficiency of an opening. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTRETICUS (Lat.), **DYSTRETUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'tre}^2t\text{'rat}^2i^2k\text{'u}^2s\text{'u}^2s$. Pertaining to or in a state of dystresia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{du}^2s\text{'tro}^2f\text{'i}^2a^2$. See *DYSTROPHY*. **D. muscularis progressiva.** See *Progressive muscular DYSTROPHY*. Of Erb, the myopathic forms of progressive muscular atrophy. [A, 526 (a, 21).]

DYSTROPHIC, adj. $\text{D}i^2s\text{tro}^2f\text{'i}^2k$. Gr., *δυστροφικός*. Lat., *dystrophicus*, *dystrophus*. Fr., *dystrophique*. Pertaining to or affected with dystrophy. [D.]

DYSTROPHY, n. $\text{D}i^2s\text{'tro}^2f\text{'i}^2$. Lat., *dystrophia* (from *dys* [see *Dys*], and *τροφή*, to nourish). Fr., *dystrophie*. Ger., *Dystrophie*, *mangelhafte Ernährung*. Defective nutrition. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**Neurotic d.** Lat., *dystrophia neurotica*. Ger., *neurotische Dystrophie*. **D.** due to disturbance of the trophic nervous mechanism. [D, 35.]—**Progressive muscular d.** Lat., *dystrophia muscularia progressiva* [Erb]. Fr., *dystrophie musculaire progressive*. A general term for progressive muscular atrophy, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, and some allied affections. [B, Sachs, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 8, 15, 1888, pp. 620, 651.]

DYSTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{'du}^2s\text{'tro}^2p\text{'i}^2a^2$. Gr., *δυστροπία*. Fr., *dystropie*. A morbid version (as of the uterus). [A, 520.]

DYSTROPODEXTRINE (Fr.), n. *Des tro-po-de-x-tren*. A variety of dextrin but slightly soluble. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYSULOTUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{D}i^2s\text{'du}^2s\text{'u}^2l\text{'ot}^2u^2s\text{'u}^2s$. Gr., *δυσουλωτος*. Ger., *schwervernarbend*. Difficult to heal. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSURESIA (Lat.), **DYSURESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{'du}^2s\text{'u}^2r\text{'e}^2s\text{'i}^2a^2$ (u²-re(r)a/z²(s²i²a²), -s²i²s). From *dys* (see *Dys*), and *ούρησις*, urination. Fr., *dysurésie*. Ger., *erschwerter Harn*. Any urinary affection. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{D}i^2s\text{'du}^2s\text{'u}^2r\text{'i}^2a^2$. Gr., *δυσουρία* (from *dys* [see *Dys*], and *ούρον*, urine). Fr., *dysurie*. Ger., *Dysurie*, *Harnbeschwerde*. Difficult or painful urination.—**D. ardens** [Cullen]. **D.** with a sense of burning in the urethra. [L, 290.]—**D. calculosa.** **D.** from vesical calculus. [a, 17.]—**D. compressionis** [Cullen]. **D.** from compression. [L, 290.]—**D. irritata.** See *D. calculosa*.—**D. mucosa** [Cullen]. See *CYSTIRRHEA*.—**D. phlogistica** [Cullen]. **D.** due to inflammation. [L, 290.]—**Senile d.** Fr., *dysurie sénile*. Of D. Mollière, a form of d. observed in old men, thought not to be due to enlargement of the prostate, but sometimes to a haemorrhoidal condition of the veins of the vesicoprostatic plexus. ["Lyon méd.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 24, 1890, p. 574.]—**Spastic d.** Lat., *d. spastica*. **D.** caused by tonic spasm of the bladder. [D, 36.]

DYSURIC, adj. $\text{D}i^2s\text{'u}^2r\text{'i}^2k$. Lat., *dysuricus*. Fr., *dysurique*. Pertaining to or affected with dysuria.

DYSURY, n. $\text{D}i^2z\text{'u}^2r\text{'i}^2$. See *DYSURIA*.

DYTICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{D}i^2t\text{'du}^2t\text{'i}^2k\text{'u}^2s\text{'u}^2s$. Gr., *δυτικός*. Fr., *dytique*. Accustomed or adapted to diving. [L, 180.]

DZUDAYAKUSHU (Jap.), n. The *Tiarella polyphylla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DZUDDAM (Ar.), **DZUDHAM** (Ar.), n's. Leprosy. [D, 18; G; L, 57.]

E

EA-EA, n. In Tahiti, the *Cucumis acidus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

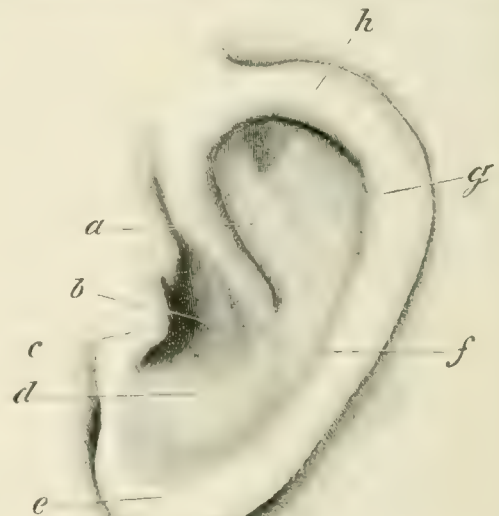
EAGLE, n. *Ea'l*. Gr., *αετός*. Lat., *aquila*. Fr., *aigle*. Ger., *Adler*. It, Sp., *águila*. A bird of the genus *Aquila* (q. v.); one of the varieties of this bird, the golden eagle (Fr., *aigle royal*; Ger., *Goldadler*), furnishes several substances to the pharmacopoeia of the ancients, notably its bile and excrement. The latter was used in French practice until this century. [D, 75.] **Bird e's.** The fruit of *Cucumis obovatus*. **E-stone.** See *AETITE*.—**E. veins.** See *VENÆ aquilæ*.—**E-wood.** See *ALOES-WOOD*.

EAHEL, EAL, n's. The *Scutellum insulare*.

EAK, n. *Eak*. An oak. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EAR, n. *Er*. Gr., *οὖς*. Lat., *auris* (1st def.), *spica* (2d def.). Fr., *oreille* (1st def.), *oreille* (2d def.). Ger., *Ohr* (1st def.), *Achse* (2d def.). It, Sp., *oreja* (1st def.), *oreja* (2d def.). 1 The organ of hearing, which is divided into three parts: the first, the *external e.*, comprises the auricle with the lobe and the external auditory canal; the second, or *middle e.*, consists of the tympanic membrane, the cavity of the tympanum, the Eustachian tube, and the mastoid antrum and cells; the third, the *internal e.*, consists of the cochlea, the semicircular canals, and the auditory nerve with its terminal expansion in the labyrinth. [F, 1] 2 An inflorescence in which the flowers are disposed on a common axis; also a collection of seeds so placed; a spike. [B, 1 (a, 21).] **Asylum e.** See *HEMATOMA auris*.—**Cat's-e.** Fr., *oreille de chat*. Ger., *Katzenohr*. It, *orecchio di gatto*. Sp., *oreja de gato*. A defective formation of the external e. consisting in a stunting or shriveling of the cartilage, which causes the auricle to resemble somewhat the e. of a cat. [F, 32.] **E-ache.** See *OTALGIA*.—**E-aches.** The *Papaver rhoeas*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] **E. bones.** See *OSSEOLA auditus*. **E. cockle.** The purple; a disease in wheat caused by the presence of worms of the genus *Pedra*. The grain becomes blackened, contracted, and mealy within. [B, 19, 25 (a, 24).] **E. cough.** See under *Cough*.—**E-crystal.** Of Hushke. See *OTOLITH*.—**E-drop.** See the major list. **E-drum.** See *TYMPANUM*. **E-giddiness.** See *MENIÈRE'S DISEASE*.—**E-pick.** Lat., *aurisculum*. Fr., *cure-oreille*. Ger., *Ohrlopfel*. A small scoop or spoon for extracting hardened cerumen from the external auditory canal. [F, 1] **E. powder.** See *OTOLITH*. **E. probe.** See under *Probe*.—**E. sand.** Fr., *sable d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrensand*. See *OTOLITH*. **E. scoop.** See *E-pick*. **E. speculum.** See under *Speculum*.—**E. stone.** See *OTOLITH*. **E. syringe.** See under *Syringe*.—**E-trumpet.** Fr., *cornet acoustique*. Ger.,

Hörrohr. A tube to be held in the hand for condensing the waves of sound, so as to enable a deaf person to hear; having one end small for insertion into the external auditory meatus, and the other

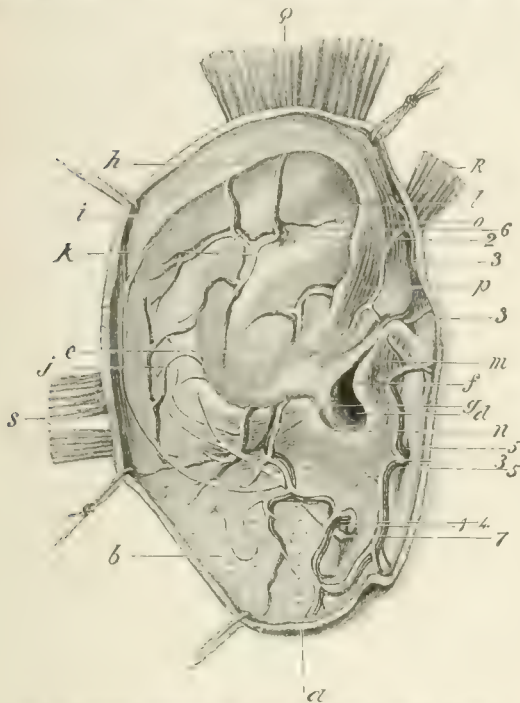


THE EXTERNAL EAR. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the fossa of the anthelix; b, the concha; c, the tragus; d, the antitragus; e, the lobule; f, the anthel x; g, the fossa of the helix; h, the helix.

end flaring for collecting the waves of sound. [F] **E. vertigo**. See *Mollusca's disease*. **E-wax**. See *CERUMEN*. **E-wig**. Fr., *perce-oreille*. Ger., *Ohrwurm*. It., *formica pinquola*. Sp., *tij*

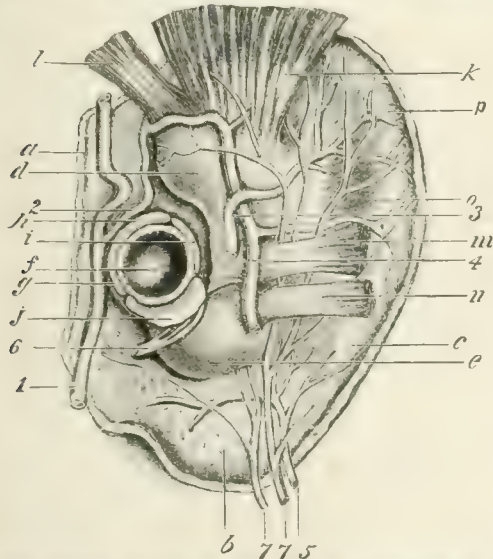
Lat., *auris externa*. Fr., *oreille externe*. Ger., *ausseres Ohr*. See *E* (1st def.). **Flap-e**. A deformity of the auricle consisting in a more or less extensive development of the skin and subcutaneous



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE AURICLE. (AFTER BÉRAUD)

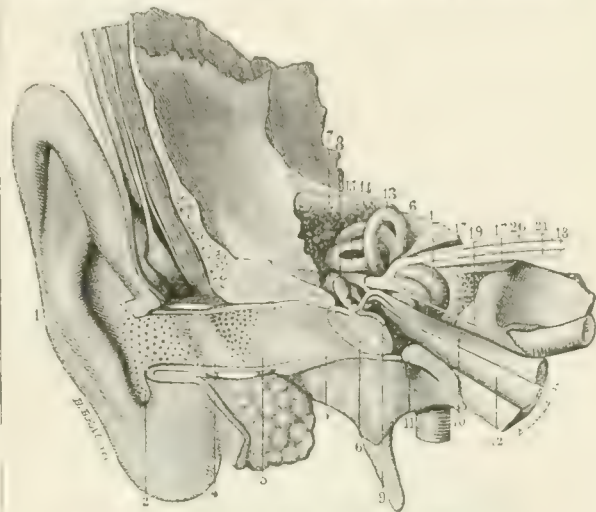
a, section of the skin; b, cellular fatty tissue of the lobule; c, external opening of the auditory canal; d, the concha; e, the anthelix; f, the fossa of the anthelix; g, the tragus; h, the two branches of the anthelix; i, the cavity of the helix; j, the small muscle of the helix; k, the antitragus; l, the great muscle of the helix; m, the antitragus muscle; n, the antitragus muscle; o, the great muscle of the helix; p, the small muscle of the helix; q, the antitragus muscle; r, the antitragus muscle; s, the tragus; t, the tragus; u, the tragus; v, the tragus; w, the tragus; x, the tragus; y, the tragus; z, the tragus; 1, the inferior auricular artery; 2, the auricular artery; 3, 4, the anterior auricular artery; 5, the inferior auricular vein; 6, 7, the superior auricular vein; 8, the auricular nerve.

reta del oido. The *Forficula auricularia*. [L., 292] **E-wort**. The *Rhacocallis rupi-stris*, and some other plants supposed to be valuable for relieving deafness. [B., 275 (a, 24); L., 56]—**External e**.



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE AURICLE. (AFTER BÉRAUD)

a, section of the skin; b, the lobule seen on its inner surface; c, convexity corresponding to the concavity of the fossa of the helix; d, e, convexity of the concha; f, g, section of the external auditory canal; h, i, j, section of the auricular cartilage; k, l, section of the auricular cartilage; m, n, section of the auricular cartilage; o, p, section of the auricular cartilage; q, r, section of the auricular cartilage; s, t, section of the auricular cartilage; u, v, section of the auricular cartilage; w, x, section of the auricular cartilage; y, z, section of the auricular cartilage; 1, the inferior auricular artery; 2, the auricular artery; 3, 4, the anterior auricular artery; 5, the inferior auricular vein; 6, 7, the superior auricular vein; 8, the auricular nerve; 9, 10, the superior auricular vein; 11, 12, the superior auricular vein; 13, 14, the superior auricular vein; 15, 16, the superior auricular vein; 17, 18, the superior auricular vein; 19, 20, the superior auricular vein; 21, 22, the superior auricular vein; 23, 24, the superior auricular vein; 25, 26, the superior auricular vein; 27, 28, the superior auricular vein; 29, 30, the superior auricular vein; 31, 32, the superior auricular vein; 33, 34, the superior auricular vein; 35, 36, the superior auricular vein; 37, 38, the superior auricular vein; 39, 40, the superior auricular vein; 41, 42, the superior auricular vein; 43, 44, the superior auricular vein; 45, 46, the superior auricular vein; 47, 48, the superior auricular vein; 49, 50, the superior auricular vein; 51, 52, the superior auricular vein; 53, 54, the superior auricular vein; 55, 56, the superior auricular vein; 57, 58, the superior auricular vein; 59, 60, the superior auricular vein; 61, 62, the superior auricular vein; 63, 64, the superior auricular vein; 65, 66, the superior auricular vein; 67, 68, the superior auricular vein; 69, 70, the superior auricular vein; 71, 72, the superior auricular vein; 73, 74, the superior auricular vein; 75, 76, the superior auricular vein; 77, 78, the superior auricular vein; 79, 80, the superior auricular vein; 81, 82, the superior auricular vein; 83, 84, the superior auricular vein; 85, 86, the superior auricular vein; 87, 88, the superior auricular vein; 89, 90, the superior auricular vein; 91, 92, the superior auricular vein; 93, 94, the superior auricular vein; 95, 96, the superior auricular vein; 97, 98, the superior auricular vein; 99, 100, the superior auricular vein.



THE ORGAN OF HEARING SEEN IN SECTION. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPENY)

1, the pinna; 2, 4, 5, the cavity of concha; 6, the external auditory meatus with opening of cerumenous duct; 7, the inferior part of the meatus; 8, the meatus; 9, the long handle of the malleus, attached to internal surface of the tympanic membrane; 10, the tensor tympani muscle; 11, the tympanic cavity; 12, the Eustachian tube; 13, the superior semicircular canal; 14, the posterior semicircular canal; 15, the external semicircular canal; 16, the cochlea; 17, the internal auditory meatus; 18, the facial nerve; 19, the large petrosal nerve; 20, the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve; 21, the cochlear branch of the same.

fat, and sometimes of the cartilage, so that the auricle turns over and is more or less pendulous. [F] **Insane e**. See *HEMATOMA auris*.—**Internal e**. Lat., *auris interna*. Ger., *inneres Ohr*. 1. See under *E*. 2. See *LABYRINTH*.—**Middle e**. Fr., *oreille moyenne*, *caisse du tympan*. Ger., *Mittelohr*. See *TYMPANUM*.

EARAIHAU, n. In Tahiti, the *Ascarina polystachya*. [B., 19, 121 (a, 24).]

EAR-DROP, n. Er'droṡp. The genus *Dicentra*. [B., 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lady's e.-d's**. The genus *Fuchsia*. [B., 34, 275 (a, 24).]

EARED, adj. Erd. Lat., *auriculatus*. Fr., *oreillé*. Ger., *gehört*. Auriculate (said of birds having lengthened or highly colored auricular or other feathers on the side of the head). [L., 343.]

EARNING-GRASS, n. U'rn r2u2-gra's. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

EARLET, n. Er'let. See *AURICULA*.

EAR-RING FLOWER, n. Er'r2n2 flu'2-u'2-r. The garden *Fuchsia*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

EARTH, n. U'rth. A.-S., *eorðe*. Gr., *γῆ*. Lat., *terra*. Fr., *terre*. Ger., *Erde*. It., *terra*. Sp., *tierra*. 1. The powdery portion of the crust of the globe. 2. Any native powdery substance.—**Absorbent e**. Fr., *terre absorbante*. Magnesia. [A., 518.]—**Alkaline e's**. Fr., *terres alcalines*. Lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia; so called on account of their earthy character and alkaline properties. [B., 3.]—**Alum e**. See *ALUM*.—**Aluminous e**. Lat., *terra aluminosa*. [E.] containing alum. [L.]—**Animal e**. Fr., *terre animale*. Calcium phosphate of animal origin found in the soil. [A., 518.]—**Argillaceous e**. See *CLAY*.—**Armenian e**. See *ARMENIAN BOLE*.—**Barbadoes e**. An e. made up largely of the shells of the *Radiolaria*. [L., 121.]—**Barytic e**. An e. containing baryta, usually in the form of a sulphate or carbonate. [Pisan (a, 27).]

Bitter e. Magnesia calcinata. [L., 77 (a, 14).]—**Blue e**. Fr., *terre bleue*. Native pulverulent iron phosphate. [A., 518.]—**Bog-e**. An e. consisting chiefly of sand and vegetable fibre. [L., 108.]—**Bolar e**. See *BOLE*.—**Bone e**. Fr., *phosphate de chaux*. A popular term for calcium phosphate.—**Calcareous e**. Fr., *terre calcaree*. Lime. [L., 130.]—**Chian e**. A dense, compact e. found in Chios; used anciently as an astringent and cosmetic. [L., 73.]—**Cimolian e**. See *FULLER'S E*.—**Dobbies' e**. An impure carbonate of sodium occurring as an efflorescence in almost every district of India, and called *sajji mutti*. It is used in the manufacture of soap and glass. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).]—**E.-almond**. See *ARACHIS hypogaea*.—**E.-apple**. 1. The cucumber. 2. The potato. 3. The *Atropa mandragora*. [B., 131 (a, 14); L., 56.]—**E.-balls**. The *Tuber chabrium*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-bath**. See *E BATH*.—**E.-closet**. Fr., *cabinet à terre*. Ger., *Erde-cabinet*. An apparatus used as a substitute for a water-closet. Instead of being washed away, the excreta are deodorized by being received into and covered with dry e., which absorbs their liquid portions.—**E.-chestnut**. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]—**E.-currents**. See *TERRESTRIAL CURRENTS*.—**E. dressing**. See under *DRESSING*.—**E.-flax**. See *ASBESTOS*.—**E.-foam**. Native magnesium silicate.—**E.-gall**. See the major list. **E.-jelly**. The *Penicillium munda*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-moss**. The genus *Phascum*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-nut**. See the major list. **E. of alum**. A preparation used in making paints;

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like u (German)

A, ape; A⁺, at; A⁻, ah; A⁰, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

Caroli Quarta. E'x chalybées. See *Aqua chalybeata*. E. chlorée. See *Aqua chlori*. E. chloroformée. E. chloroformisée. See *Aqua chloroformi*. E. chromée gazeuse. A solution of 0.03 part of potassium dichromate, 0.10 each of potassium nitrate and sodium nitrate, and 0.20 of sodium chloride in 600 parts of water, to be bottled and highly charged with carbonic acid; used in the treatment of syphilis. [Guntz, Vulpian, "Jour. des sci. med. de Lille," "N. Y. Med. Jour." Mar. 15, 1884, p. 316.] E. émélique. See *Spiritus millefolii acetatis*. E'x composées. Distilled aromatic waters. [B. 88 (a, 14).] E. confortante. See *Aqua confortata*. E. commune. See *Water*. E. contre le charbon. See *Aqua carbuncul*. E. contre la gonorrhée. See *Aqua ad gonorrhoeam quercitan*. E. contre la mau- vaise haleine. See *Collyre de sucréant*. E. contre la mi- graine. A preparation containing equal parts of camphorated alcohol, ammonia, and oil of lemon thyme. [L. 41, 85 (a, 14).] E. cordiale froide. See *Aqua cordialis frigida*. E. cordiale tempérée. See *Aqua cordialis temperata*. E. cosmétique. See *Aqua cosmetica*. E. cosmétique de Vienne. An emulsion made by mixing 60 parts of almond meal and 250 each of orange-flower water and rose water and adding 1 of borax and 8 of tincture of benzoin. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. crématée. A spring-water containing crenates. [L. 88 (a, 21).] E. créosotée. See *Aqua creasoti*. E. croupie. Water found in marshes, ponds, and pools, which contains animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction. [A. 301 (a, 21).] E. crue. See *Hard water*. E. d'Afrique. See *Aqua d'Égypte*. E. d'Alibour. See *Decoctum rite zincatum*. E. d'ange. A cosmetic water prepared by distillation from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis* and its varieties. [B. 81 (a, 14); B. 173 (a, 21).] E. d'Anhalt. See *Aqua anhaltina*. E. d'Armagnac. E. d'Armagnac de Bonferme. See *Aqua di Bonferme*. E. d'arquebuse. See *Alcohol vul- nerarie*. E. d'arquebuse de Thédén. See *Aqua vulneraria Thedeni*. E. d'arquebuse spiritueuse. See *Aqua vulneraria spiritalis*. E. d'arquebuse. See *Aqua vulneraria Thedeni*. *Aqua vulneraria spiritusosa*, and *Alcohol salyle vulneraris*. E. de Balaruc. A drink made by dissolving 70 grams of sodium chloride, 68 of calcium chloride, 33 of magnesium chloride, 20 of sodium sulphate, and 25 of sodium bicarbonate in a siphon of soda-water. [L. 85 (a, 14).] E. de Barbade. A liquor made in Barba- does from lemon peel. [L. 107.] E. de Barèges artificielle. See *BALNEUM bareyense*. E. de Bates. See *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*. E. de Belloste. See *Aqua di Belloste*. E. de Binelli. See *Aqua Binelli*. E. de Bonferme. See *Aqua di Bonferme*. E. de Botot. See *E. dentifrice de Botot*. E. de Bonquet. A preparation containing 64 grammes of spirits of honey, 32 grammes of spirits of cloves, 125 grammes each of the spirits of lavender, aromatic bark, *Cyperus longus*, and *e. sinus portulacis*, 36 grammes of tincture of gelsemium, 32 grammes of Florentine iris, and 20 drops of the alcoholic tincture of neroli. [A. 301 (a, 21).] E. de Brettfield. A toilet-water made by digesting for 3 days 230 grammes of orris root in 2,000 of brandy, adding, after 5 days, a tincture composed of 70 drops each of oil of lemon and oil of neroli bigarade, 60 drops of oil of musk, and 300 grammes of brandy, and then filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." XXXI (a, 14).] E. de Brochieri. A preparation made by distilling an infusion of pine shavings; used to stop hæmorrhages. [L. 41, 77 (a, 14).] E. de carrière. Water found in the pores of rocks, especially in those occurring in strata. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de Chine. See *Aqua d'Égypte*. E. de citerne. Cistern-water. [B.] E. de Clauder. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of digested tallow, 9 parts of potassium carbonate, 1 part of sal ammoniac, and 54 parts of distilled elder-water; used in the treatment of gout. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de Cologne [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus odoratus*. E. de combinaison. E. de constitution. See *Water of crystalliza- tion*. E. de Corne et Demeaux. A solution of 1 part each of weight of "disinfectant powder" and alcohol in 30 parts of water; employed by Trousseau in injections into the pleura. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E'x de couleur. Colored waters; used by apothecaries for flasks in show-windows. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de crâne humain. Water distilled from human skulls; formerly used as a nostrum. [L. 109 (a, 14).] E. de Créole. A stomachic preparation obtained by distilling the fruit of *Mamea americana*. [B. 19.] E. de cristallisation. See *Water of crystallization*. E. de cuivre ammoniacal. See *Liquor cupri ammoniaci*. E. de Cythère. A solution of 4 parts of lead chloride and 8 of sodium hyposulphite in 88 of distilled water; used for deepening the color of the hair. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] E. de Dardel. An imitation of the *e. de mélisse des Carmes*, composed of 96 parts each of oil of pepper- mint and oil of rosemary, 72 of oil of sage, 64 of the oil of thyme, and 125 of *e. de mélisse*, according to Baume's formula. [A. 301 (a, 21).] E. de Dippel. A mixture of 30 parts of oil of hartshorn with 2,000 of water; employed as a remedy for convulsions in chil- dren and, in fomentations, for gout and rheumatism. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de fleuve. River-water. [B. 88 (a, 21).] E. de fontaine. See *Spring-water*. E. de Fuller. A mixture of 23 parts of camphor, 125 each of acetic acid and potassium nitrate, 500 of alcohol, and 1,000 of infusion of pariitaria. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de Gondran. See *E. anthrétique*. E. de gondron. See *Aqua picea* under *Pix*. E. de Goulard. An aqueous solution of lead subacetate with the addition of a little alcohol. [L. 87 (a, 14).] Cf. *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*. E. d'Égypte. See *Aqua d'Égypte*. E. de Hartmann. See *Aqua viridis Hartmanni*. E. de Hongrie. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI compositus*. E. de Hepp. A slight modification of Pagliari's *aqua hæmostatica*. [A. 301 (a, 21).] E. de Javelle. See *Javelle- water*. E. de Labarraque. See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*. E. de la Charité. See *Aqua benedicta della carità*. E. de la duchesse d'Angoulême. See *Collyre boratè* (5th def.). E. de la duchesse de Lamballe. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of lead acetate, 2 parts of alum, and 250 parts each of rose-water and plantain water. [L. 41 (a, 21).] E. de la Floride. A preparation made by mixing 27 parts of neutral lead acetate, 26 of sulphur, and 100 of rose-water; used as a hair dye. [L. 41,

57 (a, 14).] E'x de l'annios. The liquor annios. E. de la reine de Hongrie. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI compositus*. E. de la Vrillière. See *E. de Madame de la Vrillière*. L. de Léchelle. See *Aqua hæmostatica*. E. de l'épicière. See *Collyre boratè* (5th def.). E. de looch saui et experti [Brunsw. Ph. 1777, Palat. Disp. 1764, Wurt. Ph. 1798]. A preparation made by digesting for 3 days 2 parts each of orris root, licorice root, the herbs of hyssop, maidenhair, calamint, and cinnamon, and 1 part each of aniseed and fennel in 120 of water, and distilling off 67 parts. [B. 119 (a, 14).] E. de Luce. See *Spiritus AMYGDÆ com- positus*. E. de Madame de Beaumont. A preparation con- taining myrrh, aristobolus, camphor, opium, the seeds of parsley, wild poppy, and hypericum, and alcohol, used as a dentifrice and also as a stimulant. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de Madame de la Vrillière. A preparation made by macerating 32 parts each of coch- learia and nasturtium, 8 of cinnamon, 6 of lemon-peel, 4 of red roses, and 3 of cloves in 185 of alcohol, and distilling. [L. 87 (a, 14).] E. de magnanimité. See *Aqua magnanimitatis simplex*. E. de magnanimité d'Hoffmann. See *Aqua magnanimitatis*. E. de mantes. A liquid obtained by distilling the *Croton balsami- fera*. [B. 19.] E. de Mars. An old collyrium made by pouring Hoffmann's liquor and an alcoholic extract of wormwood over red-hot flints. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. de Mettemberg. A mixture of 1 part each of mercuric bichloride and alcoholized nitric acid, 30 parts of vulnerary tincture, and 160 parts of distilled water; used in scabies. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).] E. de Morgagni. See *Aqua Morgagni*. E. de Notre-Dame des Neiges. Tincture of arnica flowers. [L. 4 (a, 14).] E. dentifrice de Botot. A dentifrice made by macerating crushed aniseed, cinnamon, and cloves for 8 days in 80 per cent. alcohol. [L. 88 (a, 14).] E. de Pagliari. See *Aqua hæmostatica*. E. de péricarde. See *Aqua pericardii*. E. de Perse. See *Aqua gra- ca*. E. de Portugal. A toilet-water prepared by mixing 32 parts of oil of orange, 8 parts of oil of lemon, 4 parts of oil of bergamot, and 1 part of oil of roses, and filtering. [L. 87 (a, 14).] E. de Prague. See *Aqua foetida pragensis*. E. de primevère. See *Aqua paralytica*. E. de Princesse. A toilet-water made of 4 parts of tincture of ben- zoin, 1 part each of tincture of camphor and potassium carbonate, 250 parts of cologne-water, and 0.25 part of tincture ambre com- posita [Bernatzik (A, 319).] E. de Provence. See *Collyre boratè* (5th def.). E. de puits. Well-water. [B. 88 (a, 14).] E. de Rabel. A mixture resembling the acidum sulphuricum aromaticum of the U. S. Ph. [B. 88]. E. de Raspaill. See *Aqua sedativa Raspaill*. E. de Ruland. See *Unum ANTIMONIUM*. E. de Saint-Jean. A preparation made by dissolving 3 grammes of zinc sulphate and 1 part of copper sulphate in 1,000 grammes of water, adding 0.25 gramme of saffron and 360 grammes of spirits of camphor, macerating for 48 hours, and filtering; used for luxa- tions and fractures. [B. 92 (a, 14).] E. de Saturne. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*. E. des Carmes. See *Spiritus MELISSÆ compositus*. E. de Schultz. A hæmostatic water com- posed of 250 grammes of distilled water, 8 grammes of empyreu- matic oil of tobacco, and 12 drops of Dippel's oil. [A. 301 (a, 21).] E. de Sedlitz. See *Aqua sedlitzensis*. E'x de senteurs. Per- fumed waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. des fées. A hair-dye con- taining 20 parts of sodium hyposulphite, 5 parts of lead ace- tate, 200 parts of rose-water, and 1 part of glycerin. [B. 92 (a, 14).] E. des glaciers. Water proceeding from glaciers. [A. 385 (a, 21).] E. des hydriques. A dropsical effusion. [L. 109 (a, 14).] E. des montagnes. The snow water of mountain torrents. [A. 385 (a, 21).] E. des sources. Spring-water. [B. 88.] E. de Stettin. See *Aqua stettinensis ad usus externos*. E. d'étangs. The stagnant water of ponds or swamps. [B. 88 (a, 14).] E. de Thédén. See *Aqua vulneraria Thedeni*. E. de Tisseraud. A preparation made by macerating for 6 hours over hot ashes 1 part each of dragon's blood and of turpentine from *Abies pectinata* in 10 parts of water, and filtering; used as a hæmo- static. [L. 49, 77 (a, 14).] E. de Trevez. See *E. fondante de Trevez*. E. de Van-Swieten. A solution of 1 part of mercuric bichloride in 240 parts of distilled water. [L. 109.] E. de-vie. See the major list. E. distillée [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *aqua destillata*, *hydrolatum* (2d def.). 1. Distilled water. 2. A class of prepara- tions obtained by distilling a volatile principle with water. [B.] E. dite de Sedlitz. See *Aqua sedlitzensis extemporanea*. E. diurétique. See *Aqua diuretica e nucis*. E. diurétique camphrée de Fuller. See *E. de Fuller*. E. diurétique de Quercitan. A liquid obtained by distilling the juices of the onion, leek, horse-radish, pariitaria, and citron. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. diurétique gazeuse. A mixture of 1 part each of mag- nesium sulphate and vinegar of colchicum and 31 parts of water, with the addition of a bottle of aerated water; used in gout and rheumatism. [L. 41 (a, 14).] E. divine. 1. A preparation made by distilling 1 part each of oil of lemon and oil of berg- amot with 60 parts of orange-flower water and 480 of alcohol, and adding to the product 240 parts of sugar and 960 of water. 2. A solution of 25 parts each of alum, nitre, and copper sulphate, and 1 part of camphor in 5,000 parts of water. [B. 38, 119 (a, 14).] 3. See *Collyre à la pierre divine*. E. divine de Fernel. See *Aqua phagedanica*. E. d'or. A liquid preparation obtained by distilling *Convallaria majalis*. [B. 19.] E. d'Orvol. An aromatic tincture resembling the tinctura aromatica of the Ger. Ph. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." x (a, 14).] E. douce. See *Soft water*. E. dure. See *Hard water*. E. d'Yvel pour les yeux. See *Decoctum RITE zincatum*. E. égyptienne. See *Aqua d'Égypte*. E. émé- lique. See *Liquor ANTIMONI tartarisati*. E. épidémique. See *Aqua epidemici londinensis*. E. épilétique de Lange. See *Aqua epileptica Langii*. E. essentielle. See *E. distillée* (2d def.). E. étherée. See *Aqua athera*. E. étherée camphrée. See *Aqua camphorata athera*. E. fébrifuge gazeuse de Meirieu. A preparation made by triturating 0.6 gramme of quinine, 4 grammes of tartaric acid, and 30 grammes of sugar with 1,000 grammes of water in a siphon, adding 5 grammes of soda bicarbo- nate before corking. [L. 41, 77 (a, 14).] E. ferrée. 1. Water in which red-hot iron has been immersed repeatedly. 2. A liquid ob-

D'Annonson. See *Aqua medicinalia Annonsonii*. — **E. méphitique alcaline** (ou gazeuse). See *Aqua méphitico-alcalina*. — **E. mercurielle**. See *Aqua MERCURI*. — **E. mercurielle balsamique de Plenck.** A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 2·55 parts of calomel, 15 of tincture of myrrh, and 30 each of Sydenham's laudanum and decoction of cinchona; used to dress venereal ulcers. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. mercurielle caustique** (ou composée). See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi*. — **E. mercurielle de Rosenstein.** A preparation made by boiling 75 parts of tritium, 10 of orange-peel, 3 of cinnamon, and 15,000 of water until the whole is reduced to one fourth, and boiling again for some time with 3,000 parts of mercury. [B. 92, 119 (a. 14).] — **E. mercurielle simple.** See *Aqua MERCURI cocta*. — **E. mercurielle vitrolée.** See *Aqua MERCURI vitrolata*. — **E. mère.** See *Mother-Liquor*. — **E. x minérales artificielles.** Artificial mineral-waters. [L. 41 (a. 14).] — **E. minérale de Marc.** A preparation used for intermittent fevers; made by dissolving 2 parts of iron sulphate and 8 of eleosaccharum of orange in 1,000 of water. [B. 92 (a. 14).] — **E. minérale iodurée** [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by dissolving 0·66 gramme of iodine and 0·12 gramme of potassium iodide in 245 grammes of distilled water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] See *Liquor's SOLUTION*. — **E. x minérales.** 1. See *Mineral Waters*. 2. In general, any spring-water; called mineral, if it proceeds from geological strata of which it dissolves certain constituent salts. [A. 385 (a. 21).] — **E. minérales naturelles.** Natural mineral-waters. [L. 41.] — **E. x minérales sulfureuses.** Sulphurous mineral-water. [L. 41 (a. 14).] — **E. miraculeuse.** See *Aqua mirabilis*. — **E. odoriférante.** See *Aqua olivifera*. — **E. O'Meara.** A fluid dentifrice containing 4 grammes of *Andropogon muricatum*, 15 of pyrethrum, 30 centigrammes each of cloves, essence of bergamot, and essence of lemon, 60 centigrammes each of iris, coriander, orcanet, and essence of peppermint, 160 grammes of creasote, and 60 grammes of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [A. 301 (a. 21).] — **E. ophtalmique.** See *Aqua ophtalmica*, *Aqua ophtalmica aluminosa*, and *Decoction RITE zincatum*. — **E. ophtalmique bleue.** See *Solutio CYPRII ammoniacalis*. — **E. ophtalmique danoise.** A mixture of 5 parts of camphor, 8 of lead acetate, 16 of zinc sulphate, and 1,500 of rose-water; or of 5 parts of zinc sulphate, 8 of lead-water, 28 of spirit of camphor, and 1,200 of distilled water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Benedict.** A mixture of from 20 to 28 parts of copper aluminate, 5 to 16 of Sydenham's laudanum, and 540 of distilled water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Blasius.** A mixture of from 5 to 6 parts of copper aluminate, 15 of hydrolate of opium, and 46 of distilled water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Bogle** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. A collyrium made by mixing 5 parts of aloes, 7 each of zinc sulphate and antimony oxide, 180 of distilled water, and 1 drop of oil of rosemary to the oz., allowing the mixture to stand for a month, and filtering. [L. 83.] — **E. ophtalmique de Conrad.** See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muratico corrosivo*. — **E. ophtalmique de Crespy.** A preparation composed of 12 parts of zinc sulphate, 3 of powdered orris-root, and 700 of water. [B. 92 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Graefe.** A collyrium containing 0·12 part of copper aluminate, 28 parts of rose-water, 4 parts of quince mucilage, and 2 parts of Sydenham's laudanum. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Jaeger.** A collyrium containing 1 part of copper aluminate, 2 parts of pyroligneous acid, and 480 parts of water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Loches.** A collyrium containing 3 parts of tincture of aloes, 5 each of aluminum sulphate and zinc sulphate, 20 of alcohol, and 450 each of distilled water and melilot-water. [B. 92 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Rust.** A collyrium containing from 18 to 24 centigrammes of copper aluminate, 30 grammes of aqua sambuci, 12 drops of tincture of opium, and 5 drops of lead-water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique de Theden** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. A collyrium containing 1 part of ammonium chloride, 2 parts of copper aluminate, and 20 parts of rose-water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique fortifiant.** A collyrium containing 7·6 parts each of lead-water and spirit of camphor, 3·8 of zinc sulphate, and 245 of aqua chamomille. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. ophtalmique mercurielle.** See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muratico corrosivo* and *Collyrium ex murate HYDRARGYRI originato*. — **E. ophtalmique resolutive.** See *Aqua ophtalmica resolvens*. — **E. orientale de Delabarre.** A dentifrice made by macerating for 48 hours 1 gramme each of cochineal and potassium tartrate, 40 drops of oil of peppermint, and 12 drops of oil of roses in 250 grammes of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 92, 119 (a. 14).] — **E. oxygénée.** **E. oxygénée.** See *Aqua oxygénata*. — **E. oxygénée d'Alyon.** A mixture of 2 parts of nitric acid and 1,000 of water; used in syphilis. [B. 92 (a. 14).] — **E. ozonisante.** A preparation devised by Bous sier for absorbing oxygen and giving it off again in the form of ozone. It consists of a substance—erroneously designated a hydrate of terpene (terpene)—made by mixing the distilled product of pine-resin with pure water. [Labbé, cited in "Rev. de med. y chirurg. pract.," Aug. 22, 1884, p. 174 (B).] — **E. ozonisée.** "Liquid ozone"; a solution of 1 part of potassium permanganate in 500 parts of water; used as a preventive of cholera, in diphtheria, and to deodorize the hands after dissection. [L. 41, 77 (a. 14).] — **E. panée.** A liquid prepared by soaking toasted crusts of bread in water. [L. 41, 88 (a. 14).] — **E. phagédénique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua phagedénica* and *Lotio HYDRARGYRI flava* [Fr. Ph.]. — **E. phagédénique blanche.** A solution of 5 parts of mercuric bichloride in 1,080 of lime-water. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. phagédénique composée.** A mixture of 180 parts of *e. phagédénique blanche* with 4 of extract of myrrh and 15 of tincture of myrrh. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. phagédénique de Grindel.** See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI camphorata*. — **E. phagédénique de Piderit.** A mixture of 180 parts of *e. phagédénique blanche*, 30 of lead carbomate, 15 of essence of saffron, and 4 of solution of myrrh. [B. 119 (a. 14).] — **E. phagédénique jaune.** See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI lutea*. — **E. phagédénique noire.** See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra*. — **E. phagédénique noire allemande.** A mixture of 4 parts of calomel, 2 of opium powder, and 375 of lime-water. [L. 49 (a. 14).] — **E. phéniquée.** See *Solutio d'acide PHÉNIQUE*. — **E. phéniquée**

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chu; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

composée désinfectante. A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid, 30 parts of zinc or iron sulphate, and 100 parts of water. [L. 49 (a, 14).] **E. phéniquée dentifrice.** A solution of 1 part of carbolic acid and spiritus menthae in 1,000 parts of water. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. phéniquée saturée.** A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid in 100 parts of water. [L. 49 (a, 14).] **E. physagogue.** See *Aqua physagoga*. **E's plates.** An unusually copious flow of liquor amni at the time of the rupture of the fetal envelopes. [A. 120.] **E. pontificale.** See *Aqua pontificalis*. **E. potable.** Water fit for drinking. [a, 14.] **E. pour la bouche.** See *COLLUTORY*. **E. pour la teinture des cheveux.** A hair-dye. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E. prophylactique.** See *Aqua prophylactica*. **E's puantes.** See *GRIPE* and *HORSE FOX*. **E. pulvérisée.** Atomized water; spray. [A. 385 (a, 21).] **E. purgative émetisée** [Form of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.]. A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 30 grammes of sodium sulphate in 1,000 grammes of water. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. régate** (Fr. Cod.). See *NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID*. **E. rouge.** 1. Colored liquid for bottles in apothecaries' show-windows. 2. See *ALCOOLATURE rubicunda*. [B. 38, 88, 119 (a, 14).] **E. rouge d'Alibert.** A solution of 1 part of mercuric bichloride in 125 parts of water, colored red with false alkanet (radix anchusae), or in 500 parts of water, colored red with poppy flowers. [B. 92, 119, 125 (a, 14).] Cf. *Lotion mercurielle d'Alibert*. **E. rougie.** A mixture of red wine and water. [L. 41.] **E's salines.** Natural water rich in neutral alkaline salts. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E's salines bromodurées.** Waters containing, besides the chlorides, small quantities of the iodides and bromides. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E's salines chlorurées.** Waters containing chlorides, sodium, magnesium, and calcium. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E. saline fondante de Lassone.** Form of the Fr. Mil. Hosp. A mild laxative prepared by dissolving 3 parts of sodium borate and 8 of potassium bitartrate in 96 of boiling water. [B. 95 (a, 14).] Cf. *Porto turba boracata*. **E. saline purgative** (Fr. Cod.). See *Aqua sedativus clematiparum*. **E. sans pareille.** Lat., *aqua sine pari*. Syn.: *alcohol sans pareille*. A preparation made by mixing or mixing and reducing by distillation to 270 parts) 8 parts of oil of lemon, 5 of oil of bergamot, 4 of oil of citron, 125 of spirit of rosemary, and 1,500 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).] **E. saphirine.** See *Aqua celestis*. **E. saphirine cinnamomée** (Hamb. Ph., 1804). A solution of 19 parts of copper acetate in 7 of ammonia-water, to which 22 parts of cinnamon-water are added. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. saturnine.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*. **E. seconde.** In chemistry, a dilution of nitric acid; of painters, a solution of potash. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).] **E. sédative** (Fr. Cod.). **E. sédative de Raspail.** See *Aqua sedativa Raspail*. **E. sédative naphthalinée.** A preparation like the *aqua sedativa Raspail*, except that the *alcohol camphre* is replaced by *alcohol naphthalinum*; or made by dissolving 2 parts of sodium chloride in 20 of water, and adding 3 each of ammonia-water and *alcohol naphthalinum*. [B. 92 (a, 14).] **E. séléniteuse.** See *Hard water*. **E's senteurs.** Perfumed waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E's spiritueuses.** See *ALCOOLATES*. **E. spiritueuse d'Anhalt.** See *Aqua anhaltina*. **E. splénétique.** See *Aqua splénétique*. **E. stagnotique de Monterosi** (ou de Naples). A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 50 parts each of pepper-mint, *Monarda balsamata*, *Origanum dictamnus*, marum, and calamus, 1,000 each of white agaric, athanasia, bistorta, logwood, cataria, centaury, consolida, cypress, oak-bark, eupatorium, millefolium, urtica, plantain, pulegium, black pitch, rosemary, sanelica, sage, sumac, and tormentilla with enough water, and distilling two thirds of the liquid. [B. 92 (a, 14).] **E. stomachique.** See *Aqua stomachica* and *Infusum quassiae alicuius natro*. **E. styptique.** See *Aqua styptica*, *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*, and *Liquor aluminis compositus*. **E. styptique de Loff.** See *FERRUM MERCURATICUM liquidum*. **E. styptique de Matthei-faveur.** A watery solution of iron sulphate. [B. 88, 92 (a, 14).] **E. styptique de Weber.** Syn.: *liquor stypticus Weber*, *solutio ferri aluminosa* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by dissolving over a slow fire 6 parts each of iron sulphate and alum in 48 of plantain-water, adding 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. sucrée.** Lat., *aqua saccharata*. Water sweetened with sugar. **E's sulfatées sodiques.** Natural waters containing sodium sulphate. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E. sulfo-carbonée.** Water holding sulphide of carbon in solution. Dujardin-Beaumez gives the following formula: Sulphide of carbon, 375 grains; essence of mint, 50 drops; water, 7,500 grains. [Cf. Progr. méd., Aug. 1, 1885, p. 76.] **E. sulfurée** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *aqua sulfurata*. A solution of 1 part each of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride or sodium carbonate [Fr. Cod., 1832] in 5,000 parts of distilled water previously deprived of air by boiling. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. sulfureuse.** A solution of 1 part each of sodium sulphide, sodium chloride, and sodium carbonate in 3,840 parts of distilled water deprived of air; sold generally under the names of artificial water of Barèges, Cauterets, Bagnères de Luchon, Saint-Sauveur, etc. [L. 32, 105 (a, 14).] Cf. *BALNEUM hydropneumaticum*. **E. sulfureuses calciques.** Sulphurous waters containing more or less calcium. [A. 385 (a, 21).] **E. sulfureuses sodiques.** Sulphurous waters containing more or less sodium. [A. 385 (a, 21).] **E. térébenthinée.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of Venice turpentine in 6 parts of water, allowing the mixture to stand, and decanting. [L. 49, 77 (a, 14).] **E. terpinée.** Water saturated with terpine. [L. 49, 77 (a, 14).] **E. thériacale.** Lat., *aqua theriacalis simplex* [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. A preparation made by distilling 48 parts of a mixture of 1 part of theriacum and 64 parts of juice of sour grapes. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. thériacale chaude.** A preparation made by distilling to dryness on a water-bath 14 parts each of angelica-root, contrayerva, Virginia snake-root, and zedoary, 83 of theriacum, and 664 each of aqua scordii and alcohol. [L. 85.] **E. thériacale froide ou romaine.** See *Aqua scordii composita*. **E. thermale.** A warm mineral spring. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E. végété-mercurelle.** See *Aqua vegetable mercurialis Pressavini*. **E. végété-minérale.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*. **E. végété-minérale camphrée.** A mixture of

3 parts each of lead water and spirit of camphor and 1,000 of spring-water. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. végété-minérale de B-H** [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes)]. A mixture of 1 part of lead acetate, 8 parts of pure vinegar, and 18 parts of distilled water. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. verte de Hartmann.** See *Aqua viridis Hartmanni*. **E. vineuse.** Water mixed with wine. [a, 14.] **E. viscérale.** See *Aqua visceralis*. **E. vitale.** Lemonade made with sulphuric acid. [L. 105, 109 (a, 14).] **E. vulnérinaire.** See *Aqua vulnéraria*. **E. vulnérinaire acétueuse.** See *LIQUOR DISCUTIENTIS*. **E. vulnérinaire blanche de Dippel.** A preparation in formerly official, consisting of a mixture of vinegar and the juices of aristolochia, charophyllum, pimpinella, and *Sempervivum tetrandrum*. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. vulnérinaire camphrée** Wurzb Ph. A mixture of 2 parts of lead acetate, 11 of camphor triturated with 30 of alcohol, and 1,440 of pure water. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. vulnérinaire de Plénck.** A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of white lead, 6 of soot, and 100 of lime-water together for 30 minutes, and adding by degrees 3 of oil of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. vulnérinaire rouge.** See *ALCOOLATURE rubicunda*. **E. vulnérinaire spiritueuse.** See *ALCOOLAT rubicunda* and *Aqua vulnéraria spirituosissima*. **E. zincée camphrée.** See *Aqua zincti cum camphora*. **—Éléocérole à l'e., Oléocérat à l'e.** See *CEBATUM camphra*.

EAU-DE-VIE (Fr.), n. O'd-v'e. Brandy. **E.-d.-v. allemande.** See *Teinture de jalap composée*. **E.-d.-v. camphrée.** A solution of camphor in brandy. [B. 119.] See *SPIRITUS CAMPHORE*. [L. 88.] **E.-d.-v. caraïbe.** An alcoholic solution of gualacene. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E.-d.-v. de Dantzig.** An infusion of citron-peel and mace in brandy, with the addition of particles of gold leaf. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E.-d.-v. des femmes de Boeder.** A preparation made by digesting for 8 days 15 parts each of the seeds of anise, fennel, cumin, and white poppy, 30 each of cloves, cinnamon, and grains of paradise, and 11 each of zedoary, sweet-flag, and orris-root, in 4,000 of brandy, distilling, and adding 120 of sugar. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).] **E.-d.-v. double.** Brandy of double strength, marking 28 degrees on Beaume's scale (= sp. gr., 8866, corresponding to an alcoholic strength of 64 per cent. by weight, 72 per cent. by volume). [B.] **E.-d.-v. genièvre.** See *GIN*.

EAUBURON (Fr.), n. O-bu'r-on. The *Lactarius pipratus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EAUX (Fr.), n. pl. O. The liquor amnii. **Fausses e.** Liquor amnii which in some cases is discharged some days or even some months before delivery. [L. 49 (a, 14).] **Premières e.** Liquor amnii discharged at the moment of the rupture of the membranes. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

EAUX-BONNES (Fr.), n. O-bu'n. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are several springs of a temperature of from 12° to 31° C., containing sodium and calcium salts, also a highly sulphurous spring of a temperature of 28° C., which also contains lithium, arsenic, antimony, cobalt, nickel, glucinum, rubidium, and cesium. The water of the latter spring is said to be almost specific in the bronchorrhoea of fibroid phthisis. [Cf. Lancet, Sept. 28, 1889, p. 660.]

EAUX-CAROLINES (Fr.), n. O-ka'r-o-len. See *CARLSBAD*.

EAUX-CHAUDÈS (Fr.), n. O-shod. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous and saline springs of a temperature of 10° to 36° C. [L. 41, 87 (a, 14).]

EBANO (Sp.), n. A-ba'n-o. See *EBONY*.

EBARBEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ba'r-b'ma'n. The shaving off of a superficial growth. [E.]

EBARBULATUS (Lat.), adj. Eba-ba'r-bu-lu'tu' at-a't' u's- (u's). From *e* (see *EX*), and *barbulatus*, a little beard. Fr., *ébarbulé*. Without barbules or barbs (said of feathers). [L. 41.]

ÉBAUPIN (Fr.), n. A-bo-pa'n. 1 The *Mespilus germanica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] 2. A place in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 105 (a, 14).]

EBBIO (It.), n. E'b-beo. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

EBBLE, n. E'b'l. The *Populus tremula*. [A. 305 (a, 21).]

EBBERER (Ger.), n. Ab-e'b-e'r. In Saxony, the *Ardea ciconia*. [L. 105 (a, 14).]

EBEL, n. E'b'e'l. The seeds of sage or of juniper. [L. 84, 87.]

EBEN (Ger.), adj. Ab'e'n. Plane; in botany, see *LÆVIS*. [B. 123 (a, 24); L. 80.] **E'baum.** The *Cytisus laburnum*, the *Pterocarpus ebenus*, and the *Diospyros ebenum*. [B. 18, 131 (a, 14).] **E'geboren.** See *NEONATUS*. **E'heit.** 1 Evenness. 2 See *APHELIA*. **E'holz.** Ebony-wood. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E'mass.** Symmetry, proportion. [L. 43.] **E'missig.** Symmetrical. [L. 43.]

EBENACEOUS, adj. E'b-e'n-a-shu's. Lat., *ebenaceus*. Fr., *ébanacé*. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Ebenum*, belonging to the *Ebenaceae* (Fr., *ébanacées*; Ger., *Ebenaceen*), the ebenads or ebenads, which are: Of Ventenat, Jussieu, De Candolle, and others, an order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of Dumortier, a family of the *Celastrales* or *Jasminales*; of Agardh, an order of the *Arctifoliae*; of Link, an order of the *Hypnathae*; of Bartling, an order of the *Styracineae*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Ebenales*. They are trees or shrubs chiefly indigenous to the Indies and the tropics without a milky juice and with a heavy wood. The *Ebenales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of the series *Inferæ* of the *Gamopetalae*, including the orders *Sapotaceae*, *Ebenaceae*, and *Styracaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EBENASTER (Lat.), n. m. E'b-e'n-a'st(a'st)'u'r(ar). Gen., *ebenaster* (os (-us)). Fr., *ébanastre*. The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B. 88.]

EBENE (Ger.), n. *Ab'e-nē*. A plane. [A, 14.] **Auriculo-orbitale**. See Van Horne's PLANE. **Coronamalte**. See *Alcedo condylar* PLANE. **Geneigte E.** Inclined plane. **E. Schiefe**. An inclined plane. [B, 1, 80.] **Wasserrechte E.** A horizontal plane. [L, 80.]

ÉBÈNE (Fr.), n. *A-be-nē*. See **EBONY**. **Bois d'É.** See **EBONY**. **E. blanc**. The wood of *Diospyros melanocarpa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. de Crète**. The *Calophylla cratica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **E. de Portugal**. The wood of the *Melanoxylon brava*. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).] **E. du Sénégal**. The wood of *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. jaune**. The wood of *Tecoma leucocylon*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. noire**. The wood of *Platanus chinensis*. [B, 38 (a, 14).] **E. noire du Brésil** (ou de Portugal). The wood of *Melanoxylon brava*. [L, 87.] **E. rouge du Brésil**. The wood of an unclassified species of *Diospyros*. [B, 46 (a, 14).] **E. verte**. The wood of *Cytisus laburnum* and of *Eupomati leucocylon*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. verte-brune de Cayenne**. The wood of *Eucarya glandulosa*. [B, 46 (a, 14).] **E. verte-grise de Cayenne**. Of Guibourt, probably the *guibourda*. [B, 46 (a, 14).] **E. verte-souffrée de Cayenne**. The wood of *Bygnonia leucocylon*. [L, 87.]

EBENGHIUMEGI (Turk.), n. The *Malva silvestris*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ÉBÉNIER (Fr.), n. *A-ba-nē*. 1. The *Diospyros ebenum*. 2. The genus *Ebenus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **E. de Crète**. The *Ebenus creticus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. de montagne**. In the Antilles, the *Bauhinia acuminata*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. des Alpes**. The *Genista Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. d'Orient**. The *Mimus Jacaraj* L. [B, 38, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. épineux**. A South American palm. [L, 41.] **E. faux**. **E. sauvage**. The *Genista Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EBENOXYLON (Spreng.), **EBENOXYLUM** [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. *E-bē-nōs'ylōn*, *E-bē-nōs'ylōm*. From *ēbevos*, ebony, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr. *ébénocylon*. The genus *Maba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. verum** [Loureiro]. The *Maba ebenus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBENUS (Lat.), n. m. *E-bē-nus*. Gr. *ēbevos*. Fr. *ebenier*. 1st def. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Hydrocharitaceae*. 2. Of Commerson, a section of *Diospyros*. 3. Of Rumphius, the genus *Maba*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **Ebeni lignum**. Ebony-wood; the wood of *Maba ebenus*, *Diospyros ebenum*, and other species of *Diospyros*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. creticus**. Fr. *ebenier de Crète*. A species of *E.* (1st def.) a decoction of which is considered laxative. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **Lignum ebeni**. See *Ebeni lignum*.

EBERESCHE (Ger.), n. *Ab'e-rē-schē*. The genus *Sorbus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Bastarde**. The *Sorbus hybrida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Ersäure**. Sorbic acid. [A, 324.] **Filzige E.** The *Sorbusaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Gemeine E.** The *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Spitzlappige E.** The *Sorbus torminalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Zahme E.** The *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBERKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Ab'e-rē-kra'ut*. The genus *Epilobium*. [L, 4.]

EBERMATERA (Lat.), n. f. *Ab'e-rē-ma'te-ra*. Fr. *éber mètre*. A genus of acanthaceous plants established by Nees, referred by Benth and Hooker to the *Nelsoniaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] **E. subpaniculata**. A Java species the young leaves of which are edible. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EBERRAUTE (Ger.), **EBERRAUTENKRAUT** (Ger.), **EBERRAIS** (Ger.), n. *Ab'e-rē-ra'ut*. *-e*, *-ēn-kra'ut*. *-ris*. See *ARTEMISIA abrotanum*.

EBERWURZ (Ger.), n. *Ab'e-rē-wurtz*. The genus *Carlina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Gemeine E.** The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Stengellose E.** See *CARLINA acanthis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBERWURZEL (Ger.), n. *Ab'e-rē-wurtz-el*. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EBESMECH (Ar.), **EBESMETH** (Ar.), n. *s*. Quicksilver. [L, 84.]

EBET (Ar.), n. Fr. *ébet*. Sensitiveness of the teeth. [A, 322 (a, 24).]

EBIL (Ar.), n. The tree furnishing cardamom. [B, 46, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

EBISCUS (Lat.), n. m. *E-bē-sk'us*. See *HIBISCUS* and *ALTHEA*.

EBLANIN, n. *E-bē-lā'n*. Fr. *éblanine*. See *PYROXANTHIN*.

ÉBLE (Fr.), n. *E-bē-l*. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉBLOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-blo-es-mā'nē*. A momentary disturbance of vision produced either by the too sudden impression of light or by some subjective cause, such as a cerebral congestion. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EBOE-NUT, n. *E-bō-e-nu't*. According to W. Hooker, the fruit of *Dipteryx oleifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EBOE-TREE, n. *E-bō-e-tre*. The *Dipteryx eboensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EBOLO (It.), n. *E-bō-lo*. The *Sambucus eladus*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

EBONITE, n. *E-bō-nit*. From *ēbevos*, ebony. Ger. *Ebonit*. Hard rubber. [B, 80 (a, 14).]

EBONY, n. *E-bō-n*. Gr. *ēbevos*. Lat. *ebenus*. Fr. *ébène*. Ger. *Ebenholz*. The wood of various species of *Diospyros*, *Brya*, and *Melastoma*. [B, 185 (a, 24).] **African e.** The wood of a certain tree of eastern Africa. [B, 19.] **American e.** The *Brya*. **Black e.** **Ceylon e.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenum*. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).] **Cochin-China e.** The wood of a species of *Maba*. [B, 19.] **Coromandel e-tree**. The *Diospyros melanoxylon* and the *Maba ebenus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] **East Indian e-tree**. The *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Diospyros ebenus*, and *Diospyros melanoxylon*.

lon. B, 275 (a, 24).] **E. family**. The *Ebenaceae*. [B, 75.] **False e-tree**. The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Green e.** Fr. *ébène verte*. The wood of *Eucarya glandulosa*, *Tecoma leucocylon*, and *Jacaranda ovalifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Indian e.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenus* and *Diospyros melanoxylon*. [B, 185 (a, 24).] **Jamaica e.** The wood of *Brya ebenus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Mauritius e.** The wood of *Diospyros reticulata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Mountain e.** The wood of *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] **St. Helena e-tree**. The *Melastoma melanoxylon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Senegal e-tree**. The *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **West Indian e.** See *Jamaica e.*

EBORILINGUES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *E-bō-rīng'wēs* (gwas). From *ebur*, ivory, and *lingua*, tongue. Of Reichenbach, a section of orchids of the *Vandee*, comprising the *Cycnocheide* and *Cata-sece*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EBRACTEATE, EBRACTEATED, adj's. *E-brākt'e-at*, *-at'e-d*. Lat., *ebracteatus*. Fr., *ébracté*. Ger., *deckblattlos*. Without bracts. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

EBRACTEOLATE, adj. *E-brākt'e-o-lat*. Lat., *ebractolatus*. Fr., *ébractéolé*. Without bracteoles. [L, 41, 56 (a, 14).]

EBRANCHIATE, adj. *E-brān'k'i-at*. See *ABRANCHIATE*.

ÉBRANLEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-brā'nēl'mā'nē*. A state of commotion. [A, 301.] **E. des dents**. Looseness of the teeth in their sockets. [L, 88.] **E. des tissus**. The state of contusion observed in tissues which is less and less pronounced in proportion to its distance from the injured part. [A, 385 (a, 21).] **E. nerveux**. Nervous commotion due to acute or prolonged emotion. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EBRIECATUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a mental state resembling drunkenness. [L, 84.] **E. caeleste**. Of Paracelsus, religious e. [L, 84.]

EBRIETY, n. *E-bri'et-i*. Lat., *ebrietas*. Fr., *ébrété*. Ger., *Trunkenheit*. See *DRUNKENNESS*.

ÉBRIEUX (Fr.), adj. *A-bre-u*. Drunk or pertaining to drunkenness. [L, 42.]

EBRIOSITY, n. *E-bri'ōs'i-tē*. Lat., *ebriositas*. Fr., *ébriosité*. Ger., *Trunksucht*. Habitual drunkenness. [L, 109.]

EBRITTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *E-bri'tēn-kra'ut*. The leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉBROUEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-bru-mā'nē*. Sneezing. [A, 518.]

EBRUN (Fr.), n. *E-bū-rūn*. Ergot of rye. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EBSCHBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. *E-bsh'bar-e-n*. The berries of *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBSEMECH, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 518.]

ÉBULLIOSCOPE (Fr.), n. *A-bu'io-skop*. From *ebullire*, to boil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument devised by Brossard Vidal, and improved by Conaty, for estimating the strength of hydrated alcohol by its boiling point. [Ure [B, 92 (a, 14).]

EBULLITIO (Lat.), n. f. *E-bū(ab)-u'li* (*u'li*), *li'li* (*li'li*). *-i*. Gen., *ebullitionis*. See *EBULLITION*. **E. sanguinis. See *EBULLITION of the blood*. **E. stomachi**. See *PYROSIS*.**

EBULLITION, n. *E-bū-ab'li'li* (*u'li*), *li'li* (*li'li*). Gr., *ἐβρασμός*. Lat., *ebullitio* (from *ebullire*, to bubble up). Fr., *ébullition*. Ger., *Ebulliren*. Aufwallung. It., *ebollizione*. Sp., *ebullición*. 1. The act of boiling. 2. A bursting forth, as of a cutaneous eruption. [G.] See *STAPHYLUS*. **E. of the blood**. Lat., *ebullitio sanguinis*. 1. An orgasm. [A, 322 (a, 21).] 2. See *E.* (2d def.). 3. An old term for fever. [B, 117.]

EBULUS (Lat.), n. m. *E-bū'ul* (*u'li*), *-us* (*u'us*). The *Sambucus e.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBUR (Lat.), n. n. *E-b'ur* (*u'ur*). Gen., *eb'oris*. 1. Ivory. 2. See *DENTIN*. **E. dentis**. See *DENTIN*. **E. ustum album**. Ger., *weissgebranntes Elfenbein*. Calcium phosphate prepared by calcining ivory. [B, 270.] **E. ustum nigrum**. Ivory black. [B, 270.] See *ANIMAL CHARCOAL*. **Spiritus eboris**. See *SPIRITUS CORNI CERVICI*.

EBURIN, n. *E-b'ur-in*. Fr., *éburine*. An imitation of ivory, made of a mixture of cellulose, "worm-eaten wood powder," and white of egg. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

EBURNATION, n. *E-b'urn-a'shu'n*. Fr., *éburnation*, *éburnification*. Ger., *E. Verknöcherung*. It., *eburnazione*, *eburnizzazione*. Sp., *eburnificación*. 1. Incrustation of a tumor with phosphates or carbonates of lime. 2. Ossification of articular cartilages. 3. An ivory-like increase in density of a portion of bone, particularly the articular surfaces or the parts near a fracture. [E.]

ÉBURNÉ (Fr.), adj. *A-bu'r-na*. See *EBURNEOUS*; as a n., see *DENTIN*.

EBURNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. *E-b'urn(u'rn)-e-a* (*a's*), *shi'ti* (*ti*). *-o*. Gen., *eburnationis*. See *EBURNATION*.

EBURNEOUS, adj. *E-b'urn-e-ous*. Lat., *eburneus*. Fr., *éburné*, *eburnéen*. Ger., *elfenbeinart'ig*. Ivory like. [L, 41.]

EBURNIFICATION, n. *E-b'urn-i-fi-kā'shu'n*. Lat., *eburnificatio*. Fr., *éburnification*. See *EBURNATION*.

ÉCACHÈMENT (Fr.), n. *A-ka'sh-mā'nē*. A bruising. [L, 41.]

ÉCAILLAIRE (Fr.), n. *A-ka's-el-yar*. The genus *Squamaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCAILLE (Fr.), n. *A-ka's-el-y'*. A scale. [a, 24.] See *SQUAMA*. **E's de huîtres**. See *OYSTER SHELLS*. **E's de huîtres préparées**. See *PREPARED OYSTER SHELLS*. **E. de l'occipital**. That portion of the occipital bone that is situated behind the foramen magnum. [A, 518.] **E. de temporal**. See *SQUAMOSAL BONE*.

ÉCAILLETE (Fr.), n. *A-ka's-el-yē't*. A small scale. [L, 41.]

ÉCAILLEUX (Fr.), adj. *A-ka's-el-yū*. Scaly, squamous, squamate. [a, 24.]

ÉCAILLURE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-el-yu^r. A scaly covering. [L. 41]
ÉCALCARATE, adj. E-ka²-ka²-rat. Lat., *ecalcaratus* (from *c* [see *Ec* *], and *calcar*, a spur). Fr., *parve d'epuron*. Ger., *augspornig*, *spornlos*. Without a calcar. [B. 19, 123 (a, 24)]

ÉCALE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-l. The coriaceous husk of a fruit. [B. 38]

ÉCALÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka²-la. Deprived of the bark. [B. 38]

ÉCALURE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-u^r. The hard shell of certain fruits and seeds. [B. 38 (a, 14)]

ECALYPTRATUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(ak)-a²l(a²l)-i²p(u⁶p)-trat-(trāt)²u²s(u²s). From *c* [see *Ec* *], and *calyptra* (cf. *c*). Fr., *ecalyptré*. Having an uncovered fructification; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ecalyptrata*, an order of the *Cryptogamia*, so characterized. [B. 121, 170 (a, 21)]

ECALYPTROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(ak)-a²l(a²l)-i²p(u⁶p)-trōt(rōt)²ka²rp(u²s(u²s)). From *c* [see *Ec* *], *calyptra* (see *ECALYPTRA*), and *carpos*, a fruit. Fr., *ecalyptrocarpe*. See *ECALYPTRATUS*. [L. 41]

ÉCAPANI, n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. [B. 46 (a, 14)]

ÉCAPATI, n. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Cassia occidentalis*. [A. 447 (a, 21); B. 46, 88 (a, 14)]

ÉCARISSOIR (Fr.), n. A-ka²-r-es-swa²r. An instrument for filling teeth. [A. 385 (a, 21)]

ÉCARLATE (Fr.), adj. A-ka²-la². Scarlet; as a n., the *Aethium (Puccellum) graveolens*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 21)] **E. de graine**, *Graines d'E*. True kermes, the grains formed by the *Coccus theae*. [L. 87, 105 (a, 14)]

ÉCARLINE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-la²-ten. The old term for scarlatina. [L. 109]

ÉCART (Fr.), n. A-ka²-r. Separation, divergence.

ÉCARTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka²-ta. See DIVERGENT.

ÉCARTEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ka²-rt-ma²n². Separation, divergence, abduction.

ÉCARTEUR (Fr.), n. A-ka²-r-tu²r. 1. An instrument or apparatus for holding structures apart (e. g., a retractor). 2. An abductor muscle.

ECASTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-a²st(a²st)-a²-f²l(fu²l)-lu²mdu²m. Fr., *ecastaphylle*. Ger., *Rundhülse*. A genus of the *Dobbergeae*. [B. 42 (a, 24)] **E. Brownei**, **E. frutescens**. A species found in South America and the West Indies, where the flowers and fruits are used in decoction for rabies, and fumigations with the decoction to reduce swellings of the limbs. The flowering branches are emetic and the young shoots laxative. A syrup is prepared from the flowers combined with the leaves of *Lantana cammaria*, which is employed in constipation and as a diuretic in dropsy. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24)]—**E. monetaria**. A species indigenous to Surinam, which furnishes a resin like dragon's blood. The root emits a purple juice when cut. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 24)]

ECASTAPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-a²st(a²st)-a²-f²l(fu²l)-lu²s-(ch²l²s). From *εκατος*, single, and *φύλλος*, a leaf. Fr., *ecastaphylle*. Having simple leaves. [B. 38]

ECAUDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(ak)-a²d(a²-u²d)-at(a²t)-a². See ANURA.

ECAUDATE, adj. E²k-a²d-at. Lat., *ecaudatus* (from *c* [see *Ec* *], and *canda*, the tail). Fr., *écadé*. Ger., *unbeschwanzt*, *schwanzlos*. Without a tail. [L. 41, 56, 180]

ECBALIN, n. E²k-ba²l-i²n. See ELATERIC ACID.

ECBALIUM [Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ba²l(ba²l)-i²-u²m(u²m). See ECHALIUM. **Ecbalii fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *poma elaterii*. Fr., *fruits de concombre sauvage (ou purgatif)*. Ger., *Springgurke*. See ELATERIUM.

ECBALIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ba²l(ba²l)-i²-u²m(u²m). A genus of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24)] **E. agreste**. See *E. elaterium*. **E. buchii**. Syn.: *Momordica buchii*. A Brazilian species; according to Duprat, a local irritant, emetic, and powerful cathartic. [Brit. and Colon. Drug., June 11, 1887, p. 588.]—**E. elaterium** (Richard), **E. officinarum**. Fr., *concombre sauvage (ou purgatif, ou aux anes, gilet)*. Ger., *Eselsbatsanapfel*, *Springgurke*. The wild or squiring cucumber, a plant common to the Mediterranean region and cultivated in England. It is the *εικος* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The juice of the fruit, which is ovoid and about 1½ in. long, furnishes the official elaterium. Both it and the root are drastic purgatives. In the Caucasus it has a great reputation as a remedy against malarial fevers, and is known under the Georgian name of *kitrana*; it is also used as a narcotic, and believed to be especially serviceable in rabies. [B. 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14)]

ECBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ble²f(a²f)-a²(a²r)-o²n. From *εκ*, out of, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid. Of K. J. Beck, an artificial eye made of fine steel plate painted. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

ECBLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-blo²-ma². Gen., *ecblo²-matos (-is)*. From *ἐκβάλλειν*, to cast out. 1. Anything expelled. 2. The foetus expelled by abortion. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14)]

ECBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-bo²-le(-a). Gen., *ec²-boles* (Gr. *ἐκβολή*). 1. A throwing out. 2. Abortion. 3. A complete dislocation. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

ECBOLIC, adj. E²k-bo²-l²ik. Gr., *ἐκβολικός*. Lat., *echolicus*. Fr., *echolique*. Ger., *fruchtabtreibend*. It., *ecbolico*. Sp., *echolico*. 1. See ABORTIFACIENT. 2. See OXYTOIC.

ECBOLINE, n. E²k-bo²-l²-en. Lat., *ecbolina*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Echolin*. A supposed amorphous alkaloid found by Wenzell in ergot of rye, in combination with ergotic acid; said to owe any

physiological activity it may possess to its containing more or less cornutine. [A. 286; Vogel (A, 319)]

ECBOLIUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-bol(bol²l)-i²-u²s(u²s). See ECBOLIC.

ECBRASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-bra²z(bra²s)-ma². Gen., *ecbras²-matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκβρῶσμα*. Lat., *scum cast up by boiling*; *scum*, a cutaneous eruption; in the pl., *ecbrasmata*, of Hippocrates, "certain burning eruptions"; according to others, *ecthyma*. [G. 16.] Cf. ECHYMA.

ECBRASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-bra²z(bra²s)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *ἐκβρῶσμος*. See EBULLITIO.

ECBYRSOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-bu²rs(bu²rs)-o²-ma². Gen., *ecbyrsom²-atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκβύρσωμα*. Fr., *ecbyrsome*. An abnormal prominence of the articular extremity of a bone beneath the skin. [L. 41, 50]

ECBYRSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-bu²rs(bu²rs)-o²-si²s. Gen., *ecbyrsos²-os (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκβύρσωσις*. The formation of an ecbyrsema. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

ECALYPTROCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k-ka²l-ka²l-i²p-(ch²l²trōt(rōt)²ka²rp)-a². From *εκ*, out of, *καλύπτρα* (see *ECALYPTRA*), and *καρπός*, a fruit. Of Lühnem, a class of cryptogams corresponding to the *Ecalyptrata* of Hoffmann. [B. 170 (a, 24)]

ECANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ka²nth(ka²nth)-i²s. From *εκ*, out of, and *κανθός* (see CANTHUS). Fr., *e*. A fleshy growth at the angle of the eyelids. [L. 41, 50]

ECCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ka²th(ka²th)-a²rs-i²s. Gen., *eccathars²-os (-is)*. See CATHARSIS.

ECCATHARTIC, adj. E²k-ka²th-a²rt-i²ik. Gr., *ἐκκαθαρτικός*. Lat., *eccatharticus*. Fr., *eccathartique*. Promoting excretion, especially by the skin. [A. 325 (a, 21); A. 518.]

ECCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ka²m(ka²m)-a². Gen., *eccaum²-atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκκαυμα*. 1. A sore or growth which has been burnt with a caustic. 2. The hearth or furnace for assaying. 3. Of Aetius, gangrenous blepharitis. [L. 50 (a, 14)]

ECCAUSIS (Lat.), n. E²k-ka²s(ka²s)-i²s. Gen., *eccaus²-eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκκαυσις*. 1. See ECCAUMA. 2. A sudden excitement. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

ECELLULAIRE (Fr.), adj. E²k-se²l-n²l-a²r. 1. A term used by some French writers, especially Robin, to designate the parts of the organism which, although the product of cells, are not themselves cellular (e. g., the intercellular or ground substances generally, egg membranes, the chitinous covering of insects, etc.). [A. 385 (a, 21); J. 174.] See EXTRA-CELLULAR.

ECCENTRIC, adj. E²k-se²nt-i²ik. Gr., *ἐκκεντρος* (from *εκ*, away from, and *κέντρον*, a centre). Lat., *eccentricus*. Fr., *excentrique*. Ger., *ekcentrisch*. It., *eccentrico*. Sp., *eccéntrico*. 1. Situated away from the centre, peripheral; in pathology, due to peripheral rather than centric causes (said of nervous phenomena). 2. See CENTRIFUGAL. 3. Odd in behavior, but not insane.

ECCENTRICITY, n. E²k-se²nt-i²is-i²t-i². Gr., *ἐκκεντρότης*. Fr., *eccentricité*. Ger., *Eckcentricität*. It., *eccentricità*. Sp., *eccentricidad*. The state of being eccentric; also a particular manifestation of that state.

ECCENTROPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-pi-(pi²)-e²s-i²s. Gen., *eccentropies²-eos (-is)*. From *ἐκκεντρος*, *eccentric*, and *πνσις*, a pressing. Ger., *ekcentrischer Druck*. Pressure from within outward, proposed by B. Bernrod for the treatment of fistula in ano. [L. 50 (a, 14)]

ECCENTROTAS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-se²nt(ke²nt)-ro²t-ez(as). Gr., *ἐκκεντρότης*. See ECCENTRICITY.

ECEPHALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-os-i²s. Gen., *eccephalos²-eos (-is)*. From *εκ*, out of, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Enthirnung*. See EXCEREBRATION.

ECHELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *echelys²-eos (-el²-ysis)*. From *εκ*, out of, and *χελύσσειν*, to cough severely. Fr., *echélyse*. Ger., *Aushusten*. Expectoration. [L. 50]

ECCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro²-ma². Gen., *ecchondrom²-atos (-is)*. From *εκ*, out of, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *ecchondrome*. Ger., *Ecchondrom*. A cartilaginous tumor on the exterior of a bone. [E. 24.] Cf. EXCHONDROMA.

ECCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro²-i²s. Gen., *ecchondros²-eos (-is)*. Fr., *ecchondrose*. Ger., *Ecchondrose*. 1. A cartilaginous growth. 2. Of Virchow, a simple hyperplastic form of cartilaginous tumor. [A. 319 (a, 21)] Cf. CHONDROMA.

ECCHONDROTOME, n. E²k-ko²n-dro²-tom. From *εκ*, out of, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Ecchondrotom*. An instrument for cutting away ecchondromata, especially of the nasal septum, devised by M. Brown; it somewhat resembles the tonsil-guillotine. ["Med. Record," Oct. 5, 1889.]

ECCHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²r(ch²or)-e(a²)-si²s. Gen., *ecchores²-eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχώρησις*. Fr., *ecchorèse*. Ger., *Abweichung* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Aberration. 2. Defecation. [L. 50 (a, 14)]

ECHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ki²l(ch²u²l)-om-a². Gen., *echylom²-atos (-is)*. From *ἐκχυλίζειν*, to press out juice. Ger., *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft*, *Extrakt*. An expressed juice, an extract. [L. 50, 94 (a, 14)]

ECHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ki²l(ch²u²l)-os-i²s. Gen., *echylus²-eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχυλίσιν*. Auspressen. Expression of the juice of a plant. [L. 50 (a, 14)]

ECCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-kim(ch²u²m)-a². Gen., *ecchym²-atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχυμα* (from *ἐκχεῖν*, to pour out). See ECBRASMA.

ECHYMOOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ki²m(ch²u²m)-o²-ma². Gen., *echymom²-atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχύμωμα*. Fr., *echymome*. Ger., *Echymom*. It., *ecchymoma*. Sp., *equinoma*. 1. An effusion of

blood into the subcutaneous tissue in sufficient quantity to cause tumescence. 2. An ecchymosis. [G.]—**E. a decubitu.** An ecchymosis due to decubitus. [G.]—**E. arteriosum.** See *Falsæ arteriæ*. **E. a venesectione.** The ecchymosis or *e.* sometimes observed at or near the point where venesection has been performed. [G.]—**E. capitis.** See *Cephalæmatoma*.—**E. conjunctivæ.** Fr. *ecchymose de la conjonctive*. Ger. *Bluterguss unter der Bindehaut*. It. *ecchymoma della congiuntiva*. Sp. *ecchymoma de la conjuntiva*. Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva. **E. lymphaticum.** See *Pilegmastia (ad) adolens*. **E. melasma.** See *Melasma maculosum*.—**E. scorbuticum.** An *e.* due to scurvy. [G.]—**E. spontaneum.** A spontaneous effusion of blood in women, following suppression of the catamenia. [G.]—**E. sugillatio.** A sugillation. [G.]—**E. violentum.** An *e.* or ecchymosis due to contusion. [G.]

ECHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²m(ch²u²m)-os²s. Gen., *ecchymosis* (is). Gr., *ἐκχυμωσις*. Fr., *ecchymose*. Ger., *Echchymose*. It., *ecchymosi*. Sp., *ecchymosis*. Properly, the formation of an ecchymoma; as commonly used, a livid discoloration of the skin or mucous membrane due to blood extravasated beneath the surface. [G.]—**Cadaveric e.** *E.* occurring after death. [L. 20 (a, 17).]—**Capillary e.** *E.* from the capillaries, as in petechial forms of purpura eruption. [L. 20 (a, 17).]—**E. of the breast** [Cooper]. A painful affection of the breast characterized by an *e.* occurring at the time of menstruation. [A. 42.]—**Post-mortem e.** See *Cadaveric*.—**Tabetic e.** Fr. *ecchymose tabétique*. An *e.* which occurs in tabes dorsalis, appearing suddenly at the end of paroxysms of lamenating pain and gastric crises. It is irregularly circular, varies in size from that of a lentil to a half-dollar, and is scattered over the lower extremities and the lower part of the body. [D. 35.]

ECHYMOTIC, adj. E²k-k²m-o²t²i²k. Fr., *ecchymotique*. Of the nature of ecchymosis. [E.]

ECHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²i²s(ch²u²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecchysis* (is). Gr., *ἐκχυσις*. Fr., *ecchysse*. Ger., *Ergiessung*. Effusion. [L. 50.]—**Cutaneous ecchyses.** Cutaneous diseases characterized by effusions into the tissue of the skin from the capillary blood-vessels, including hemorrhages and cedemas, and also effusions of adventitious matters, whether of such as pertain to the organism, as in the case of jaundice, or of those foreign to it, as in argyria. [E. B. Bronson, "Jour. of Cutan. and Ven. Dis.," July, 1884.]

ECHYTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-k²i²ch²u²t²i²k u²s²u²s. Pertaining to ecchysis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²la²s(kla²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecclassis* (is). From *ἐκκλᾶν*, to break away from. A breaking away, especially of a small piece of bone from a larger piece. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECCLE-GRASS, n. E²k²l²gr²a²s. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ECCILISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²li²s-i²s. Gen., *eccilisis* (is). Gr., *ἐκκίσις*. Fr., *eccilise*. Ger., *Auseinanderweichen*. 1. See *Dislocation*. 2. Displacement of the fragments of a broken bone. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ECCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²li²s(klu²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecclysis* (is). From *ἐκκλῆναι*, out of, and *κλύσις*, a washing. Fr., *ecclyse*. Ger., *Auswaschen*. *Reinigen durch Waschen*. A washing out by injections. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ECCOPE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²o²p-e(a). Gen., *eccopes*. Gr., *ἐκκοπή*. Fr., *eccope*. Ger., *Ausscheiden*. *Auswurf*. 1. See *Excision*. 2. An oblique wound of the skull caused by a cutting weapon. [A. 322 (a, 21). D. 135; L. 19.]

ECCOPES (Lat.), n. m. E²k-k²o²p-ezi²s. See *Eccopes*.

ECCOPEUR (Fr.), n. E²k-k²o²pu²r. A sort of lithotrite. [L. 41.]

ECCOPETS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-k²o²p-ets-i²s. Ger., *Meissel*. An instrument for cutting, used by the ancients in the dissection of bones, especially of those of the head. [A. 325 (a, 21); D.]

ECCOPROSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²o²p-ro²s-the²si²s. From *ἐκκοπρωσις*, defecation, and *ἄισθησις*, sensation. Fr., *eccoprosthesis*. Ger., *Drang zum Stuhlgange*. The sensation of the need of defecation. [L. 50.]

ECCOPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²o²p-ro²s-i²s. Gen., *eccoprosis* (is). Gr., *ἐκκοπρωσις*. Fr., *eccoprose*. Ger., *Kothausleerung*. Defecation. [L. 50.]

ECCOPROTIC, adj. E²k-k²o²pro²t²i²k. Gr., *ἐκκοπωτικός*. Lat., *eccoproticus*. Fr., *eccoprotique*. Ger., *abführend* (adj.). *Abführungsmittel* (n.). It., *eccoprotico*. Sp., *eccoprotico*. Gently cathartic; as a n., a mild purgative. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCOPROTIC ESTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-k²o²p-ro²t(i²ro²t)-i²s. From *ἐκκοπρωσις*, defecation, and *ἄισθησις*, sensation. See *Eccoprosthesis*.

ECCORTHATIC, adj. E²k-k²o²r-tha²t²i²k. From *ἐκ*, out of, and *κόρθε*, a heap. Fr., *eccorthatique*. Causing copious discharges of feces. [L. 41.]

ECCREMOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-kre²m-o(a²o²)-ka²rp-e²a²e². Fr., *eccremocarpees*. Of Endlicher and others, a sub-order or section of the *Rhamnaceæ*. [B. 150 (a, 24).]

ECCRINOLOGY, n. E²k-kri²n-o²l-o²ji². Lat., *eccrinologia* (from *ἐκρίνειν*, to excrete, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *eccrinologie*. Ger., *Lehre von den Ausscheidungen*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of excretion. [L. 94.]

ECCRINOLOGY, ECCRINOMY, n's. E²k-kri²n-o²l-o²ji²-o²ji². Lat., *eccrinologia*, *eccrinomia* (from *ἐκρίνειν*, excretion, and *λόγος*, understanding, or *νομος*, a law). See *Eccrinology*.

ECCRINOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-kri²n-o²l-o²ji²-o²ji²-o²ji²-o²ji². From *ἐκρίνειν*, excretion, and *νόσος*, disease). Ger., *Abschönungskrankheit*. Any disease of excretion. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECCRISIOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-kri²z(kri²s)-i²o²sk-a²sch-i²o²sch-i²s. Gen., *eccrisioschesis* (is). From *ἐκρίσις*, excretion, and *σχέσις*, a state of health. The retention of a critical secretion. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-kri²s-i²s. Gen., *eccrisis* (is). Gr., *ἐκρίσις*. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *E. Ausscheidung*, *Ausleerung*. Sp., *e.* The discharge of excrementitious or morbid matter. [L. 50, 56, 149.]

ECCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-kri²t²i²k-u²s²u²s. Gr., *ἐκκριτικός*. Fr., *ecritique*. Ger., *ekkritisch*. Pertaining to eccrisis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECCRITOCRITICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k-kri²t-o(a²o²)-kri²t²i²k-a². From *ἐκρίσις*, excretion, and *κριτικός*, critical. Fr., *ecritocritiques*. Ger., *kritische Zeichen der Ausleerung*. Critical signs pertaining to excretion. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ECCRITUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-kri²t-u²s²u²s. Gr., *ἐκκριτος*. Excreted. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-si²ku²-e(a²y)-si²s. Gen., *eccyesis* (is). From *ἐκ*, away from, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Extra-uterine gestation. [L. 50, 107.]—**E. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal gestation*.—**E. ovaria.** See *Ovarian gestation*.—**E. tubalis.** See *Tubal gestation*.

ECCYLIONIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-si²li²ku²-i²o²si²s. Gen., *eccyliosis* (is). From *ἐκκυλίειν*, to roll out. Fr., *eccylose*. Ger., *Entwickelung* (1st def.). *Entwickelungskrankheit*. 1. Evolution. 2. A disease of development. [L. 107.]

ECCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-si²st(ku²e²)-i²s. From *ἐκ*, out from, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *eccyste*. Ger., *Blasenvorfall*. *Auslenigen der Blase*. Prolapse or extroversion of the urinary bladder. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ECDARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-da²rs-i²s. Gen., *ecdarsis* (is). From *ἐκ* (see *E.*), and *δάσσειν*, a flaying. Fr., *ecdarse*. Ger., *Abziehen* (oder *Wundwerden*) *der Haut*. Extensive excoriation. [L. 135 (a, 14).]

ECEMIC, adj. E²k-de²m-i²k. From *ἐκδημος*, foreign. Fr., *ecémique*. Arising from a cause foreign to the locality, and not attacking the masses of the people (said of diseases). [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ECEMIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-de²m(dam)-i²o(a²o²)-ma²-ma²i²-o²a². From *ἐκδημειν*, to travel abroad, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *ecémiomanie*. Ger., *Reisesucht*. A morbid impulse to travel. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ECEMIONOSUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-de²m(dam)-i²o(a²o²)-no²-su²s²u²s. See *ECEMIOMANIA*.

ECDERMIC (Fr.), adj. E²k-de²rm-ek. From *ἐκ*, away from, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Outside of the skin. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ECDERMOTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-du²rm(de²rm)-o²p-to²i²s. Gen., *ecdermotis* (is). Of Huguier, see *ACNE varioliformis*.

ECDERON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-de²r-o²n. From *ἐκ*, out from, and *δέρος*, the skin. Of Busk and Huxley (1854), the intermediate one of the three layers of which they consider the skin and mucous membrane to be composed; described as being a layer of indifferent tissue which by growth toward the surface gives rise to the epithelium or to its representative in an appendage of the skin or mucous membrane, and by a growth away from the surface gives rise to the enderon. [J. 24.]

ECEDEXIS (Lat.), n. E²k-ak)-de²x-i²s. Gr., *ἐκδέξις*, *διαδοχή*. A succession. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ECDORA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-do²r-a². Gen., *ecdora*. Gr., *ἐκδορά*. Fr., *ecdore*. Ger., *Abziehung der Haut*. Sp., *e.* Excoriation, particularly of the urethral canal. [L. 109.]

ECDORIOS (Lat.), **ECDORIUS** (Lat.), adj. E²k-dor(do²r)-i²o²s, -u²s²u²s. Gr., *ἐκδοριος*. Vesicant or caustic. [A. 32 (a, 21).]

ECDYANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-di²s(du²s)-a²na²a²n)-the²(tha)²re²-e(a²e²). Fr., *ecdysanthérées*. Of Baillon, a subtribe of the *Echiteæ*, family *Apocynaceæ*, distinguished by having small flowers, rarely solitary and axillary or united in clusters of cymes, an urceolate, nearly globose corolla without appendages at the mouth, and the ovary entirely superior. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ECDYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-di²s(du²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecdysis* (is). Gr., *ἐκδύσις*. Lit., a putting off (as of armor); the casting off of the skin, shell, feathers, etc. [L. 221.]

ECGONINE, n. E²k-go²n-en. Lat., *ecgonia*. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *Egonin*. It., *ecgonina*. An artificial alkaloid, C₈H₉NO₃ + H₂O, produced, along with benzoic acid and methyl alcohol, by the decomposition of cocaine by hydrochloric acid affected in closed tubes at a temperature of 100° C. It forms colorless, monoclinic prisms of a slightly bitter and sweetish taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether. [Wöhler, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," 1862, p. 479, quoted in "Ann. d. chim. med. farm. e. d. farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 130 (B).]

ÉCHAILLON (Fr.), n. A-sha²-el-yo²n². A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49.]

ÉCHALOTE (Fr.), n. A-sha²-lot. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 21).]—**E. d'Espagne.** The *Allium arvense*. [B. 121 (a, 21).]—**Fausse e.** The *Allium schœnoprassum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCHANCRURE (Fr.), n. A-sha²-kr²ur. See *NOTCH*, *INCISURA*, and *EMARGINATION*.—**E. coracoidienne.** See *NOTCH*, *INCISURA*, and *EMARGINATION*.—**E. ethmoïdale.** See *ETHMOIDAL NOTCH*.—**E. inter-épineuse antérieure.** See *INCISURA linea minor*.—**E. inter-épineuse postérieure.** See *Semilunar NOTCH*.—**E. ischio-pubienne.** See *Cotyloid NOTCH*.—**E. marsupiale.**—**E. médiane du cercelet.** The fissure which separates the cerebellar hemispheres. [L. 35, 42]

(K) — **E. nasale**. See *Nasal notch*. — **E. parotidienne**. See *Parotid notch*. — **E. perpendiculaire moyenne**. See *Notch of the cerebellum*. — **E. postérieure**. The posterior notch between the lobes of the cerebellum. [L. 22 (K).] — **E. ptérygo-palatine**. See *Pterygo-palatine notch*. — **E. sciatique**. See *Sciatic notch*. — **E. semilunare**. See *Semilunar notch*. — **Grande é. sciatique**. See *Great sciatic notch*. — **Petite é. sciatique**. See *Lesser sciatic notch*.

ECHAR, n. An Egyptian name for a large red root, mucilaginous and slightly aromatic; used as a remedy for dysentery. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉCHARBON (Fr.), n. A-sha²r-bo²n². The fruit of *Tribulus terrestris*. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

ÉCHARBOT (Fr.), n. A-sha²r-bo. The *Trapa natans*. [B. 88; B. 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCHARDE (Fr.), n. A-sha²rd. Ger., *Splitter*. It., *severza*. Sp., *astilla*. A splinter. [E.]

ÉCHARDON (Fr.), n. A-sha²r-do²n². The *Trapa natans*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCHARPE (Fr.), n. A-sha²rp. A sling for the arm. [E.]

ÉCHASSE (Fr.), n. A-sha²s. The *Himantopus melanopterus*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCHASSIER (Fr.), adj. A-sha²see. Having long legs (said of birds); in the pl., see *GRALLATOIRES*. [L. 189.]

ÉCHATOU (Fr.), n. A-sha²-tu. The *Lentiscus vulgaris*. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCHAUBOULURES (Fr.), n. pl. A-sho-bu-lu²r. A word of uncertain meaning, commonly signifying little vesicles that develop on the skin during the summer heat; prickly heat. Sometimes it signifies simply a transient skin eruption. [E.]

ÉCHAUDURE (Fr.), n. A-sho-du²r. A scald. [L. 109.]

ÉCHAUFFAISON (Fr.), n. A-sho-fe²-zo²n². A cutaneous eruption. [L. 41.]

ÉCHAUFFANT (Fr.), adj. A-sho-fa²n². Heating. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (Fr.), **ÉCHAUFFURE** (Fr.), n's. A-sho-fa²n²-u²r. Popular terms for constipation, also for a slight, non-specific urethral discharge. [A. 518; G.]

ECHEBANNA, n. The *Besleria mellitifolia*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ECHECOLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-e²-ko²l²u²s(lu²s). Gr., *εχέκολλος*. Glutinous, resinous. As a n., in the n., *echecollum*, a glutinous substance. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCHELLE (Fr.), n. A-sh²e². A ladder-like structure; the union in the median line of the white fibres springing from the acoustic nerve at the level of the rhomboidal sinus. [A. 385 (a, 21).] — **E. de Jacob**. The *Polemonium coeruleum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ECHENEIDE (Lat.), **ECHENEIDINI** (Lat.), **ECHENEIS-DE** (Lat.), n's f. f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-e²n-e(a)²i²d-e(a)²e². — (e-a)²i²d-ic(e)²nine, — (e-a)²i²s²i²d-e(a)²e². From *Echeneis*, one of the genera. A family of the *Leuothoeridae*. [L. 303.]

ECHEONIMOS, n. The *Mentha arvensis*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ECHELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k(e²ch²)-e²tro²s²i²s. Gen., *echelosis* (e-a²is). Gr., *ἐχελωσις*. Fr., *echelosis*. Ger., *weisse Zahn-rube*. See *BRYONIA DANCICA*.

ECHEVERIA (Lat.), n. f. A-cha-ver-re²a². Named from Echeveria, a botanist. Fr., *échévérie*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Crassulaceae*, referred by most authors to the genus *Cotyledon*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] — **E. coccinea** [De Candolle]. Sp., *oreja de burro* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the fresh leaves of which are emollient. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.] — **E. pulverulenta**. A species having the same properties as *E. coccinea*. [J. M. Maisch, l. c.]

ECHIAL ALLIANCE, n. E²k²i²a²l. Lat., *Echiales*. Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of the *Dicarpæ*, comprising the orders *Boraginæ*, *Elysiæ*, *Cordiæ*, and *Hydrophyllæ*, and subsequently (1847) an alliance of perigynous *Exogæ*, consisting of the orders *Jasminaceæ*, *Salicaceæ*, *Ehretiacæ*, *Nolaneæ*, *Boraginaceæ*, *Brunoniaceæ*, *Lamiaceæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporaceæ*, and *Scyogaceæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ÉCHICAOUTCHIN, n. E²k²i²a²u²t²hi²n. Fr., *échicaoutchine*. Ger., *Echikautschin*. An elastic resin, C₂₀H₄₀O₂, obtained by precipitation from an alcoholic solution of the petroleum extract of the bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ÉCHICERIC ACID, n. E²k²i²-se²r²i²k. Fr., *acide échicérique*. An amorphous product, C₃₀H₄₀O₄, of the simultaneous action of air and sodium on the petroleum solution of echicerin. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ÉCHICERIN, n. E²k²i²-se²r²i²n. Fr., *échicérine*. Ger., *E*. A substance, C₃₀H₄₀O₂, obtained from the hot alcoholic washings of the petroleum ether residue of the dita-bark. It crystallizes from the alcoholic solution in loose stellate groups of small colorless needles or in warty masses composed of needle-shaped crystals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14).]

ÉCHIDNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²d²n²i²d-a². From *ἐχίδνα*, the viper. Ger., *Landschnabelthiere*. A family or order of the *Ornithosoma*. The *Echidnidae* are a family of the *Ornithodermata*. [L. 121, 228.]

ÉCHIDNIN, n. E²k²i²-ni²n. From *ἐχίδνα*, a viper. Fr., *échidine*. Ger., *E*. See *VIPERINE*.

ÉCHIDNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ke²-nek. Pertaining to serpents or to the effects of their poison. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²i²e²-e(a)²e². From *ἐχίον*, the *Echium rubrum*. Fr., *échies*. Of Sprengel and others, an order of the *Asperifolia*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Boraginæ*; of Reichenbach, 1828, a division of the *Asperifolia*, and subsequently a subdivision of the *Schizocarpiæ*; of De Candolle (1810), a tribe of the *Boraginæ*, and subsequently (1816) a subtribe of the *Boragææ*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉCHIES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²-ez(e²s). From *ἐχίς*, a viper. Of Rügen, a group of the *Ophiidia*. [L. 180.]

ÉCHINE, n. E²k²i²-en. Lat., *echina*. An alkaloid obtained from *Echium vulgare*, which resembles cynoglossine in its chemical and physical character, but differs from it in not producing paralysis, but tetanic convulsions and a rigidity of the muscles which continues for several days. ["Jahrb. d. Pharm.," xxiv, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 14).]

ÉCHINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-a(a²k)²e²-a². From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog. Fr., *échinacée*. Purple cone-flower; of Münch, a genus of composite plants, by many authors referred to *Euboeckia*. [B. 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).] — **E. angustifolia**. Of De Candolle, a species of more slender habit than the *E. purpurea*, growing on prairies and in marshes throughout the United States. [B. 34 (a, 24).] — **E. heterophylla**. Sp., *raíz del manso* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the valley of Mexico. The root contains 12.11 per cent. of resin, 15.62 per cent. of gum, 46.87 per cent. of extractive matter, and 23.06 per cent. of woody substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.] — **E. purpurea**. A rough species growing in thickets and barrens in the western and southern United States. The root is aromatic. [B. 34 (a, 24); L. 107.]

ÉCHINARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-a(a²)-ri²-a(a²k)²e²-e(a²e²). From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog. Fr., *echinariacées*. Of Link, a family of grasses characterized by having the inflorescence in simple, globose spikelets, each two- to four-flowered, the superior flower stalked; two keeled membranaceous glumes, the superior glume having but one awn at the apex; and by two pales or inner glumes, the lower five-nerved and cleft at the tip. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉCHINATE, ECHINATED, adj's. Ek-in²-at, -at-e²d. From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog. Lat., *echinatus*. Fr., *échiné*. Ger., *stachelig*. Bristled; spiny; set with rigid hairs on prickles. [B. 19, 201 (a, 24).]

ÉCHINE (Fr.), n. A-shen. The projecting line formed by the spinous processes of the vertebrae. [A. 518.]

ÉCHINELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-e²-l-as-da²k(e²-e-a²e²). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog. Fr., *echinellacées*. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Diatomeæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Confervaceæ*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Desmidiæ*. It comprises *Echinella*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 24).] For the *Echinellæ*, see *DIATOMACEÆ*.

ÉCHINEUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-e²-u²s(u²s). From *ἐχίος*, a hedge hog. Fr., *échinéen*. Ger., *igelförmig*. Like a hedgehog. [a, 21.]

ÉCHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)²i²e. From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog. Ger., *Seigel*. A class of the *Thecaceæ*. The *Echinida* of Pomel are a suborder of the *Echinoidea*. The *Echinida* of Pomel are a family of the *Globiformes*. The *Echinida* are the sea-urchins, an order of the *Echinodermata*. [L. 121, 147, 228.]

ÉCHINIPES (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)²i²p-ez(as). From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *échinipède*. Ger., *igelfüssig*. Having the feet covered with stiff, bristly hairs. [L. 41.]

ÉCHINOCTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o²)-ka²k²(ka²k²)-te-e(a²e²). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, and *κακτος*, a prickly plant. Fr., *échinocactées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Opuntia*, or, of Benth and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Cactææ*, distinguished by having the calyx-tube prolonged beyond the ovary, and by the stem being covered with tubercular ribs or protuberances ending in spines; the stem sometimes, but very rarely, carries leaves in the form of scales. It includes *Echinocactus*, etc. The *Echinocactidae* of Lindley (Fr., *echinocactidées*) are a tribe of the *Cactææ*, consisting of *Echinocactus* and *Pelecyphora*. The *Echinocactoidææ* of Salm-Dyck and Endlicher are a tribe of the *Cactææ*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉCHINOCARPOUS, adj. E²k²i²n-o-ka²rp²u²s. Lat., *echinocarpus* from *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having the fruit covered with small prickles or rigid hairs. [a, 24.]

ÉCHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o²)-se²af-(ke²i²a²ha²)-u²s(u²s). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having a spiny head. [L. 16.]

ÉCHINOCOCCIFER (Lat.), n. m. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o²)-ka²k²si²f²i²ki²f²-u²a²ri². From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, *κόκκος*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear. Of Weinland, a division of the genus *Tœnia*, including those forms in which "the heads arise in special brood-capsules." [L. 121.] See *Tœnia echinococcus*.

ÉCHINOCOCCOUS, adj. E²k²i²n-o-ko²k²u²s. Pertaining to an *Echinococcus*.

ÉCHINOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o²)-ka²k²-ku²s(ku²s). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, and *κόκκος*, a berry. Fr., *echinocoque*. Ger., *Echinokokkus*, *Hilsenwurm*, *Blasenwurm*, *Blasenstachelwurm*. It., *echinococco*. Sp., *equinococo*. 1. A genus of the *Cystica*, or of the *Tœniadæ*. 2. The larval stage of the *Tœnia e.* after it has penetrated into some tissue of its host. The embryo, after having reached its permanent situation, loses its hooks and becomes a somewhat spherical mass, which increases slowly in size, and contains a clear liquid rich in albuminoids. Its walls consist of two layers—the outer (ectocyst), cuticular in nature, the inner (endocyst, germinal membrane (Ger., *Keimhaut*)), granular and regarded as an expansion of the parenchyma of the scolex, and, according to some authorities, provided with an epithelium. The outer layer is tightly stretched, and, when cut, rolls up. Ex-

ternal to the *c.* proper is an investment formed of the tissue in which it is imbedded. From the inner layer brood capsules are developed which give rise to *c.* heads. The heads are developed from the outer layer of the brood capsule, in the shape of hollow, but like processes, which, by invagination, reach its interior, remaining attached by a pedicle. Exceptionally the head is developed from the inner surface of the brood capsule. Secondary cysts (daughter-cysts) may arise from the ectocyst or from the heads and brood-capsules, which undergo a species of metamorphosis and project into the cavity of the *c.* or externally. From these brood-capsules and head are developed a third set of cysts (granddaughter-cysts). The heads, when set free and ingested by the proper host (the dog, jackal, or wolf), develop into the *Tania c.* Occasionally the *c.* consists simply of a cyst without any brood-capsules, and is then termed an accephalocyst. Formerly a number of varieties (see below) were made, but they are now known to be only modified forms. [L. 11, 121, 147, 182, 321, 340.] See ACCEPHALOCYST and HYDARTID, and cf. ACCEPHALOCYSTIS. **Accephalocystis c.** Fr., *echinococcus accephalocystis*. Ger., *accephalocystischer Hülswurm*. It., *echinococcus accephalocystis* (to *senza testa*). Sp., *equinococo accephalocystico*. An accephalocyst; a sterile variety in which brood-capsules and scolices either have not been formed or, having once been present, have degenerated and disappeared. [J. D. Thomas, "Proc. of the Roy Soc." XXXVIII, 238, p. 149.] **E. atricipariens**. Of Kichenmeister, the variety in which daughter-cysts are produced



ECHINOCOCCUS HOMINIS. [A, 327.]
a, cyst, opened; b, collection of scolices or scolices; c, single scolix greatly magnified.

from the brood-capsules or head, and are within the mother cyst. [L. 121, 182.] — **E. endogenus**. Fr., *echinococcus endogenus*. Ger., *endogener Hülswurm*. Of Kuhn, see *E. atricipariens*. **E. exogenus**. Fr., *echinococcus exogenus*. Ger., *skolex erzeugender Hülswurm*. Of Kuhn, see *E. atricipariens*. **E. granulatus**. Fr., *echinococcus granulatus*. **E. hominis**. Fr., *echinococcus de l'homme*. The *E. atricipariens*; so called on account of its being found most commonly in man. [L. 182.] — **E. infusorium**. See *E. hominis*. — **E. multilocularis**. Fr., *echinococcus multilocularis*. A collection of small echinococci situated close to each other and imbedded in a common stroma. [L. 182.] — **E. polymorphus**. See *E. hominis*. — **E. racemosus**. A number of echinococci arranged in a racemose shape. [L. 182.] — **E. scolicipariens**. Ger., *skolex erzeugender Hülswurm*. The variety in which the daughter-cysts are produced from the ectocyst and are situated outside of the mother-cyst. [L. 121, 182.] — **E. simbe**. See *E. hominis*. — **E. simplex**. See *E. scolicipariens*. — **E. veterinorum**. The *E. scolicipariens*; so called on account of its being found most commonly in the lower animals. [L. 182.] — **Exogener E.** (Ger.). See *E. scolicipariens*. **Multilocularis E.** (Ger.). See *E. multilocularis*. **Tania c.** See under **TANIA**.

ECHINOCONIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2n^2i^2d^2a^2$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\kappa\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, a cone. Of Pomel, a family of the *Lampadidae*. The *Echinocnidae* of Pomel are a family of the *Lampadiformes*.

ECHINODERA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2d^2e^2r^2a^2$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. Fr., *echinodermite*. Of Clap, a genus of the *Amphipoda*. The *Echinodermata* are a group of animals allied to the *Rotifera*, regarded by Dujardin and Greef as intermediate between the *Arthropoda* and the *Vermes*. [L. 333.]

ECHINODERM, n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2d^2e^2r^2m$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. Lat., *echinodermata*. Ger., *Stachelhäuter*. An individual of the *Echinodermata* (Fr., *echinodermite*; Ger., *Stachelhäuter*), which are: of the older authors, a class of the *Radiata* or *Zoophyta*; of contemporary writers, a class of the *Tentaculata* or a phylum of the *Cnidaria*, including animals such as the star fishes, sea cucumbers, and sea-urchins. [L. 121, 147, 241.]

ECHINODERMATOUS, adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2d^2e^2r^2m^2a^2t^2o^2u^2s$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, a hedgehog, and $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. Fr., *echinodermite*, *echino-dermatique*. 1. Having the surface of the body covered with spines. 2. Pertaining to the *Echinodermata*. [L. 41, 121.]

ECHINODERMATOUS, adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2d^2e^2r^2m^2a^2t^2o^2u^2s$. See **ECHINODERMATOUS** (1st def.).

ECHINODES (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2d^2e^2s$. Gr., $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}\delta\eta\varsigma$ from $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. See **ECHINODE**.

ECHINOGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2g^2l^2o^2s^2a$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\gamma\lambda\omicron\varsigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. A grade of the *Eneipha*; so called on account of their spiny tongue. [L. 176.]

ECHINOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2i^2d^2e^2a$. Fr., *echinoïdes*. Of von Siebold and Stannius, an order of the *Echinodermata*. [L. 147, 231.]

ECHINOKOKKUS (Ger.), n. $E^2ch^2en^2o^2k^2k^2u^2ts$. 11., *Echinokokken*. See **ECHINOCOCCUS**.

ECHINOMELOCACTOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2m^2e^2l^2o^2c^2a^2t^2o^2s$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, an apple, and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a prickly plant. 1. The *Melocactus Indur occidentalis*. 2. The *Melocactus americana minor*. 3. The *Melocactus communis*. [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 200 (a, 14).]

ECHINONEIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2n^2e^2i^2d^2a$. Of Pomel, a family of the *Lampadiformes*. [L. 147, 231.]

ECHINOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2i^2d^2e^2u^2s$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Fr., *echinoïdeus*. Resembling the hedgehog. The *Echinoidae* are: 1. Of von Siebold and Stannius, the sea-urchins, an order of the *Echinodermata*. 2. The *Echinida*. [L. 231.]

ECHINOLAMPASIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2l^2a^2m^2p^2a^2s^2i^2d^2e$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\varsigma$, a lamp, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. A family of the *Echinida*. [L. 242.]

ECHINOMETRADE (Lat.), **ECHINOMETRIDAE** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2m^2e^2t^2r^2a^2d^2e$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\mu\epsilon\tau^2r^2a$, the uterus. A family of the *Echinoidea*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 410 (L).]

ECHINOPÆDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2æ^2d^2i^2u^2m$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, a little child. The larva of an echinoderm when it is bilaterally symmetrical and provided with ciliated bands. [L. 11.] Cf. **BIPINNARIA**.

ECHINOPEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2æ^2$. Of Fresen, an order of the *Synanthereae*, corresponding to the *Echinopsideae* of Richard. The *Echinopea* (Fr., *echinopées*) of De Candelolla are a division of composite plants, the first division of the *Cynarocephale*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Homonanthae*, consisting of the *Gymnostyleae*, *Lagaseae*, and *Eolanthae*, and the true *E.* (the genus *Echinops*), and subsequently a subdivision of the *Segregate*; of Link, a division of the *Anthodiateae*; of Barthing, a division of the *Synanthereae*. [B. 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2h^2i^2l^2u^2s$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, anything rough or prickly, and $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$, to love. Fr., *echinophile*. Ger., *iglhiebend*. Growing on the husks of chestnuts (said of *Fungi*). [B. 38.]

ECHINOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2h^2o^2r^2a$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, anything rough or prickly, and $\phi\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to bear. Fr., *echinophore*. Ger., *Stacheltröge*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Echinophoreae*, indigenous to Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. [B. 42 (a, 24).] — **E. semine magno**. **E. teretica**. The *Caucalis latifolia*. [B. 200.] — **E. tenuifolia**. A species found in some parts of the Mediterranean shore; said to act mildly on the kidneys. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

ECHINOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2h^2o^2r^2u^2s$. (u's). Fr., *echinophore*. Ger., *stacheltragend*. Provided with thorns or bristles. The *Echinophora*, or *Echinophoraceae*, are a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*; of Tausch, a subtribe of the *Angiospermae*; of Meisner, a subtribe of the *Samnaceae*; of Spach, a section of the *Umbelliferae anomala*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the series *Haplophytae*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24); L. 41.]

ECHINOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2h^2t^2h^2a^2l^2m^2i^2a$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\iota\alpha$ (see **OPHTHALMIA**). Fr., *echinophthalmie*. Ger., *Rauhigkeit der Augenlider*. An old name for an inflammation of the edges of the eyelids with bristly projection of the lashes. [F.]

ECHINOPODEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2o^2d^2e^2a^2e$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, the foot. Fr., *echinopodées*. Of Cassini, a tribe of the *Synanthereae*, consisting of *Echinops*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINOPS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2s$. Gen., *echinops* (pis). From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\psi\omicron\varsigma$, appearance. Fr., *échinope*. Ger., *Kugeldistel*. A genus of the *Cynaroideae*, mostly indigenous to Africa and southern Europe; of the pharmacists, the *E. sphaerocephalus*. [B. 42, 180 (a, 24).] — **E. bannaticus**. A species cultivated in European gardens, said to have medicinal virtues like those of *E. persicus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — **E. echinatus**. A species the leaves of which, in decoction, are used as a bitter tonic, alterative, and diuretic. Their expressed juice is employed in coughs. [A, 479 (a, 21).] — **E. maximus**. **E. multiflorus**. See *E. sphaerocephalus*. **E. pauciflorus**. Fr., *échinope aune, petite boulette, petit oursin*. A species having the same properties as the *E. multiflorus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. persicus**. A species said to yield Turkish manna; but this is probably an error. [B. 504 (a, 24).] — **E. ritro**. See *E. pauciflorus*. — **E. ruthenicus**. A species cultivated in European gardens, having properties like those of *E. sphaerocephalus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] — **E. sphaerocephalus**. Fr., *échinope à grosses têtes, grande boulette, oursin*. Ger., *gemeine Kugeldistel*. The globe-thistle; a species growing in dry, stony places in southern and central Europe. The leaves (*herba echinops*) were formerly used as a laxative and diuretic, and the seeds as a diuretic. According to Dioscorides, an infusion of the root excited copious epistaxis, and was of value in splenic disorders. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24); B. 300 (a, 14).] — **E. strigosus**. A species the down of which is used in Spain as amadou. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ECHINOPSEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2s^2e^2a^2e$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\psi\omicron\varsigma$, appearance. Fr., *échinopées*. Of Cassini, the *Echinopodeae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINOPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2)i^2n(en)^2o^2p^2u^2s$. Gen., *echinopodus* (us). From $\epsilon\chi\iota\nu\acute{o}s$, the hedgehog, and $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, the foot. See **ECHINOPS**.

ECHINORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2r^2) \cdot r^2n(e^2ch^2) \cdot u^2s(u^2s)$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the hedgehog, and $\rho\upsilon\chi\iota\varsigma$, the snout. Fr., *echinorhynque*. A genus of the *Acetabularia* family *Echinorhynchula*. [L. 330.] **E. capra** Brann. See *Pentastoma taeniodontes*. **E. gigas**, Fr., *echinorhynque de cochon*, of Gouze, a species, sometimes about 50 cm. long, marked with transverse striae, having a globular proboscis with from 6 to 8 hooks and a pointed extremity. It is found in the intestines of same and occasionally in man. [L. 24, 340.] **E. hominis**, Of Lambd., a species about 6 mm. long, with a globular proboscis having 12 hooks. It has been found in the small intestines of man and is considered by some to be a sexually immature specimen of *E. gigas* or some other species. [L. 24, 340.]

ECHINORRHYNQUE (Fr.), n. A $ke^2no^2r^2ra^2n^2k$. See *ECHINORRHYNCHUS*. — **E. du cochon**. See *ECHINORRHYNCHUS gigas*.

ECHINOSPERME (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot sp^2r^2m(e^2a^2) \cdot e^2)$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the hedgehog, and $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha$, a seed. Fr., *echinospermes*. Of Dumortier, a series of the *Umbellifera* (*Umbellifera*), consisting of the *Cuculbaria*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINOSTOMATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot stom^2sto^2m(e^2a^2) \cdot u^2s(u^2s))$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the hedgehog, and $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, the mouth. Fr., *echinostome*. Ger., *egelnäsig*. Provided with bristly hairs or spines near the mouth. [L. 41.]

ECHINOTHURIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot th^2u^2r^2id^2a^2)$. A family of the *Diosmaceae*. The *Echinothuridae* are a family of the *Eucalyptaceae*. [L. 121, 176.]

ECHINOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot zo^2a^2)$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the hedgehog, and $\zeta\omicron\omega\omicron$, an animal. Of Allman, the *Amoeboida*. [L. 147.]

ECHINULATE, adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot u^2l^2at^2)$. Lat., *echinulatus*. Fr., *échaulé*. Set with minute prickles. [B. 291 (a, 24).]

ECHINURUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot u^2r^2u^2s(u^2s))$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the hedgehog, and $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha$, the tail. Fr., *échinure*. Ger., *igelschwänzig*. Having a bristly tail. [L. 41.]

ECHINUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot su^2s(u^2s))$. Gr., $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *echinus*, *herisson* (2d def.). Ger., *Igel* (2d def.). 1. A prickly head or top of a plant; an echinate pericarp. 2. The sea-hedgehog; used anciently, according to Dioscorides, as a stomachic and diuretic, its roasted shell as an application in psora, and the ashes to cleanse ulcers and repress exuberant granulations. 3. An old name for the stone found in the head of *Mugil cephalus*. 4. Of Haller, the genus *Hyalum*. 5. Of Loureiro, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, referred by Müller and others to *Mallotus*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 21); L. 41, 56, 165 (a, 14).] **E. philippinensis**. See *MALLOTUS philippinensis*.

ECHIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot glo^2s^2glo^2s^2su^2m(e^2u^2m))$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the viper, and $\gamma\lambda\omicron\sigma\sigma\alpha$, the tongue. Fr., *echioglossa*. See *OPHIOGLOSSUM*. **Herba echioglossi**. The herb of *OphioGLOSSUM vulgatum*. [B. 97 (a, 14); B. 180 (a, 24).]

ÉCHIOGAGE (Fr.), n. A-she-ka'zh. The operation of extracting the *Pulex penetrans* from the skin. [G.]

ECHIRRHETIN, n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot re^2t^2in^2)$. Fr., *échirrhétine*. A transparent, brittle, tasteless, neutral, resinous mass, $C_{25}H_{32}O_4$, obtained from the mother-liquor from which echitein has crystallized. It forms a white powder when triturated, is easily soluble in ether, in benzene, in chloroform, in boiling acetone, and in hot alcohol; does not combine with potassium hydrate, and is decomposed by concentrated acids. [B. 81, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14).]

ECHITAMINE, n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot ta^2m(e^2n))$. Fr., *échitamine*. Ger., *Echitamin*. Of Hesse, an alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{29}N_3O_4$, first isolated by Harnack, in 1877, from dita-bark, and called by him *ditaine*. It forms glossy, prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in benzene and in benzine, readily soluble in water, in alcohol, and, if freshly precipitated, in ether and in chloroform. [B. 81 (a, 14).]

ECHITEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot e^2(a^2) \cdot e^2(a^2))$. Fr., *échites*. Of Reichenbach and others, a subdivision or tribe of the *Apocynaceae* of De Candolle, of the *Apocynaceae*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Eupapocynaceae*, corresponding nearly to the *Echitideae* of Benth and Hooker. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHITEIN, n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot te^2in^2)$. Fr., *échitéine*. A substance, $C_{22}H_{29}O_4$, remaining in an alcoholic solution of dita-bark from which echicerin and echitin have separated. It crystallizes readily in quadrilateral, sometimes hexagonal prisms, is readily soluble in ether and in chloroform, is less easily soluble in benzene and in acetone, and fuses at 190° C. [B. 81, 93; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxx (a, 14).]

ECHITENINE, n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot en^2)$. An amorphous, brown alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{27}NO_4$, obtained by Hesse from dita-bark; easily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water, colored reddish-violet by sulphuric acid, and purple, afterward green and yellow, by nitric acid. [B. 81 (a, 14).]

ECHITES (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot it^2et^2(e^2as))$. Gr., $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$. Gen., *echitae* (-tes). Fr., *échites*. Ger., *Klammerstrauch*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of apocynaceous plants. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **Cortex echite**. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [A. 319 (a, 21).] **E. acuminatus**. A species yielding the thin, pale-gray bark called in Peru *cundurango de plátano*. [B. 81 (a, 14).] **E. alexiacca**. A species growing in Brazil. The root is purgative and is recommended in icterus, hypochondriasis, and abdominal obstructions. [B. 46 (a, 14).] **E. antidysenterica**. See *HOLARRHENA antidysenterica*. — **E. biflora**. Fr., *échites biflore*, *liane à lait*. A species having a milky juice. The leaves and stalks are purgative. ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1889, p. 237.] **E. caryophyllata**. An East Indian species. The leaves are used in gout. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. chilensis**. A species the root of which, called *guilmat* in Chili, is used in powder as an emetic and sternutatory.

["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, a 14. — **E. circinalis**. See *HOLARRHENA antidysenterica*. — **E. curru**. A species found in Brazil and Guiana; used by the Indians on the Rio Negro in gastric and intestinal diseases. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. edulis**. Probably the *Brachystelma macrorrhizum*. [B. 214.] **E. frutescens**. The *Chimaphila frutescens*. [B. 172 (a, 21).]

E. hirsutus. A species found in Ecuador, yielding the *cundurango de palmar*. [B. 81 (a, 14).] **E. insignis**. A species found in Brazil and Guiana, used like *E. curru*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. kona**. A species found on the western coast of Africa, yielding a poisonous extract used by the natives as an arrow-poison. [B. 173 (a, 24).] Cf. *BRACHYSTELMA macrorrhizum*. — **E. longiflora**. A species found in Brazil, where the whole plant, and especially the root (which exudes a sharp, milky sap), is used in poultices and in injections for hemorrhoidal tumors; also in murrain and in the putrid fevers of cattle. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. malabarica**. A species indigenous to Malabar, where the root is employed in fevers and the leaves in carbuncles. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. micrantha**. A species, classed by Hooker with the genus *Ecdysanthera*, found in Malabar. The leaves are employed in amenorrhoea. A lotion made from the root is used in gout. [B. 46 (a, 14).] **E. pubescens**. Ger., *weichhaariger Kinnerstrauch*. An East Indian species. The reddish-brown, bitter bark of the stem, *cortex antidysentericus* (see *profiluvii*, see *conessi*, see *codago pala*), is used in the East Indies for diarrhoea and dysentery and externally in gout. The seed is vermifuge. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. salicifolia**. A species referred by Duchesne (probably erroneously) to *Allamanda cathartica*. An infusion of the leaves is said to be used in Ceylon as a purgative. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. scholaris**. See *ALSTONIA scholaris*. **E. spinosa**. The *Carex carandas*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. suberecta**. Ger., *Savannenblume*, *Aurorablume*. The savanna-flower; a South American and West Indian species, exuding a very poisonous, milky sap, said to be an ingredient of curare. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. syphilitica**. Fr., *échites syphilitique*. A tree found in Surinam. The leaves and bark are used, especially in decoction, in syphilis. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. torosa**, **E. torulosa**. Fr., *échites cundurango*, *liane mangle*. A poisonous species found in the Antilles, where the seed and sap are used by the negroes as a purgative. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ECHITIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot e^2(a^2) \cdot e^2(a^2))$. Fr., *échitiées*. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Apocynaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ECHITIN, n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot te^2in^2)$. Fr., *échitine*. A substance, $C_{22}H_{29}O_4$, accompanying echicerin, and forming soft, white leaflets, which are generally isolated, but are occasionally grouped concentrically. It is readily soluble in hot alcohol and in chloroform, but much less soluble than echicerin in ether, in acetone, or in benzene. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14).]

ECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot u^2m(e^2u^2m))$. Gr., $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *échium*, *viperine*. Ger., *Natterkopf*. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Boragae*; of the pharmacists, the *E. vulgare*. [B. 34, 121, 180 (a, 24).] **E. aegyptiacum**. A species found near Aleppo, in Asiatic Turkey. The root was used anciently, according to Dioscorides, mixed with oil, in the form of a cataplasm, as a remedy for wounds; with *polenta*, for erysipelas; triturated with oil, in the form of an unguent, as a diuretic. [L. 94 (a, 21).] **E. altissimum**. See *E. italicum* (1st def.). — **E. anglicum**. See *E. vulgare*. — **E. asperum**. See *E. italicum* (1st def.). **E. bonariense**. Fr., *viperine à feuilles de plantain*. A Brazilian species, used like *Borago officinalis*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. creticum**. 1. Of Lamarck, see *E. violaceum* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnaeus, see *E. bonariense*. 3. Of Pallas, see *E. rubrum*. — **E. fuchsi**. The *Engelmannia silvestris*. [B. 200.] **E. italicum**. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species found in southern Europe and England; considered to be the *Λυκοφύς* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used as a remedy for wounds and cutaneous eruptions. 2. Of Gmelin, see *E. rubrum*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. levigatum**. The *E. italicum* (1st def.). [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. plantagineum**. See *E. bonariense*. — **E. pyramidale**, **E. pyrenaicum**. The *E. italicum* (1st def.). [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. rossicum**, **E. rubrum**. A species found in southern Europe; perhaps the $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$ of Dioscorides, the root of which was used for snake-bites. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. violaceum**. 1. Of Linnaeus, a European species the leaves and tops of which are emollient and stomachic. The root was formerly used for snake-bites. 2. Of Withering, a variety of *E. vulgare*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. vulgare**. Fr., *viperine commune*, *herbe aux vipères*, *langue d'âne*. Ger., *gemeiner Natterkopf*, *Oth. rufkopf*, *Steinsengkraut*, *white blaw Ochsenzunge*, *stolzer Heinrich*, *falscher Waid*, *Frauenkrieg*, *Schlangehaupt*. 1. Of Linnaeus, blue-weed; a species found in fields and waste places through Europe and the northern United States. Formerly the root, the herb, and sometimes the fruit, were employed as expectorant, cooling, and emollient remedies. 2. Of Miller, the *E. violaceum* (2d def.). [B. 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ECHIURIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot ur^2id^2a^2)$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, the viper, and $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha$, the tail. An order of the *Gephyrea*. The *Echiuridae* (Fr., *échiurides*), or *Echiuroidea*, are a family of the *Gephyrea*. [L. 121, 173, 176, 353.]

ECHIURUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot ur^2u^2s(u^2s))$. Fr., *échiure*. Ger., *igelschwänzig*. Having the tail provided with bristly thorns. [L. 41.]

ECHMASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot ma^2s^2is)$. Gen., *echmascos* (*echmasis*). From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, to hinder. Obstruction, retention. [A. 387.]

ECHO (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot o$. In Eng., e^2k^2o . Gen., *echoes* (*echus*). Gr., $\epsilon\chi\omega$. Fr., *écho*. Ger., *Widerhall*. It, sp., *eco*. A sound repeated by reflection from some obstructing surface; of Hippocrates, *timitus aurium*. [L. 94 (a, 14).] **Amphoric e**. See *AMPHORIC RESONANCE*. **E-speech**, *E'sprache* (Ger.). See *ECHOLALIA*.

ECHOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2k(e^2ch^2) \cdot i^2n(e^2n(e^2o^2) \cdot la^2li^2a^2)$. From $\epsilon\chi\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (see *ECHO*), and $\lambda\alpha\lambda\iota\alpha$, prattle. Fr., *écholalie*. Ger., *Echolalie*.

Syn.: *disphrasia imitatoria*. 1. Of Romberg, the repetition by imbeciles of questions put to them. [K; 2. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the verbal mimicry of myriachit (*q. v.*). ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan. 1885, p. 19.]

ECHOMETER, n. Ek'om'et'r. From ἤχῳ, a sound, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr. *écho-mètre*. Ger. *Schallmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the duration, etc., of sounds. [L, 56.] 2. A stethoscope. [A, 322.]

ECHOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ek'ach'-(o)²-fraz(fra's)/i²-a². From ἤχῳ, see ECHO, and φῶσις, speech. Fr. *echophrasie*. Ger. *Echophrasie*. See ECHOLALIA.

ECHOS (Lat.), n. n. Ek'ach'-(o)²'s. Gen., ech'cos (-eis). Gr., ἤχος. See ECHO.

ECHOSCOPE (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ek'ach'-(o)²-kop'scōp'-(u), -kop'i²-a². From ἤχῳ, see ECHO, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr. *échoscopia*. Ger. *Schallprüfung*. Auscultation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECHOSCOPEMPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ek'ach'-(o)²-kop'-(kōp'-(o)m' fra'z' fra'z'-(u)². Gen., echoscopemphrag'matos (-is). From ἤχῳ, a sound, σκοπεῖν, to examine, and ἐμφράγμα, a barrier. The obturator of a stethoscope. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECHOSCOPIUM (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPION** (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPIUS** (Lat.), n's n. n. n. and m. Ek'ach'-(o)²-kop'-(kōp'-(o)m' fra'z' fra'z'-(u)². Gen., echoscopium (-is). From ἤχῳ, a sound, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See ECHOMETER.

ECHTHYSTEROCYCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ek'ech'th'-(u)²-thi'st'-(th'u)²-st'-(u)²-cy'-(u)²-si's. See ECTHYSTEROCYCLYSIS.

ECHTHYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. Ek'ech'th'-(u)²-thi'st'-(th'u)²-st'-(u)²-cy'-(u)²-si's. See ECTHYSTERUS.

ECHUGIN, n. Ek'k'u² jī²n. Ger., *E*. 1. A blackish-brown, intensely bitter poisonous mass prepared from the *Adiantum barbatum* of southwestern Africa. 2. A crystalline glucoside obtained from *e*. (1st def.), of which it constitutes about 10 per cent. It arrests the heart in systole. [R. Böhm, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1880, p. 892; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1880, p. 176.]

ECHUGONE, n. Ek'k'u² gon. A resinous body found in echugon (1st def.). [R. Böhm, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1889, p. 892; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1890, p. 176.]

ECHZELLE (Ger.), n. Ek'ch'-(u)²-zel'-(u)². A township in the grand duchy of Hessen, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ÉCIDIE (Fr.), n. A-se-de. See ÆCIDIUM.

ECIDIOLE, n. Ek's'id'i²-ol. From αἰκία, a blow with a whip. The sporogonium of an acidium, developing usually upon the face of the leaf opposite to that attacked by the fungus and giving rise to spore. [B, 121 (a, 21).] See ÆCIDIOLES.

ECIDIOLISPORE, n. Ek's'id'i²-ol'-(u)²-spor. A small spore developed in the *ecidiale* of an acidium. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

ECIDIOMYCETES (Fr.), n. pl. A-se-de-o-me-so't. See ÆCIDIOMYCETES.

ECIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ek'sak'-(u)²-i²-(u)²-mu²-m. See ÆCIDIUM.

ECKBERKY, n. Ek'k'be'r'i². The *Prunus padus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ECKE (Ger.), n. Ek'k'e². See ANGLE. **E. des Ohrs**, **E'mus-keel**. See TUMORS. **Vordere E. des Bodens**. The anterior projection of the gray matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle, which lies between the auditory nucleus and the eminentia teres. It contains portions of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nuclei. [L, 91 (K).]

ECKERBERG (Ger.), n. Ek'k'be'r'-(u)²-berg. A water-cure establishment near Stettin, Germany. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ECKERDOPFEN (Ger.), n. Ek'k'be'r' do'p'-(u)²-pe²n. See ACKERDOPFEN.

ECKIG (Ger.), adj. Ek'k'ig. See ANGULAR.

ECKSTREBEWINKEL (Ger.), n. Ek'k'strab'e-wi²n'k'-(u)²-el. See ANGLE of inclination.

ECKZAHN (Ger.), n. Ek'k'za²n. A canine tooth. [L, 332.]

ECLACTISMA (Lat.), **ECLACTISMUS** (Lat.), n's n. n. and m. Ek'k'la'k'ti's-ma², -mu²-smu²-s. Gen., eclactis-matos (-is), -mi. See LACTISMA and LACTISMUS. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCLAIR (Fr.), n. A-kla²r. A flash of light. [L, 41.]

ECLAIRAGE (Fr.), n. A-kla²r a²zh. Illumination. [L.]

ÉCLAIRE (Fr.), n. A-kla²r. The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 19 (a, 21).] **Grande É.** See *E. Petite É.* The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 21).]

ÉCLAIRETTS (Fr.), n. A-kla²r e²t. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 21).]

ECLAMPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ek'k'la²mp'si²-a². From ἐκλαμψία, a shining forth. Fr. *éclampsie*. Ger. *Eclampsie*, *Eklampsia*, *Gichter*. It, Sp., *e*. Syn.: *convulsions*. An acute affection occurring without structural lesion of the nervous system, characterized by general or partial convulsions, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. [D, 35.] **Albuminuric e.** Fr. *éclampsie albuminurique*. *E*. due to or associated with albuminuria. [D, 72.] **Cerebral e.** Fr. *éclampsie cérébrale*. Ger. *Gehirngichter*. That variety of puerperal *e*. in which, according to Cohen, of Hamburg, the irritation starts in the brain, as distinguished from *uterine e*. [A, 15.] **Cholémic e.** Fr. *éclampsie cholémique*. Ger. *cholämische Gichter*. That form of puerperal *e*. which depends on cholémia produced by acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [A, 15.] **E. at term.** Fr. *éclampsie utérine à terme des parturientes*. That variety of *uterine e*. which (as distinguished from *premature e*. according to Cohen) proceeds from the events connected with labor at full term. [A, 15.] **E. gravidarum.** See *Puerperal e*. **E.**

hæmatigenes. *E*. due to vascular disturbance in infants. [Soltmann (A, 319).] **E. idiopathica.** *E*. occurring independently of any recognizable disease. [Soltmann (A, 319).] **E. infantum.** Fr. *éclampsie des enfants*. Ger. *Frausen, Kopfkämpfe, Gichter*. It., *e dei bambini*. Sp., *e infantil*. Convulsions in infants characterized by general or partial clonic contractions of the muscles, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. They resemble epileptic and choreic attacks, and are usually symptomatic of some other affection. [D, 35.] **E. nutans.** See *Salaam convulsions*. **E. parturientium.** **E. puerperalis.** **E. puerperarum.** See *Puerperal convulsions*. **E. saturnina.** A rare form of *e*., due to lead-poisoning. [D, 70.] **E. with suffocation.** Spasm of the glottis. [D, 40.] **Nodding e.** See *Salaam convulsions*. **Premature e.** Fr. *éclampsie premature (ou avant terme)*. Cohen's term for that variety of *uterine e*. (*q. v.*) which, according to him, comes on between the sixth month of gestation and its close, depends on the distention and modification of form undergone by the lower segment of the uterus, and causes labor to take place. [A, 15.] Cf. *E. at term*. **Puerperal e.** See *Puerperal convulsions*. **Uterine e.** Fr. *éclampsie utérine*. Ger. *Gebärmuttereklampsie*. That one of the two varieties (the other being *cerebral e.*) into which Cohen divides puerperal *e*. in which the uterus is supposed to be the primary seat of the irritation. [A, 15.]

ECLAMPSIC, adj. Ek'k'la²mp'si²k. See ECLAMPTIC.

ÉCLAMPSIE (Fr.), n. A-kla²mp'se. See ECLAMPSIA. **E. avant terme.** See *Premature eclampsia*. **E. des enfants.** See *Eclampsia infantum*. **E. puerpérale.** See *Puerperal convulsions*.

ECLAMPSIE (Ger.), n. Ak-la²mp'-ze'. See ECLAMPSIA. **Dentitiones.** Infantile eclampsia due to dentition. [Soltmann (A, 319).]

ECLAMPSY, n. Ek'k'la²mp'si². See ECLAMPSIA.

ECLAMPTIC, adj. Ek'k'la²mp'ti²k. Fr., *éclamptique*. Ger., *eclamptisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with eclampsia. [D.]

ELECTIC, adj. Ek'k'le²k'ti²k. Gr., ἐλεκτικός (from ἐκλέγειν, to select). Lat., *electicus*. Fr., *électique*. Ger., *eklektisch*. It., *elettico*. Sp., *elctico*. In therapeutics, professing not to be governed by any general theory or system of practice, but to select from all systems that which most conforms to reason and experience; as a n., a medical practitioner who so professes.

ELECTICISM, n. Ek'k'le²k'ti²-si²z'm. Lat., *electicismus*. Fr., *électisme*. Ger., *Eklektik*. The eclectic system of medical practice.

ELECTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ek'k'le²k(lak)'ti²k-u²m(u²m). See ECLEIGMA.

ELECTISME (Fr.), n. A-kle²k-tez'm. See ECTECTICISM.

ELECTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ek'k'le²k-ti²z'-(u)²-si²z'mu²-s. See ECTECTICISM.

ELECTOS (Lat.), adj. Ek'k'le²k(lak)'to²s. Gr., ἐλεκτικός. Made in the form of an electuary. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELEGMA, n. Ek'k'le²m. See ECLEIGMA.

ELEGMA (Lat.), **ECLEIGMA** (Lat.), n's n. Ek'k'le²g(lag)'-ma², -lig'-(u)²-i²g'-(u)²-ma². Gen., *eleg-matos (-is)*, *ecig-matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκλεγμα (from ἐκλέγειν, to lick up). Fr., *éclème*. Ger., *Lecksaft*. Old names for a sort of electuary. [A, 387.] **E. album.** See *Potion emulsive gommée*. **E. fortius incrasans.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 oz. each of confection of red roses, syrup of violets, and syrup of opium, and 3 drachms of the seeds of white poppy, straining, and adding 3 drops of nutmeg-oil. [B, 90 (a, 14).] **E. gummoso-oleosum.** See *Potion emulsive huileuse*. **E. incrasans in tuss.** Of Sydenham, a mixture of 1 part each of syrup of poppies, portulaca, jujube-berries, and dohoc sani with 2 parts of sweet-almond oil, stirred until it thickens; used for coughs. [B, 90 (a, 14).]

ECLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ek'k'le²p'si²-si²s. Gen., *eclipsis-eos (-ep'i-sis)*. Gr., ἐκλεισις. Ger., *Aschalen*. See DECORTICATION, DESQUAMATION, and EXFOLIATION.

ECLIPSITREPANON (Lat.), **ECLIPSITREPANUM** (Lat.), **ECLIPSITRYPANON** (Lat.), **ECLIPSITRYPANUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ek'k'le²p'si²-trep'i²-a²-nu²-mu²-m, -nu²-mu²-m, -nu²-mu²-m, -nu²-mu²-m. From ἐκλεισις, a peeling, and τρύπανον, a trephine. Ger., *Schiefertrepan*, *Entblitterungstrepnan*. Old names for a trephine used in removing exfoliating bone. [A, 316; E; L, 135.]

ECLIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ek'k'li²g(lag)'ma². See ECLEIGMA.

ECLIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ek'k'li²m'dem'i²-a². Gen., *eclim'ias*. Gr., ἐκλιμία. See BULIMIA.

ECLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ek'k'li²p'si²-si²s. Gen., *eclipsis-eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκλεισις (from ἐκλείπειν, to die out). A failure or giving out; of Choulant, fainting, trance, apparent death. [A, 322 (a, 21); A, 387.]

ECLIPTA (Lat.), n. f. Ek'k'li²p'si²-a². Fr., *éclipte*. Ger., *Mühlbume*. A Linnaean genus of the *Compositae*, referred by Benth and Hooker to the tribe *Helianthoides*. The *Eclipte* of Lessing (Fr., *écliptes*) are a subtribe of the *Asteroidae*. **E. adpressa** (Münch). **E. erecta** (Linnaeus). A species found in the East Indies and the United States. The plant, mixed with gingely-oil, is applied in elephantiasis. The root is purgative and emetic, and is used in diseases of the liver and spleen and dropsy. Its juice affords a black dye used for the hair and for wool. It is also used in asthma in the Moluccas. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 21).] **E. integrifolia** (Sprengel). See *Bellis integrifolia*. **E. prostrata**. Fr., *éclipte couchée*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing in India, where it is called *maka*, and in tropical America. In Bombay it is used as a tonic in connection with aromatics, the bruised leaves are applied to wounds and sores, and the Ind. Ph. recommends it as a substitute for taraxacum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, a, 14; B, 88 (a, 14).] 2. Of Roxburgh, the *E. erecta*. [B, 172]

(a, 21) | **E. punctata**. A variety according to Roxburgh, of *E. erecta*, and having the same properties. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ECLIPTEICUS (Lat.), adj. *Eἰκλῑπτικὸς* (i-ēk-lip-ti-kos) Gr., *ἐκλειπτικός* (Ger., *ausbleibend, unterbrochen, fehlend*). Fainting, intermittent (of the pulse); syncope, trance like, pertaining to eclipsis. [Choulant (L, 50) (a, 14).]

ÉCLISSE (Fr.), n. A-kles. 1. A small splint. 2. An enema syringe. [L, 41.]

ECLITHOTOMY, n. *Eἰκλῑθ-οτμία* (o-mi-ē). Lat., *eclithotomia*. See LITHOTOMY.

ÉCLISION (Fr.), n. A-klo-ze-o-n. Of Raciborski, the dehiscence of a Graafian vesicle. [A, 18.]

ÉCLUSEAU (Fr.), n. A-klū-zo. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ECLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκλῑσις* (i-ēk-lis-i-sis) Gr., *εclysis* (ec-lyp-sis) Gr., *ἐκλύσις*. Ger., *Sehweiche, Ohnmacht*. 1. A loosening, especially of the bowels. 2. Enervation, relaxation, faintness. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 84.]

ECMAGEION (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκμαγίον* (i-ēk-ma-gi-on) Gr., *ἐκμαγίον* (from *ἐκμάσσειν*, to wipe). 1. A napkin. [A, 387.] 2. Of Galen, the spleen. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECMAGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκμαγμα* (i-ēk-ma-gma) Gr., *εcmagma* (ec-mas-i-sis) Gr., *ἐκμαγμα*. See CROCOTAGMA.

ECMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκμετροπία* (i-ēk-me-tro-pi-a) Gr., *ἐκμετροπία*, beyond the (normal) limit, and *ὄψις*, sight. Of Dixon, ametropia. [F.]

ECMYZETHMUS (Lat.), **ECMYZESIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. *Eἰκμυζήθμωσις* (i-ēk-my-zē-th-mo-sis) Gr., *εcmyszethma*, -*ecmyzesis* (-sis) Gr., *ἐκμυζήθωσις, ἐκμυζήσις*. Extraction by suction. [A, 387.]

ECNEPHIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Eἰκνεφία* (i-ēk-ne-ph-i-a) Gr., *ἐκνεφία*. Lit. a hurricane. Of Galen, a fulminant fever. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECNEA (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκνεα* (i-ēk-ne-a) Gr., *ἐκνεα*. Lat., *amentia, dementia*. Ger., *Verstandeslosigkeit, Wahnsinn*. Delirium, idiosyncrasy, insanity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECNOICUS (Lat.), **ECNOUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Eἰκνοικός* (i-ēk-no-i-kos) Gr., *ἐκνοός*. Pertaining to ecnea; as a n., a madman. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCOBULE (Fr.), n. A-ko-bu-l. The *Aira caespitosa*. [B, 38.]

ECONOMY, n. *Eἰκονομία* (i-ēk-o-no-mi-a) Gr., *οικονομία* (from *οἶκος*, a household, and *νέμειν*, to govern). Lat., *oeconomia*. Fr., *économie*. Ger., *Oekonomie*. It., *economia*. Sp., *economía*. The harmonious working of the component parts of a living organism; as commonly used, the organism itself. **Animal e.** *oeconomie animale*. The e. of an animal organism.—**Medical e.** *oeconomie medicale*. The collection of rules observed in the practice of medicine and surgery. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCORCE (Fr.), n. A-ko-r-sha. See BARK, CORTEX, CRUST, RIND, and SHELL.—**E. amère de Madagascar**. Of Guilburt, a certain Madagascar bark used as an antidiysenteric. [B, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. astringente**. See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis*. **E. Buranhem**. See *Monesia* BARK.—**E. caryocortine**. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. cérébrale**. See CEREBRAL CORTEX.—**E. copalchi**. See *Copale* BARK.—**E. culivayan**. See *Culivayan* BARK.—**E. d'Alcornoque**. See *Alcornoque* BARK.—**E. de Belcebu**. See *Nectandra* cortex.—**E. de Brésil**. See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis* and *Monesia* BARK.—**E. de Buranhem**. See *Monesia* BARK.—**E. de caryocostin**. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Canto**. See LICANIA.—**E. de chachaca**. The bark of *Drimys mexicana*. [a, 24.]—**E. de ditte**. See CORTEX ALSTONIE.—**E. de Guaranhem**. See *Monesia* BARK.—**E. de Hoang-Nan**. The bark of *Strychnos gaudichaudiana*. [L, 5 (a, 14).]—**E. de jeunesse**. **E. de virginité**. The bark of *Inga adstringens*. [L, 77, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de Josse**. **E. de Koss**. The bark of a *Cephalanthus*, employed in Senegal as a febrifuge. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de la couche optique**. The upper surface of the optic thalamus, formed by laminae of white substance. [L, 35 (K).]—**E. de l'insula**. See OPERCULUM.—**E. de Magellan**. See *Winter's* BARK.—**E. de Malabar**. The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. [B, 89, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de mancone**. The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. de Panama**. Quil-lua bark. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. de Pérou**. See *Peruvian* BARK and CINCHONA.—**E. de Sainte-Lucie**. See *Santa Lucia* BARK.—**E. des hémisphères**. See CEREBRAL CORTEX.—**E. des Jésuites**. See *Jesuit's* BARK.—**E. de Surinam**. The bark of *Andira retusa*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. de Timbo**. The root-bark of *Paulinia pinnata*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. de Winter**. See *Winter's* BARK.—**E. du Brésil**. The cortex *adstringens brasiliensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. du cerveau**. See CEREBRAL CORTEX.—**E. du cer-velet**. The cortex of the cerebellum. [L, 35 (K).]—**E. du Kin**, **E. du Pérou**. Peruvian bark. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. éluthérienne**. The bark of *Croton eleuteria*. [B, 173.]—**E. grise**. See *Gray* cortex.—**E. grise du cer-velet**. The gray cortex of the cerebellum. [L, 35 (K).]—**E. Guaranhem**. See *Monesia* BARK.—**E. noire**. The bark of *Scorzonera edulis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. poivrée**. Of Brande, an acrid, slightly aromatic bark having a peppery taste, probably identical with Paratodo-bark and obtained from the *Coccoloba andromeda axillare*. [B, 46, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. pré-clause**. The bark of *Mespidolaphne pretiosa*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. sacrée**. See CASCARA sagrada.—**E. sans pareille**. Winter's bark. [a, 24.]—**Fausse e. de Winter**. See CORTEX *winteranus spurius*.

ÉCORCHÉ (Fr.), n. A-ko-r-sha. A picture of the human body or that of an animal with the integument dissected away so as to show the muscles. [L, 56.]

ÉCORCHEUR (Fr.), n. A-ko-r-shu-r. The *Lanius collurio*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCORCHURE (Fr.), n. E-ko-r-shu-r. An excoriation. [A, 518.]

ÉCORTICATE, adj. E-ko-r-ti-kat. Lat., *ecortatus, decortica-tus*. See DECORTICATED.

ÉCOSTATE, adj. E-ko-st'at. Lat., *ecostatus*. Ger., *unge-ruppt, rippelos*. Not costate. [B, 123 (a, 21).]

ÉCOUBETTE (Fr.), n. A-ku-be-té. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. jaune**. The *Chondrilla crepoides* (juvencu). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCOULEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ku-ma-n. 1. A flow, especially a pathological discharge. [A, 518.] 2. An abortion within the first few days after the beginning of gestation. [A, 14.]

ÉCOUVILLON (Fr.), n. A-ku-vel-yo-n. A swab. [E, 24.]

ÉCOUVILLONAGE (Fr.), **ÉCOUVILLONNEMENT** (Fr.), n's. A-ku-vel-yo-n-a-zh, -ma-n. The operation of swabbing. [A, 385 (a, 21); Dolérus, "Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gynéc.," May, 1886, p. 284.]

ECPEPIESMENOS (Lat.), adj. *Eἰκπεπιέσμενος* (i-ēk-pe-pi-ē-sme-nos) Gr., *ἐκπεπιέσμενος*. Everted, protuberant (said of ulcers with protruding lips). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPEPLEGMENOS (Lat.), adj. *Eἰκπεπλεγμένος* (i-ēk-pe-pe-le-gme-nos) Gr., *ἐκπεπλεγμένος*. Remaining quiet with the eyes open, neither saying nor doing anything (said of sick people). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPEPTAMENOS (Lat.), adj. *Eἰκπεπταμένος* (i-ēk-pe-pi-ta-me-nos) Gr., *ἐκπεπταμένος*. Expanded, gaping, open (said of wounds). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφλόγια* (i-ēk-flo-gi-a) Gr., *ἐκφλόγια*. Fr., *ecphlogie*. Ger., *Pocken, Menschenblattern*. Small-pox. [L, 50.]

ECPHLOGIODES (Lat.), **ECPHLOGIOIS** (Lat.), adj's. *Eἰκφλόγιος* (i-ēk-flo-gi-os) Gr., *ἐκφλόγιος*. See VARIOLOID.

ECPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκφλόγισκον* (i-ēk-flo-gi-skon) Gr., *ἐκφλόγισκον*. Chicken-pox. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφλόγσις* (i-ēk-flo-gi-sis) Gr., *ἐκφλόγσις*. Inflammation. [L, 50, 135.]

ECPHLYDIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφλυδίασις* (i-ēk-fly-di-a-sis) Gr., *ἐκφλυδίασις*. Fr., *ecphlydiase*. Small-pox. [L, 50.]

ECPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφλύσις* (i-ēk-fly-sis) Gr., *ἐκφλύσις*. From *ἐκφλύειν*, to burst forth. Any vesicular disease; of Good, "orbicular elevations of the cuticle containing a watery fluid." Prefixed to the names of various skin diseases, the word adds nothing to the meaning. [G, 52.]

ECPHORERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκφορηρυσίπελας* (i-ēk-fo-re-ry-si-pe-las) Gr., *ἐκφορηρυσίπελας*. From *ἐκφορά*, a springing forward, and *ῥυσίπελας*, erysipelas. Erysipelas with elevation of the affected skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPHRACTIC, adj. *Eἰκφρακτικός* (i-ēk-fra-k-ti-kos) Gr., *ἐκφρακτικός* (from *ἐκφράσσειν*, to free from obstruction). Lat., *ecphracticus*. Fr., *ecphrastique*. Ger., *auflösend, eröffnend*. Aperient, deobstruent. [A, 387; L, 50.]

ECPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφραξις* (i-ēk-fra-xi-sis) Gr., *ἐκφραξις*. The setting free of pent-up matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECPHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφρόνη* (i-ēk-fro-ni-a) Gr., *ἐκφρόνη*. To be out of one's mind. Insanity. [L, 107.]

ECPHROSYSNE (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφρόσυνη* (i-ēk-fro-sy-ni-a) Gr., *ἐκφρόσυνη*. See ECPHRONIA.

ECPHYAS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφύας* (i-ēk-fy-as) Gr., *ἐκφύας*. An offshoot; of Galen, the appendix vermiformis. [L, 50, 84.]

ECPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκφύμα* (i-ēk-fy-ma) Gr., *ἐκφύμα*. Ger., *Auswuchs*. It., *Sp.*, *ecfima*. A blister, pimple or other cutaneous elevation; of Good, an order of cutaneous diseases characterized by "superficial, permanent, indolent excubation, mostly circumscribed." It includes *Caruncula*, *Verruca*, *Clavus*, and *Callus*. [G, 52.]—**E. glanduliforme**. "An unequal fleshy swelling, not circumscribed." [L, 290.]—**E. medullare**. Of Abscess, medullary sarcoma. [L, 290.]—**E. mixtum**. "A tumor consisting of a combination of heterogeneous substances." [L, 290.]—**E. oedematium**. See *Phlegmasia alba dolens*. **E. superficiale**. An excrescence springing from a free surface. [L, 290.]

ECPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκφύσημα* (i-ēk-fy-se-ma) Gr., *ἐκφύσημα*. Fr., *ecphyseme*. Ger., *aufgeblasene Stelle*. A pustule. [L, 50.]

ECPHYSESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφύσις* (i-ēk-fy-sis) Gr., *ἐκφύσις*. Fr., *ecphyse*. Ger., *Ausblasen, kräftiges Ausathmen*. 1. The rapid breathing of a person out of breath. 2. forcible expiration. [A, 387; L, 50, 56.]

ECPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκφύσις* (i-ēk-fy-sis) Gr., *ἐκφύσις*. Fr., *ecphyse*. Ger., *Auswuchs*. 1. Germination, sprouting. 2. Of Herophilus, an appendix or outgrowth. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**E. ventriculi**. Of Galen, the duodenum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eἰκπιήσις* (i-ēk-pi-ē-sis) Gr., *ἐκπιήσις*. Expression, a squeezing out. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eἰκπιήμα* (i-ēk-pi-ē-ma) Gr., *ἐκπιήμα*. Fr., *ecpiesme*. Ger., *eingedrückter Schädelbruch* (1st def.), *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft* (2d def.). 1. A comminuted fracture of the cranium in which a fragment is driven down upon the dura. 2. See APOTHELIMMA. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 32, 43.]

ECPIESMOS (Lat.), **ECPIESMUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Eἰκπιήσμος* (i-ēk-pi-ē-smos) Gr., *ἐκπιήσμος*. 1. See ECPIESIS. 2. Exophthalmia. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPIESTERION (Lat.), n. n. E²k-pi²-e²s-te(ta)'ri²-o²n. Gr., ἐκπιεστήριον. A press for squeezing out juice. [L, 50 (a, 11).]

ECPLECTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ple²k(plak)'ti²-u²s(u)s. Gr., ἐκπληκτικός. Pertaining to eplexis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPLECTUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ple²k(plak)'tu²s(tu)s. Gr., ἐκπληκτός. Stunned. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ple²r(plar)-o²ma². Gen., *ecpleromatos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπληρωμα. Fr., *ecpleroma*. Ger., *ekleiros*. Kessen, Polster. A pledget of lint or any like material used to fill a cavity, or to be placed in the axilla for reducing dislocations. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPLETOSEUDOMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k'ple²-o²-su²-d(pu)²-d(o)²-mo²r²i o²ma². Gen., *ecpletopseudomorphomatos* (-is). From ἐκπλεος, overflowing, ψεύδης, false, and μορφή, shape. Ger., *Ausfüllungsafterkrystall*. The crystalline mass formed by epletopseudomorphosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECPLETOSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ple²-o²-su²-d(pu)²-d(o)²-mo²r²i o²s(is). Gen., *ecpletopseudomorphosis* (-is). Gr., *Ausfüllungsafterkrystallbildung*. The formation of secondary crystals filling a cavity formerly occupied by other crystals. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECPLENIA (Lat.), **ECPLENIS** (Lat.), n's. E²k'ple²x(plax)'i²-a², i²s. Gr., ἐκπληξία, ἐκπληγίς. Fr., *ecplexie*. Ger., *das Erschrecken vor Schrecken*. Sp., *ecplexis*. Stupor from constipation or a blow. [L, 4, 50.]

ECPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), **ECPNEUSIS** (Lat.), **ECPNOE** (Lat.), n's f. E²k'm²p²nu²m²i-a²(ta)²-o²s(is), -u²s(is), -e²k'no²-o²m²i o²s(is). Gr., ἐκπνευματώσις, ἐκπνεύσις, ἐκπνοή. Expiration. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPNOICTUS (Lat.), adj. E²k'no²pno²i²(i²k-u²su²s). Gr., ἐκπνοικός. Expiratory. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPOTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to²pto²-o²ma². Gen., *ecptomatos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπτομα. Fr., *ecptome*. A dislocation or sprain. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPOTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to²(pto)'si²s. Gen., *ecptos/eos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπότησις. A dislocating or spraining. [A, 387.]

ECPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k'pi²pu²(e)²ma². Gen., *ecpyematos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπύημα. Of Hippocrates, an abscess or suppurating surface. [A, 325 (a, 21); E.]

ECPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-pi²(pu²)-e²(a)'si²s. Gen., *ecpyes/eos* (-is). Gr., ἐκπύσις. Fr., *ecpyese*. Ger., *Veresterung, Bildung eines Geschwürs*. Suppuration; of Good, an eruption of small pustules, either discrete or confluent, that harden into crusts. [G, 52.]

ECPYETIC, adj. E²k'pi²e²t²i²k. Gr., ἐκπυητικός. Lat., *ecpyeticus*. Fr., *ecpyétique*. Ger., *eitererzeugend*. Suppurative, promoting suppuration. [L, 43.]

ECQUEVILLET (Fr.), n. E²k'v²i-la. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCRASÉ (Fr.), adj. A-krā²-za. In botany, depressed. [L, 42.]

ÉCRASEMENT (Fr.), n. A-krā²-ma²n². Ger., *Zerquetschung*. It., *schiacciamento*. Sp., *mayulladura*. The operation of crushing. [E.]—**E. linéaire**. The operation of cutting through tissues in a line by means of an écraseur. [E.]

ÉCRASEUR (Fr.), n. A-krā²-zu²r. Ger., *Zerquetscher*. It., *schiacciatore, sarcotritore, isotritore*. Sp., *mayullador*. An instrument devised by Chassaignac for effecting the gradual and bloodless division of tissues by crushing them by means of a loop of chain, wire, or cord which, having been made to encircle them,



MAISSONEUVE'S ÉCRASEUR.

is slowly tightened by a screw or rack and pinion mechanism in the handle. [E.]—**Galvanic E.** Of Middeldorp, an instrument consisting of a loop of platinum wire which, by its attachment to a rod and screw, can be shortened as it burns its way through the tissues. [E.]

ECREGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-re²g(rag)'ma². Gen., *ecregmatos* (-is). See **ECRHEGMA**. [A, 387.]

ÉCREVISSE (Fr.), n. A-krē²-v²s. See **ASTACUS** and **CANCER**.—**Pierres d'éc de mer**. See **CHALCANTHORUM** under **CANCER**.—**Pierres d'éc's, Vaux d'éc's**. See **ASTACOLITE**.

ECREXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-re²x(rax)'i²s. Gen., *ecrex/eos* (-is). Gr., ἐκρηξις. See **ECRHYSIS**.

ECRHEGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-re²g(rag)'ma². Gen., *ecrhegmatos* (-is). Gr., ἐκρηγμα. A rupture, bursting forth, eruption. [A, 325 (a, 21); A, 387.]

ECRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-re²x(rax)'i²s. Gen., *ecrhex/eos* (-is). Gr., ἐκρηξις. Sp., *ecrexia*. A rupture in general, but particularly of the antrum. [L, 41 (a, 15).]

ECRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-r²i²s(ru²s)'i²s. Gen., *ecrhyseos* (-is). Gr., ἐκρηξις. Ger., *Ausfließen, Ausbreiten*. A discharge. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECRHYTHMOS (Lat.), **ECRHYTHMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²k'ri²th-mo²s, -u²s(-u²s). Gr., ἐκρυθμός. Fr., *ecrhythmique*. Ger., *unregelmäßig, unebenflussig*. Irregular (said of the pulse). [L, 50, 84.]

ÉCRHOE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ro²(ro²)-e²(a). Gen., *ec'rhoe*. Gr., ἐκροή. A discharge. [L, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉCRIVAIN (Fr.), n. A-kre-va²n². The genus *ADOXA*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCROË (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ro²(ro²)-e²(a). See **ECRHOE**.

ÉCROUELLES (Fr.), n. pl. A-kru-e²l. *Scrofula*. [L, 32 (a, 14).]

ÉCROUELLET (Fr.), n. A-kru-e²l-a. An enlargement of the bursa altantoidea by pus or serum in cattle. [L, 349.]

ÉCROUELLEUX (Fr.), adj. A-kru-e²l-u². *Scrofulous*. [L, 41.]

ÉCROUSSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-kru-es-ma²n². An increase of density and hardness given to some ductile metals by beating them. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECRUSTACEOUS, adj. E-kru²-st-a²-shu²s. Lat., *ecrustaceus* (from *e* priv., and *crusta*, a crust). Fr., *écrustacé*. Destitute of crust (said of the thallus in certain lichens). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

ECRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ri²s(ru²s)'i²s. See **ECRHYSIS**.

ECSCAROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-sa²r-ko²-ma². Gen., *ecscarcomatos* (-is). Gr., ἐκσκαρωμα. Fr., *ecscarcome*. Ger., *Fleischwucherung*. A fleshy excrescence. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ECSCAROSIOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-sa²r-ko²-si²-o²(o²)-tra²(tra²um)-a². Gen., *ecscarosiotraumatos* (-is). From ἐκσκαρῶν, to produce flesh, and τραῦμα, an injury. Fr., *ecscarosiotraume*. A wound with exuberant granulations. [L, 50.]

ECSCARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-sa²r-ko²-si²s. Gen., *ecscarcos/eos* (-is). Gr., *Herauswachsen des Fleisches*. The formation of a fleshy excrescence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECTASY, n. E²k'sta²s-i². Gr., ἐκστασις (from ἐξίσταται, to put out of place). Lat., *ectasis*. Fr., *extase*. Ger., *Ektase, Ekstasis*. It., *estasi*. Sp., *éxtasis*. A state in which the mind is rapt or carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions. The term is often used for the exalted condition of mind which sometimes immediately precedes death. [D.]

ECSTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-sto²m-o²si²s. Gen., *ecstomosis/eos* (-is). From ἐκ, out of, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., *ecstomose*. Ger., *Ausmündung, Oeffnung*. The state of opening on the surface of the body. [L, 50.]

ECSTROPHIOS (Lat.), adj. E²k-stro²(stro²f)'i²-o²s. Gr., ἐκστροφίος. Drawing out, extractive (said of remedies for extracting blind hæmorrhoids). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECSTROPHY, n. E²k'stro²f-i². Gr., ἐκστροφή (from ἐκ, out of, and στρέφειν, to turn). Lat., *ecstrope*. Fr., *ecstrophié*. Ger., *Eks-trophie*. Eversion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTAD, adj. E²k'ta²d. From ἐκτός, out of. Ger., *ectalwärts*. Toward or upon the surface or exterior of the body or some of its parts; away from a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100.]

ECTAL, adj. E²k'ta²l. From ἐκτός, out of. Pertaining to the exterior, especially of a cell. [L.]

ECTANGIOTORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²k-ta²n²-zhi²-o-to²-r-ra. From ἐκτός, out of, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ois, the ear, and ῥέειν, to flow. A discharge from the external ear. [L, 82.]

ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ta²zi-a²(s)'i²-a². See **ECTASIS**.—**E. sacci lacrimalis**. Fr., *ectasie du sac lacrymal*. Ger., *Ektasie des Thränensacks, Thränensackektasie*. It., *ectasia del sacco lacrimale*. Sp., *ectasis del sacco lacrimal*. Distension of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**E. venarum**. See **VARIX**.

ECTASIOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ta²zi-a²(s)'i²-o²-me²t²-ru²m(ru²m). From ἐκτασις, extension, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *ectasiomètre*. Ger., *Metallductilitätsmesser, Ausdehnbarkeitsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals. [L, 50.]

ECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ta²si-a²(s)'i²-a². Gen., *ectas/eos* (ec'ta-sis). Gr., ἐκτασις. Fr., *ectase*. Ger., *Ektasie, Ausdehnung*. It., *ectasia*. Sp., *e*. Extension, distension, dilatation, prominence, bulging. **Capillary e. of the lungs**. Of Buhl, a passive hyperemia of the pulmonary capillaries, producing dilatation and elongation. [L, 20 (a, 11).]—**E. equatorialis corporis ciliaris**. Equatorial staphyloma of the ciliary body. [F.]—**E. annularis**. Annular staphyloma, usually confined to the ciliary region. [F.]—**E. corneæ**. See **STAPHYLOMA CORNEÆ**.—**E. intercalaris**. Staphyloma of the cornea at the limbus or sclero-corneal margin. [F.]—**E. iridis**. Fr., *ectasie de l'iris*. Ger., *Irisausbreitung, Regenbogenhautausbreitung*. An expansion of the iris caused by a relaxation of the dilator fibres and a contraction of the sphincter, causing a contracted pupil. [F.]—**E. postica**. See **Posterior STAPHYLOMA**.—**E. scleræ**. See **STAPHYLOMA SCLERÆ**.

ECTATERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ta²t(ta²t)-e²r-i²(u²)-the(-tha)-ma². Gen., *ectaterythematos* (-is). From ἐκτατός, extended, and ἐρυθμα, redness. Ger., *ausgebreitetes Erythm*. Diffuse erythema. [L, 116.]

ECTATIC, adj. E²k-ta²t'i²k. Gr., ἐκτατός. Lat., *ectaticus*. Fr., *ectatique*. Ger., *ektatisch*. Pertaining to or in a state of ectasis. [A, 322, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTATOCACOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), **ECTATOPNEUMONOSAPROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²k-ta²t(ta²t)-o²(o²)-ka²k(ka²k)-o²(o²)-nu²-e²-mu²-o²n(i)a²(i)a², -nu²-e²-mu²-o²-s(i)a²-p²ro²-s(is). From ἐκτατός, diffuse, κακός, evil, and πνευμονία, a lung disease, or πνέμων, the lung, and σάπρος, putrid. Diffuse gangrene of the lungs. [L, 50.]

ECTATOPROTHYLE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ta²t(ta²t)-o²(o²)-pro²th(-proth)-i²(u²)-e². From ἐκτατός, expansive, πρῶτος, first, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *e*. Ger., *expansive Grundmaterie, ausdehnbarer Grundstoff*. An old name for hydrogen, on the theory that it was the primary expansive substance. [L, 50.]

ECTENTAL, adj. E²kt-e²nt'a²l. From ἐκτός, outward, and ἔντός, inward. Pertaining to the line of union between the ectoderm and the entoderm. [Minot (J, 55).]

ECTETHMOID, adj. E²k-tēth-moid. From *έκτος*, out from, and *ήθημοειδής*, sieve-like. Situated externally to the ethmoid bone. [L.] See *E. bone*.

ECTENIS (Lat., n. f. E²k-tēn-ī-sis). Gen., *ecteniscus* (s). Gr., *εκτενής*. Ger., *Zerschmelzung*. Emaciation, consumption. [L., 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTHLYNUSIS (Lat., n. f. E²k-thēl-yn-us-sis). Gen., *ecthlyniscus* (s). Gr., *εχθλυνσις*. Fr., *ecthlynusis*. Ger., *Nachlassen*. Relaxation, flaccidity. [L., 11, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTHOTREPHOTROPHIUM (Lat., n. n. E²k-thē-tro-pho-tro-phi-um). From *έκθρος*, abandoned, *βρεφος*, a child, and *τροφειν*, to nourish. Fr., *hospital des enfants trouves*. Ger., *Findelhäuser*. A foundling hospital. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

ECTHLYMA (Lat., n. n. E²k-thēl-yma). Gen., *ecthlymatosus* (s). Gr., *εχθλῆμα*. Fr., *ecthlyma*. Ger., *Druck, Wulst*. Of Hippocrates, a galling, erosion, or superficial ulceration of the skin produced by violent pressure. [A., 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ECTHLYPSIS (Lat., n. f. E²k-thēl-yps-sis). Gen., *ecthlypsos* (s). Gr., *εχθλῦσις*. Ger., *Auspressen*. Of Hippocrates, a pressing or squeezing out. [L., 50.]

ECTHYMA (Lat., n. n. E²k-thi-thu²-ma). Gen., *ecthyματος* (s). Gr., *έκθυμα*. From *έκθύνειν*, to break out. Fr., *éruptions atoniques*. Ger., *Ektirpuseln*. It., *ectima, rogna grossa*. Sp., *ectimo*. Syn.: *furunculæ atonicæ, phlyctæna aquia*. A cutaneous eruption of deep-seated pustules, with hard, elevated, reddened bases, attended with the formation of thick, greenish or dark-colored crusts, and followed either by cicatrises or by dark pigmented spots. As used by ancient writers, the term signified no single disease, but was applied to various inflammatory affections of the skin, the characters of which were not strictly defined. For this reason, and because such pustules as are described above may be associated with a number of different cutaneous diseases, some writers of the present day discard the term as signifying an independent form of disease. [G., 9.]—**Contagious e.** A disease said to resemble acute pemphigus. Bullæ with clear contents first appear, which soon become purulent, afterward burst, and are succeeded by red, slightly exuding spots that leave pigment stains. Ten cases are described by Ranking, who refers to Castet as having previously described the disease. Several of these ten cases, it is stated, were due to exposure to antimonial emanations in indigo factories, while the remaining cases were the result of contagion. [Practitioner, 1882, p. 239 (G).]—**E. acutum**. Syn.: *phlyctæna acutum*. Acute e.; a rare form, ushered in with fever and running a comparatively short course. [G., 15.]—**E. antimoni-ale**. Syn.: *exanthema Antimoniæ*. The pustular eruption excited by the application of antimony to the skin. [G., 5.]—**E. arthriticum**. Fr., *e. arthritique*. E. due to arthritis. [G., 26.]—**E. bullosum**. See *RUPIA*.—**E. cæceticum**. Fr., *e. rupiforme, e. cæcétique*. The e. that occurs in cæcetic subjects; said to differ from ordinary e. chiefly in the large size and the sanious character of the pustules, and in its tendency to relapse. [G., 9.]—**E. chancreux** (Fr.). Simple chancre. [G.]—**E. chronicum**. Fr., *e. chronique*. Syn.: *phlyctæna chronicum*. Chronic e.; a generic term for nearly all the commoner varieties of e. [G., 15.]—**E. criticum febrile**. See *E. febrile*.—**E. des cavaliers** (Fr.). Of Daur, a pustular eruption limited generally to the extero-anterior part of the tibia, due to the chafing of riding-boots. [L., 88 (a, 14).]—**E. des fesses** (Fr.). E. caused by horseback-riding; limited to the breech. [L., 88 (a, 14).]—**E. febrile**. E. occurring in connection with a febrile disease, formerly regarded as a manifestation of the crisis. [G., 5.]—**E. gangrenosum** (Bidenkap). Fr., *e. gangreneux, térébrant de l'enfance* (Fourmier and Lailler). Ger., *multiplex cæcétique Haut-gangra* (O. Simon). Syn.: *multiplex gangrene of the skin in infants* (Crocker). E. attended with gangrene or ulceration, occurring more especially in cæcetic infants. The lesions are usually multiple, and occur on various parts of the body. They begin as pustules or blebs surrounded by inflammatory areolæ. Dark-colored crusts form, beneath which more or less deep ulceration takes place, often involving the whole thickness of the skin. It sometimes follows variella or vaccinia. [O. Simon, "Viertelj. f. Dermat. u. Syph.", 1879, p. 394 (G); Bidenkap, *id.*, 1888, p. 425 (G); C. Bowck, "Norsk Mag. f. Lægevidensk.", 1881, 10 (G); Crocker, "Trans. of the Roy. Med. chir. Soc. of London," xvii, 1887, p. 397 (G).]—**E. herpeticum**. Fr., *e. herpétique*. E. due to herpeticism. [G., 26.]—**E. infantile**. A form observed in cæcetic or ill-nourished children. [G., 9.]—**E. luridum**. E. in which the pustules are seated on bases of a dusky color. [G., 9.]—**E. morientium**. E. due to cerebral anemia, etc., at the time of or just before death. [a, 17.]—**E. neuriticum**. Neuritic e.; according to Auspitz, a variety of erythema neuriticum. [G., 4.]—**E. parasitaire** (Fr.). Parasitic e.; e. produced by scabies. [G., 26.]—**E. pseudopsora**. A form characterized by pustules resembling those of scabies. [G., 5.]—**E. rupiforme**. See *E. cæceticum*.—**E. scabieux** (Fr.). A pustular eruption produced by scabies. [L., 88 (a, 14).]—**E. scrofulosum**. Fr., *e. scrofulæux*. Scrofulous e.; the form observed in scrofulous subjects. [G., 26.]—**E. sénile** (Fr.). The e. of aged persons. [L., 87 (a, 14).]—**E. simple** (Fr.). E. in its primary stage. [L., 88 (a, 17).]—**E. syphiliticum**. Fr., *e. syphilitique*. A pustular eruption consequent upon syphilis, characterized by an elevation of the epidermis fitted with a cloudy fluid which soon becomes purulent, and not infrequently tinged with blood. [L., 20 (a, 14).]—**E. terebrans**. See *E. gangrenosum*.—**E. toxicum**. E. occurring as a toxic effect of the constitutional action of a drug. [G., 4.]—**E. vulgare**. The most common form of e., as distinguished from its special varieties. [G., 28.]—**Idiopathic e.** E. due to local irritation; not symptomatic. [G.]—**Perforating e.** See *E. gangrenosum*.—**Symptomatic e.** Fr., *e. symptomatique*. E. occurring as a symptom of some general disease. [G.]

ECTHYMATICUS (Lat., adj. E²k-thi²-methu²-m-a²-t-i²-k-u²-s-u²). See *EXANTHEMATIC*.

ECTHYMATIFORM, adj. E²k-thi²-m-a²-t-i²-fo²-rm. From *έκ* (see *ECTHYMA*) and *forma* (form). See *ECTHYMATODES*.

ECTHYMATODES, adj. E²k-thi²-m-thu²-m-a²-t-i²-o²-des-as. From *έκθυμα* (see *ECTHYMA*) and *είδος* resemblance. Ger., *postell-artig, blätterartig*. Resembling or pertaining to ecthyma. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

ECTHYMOGENE (Fr., adj. E²k-tē-mo-zhe²-n. From *έκθυμα* (see *ECTHYMA*), and *γενεα*, to engender. Giving rise to or resembling ecthyma. [A., 285 (a, 21).]

ECTHYMOSIS (Lat., n. f. E²k-thi²-m-thu²-m)-os-i²s. Gen., *ecthymosiscus* (s). Fr., *ecthygnose*. See *ECTHYMOTIC*.

ECTHYSTEROCYTESIS (Lat., n. f. E²k-thi²-st(hu²-st)-e²-r-o-(o²)-si-kū²-c-a-si²s. See *ECTHYSTEROCYTESIS*.

ECTHYSTERUS (Lat., adj. E²k-thi²-st-hu²-st-e²-r-us-us). See *ECTHYSTERUS*.

ECTILLOTIC, adj. E²k-ti²-o²-t-i²-k. Lat., *ectilloticus* (from *εκτλάειν*, to pluck out). Fr., *ectillotique*. Ger., *hauensackend*. It., *ectillotico*. Sp., *ectillótico*. Capable of eradicating hairs, corns, etc. [A., 322 (a, 21); L., 44, 95 (a, 14).]

ECTMESIS (Lat., n. f. E²k-tē-me)-si²s. Gen., *ectmes'os* (-is). Gr., *έκτμησις* (from *έκτέμνειν*, to cut out). Excision. [A., 367.]

ECTOANGIOSPORE (Lat., n. f. pl. E²k-to-(o²)-a²-m-a²-h²-i²-jige²-e-o-(o²)-spor(spo²-r/e²-e-a²-e²). From *έκτος*, outward, *άγγειον*, a vessel, and *σπορα*, a seed. Of Zanardini, a section of the *Angiospora*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOBASIDES (Lat., n. f. pl. E²k-to-(o²)-ba²-si-ba²-si²-d-i²-ez(-e²s). Fr., e. Of Léveillé, a division of the *Basidioporei* characterized by having the basidia external. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOBATICUS (Lat., adj. E²k-to-(o²)-ba²-t-i²-ba²-t-i²-k-us-us). From *έκτος*, outward, and *βασις*, to go. Efferent (said of nerves). [A., 322 (a, 21).]

ECTOBLAST, n. E²k-to-bla²-st. From *έκτός*, external, and *βλαστος*, a sprout. Fr., *ectoblaste*. 1. See *ECTODERM*. 2. Of Agassiz, the wall of a cell. [K.]

ECTOBLASTIC, adj. E²k-to-bla²-st-i²-k. Pertaining to the ectoderm. [L., 358.]

ECTOBRONCHIUM (Lat., n. n. E²k-to-(o²)-bro²-n²-k(-bro²-n²-ch²-i²-u²-m). From *έκτος*, outward, and *βρογχιον*, a bronchus. A bronchus which is given off from the dorsal surface of the main bronchus (mesobronchus) in birds, posterior to the entobronchia. [L., 294.]

ECTOCARDIA (Lat., n. f. E²k-to-(o²)-ka²-rd-i²-a²). From *έκτος*, outward, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *ectocardie*. Ger., *Ectocardie*. A malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position. [L., 107.]—**E. abdominalis**. E. in which, from a deficiency of a portion of the diaphragm, the heart lies wholly within the abdomen or in a sac in the precordia [Peacock (a, 17).]—**E. cephalica**. **E. cervicalis**. E. in which the heart lies free at the root of the neck. [William Osler, Peacock (a, 17).]—**E. extrathoracica**. E. in which the heart lies externally to the thoracic cavity. [Peacock (a, 17).]—**E. intrathoracica**. E. within the thorax. [Osler (a, 17).]—**E. pectoralis**. E. extrathoracica in which the heart lies in front of the chest. [Peacock (a, 17).]

ECTOCARP, adj. E²k-to-ka²-rp. From *έκτός*, external, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *ectocarpé*. Belonging to the *Ectocarpeæ*. [L., 358.]

ECTOCARPACE (Lat., n. f. pl. E²k-to-(o²)-ka²-rp-a²-e²-a²-e²). (ke²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanospermeæ*, with the sporangia, usually external, fixed at the intersection of the articulations. It comprises the suborders *Sphacelariæ* and *Ectocarpeæ*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).] 2. A group of the *Cnidariæ*. [L., 358.]

ECTOCARPEÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. E²k-to-(o²)-ka²-rp-e²-a²-e²-a²). Fr., *ectocarpees*. Ger., *Ectokarpeen*. A natural order of dark-spored algae, by Agardh made a division of the *Confervoideæ* and afterward a tribe of the *Fucoideæ*; by Harvey, a tribe of the *Melanospermeæ*; by Decaisne, a tribe of the *Aplosporeæ*; by Zanardini, a tribe of the *Anthradisporæ*; by Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucheriæ*; by Kützinger, a family of the *Dermatopsipheæ* and afterward of the *Conferrinæ*; by Fries, a division of the *Hemicarpeidæ*; by Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Confervæ*. [B., 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOCARPIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. E²k-to-(o²)-ka²-rp-i²-d-e-a²-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Vaucheriæ*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOCENTRAL, adj. E²k-to-se²-nt-ra²-l. From *έκτός*, outward, and *κέντρον*, a centre. Situated near the centre and the external surface. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ECTOCHONE (Lat., n. f. E²k-to-(o²)-ko²-ch²-o²-ne(na). Gen., *ectochon'es*. From *έκτός*, outward, and *χώνη* (see *CHONE*). The outermost of the two parts into which a chone (2d def.) is often divided by a transverse sphincter. [L., 121.]

ECTOCLINI (Lat., n. m. pl. E²k-to-(o²)-kli²-kle²-ni²-nes). Fr., *ectoclines*. Of Léveillé, a subdivision of the *Clinosporiæ*, comprising the tribes *Sarcosporiæ* and *Conosporiæ*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOCNEMIAL, adj. E²k-to²-k-ne²-mi²-a²-l. From *έκτός*, outward, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Situated on the outer surface of the fibula. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 474 (L).]

ECTOCONDYLAR, adj. E²k-to-ko²-n-di²-a²-r. Relating to an external condyle (e. g., the ridge of the os brachii). [L.]

ECTOCONDYLE, n. E²k-to-ko²-n-di²-l. From *έκτός*, outward, and *κόνδυλος*, a condyle. An external condyle. [L.]

ECTOCONDYLOID, adj. E²k-to-ko²-n-di²-l-oid. See *ECTOCONDYLAR*.

ECTOCUNEIFORM, adj. E²k-to-ku²-n-e²-i²-fo²-rm. Lat., *ectocuneiformis*. Externally cuneiform. [L.]

ECTOCYST, n. E2k'to-si'st. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *κύστις*, a bag. Fr., *ectocyste*. 1. The chitinous or calcareous outer covering of the cell cystid which contains a polytide of the *Polyzoa*. 2. The cellular structureless layer which lies immediately beneath the outer cyst, derived from the surrounding tissues, of an *Echinococcus*. [L. 11, 313.]

ECTODERM, n. E2k'to-du'rm. Lat., *ectoderma* (from *ἐκτός*, external, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *ectoderm*. Ger., *E*. 1. Of Van Beneden, the epiblast. 2. The outermost of the layers of a two-layered animal. [L. 193.] **E'simeszellen** (Ger.). Cells belonging to the *e* which form the terminal organs of the sensory nerves olfactory, auditory, and gustatory cells. [H.]

ECTODERMAL, adj. E2k'to-du'rm'a2l. Relating to the ectoderm. [L. 11.]

ECTODERMALWULST (Ger.), n. E2k'to-de'rm'a3 wulst. Of Kölliker, a thickening of the ectoderm at the place which subsequently becomes the allantoic part of the false amnion, or outer layer of the amniotic fold. It corresponds to the outer part of the mesoderm. [H.]

ECTODERMIC, adj. E2k'to-du'rm'i2k. Fr., *ectodermique*. Ger., *ectodermisch*. See ECTODERMAL.

ECTODYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E2k'to-to3-di2-zo-du's-e2s-(a2)s-æsthe2sia. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *δυσαισθησία*, a disorder of sensibility. Fr., *ectodysæsthésie*. Dullness of the external senses. [L. 50.]

ECTOETHMOID, adj. E2k'to-e2th'moid. See ECTETHMOID.

ECTO-GASTROCNEMIUS [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to-(to3)-ga2st(ga2st)-ro2k-ne(na'mi2-u2s(u2s)). From *ἐκτός*, external, and *γαστροκνήμιον*, the calf of the leg. The gastrocnemius externus muscle. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L.)]

ECTOGENOUS, adj. E2k'to-j'o2n-u2s. Lat., *ectogenus* (from *ἐκτός*, outward, and *γενῆναι*, to engender). Syn.: *facultative*. Capable of development independently of a host (said of organisms, especially micro-organisms, that are usually parasitic). [Ziegler (J. 109, 137).]

ECTOGLUTEUS [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to-to3-glu2-ghu2-to3-ta2-e2-u2s(u2s). From *ἐκτός*, external, and *γῆντος*, the buttock. The gluteus maximus muscle. [L.]

ECTOLECTHAL, adj. E2k'to-le2s'i2th-a2l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *λέκθος*, the yolk of an egg. Having the yolk distributed over the surface (said of ova). [L. 353.] Cf. CENTROLECTHAL and PÉDIOLECTHAL.

ECTOMARGINAL, adj. E2k'to-ma2r'i2n-a2l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *μάργα*, a margin. External and near the margin. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 165 (L.)]

ECTOME (Lat.), n. f. E2k'to2m-e2a. Gen., *ectomes*. Gr., *ἐκτομή*. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMERE, n. E2k'to-me2r. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the ectoderm.

ECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E2k'to2m-i2a2. Gr., *ἐκτομή*. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMIAS (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to2m-i2a2-a2s(u2s). Gen., *ectomiar*. Gr., *ἐκτομίας*. A castrated person. [L. 50.]

ECTOMON (Lat.), n. n. E2k'to2m-o2n. Gr., *ἐκτομον*. Of Galen, the *Helicoborus niger*. [L. 84, 94 (a, 14)]

ECTOMUS (Lat.), **ECTOMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2k'to2m-o2s, u2s(u2s). Gr., *ἐκτομος*. Castrated. [L.]

ECTO-ŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to-(to3)-e(o2-e2)-so2f'-a2-æ2s(u2s). See ECTROESOPHAGUS.

ECTO-ORBITAL, adj. E2k'to-o2rbi2t'a2l. See ECTORBITAL.

ECTOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E2k'to-to3-pa2i-pa2g-i2a2. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πάγος*, fixed. Fr., *ectopagie*. Ger., *Ektopagie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are fused laterally by the thorax and have but one umbilical cord. [L. 42, 44, 55.]

ECTOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to2p-a2i-pa2g-i2a2-u2s(u2s). Fr., *ectopagus*. A monster of the variety described under ECTOPAGIA. [L. 42, 44, 55.]

ECTOPARASITE, n. E2k'to2p-a2r'a2-si2t. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Ektoparasit*. An external parasite, one that lives on the surface of its host. [B. 104 (a, 21); L. 11, 121.] See ECTOPHYTE and ECTOZOON.

ECTOPARASITIC, adj. E2k'to2p-a2r'a2-si2t'i2k. Fr., *ectoparasitique*. Ger., *ectoparasitisch*. Pertaining to an ectoparasite, or parasite upon the exterior of an organism. [L. 121.]

ECTOPHLEBODOUS, adj. E2k'to-phle2d-u2s. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *φλόος*, bark. Fr., *ectophléode*. Growing on the outer surface of plants (said of lichens). [B. 38 (a, 14)]

ECTOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E2k'to2f-tha2ltha2l'mu2s(u2s). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ὀφθαλμος*, the eye. Having eyes outside of the head; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ectophthalmi*, a section of the *Phacelocarpa*. [L. 38.]

ECTOPHYTE, n. E2k'to2f't. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *φυτὸν*, a plant. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Ektophyt*. A vegetable ectoparasite. [L. 49.]

ECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. E2k'to2p-i2a2. From *ἐκτός*, outward, out of place. Fr., *ectopie*. Ger., *Ektopie*. Dislocation, displacement; a morbid or developmental anomaly of situation of an organ. [E. 1, 43, 50, 200.] **E. ani**. 1. Protrusion of the anus. 2. An unnatural situation of the anus. [L.] **E. bulbi**. See *E. oculi*. **E. cerebri**. [Obstruction of a great portion of the brain from the skull. (Obermeier A. 319.)] **E. cordis**. Displacement of the heart. [D. 1.] **E. herniosa**. See HERNIA. **E. intestinorum**. See EXTERO-

CELE. **E. lentis**. Fr., *ectopie (ou luxation) du cristallin*. Ger., *Linseverrückung, Linseverrenkung*. Dislocation of the crystalline lens from the lenticular fossa, from rupture or lack of development of the suspensory ligament. It may be congenital or acquired. [F.] **E. oculi**. A condition of arrested development in which there is no brain, and in which the vault of the skull is almost entirely wanting, the frontal bone and orbits are stunted, and the greater part of the eyeball projects uncovered. [F.] **E. pupillæ**. The condition in which the pupil occupies a decidedly eccentric position in the iris. [Fuchs (B).] **E. tarsi**. A peculiar form of congenital defect of the lid, described by Blasius and Fleischmann, in which the ectropion is caused by a separation of the tarsus from the rest of the lid, and a second lid is developed between the latter and the eyeball. [F. 21.] **E. testis**. Fr., *ectopie du testicule*. Ger., *Ektopie der Hoden*. A condition in which the testicle occupies any abnormal situation. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. testis abdominalis**. Fr., *ectopie abdominale*. The condition in which the testicle either remains in the abdominal cavity or has descended more or less into the inguinal canal and been arrested there. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. testis cruralis**. Fr., *ectopie crurale*. The condition in which the testicle has descended through the femoral canal. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. testis inguinalis**. Fr., *ectopie inguinale*. Arrest of the testicle in the inguinal canal. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. testis perinealis**. Fr., *ectopie périmale*. Displacement of the testicle beneath the skin of the perineum. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. vesicæ**. Displacement or ectrophy of the urinary bladder. [L. 20 (a, 14).]

ECTOPIC, adj. E2k'to2p-i2k. Gr., *ἐκτοπος*. Lat., *ectopus, ectopicus*. Fr., *ectopique*. Ger., *ektopisch*. Anomalous in situation, out of place. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECTOPIE (Fr.), n. E2k'to2p-e. See ECTOPIA. **E. abdominale**. See ECTOPIA testis abdominalis. **E. crurale**. See ECTOPIA testis cruralis. **E. cruro-scrotale**. A displacement of the testicle in which it remains fixed in the cruro-scrotal fold. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. inguinale**. See ECTOPIA testis inguinalis. **E. périnéale**. See ECTOPIA testis perinealis.

ECTOPION (Lat.), **ECTOPISIS** (Lat.), **ECTOPISMUS** (Lat.), **ECTOPIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., m., and n. E2k'to2p-i2-a2-o2n, -i2s-i2s, -to2p-i2-a2-i2s mu2s(mu2s), -to2p-i2-a2-i2s mu2m(u2m). See ECTOPIA.

ECTOPIUS (Lat.), adj. E2k'to2p-i2-a2-i2s(u2s). Gr., *ἐκτόπιος*. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPLASM, n. E2k'to2p-la2z'm. Lat., *ectoplasma* (from *ἐκτός*, external, and *πλάσμα* [see PLASMA]), *periplasma, epiplasma*. Fr., *ectoplasme*. Ger., *Hautschicht*. Syn.: *ectosarc*. 1. The outer layer of the primordial utricle of a vegetable cell. 2. The peripheral, condensed layer of protoplasm which forms the cuticular investment of the *Infusoria* and of some ova. [B. 291 (a, 24); J. 3, 15; L. 353.] **Inter-cellular e**. Protoplasm outside or between cells. It may appear as intercellular cement. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1885 (J).]

ECTOPLASTIC, adj. E2k'to2p-la2st'i2k. Pertaining to or constituting ectoplasm. [J.]

ECTOPOCYSTIC, adj. E2k'to2p-o2-si2st'i2k. Lat., *ectopocysticus*. Fr., *ectopocystique*. Pertaining to displacement of the urinary bladder. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ECTOPOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E2k'to2p-o2-si2st(i2ku2st)i2s. Gen., *ectopocysticos* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, out of place, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *ectopocyste*. Displacement of the urinary bladder. [L. 41.]

ECTOPESOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to2p-e(o2-e2)-so2f'a2g-(a2g)-u2s(u2s). See ECTROESOPHAGUS.

ECTOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E2k'to-(to3)-po2gon'i2e. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πώγων*, a beard. Fr., *ectopogones*. Of Palisot, a section of the *Muscineæ*, comprising *Fissidens*, etc.; characterized by an internal peristome and an urn garnished with 8 teeth at its orifice. [B. 1, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOPOTOMY, n. E2k'to2p-o2t'o2mi2. From *ἐκτός*, out of place, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Ektopotomie*. Of Stratz, a cutting operation (laparotomy) for the removal of the contents of an extra-uterine gestation sac. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 18, 1890, p. 72.]

ECTOPOUS, adj. E2k'to2p-u2s. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. E2k'to2p-ro2k(pro2k)ro2k'i2n2st(u2s). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Having the anus outside the lophophore; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ectoprocta*, of Nitsche, a subdivision of the *Eupolyzoa* so characterized. [L. 121, 201.]

ECTOPTERYGOID, adj. E2k'to2t'e2r'i2goid. Lat., *ectopterygoideus, ectopterygoideus* (from *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πτερυγοειδής*, pterygoide). Fr., *ectoptérygoïde*. Externally pterygoid (see *E. bore*). [L.]

ECTOPTERYGOIDEUS [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. E2k'to2t'e2r'i2goid-e2s(u2s). Fr., *ectoptérygoïdeus*. See PTERYGOIDEUS *ectobryans*.

ECTOPUS (Lat.), adj. E2k'to2p-u2s(u2s). Gr., *ἐκτοπος*. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPY, n. E2k'to2p-i2. See ECTOPIA.

ECTORBITAL, adj. E2k'to2r-bi2t'a2l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *orbita* (see ORBIT). Situated upon or connected with the external (temporal) portion of the orbits. [L. 14.]

ECTORGANISM, n. E2k'to2r-ga2n'i2z'm. Lat., *ectorganismus*. See ECTOPARASITE.

ECTOSAC, n. E2k'to2sa2k. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σάκος*, a sac. The limiting membrane of an ovum. [L. 14.]

ECTOSACCAL, adj. E2k'to2sa2k'a2l. Relating to or connected with an ectosac. [L. 14.]

ECTOSARC, n. E²k-to-sa²rk. From *ἐκτός* outward, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *ectosarrique*. The outer, transparent layer of an *Amoeba*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTOSKELETAL, adj. E²k-to-ske²le²o²a²l. See EXOSKELETAL.

ECTOSKELETON, n. E²k-to-ske²le²o²a²n. See EXOSKELETON.

ECTOSOME, n. E²k-to-sōm. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *σῶμα*, a body. The cortical layer of a sponge. In its simpler form it consists of a limiting membrane; but in some of its higher forms (e. g., the cortex) it is more complicated and contains the canals. [L, 121.] Cf. CHONE, ECTOCONE, and ENDOCHONE.

ECTOSPERME (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to-sper²me²sp²er²m²e². From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ectospermes*. Of Vauquier, a section of fresh water *Alga*, comprising those having unjointed filaments. [B, 1 (a, 24).] The *Ectospermes* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vauquieria*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. CONFERVE.

ECTOSPORE, n. E²k-to-spor. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σπόρα*, a seed. Fr., *e.* An external spore. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTOSPORUS (Lat.), n. E²k-to-spor²us. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σπώρα*, a seed. Fr., *ectosporus*. Having ectospores; as an *n.* in the f. pl. *Ectosporae*. Of Trevisan, a subdivision of the *Trichothallae* so characterized. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. E²k-to-ske²le²o²a²t. See EXOSKELETON.

ECTOSTEAL, adj. E²k-to-st²e²a²l. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *στέον*, a bone. Pertaining to the surface of a bone, especially to ossification taking place on the surface. [J, 85.]

ECTOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E²k-to-st²e²o²m²y²ces. From *ἐκτός*, outward, *στέον*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *ausserer Knochenmyces*. A superficial fungous outgrowth from a bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECTOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to-st²o²s²i²s. Gen., *ectostoses* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *στέον*, a bone. Ossification immediately entad of or within the perichondrium and extending into the cartilage. [J, 30.]

ECTOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to-st²ra²c²um. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *στράκον*, a shell. The middle one of the three layers forming the cuticular integument (i. e., the *exoskeleton*) of the *Crustacea*. It is thinner and somewhat more transparent than the two others, and is usually without striae. [L, 168.] Cf. ENOSTRACUM and EPIOSTRACUM.

ECTOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to-st²ro²ma. Gen., *ectostroma* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *στρώμα* (see STROMA). Of Fries, a spot on a leaf produced by the attacks of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ECTOTHALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-to-tha²l²am²us. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *θάλαμος*, a chamber. The outer, medullary lamina of the optic thalamus. ["Science," Apr. 9, 1881, p. 165 (K).]

ECTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to-the²ca. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *θήκη*, a sheath. The most external of the three layers of the perigonium of the *Hydroidea*. [L, 193.]

ECTOTROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. E²k-to-tro²chan²ter. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *τροχάντηρ* (see TROCHANTER). The greater trochanter of the femur. [L.]

ECTOTROCHANTERIC, adj. E²k-to-tro²chan²ter²ic. Relating to or connected with the outer trochanter. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 387 (L).]

ECTOZENA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to-zē²na. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ὄζανα* (see OZENA). Fr., *ectozéne*. *Ozæna* of the anterior part of the nasal passages. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to-zō²on. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *ectozaire*. Ger., *Ectozae*. It., *Sp. ectozoon*. A parasitic animal that infests the outer integument of the body. [A, 322 (a, 21).] Cf. ENTOZOON.

ECTRIMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-tri²m²a. Gen., *ectrimatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτρίμμα* (from *ἐκτρέβειν*, to abrade). Fr., *ectrimme*. Ger., *wundgeriebene Stelle*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an excoriation. 2. Ulceration of the skin produced by pressure; a bed-sore. [A, 311 (a, 17); G, 22; L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTRODACTYLISM, n. E²k-tro-da²kt²yl²ism. Lat., *ectrodactylia* (from *ἐκτρώμα*, an abortion, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe). Fr., *ectrodactylie*, *pince de homard*. It., *Sp. ectrodactilia*. Of St. Hilaire, a congenital malformation consisting in the absence of one or more fingers or toes. [A. C. Post, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 14, 1884, p. 636.]

ECTROGENY, n. E²k-tro²gē²ny. From *ἐκτρώμα*, an abortion, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *ectrogénie*. Of Serres, a malformation consisting in a lack or defective development of a part [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 49.]

ECTROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-tro²ma. Gen., *ectromatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτρώμα*. See ABORTION (2d def.).

ECTROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-tro-mel²ia. From *ἐκτρώμα*, an abortion, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *ectromélie*. Monstrosity by absence or defective development of one or more limbs. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ECTROMELIAN, n. E²k-tro-mel²ian. Lat., *ectromelus*. Fr., *ectromèle*, *ectromélien*. A monster of the variety described under ECTROMELIA. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ECTROPE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-tro²pē. Gen., *ectropes*. Gr., *ἐκτροπή*. 1. An old name for a channel by which morbid humors were said to be got rid of. 2. See ECTROPIA. [L, 50, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-tro²p²ia. Gr., *ἐκτροπή*. Eversion, especially of the bladder. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTROPION (Lat.), **ECTROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²k-tro²p²ion. From *ἐκτροπή*, eversion. Fr., *ectropion*, *éclattement*, *renversement*. Ger., *Ectropium*, *Umkehrung*, *Umklappung*. It., *ectropio*. Sp., *ectropion*, *ectropio*. Partial or complete eversion of a part (e. g., an eyelid). [F, 1.] E. *acutum*. See E. *muscularis spasmodicum*. E. *anguli externi*. Eversion of the external angle of either the upper or lower eyelid. [F.] E. *cicatricum*, E. *cicatriciale*. Fr., *ectropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbige Ectropium*. E. consequent on cicatricial contraction. [F.] E. *des Pigmentblates* (Ger.). A condition existing in some cases of glaucoma, in which, by atrophy of the anterior layers of the iris, the retinal pigment layer projects over the pupillary margin. [Fuchs (B).] E. *luxurians*. See E. *sarcomatosum*. E. *mechanicum*. E. of the eyelids due to the pressure of orbital tumors. [Reuss (A, 310 (a, 14)).] E. *muscularis*. Fr., *ectropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres Ectropium*. E. of the eyelids due to some disturbance of nutrition in the tissue of the orbicular muscle, either atrophy or fatty degeneration. [F.] E. *musculare paralyticum*. Fr., *ectropion musculaire paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisches Ectropium*. E. of the lower lid from paralysis of those fibres of the facial nerve which supply the orbicular muscle or of the entire facial nerve. [F.] E. *musculare senile*. Fr., *ectropion musculaire senile*. Ger., *seniles musculäres Ectropium*. E. muscular occurring in persons of advanced years. [F.] E. *musculare spasmodicum*. Fr., *ectropion musculaire spasmodique*. Ger., *spastisches Ectropium*. Spasmodic or spastic e. of the eyelids, usually occurring in purulent and violent phlyctenular conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharospasm. This may occur spontaneously with the lids themselves or come on after the lids have been everted for treatment. [F.] E. of the *cervix* (or *os uteri*). Syn.: *inversion of the canal of the cervix uteri* [T. Smith]. Eversion of the lips of the cervix uteri such as may occur after laceration. [A, 21; L, 20 (a, 14).] E. *palpebrarum*. E. of the eyelids. [Reuss (A, 319).] E. *paralyticum*. Fr., *ectropion paralytique* (ou *paratonie*). See E. *musculare paralyticum*. E. *sarcomatosum*. Fr., *ectropion sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarcomatöses Ectropium*. A form of e. of the eyelids in which the conjunctiva is decidedly hypertrophied, papillomatous, in places covered by thick scabs, and of great vascularity, and has an appearance in places as if the epithelium had become epidermis. This occurs when the inner surface of the lid has been exposed for a long time to the air. [F.] E. *senile*. See E. *musculare senile*.

E. *spasticum*. See E. *musculare spasmodicum*. E. *symptomatum*. See E. *mechanicum*.

ECTROPODISM, n. E²k-tro²p²od²ism. From *ἐκτρώμα*, an abortion, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *ectropodie*. Ectrodactylism of the foot. [F. Guérmonprez, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 81.]

ECTROPESOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-tro²p²e²sop²hag²us. From *ἐκτροπή*, turning aside, and *οἰσοφάγος* (see ESOPHAGUS). Fr., *ectropesophage*. Ger., *Ectropesophag*. Of Vacca Berlinghieri, an instrument consisting of an oesophageal tube, slightly curved and open on the concave side near the distal end to allow of the divergence of the blades of a bifurcated shaft that is passed into it after its introduction; used to render the oesophagus prominent in the operation of external oesophagotomy.

ECTROSIS (Lat.), **ECTROSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²k-tros²is, -tro²s (tro²s/mu²s). Gen., *ectroses* (-is), -mi. Gr., *ἐκτρώσις*, *ἐκτρώσμος*. Fr., *ectrose*. Ger., *Fehlgeburt* (1st def.). 1. See ABORTION. 2. Abortive treatment. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41, 50, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTROTIC, adj. E²k-tro²t²ic. Lat., *ectroticus*. Fr., *ectrotique*. See ABORTIFACIENT and ABORTIVE (2d def.).

ECTYLOTIC, adj. E²k-ti²l²ot²ic. Lat., *ectylocticus* (from *ἐκ*, out from, and *τυλόειν*, to become callous). Fr., *ectylolique*. Having a tendency to remove warts, callosities, and indurations of the skin; as a n. (Ger., *Schwielenmittel*), an e. remedy. [L, 50, 56, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTYMPANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ti²m²pan²osis. Gen., *ectympanosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτυμπάνωσις*. See TYMPANITES.

ECTYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ti²ster²oc²y²esis. Gen., *ectysterocyesis* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outside of, *ὑτέρα*, the uterus, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Extra-uterine pregnancy. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ti²ster²us. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *ὑτέρα*, the uterus. Fr., *ectystère*. Extra-uterine. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCU (Fr.), n. A-ku⁴. See PRESCUTUM.

ÉCUELLE (Fr.), n. A-ku⁴e²l. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 46 (a, 14).] E. d'eau. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉCUILLE (Fr.), n. A-ku⁴el². A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring containing a little arsenic. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ÉCUME (Fr.), n. A-ku⁴m. Foam-froth, scum. [L, 42.] E. *brônchique*. Frothy mucus from the bronchi. [L, 49 (a, 14).] E. *de mer*. 1. Meerschaum (hydrated magnesium silicate). [L, 49 (a, 14).] 2. An old name for the genus *Alcyonium*. [L, 105 (a, 14).] E. *de verre*. See *Sel de verre*. E. *empoisonné des deux dragons*. See *Solutio antimonii chloridi*.—E. *printanière*. The *Nostoc commune*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉCUMEUX (Fr.), adj. A-ku⁴m². Frothy. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCUSSON (Fr.), n. A-ku⁴so²n. Lat., *scutellum*. 1. A shield-shaped expansion of the hypocotyl in grasses. 2. The conceptacles of lichens. 3. A grafted bud. 4. A plaster or ointment to be used upon the epigastrium. [B, 1, 121, 291 (a, 24); L, 41.] See SCITE and SCUTELLUM. E. *stomachique*. See *Scutum stomachicum*.

paratyphum [G. 1]. **E. unguis**, **E. unguisomus**. Fr. *eczema de la racine du nez*. A localized form of small extent, situated beneath the eyebrows. The affected part is covered by a single scale or crust, hence the name *unguisomus*, which in time drops off, to be succeeded by others of like character. [G. 50.] **E. universale**. **E.** affecting the whole or the great part of the general surface. [G. 1.] **E. uterinum**. **E.** due to uterine disease, pregnancy or lactation. [H. G. Brooke, "Med. Chron." May, 1887, p. 171.] **E. varicosum**. **E.** due to the presence of varicose veins. [G. 1.] **E. verrucosum**. Fr. *eczema verrucosum*. **E.** attended with hypertrophy and elongation of the papillae, producing wart-like elevations. [G. 61.] **E. vesiculosum**. Fr. *eczema vesiculæ*. **E.** in which the predominating lesions are vesicles. [G. 1.] **E. vesiculosum madidans**. See *E. madidans*. **E. vulgare**. Common **e.**; **e.** presenting the ordinary features of the disease. [G. 61.] **Moist e.** See *E. humectum* and *E. madidans*. **Namular e.** See *E. namularum*. **Nutritive e.** **E.** due to impairment of nutrition. [G. 1.] **Reflectorisches E. (germ.)** **E.** due to reflex irritation. [G. 1.] **Seborrhoeal e.** See *E. follicularis*. **Strumous e.** See *E. strumousum*. **Substitutive e.** **E.** supposed to occur as a vicarious or substitutive irritation in connection with some internal disorder. [G. 1.] **Symmetrical e.** See *ECZEMA SYMMÉTRIQUE*. **Syphilitic e.** Lat. *eczema syphiliticum*. Fr. *eczéma syphilitique*. 1. A vesicular syphiloderm of SYPHILIDS of a forme d'éczéma. 2. **E.** associated with syphilis. [G. 1.] **Weeping e.** See *E. madidans*.

ECZÉMA (Fr.), n. *Eḡk-za-mā*. See *ECZEMA*. **E. centrifuge**. See under *E. circumscribit arthritique*. **E. circumscribit arthritique**. (Circumscribed arthritic eczema; a form described by Bazin as belonging to the common or secondary arthritides. He gives three varieties: 1. *E. circumscribit*, a circumscribed squamous eczema. 2. *E. orbiculare*, a dry, circumscribed eczema that appears about mucous orifices. 3. *E. centrifuge*, in which annular or semi-circular patches of eczema tend to recede from the centre, leaving the latter free and healthy. [G. 26.] See also varieties under *HERPES squamosus*. **E. conjunctival**. Eczema of the conjunctiva, occurring generally as a complication of impetiginous eczema of the face. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. constitutionnel**. Eczema having a constitutional cause. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. craquelé**. See *ECZEMA fissum*. **E. crouteux**. See *ECZEMA impetiginosum*. **E. des fileurs et varoleurs de lin**. An eczema of the hands affecting principally the inner surface of the thumbs, the outer and palmar surface of the forefinger, the palmar surface of the little finger, and the corresponding border of the palm; said to be due to handling wet flax. The epidermis becomes thickened and shiny, showing erosions here and there. [Lebour, "Ann. dermat. et de syphil." Mar., 1885; "Cribl. f. klin. Med." Oct. 31, 1885, p. 747 (G).] **E. érosif aigu**, **E. érythémateux**. See *ECZEMA erythematousum*. **E. fendillé**. See *ECZEMA fissum*. **E. orbiculaire**. See under *E. circumscribit arthritique*. **E. pubère**. One of the forms of catamenial or menstrual eczema occurring at the age of puberty. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. rouge**. See *ECZEMA rubrum*. **-E. sec.** See *ECZEMA siccum*. **E. suintant généralisé**. A generalized weeping eczema; eczema madidans; of Bazin, a form of arthritic eczema classed by him under the *arthritides tardives et graves*. [G. 1.] **E. symétrique**. Symmetrical eczema; a form of herpetic eczema described by Bazin as one of the *herpétides vulgaires ou secondaires*; (two varieties are described: 1. *A forme inflammatoire*, corresponding nearly to eczema rubrum. 2. *A forme sécrétante*, the chief characteristics of which are an abundant secretion, a tendency to invade large tracts of integument, intense pruritus, and a disposition to a symmetrical arrangement. [G. 26.]

ECZÉMATEUX (Fr.), adj. *Eḡk-za-mā-tu*. See *ECZEMATOUS*.

ECZEMATOID, adj. *Eḡk-za-mā-tōid*. Lat., *eczematoides*. (From *ἐκζεμα*, eczema, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *eczématoïde*. Resembling eczema.

ECZEMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eḡk-za-mā-tōis*. Gen., *eczematosis* (-is). Fr., *eczématose*. Ger., *Eczematose*. The coming out of an eruption on the skin; in the pl., *Ecematosis* (Ger., *Eczematosen*), of Fuchs, the fifth family of the first class of the order *Herpetationes*. The family included *Epidroses*, *Acropia*, *Polycarpa*, *Monocarpa*, and *Seborrhoea*, all of which were regarded as simple anomalies of secretion, corresponding to blennorrhoea of mucous membranes. The term eczema is not used by Fuchs, but the disease is described under *Psyltracat* in the subdivision of *Monocarpa*. [A. 322 (a, 21); G.]

ECZEMATOUS, adj. *Eḡk-za-mā-tu*. Lat., *eczematosis*. Fr., *eczématue*. Ger., *ekzematos*. Relating to or of the nature of eczema. [G.]

ECZÉMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. *Eḡk-za-mo-zhe*. Producing or productive of eczema. [G.]

ECZESIS (Lat.), **ECZESMA** (Lat.), n. f. and n. *Eḡk-za-sis*. Gen., *eczesis* (-is). Fr., *eczésis* (-is). Ger., *ekzesis*. See *ECZEMA*.

ECZESMOPYGAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Eḡk-za-sis-mo-py-ga-gra*. From *ἐκζεμα*, eczema, *πυγῆ*, the buttocks, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *eczésompygagre*. Ger., *Steissleiden mit Hautstippen*. Eczema of the anus. [G.]

EDACITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Eḡd-a-sis*. Gen., *edacitas*. Fr., *edacitas*. Voracity. [A. 318.]

EDAX (Lat.), adj. *Eḡd-a-sis*. Gen., *edacis*. Gr., *βορός*. Devouring, greedy, gluttonous. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EDDA, n. See *EDDOES*.

EDDA-PADELLE (Fr.), n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. Lat., *edda-padelle*. The endemic ophthalmia of Malabar. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

EDDER (Ar.), n. The *Colobus antiquorum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EDDERS, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. An old name for the *Arum maculatum*. [a, 24.]

EDDER'S-TONGUE, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EDDER-WOOD, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. The wood of *Caulis ferrea*. [B. 116, 121 (a, 21).]

EDDERWOIT, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. The *Arum maculatum* and the *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).]

EDDICK, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. The *Arum lappet*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EDDOES, n. In the West Indies, the different varieties of the *Arum* family. [B. 185 (a, 24).]

EDEITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eḡd-a-sis*. See *EDEITIS*.

EDEL (Ger.), adj. *Ad-eḡl*. Noble. **-E'beifuss**. The *Abies pinaster*. [L. 77 (a, 14).] **E'distel**. The *Ficaria verna*. [B. 18 (a, 14).] **E'fichte**. The *Abies pectinata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E'fink**. The *Fringilla coelebs*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E'hirsch**. See *Cervus elaphus*. **E'koralle**. The *Corallium rubrum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E'krebs**. See *ASTACUS*. **E'kraut**. See *ANEMONE hepatica*. **-E'marder**. The *Mustela martes*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **-E'münze**. The *Mentha gentilis*. [L. 80 (a, 14).] **E'pilz**. The *Boletus edulis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **-E'quelle**. See the major list. **-E'salbei**. The *Salvia officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E'soole**. See the major list. **E'stein**. Any precious stone, especially the onyx. [L. 80 (a, 14).] **-E'tanne**. See the major list. [B. 180 (a, 21).] **E'weiss**. The *Gnaphalium leontopodium alpinum*; of New Zealand, the *Gnaphalium decaisnii* and *Gnaphalium grandifolium*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] **E'wermuth**. The *Artemisia pontica*. [B. 48 (a, 14).]

EDELQUELLE (Ger.), n. *Ad-eḡl*. 1. The richest of the saline springs of Reichenhall. [A. 319.] 2. Any strong saline spring. [a, 14.]

EDELISOOLE (Ger.), n. *Ad-eḡl*. A mixture of the waters of the Edelquelle and the Carl Theodorquelle of Reichenhall. [A. 319.]

EDELSTANNE (Ger.), n. *Ad-eḡl*. The *Abies pectinata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Europäische E.** See *ABIES ecclesiastica*. [a, 24.]

EDENKOBEN (Ger.), n. *Ad-eḡl*. A place in the Palatinate, Germany, where there are cold-water-cure and grape-cure establishments. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

EDENTAL, **EDENTALOUS**, adj's. *Ede-ḡnt-a-sis*. See *EDENTATE*.

EDENTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. From *e* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *édentes*. Ger., *zahnlose Thiere*. 1. An order of the *Mammalia*, either without teeth or having the teeth of a low order of development. 2. Of Owen, a family of the *Birds*. [L. 14.] See *MYRNECOPHAGIDE*.

EDENTATE, **EDENTATED**, adj's. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. From *e* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Lat., *edentatus*. Fr., *édenté*. Ger., *zahnlos*. Destitute of teeth. [L.]

EDENTATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. See *EDENTATA*.

EDENTATION, n. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. 1. The removal of teeth. 2. The state of being toothless.

ÉDENTÉS (Fr.), n. pl. *A-de-ḡnt-a-ta*. See *EDENTATA*.

EDENTULATE, adj. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. See *EDENTATE*.

EDENTULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. See *EDENTATA*.

EDENTULOUS, adj. *Ede-ḡnt-a-ta*. Lat., *edentulus*. See *EDENTATE*.

EDERA (Lat.), n. f. *Eḡd-a-sis*. See *HERDERA*.

EDESSENUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. From *Edessa*, a city of Macedonia. Of Aetius, a collyrium made by mixing with a sufficient quantity of water 1 part each of gum tragacanth, gum arabic, starch, and sarcocolla, 2 parts of opium, 4 parts of white lead, and 8 parts of cadmium sulphate. [L. 94 (a, 14).]

EDGED, adj. *Eḡd-a-sis*. Lat., *marginatus*. Fr., *bordé, marginé*. Ger., *berandet, gerändert*. Having one color surrounded by a very narrow rim of another, as in *Euphorbia marginata*. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EDGEWEED, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. The *Cenanthé phellandrium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EDIBILITY, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. The quality of being edible.

EDIBLE, adj. *Eḡd-a-sis*. Gr., *βρώσιμος*. Lat., *edibilis*. (From *edere*, to eat). Fr., *comestible*. Ger., *essbar*. Suitable for eating.

EDIBLENESS, n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. See *EDIBILITY*.

EDIC, **EDICH**, n's. Of the alchemists, iron. [L. 94 (a, 14).]

EDIOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. *Eḡd-a-sis*. From *aidia*, the genitals, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Of Eklund, a genus of microphytes found infesting the urogenital passages in cases of gonorrhoea. **E. dictyades**. Eklund's term for two forms (α and β) of spores discovered by him, the presence of which he considers necessary to prove the existence of true gonorrhoea. [A. F. Currier, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 24, 1885, p. 88.]

EDIR, n. See *EDIC*.

EDITUS (Lat.), n. m. *Eḡd-a-sis*. From *edere*, to eat. 1. A discharge of excrement. 2. Excrement. [A. 318.]

ÉDOCEPHALE (Fr.), n. f. *A-do-ce-phale*. From *aidia*, the genitals, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having the two ears near together or united under the head, atrophied jaws, no mouth, a single median eye, and above the eye a nasal tube resembling a penis. [A. 319, 385, 518 (a, 21).]

EDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Eḡd-a-sis*. See *HERDERA*.

ÉDREDON (Fr.), n. *A-de-ḡnt-a-ta*. Eder-down. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉDRIOPHTHALME (Fr.), adj. A-dre-o²p-ta³lm'. See HEDRIOPHTHALMOUS.

EDRO, n. In Morocco, the bark of *Lentiscus vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EDUCT, n. E²du³kt. Lat., *eductum* (from *educere*, to lead out). Fr., *educte*. Ger., *Edukt*. A substance existing in a vegetable or animal tissue and extracted therefrom unchanged. [B, 5.]

EDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)du³k(du⁴k/shi²ti²)o. Gen., *eductionis*. See ANAGOGÉ.

EDUCTUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)du³k(du⁴k/tu³mtu⁴m). See Educt.

EDULCORANT, adj. E²du³/ko²r-a³nt. From *edulcare*, to sweeten. Fr., *edulcorant*. Ger., *aussüssend*. Sweetening, ameliorating, corrective of acrimony. [L, 50.]

EDULCORATION, n. E²du³/ko²r-a³shu³n. Lat., *edulcoratio* (from *edulcare*, to sweeten). Fr., *edulcoration*. Ger., *Aussüssung*. The process of freeing from acids or any soluble impurities by repeated affusions of water, also of sweetening. [L, 50.]

EDULCORATIVE, adj. E²du³/ko²r-at-i²v. Fr., *edulcoratif*. Ger., *aussüssend*. See EDULCORANT.

EDULCORATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)du³lk(du⁴lk)-o²r-a(a³/to²r; in Eng., e-du³lk-o-rat-o²r. Ger., *Aussüßrohr* (2d def.). 1. An edulcorating agent. 2. An apparatus for washing a precipitate by forcing water through it from below by means of a siphon. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

EDULOUS, adj. E²du³/i²-u³s. Lat., *edulis*. Fr., *édule*. See EDIBLE.

EEL, n. El. Fr., *anguille*. Ger., *Aal*. See *ANGUILLA fluviatilis*—*E.* beds. The *Ranunculus fluitans*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—*E.* fat. See *Alepis* *ANGUILLA*.—*E.* grass. See under GRASS. *E.* ware. The *Ranunculus fluitans* and various pond weeds. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Electrical e.* Fr., *anguille électrique*, *anguille-torpille*. Ger., *Zitteraal*. It., *anguilla elettrica*. Sp., *anguila eléctrica*, *tombador*. The *Gymnotus electricus*. [L, 56.]—*Paste-e.* See RHABBITIS *glutinis*.—*Vinegar-e.* See RHABBITIS *aceti*.

EELLOPEI (Tam.), n. The *Bassia longifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EENI, n. A shrub, probably the *Lawsonia inermis*, found in Sumatra and used to dye the finger-nails red. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EENTHA (Malay), n. The *Phoenix farinifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EESARA (Telugoo), n. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EESHA-NUNGULA (Beng.), n. The *Gloriosa superba*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EESTRIGE, n. The *Salsola kali*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EETHIE (Tam.), n. The *Phoenix farinifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EETHUM-PANNY (Tam.), n. The *Phoenix silvestris*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EETTIE (Tam.), n. The *Dalbergia sissooides*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EEVER, n. Ev²u³r. The *Lolium perenne*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EEVY, n. Ev²i². The *Hedera helix*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EEFARVATTE (Fr.), n. E²-fa³r-va³t. The *Silvia arundinacea*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EEFER, n. In Egypt, the *Coriaria vulgaris*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EEFACEMENT (Fr.), n. E²-fa³r-ma³n². An effacing, disappearance. *E.* du col de l'utérus. The shortening which the cervix uteri undergoes during the few days preceding the completion of the full term of gestation.

EEFANAGE (Fr.), n. E²-fa³-a³zh. The methodical removal of leaves. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EEFARVATTE (Fr.), n. E²-fa³-r-va³t. The *Silvia arundinacea*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EEFERENT, adj. E²-fe²r-ent. Lat., *effereus* (from *efferre*, to bring out of). Fr., *efférent*. Ger., *abführend*. It., *effereute*. Sp., *eferente*. Carrying or leading out of; said of nerves, vessels, or ducts which extend from an organ. [L, 343.]

EEFFERSUE, n. In Morocco, the *Pteris aquilina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EEFFERVESCENCE, n. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²ns. Gr., *ἐκσείσις*. Lat., *effervescencia* (from *effervescere*, to boil over). Fr., e. Ger., *Aufbrausen*. 1. The frothing of a liquid from the rising of little bubbles of gas. 2. Formerly a certain morbid state of the humors considered as a cause of disease; see *EBULLITION*. [A, 518.]

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EEFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u³-r-ve²s-e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EFFILA (Lat.), n. f. E²-fi²la-a³. See *EPHELI*.

EFFILÉ (Fr.), adj. E²-fe-la. Having long, slender stems (said of plants). [L, 41.]

EFFILEMENT (Fr.), n. E²-fel-ma³n². The reduction of bands of animal or vegetable tissue into filaments. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFFLAGELLIS (Lat.), adj. E²-fla³g(ffa³g)-e²/li²s. For deriv., see *EX-* and *FLAGELLUM*. Fr., *efflagellé*. Having no sarmenta. [L, 180.]

EFFLANQUÉ (Fr.), adj. E²-fla³n²-ka. Thin-flanked (said of a horse). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EFFLATION, n. E²-fla³/shu³n. Gr., *ἐκφύσησις*. Lat., *efflatio*, *efflatus* (from *efflare*, to blow out). The act of belching. [L, 56.]

EFFLEURAGE (Fr.), n. E²-flu³-a³zh. That variety of massage which consists in stroking the affected part from the periphery toward the centre. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EFFLORATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²-flor-a(a³/shi²ti²)o. Gen., *effloratio*nis. Gr., *ἐκφύσησις*. An emission of the breath. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—*E. melita*. See *MELITAGEA*.

EFFLORESCENCE, n. E²-flor-e²s/ens. Gr., *ἐξάνθησις*. Lat., *efflorescentia* (from *efflorescere*, to bloom). Fr., e., *élément eruptif* (2d def.). Ger., *Efflorescenz*, *Aufblühen*. 1. An exanthem. [G.] 2. One of the circumscribed marks of disease or lesions upon the skin which collectively constitute an exanthem; such as a papule of lichen, a vesicle of herpes, a pustule of variola, etc. [G.] 3. In botany, the act of flowering. [a, 24.] 4. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which they give off their water of crystallization spontaneously at ordinary temperatures and are converted into an amorphous mass. [B, 1, 6.]

EFFLORESCENTIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²-flor-e²s-se²n(ke²n)-shi²ti²ti²-e²a³ e². Fr., *élevures*. An order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases, embracing affections characterized by lesions elevated above the surface and including *Pustulæ*, *Papulæ*, *Phlyctenæ*, and *Vari*. [G.]

EFFLUENCE, n. E²-flu³-e²ns. From *effluere*, to flow. Fr., e. Ger., *Ausfluss*. An outflow.

EFFLUENT, adj. E²-flu³-e²nt. From *effluere*, to flow out of. Fr., e. Ger., *ausfließend*. Flowing out. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

EFFLUESCENCE (Fr.), n. E²-flu³-e²s-sa³n²s. From *effluere*, to flow from. The formation, nutrition, etc., of the embryo with regard to that which is derived from the mother and father by fecundation. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFFLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²-flu³(flu⁴/vi²(wi²)-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἀρροπή*, *ἀρροπία*. Fr., *effluve*. Ger., *E.* *Ausflüstung*. 1. A flowing out, falling out (as of the hair). 2. A subtle, invisible exhalation or emanation, especially one perceived by the sense of smell. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—*E. capillorum*. See *ALOPECIA*.—*E. latrinarium*. In sanitation, the air given off from cess-pools and privy-vaults. [“Parke's Manual of Practical Hygiene,” vol. i, p. 131 (a, 17).]—*E. palustre*. The air exhaled from marshes. [l. c.]—*E. pilorum*. See *ALOPECIA*.

EFFLUX, n. E²-flu³x. Lat., *effluxus*. Fr., e. Ger., *E.* *Ausfluss*. A flowing out. [L, 50.]

EFFLUXION, n. E²-flu³-x/yu³n. Gr., *ἐκροία*, *ἐκρυσίς*. Lat., *effluxio*. Fr., *effluxion*. Ger., *E.* *Ausfließen*. Sp., *eflucción*. An old term for abortion during the first few days of gestation. [A, 120.]

EFFETUS (Lat.), adj. E²-fet²(fu²/ti²-u³su³is). See *EFFETE*.

EFFOLIATION, n. E²-fo-li²-a³shu³n. From *ex*, out of, and *folium*, a leaf. Lat., *effoliatio*. Fr., *effeuillage*. Ger., *Ausfallen der Blätter*. The removal or shedding of leaves. [L, 107.]

EFFORT, n. E²-fort. Fr., e. 1. An attempt to perform a definite act or achieve a particular purpose. 2. A sharp pain in a muscle, due to its too violent contraction. [A, 518.]—*Bearing-down e.* An *e.* to expel something by the anus, the vagina, or the urethra.—*E. d'épaule* (Fr.). Lameness resulting from luxation of the shoulder. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—*E. du boulet* (Fr.). A sprain of the metacarpal or metatarsal phalangeal joint. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—*E. général* (Fr.). *E. thoraco-abdominal* (Fr.). Of Verneuil, the general muscular strain undergone when the breath is held and the mouth, the anus, and the neck of the bladder are kept closed.

EFFOSSIO (Lat.), n. f. E²-fo²s-si²-o. Gen., *effossio*nis. From *effodere*, to dig out. Ger., *Ausgrabung*. Exhumation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—*E. forensis*. Judicial exhumation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EFFRACTURA (Lat.), n. f. E²-fra²k(fra³k)-tu³(tu⁴)/ra³. Fr., *effracture*. Ger., *Effraktur*, *Herausbrechen*. A fracture of the skull with depression. [L, 43, 50.]—*E. cranii*. See *E.*

EFFRENITATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²-fren(fran)-i²-ta(ta³/shi²ti²)o. Gen., *effrenitatio*nis. Excessive purging. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EFFRONDEMENT (Fr.), n. E²-fro²nd-ma³n². Of Colin, the collapse of the mucous membrane above and about follicles that are destroyed in dysentery. [Pepper (a, 17).]

EFFUMABILITY, n. E²-fu³m-a³b-i²/i²-i². The capability of being volatilized. [Boyle (a, 27).]

EFFUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²-fu³s(fu⁴s)-e(a³-e²). From *effundere*, to pour out. Of Walroth, those *Sphariaceæ* having a stroma diffuse and containing immersed perithecia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EFFUSE, adj. E²-fu³z'. From *effundere*, to pour out. Fr., *effuse*. Ger., *ergossen*. 1. Spreading loosely, especially on one side (said of an inflorescence). 2. Having the lips attached by a groove (said of shells). [L, 56.]

EFFUSION, n. E²-fu³z'yu³n. Gr., *ἐκχυσις*. Lat., *effusio* (from *effundere*, to pour out). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausguss*, *Ausgiessung*. It., *effusione*, *versamento*. Sp., *efusión*. 1. The act of pouring out, or the discharging of a fluid from the vessel or gland in which it is contained, into the neighboring tissues or cavity. 2. The material

which is so poured out. The *e* may be composed of substances which are normal to the discharging vessels, such as blood, serum, etc., or it may be an abnormal product, such as pus. [D.]

EPULCRATE, adj. *E* fu³ krat. Deprived of a supporting leaf (said of buds). [B, 19 (a, 24)]

ÉGA, n. In Samoa, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

ÉGAGROPILÉ (Fr.), n. *A* ga³ gro-pel. See **ÉGAGROPILUS**.

ÉGAGROPILIFORME (Fr.), adj. *A* ga³ gro-pe-le-form. Having the form of an agagropilus. [L, 12]

ÉGALADE (Fr.), n. *A* ga³ la³ d. The *Castanea vesca*. [B, 88 (a, 14)]

ÉGARÉ (Fr.), adj. *A* ga³ ra. Expressing a state of moral suffering consequent upon an external cause (said of the countenance and the eyes of the sick). [L, 43]

ÉGAROTTÉ (Fr.), adj. *A* ga³ r-ro³ t-ta. Wounded in the withers; wither wrung. [L, 11]

EGARTBAD (Ger.), n. *A* ga³ rt-ba³ d. A village in the district of Meran, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (a, 14)]

EGBELL, n. A town in the province (or district) of Neutra County, Hungary, where there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14)]

EGEGH, n. A village in the district of Honth County, Hungary, where there is a strong saline spring. [Bescherelle, "Dict. de géogr. univ." (a, 14)]

EGEL (Ger.), n. *Ag* e² l. A leech.—**Blute**'. See *E*.—**Blute**'-schnitt. See **BEDELATOMY**.—**Blute**'-stich. A leech bite. [L, 131 (a, 14)] **E** kraut. The *Lysimachia nummularis* and the *Ranunculus flammula*. [B, 180 (a, 24)] **E** sünche. See **VERMINUS CACHEXIA**. **E** schnecke. See **DISTOMA lanceolatum**.—**E** sucht. See **CACHEXIA apyasa**. **E** wurm. The genus *Distoma*. [L, 80].—**Künstliche Blute**'. See **ARTIFICIAL LEECH**.

ÉGLE (Fr.), n. *A* zhe² l. The *Sorbus aucuparia*. [a, 24]

EGELIDUS (Lat.), adj. *E* (a)-je² l (ge² l) i² d-u³ s (u³ s). Lukewarm, tepid. [A, 325 (a, 21)]

EGELN (Ger.), n. *Ag* e² l'n. See **ROT**.

EGERIES (Lat.), n. f. *E* (a)-je (ge² r) i² e-z (as). Gen., *egerie* i. From *egerere*, to cast out. Excrement. [A, 318]

EGGERINATION, n. *E* ju³ r mi-na'shu'n. See **GERMINATION**.

EGERSIS (Lat.), n. f. *E* (e²)-gu² r (ge² r) si³ s. Gen., *egers* eos (*gers* is). Gr., *éyepais* (from *éyepai*, to awaken). Excitement, wakefulness. [A, 387]

EGERSUNDKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. *Ag* e² r-zund-kra³ n³ k-bit. See **RADESYGE**.

EGERTICUS (Lat.), adj. *E* e² i-ju³ r (ge² r) ti² k u³ s (u³ s). Gr., *éyepikós* (from *éyepai*, to awaken). Stimulating, causing wakefulness. [A, 322 (a, 21)]

EGESTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *egestus* (q. v.). *E* (a)-je² s (ge² s) ta³.

EGESTION, n. *E*-je² st'yu'n. Lat., *egestio* (from *egerere*, to carry out, *ecrisis*. Fr., *egestion*. Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Stuhlgang*. It., *egestione*. Sp., *egestión*. The expulsion of material, especially from the bowels.

EGESTIVE, adj. *E*-je² st'i² v. Fr., *egestif*. Ger., *ausleerend*. It., Sp., *egestivo*. Excretory.

EGESTUS (Lat.), adj. *E* (a)-je² st (ge² st) u³ s (u³ s). From *egerere*, to carry out. Cast out; as a n., in the n. pl., *egesta*, the natural excretions or evacuations of the body, such as urine, fæces, etc. [L, 107 (a, 21)]

EGETLING, n. The *Agaricus edulis*. [B, 88.]

EGG, n. *E* g. Gr., *óov*. Lat., *ovum*. Fr., *œuf*. Ger., *Ei*. It., *uovo*. Sp., *huevo*. See **OVUM**. **Egg-albumin**. See **ALBUMEN** (1st def.).—**E**. apparatus. In botany, the oosphere (ovum) and the two synergids at the top of the embryo-sac of the ovule. [B, 279, 291 (a, 24)] **E**-bag. See *E*-sac.—**E**-ball. *E*-berry. The *Prunus padus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)] **E**-brandy. See *Mistura spiritus rui gallici*.—**E**-cell. See **OOSPHERE** and **OVUM**.—**E**-chains. See **OVARIAN TUBES**.—**E**. epithelium. Ger., *Eipithel*. A layer of cylindrical cells directly inclosing the ovum in the Graafian follicle. It is usually covered by one or more layers of the ordinary rounded cells forming the follicular epithelium. [J, 35].—**E**-flip. A hot mixture of wine or spirit, sugar and beaten eggs, spiced with nutmeg and ginger. [L, 77 (a, 14)]. Cf. **MIXTURE alcoolique**.—**E**-membranes. Ger., *Eihüllen*, *Eihäute*. The investing membranes of the *e* or ovum. They may be derived (a) from the protoplasm of the ovum (vitelline membrane); (b) from the follicular epithelium (chorion); or (c) from the oviduct (oviduct-membranes), such as the shell in the *e*s of birds. [J, 1, 35].—**E**-nests. Ger., *Eiballen*. Groups of germinal epithelium imbedded in the ovarian stroma. [J, 1, 35, 83, 140].—**E**-nog. A hot or cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and brandy, beaten together and flavored with nutmeg. [B, 81; a, 14].—**E**-nucleus. Fr., *noyau de l'œuf*. Ger., *Eikern*. Of Hertwig, the germinal vesicle of a mature ovum after the expulsion of the extrusion-globule. [J, 23, 62.] See also **FEMALE PRONUCLEUS**.—**E**-peg bushes. The *Prunus spinosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**E**-plant. 1. The *Solanum melongena*. 2. The *Symphoricarpos racemosus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 215 (a, 24)].—**E**'s-and-bacon. 1. The *Linaris vulgaris*. 2. The *Lofus corniculatus*. 3. The *Narcissus incomparabilis bicoloratus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24)].—**E**'s-and-butter. 1. The *Linaris vulgaris*. 2. The *Ranunculus acris*. 3. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. 4. The *Narcissus aurantiacus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24)].—**E**'s-and-collops. The *Linaris vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**E**-shaped. See **OVATE**.—**E**-shell. Lat., *testa ovorum*. Fr., *coquille d'œuf*. Ger., *Eierschale*. It., *guscio dell' uovo*. Sp., *cáscara de huevo*. The shell of a bird's *e*. (usually

of the hen, but, of some of the older formularies, also that of the ostrich and peacock.) used as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**E**-sphere. See **OOSPHERE**.—**E**-tubes. See **OVIFERTS**. **Oil of e's**. Lat., *oleum vitellus ovorum*. Fr., *huile d'œufs*. Ger., *Eieröl*. Oil extracted from hard boiled yolks of eggs by rectified ether or by pressure between heated metal plates; employed as a remedy for hemorrhoids, fissures in the breasts, and chilblains. [B, 91, 92, 119 (a, 14)]—**Summer e's**. 1. In the *Rotifera*, thus-shelled ova produced in the summer, from which females alone are hatched. 2. In the *Crustacea*, *e*'s produced and hatched in the summer. [L, 147, 353.] **White of e**. See **ALBUMEN** (1st def.), and **OVUM albumen**.—**Winter e's**. Ger., *Ephillialeier* (2d def.). 1. In the *Rotifera*, fertilized ova produced in the autumn. 2. In the *Crustacea*, *e*'s which are contained in the ephippium and float during the winter until spring, when they are hatched by the increased temperature of the water. [L, 147, 353.]—**Yolk of e**. Lat., *vitellus ovi*. Fr., *jaune d'œuf*. Ger., *Dotter*, *Eidotter*. It., *tuorlo*. Sp., *yema de huevo*. See **YOLK**.

EGGENBERG (Ger.), n. *Ag* gen-be² rg. A place in Styria, Austria, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21)]

EGGLESTON'S SPRINGS, n. *E* g² l'stu'nz. A place in Giles County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21)]

EGHELO, n. In the district of Trient, Austria, the *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 88 (a, 14)]

EGHOZ (Hebr.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 88 (a, 14)]

ÉGILOPS (Fr.), n. *A* je-lops. See **ÉGILOPS**.

ÉGLANDER (Fr.), v. tr. *A* gla³ n² da. To remove a gland. [A, 385 (a, 21)]

EGLANDULOSE, EGLANDULOUS. *E* gla³ n² du² los, -lu³ s. From *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, full of kernels. Fr., *églanduleux*. Ger., *drüsenlos*. Destitute of glands. [L, 56.]

EGLANTERROSE (Ger.), n. *Ag* la³ n-te² r-roz-e². See **EGLANTINE**.

ÉGLANTIER (Fr.), n. *A* gla³ n² ti² a. 1. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 385 (a, 21)]. 2. The *Rosa eglanteria*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24)].—**E**. jaune. The *Rosa lutea*. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—**E**. odorant. The *Rosa rubiginosa*. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—**E**. sauvage [Fr. Cod.]. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 19 (a, 24)]

EGLANTINE, n. *E* g² la³ n-ti² n. Fr., *églantine*. Ger., *Eglanterrose*, *wohlriechende wilde Rose*. It., *rosa canina*. Sp., *eglantina*, *flor de escaramujo*. The *Rosa eglanteria*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, and *Rubus eglanteria*. [B, 275 (a, 24)]

ÉGLÉ (Fr.), n. *A* gle². See **ÉGLE**.

EGLENTÈRE (Fr.), n. *E* g² le³ n² te² r. The *Rosa rubiginosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

EGLET, n. *E* g² le² t. The fruit of *Crataegus oxyantha*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

ÉGOBRONCHOPHONIE (Fr.), n. *A* go-bron² n² ko² fo ne. A condition presenting the combined elements of bronchophony and agophony. [D, 72.]

ÉGOPHONIE (Fr.), n. *A* go-fo-ne. See **ÆGOPHONY**.

ÉGOPODE (Fr.), n. *A* go-pod. The genus *Ægopodium*. [a, 24].—*E*. podagraire. See *Ægopodium podagraria*.

EGOTISTICAL, adj. *E* go-ti² s'ti² k-a² l. From *éγώ*, I. Manifesting egotism (said of the changes which occur in the nutrition of tissues, e. g., the change in a gland which takes place in the interest of its own proper nutrition). [L, 350.]

ÉGOU (Fr.), n. *A* gu. In central France, the *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 38.]

ÉGOUT (Fr.), n. *A* gu. 1. The drain or issue of an ulcer. 2. A sewer. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14)].—**E**. nasal. The nasal orifice of the lacrymal duct. [L, 13.]

EGRA, n. A place in Bohemia, where there is a cold saline spring. [A, 385 (a, 21)]

ÉGRATIGNURE (Fr.), n. *A* gra³ ten-yu² r. A scratch, such as that made by the nails. [G.]

EGREGORIS (Lat.), n. f. *E* g² greg (grag)-or (o² r) si³ s. Gr., *éyepiporais*. Gen., *egregor* seos (*is*). Wakefulness. [A, 325 (a, 21)]

EGREMOINE, EGREMOUNDE, n's. *E* gre² mo-in², -mun'-de². The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

EGRET, n. *E* g² re² t. See **PAPRUS**.

ÉGREVILLE (Fr.), n. *Ag* r'vel. The *Lactuca perennis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)]

EGRIE, n. The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 88 (a, 14)]

EGRIMONY, n. *E* g² ri² mo-ni². See **AGRIMONIA** and **AGRIMONIA eupatoria**.

EGRITUDE, n. *E* gri² tu² d. See **ÆGRITUDO**.

ÉGROTANT (Fr.), adj. *A* gro²-ta³ n². Sickly. [A, 385 (a, 21)]

EGUSE OIL, n. Oil of colocynth-seeds, imported from the gold coast of Africa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14)]

EHE (Ger.), n. *A* he². Marriage. [L, 80].—**Doppelte E**. See **DIGAMIA**. **E**-bündniß. See *E*. **E**-fähig. Nubile. **E**-fähigkeit. Marriageability.—**E**-feind. Misogamous. [L, 80].—**E**-hindernis. An impediment to marriage.—**E**-lich. Conjugal. **E**-los. Unmarried. [L, 80]. **E**-losbleiben. **E**-loser Stand. **E**-losigkeit. **E**-losleben. Celibacy. [L, 80].—**E**-mündig. Of a suitable age to marry.—**E**-mündigkeit. Marriageability as concerns age.—**E**-probe. Conjugal intercourse.—**Heimliche E**. der Pflanzen. See **CRYPTOGAMIA**. **Mehrfache E**. der Pflanzen. See **POLYGAMIA**.—**Offenbare E**. der Pflanzen. See **PHANEROGAMIA**.—**Verborgene E**. der Pflanzen. See **CRYPTOGAMIA**.

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, hull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

EHEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A^{he2}brun-ne²ⁿ. One of the springs at Schwabach (q. v.).

EHMERWEIZEN (Ger.), n. A^{me2}r-vitz-e²ⁿ. The *Triticum turgidum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EHNENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{re2}n-kra²n-ut. See EHRENPREIS.

EHRENPREIS (Ger.), n. A^{ren}pris. The genus *Veronica*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Aechter E.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Aehriger E.** The *Veronica spicata*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Dreiblättriger E.** The *Veronica triphyllos*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Gebräuchlicher E.** **Gemeiner E.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Schildförmiger E.** The *Veronica scutellata*. [L. 80.] **Virginischer E.** The *Veronica virginica*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EHRETIA (Lat.), n. f. A-re²t²-a². Fr. *ehretie*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical trees or shrubs, of the *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Ehretieae*. The *Ehretia* of Schrader. Fr. *ehreties* are: of Lindley, the *Ehretia*, a tribe of borageworts, made a distinct order of the echal alliance; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Asperifoliae*; of Meissner, an order of the *Pubiflorae*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Boraginaceae*, comprising the tribes *Tournefortiae* and *Heliotropaeae*. As defined by Lindley, they comprise trees, shrubs, or herbs, chiefly tropical, covered with rough hairs; leaves alternate, simple, without stipules; inflorescence scorpioid; aestivation imbricate; calyx inferior, with five divisions; corolla gamopetalous and tubular; ovary on a circular disc, with a terminal style or two-lobed stigma; fruit fleshy, with a single seed in each cell. A few of them have medicinal value. The *Ehretia* (Fr. *ehreties*) of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Crotalariae*, of Jussieu, a tribe of the *Asperifoliae*, comprising the *Tournefortiae* and *Heliotropaeae*, and, of DeCandolle and others, a tribe of the *Boraginaceae*, distinguished chiefly by having a terminal inflorescence with a gynobasic style. [B. 19, 31, 12, 121, 170 (a. 24).] **E. beaurerria**. See *Bourreria succulenta* and *Bourreria havanensis*. **E. buxifolia**. Fr. *ehretie à feuilles de buis*. *Teloogoo*, *baptistabour*. Hindoo, *polah*. Tamil, *coruvengur*. An East Indian species. The root is employed in decoction in cachexia and venereal affections. The Mohammedan physicians consider it an antidote to vegetable poisons. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a. 24).] **E. havanensis**. See *Bourreria havanensis*. **E. tinifolia**. Fr. *ehretie à feuilles de laurier-tin*, *cabrillet*. The bastard-cherry; a species found in Jamaica. The berries are edible. [B. 173, 275 (a. 24).]

EHRIHARTINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ar-ha²rt-ic²-ne^{2a}-e²ⁿ. Of Link, a family of the *Gramineae*, distinguished by having the inflorescence in compressed spikelets, three-flowered, the two lower flowers neutral, one-paled, the terminal flower hermaphrodite, two-paled, six stamens, and two styles with feathery stigmas. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a. 24).]

EHTZEMO (Mex. Ph.) (Tarasco), n. See CEBADILLA.

EI (Ger.), n. 1. See EGG, OVUM, and OVULE. — **Befruchtete E.** A fecundated ovum. **Bereitete E'schalen**, **Calcinirte E'schalen**. See *Festa ovorum preparata*. **E. apparat**. See *Egg apparatus*. **E'achse**, **E'axe**. The axis of the ovum. [J.] **E'austritt**. The discharge of an ovum from the ovary. [J. 57, 131.] **E'ballen**. See *Egg nest*. **E'bildung**. The formation of an egg or ovum. **E'blatt**. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [L. 80.] **E'blättrig**. Oval leaved. [a. 24.] **E'chen**. See OVULE. **E'decke**. The outer investment of an ovule. [B. 123 (a. 24).] **E'dotter**. See YOLK and VITELLUS. **E'entwicklung**. The development of an egg or ovum. **E'eralbumin**. See *Egg albumin*. **E'erblume**. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'erbovist**. The *Borista napescens*. **E'erbruch**. Ovarian hernia. [L. 80.] **E'erfrucht**. The *Solanum melongena*. [B. 48, 88 (a. 14).] **E'ergang**. See OVIDUCT. **E'erkrant**. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'erkunde**. See Oology. **E'erlegend**. See OVIDUCTUS. **E'erlehe**. See Oology. **E'eröl**. See OIL of EGGS. **E'erpflanze**. The *Solanum melongena*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'erschwamm**. See *Cantharellus caryus*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'erstock**. See the major list. **E'ertrank**. A drink made with eggs. **E'erwein**. See Malted wine. **E'erweiss**. See *Egg albumin*. **E'follikel**. See *Graafian follicle*. **E'förmig**. Egg shaped. [B.] **E'furchung**. The segmentation of the vitellus. [L. 238.] **E'gelb**. See VITELLUS. **E'haut**. See the major list. **E'höhle**. The amniotic cavity. **E'hügel**. See *Discus proligerus*. **E'hülle**. See the major list. **E'kapsel**. See *Graafian follicle*. **E'keim**. A young or primordial ovum. [J.] **E'erkelmsstock**. The blind end of the ovary in nematode worms, where the primordial ova are developed. [Meissner (J.).] **E'kern**. See *Egg-nucleus* and *Female pronucleus*. **E'ketten**. See *Ovarian tubes*. **E'leiter**. See the major list. **E'nest**. See *Egg nest*. **E'pol**. The pole of an egg. See under POLE. **E'protoplasma**. See VITELLUS. **E'reifung**. The maturation of the ovum. [J. 1, 69.] **E'röhre**. See *Ovarian tubes*. **E'rund**. Oval. **E'sack**. See *Graafian follicle*. **E'schale**. See *Egg shell*. **E'schimmel**. Certain fungi of the genus *Oidium*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **E'schlinche**. See *Ovarian tubes*. **E'sporige**. The *Aspergillus*. **E'stränge**. See *Ovarian tubes*. **E'theilung**. Segmentation of the ovum. [J.] **E'thier**. An oozoon. [L. 43.] **E'tälung**. See FERTILE. **E'wasser**. See *Liquor amni*. **E'weiss**. See the major list. **E'zelle**. See *Egg cell*, *Oospere*, *Ovum*, and *Germinal cell* (1st def.). **E'infaches E'**. See *Simple ovum*. **E'pitheliale E'**. See *Wider eggs* (2d def.). **E'graafische E'er**. See *Graafian follicles*. **Nabothische E'er**. See *Nabothian follicles*. **Präparirte E'schalen**. See *Testa preparata*. **Primordiale E'**. See *Mother cell*. **Uteruse'**. The ovum after it has reached the uterus. [J.] **Zusammengesetzte E'er**. Of Kölliker, ova in which, as in some insects, the formative yolk consists of a single cell, while the nutritive yolk is formed by the transformation of several cells (the nutritive or yolk-cells). [J. 24.]

EIBE (Ger.), n. I-be². The genus *Taraxacum*; in the pl. *E'n*, the *Taraxacum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'ibaum**. See *E'*. **E'ibaumblätter**.

The leaves of *Taraxacum baccata*. **E'eypresse**. The genus *Taraxodium*. [B. 49.] **E'gewächse**. The *Taraxaeae*. [B. 49.] **Gemeine E'**. The *Taraxacum baccata*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EBISCH (Ger.), n. I-bi²sh. The genus *Althaea*, especially the *Althaea officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Bastarde'**. The *Abutilon Avicennae*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'blumen**. The flowers of *Althaea officinalis*. [B.] **E'rose**. See *Althaea rosea*. **E'saft**. See *Syrupus Althaeae*. **E'salbe**. See *Unguentum Althaeae*. **E'syrup** [Ger. Ph.] See *Syrupus Althaeae*. **E'teig**. See *Pasta d'Altea*. **E'wurzel**. The root of *Althaea officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Gebräuchlicher E'**. See *Althaea officinalis*.

EICHÄPFEL (Ger.), n. pl. Ich²ap-fe². Oak galls. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EICHE (Ger.), n. Ich²e². The oak. See *Quercus*. — **Burgundische E.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'blattfackel-distel**. The *Cactus phyllatus*. [L. 80.] **E'blätterschwamm**. See *Oak agaric*. **E'blatt-Gallwespe**. The *Cynips quercus folii*. [L. 30 (a. 14).] **E'farn**. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'flechte**. The *Parmelia plicata*. [L. 80.] **E'gerbsäure**. Tannic acid derived from oak-bark. [a. 24.] **E'holzblätterschwamm**. The *Agaricus dryinus*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'honig**. See *Manna quercina*. **E'knester**. The *Fiscum album*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'leder**. The *Pilostoma carum*. [B. 48 (a. 14).] **E'lungemoos**. The *Sticta pulmonaria*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'manna**. See *Manna quercina*. **E'mistel**. The *Loranthus europaeus* and the *Fiscum album*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E'moos**. See *Tree moss* and *Muscus arboris*. **E'rinde**. See the major list. **E'ssare E.** See *Quercus ceculus*. **Flaumhaare E.** See *Quercus pubescens*. **Gemeine E.** The *Quercus robur*. [L. 80.] **Immergrüne E.** The *Quercus ilex*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Österrische E.** The *Quercus austriaca*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Roth E.** The *Quercus rubra*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Starke E.** The *Quercus robur*. [L. 80.] **Süßfrüchtige E.** The *Quercus ballota*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Weisse E.** The *Quercus alba*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Weisse'**. The *Quercus pubescens*. [B. 49.] **Wintere'**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B. 49.] **Zerre'**, **Zirne'**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B. 49.] **Zverge'**. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B. 49.]

EICHEL (Ger.), n. Ich²e². 1. An acorn. 2. The glans penis. [G.] **E'band**, **E'bündchen**. The frangum of the penis. [L.] **E'cacao**. A preparation made of cacao deprived of its fatty matter and mixed with an infusion of roasted acorns and a little sugar and meal; recommended as a remedy for diarrhoea. [Michaelis, "Dtsch. med. Wochn." 1885, No. 40; "Cribl. f. d. ges. Ther." Feb., 1886, p. 95.] **E'chen**. See GLANDULA. **E. des Kitzlers**. The glans clitoridis. **E'entzündung**. See BALANITIS. **E'förmig**. Acorn-shaped. **E'frucht**. See *E.* (1st def.). **E'kaffee**. See *Acorns coffee*. **E'katarrh**. See BALANITIS. **E'kegel**. The glans penis. [L. 115.] **E'kronenfurche**. The furrow surrounding the glans penis. [a. 29.] **E'krand**. See BALANIFEROUS. **E'rand**. See *Corona glandis*. **E'schleimaussfluss**. See *Gonorrhoeal balanitis*. **E'schleimfluss**. See BALANITIS. **E'schwamm**. A fungus of the genus *Phallus* or *Verpa*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **E'stein**. See *Preputial calculus*. **E'tripper**. See *Gonorrhoeal balanitis*. **E. und Vorhautkatarrh**. See BALANOPHIMOSITIS. **E'zucker**. See QUERCITE. **Entblüστε E.** See ACROPSILON.

EICHEN (Ger.), n. Ich²e²n. An ovule. [L.] **E' des Eierstockes**. See *Ovarian ovum*. **Nabot'sche E.** See *Nabothian follicles*.

EICHENRINDE (Ger.), n. Ich²e²n-ri²nd-e². Oak-bark; of the Ger. Ph. and Austr. Ph. the bark of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Quercus sessiliflora*. [A. 319 (a. 21).] **E'nabkochen**, **E'nabsud**. See *Decoctum quercus*.

EICHHASE (Ger.), n. Ich²ha²z-e². 1. The *Polyporus frondosus*. 2. The *Clavaria botrytis*. [B. 48 (a. 14).] [B. 121 (a. 24).]

EICHPLIZ (Ger.), n. Ich²pi²ltz. See *Polyporus bellulus*.

EICHWALD (Ger.), n. Ich²va²ld. A place in Leitmeritz, Bohemia, where there is a water-cure establishment with mud, brine, and pine-needle baths. [A. 319 (a. 14).]

EIDECHSEN (Ger.), n. pl. I-de²ch²-se²n. See LACERTILIA.

EIDER (Fr.), n. A-de²r. The *Fuligula (Anas) mollissima*. [A. 385 (a. 21).]

EIDOPTOMETRY, n. I-de²p-to²m-e²tr-i². Fr. *eidoptométrie*. Ger. *Edoptometrie*. The determination of the acuity of vision. The process consists in determining the smallest angle under which the eye is still able to recognize the form of objects. [F.]

EIER (Ger.), n., pl. of *Ei* (q. v.). I-e²r.

EIERSTOCK (Ger.), n. I-e²sto²ck. See OVARY. **E'anschwellung**, **E'auffreibung**. Swelling of the ovary. [L. 43.] **E'ausrötung**. See OOPHORECTOMY and OVARIOTOMY. **E'bruch**. Ovarian hernia. [L. 155.] **E'eiterung**. Abscess of the ovary. [L. 43.] **E'entzündung**. See OOPHORITIS. **E'follikel**. See *Graafian follicle*. **E'gekrüse**. See MESOVARIUM. **E'geschwulst**. An ovarian tumor. [L. 80.] **E'schwangerschaft**. Ovarian pregnancy. [L. 43.] **E'schwindneht**. Ovarian phthisis. [L. 43.] **E'sband**. See *Ovarian ligament*. **E'sbruch**. Hernia of the ovary. **E'schlagader**. See *Ovarian artery*. **E'syste**. See *Ovarian cystoma*. **E'sgeschwulst**. An ovarian tumor. **E'sge-webe**. Ovarian tissue. See OVARY. **E'schwangerschaft**. See *Ovarian gestation*. **E'sei**. An ovarian ovum. **E'svorfall**. Prolapse of the ovary. **E'swassersucht**. Ovarian dropsy. **Männlicher E'**. See ANDROGONIS. **Nebene'**. See PAROOPIORIS. **Zwitter'**. See ANDROGONIS.

EIER (Ger.), n. I-e²r. Impetuosity. [L. 80.] **E'sucht**. Insane jealousy. [L. 80.]

EIGELBRÄNDCHEN (Ger.), n. I-ge²l-bre²nd-ch²e²n. See CHALAZA (1st def.).

EIGELBEERE (Ger.), n. I-ge²l-bar-e². The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [L. 43.]

EIGEN (Ger.), adj. Ig²en. Personal, peculiar. [L. 80.]
Eibewegung. "Spontaneous movement, active or individual movement." [J. 133.]—**Eigewicht**. See SPECIFIC GRAVITY. **Eiheit**. Individuality. [L. 80.] **Eileidig**. Idiopathic. [L. 80.] **Eiliche**. Egotism. [L. 80.] **Eischwere**. See SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

EIHÄUT (Ger.), n. I-hä²ut. Any one of the membranous investments of an egg, especially the vitelline membrane; in the pl., *Eihäute*; see FETAL ENVELOPES. **Aussere E.** The true chorion. See CHORION secundarium. **Bleibende äussere E.** The true (persistent) chorion. [L. 228.]—**Dünne E.** The amnion. [L. 80.]—**Ereste**. Remnants of the fetal membranes left in the uterus after delivery. **E'stich**. Puncture of the fetal membranes. **Graderte E.** The chorion. [L. 80.] **Glatte E.** See FALSE CHORION.

EIHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. I-höit²ch²en. See PELLICULA OVI.

EIHÖHLE (Ger.), n. I-hö²le. The amniotic cavity. **Ei-wassersucht**. Dropsy of the amnion.

EIHÜLLE (Ger.), n. I-hü²le. An investing membrane of the ovum, especially the vitelline membrane; in botany, the envelope of the embryo in the ovule; in the pl., *E'n*, the enveloping membranes of the fecundated ovum, the fetal envelopes, including the decidua, the chorion, and the amnion. [B. 1.] **Fötale E'n**. The fetal envelopes. **Mütterliche E'n**. The maternal investments of the ovum. See DECIDUA.

EIKE-TREE, n. Ik tre. The *Quercus robur*. [A. 505 a. 21.]

EILAMIDES Lat. n. f. pl. I-e²i²lā²m la²m i²d e²z e²s. Gr., ειλამίδες. The meninges of the brain. [L. 50.]

EILEBER, n. I-e²ber. The *Alliaria officinalis*. [A. 505 (a. 21).]

EILEITER (Ger.), n. I-lit²er. See OVIDUCT. **E'ei**. The ovum during its passage through the oviduct.—**E'hülle**. See OVIDUCT-MEMBRANE.—**E'mündung**. The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**E'schwangerschaft**. See TUBAL GESTATION.

EILEMA Lat. n. n. I-e²i²le²lā²mā² Gr., ειλημα (from ειλαιν, to roll). Fr., *éilème*. 1. A hull or husk. 2. Of Hippocrates; see VOLVULUS.

EILEON Lat. n. n. I-e²i²le²le²en. See ILEUM.

EILEOS Lat. n. n. m. I-e²i²le²le²os. Gr., ειλός. See ILEUS.

EILFLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. I-flät²trig. See ENDECAPHYLLUS.

EILFMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj. I-fman²ig. See ENDECANDROUS.

EILFWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. I-fvib²ig. See ENDECAGYNOS.

EILHARDIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. I-hä²rd'id-e(a²e²). From *Eilhardia*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lawsonia*. [L. 121.]

EILCRINES (Lat.), adj. I-e²i²l²kr'is²en e²zās. Gr., ειλκρινής. Unmixed, pure (said of the sediment of urine). [A. 325 (a. 21).]

EILOID, adj. I'loid. From ειλειν, to coil, and εἶδος, resemblance. Having a coil-like structure (said of certain tumors). [E.]

EILSEN (Ger.), n. I'ze²n. A place in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, where there are seven gaseous and sulphurous springs, also four chalybeate springs, and mud-baths. [L. 105 (a. 14).]

EILYMENOS (Lat.), adj. I(e²i²l²i²m(u²m)²e²n-o²s. Gr., ειλύμενος. Contorted, convoluted. [A. 325 (a. 21).]

EIMBECK (Ger.), n. Im'be²k. A place in the province of Hannover, Germany, where there is a spring containing calcium bicarbonate and sodium chloride. [L. 49.]

EIN, n. In Burmah, the *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

EINÄSCHERUNG (Ger.), n. In'ash-e²r-un². Incineration. [L. 80.]

EINATHMEN (Ger.), **EINATHMUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'a²th-me²n, -mun². Inhalation; inspiration. [J.]—**E'sdruck**. Inspiratory pressure. [J.]—**E'sluft**. Inspired air. [J.]

EINATOMIC (Ger.), adj. In'a²om i²g. Monatomic. [B.]

EINÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. In'oig²ig. See MONOPHTHALMUS.—**E'keit**. See MONOPHTHALMIA.

EINBALGUNG (Ger.), n. In'bal²ig-un². Encystment. [a. 14.]

EINBALSAMIREN (Ger.), **EINBALSAMIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'bal²zā²m-e²r-e²n, -un². The process of embalming. [L. 80 (a. 14).]

EINBASISCH (Ger.), adj. In'ba²s-i²sh. Monobasic. [B.]

EINBEERE (Ger.), n. In'bar-e². The genus *Paris*. [B. 180 (a. 21).] **Gemeine E.** The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EINBETTEN (Ger.), **EINBETTUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'be²t-te²n, -tun². The process of imbedding a microscopic object. [B.]

EINBILDUNG (Ger.), n. In'bi²ld-un². Imagination. [L. 43.]

EINBLASUNG (Ger.), n. In'bla²z-un². Insufflation.

EINBLATT (Ger.), n. In'blāt. The genus *Parnassia* and the *Mayanthemum bifolium*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EINBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'blāt-ri²g. 1. Of the calyx, monosepalous. 2. Of the corolla, monopetalous. [B. 123 (a. 24).]

EINBLUMENBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'blum-e²n-blāt-ri²g. Monopetalous. [L. 43.]

EINBLUMIG (Ger.), **EINBLÜTHIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'blum-i²g, -blut²ig. Uniflorous. [L. 43.]

EINBRINGEN (Ger.), n. In'brin²e²n. An introduction (as of a catheter). [L. 80.]

EINBRÜDERIG (Ger.), adj. In'brü²d-e²r-i²g. Monadelphous; as a n., in the f. pl., *E'e*, see MONADELPHIA. [B.]

EINBRÜDERSCHAFT (Ger.), n. In'brü²d-er-sha²ft. Monadelphina. [L. 80.]

EINDÄMPFUNG (Ger.), **EINDICKUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'dampf-un², -di²k-un². Inspissation. [L. 80, 135.]

EINDRÄNGEN (Ger.), n. In'dran²en. See PAREMPOTOSIS.

EINDRINGEN (Ger.), n. In'drin²e²n. See PENETRATION.

EINDRUCK (Ger.), n. In'druk. A physical impression or depression. [L. 31.]—**Gehirneindrücke**. Impressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones corresponding to the cerebral convolutions. [a. 24.] **Sinnese**. A sensory impression. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1877 (Phys.), p. 499-L.] **Tast-E.** A tactile impression. [K.]

EINDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. In'dru²k-un². Depression. [L. 80.]

EINEHELICH (Ger.), adj. In'a²he²lich². Monogamous. [L. 80.]

EINEHIGE (Ger.), n. f. In'a²hi²g-e². See MONOGAMIA.

EINEIG (Ger.), adj. In'i²g. See UNIMOLAR.

EINFACH (Ger.), adj. In'fa²ch². Simple, single. [L. 80.]—**E'chloraisen**. Ferrous chlorides. [B. 49.] **E'fässer**. See CHEILOPODA.—**E'heit**. Simplicity. [L. 80.]—**E'sehen**. That state of the faculty of sight in which only one image is perceived of an object looked at with both eyes. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1842, p. 17 (J).]

EINFÄCHERIG (Ger.), adj. In'fach²e²r-i²g. See UNIMOLAR.

EINFÄDELN (Ger.), adj. In'fad-e²l'n. Having or consisting of one filament. [L. 80.]

EINFALL (Ger.), n. In'fa²l. Incidence. [L. 80.]—**E'sebene**. The plane of incidence. [B.]—**E'sloth**. The perpendicular to a reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. [B. 49.]—**E'spunkt**. The point at which an incident ray strikes a reflecting or refracting surface. [B. 49.]—**E'swinkel**. See ANGLE of incidence.

EINFETTUNG (Ger.), n. In'fe²t-un². See INSECTION.

EINFINGERIG (Ger.), adj. In'fin²e²r-i²g. See MONODACTYLOUS.

EINFLEISCHUNG (Ger.), n. In'flish-un². See INCARNATION and CARNIFICATION.

EINFLOSSIG (Ger.), **EINFLÜGELIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'flo²s-i²g, -flu²g-e²l-i²g. Monopterous. [L. 80.]

EINFLUSS (Ger.), n. In'flus. A flowing in, influence. [L. 80.]—**E'krankheit**. See INFLUENZA.

EINFRÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. In'fru²ch²t-i²g. See MONOCARPUS.

EINFÜGUNG (Ger.), **EINFÜHRUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'fu²g-un², -fu²r-un². Insertion, introduction. [L. 43.]

EINFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. In'fu²s-i²g. Monopodious. [L. 80.]

EINGANG (Ger.), n. In'ga²n². An entrance. See ADITUS, INTROITUS, etc.—**E'sconjugata**. The conjugate diameter of the inlet of the pelvis.—**E'söffnung**. An aperture of entrance. [L. 31.]—**E'söffnung der Sylvius'schen Wasserleitung**. See ADITUS ad aqueductum Sylvii. **E'spforte**. See E'söffnung—**Munde**. An oral aperture. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1857, p. 139 (L).]—**Trichtere**. See ADITUS ad infundibulum.

EINGEBEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'gab-e²n. To administer (food or medicine). [L. 80.]

EINGEBETTET (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-be²t-e²t. 1. See NIDULANT (2d def.). 2. Of a microscopical object, imbedded. [B.]

EINGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-bog-e²n. Bent inward; inverted. [a. 14.]

EINGEFALLEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-fa²l-le²n. Sunken, hollow (said of the cheek or eyes). [a. 14.]

EINGEFASST (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-fa²st. See MARGINATE.

EINGEGRABEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-gra²b-e²n. Hollowed out. [L. 80.]

EINGEHÜLLT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-hu²elt. Surrounded with an involution. [L. 43.]

EINGEKAPSELT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ka²p-ze²lt. See INCAPSULED.

EINGEKEILT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-kilt. Impacted. [L. 43.]

EINGEKLEMMT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-kle²mt. Incarcerated. [L. 80.]

EINGELENKIG (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-le²n²k-i²g. 1. Having one joint. 2. Pertaining to one joint (said of muscles). [L. 31.]

EINGELENKUNG (Ger.), n. In'ge²-le²n²k-un². See DIARTHROSIS.

EINGEMACHT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ma²ch²t. Pickled or preserved. [L. 81.]

EINGEMACHT E (Ger.), n. In'ge²-ma²ch²t-e². See CONDIMENT.

EINGENOMMEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-no²m-me²n. Dizzy, giddy. [L. 80.]—**E'heit**. See VERTIGO.

EINGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-rolt. Induplicate. [B.]

EINGESCHLAFENSEIN (Ger.), n. In'ge²-shla²f-e²n-zin. The state of being numb or "asleep" (said of a limb). [Gruenhagen (K).]

EINGESCHLECHTIG (Ger.), **EINGESCHLECHTLICH** (Ger.), adj's. In'ge²-schle²ch²t-i²g, -li²ch². Unisexual. [L. 43.]

EINGESCHLOSSEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-shlo²s se²n. Shut up, incarcerated, encysted. [L. 43.]

EINGESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-shni²t-te²n. Incised. —**E. gekerbt**. Imiso-crenate. [a. 24.]

EINGESCHNÜRT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-shnu²rt. Strangulated. [L. 80.]

EINGESENKT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ze²n²kt. Immersed. [L. 43.]

EINGESPRITZT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-spri²zt. Injected. [L. 80.]

EINGESTÜLPT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-stu²lpt. Invaginated. [L.]

EINGEWEBT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ve²bt. Interwoven; interlaced. [L. 31.]

EINGEWEIDE (Ger.), n. pl. In'ge²-vid e². The viscera. [C.] **Abdominale**, **Bauche**. The abdominal viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1845, pp. 292, 293 (L.)] — **Beckene**. The pelvic viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1862, p. 595 (L.)] — **Bereitende**. The secretory organs. [L. 80.] — **Brüste**. The thoracic viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1845, pp. 292, 293 (L.)] — **E. Arterie**. The coeliac artery. [L. 80.] — **E. bruch**. See **PLEURO-PERITONIAL SPACE**. — **E. knoten**. Visceral tubercles. [L. 80.] — **E. lehre**. See **SPLANCHNOLOGY**. — **E. leiden**. See **ENTEROPATHY**. — **E. nerv**. A splanchnic nerve. [Krause (a. 29).] — **E. nervensystem**. The sympathetic nervous system. [Krause (a. 29).] — **E. pulsader**. **E. schlager**. See **ENTERIC**. — **E. schmerz**. See **ENTERALGIA**. — **E. übel**. A visceral disease. [L. 80.] — **E. verstopfung**. See **ENTEROCOLICISIS**. — **E. wärmer**. Intestinal worms. [A. 322.] — **Secernirende**. The secretory organs. [L. 80.] — **Unterleibse**. The abdominal viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1844, p. 373 (L.)]

EINGEWURZELT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-vurtz-e²lt. Radicate, deep-rooted, inveterate. [a. 14.]

EINGREIFEND (Ger.), adj. In'grif-e²nd. Grasping, embracing. [L. 31.]

EINGRIFF (Ger.), n. In'gri²ff. Any surgical procedure.

EINGUSS (Ger.), n. In'gus. An infusion; in veterinary practice, a potion, a drench. [a. 14.]

EINHAUCHEN (Ger.), n. In'ha²-u²ch²-e²n. Inspiration, inhalation. [L. 80.]

EINHAUCHRÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'ha²-u²ch²-rö²-e². A laryngeal tube for artificial respiration. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINHAUSIG (Ger.), adj. In'hois-i²g. Monococious; as a n., in the f. sing., *E'e*, see **MONŒCIA**. [B.]

EINHEIMISCH (Ger.), adj. In'him-i²sh. See **ENDEMIC**.

EINHEIT (Ger.), n. In'h²it. Unity; also a unit. [L. 80.]

EINHODIG (Ger.), adj. In'hod-i²g. Having only one testicle. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINHORNIG (Ger.), adj. In'ho²rn-i²g. One-horned. [L. 80.]

EINHÜFIG (Ger.), adj. In'huf-i²g. See **SOLIDUNGULATE**.

EINHÜLLEND (Ger.), adj. In'hu²-le²nd. Emollient. [B. 49.]

EINHÜLSUNG (Ger.), n. In'hu²-ls-un². See **INCARCERATION**.

EINIMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'i²mpf-e²n. To inoculate. [L. 43.]

EINIMPFER (Ger.), n. In'i²mpf-e²r. An inoculator. [E.]

EINIMPFUNG (Ger.), n. In'i²mpf-un². Inoculation. [L. 43.]

EINJÄHRIG (Ger.), adj. In'yar-i²g. See **ANNUAL** (1st def.).

EINKAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. In'ka²m-me²r-i²g. Having only one chamber or ventricle. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINKEILUNG (Ger.), n. In'kil-un². A wedging in, impaction. [L. 80.]

EINKEIMBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'kim-blat-ri²g. Monocotyledonous. As a n., in the f. pl., *E'e*, the *Monocotyledonee*. [a. 24.]

EINKERBUNG [Lautermann] (Ger.), n. In'ke²rb-un². See **MODULARY SEGMENT**.

EINKLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'kla²p-i²g. Univalvular. [L. 43.]

EINKLEMMEN (Ger.), n. In'kle²m-e²n. The process of inclosing a microscopic specimen for purposes of section between two pieces of some tissue which can be cut readily, such as cork, elder-pith, etc. [B.]

EINKLEMMUNG (Ger.), n. In'kle²m-un². Strangulation, incarceration. [E.] — **E. der Eichel**. Paraphimosis. [L. 80.]

EINKNOLLIG (Ger.), adj. In'kno²l-i²g. In botany, monorchidous. [L. 43.]

EINKOCHEN (Ger.), n. In'ko²ch-e²n. A boiling down. [L. 80.]

EINKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. In'ku²pf-i²g. Monocephalous. [L. 43.]

EINKORN (Ger.), n. In'ko²rn. The *Triticum monococcum*. [L. 80.]

EINKÖRNIG (Ger.), adj. In'ku²rn-i²g. Monospermous. [L. 43.]

EINKRÜMMUNG (Ger.), n. In'kru²m-mun². Incurvation. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. In'la²g-e²r-un². 1. Intussusception. 2. In microscopy, imbedding. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINLEGEN (Ger.), **EINLEITUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'lag-e²n, -l²it-un². See **INTRUMENTION**.

EINLENKUNG (Ger.), n. In'le²n²kan². See **ARTHRITIS**.

EINLIPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'l²ip-i²g. Unilabiate. [L. 43.]

EINLOCH (Ger.), n. In'lo²ch². See **AMPHISTOMA**.

EINLUNGER (Ger.), n. pl. In'lun²-e²r. The *Monopneumones*. [L.]

EINMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj. In'män-i²g. Monandrous; as a n., in the f., *E'e*, see **MONANDRIA**. [B.]

EINMÄULIG (Ger.), adj. In'moil-i²g. See **MONOSTOMATOUS**.

EINMÜNDER (Ger.), n. pl. In'mu²nd-e²r. The *Monostomata*. [L.]

EINMÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. In'mund-un². See **INOCULATION** and **ABOUCHEMENT**. — **E'sstelle**. The place at which a tube empties (e. g., the oviduct into the uterus).

EINNAGELUNG (Ger.), n. In'na²g-e²l-un². See **GOMPHOSIS**.

EINNEHMEN (Ger.), n. In'nam-e²n. To ingest (food or medicine). [L. 80.]

EINOID (Ger.), n. In'no-ed. A village in the province of Styria, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [a. 14.]

EINPAARIG (Ger.), adj. In'pa²r-i²g. United in single pairs. [a. 42.]

EINPACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'pa²k-un². Packing. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

EINPASSUNG (Ger.), n. In'pa²s-un². See **GOMPHOSIS**.

EINPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. In'pfla²ntz-un². An implantation, a setting in, as in plastic operations.

EINPFROPFUNG (Ger.), n. In'pro²pf-un². Ingrafting, inoculation. [L. 50, 80 (a. 14).]

EINPINSELUNG (Ger.), n. In'pi²ns-e²l-un². The application of a medicament with a brush. [a. 14.]

EINPOLIG (Ger.), adj. In'pol-i²g. See **UNIPOLAR**.

EINRÄUCHERUNG (Ger.), n. In'roich²-e²r-un². Fumigation. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINREIBUNG (Ger.), n. In'rib-un². 1. Inunction. 2. An embrocation. [B.] — **E'skur**. A course of treatment by inunction. [L. 57.]

EINRENKUNG (Ger.), n. In're²n²k-un². Reduction (of a dislocation or fracture). [a. 21.] — **E'smaschine**. An apparatus used in the reduction of dislocations or fractures. [E.] Cf. **ARTHEMBOLA**. — **Hippokratische E'sbank**. The *Scammum Hippocratis*. [L. 80.]

EINRICHTEBANK (Ger.), n. In'ri²ch²t-e²-ba²n²k. A bed or couch used in reducing dislocations or fractures. [L. 135.]

EINRICHTER (Ger.), n. In'ri²ch²t-e²r. A bone-setter. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. In'ri²ch²t-un². 1. An arrangement. [L. 135.] 2. The reduction of a dislocation or fracture. — **E'sbank**. See **EINRICHTEBANK**.

EINRISS (Ger.), n. In'ri²s. A slit-like laceration.

EINROLLUNG (Ger.), n. In'rol-lun². Involution. [a. 14.]

EINSACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'za²k-un². Incarceration. [a. 21.]

EINSALBUNG (Ger.), n. In'za²lb-un². See **INUNCTION**.

EINSAMBLUMIG (Ger.), adj. In'za²m-blum-i²g. See **DISJUNCTIFLORATE**.

EINSAMENLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'za²m-e²n-la²p-i²g. See **MONOCOTYLEDONOUS**.

EINSAMIG (Ger.), adj. In'za²m-i²g. See **MONOSPERMATOUS**.

EINSAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'za²-u²g-e²n. To absorb; as a n., absorption. [B.]

EINSAUGER (Ger.), n. In'za²-u²g-e²r. An absorber; any body which absorbs light and heat. [B.]

EINSAUGERÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'za²-u²g-e²-rö²-e². 1. An absorbent vessel. 2. A feeding-tube. [a. 14.]

EINSAUGUNG (Ger.), n. In'za²-u²g-un². See **ABSORPTION**. — **E'skraft**. See **ABSORPTIVITY**.

EINSCHACHTELUNG (Ger.), n. In'sha²ch²t-e²l-un². Preformation. [L. 80.] — **E'slehre**, **E'stheorie**. The doctrine of evolution from pre-existing germs. [L. 80.]

EINSCHICHTIG (Ger.), adj. In'shi²ch²t-i²g. Having but one layer or stratum. [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. In'sheb-un². See **INTUSSUSCEPTION**.

EINSCHLAFEN (Ger.), n. In'shla²f-e²n. Drowsiness; of a limb, numbness. [L. 43.]

EINSCHLÄFERN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shla²f-e²rn. To lull to sleep; as a n., see **HYPNOTISM**. [L. 80.]

EINSCHLÄFERND (Ger.), adj. In'shla²f-e²rnd. See **HYPNOTIC**.

EINSCHLÄFERUNG (Ger.), n. In'shla²f-e²r-un². See **HYPNOSIS** and **HYPNOTISM**. — **E'smittel**. A hypnotic.

EINSCHLAG (Ger.), n. In'shla²g. See **TRAUMA**.

EINSCHLAGEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shla²g-e²n. To dress, envelope, bandage; to strike (said of lightning). [L. 46 (a. 14).]

EINSCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. In'shles-un². Impaction, incarceration. [L. 80.]

EINSCHLÜMMERN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shlum-me²rn. To fall asleep lightly and placidly. [L. 30.]

EINSCHLÜRFEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shlu²-rf-e²n. To swallow; as a n., see **RHOPHESIS**. [L. 80.]

EINSCHMERKUR (Ger.), n. In'shmer-kur. A course of treatment by inunction.

EINSCHMIERUNG (Ger.), n. In'shmer-un². Inunction. [L. 50.]

EINSCHNAUBEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shna³-u⁴-e²n. To inspire audibly, to snore. [a, 14.]

EINSCHNAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shna³-u⁴-e²n. Of an animal, to inspire. [a, 14.]

EINSCHNEIDEBEIN (Ger.), n. In'shnd-e²-bin. See *Intermediary bone*.

EINSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shnd-e²n. To incise; as a n., an incision; also the separation of the labia pudendi caused by the advance of the fetal head during a uterine contraction. [A, 20.]

EINSCHNEIDEND (Ger.), adj. In'shnd-e²nd. See *Incisor*.

EINSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. In'shnd-un². 1. The act of cutting. 2. A cut. [a, 14.]

EINSCHNITT (Ger.), n. In'shni²t. See *Incision*. **E'messer**. See *Scalpel* and *Histology*. **E'skeimer**. The *Pleuroblastus*. [L, 80.] **Mantele**. See *Incisura pallii*.

EINSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. In'shnu²-run². Constriction, strangulation. [L, 80.]—**Kanvier'sche E'en**. See *Nodes of Ranvier*.

EINSCHRÄNKUNG (Ger.), n. In'shran²k-un². In tempering, modification. [L, 80.]

EINSCHRUMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. In'shrumpf-e²n. 1. To wrinkle. 2. To become wrinkled. [L, 80.]

EINSEITIG (Ger.), **EINSEITSWENDIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'zit i²g, zit'sve²nd-i²g. Unilateral. [L, 46, 80 (a, 21).]

EINSETZEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'ze²tz-e²n. To implant; as a n., implantation. [L, 80 (a, 14); (a, 21).]

EINSICHT (Ger.), n. In'i²ch²t. The intellect. [L, 80.]—**E'slosigkeit**. See *ASYNESIA*.

EINSIEDLERWURM (Ger.), n. In'zed-le²r-vurm. See *Tænia solium*.

EINSONNERIG (Ger.), adj. In'zom-me²r-i²g. See *ANNUAL* (1st def.).

EINSPICHELUNG (Ger.), n. In'spich-e²l-un². See *INSALIVATION*.

EINSPERRUNG (Ger.), n. In'spe²r-run². Incarceration. [L, 80.]

EINSPRITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'spri²tz-e²n. To inject, to syringe. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

EINSPRITZER (Ger.), n. In'spri²tz-e²r. See *SYRINGE*.

EINSPRITZROHRE (Ger.), n. In'spri²tz-ru²-e². An injection pipe. [E.]

EINSPRITZUNG (Ger.), n. In'spri²tz-un². See *INJECTION*.—**Trockene E.** Fr., *injection sèche*. The insertion of a dry medicinal substance into a diseased part. [Bernat², (A, 319).]

EINSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. In'ste²l-lun². See *PRESENTATION*.—**Extramediane E. des Kopfes**. That variation from the normal mechanism of labor in which, on account of a contraction of the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim, the fetal head enters one lateral half of the pelvic canal. [A, 61.]

EINSTEMPELIGE (Ger.), n. f. sing. In'ste²mp-e²l-i²g-e². See *MONOGYNIA*.

EINSTICH (Ger.), n. In'sti²ch². Puncture. [L, 80.]—**E'messer**. A knife for puncturing. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

EINSTROMEN, EINSTROMÜNG (Ger.), n. In'stru²m-e²n, -un². A flowing in (e. g., of the blood into the ventricles during the cardiac diastole). [K.]

EINSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. In'stu²lp-un². Intussusception, invagination, inversion. [L, 135.]

EINTÄGIG (Ger.), adj. In'tag-i²g. Quotidian, ephemeral. [L, 43, 80.]

EINTAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. In'ta³-u⁴-ch²-un². Immersion. [L, 80.]

EINTEILUNG (Ger.), n. In'til-un². Division, segmentation. [L, 80.]—**E'ssuecht**. See *POLYSCHIDIA*.

EINTONIG (Ger.), adj. In'ton-i²g. Sounding in unison. [L, 80.]

EINTRÄUFELUNG (Ger.), n. In'troif-e²l-un². Instillation, infusion by drops. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

EINTRITT (Ger.), n. In'trit². The onset (of a disease, a course of symptoms, etc.). [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINTRÖPFELUNG (Ger.), n. In'tru²pf-e²l-un². Instillation. [L, 43.]

EINVERLEIBUNG (Ger.), n. In'fe²r-lib-un². Incorporation, insertion. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

EINWACHSEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'va³ch²s-e²n. To grow into; as a n., a growing in. [L, 46 (a, 21).] (f. *EINFEISCHUNG*).

EINWÄRTS (Ger.), adv. In'vartz. Inward; in botany, introrsely; as an adj., see *INTRORSE*.—**E'biegung**. See *INCURVATION*.—**E'drehen**. To pronate; as a n., pronation. [L, 80.]—**E'dreher**. See the major list.—**E'drehung**. See *PRONATION* and *INVERSION*.—**E'gebogen**. Inflexed; introflexed. [L, 123 (a, 24).]—**E'gedreht**. Inverted, incurved, pronated.—**E'gekrümmt**. Bent inward; in botany, see *INCURVATUS*. [L, 43.]—**E'geneigt**. Inclined inward. [a, 24.]—**E'geschlagen**. In botany, induplicate. [B, 35.]—**E'kehrung**. See *INVERSION* and *INTROVERSION*.—**E'roller**. A muscle that rotates a part inward. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'schielen**. Convergent strabismus. [a, 14.]—**E'wender**. See the major list.—**E'zieher**. See the major list.

EINWÄRTSDREHER (Ger.), n. In'varts-dra-he²r. A pronator muscle. [L.]—**Runder E.** See *PRONATOR RADII TERES*.—**Viereckiger E.** See *PRONATOR QUADRATUS*.

EINWÄRTSWENDER (Ger.), n. In'varts-ve²nd-e²r. A pronator muscle. [L.]—**Länglicher E.**, **Runder E.** See *PRONATOR RADII TERES*.

EINWÄRTSZIEHER (Ger.), n. In'varts-tze-he²r. An adductor muscle. **L.** **Breiter E. des Hinterschenkels**. See *Short adductor of the leg*. **Dicker E. des Oberschenkels**. See *Great adductor of the thigh*. **Dünnere E. des Hinterschenkels**. See *Long adductor of the leg*. **E. des Armbeins oder Oberarmbeins**. See *Adductor of the arm*. **E. des Auges**. See *Rectus oculi internus*. **E. des Oberarmbeins**. See *Adductor of the arm*. **E. des Ohres**. See *Adductor auris*. **Langer E. des Oberschenkels**. See *Small adductor of the thigh*.—**Schmäler E. des Hinterschenkels**. See *Long adductor of the leg*.

EINWÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. In'vas-se²r-un². Maceration in water. [a, 21.]

EINWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. In'vib-i²g. See *MONOGYNIA*; as a n., *E'e*, the *Monogynia*.

EINWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. In'vich²-un². Maceration. [L, 80.]

EINWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. In've²rt-i²g. Univalent. [B.]—**E'keit**. Univalence. [B.]

EINWICKELUNG (Ger.), n. In'vi²k-e²l-un². 1. Involution. 2. A swathing or packing. [a, 14.] **E'sbinde**. A swaddling band. [L.]

EINWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. In've²rk-un². Action, influence. [a, 14.]

EINZACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'tza³k-un². An indentation; a notched joint. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

EINZBLUMENBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'tze²l-blum-e²n-bl²-ri²g. See *UNIPETALOUS*.

EINZELDRÜSE (Ger.), n. In'tze²l-dru²-e². A solitary gland. [L, 115.]

EINZELLIG (Ger.), adj. In'tze²l-li²g. Unicellular. [L, 228.]

EINZELSEHEN (Ger.), n. In'tze²l-zu-he²n. Simple vision. [B.]

EINZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. In'tze²-hun². A drawing in, inspiration, inhalation, or imbibition. [a, 14.]—**E'smittel**. A medicine to be inhaled. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EIPOL (Ger.), n. I'pol. The central point in the dorsal (animal) and the ventral (vegetative) region of an ovum. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxiv, xxix (J).]—**Dunkler E.** The central point in the dorsal (animal or pigmented) region of an amphibian ovum. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxiv, p. 476 (J).]—**Heller E.** The central point in the ventral (vegetative or non-pigmented) region of an amphibian ovum. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxiv, p. 476 (J).]

EIRIN (Celtic), n. The prune. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EIRION (Lat.), n. I'(e²i²)ri²-o²n. (Gr., εἰριον. Wool. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EIRUND (Ger.), adj. I'rund. Oval.

EIS (Ger.), n. Is. Ice. [L, 43.]—**E'bein**. An old name for the os innominatum. [a, 29.]—**E'beutel**. An ice-bag. [a, 14.]—**E'blume**. The *Mesembryanthemum*. [B, 49.]—**E'essig**, **E'essigsäure**. Glacial acetic acid. [A, 324.]—**E'kalt**. Ice-cold.—**E'kraut**. See *E'pflanze*.—**E'öl**. Anhydrous sulphuric acid. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

E'pflanze. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

E'pomade. Syn.: *Krystallpomade*. A preparation made by mixing 500 grammes of castor-oil, 300 of colorless olive-oil, 120 of spermaceti, 20 of jessamine-oil, 0.5 of a gramme each of rose and bergamot oil, 5 drops of neroli-oil, 2 drops of French geranium, 1 drop of iris-oil, 0.02 gramme of coumarin, and 0.3 gramme of heliotropine. [A, 522 (a, 14).]—**E'punkt**. The freezing point. [B.]—**E'umschlag**. A compress wet with ice-water, also a bag containing pounded ice, to be applied to the body. [a, 14.]—**E'wasser**. Ice-water. [a, 14.]—**E'wasserkappe**. A cap or bladder filled with ice-water for applications to the head. [a, 14.]

EISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Is(e²i²s)-a²g(a²g)-o²j(e²ga). Gen., *eisago²ges*. Gr., εἰσαγωγή (from εἰς, into, and ἄγω, to conduct). An introduction or intromission. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EISANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Is(e²i²s)-a²n(a²n)-the(thai²ma²). Gen., *eisanthem²atos* (-is). From εἰς, into, and ἄνθημα, efflorescence. See *ANTHEMA*.

EISBOLE (Lat.), n. f. Is(e²i²s)-bo²l-e(a). Gen., *eisboles*. Gr., εἰσβολή (from εἰσβάλλειν, to throw into). 1. An injecting, a forcible insertion. 2. The onset of a disease or of a paroxysm. [A, 387; L, 94 (a, 14).]

EISCH-KEYS, n. Esh'kez. The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EISEN (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n. See *IRON*.—**Aderlasse**. A phlebotomy lancet. [A, 305.]—**Aetherische E'acetattinctur**. See *Tinctura FERRI aceticæ*.—**Aetherische E'chloridatinctur**. See *Tinctura FERRI chloridi aetherei*.—**Alaunhaltiges blaues Eisen**. Prussian blue in which aluminium replaces iron. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

Ammoniak-E.—**Alaun**. See *IRON* and *ammonium sulphate*.—**Apfelsäure-E.**—**Extract**. See *EXTRACTION FERRI pomatini*.—**Arse-säures E.** See *IRON arsenate*.—**Außöliches E.** See *FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.—**Bastarde**. Nickel. [B, 250.]

Bernsteinsäures E. Iron succinate. [B.]—**Blaues Eisen**. See *IRON cyanide*.—**Bronze**. Iron bromide. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

Citronsaures E.—**Strychnin**. Iron and strychnine citrate. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

Dialysirtes E.—**Dialysirtes E'hydroxyd in Lösung**. See *Dialysed IRON*.—**E'alaun**. See the major list.—**E'albuminat**. See *IRON albuminate*.—**E'artig**. Ferruginous, chalybeate. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'bad**. See the major list.—**E'bahn**. See the major list.—**E'baum**. See *SIDEROXYLON*.—**E'blausäure**. Hydroferrocyanic acid. [A, 324.]—**E'blech**. Sheet iron. [B.]—**E'blumen**. Ferric chloride formed by sublimation. [B, 49.]

E-bromid. Ferricbromide. [**B.** **E'bromür.** Ferrisbromide. [**B.** **E'bromürsyrup.** See **Syrupus Ferri bromidi**.]
E-chamäleon. A disinfectant preparation consisting of sodium perchlorate and ferric sulphate. [**B.** 49.]
E-chinnin. See the major list.
E-chlorid. See the major list.
E-chlorin. See the major list.
E-chrom. The mineral chromate. [**B.** 49.]
E-citrat. Iron citrate. [**B.** 49.]
E-cyanid. See the major list.
E-cyanikalium. See **Potassium ferrocyanide**.
E-cyanür. See the major list.
E-draht. Iron wire. [**B.** 49.]
E-erz. Iron ore. [**B.** 49.]
E-extract. See the major list.
E-farbe. Iron-gray; the color of iron. [**L.** 80 (a. 14).]
E-feile. Iron filings. [**L.** 46 (a. 14).]
E-glanz. The proportion of iron contained in a compound.
E-glanz. Specular iron-stone; common iron-glass. [**B.** 131 (a. 14).]
E-glanzerz. Yellow ochre. [**B.** 131 (a. 14).]
E-graphit. See **E-schium**.
E-haltig. Containing iron.
E-haltigkalium. See **E-graphit**.
E-hart. As hard as iron; as a n. See the major list.
E-holzbaum. The genus *Sideroxylon*. [**B.** 131.]
E-hut. See the major list.
E-hydroxy. Ferric hydroxide. [**B.** 49.]
E-hydroxydul. Ferrous hydroxide. [**B.** 49.]
E-hydroxyduloxyl. Ferroso-ferric hydroxide. [**B.** 49.]
E-jodid. Ferric iodide. [**B.** 131 (a. 14).]
E-jodür. See the major list.
E-kali. **E-kalium.** See the major list.
E-kiesel. Quartz containing yellow, brown, or red ochre. [**B.** 270 (a. 27).]
E-kraut. See the major list.
E-kugeln. **E-kugeln.** **E-mangel.** **E-mangel.** deficiency of iron.
E-mennege. See *Ferrum red.*
E-mittel. A remedy containing iron. [**L.** 55 (a. 21).]
E-mohr. See *Ethiops martialis*.
E-molken. See *Sodium lactis maritimi* (under **Lact.**).
E-moor. The boggy earth about a chalybeate spring; used in the form of a peat-bath.
E-nitrat. Ferrous nitrate. [**B.** 81 (a. 14).]
E-öl. See *Liquor Ferri chloridi*.
E-oxychlorid. See the major list.
E-oxyd. See the major list.
E-oxydammonium. See the major list.
E-oxydul. See the major list.
E-pastillen. See *Trachese ferri subact.*
E-peptonat. Iron peptonate. [**L.** 57 (a. 25).]
E-plaster. See *Emplastrum Ferri*.
E-phosphatsyrup. See *Syrupus Ferri phosphates*.
E-pillen. See *Pilule Ferri carbonatæ*.
E-pöhlendwurz. The rhizome of *Caver arvensis*. [**B.** 180 (a. 24).]
E-präparate. Preparations containing iron. [**L.** 21.]
E-pulver. See *Ferrum pulverum*.
E-reichkrust. The *crustæ officinales*. [**B.** 180 (a. 24).]
E-rost. Iron rust. [**B.** 49.]
E-rostbraun. Ferric oxide or brown iron rust. [**L.** 43 (a. 27).]
E-safran. See the major list.
E-salmiak. See *Ammonium chloratum ferratum*.
E-salz. A salt of iron. [**B.** 131 (a. 27).]
E-säuerlinge. Chalybeate mineral waters. [**B.** 49.]
E-säure. Ferric acid. [**A.** 324.]
E-schium. The froth-scum that appears on the surface of dilute acid solutions of iron carbonate. [**B.** 250 (a. 27).]
E-schlacke. Dross of iron employed to make drinking-water slightly ferruginous. [**L.** 46 (a. 14).]
E-schokolade. Lat. *pasta cacao ferrea*. A preparation made by triturating together 475 parts of cacao, 500 of white sugar, 20 of ferrum carbonatum saccharatum, 5 of cinnamon, and 2 of oleosaccharum of vanilla. [**A.** 522 (a. 14).]
E-schüssig. See *Ferruginosus*.
E-schwamm. Pure malleable iron in the form of a spongy mass; sometimes used in filters. [**L.** 57 (a. 27).]
E-schwarz. 1. Graphite. 2. A pigment consisting of finely divided antimony. [**B.** 49, 270.]
E-schwarze. 1. An impure mixture of ferrous and ferric acetates; used as a mordant. 2. A mixture of gall-nuts, iron sulphate, and logwood in varying proportions; used as a black dye. [**B.** 270 (a. 27).]
E-seife. See *Emplastrum Ferri*.
E-sesquichlorid. See *Iron sesquichloride*.
E-sesquioxyd. Ferric oxide. [**B.** 49.]
E-stenmark. See *Ferrum miraculosa Saronica*.
E-sublimat. Ferric chloride obtained by sublimation. [**B.** 49.]
E-sulfuret. A sulphide of iron. [**B.** 49.]
E-syrup. See *Syrupus Ferri oxydati solubilis*.
E-tannat. Ferric tannate. [**A.** 27.]
E-thermen. Chalybeate springs. [**L.** 57 (a. 27).]
E-tinctur. See the major list.
E-vitriol. Impure iron sulphate; green vitriol. [**L.** 46 (a. 14).]
E-wasser. A ferruginous water.
E-watte. Hemostatic cotton. [**L.** 57 (a. 27).]
E-wein. See *Vinum Ferri*.
E-weinstein. Tartarized iron; tartrate of iron and potassium. [**B.** 49.]
E-weinsteinkugeln. See *Globuli Martii*.
E-widrig. See *Antisideric*.
E-wurzel. The *Centauria scabiosa*. [**B.** 131.]
E-zette. The genus *Siderodendron*. [**B.** 131.]
E-zucker. See *Ferrum crystallatum saccharatum solubile*.
E-zignsaures E. Iron acetate. [**B.** 49.]
E-galvanisirtes E-blech. Galvanized iron; sheet-iron coated with zinc. [**B.** 49.]
E-gekohltes E. Graphite. [**B.** 180.]
E-gepulvertes E. See *Ferrum pulverum*.
E-gepulvertes metallisches E. Iron filings. [**L.** 43.]
E-gerbsaures E. Iron tannate. [**A.** 27.]
E-glühendes E. Incandescent iron. [**L.** 43.]
E-kohlensaures E. See *Iron carbonate*.
E-milchsaures E. Iron lactate. [**A.** 319 (a. 21).]
E-oelsaures E. Iron oleate. [**A.** 319.]
E-phosphorsaures E. See *Iron phosphate*.
E-pyrophosphorsaures E. mit *Ammonienitrat*. See *Ferrum pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico*.
E-pyrophosphorsaures E. mit *Natriumcitrat*. See *Ferrum pyrophosphoricum cum natrio citrico*.
E-reduirtes E. Reduced iron. [**B.** 49.]
E-rothes salzaures E. See *Iron hydrochloride*.
E-salpetersaures E. Iron nitrate. [**B.** 49.]
E-salzaures E. Iron chloride. [**A.** 27.]
E-schwarzes oxydulirtes E. Black iron oxide. [**L.** 43.]
E-schwefelsaures E. Iron sulphate. [**A.** 27.]
E-thioxyanaures E. Iron thioxyanate. [**B.** 49.]
E-weisses E. Wrought iron. [**B.** 49.]
E-weinsaures E. Weinstensaures E. Iron tartrate. [**A.** 14.]
E-zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures E. See *Ferrum carbonatis saccharatum*.

EISENALAUN (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz'e}^2\text{n}\cdot\text{a}^3\text{l}\cdot\text{a}^3\cdot\text{u}^4\text{n}$. See *Iron ALUM* and *Iron and potassium sulphate*. **Ammoniak**⁴, **Ammonikalischer E.** See *Iron and ammonium sulphate*.

EISENBACH (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-ba²ch². A village in Presburg, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L. 30 a, 14

EISENBAD (Ger.), n. 1z'e2n ba2d. See *Ferruginous BATH*. — **Moussirendes E.** See *Efferrescent ferruginous BATH*.

EISENBAHN (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-ba³n. A railway.—**E'apparat**. See *Railway* APPARATUS.—**E'erschütterung**. See *Railway* SPIKE.

—E'furcht, E'krankheit. A morbid dread of railroad accidents. [L, 57 (a, 27).]

EISENBRECH (Ger.), n. Iz'e'n-bre²ch². The genus *Lunaria*. [B. 131 (a, 14).]

EISENCHININ (Ger.), n. Iz'ezh-en-chen-en''. A chemical compound containing iron and quinine.—**Citronensaures E.**, E'citrat. See **IRON** and **QUININE** *citrate*.

EISENCHLORID (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-ch²lor-ed'. Ferric chloride. [B.]—**Aetherische E'lösung** (oder **E'tinctur**). See *Tinctura ferri chlorati aetherea*. **E'lässigkeit**. A solution of 1 part of ferric chloride in from 2 to 25 parts of water. [a, 14.] See also *La pur ferri chlorati*.—**E'watte**. Cotton impregnated with iron perchloride. [a, 27.] **Geistige E'lösung**. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati*.—**Wässrige E'lösung**. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.

EISENCHLORÜR (Ger.), n. *Iz'e'n-ch'l'or-u'r''*. Ferrous chloride. [B.]—**E'tinctur**. See *Tinctura FERRI chloridi*.—**Flüssiges E.** A solution of 1 part of ferrous chloride in 5 to 6 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 14).] See *Liquor FERRI chlorati*.

EISENCITRAT (Ger.), n. Iz'eⁿ-tzet-rast". Iron citrate.—
Flüssiges E. See *Liquor FERRI citratis*.

EISENCYANID (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-tsu⁶-a³-ed". A ferrieyanide. [B.]—**E'kalium.** Potassium ferrieyanide. [B, 131 (a, 27).]—**E'wasserstoff.** Hydroferrieyanic acid. [a, 27.]

EISENCYANÜR (Ger.). n. Iz'e'n-tzu⁶-a'n-u'er^u. A ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Aethyle'**. See **ETHYL ferrocyanide**. **E'ammonium**. Ammonium ferrocyanide. [a, 27.]—**E'cyanid**. Ferric ferrocyanide. [a, 27.]—**E'kupfer**. See **COPPER ferricyanide**.—**E'was-serstoff**. Hydroferrocyanic acid. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

EISENEXTRACT (Ger.), n. Iz'e'n-e'x-tra'kt'. See *Extractum FERRI*.—**Apfelsaures E.** See *Extractum FERRI cydoniatum*.

EISENFEILE (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}'\text{e}^2\text{n-fil e}^2$. Iron filings. **Präparierte E.** Prepared iron filings. [L. 43 (a, 21).]

EISENFLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-flu⁶s si²g kit. See *Liquor anodynus martiatus*.—**Essigsäure E.** See *Liquor FERRI acetatis*.

EISENHART (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-ha³rt. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Dreiblättriger E.** The *Verbena triphylla*. [L, 80].—**Officineller E'.** See *E.*

EISENHUT (Ger.), n. Iz'ezn-hut. See ACONITUM. **Aechter E.** The *Aconitum napellus*. [L. 80.] **E'-blättr.** See ACONITE leaves. **E'-extrakt.** See Extractum ACONITI. **E'-knollen.** See ACONITE-root. **E'tinctur.** See Tinctura ACONITI. **Feinblättriger E.** The *Aconitum anthora*. [B. 180 (a. 24)] **Fuchswurze'.** The *Aconitum vulpura*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **Gelber E.** See ACONITUM. **Goldm.** **Goldmüchiger E.** The *Aconitum cammarum*. [L. 80.] **Goldmüchberg E.** The *Aconitum cammarum*. [L. 80.] **Störk's E.** The *Aconitum stoeckianum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EISENJODÜR (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-yod-u²r''. Ferrous iodide. [L, 77.] -**E'syrup**. See *Syrupus FERRI iodidi*. -**E'zucker**. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum*.

EISENKALI, EISENKALIUM (Ger.), n.s. $\text{Iz}'\text{e}^2\text{n}-\text{ka}^3\text{l-e}$, -j2-um. A compound of iron and potassium. [B.]-**Blausaures E**. Potassium ferrocyanide. {B., 49.}-**Weinsaures E'**kalium. See **Iron** and **potassium tartrate**.

EISENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-kra³-u't. The genus *Verbena*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gebräuchliches E.** See *Gemeines E.*—**Gelbes E.** The *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 180.] **Gemeines E.** The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EISENKUGELN (Ger.), n. pl. Iz'e²n-kug e²l'n. See *Martial BALLS*.—**Weinsteinsäure E.** See *Martial BALLS*.

EISENNATRIUM (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz'e'n-na}^{\text{st}}\text{-ri-i-um}$. A chemical compound having iron and sodium as the bases.—**Pyrophosphorsaures E'natrium**. Iron and sodium pyrophosphate. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

EISENNITRAT (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz'Fe}_2\text{n net ra}^3(\text{'})$. See **FERRI nitrates**.
Erlösung. See *Liquor FERRI nitratis*.

EISENOXYCHLORID (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n-o²x-u⁶-ch²lor-ed". See **IRON** *oxychloride*.—**Flüssiges E.** See *Liquor FERRI oxychlorati*.

EISENOXYD (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}}\text{e}^{\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{x}}\text{u}^{\text{d}}\text{d}$. Iron oxide; a term much used in compound expressions to denote a ferric combination. [B.] Cf. EISENOXYDUL.—**Aepfelsaures E.** Ferric malate. [B.]—**Arsenisaures E.** Ferric arsenite. [B.]—**Arsensaures E.** Ferric arsenate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures E.** Ferric valerianate. [B.]—**Bismutsaures E.** Ferric bismutate. [B.]—**Chromsaures E.** Ferric chromate. [B.]—**Citronensaures E.** See **Citronensäure**.—**Citronensäure E.** Eⁿammonium. Iron and ammonium citrate. [B.]—**E.** Eⁿammonium. See the major list.—**Eisblausaures E.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [a, 27.]—**Eisbleigalt.** See **Ferrum oxidum hydratum**.—**Ethalig.** Containing ferric oxide. [L. 43.]—**E-hydrat.** Ferric hydroxide. [a, 27.]—**E-natron.** Fr. *ferrite de sodium*. A compound of sesquioxide of iron, Fe_2O_3 , and oxide of sodium, Na_2O , obtained by the air calcination of ferrico-oxide oxalate. [B. 244 (a, 27).]—**E-saccharat.** See **Ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile**.—**E-salz.** A ferric salt. [B.]—**Eisigaures E.** Ferric acetate. [B. 131 (a, 27).]—**Feuchtes E.** See **Ferrum oxidum hydratum**.—**Flüssiges schwedelsaures E.** See **Liquor Ferri trisulphatis**.—**Galläpelsaures E.** Ferric gallate. [a, 27.]—**Gerbsaures E.** Ferric tannate. [a, 27.]—**Holzessigaures E.** Ferric acetate. [a, 27.]—**Humussaures E.** Ferric humate. [a, 27.]—**Jodsaures E.** Ferric iodate. [B.]—**Kieselsaures E.** Ferric silicate. [B.]—**Kohlensaures E.** Ferric carbonate. [B. 131 (a, 27).]—**Lössliches E.** See **Ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile**.—**Phosphorsaures E.** Ferric phosphate. [B.]—**Pikrinsaures E.** Ferric picrate. [B.]—**Pyrophosphorsaures E.** Ferric pyrophosphate. [B. 81 (a, 14).]—**Pyrophosphorsaures E. mit citronensauren Ammonium.** Syn.: **Natriumferricitrophosphat**. A so-

lution of 5 parts of iron citrate and 6 of sodium phosphate in 10 of distilled water, evaporated to the consistence of thick syrup, and spread on plates of glass to dry. [B. 81 (a, 14).] **Pyrophosphorsäures E. mit citronensäuren Natrium.** A solution of 9 parts of iron citrate and 10 of sodium pyrophosphate in 18 of distilled water, evaporated to the consistence of a thick syrup, and spread on plates of glass to dry. [B. 81 (a, 14).] **Rothens E.** See *Crocus martis adstringens*. **Salpetersäures E.** Ferric nitrate. [B.] **Schwefelsäures E.** Ferric sulphate. [B.] **Unterphosphorigsäures E.** Ferric hypophosphate. [B.]

EISENOXYDAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-a}^{\text{m}}\text{-mon}^{\text{2}}\text{-um}$. That portion of a chemical compound which consists of ferric oxide and ammonium.—**Citronensäures E.** Citrate of iron and ammonium. [B.]—**Schwefelsäures E.** Iron and ammonium sulphate. [B. 81 (a, 14).]—**Weinsäures E.** Iron and ammonium tartrate. [B. 81.]

EISENOXYDELFÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-flü}^{\text{ss}}\text{-s}^{\text{ig}}\text{-keit}$. See *FERRUM oxydatum hydratum*. **Essigsäure E.** See *Liquor ferrici acetalis*. **Schwefelsäure E.** See *Liquor ferrici tersulphatis*.

EISENOXYDKALI (Ger.), **EISENOXYDKALIUM** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-ka}^{\text{li}}\text{-e}$, e-um. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferric oxide and potassium. **Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide. **Kohlensäures E.** Iron and potassium carbonate. [a, 27.] **Salzsaures E.** Iron and potassium perchloride. [L. 80.] **Schwarzes E.** Magnetic iron oxide. [L. 80.] **Weinsäures E.** Iron and potassium tartrate. [B.]

EISENOXYDUL (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-ul}$. Ferrous oxide; iron monoxide. The term is used in combination with an adjective designative of an acid, to denote the ferrous salt of that acid. [B.] **Äpfelsäures E.** Ferrous malate. [B.] **Arsenigsäures E.** Ferrous arsenite. [B. 131 (a, 27).] **Arsensäures E.** Ferrous arsenate. [B.] **Blausaures E.** Ferrous cyanide. [a, 27.] **Eisenblausäures E.** Ferrous ferrocyanide. [B. 131 (a, 27).] **Ehydrat.** Ferrous hydroxide. [B. a, 27.] **Essig.** A ferrous salt. [B.] **Entwässertes schwefelsäures E.** See *FERRI sulphus cæsareus*. **Essigsäures E.** Ferrous acetate. [B. 131 (a, 27).] **Galläpfelsäures E.** Ferrous gallate. [B. 131 (a, 27).] **Gerbsäures E.** Ferrous tannate. [B. 131 (a, 27).] **Kieselsäures E.** Ferrous silicate. [B.] **Kieselsäures E.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.] **Kohlensäures E.** Ferrous carbonate. [B.] **Milchsäures E.** Ferrous lactate. [B. 81 (a, 14).] **Oxalsäures E.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.] **Phosphorsäures E.** Ferrous phosphate. [B. 131.] **Salpetersäures E.** Ferrous nitrate. [B. 131.] **Salzsaures E.** Ferrous chloride. [B. 131.] **Schwefelsäures E.** Ferrous sulphate. [B.] **Schwefelsäures E.** Ferrous sulphite. [B.] **Thonsäures E.** Ferrous aluminate. [a, 27.] **Unterschwefligsäures E.** Ferrous hyposulphite. [B.] **Weinsteinsäures E.** Ferrous tartrate. [B. 131.] **Wolfframmsäures E.** Ferrous tungstate. [B.]

EISENOXYDULAMMONIAK (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-ul-a}^{\text{m}}\text{-mon-e-a}^{\text{2k}}\text{-e}$. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and ammonium. **Blausaures E.** Ammonium ferrocyanide. [B. 131 (a, 27).]

EISENOXYDULKALI (Ger.), **EISENOXYDULKALIUM** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-ul-ka}^{\text{li}}\text{-e}$, e-um. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and potassium. **Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B. 131 (a, 27).]

EISENOXYDULKUPFEROXYD (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-ul-kup}^{\text{fer}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}$. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and cupric oxide. **Blausaures E.** Cupric ferrocyanide. [B. 131 (a, 27).]

EISENOXYDULOXID (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}\text{-ul-o}^2\text{x-u}^{\text{d}}$. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous and ferric oxides: ferrous ferric oxide. [B. 48.] **Blausaures E.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [a, 27.]

EISENPOHDENWURZEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-pod-e}^{\text{n}}\text{-vurtz-e}^{\text{2l}}$. The rhizome of the *Carex arenaria*. [B. 180.]

EISENSAFRAN (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-za}^{\text{f}}\text{-ra}^{\text{2n}}$. See *Crocus martis*.—**Zusammenziehender E.** See *Crocus martis adstringens*.

EISENTINCTUR (Ger.), n. $\text{Iz}^{\text{e}2\text{n}}\text{-tinctur}$. A tincture containing iron. **Äpfelsäure E.** See *Tinctura ferrici pomata*. [L. 80.] **Aetherische essigsäures E.** See *Tinctura ferrici aceticæ aethera* and *Klaproth'sche E.* **Gemeine E.** See *Tinctura martis adstringens*. **Klaproth'sche E.** A solution of ferric hydrate in vinegar with the addition of alcohol and ether. [L. 30, 80 (a, 14).] **Ludwig's E.** See *Tinctura martis tartarizata*. **Salzsaure E.** See *Tinctura ferrici chloridi*. **Stahl's alkalische E.** See *Tinctura martis alcalisata Stahl*. **Weinsteinsäure E.** See *Tinctura ferrici tartarizata*.

EISERICH (Ger.), n. $\text{Is}^{\text{e}2\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{2ch}^2}$. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

EISODIC, adj. $\text{Is}^{\text{e}2\text{d}}\text{-i}^{\text{2k}}$. From *eis*, into, and *ōdōs*, a path. Fr., *eisodique*. Centripetal (said of the nerve fibres of a reflex arc). [L. 88 (a, 14).]

EISPNOE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Is}^{\text{p}2\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2sp}}\text{-no}^{\text{2n}}\text{-e}$ (a). (Gen., *eisp'noes*. Gr., *εἰσπνοή*). See *INSPIRATION*.

EISSBEIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Is}^{\text{b}}\text{-in}$. See *Coccyx*.

EITCHIE (Tam.), n. The *Ficus tsiata*. [B. 172 (a, 21).]

EITER (Ger.), n. $\text{It}^{\text{e}2\text{r}}$. Pus. [a, 14.]—**Bösartiger E.** **Büser E.** Unhealthy pus. [L. 80.]—**E'abfluss.** **E'abgang.** A discharge of pus. [E.]—**E'absetzen.** A deposit of pus. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'ansammlung.** A collection of pus.—**E'ansetzen.** To suppurate. [E.]—**E'artig.** Purulent, pus-like. [E.]—**E'aufnahme.** Absorption of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'auge.** Hypopyon [L. 80.]—**E'aussfluss.** A discharge of pus. [L. 16 (a, 14).]—**E'ausserung.** The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L. 80.] **E'**

auswurf. Purulent expectoration. [L. 43.]—**E'bacterium.** See *STAPHYLOCOCCUS pyogenus*. **E'balg.** A cyst containing pus. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'band.** A seton. [L. 33.]—**E'bauch.** **E'bauchwasser-sucht.** Purulent ascites. **E'becken.** A pus-basin. **E'befördernd.** Promoting suppuration. [L. 80.]—**E'beule.** See *ABSCESS*, *BOIL*, and *PUSTULE*. **E'beulenartig.** Resembling an abscess. [D. 75.]—**E'bildend.** Pus-forming, pus-producing. [E.]—**E'bildung.** See *SUPPURATION*. **E'bläschen.** **E'blase.** **E'blatter.** A pustule. [G.]—**E'bräune.** Purulent angina. [L. 80.]—**E'brechen.** Vomiting of pus. [L. 80.]—**E'bruch.** See *EMPHYSELE*. **E'brust.** See *PYOTHORAX*. **E'butzen.** The purulent core of a tumor. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'diathese.** See *PYEMIA*. **E'durchbruch.** An eruption of pus; the bursting of a collection of pus. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'durchfall.** Purulent diarrhoea. [L. 80.]—**E'dyskrasie.** See *PYEMIA*. **E'entleerung.** The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L. 80.]—**E'erbrechen.** Purulent vomiting. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'ergiessung.** **E'erguss.** A purulent effusion. [L. 80.]—**E'erzeugend.** See *PYOGENIC*. **E'ieber.** Fever attending the formation of pus. [L. 16 (a, 14).]—**E'finnen.** A pustular eruption. [L. 80.]—**E'flechte.** Ecthymatous herpes. [L. 80.]—**E'fluss.** A flow of pus. **E'flüssigkeit.** See *Liquor puris* (under *Pus*). **E'förmig.** Pus-like. [L. 43.]—**E'frass.** A corroding ulcer. [E.]—**E'friesele.** Purulent miliaria. [L. 80.]—**E'gang.** The canal by which pus is discharged from an abscess. [a, 14.]—**E'gelenk.** See *PYARTHROSIS*.—**E'geschwulst.** See *E'beule*.—**E'geschwür.** 1. A suppurating ulcer. [L. 40.] 2. A collection of pus. [L. 80.]—**E'gift.** The infectious matter of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'harnen.** See *PYURIA*.—**E'herd.** A focus of suppuration. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'höhle.** A cavity containing pus. [E.]—**E'husten.** Purulent expectoration. [L. 80.]—**E'licht.** **E'ig.** Purulent. [E.]—**E'jauche.** See *ICHOR*.—**E'kettenoccus.** The *Streptococcus pyogenes*. [Rosenbach (A, 396).]—**E'klumpchen.** See *PUS-CORPUSCLES*.—**E'knoten.** A hard nodule sometimes remaining in a tumor when the rest of it has softened and discharged. [a, 14.]—**E'körperchen.** **E'kügelchen.** A pus-corpuscle.—**E'krase.** See *PYEMIA*.—**E'machend.** Pus-forming, pyogenic. [L. 80.]—**E'nabel.** See *EMPHYSEMA*. **E'nd.** Suppurating.—**E'nessel.** The *Lanum album*. [B. 131, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'pfropf.** The core of a boil. [L. 80.]—**E'pustel.** An ecthymatous pustule; in the pl., *E'pusteln*, ecthyma. [G.]—**E'sack.** The sac of an abscess. [E.]—**E'sammlung.** A collection of pus. [L. 80.]—**E'schale.** A pus-basin.—**E'schicht.** A layer of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'schnupfen.** Purulent coryza. [L. 80.]—**E'schnur.** A seton.—**E'senkung.** A secondary abscess, also a burrowing of pus. [E.]—**E'serum.** See *Liquor puris* (under *Pus*).—**E'speien.** Purulent expectoration. [L. 80.]—**E'staar.** A collection of pus in the field of the pupil; formerly supposed to be an abscess in the crystalline lens. [E.]—**E'stock.** The core of a boil. [E.]—**E'stuhl.** Purulent diarrhoea. [L. 80.]—**E'traubencoccus.** The *Staphylococcus pyogenus*. [a, 24.]—**E'ung.** See the major list.—**E'verbreitung.** Metastatic suppuration. [L. 80.]—**E'vergiftung.** See *PYEMIA*.—**E'verhaltung.** The retention or suppression of a purulent discharge. [L. 80.]—**E'versenkung.** A burrowing of pus.—**E'wasser.** See *ICHOR* and *Liquor puris* (under *Pus*).—**E'zelle.** A pus-corpuscle.—**E'zersetzung.** Decomposition of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'ziehend.** See *DRAWING*. **Fressender E.** See *ICHOR*.—**Gutartiger E.** **Guter E.** Lovable pus. [L. 80.]—**Reifer E.** Mature pus. [L. 80.]—**Schlechter E.** See *ICHOR*.

EITERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{It}^{\text{e}2\text{r}}\text{-un}^{\text{2}}$. Suppuration. [E.]—**E'befördernd.** Promoting suppuration. [L. 80.]—**E'sieber.** The fever of suppuration (as in small-pox).—**E'gift.** See *EITERGIFT*.—**E'mittel.** A remedy that promotes suppuration.—**E'schwindnucht.** The purulent stage of pulmonary phthisis. [L. 80.]

EIWEISS (Ger.), n. I^{vis} . See *ALBUMEN*, *ALBUMIN*, and *CANDIDUM ovi*.—**Circulirendes E.** See *Circulating ALBUMIN*.—**E'ähnlich.** See *ALBUMINIFORM* and *ALBUMINOID*.—**E'artig.** See *ALBUMINOID*.—**E'drüsen.** See *ALBUMINOUS GLANDS*. **E'entziehung.** The withdrawing of albuminous matter (as from the diet). [Kisch (A, 319).]—**E'förmig.** **E'haltig.** See *ALBUMINOUS*. **E'harnen.** See *ALBUMINURIA*.—**E'häutchen.** See *AMNION*. **E'hülle.** The white mass surrounding the yolk in the egg of the chicken and, on a smaller scale, that of the ovum of the rabbit. [H.]—**E'körper.** See *DERIVED ALBUMIN* and *ALBUMINOID*.—**E'leim.** See *GLUTEN*.—**E'los.** Destitute of albumen or albumin; in botany, exalbuminous. [a, 24.]—**E'probe.** A test for albumin. [a, 18.]—**E'rest.** The fixed residue occurring in the analysis of albuminous substances. [a, 27.]—**E'schicht.** An albuminous layer. [a, 21.]—**E'schwamm.** An albuminous fungoid excrescence. [a, 14.]—**E'spaltung.** A splitting up or decomposition of an albuminous substance. [a, 27.]—**E'stoff.** See *ALBUMIN*.—**E'verlost.** A loss of albumin from the organism. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'zerfall.** **E'zersetzung.** The degeneration or decomposition of albumin. [Bernatzki (A, 319).]—**Gelöstes E.** See *Circulating ALBUMIN*.—**Lösliches E.** See *Soluble ALBUMIN*.—**Molkene'.** See *Whey ALBUMIN*.—**Nicht-retractiles E.** See *Non-retractile ALBUMIN*.—**Organe'.** Of Voit, see *Organ ALBUMIN*.—**Pflanzliches E.** See *Vegetable ALBUMIN*.—**Retractiles E.** See *Retractile ALBUMIN*.—**Samen'.** See *ALBUMEN* (2d def.).—**Tatae'.** See under *Egg ALBUMIN*.—**Thierisches E.** See *Animal ALBUMIN*.—**Unlösliches E.** See *Insoluble ALBUMIN*.—**Vorrathse'.** See *Vorrath ALBUMIN*.—**Zirkulirendes E.** See *Circulating ALBUMIN*.

EJACULANT, adj. $\text{E-ja}^{\text{2k}}\text{-u}^{\text{2l}}\text{-a}^{\text{2nt}}$. See *EJACULATORY*.

EJACULATEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. $\text{A-za}^{\text{2k}}\text{-u}^{\text{2l}}\text{-la}^{\text{2}}\text{-tu}^{\text{2r}}$. See *EJACULATORY* and *EJACULATOR*.

EJACULATION, n. $\text{E-ja}^{\text{2k}}\text{-u}^{\text{2l}}\text{-a}^{\text{2shu}^{\text{2n}}}$. From *ejaculari*, to throw out. Fr., *éjaculation*. Ger., *E. Ausspritzung*. It., *ejaculazione*. Sp., *eyaculación*. The act of casting or throwing out forcibly, especially the emission of semen. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EJACULATOIRE (Fr.), adj. $\text{A-za}^{\text{2k}}\text{-u}^{\text{2l}}\text{-la}^{\text{2}}\text{-twa}^{\text{2r}}$. See *EJACULATORY*.

EJACULATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Eia* ja²kja²k-u²(u²) la²a²(u²) to²r; in Eng., eja²k u² la² to²r. Gen., *ejaculator* is. Fr., *ejaculateur*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausspritzer*. It., *ejaculatore*. Sp., *ejaculador*. A muscle that ejaculates. [C.]—**E. seminis**, *E. urinae*. See **ULBOCAVERNOSUS**.

EJACULATORY, adj. *Eia* ja²k u² la² to²r i². Lat., *ejaculatorius*. Fr., *ejaculatoire*, *ejaculatoire*. Ger., *ausspritzend*, *ejaculatorisch*. It., *ejaculatore*. Sp., *ejaculador*. Serving for or pertaining to ejaculation, especially that of semen. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 11.]

ÉJARD (Fr.), n. A-za²r. In central France, a variety of the maple. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

EJECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Eia* je²k i² ye²k i² ta². Matters cast out from the organism.

EJECTION, n. *Eia* je²k i² shu² n. Lat., *ejectio* (from *ejicere*, to cast out). Fr., *ejection*. Ger., *Auswerfung*, *Auswurf*. It., *espulsione*, *egistione*. Sp., *ección*, *expulsion*. The act of ejecting or casting out, especially of excrementitious matter. [L, 56 (a, 21).]

EKABORON, n. *E²k a² bor² o² n*. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *boron*. Ger., *Ekafor*. A hypothetical element predicted by the Russian chemist Mendeleeff, having an atomic weight of 44 and exactly corresponding to scandium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxviii (a, 14).]

EKALUMINIUM, n. *E²k a² u² min² i² u² m*. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *aluminium*. Of Mendeleeff, a hypothetical element whose existence he predicted, since discovered and known under the name of gallium. [B, 3.]

EKASILICON, **EKANILICON**, n's. *E²k a² si² i² s² i² u² m*, *si² i² k² o² n*. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *silicon*. An element the existence of which was foretold by Mendeleeff as filling the gap between titanium and zirconium; since discovered to be germanium. [B, 3; "Am. Jour. of Sci.," Jan., 1887 (B).]

EKEGICES (Swed.), n. The *Tecurium chamaedrys*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

EKEPL (Ger.), n. A-ke²l. See **NAUSEA**.—**E'erregend**. See **NAUSEANT**. *E. für das Essen*. Disgust for food. [L, 43.] **E'ge-fühl**. The sensation of nausea. [a, 14.] **E'habend**, **E'haft**. Nauseating. [L, 43, 80.] **E'kittel**. A course of treatment with emetics. [L, 46 (a, 14).] **E'mittel**. A nauseant. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] **E. von Übersättigung**. See **COROS**.—**E. vor Speisen**. A distaste for food. [L, 80.]

EKEPLIG (Ger.), adj. A-ke²l i² g. Nauseous, nauseating. [L, 80.]

EKER, n. *Ek² u² r*. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EKHARO (Guz.), n. The *Hygrophila spinosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

EKO (Of Jobert), a Brazilian climbing plant, perhaps the *Coccolus torrefactus* of Weddell, having the characteristics of the *Momipurum*, culled in Brazil *paris do maranhão*, and forming one of the ingredients of curare as prepared by the natives. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxvi (a, 14).]

EKTROPIONIRT (Ger.), adj. *E²k trop² i² on² ert²*. Everted. [A, 32.]

EKTROPIONIRUNG (Ger.), n. *E²k trop² i² on² er² un²*. See **EVERTION**.

ELÁ (Sancer.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ELABORATION, n. *Eia* la² b² o² r² a² shu² n. Gr., *ἐξέργασία*. Lat., *elaboratio* (from *elaborare*, to work out). Fr., *élaboration*. Ger., *Ausarbeitung*. It., *elaborazione*. Sp., *elaboración*. In physiology, the preparation of a product from crude material (as of a secretion, of chyme, etc.).

ELABRATUS (Lat.), adj. *E²l a² b² a² b² rat² a² t² u² s² u² s²*. From *e*, priv., and *labrum*, a lip. Fr., *élabré*. Ger., *ohne Lippen*. Having no labrum. [L, 41.]

ELACALLI (Malay), n. The *Euphorbia nereifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELACHI (Bomb.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ELACHISTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *E²l a² k² n² ch² i² s² t² i² d² e² a² s² e²*. From *Elachista*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 303.]

ELADÁ CHURANA (Guz.), n. A preparation made by pulverizing and mixing 5 parts of elachi, 2 parts each of rála, ratánjali, and lavanga, and 1 part of nága kesara; used to check vomiting. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ELÆA (Lat.), n. f. *E²l e² a² e² a² a²*. Gr., *ἐλαία*. The olive-tree. [A, 387.]

ELÆAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *E²l e² a² e² a² aj² a² g² i² a²*. Fr., *Élaugie*. Of Weddell, a genus of rubiaceae trees, indigenous to the Andes of Peru and New Granada; referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Rondeletia*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] **E. Marie**. A Peruvian species yielding *acete Marie* (St. Mary's oil), an aromatic resin said to be tonic and stimulant; used by the Indians as a varnish. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] **E. utilis**. Sp., *árbol del cera*. The wax tree of New Granada, which yields a resin similar to that of *E. Marie*, known as New Granada varnish. [B, 19, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

ELÆAGACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *E²l e² a² e² a² a² g² a² c² e²* nas (na² k² e² a² e² a² e²). Fr., *élæagacées*. Ger., *Elæagaceen*. *Silberbaum*. The oleasters; an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons of Lindley's monumental arrangement, consisting of *Shepherdia*, *Hippophae*, *Comelium*, and *Elæagnus*, to which Schlechtendahl added the doubtful genera *Ostrya* and *Æstocyon*. Baillon rejects *Ostrya*, and divides the order into two series, the *Elæagnæ* and *Æstocyonæ*, subsequently including only the genus *Æstocyon*, referred to the *Euphorbiaceæ* by Bentham and Hooker, who include under the *E. Elæagnus*, *Hippophae*, and *Shepherdia*, and refer the genus *Comelium* to the *Momipuræ*. The *E. arboreæ* or shrubs, indigenous chiefly to the northern hemisphere, usually with

the leaves covered with a silvery scurf, entire, flowers mostly dioecious, the calyx free, entire, persistent; the ovary free with a single cell containing one ovule, and the fruit a crustaceous achene enclosed within the succulent perianth. The *Elæagnæ* (Fr., *Elæagnæ*; Ger., *Elæagnæ*) are: Of Batsch, a family of the *Nucifera*; of De Candolle, a family of the *Dicotyloides*, or an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*; of R. Brown, an order of the *Peristamineæ*, or of the *Fructifera* (Dumortier), or of the *Epichlamydeæ* (Agardh), or of the *Santalæ* (Reichenbach), corresponding to the *Elæagnæ* of Lindley; of Baillon, a series of the *Elæagnæ*. The *Elæagni* of Adanson, Jussieu, and others are partly the *Elæagnæ* and partly the *Santalæ*. The *Elæagnæ* of Dumortier are the *Elæagnæ* of Lindley, and the *Elæagnoidæ* of Link (the *Elæagnoidæ* of Ventenat) are the same. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELÆAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. *E²l e² a² e² a² g² a² g² nu² s² nu² s²*. Gr., *ἐλαγνος*. Fr., *elagnus*, *chalef*. Ger., *Oleaster*, *Oelweide*. Of Theophrastus, the *Vitæ agnus castus*, or, according to Sprengel, the *Salix babylonica*; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Elæagnæ*, indigenous to southern Europe, temperate and tropical Asia, Australia, and North America. [B, 42 (a, 24); B, 46, 88 (a, 14).] **E. angustifolia**. Fr., *chalef à feuilles étroites*, *arbre d'argent*, *olinet*, *olivier de Bohême* (ou sauvage). Ger., *schmalblättriger Oleaster*, *böhmischer (oder falscher) Oelbaum*, *Paradiesbaum*, *Oelweide*. A species widely cultivated for the sake of its beautiful foliage and pleasant, date-like fruit, and used for hedges. From the flowers is made a table liquor which is also used medicinally in malignant fevers. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. arborea**. The *sheeshong* of Nepal. The fruit is edible. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. argentea**. A North American species, bearing small cartilaginous drupes which are edible. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).] **E. conferta**. The *guara* of the Bengalese, a species with edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. ferruginea**. A species with edible fruit, cultivated in France. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. macrophylla**. Of Kämpfer, the *fon gommé*, a species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. orientalis**. A species, regarded by Bierstein as a thornless variety, of *E. angustifolia* having edible fruit. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. philippensis**. Fr., *chalef des Philippines*. A species found in the Philippine Islands, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **E. pungens**. Of Kämpfer, the *azin gommé*, a cultivated species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. salicifolia**. A species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. spinosa**. Of Linnaeus, a variety of *E. angustifolia* found in the East and in Egypt; thought by many to be the *ây pteleia* of Dioscorides. It is one of the sources of African or Ethiopian *Elemi* resin. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELÆENCEPHOLUM (Lat.), n. n. *E²l e² a² e² e² e² m² e² n²* se² f². (ke² f²) o² l² u² m² u² m². From *ἐλαϊον*, olive-oil, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head. Fr., *élæencéphole*, *élæencéphole*. Ger., *Elæencephöl*, *Elæencephöl*, *Hirnlöl*. Of Courbe, a reddish, oily substance, extracted from the brain. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

ELÆENE (Fr.), n. A-la-e² d. See **OLEIN**.

ELÆERIN, n. *E²l e² e² r² i² n*. From *ἐλαϊον*, oil, and *ἐρίον*, wool. Fr., *élæérine* (Chevreul). Ger., *Elæin*, *ölsaurer Glycerin*, *Oelfett*. A fatty principle allied to oleine, found in the grease on sheep's wool. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 38, 46, 48 (a, 14).] Cf. **LANOLIN**.

ELÆIDE (Fr.), n. A-la-e² d. See **ELÆIS**.

ELÆIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *E²l e² a² e² e² i² d² e² a² e²*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of palms, of the tribe *Coccoineæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

ELÆIS (Lat.), n. f. *E²l e² a² e² i² s²*. Gen., *elæidos* (-is). Fr., *élais*, *clavide*, *cléis*. Ger., *Oelpalme*. Of Jacquin, a genus of tropical palms of the *Coccoineæ*, divided by Bentham and Hooker into *Eulais* and *Rocella*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. butyracea**. Sp., *quito*, *carozo*. The *Cocos butyracea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **E. guineensis**. Fr., *élais* (ou *amara de Guinée*), *palme*, *épinave*, *avovra*, *avovra*. Ger., *wahre Oelpalme*, *afrikanische Oelpalme*. The African oil-palm, found in western Africa, whence it was introduced into the West Indies. The fruit is of about the size of a date, with an orange-red rind enveloping a pulpy matter surrounding a hard nut, from both of which palm-oil is obtained. The oil is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and candles. In Africa, it is eaten as butter and a kind of soap is made by boiling the fruit. The sap of the stem contains much sugar and, when fermented, is employed by the natives as an intoxicating liquor. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24); (a, 14).] **E. melanococca**, *E. oleifera*. Ger., *südamerikanische Oelpalme*. See **ALFOSSIA oleifera**.

ELÆNE (Fr.), n. A-la² e² n. See **NONYLENE**.

ELÆIS GUINEENSIS. [A, 327.]



ELEOCARPACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-ka²-ka²-pu² (pu²s). From *ελαιον*, olive-oil, and *καρπος*, fruit. Of Lindley, see *Elaeocarpaceae*. The *Elaeocarpaceae*, Fr., *elaeocarpaceae*; of Jussieu, a division of thymaceous plants; of De Candolle, an order of the *Phanerogamae*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Phanerogamae* or *Malvaceae*; of Agardh and Spreng, a division or tribe of the *Tiliaceae*; of Lindley, an order of the *Malvaceae*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Tiliaceae*, comprising the *E. vera*, and *Fraxinodendron*; of Jussieu, a subfamily of the *Tiliaceae*, comprising the *E. vera* and *Cuscuta*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Tiliaceae* characterized by having linear anthers dehiscing at the apex, and petals inserted around the base of a glandular elevated torus bearing the stamens at the top. It includes *Aristolochia*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Dioscorea*, and *Fraxinodendron*. The *Elaeocarpaceae* of Link are the *Elaeocarpaceae* of Jussieu. [B. 1, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

ELEOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-ka²-ka²-pu² (pu²s). From *ελαιον*, oil, and *καρπος*, fruit. Fr., *elaeocarpe*, *elaeocarpe*, *ganitree*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Tiliaceae*, tribe *Elaeocarpaceae*, found in tropical Asia, the islands of the Pacific, and Australia. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. copalliferus**. The *Vateria acuminata*. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. cyaneus**. Of Sims, a species found in Australia; the leaves are astringent, the fruit is edible, and the bark is used as a tonic and aromatic. [L. 49 (a, 14).] **E. integrifolia**. Fr., *ganitree*, *a foudles entrees*. A species the fruit of which is eaten at Macassar and the wood employed in building. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. lanceolatus**. Fr., *ganitree lanceolée*. Of Blume, a Java species the fruit of which is diuretic and anthelmintic. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. redjossa**. Fr., *ganitree redjossa*. A tree found in Java the fruit of which is used as a diuretic and the bark as an anthelmintic. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. serrata**. Fr., *ganitree serrata* *en sens*. An East Indian species the fruit of which is pickled in Ceylon. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ELEOCÉRÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. E^1 -a-o-sa-ra-o-la. See CERATE (1st def.).

ELEOCOCCA (Lat.), n. f. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-ko²-ka². From *ελαιον*, oil, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *éleocoque*. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Alburites*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. cordata**, **E. montana**. See ALBURITES *cordata*, **E. vernicia**. The oil tree of China and Cochinchina. The seeds yield a colorless, inodorous oil, which is one of the most drying of all oils, solidifying in a few hours, when spread in thin layers and exposed to the air, without losing its transparency. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).] **E. verrucosa**. The *Alburites cordata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ELEODENDREAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-de²-dre²-e(a³-e²). From *ελαιον*, oil, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *éleodendrées*. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Celastraceae*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Celastraceae*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Celastraceae*; of Baillon, a subseries of the *Eumyrtaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Celastraceae*. It includes *Eleodendron* and other genera, characterized by having the leaves usually alternate and the fruit indehiscent. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELEODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-de²-dre²-e(a³-e²). From *ελαιον*, oil, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *éleodendron*, *éleodendron*. Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Celastraceae*, tribe *Celastraceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. argania**. See ARGANIA *sabotoulou*. **E. croceum**. Of De Candolle, a species found at the Cape of Good Hope. The bark is used as a remedy for snake-bites. [L. 49 (a, 14).] **E. indicum**, **E. orientale**. Fr., *bois d'olive*, *olive*. A species used in the Isle of France in pectoral complaints. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. Roxburghii**. A species found in the East Indies. The root is recommended as a remedy for snake-bites. It is highly astringent and the fresh root-bark, rubbed with water, is applied externally to reduce swellings. [B. 172 (a, 24).] **E. sphaerophyllum**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope which has edible berries. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

ELEODES (Lat.), adj. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o-dez(das). Gr., *ελαϊωδης*. See ELEOIDES.

ELEOIDIC ACID, n. E^1 -e-o²-i²-k. Fr., *acide éleodique*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELEODOCHON (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-i²-k(o²)-ch²-o²-n. From *ελαϊωδοχος*, containing oil. See Uropygial OILAND.

ELEOIDES (Lat.), adj. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-id(ed)²-ez(as). Gr., *ελαϊωδης* (from *ελαιον*, oil, and *ειδος*, resemblance). Fr., *éleïde*. Ger., *elähnlich*. Oily, resembling oil. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELEOLATE, n. E^1 -e-o²-at. See ÉLÉOLAT.

ELEOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-l²-e²-u²-m(u²m). See ÉLÉOLÉ.

ELEOLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-i²-k-a². Of Bérall, a general term for fatty pharmaceutical preparations. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELEOLIC ACID, n. E^1 -e-o²-i²-k. A liquid formed from elaeomargaric and elaeostearic acids by heating them to 175° to 180° C. in an atmosphere of hydrogen. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ELEOLITIVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-lot-i(e)²-va²-(wa²). From *ελαιον*, oil, and *lavare*, to wash. Of Bérall, fatty preparations for frictions, baths, etc. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ELEOMARGARIC ACID, n. E^1 -e-o²-ma²-ga²-r²-i²-k. From *ελαιον*, oil, and *μαργαρον* (see MARGARIC ACID). A crystalline acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with elaeolic acid, found in the form of a glyceride in the oil of the seeds of *Elaeococca vernicia*. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ELEOMELI (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-m²-e²-i². Gen., *elaeomelitos* (-is). Gr., *ελαϊόμελι* (from *ελαιον*, oil, and *μέλι*, honey). Fr., *éleomeli*. 1. An acid and purgative oil of the consistence of honey. 2. Of Dioscorides, a sweet gum which oozes from the olive-tree. [B. 115 (a, 24); L. 43.]

ELEOMETER, n. E^1 -e-o²-m²-e²-t-u²-r. Lat., *eleometrum* (from *ελαϊον*, oil, and *μετρον*, a measure). Fr., *éléomètre*, *éléomètre*, *éléomètre*.

mètre. Gr., *Eleometer*, *Oelmesser*. An instrument for determining the quality and specific gravity of oils. [A. 301, 322 (a, 21); L. 50.]

ELEON (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-n. Gr., *ελαιον*. See OLEUM.

ELEOPHANES (Lat.), adj. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-f²-a²-n²-e²-as. From *ελαιον*, oil, and *φανερσθαι*, to appear. Fr., *éleophane*. See ELEOPHORES.

ELEOPINES (Lat.), adj. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-p²-i²-n²-e²-as. Gr., *ελαϊοπινες*. Of Hippocrates, stained with or soaked in oil. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ELEOPTENE, n. E^1 -e-op²-ten. Lat., *eleoptenum* (from *ελαιον*, oil, and *πτηνός*, volatile). Fr., *éleoptène*, *éleoptène*. Gr., *Éleopten*. The component part of oxygenated volatile oils which has the lower boiling point and generally forms a hydrocarbon of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$ or $C_{10}H_{14}$. [B. 81 (a, 14).]

ELEOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -e(a³-e²)-o²-sa²-ka²-ka²-ka²-ru²-m(ru²m). Gr., *ελαϊοσακχαρον*. Fr., *oléosaccharure*. Ger., *Oelzucker*. A preparation made by adding a drop of a volatile oil to 2 grammes of powdered sugar. [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Swiss Ph.]. When citron, orange-peel and flowers, mace, or roses are employed, the Russ. Ph. prescribes 1 drop of oil to 4 grammes of powdered sugar. The Fr. Cod. and the Gr. Ph. prescribe 1 gramme of oil to 20 grammes of sugar; the Sp. Ph., 1 to 24; the Dan. Ph. and Belg. Ph., 1 to 49; the Dutch Ph., 1 to 50. For the preparation of elaeosacchara of lemon, orange, citron, and bergamot, the Fr. Cod. directs the rind of the fresh fruit. [B. 95 (a, 14).]

ELEOSTEARIC ACID, n. E^1 -e-o-ste-a²-r²-i²-k. From *ελαιον*, oil, and *στειν*, tallow. An acid, $C_{17}H_{32}O_2$, deposited from an alcoholic solution of elaeomargaric acid. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ÉLAÉRINE (Fr.), n. A-la²-a-er-n. See ELÆERIN.

ELAGUIR, n. Of the alchemists, green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ELAH (Heb.), n. A tree of Palestine, probably the *Ilex aquifolium*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELAIAGNON (Lat.), n. n. E^2 (a)-li(la²-i²)-a²-g(a²)-no²-n. Gr., *ελαϊαγνος*. See ELÆAGNUS.

ELAIC ACID, n. E^1 -a-i²-k. See ELAIDIC ACID.

ELAICH (Hind.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

ELAIDATE, n. E^1 -a-i²-d-at. Fr., *élaïdate*. A salt of elaidic acid. [L. 41.]

ELAIDIC ACID, n. E^1 -a-i²-d-i²-k. Fr., *acide élaïdique*. Ger., *Elaidinsäure*. An isomeric form of oleic acid, derived from the latter by treatment with nitrous acid, and occurring as foliate crystals melting at 45° C. [B. 4.]

ELAIDIN, n. E^1 -a-i²-d-i²-n. Fr., *élaïdine*. Ger., *Elaidin*. Of Pontet and Boudet, a substance, $C_{17}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with olein, obtained by treating olive-oil or castor-oil with nitric acid; soluble in ether, nearly insoluble in alcohol, and fusing at from 25° to 28° C. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).] **E'säure**. Elaidic acid. [B.]

ÉLAÏRINE (Fr.), n. A-la²-a-er-n. See ELÆERIN.

ÉLAÏLE (Fr.), n. A-la²-el. See ETHYLENE.

ELAÏN, n. E^1 (a³-i²-n). From *ελαϊνος*, of the olive-tree. Lat., *elainum*. Fr., *élaïne*. Ger., *Oelfett*, *Oelstoff*. See OLEIN.—**E'säure** (Ger.). See OLEIC ACID.

ELAIODATE, n. E^1 -a-i²-od-at. Fr., *élaïodate*. A salt of elaiodic acid. [L. 41.]

ÉLAÏODEN (Fr.), n. A-la²-e-od. See ELAIODON.

ELAIODIC ACID, n. E^1 -a-o²-d-i²-k. From *ελαιον*, olive-oil, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *acide élaïodique*. Ger., *Elaiodinsäure*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELAÏODON (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -i²(a³-i²)-o²-d-o²-n. From *ελαιον*, olive-oil. The fluid part of a volatile oil. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ELAÏOMETER, n. E^1 -a-i²-o²-m²-e²-t-u²-r. See ELEOMETER.

ÉLAÏEK (Fr.), adj. A-la²-ek. See OLEIC.

ELAÏS (Lat.), n. f. E^1 -i²(a³-i²)-s. See ELÆIS.

ELAÏZON (Lat.), n. n. E^1 -i²(a³-i²)-zo²-n. Gen., *elaiizontos*. Gr., *ελαϊζον*. Fr., *élaïzon*. The color of an olive. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELAKULIE (Tamil), n. The *Euphorbia maritima*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

ELALDEHYDE, n. E^1 -a²-l²-de-hid. Fr., *élaldéhyde*. Ger., *Elaldehyd*. See PARALDEHYDE.

ELAMBICATION (Lat.), n. f. E (a)-la²m(la²m)-bi²-ka²(ka²)-sh²(ti²)-o. Gen., *elambicationis*. Fr., *elambication*. An old method of analyzing mineral waters. [L. 41, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉLAN (Fr.), n. A-la²-n. The genus *Cervus*. [L.]

ÉLANCEMENT (Fr.), n. A-la²-n's-ma²-n². A severe lancinating pain, such as occurs in facial neuralgia. [L. 43, 49 (a, 14).]

ELAND'S BEAN, n. E^1 -a²-ndz ben. A species of *Eucalyptus*, found in central Africa, from which an inferior variety of kino is obtained. The beans yield about 22.5 per cent. of a light-colored, inodorous oil, which the natives use as food; and the root, containing 13 per cent. of tannin, is employed by them in tanning. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xv (a, 14).]

ELANDEI-VAYR (Tamil), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELANULA (Lat.), n. f. E (a)-la²n(la²n)-u²(u²)-a². An old name for a very hard form of alum, resembling iron. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ELÄOPTEN (Ger.), n. A-la-op-tan'. See ELEOPTENE.

ELAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $E^{21}af(a^3f)^{12}a^2$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, the stag. Ger., *Hirschkuhkeet*. A complaint observed chiefly in stags, but also seen in horses; characterized by general rigidity, cardiac excitement, and rolling of the eyes. In the pl., a section of the *Kummantia*, including the deers and giraffes. [L. 50 (a, 14); L. 173.]

ELAPHICON (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2fa^3f(a^3f)^{12}a^2n$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, a stag. Of Dioscorides, the *Pastinaca sativa*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELAPHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^{21}a^2fa^3f(a^3f)^{12}ie$. See ELAPHIA (pl.).

ELAPHION (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}o^2n$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, the stag. Of Dioscorides, the *Antirrhinum majus*. [B. 46 (a, 14).]

ELAPHOROSCUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2fa^3f(a^3f)^{12}o^2bo^2s^2ku^2m$ (ku'm). From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, the stag, and $\beta\omicron\sigma\kappa\acute{o}s$, a herdsman. The *Sisarium Germanorum*. [B. 38, 88, 200 (a, 14).]

ELAPHOMYCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^{21}a^2fa^3f(a^3f)^{12}o^2m$ (is)u^2k^2e^2z^2as. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, the stag, and $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\eta s$, a mushroom. Fr., *elaphomyces*. Of Zobel, a suborder of the *Tuberaceae*, or of Bailion and Tulasne, a family of the *Gasteromycetes*, consisting of the genus *Elaphomyces*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELAPHOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^3fo^2m^2is^2u^2k^2e^2z^2as$. Gen., *elaphomyces* (-is). Fr., *elaphomyce*. Ger., *Hirschschwamm*. Of Nees, a genus of the *Gasteromycetes*, allied to the *Tuberaceae*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cervinus**, **E. granulatus**, **E. officinalis**. Fr., *truffe de cerf*. Ger., *gemeiner Hirschschwamm*, *Hirschbrunst*, *Hirschtrüffel*, *gebrauchlicher Hirschspilz*. A species formerly used in Europe (under the names *boletus*, *fungus cervinus*, and *tubera cervina*) as a purgative and galactagogue, but now employed only in domestic and veterinary practice. It is said to be aphrodisiac, and to be eaten by harts when rutting. [B. 105; B. 180 (a, 24).]

ELAPHOPILA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}o^2p^2i^2l^2a^2$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, a stag, and *pila*, a ball. A ball of hair formed in the stomach of the stag. [B. 87 (a, 21).] Cf. *BEZOAR*.

ELAPHORNITHIS (Lat.), adj. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}o^2r^2ni^2th^2is$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, the stag, and $\theta\acute{\nu}\rho\upsilon s$, a bird. Fr., *elaphornithe*. Partaking of the nature of a stag and of a bird. [L. 41.]

ELAPHOS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}o^2s$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$. See *CERVUS*—*Cornu elaphi*. Fr., *corne cervin*.

ELAPHOSCORODON (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}o^2s^2ko^2r^2o^2d^2o^2n$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, the stag, and $\sigma\kappa\acute{o}\rho\omicron\nu$, garlic. The *Allium ophioscorodon*. [a, 24.]

ELAPHRIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}ri^2d^2ez^2es$. A subfamily of the *Carabidae*. [L. 267.]

ELAPHRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}ri^2u^2m^2u^2m$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$, stag. Fr., *elaphrie*, *elaphrion*. Ger., *Leichtholz*. Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Burseraceae*; of Benth and Hooker, a subgenus of *Bursera*. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. aloexylon**. A species growing on the western slope of the Sierra Madre; the wood is used as a perfume. [B. 224 (a, 14).]—**E. copalliferum**. A Mexican tree yielding penca copal, a white, transparent resin like copal. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. elemiferum**. Of Royle, a species which yields Mexican elemi. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**E. excelsum**. A species similar to *Bursera tomentosa*, the bark of which yields a resin known as Mexican tacamahac. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. glabrum**, **E. jacquinianum**, **E. tomentosum**. See *BURSERA tomentosa*.

ELAPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2f(a^3f)^{12}u^2s^2u^2s$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\acute{o}s$. See *CERVUS*.

ELAPIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{21}a^2p(a^3p)^{12}d^2e^2a^2e^2$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi$, a serpent. A family of the *Pteroglyphae*. [L. 333.]

ELAPS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2ps(a^3ps)$. See *ELOPS*.

ELAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. $E(a)la^2p(la^3p)^{12}su^2s^2su^2s$. Gen., *elapsus*. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\pi\tau\omega\sigma\iota s$. See *DISLOCATION*.

ELAQUIR (Ar.), n. Fr., *elaquir*. Of Rulandus, *rea vitriol*. [L. 41, 94 (a, 14).]

ELATHRATHMETHUL (Cing.), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELARGI (Fr.), adj. A lar-zhe. See *EXTENSUS*.

ELASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}a^2s(a^3s)^{12}s$. Gen., *elas'eos* (el'asis). Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\iota s$. See *ELASTICITY*.

ELASMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2s(a^3s)^{12}ma^3$. Gen., *elas'matos* (-is). Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$. 1. A lamina or plate. 2. A clyster-pipe. [L. 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ELASMIA (Lat.), n. f. $E(a)la^2s(la^3s)^{12}mi^2a^3$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, a metal plate. Fr., *elasmie*. Each of the horny plates attached to the palate of the whale, which serve as teeth. [L. 41.]

ELASMOBRANCH, **ELASMOBRANCHIATE**, adj's. $Ela^2s^2mo^2bra^2n^2ch$, $la^2s^2mo^2bra^2n^2ch^2i^2a^2t$. Lat., *elasmobranchius* (from $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, a plate, and $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\alpha$, gills). Fr., *elasmobranchie*. Belonging to the *Elasmobranchii*, which are an order or suborder of fishes having plate-like gills and a cartilaginous skeleton. [L. 121, 147, 204.]

ELASMOGNATHIN **E** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{21}a^2s(a^3s)^{12}mo^2g^2na^2th^2in$ (na'thin) (no^2na^2e^2). From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, a plate, and $\gamma\eta\alpha\theta\acute{o}s$, the jaw. A tribe of the *Tapiridae*. [¹Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,¹ 1867, p. 885 (L).]

ELASMORCHIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^{21}a^2s^2u^2s^2mo^2r^2ch^2i^2d^2a$ (ch'i'd^2a). From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, a plate, and $\theta\rho\chi\iota s$, the testicle. An order of the *Trachymedusa*. [L. 173.]

ELASTEMBRULCUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2st(a^3st)^{12}e^2m^2br^2i^2$ (bru^2)u^2k^2u^2l^2k^2u^2s^2u^2s. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$, elastic, $\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\upsilon\nu$, the embryo, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\epsilon\upsilon$, to drag. Fr., *elastembrulce*. An old name for an elastic or flexible appliance for making traction on the fetus in parturition. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELASTES (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2s(a^3s)^{12}tez^2(tas)$. Gen., *elast'u* (-æ). Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}s$. See *ELATER*.

ELASTHISTOS (Lat.), **ELASTHYPHE** (Lat.), n's m. and f. $E^{21}a^2st(a^3st)^{12}hi^2st^2o^2s$, $a^2st(a^3st)^{12}hi^2f^2hu^2f^2e^2a$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$, elastic, and $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$, or $\iota\phi\eta$, a web. Fr., *elasthiste*, *elasthyphe*. Elastic tissue. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELASTIC, adj. $Ela^2s^2ti^2k$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$. Lat., *elasticus*. Fr., *élastique*. Ger., *elastisch*. 1. Having elasticity. [L. 43.] 2. As a n., see *CAOUTCHOUC*.

ELASTICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^{21}a^2sta^3st^2i^2s^2ike$. Of Fries, a division of the *Cortinarii*, comprising species with an elastic stipe. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ELASTICIN, n. $Ela^2s^2ti^2s^2i^2n$. Fr., *élasticine*. See *ELASTIN*.

ELASTICITY, n. $Ela^2st^2i^2s^2i^2t^2i^2$. Lat., *elasticitas*. Fr., *élasticité*. Ger., *Elasticität*. It., *elasticità*. Sp., *elasticidad*. 1. The property by which certain bodies resume their original form or volume immediately on the cessation of any force that has disturbed them. The word is sometimes used improperly to denote flexibility. 2. Figuratively, the ability to regain one's equanimity promptly after it has been disturbed.—**Coefficient of e.** See *Modulus of e.*—**Modulus of e.** The measure of the elastic force of any substance as shown in traction, compression, flexion, and torsion; expressed by the ratio of the force used to the work accomplished on a unit of material. [L. 87 (a, 27).]

ELASTICO-MUSCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. $A-la^2s^2te^2ko^2mu^2s^2ku^2la^2r$. Elastic and at the same time muscular. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ELASTIN, n. $Ela^2s^2ti^2n$. Fr., *élastine*. Ger., *E*. An amorphous, pale-yellow, transparent, tasteless substance forming the proteid constituent of yellow elastic tissue. It is insoluble in water, in ammonia, and in dilute acetic acid, which, however, cause it to swell. According to Horbaczewski, it contains 54.32 per cent. of carbon, 6.99 of hydrogen, and 16.75 of nitrogen. On artificial digestion, it is converted into hemielastin and elastin-peptone. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14); "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 330 (B).]—**E-peptone**. One of the two chief products obtained in the digestion of e. by pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and also by superheating e. with water. It is a yellowish, amorphous, tasteless powder, soluble in both hot and cold water, deflects the polarized ray to the left about 88°, and in most of its reactions resembles albumin-peptone. [Horbaczewski, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 330 (B).]

ELASTOBREPHULCUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2s(a^3s)^{12}to^2b^2re^2p^2u^2lk^2u^2l^2k^2u^2s^2u^2s$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$, elastic, $\beta\rho\epsilon\phi\acute{o}s$, the embryo, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\epsilon\upsilon$, to drag. See *ELASTEMBRYULCUS*.

ELASTOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}a^2s(a^3s)^{12}to^2b^2k^2lin^2k^2len^2e^2a$. Gen., *elastoclin'es*. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}s$, elastic, and $\kappa\lambda\iota\eta$, a couch. Fr., *e. Ger., elastisches Bett*. An elastic bed. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ÉLASTOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $A-la^2s^2to^2me^2tr$. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of tissues. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ELASTOSE, n. Ela^2st^2os . Fr., *élastose*. The product of pepsin digestion of elastin; classified as *protoelastose* and *deuteroelastose* according to the degree of digestion. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April 15, 1889, p. 446 (a, 18).] Cf. *ELASTIN-peptone*.

ELATE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}a^2t(a^3t)^{12}e^2a$. Gen., *el'ates*. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\eta$. Fr., *elaté*, *indél asiatique*. Ger., *Tannenpalme*. The genus *Phoenix*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. silvestris**. The *Phoenix silvestris*. [B. 42, 180 (a, 24).]

ELATER (Lat.), n. m. $E^{21}a^2t(a^3t)^{12}u^2r^2ar$. Gen., *elate'ros* (-is). From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\eta$, a driver. Fr., *élatère*. Ger., *Springfaden* (1st def.), *Sporenschleuder* (1st def.). 1. An elastic spiral filament in the sporangia of certain plants, serving to scatter the spores. [B. 19, 121, 291 (a, 24).] 2. A genus of the *Elateridae*. [A. 518; L. 41.] 3. An old name for a purgative juice. [A. 322 (a, 21).]—**E. cateniformis**, **E. nudus**. See *ATENTULA*.

ELATERIC ACID, n. $E^{21}a^2t^2e^2r^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide élatérique*. Syn.: *ecbalin*. A resin-like, bitter, acrid substance extracted from the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*; soluble in alkalies, in alcohol, in ether, and in 20 parts of water. [B. 5 (a, 27).]

ELATERID, n. $E^{21}a^2t^2e^2r^2i^2d$. A very bitter substance found in the *Ecballium elaterium*; insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in alcohol, in alkalies, and in concentrated acids. [B. 5.]

ELATERIDÆ (Leach) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{21}a^2t(a^3t)^{12}e^2r^2ar^2i^2d^2e^2a^2e^2$. Fr., *élatérides*, *élatériens*. Ger., *Springkäfer*, *Schnellkäfer*. A family of the *Coleoptera* having the prothorax and mesothorax united by a loose articulation. [L. 41, 49, 292.]

ÉLATÉRIE (Fr.), n. $A-la^2ta^2re$. A sort of fruit marked with longitudinal ribs and dehiscing with elastic force. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

ELATERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{21}a^2t(a^3t)^{12}e^2r^2ar^2i^2d^2e^2a^2e^2$. Fr., *élatériées*. A tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, including *Elaterium*, etc. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]

ELATERIN, n. $E^{21}a^2t^2e^2r^2i^2n$. Lat., *elaterinum* [U. S. Ph.], *elaterina*. Fr., *élatérine*. Ger., *E*. The crystalline, very bitter, active purgative principle of *elaterium*, $C_{20}H_{28}O_8$, probably a glucoside, identical, according to Buchheim, with the anhydride of elateric acid; obtained by boiling *elaterium* with a little alcohol and treating the filtrate with potash. [B. 8 (a, 27).]—**Trituration of e.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *TRITURATIO ELATERINI*.

ELATERINUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2t(a^3t)^{12}e^2r^2ar^2i^2d^2e^2a^2e^2$ (nu'mnu'm). See *ELATERIN*.—**Trituration elaterini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *trituration d'élatérine*. Ger., *Elaterintriturat*. A preparation made by triturating thoroughly together 10 parts of *elaterium* and 90 parts of sugar of milk. [B. 81 (a, 14).]

ELATERIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $A-la^2ta^2re^2o$. See *ELATERIUM*. **E. francés**. See *ELATERIUM* (3d def.). **E. inglés**. See *Clutier-buck's ELATERIUM*.

ELATERION (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}a^2t(a^3t)^{12}e^2a^2r^2i^2d^2e^2a^2e^2$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\eta\rho\iota\nu$. 1. A purgative. [B. 88; L. 94.] 2. See *ELATERIUM*.

ELATERITE, n. *Ela'te'rit*. Fr. *elaterite*. Ger. *Elaterit*. Mineral concretion; a bituminous, blackish brown, slightly elastic substance of mineral resin containing about 85 per cent of carbon and 15 per cent of hydrogen. It is found only near Castleton, England, in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, at Woodbury, Connecticut, and in South Australia. [L. 11 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xvii (a, 14).]

ELATERIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ela'te'ri-um* (a) *ri'z-u'm* (u) *m*. Gr. *ελατήριον*. Fr. *elatrium*, *concombre sauvage*. Ger. *E. Spitzgucke*, *Eselkubus*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any aperient or purgative. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceae*, tribe *Elaterinae*, indigenous to tropical America, especially Mexico and Venezuela. 3. Of the Br., Finn., and Swed. Ph's, the sediment from the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium* e. It is, when dried, of a yellowish-white color, tinged with green. The French e. is prepared by expressing the fruit, and clarifying and evaporating. It occurs in commerce in thin, flat or slightly curled, pulverulent cakes, which will float on water. Its active principle, elaterin, is extracted by alcohol. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. [B. 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **Clutterbuck's e.** Obtained from the free juice flowing from the fruit of *Ecballium* e. when sliced. It is more powerful than the commercial e. and constitutes a violent purgative. [B. 5 (a, 14).] **Compound powder of e.** See *Pulvis elaterii compositus*. — **Elaterii cortex**, Cascarella-bark (the bark of *Croton elaterium*). [B. 200.] — **E. album**. The sediment of the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium* e. bleached by exposure to air and sunlight. [B. 18, 95, 180 (a, 24).] — **E. cordifolium**. The *Ecballium* e. **E. nigrum**. The juice of the fruit of *Ecballium* e. [B. 95 (a, 14).] — **E. officinale**, **E. officinarum**. See *E. 3d def.* — **English e.** See *Clutterbuck's e.* — **Maltese e.** The commercial name for the e. exported from the south of Europe. It contains 27.6 per cent of e. [B. 18 (a, 24).] — **Poma Elaterii**. The fruit of *Ecballium* e. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Pulvis elaterii compositus** [Br. Ph.] A preparation made by triturating together 10 parts of e. and 90 of sugar of milk. [B. 5 (a, 14).] — **Schwarzes E.** (Ger.). See *E. nigrum*. — **Weisses E.** (Ger.). See *E. album*.

ELATERIUS (Lat.), adj. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *ri'z-u's* (u) *s*. Gr. *ελατήριος* (from *ελαύνειν*, to drive). Purgative. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELATEROMETRUM, n. *Ela'te'r-om'e'te'r-um*. Lat. *elaterometrum*, *cluterometrum*, *aerelaterometrum* (from *ελατήριον*, elasticity, and *μετρον*, a measure). Fr. *elatomètre*, *aerelatomètre*. Ger. *E. Gaseelaterometer*, *Elasticitätsmesser*, *Luftelastverhältnismesser*. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of gases. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ELATES (Lat.), n. m. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *ez* (as). Gen., *el'atæ*. Gr. *ελάτης*. See *ELATER*.

ELATIN, n. *Ela'ti-n*. Fr. *elatine*. Ger. *E.* Of Pareira, a soft, green resin, probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll, found in the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

ELATINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. Fr. *elatinales*. The water-peppers; of Lindley, an order of the *Rutales*, of Gray, an order of the *Dicotyledones*. [B. 34, 170 (a, 24).]

ELATINE (Lat.), n. f. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. Gr. *ελατήν*. Fr. *elatine*. Ger. *Tanneel*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of small herbs, of the *Elatineæ*, found in the temperate or subtropical regions of both hemispheres. [B. 42 (a, 24).] — **E. cymbalaria**. The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. folio subrotundo**. The *Linaria spuria*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **E. hastata**. The *Linaria* e. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. ovata**. The *Linaria spuria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **Herba e's**. The herb of *Linaria elatine*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ELATINE (Fr.), n. A-la-3-ten. 1. Of Zeise, a light, brownish-yellow, oily liquid extracted from tar oils. It has a very disagreeable odor, distills at 150° C., and is lighter than, and insoluble in, water. [A. 301, 383 (a, 21).] 2. See *ELATIN*.

ELATINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. From *ελατήν*, a kind of toad-flax. Fr. *elatines*. The water-peppers; of Cambess, a division of dicotyledons; of Lindley, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Bartling and others, a division or tribe of the *Lytharieæ*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Guttiferae*; of Brongniart, a family of the *Crassulaceæ*. They comprise *Elatine*, and are the same as the *E.* [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELATOBANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. From *ελάτην*, an oar, and *βράγχια*, gills. See *LAMELLIBRANCHIATA*.

ELATORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. From *ελατήν* (see *ELATER*) and *ὄρχις* (see *ORCHIS*). Of Dumortier, a division of orchids consisting of the *Ophrydeæ* and the *Gastrodieæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ELATOSTEMA, **ELATOSTEMMA** (Lat.), n's n. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. From *ελατήν* (see *ELATER*) and *στέμα* (see *STEMA*). Of Forster, a genus of the *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Urticeæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] — **E. lineolatum**, **E. platyphyllum**. An East Indian species, eaten, like some of the other species, like pulse in place of spinach. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ELATOSTEMMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ela'te'ri-us* (a) *i-n* (as) *ak* (u) *e* (a) *e* (a) *2*. From *ελατήν* (see *ELATER*) and *στέμα* (see *STEMA*). Of Gaudichaud and of Reichenbach, a division of the *Urticaceæ*, consisting of *Elatostemma*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ELAVUM (Tamil), n. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B. 172 (a, 24).] **E. pisin**. The *Eriodendron occidentale*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELAYL, n. *Ela'y-l*. Lat. *elaylum* (from *ελατήν*, oil [see also *yl'*]). Fr. *élayle*. Ger. *E. Ethylene*. [B. 49.] — **E'chlorid** (Ger.). **E'chlorür** (Ger.). Ethylene chloride. [a. 27.] — **E'gas** (Ger.). See *E.*

EL BETHINA (Ar.), n. See *BETHINA*.

ELBOGEN (Ger.), n. *Ela'bog-e'n*. See *ELBOW*. — **E'arterie**. See *ULNAR ARTERY*. — **E'bein**. See *ULNA*. — **E'beinkopf**. The capitulum ulnæ. — **E'beuger**. See *BRACHIALIS ANTIQUS*. — **E'beuger der Hand**. See *FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS*. — **E'blutader**. See *ULNAR VEIN*. — **E'bubo**. See *ADENTIS CUBITALIS*. — **E'fortsatz**. See *OLECRANON*. — **E'gegend**. The region of the elbow. [L.] — **E'gelenk**. The elbow joint. [L. 80, 135.] — **E'gelenkentzündung**. See *OLECRANTHITIS*. — **E'gelenkkapsel**. The capsular ligament of the elbow joint. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1869, p. 81; 1867, p. 56 (L).] — **E'gelenkverderbniss**, **E'gelenkwindnorrn**. See *OLECRANARTHROCAE*. — **E'gicht**. Gout in the elbow. [L.] — **E'grube**. See *Fossa cubiti*. — **E'hücker**. See *OLECRANON*. — **E'hohlhand pulsader des Daumens**. See *ARTERIA POLLICIS ULNARIS*. — **E'kapsel**. See *E'gelenkkapsel*. — **E'knochen**. See *ULNA*. — **E'knorren**. See *OLECRANON*. — **E'krone**. The coronoid process of the ulna. [L. 80.] — **E'muskel**. See the major list. — **E'nerv**. See *ULNAR NERVE*. — **E'pfeife**. See *ULNA*. — **E'pulsader**, **E'schlagader**. See *ULNAR ARTERY*. — **E'strecker**. An extensor muscle of the forearm. [L.] — **E'strecker der Hand**. See *EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS*. — **Hintere zurücklaufende E'pulsader**. See *POSTERIOR ULNAR RECURRENT ARTERY*. — **Kleine E'pfeife**. See *RADIUS*. — **Langer E'strecker**. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS*. — **Oberflächliche E'schlagader**. See *ARTERIA PULSA CUBITI SUPERFICIALIS*. — **Vordere zurücklaufende E'pulsader**. See *ANTERIOR ULNAR RECURRENT ARTERY*. — **Zurücklaufende E'arterie**. See *ANTERIOR ULNAR RECURRENT ARTERY*.

ELBOGENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Ela'bog-e'n-musk-el*. A muscle having its origin near the elbow. [L.] — **Aeusserer E.** See *EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS*. — **Innerer E.** See *FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS*.

ELBOW, n. *Ela'bo*. A. S. *elboga*. Gr. *κύβινον*, *ἀγκών*. Lat. *cubitus*. Fr. *coude*. Ger. *Elbogen*, *Ellenbogen*. It. *gonito*. Sp. *codo*. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; the joint connecting the arm and the forearm. [C. 1.] — **Bend of the e.** The inner angle formed at the e.

ELBOWIT-GRASS, n. *Ela'bo-it-gra's*. The *Altopocurus geniculatus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELCAJA (Ar.), n. The *Trichila emetica*. [a, 24.]

ELCHE (Sp.), n. *Ela'cha*. A winter resort in the province of Murcia, Spain. [L. 87 (a, 14).]

ELCICORN, adj. *Ela'si'2 ko'2rn*. See *ALCICORNIS*.

ELCIDRION (Lat.), n. n. *Ela'si'dri'2on* (a) *ri'2-o'n*. See *HELCYDRION*.

ELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ela'ko-ma's*. Gen., *elcom'atos* (-is). Gr. *ἐλκωμα*. See *ULCER*.

ELCOPLASTY, n. *Ela'ko-pla'sti'2*. See *HELCOPLASTY*.

ELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ela'kos-i's*. See *HELICOSIS*.

ELCYSTER (Lat.), n. m. *Ela'si'stiku'st* (u) *u'r* (ar). See *HEL-CYSTER*.

ELDEN, n. *Ela'de'n*. See *ELDIN*.

ELDER, n. *Ela'du'r*. 1. The *Sambucus nigra* and the *Sambucus canadensis*. [B. 5, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See *SAMBUCUS* (2d def.). — **American e.** The *Sambucus canadensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Autumn-flowering e.** The *Sambucus canadensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Bishop's e.** See *ÆGOPodium podagraria*. — **Box e.** See *NEGUNDO*. — **Californian e.** See *SAMBUCUS glauca*. — **Common e.** In Europe, the *Sambucus nigra*; in America, the *Sambucus canadensis*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] — **Decoction of e.-bark**. See *Decoctum corticis SAMBUCI*. — **Dwarf e.** 1. The *Ægopodium podagraria*. 2. The *Sambucus ebulus*. 3. The *Sambucus humilis*. 4. The *Pilea grandis*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] — **E.-bark**. Fr. *écorce de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. The bitter bark of *Sambucus nigra* [Fr. Cod.] or *Sambucus canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. [B. 5 (a, 24); B. 81 (a, 14).] — **E.-berries**. Fr. *fruits de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Hollunderbeeren*. It. *bacche di sambuco*. Sp. *bayas de saico*. The fruits of *Sambucus nigra* or of *Sambucus canadensis*. A wine is made from the juice (the *suc de sureau* of the Fr. Cod.), which is also used to color wines. [B. 81, 113 (a, 14); B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E.-berry-wine**. Wine made from e.-berries. — **E.-flowers**. Lat. *sambucus* [U. S. Ph.], *sambuci flores* [Br. Ph.], *flores sambuci* [Ger. Ph.], *fi. fleurs de sureau*. Ger. *Hollunderblüthen*, *Flüderblumen*. It. *fi. fiori di sambuco*. Sp. *flores de saico*. The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis* [U. S. Ph.] or *Sambucus nigra* [Br. Ph.]. They have a faint, sweet smell and bitterish taste when dry. In domestic practice they are given as a sudorific. In Holland they enter into the composition of a vinegar. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24).] — **E.-flower-oil**. An essential oil obtained in France from the flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E.-flower-water**. See *Aqua SAMBUCI*. — **Ground-e.** 1. The *Sambucus ebulus*. 2. The *Angelica silvestris*. 3. The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **E. ointment**. See *Unguentum SAMBUCI*. — **E. rob.** See *Succus SAMBUCI inspissatus*. — **Harts-e.** The *Sambucus racemosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Herbacæous e.** See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*. — **Horse-e.** The *Lonicera helicum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Marsh e.**, **Marish e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **North American e.** The genus *tea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Parsley-leaved e.** The *Sambucus nigra*, var. *laciniosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Poison e.** The *Rhus venenatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Red-berried e.** The *Sambucus pubens*, and the *Sambucus racemosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Rose e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Spanish e.** The *Aritanthæ adunca*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **Water-e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] — **White e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **Wild e.** The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **Wild e. of North America**. The *Aralia hispida*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

ELDERN, n. *Ela'du'r-n*. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELDIN, n. *Ela'di'n*. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] — **E.-dockin**. 1. The *Petasites vulgaris*. 2. The *Rumex aquaticus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELDROOT, n. *Ela'dru't*. See *ELTROT*.

ELECAMPANE, n. E-lek-ka'mpan. Probably a corruption of *Inda computat*, so called from Campana, Italy, where it grows. Fr., *alluane*, *auone*, *mide*, *aromate germanique*, *enula campana*, *ail de cheval*, *panacee de Chiron*. Ger., *Alant*, *Brust-lant*, *Heleukraut*, *Glockennurz*. It., Sp., *enula campana*. The *Inda helenum* and its rhizome. [A, 24.]—**Conserve of e.** See *Conservea HELENI*.—**Decoction of e.** See *Decoction HELENI*.—**Extract of e.** See *Extraction HELENI aquosum* and *Ekstrakt d'auone*.—**E. rhizome.** Fr., *rhizome d'auone officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of *Inda helenum*. [B.]—**E-root.** Lat., *enula* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'alluane* (ou d'auone), *auone officinale*. Ger., *Alantwurz*. It., *radice di enula campana*. Sp., *raiz de enula campana*. The rhizome of *Inda helenum*. It contains mullin and helinin (q. v.). It is an aromatic tonic, and was formerly considered emmenagogue, but is now chiefly used in domestic and veterinary practice. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ointment of e.** See *Unguentum INULAE*.

ELECAMPIN, n. E-lek-ka'mpin. See *INSULIN*.

ELECTARY, n. E-lek-tar-ri. See *ELECTUARY*.

ELECTIFS (Fr.), n. pl. A-lek-tif. In ancient medicine, specific remedies. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ELECTION, n. E-lek-shu'n. Gr., *ἐκλογή, αἵρεσις*. Lat., *electio*. Fr., *election*. Ger., *Auserwählung*. It., *elezione*. Sp., *eleccion*. A choice of selection, as of remedies or of the point at which a limb is to be amputated, called the *point of e.* [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELECTIVE, adj. E-lek-tiv. Lat., *electivus*. Fr., *electif*. Ger., *wählend*. It., *elettivo*. Sp., *electivo*. Optional, brought about by or subject to a choice; in chemistry, showing a preference (see *E. AFFINITY*).

ELECTIVITY, n. E-lek-tiv-i'ti. Fr., *électivité*. Ger., *Electivität*. The capability of exerting an elective action. [A, 301.]

ELECTROPETER, n. E-lek-tre-pet-er. From *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *τροπέω*, to turn. See *RHEOTROPE*.

ELECTRIC, **ELECTRICAL**, adj's. E-lek-trik, -tri-k-a'l. Lat., *electricus*. Fr., *electrique*. Ger., *elektrisch*. It., *elettrico*. Sp., *eléctrico*. Pertaining to, caused by or resembling electricity; as a n., a body capable of being electrified, a non-conductor of electricity, a substance which exhibits electrical properties on friction. [B, 26.]

ELECTRICIAN, n. E-lek-tri-sh-a'n. Fr., *électricien* (1st def.), *électricneur* (2d def.). Ger., *Elektriker* (1st def.), *Elektriseur* (2d def.). It., *elettrischer Arzt* (2d def.). Sp., *electricista* (1st def.), *electricador* (2d def.). 1. One who is skilled in electrical science, or who manipulates electrical apparatus. 2. One who employs electricity in the treatment of disease. [L, 41; a, 27.]

ELECTRICITAS (Lat.), n. f. E-lek-tri-s(tri-k) i't-a's (a's). Ger., *electricität*. See *ELECTRICITY*.

ELECTRICITÄT (Ger.), n. A-lek-tretz-i'tat. See *ELECTRICITY*.—**Esbetreffend**. See *ELECTRIC*.—**E'sserregung**. Electric excitation. [L, 135.]—**E'smesser**. See *ELECTROMETER*.—**Glase'**. See *VITREOUS ELECTRICITY*.—**Harze'**. See *RESINOUS ELECTRICITY*.—**Thierische E.** See *ANIMAL ELECTRICITY*.—**Reibungse'**. See *FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY*.

ELECTRICITÉ (Fr.), n. A-lek-tre-se-ta. See *ELECTRICITY*.—**Bain d'e.** See *ELECTRIC BATH*.—**E. de l'air atmosphérique**. See *ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY*.—**E. d'induction**. See *INDUCED ELECTRICITY*.—**E. dissimulée**. Latent electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTRICITY, n. E-lek-tri-s(tri-k) i't-i. Lat., *electricitas* (from *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, because of its manifestation on rubbing amber). Fr., *électricité*. Ger., *Electricität*. It., *elettricità*. Sp., *electricidad*. One of the forces of nature (sometimes termed a "fluid," also a form of molecular movement) manifested in thunder and lightning, in the rapid induction of incandescence or combustion, attraction or repulsion, chemical decomposition, or muscular contraction, and in its conversion into mechanical force. It may be brought into action (generated) by friction or by the exposure of certain substances to the operation of certain chemical agents. One of its chief characteristics is its almost instantaneous transmissibility to any distance through the medium of a conductor. [a, 27.—**Acid e.** See *POSITIVE e.*—**Active e.** See *FREE e.*—**Animal e.** Lat., *electricitas animalis*. Fr., *electricité animale*. Ger., *thierische Electricität*. E. manifested in the physiological action of an animal organism.—**Atmospheric e.** Fr., *electricité de l'air atmosphérique*. E. resident in the atmosphere. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Bound e.** See *PASSIVE e.*—**Chemical e.** See *GALVANISM*.—**Condensed e.** The hypothetical state of the e. contained in a body when its capacity for e. has been apparently increased by connecting it with the earth. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Contact e.** **Contactual e.** **Continuous e.** **Current e.** See *GALVANISM*.—**Disguised e.** See *LATENT e.*—**Dynamic e.** See *GALVANISM*.—**E. of tension.** See *STATIC e.*—**Faradaic e.** **Faradic e.** See *INDUCED e.*—**Franklinic e.** See *STATIC e.*—**Free e.** E. made manifest by some disturbance of the electrical equilibrium between two bodies or the different parts of the same body. [B.]—**Frictional e.** Ger., *Reibungselectricität*. Static e. generated by friction (as of glass or some resinous body with flannel, fur, or the like); also static e. in general. **Galvanic e.** See *GALVANISM*.—**High tension e.** See *STATIC e.*—**Induced e.** Fr., *electricité d'induction*. The e. generated in the primary or secondary coil of an induction machine. The apparatus consists of a core of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wire surrounded by some insulating material, around which, outside the insulating material, are wound several layers of insulated wire in the shape of a helix. This wire is termed the primary coil. Outside of this there is a sliding insulating tube around which is wound a very great length of fine insulated wire, constituting the secondary coil. The ends of the primary coil are connected with the poles of a battery, and those of the secondary coil with discharging points. The battery current passing through

the primary coil converts the core for the instant into an electromagnet, which excites an induced current (running in an opposite direction to the battery current) in the secondary coil. When the core is demagnetized by the breaking of the current, an induced current (now running in the same direction as the battery current) is also developed in the secondary coil. Except in very large coils, the induced current is slight when the connection with the battery is broken. The making and breaking of the primary current is performed by a vibrator or some form of mechanical interrupter. Between the battery and the primary current there is usually a condenser, which aids in the rapid demagnetization of the core. The strength of the induced current may be varied by sliding the secondary coil on the core. The induced current is of high tension, and is given off in rhythmical discharges, each one corresponding to an opening or closure of the battery circuit. With the electrodes applied to the body, muscular contractions are produced in the region included between them, either directly or through the medium of their nerves. The muscles are thus strengthened and many of the good effects of active exercise are produced. Induced e., especially with very rapid interruptions, has also an anodyne action, particularly in cases of muscular pain; applied by means of a wire-brush electrode, the skin being dry, it exerts a painful action that is sometimes of service in hysterical cases. [L.]—**Infusional e.** The e. induced in a body whose neutral state has been disturbed by the action of either the positive or negative form existing in another body. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Latent e.** See *PASSIVE e.*—**Magnetic e.** **Magneto e.** The e. generated by means of a magneto-electric apparatus (see under *APPARATUS*).—**Medical e.** Lat., *electricitas medica*. Fr., *électricité médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Electricität*. E. generated by an apparatus provided with accessories for regulating its application for medical purposes.—**Metallic e.** Lat., *electricitas metallica*. Fr., *électricité métallique*. Ger., *metallische Electricität*. See *GALVANISM*.—**Natural e.** See *NEUTRAL e.*—**Negative e.** Fr., *électricité négative*. Ger., *negative Electricität*. 1. Of Franklin, see *RESINOUS e.* 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the decomposable element of a battery (e. g., the zinc of a zinc-carbon battery). [a, 27.]—**Neutral e.** Of Sympson, the e. existing in a body in which the two electric fluids (positive and negative) are in a state of combination (equilibrium). [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Organic e.** E. generated by living tissues. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Paralyzed e.** E. rendered latent or immobile by the equilibrium of the potentials of two electricities of opposite nature, as in Pinus's condenser, when it is isolated after being fully charged. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Passive e.** E. in a state of equilibrium, i. e., so uniformly distributed through the various parts of a substance that no evidence of electrical action is exhibited. [B.]—**Positive e.** Fr., *électricité positive*. Ger., *positive Electricität*. 1. Of Franklin, see *VITREOUS e.* 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the non-decomposable element of a battery (e. g., the carbon of a zinc-carbon battery). [a, 27.]—**Resinous e.** Fr., *électricité résineuse*. Ger., *Harzelectricität*. The form of static e. generated by friction of a resinous body. [a, 27.]—**Static e.** **Static e.** Fr., *électricité statique*. Ger., *statische Electricität*. Syn.: *franklinism*. E. in a state of high tension, produced by friction, pressure, or cleavage, and accumulated on the surface of an insulated conductor, manifesting its presence by attractive force and the display of sparks, but not by the production of currents. Two kinds of static e. are distinguished: *vitreous* (or *positive*) e. and *resinous* (or *negative*) e., both being supposed to reside in equal amounts in non-electrified bodies, and to neutralize each other. When two dissimilar bodies are rubbed together, one of them becomes charged with resinous, the other with vitreous, and this disturbance of electrical equilibrium gives rise to the phenomena of static e. Bodies charged with the same kind of static e. repel each other, those charged with opposite kinds attract each other, and any body charged with a single kind tends to regain its electrical equilibrium by withdrawing from surrounding bodies an equal quantity of the opposite kind of e. Static e. has recently been considerably used in medicine. [B, 21 26.]—**Thermoe-** See the major list.—**Unbound e.** See *FREE e.*—**Vitreous e.** Fr., *électricité vitrée*. Ger., *Glaselectricität*. The form of e. generated by friction of glass. [a, 27.]—**Voltaic e.** Fr., *électricité voltaïque*. Ger., *Volta'sche Electricität*. See *GALVANISM*.

ELECTRIFIABLE, adj. E-lek-tri-fi-a'b'l. Capable of being electrified.

ELECTRIFICATION, n. E-lek-tri-fi-ka'shu'n. Fr., *électrisation*. Ger., *Electrisirung*. The act or process of electrifying.

ELECTRIFY, v. tr. E-lek-tri-fi. Fr., *électriser*. Ger., *elektrisieren*. It., *elettrizzare*. Sp., *electrizar*. To charge with electricity, especially with static electricity; or, more properly, to disturb the neutral state of the electricity with which a body is already charged, so that the positive and negative forms of electricity become separately manifest. [a, 27.]

ELECTRISABLE (Fr.), adj. A-lek-tre-za'b'l. See *ELECTRIFIABLE*.

ELECTRISANT (Fr.), adj. A-lek-tre-za'n. Electrifying.

ELECTRISATION (Fr.), n. A-lek-tre-za'se-o'n. See *ELECTRIFICATION*.

ELECTRISSEUR (Fr.), n. A-lek-tre-ze'u'r. See *ELECTRICIAN* (2d def.).

ELECTRITION (Fr.), n. A-lek-tre-se-o'n. The perception of electricity by an organism. [A, 518.]

ELECTRIZATION, n. E-lek-tri-za'shu'n. Fr., *électrisation*. Ger., *Electrisirung*. It., *elettrizzazione*. Sp., *electrización*. 1. See *ELECTRIFICATION*. 2. The application of electricity to a body; in medicine, the transmission of an electrical current through the body or any portion of it. [A, 518.]—**Continuous e.** E. by means of appliances (such as electric belts) which are worn for long periods without intermission. [B, 26.]—**Direct e.** E. of a muscle by applying the electrode directly over the muscle itself. [B, 26.]—**General e.** E. of the entire organism. **Indirect e.** E. of a

muscle by applying the electrode to the nerve supplying the muscle. [B. 26.] **Local e.** The application of electricity to a particular organ or part of the body. [B. 26.] **Localized e.** Fr., *électrisation localisée* (Duchenne). Ger., *lokalisierte Elektrisation*. Local e. in which the electricity affects only the part to which the application is made. [B. 26.] **Peripheral e.** E. of the periphery of the body or of a part. [B. 26.]

ELECTRIZE, v. tr. E-lek'triz. Fr., *électriser*. Ger., *electrisiren*. 1. See **ELECTRICITY**. 2. To apply electricity.

ELECTRIZER, n. E-lek'triz-ur. A disc made of two different metals, for attachment to the surface of the body. They constitute a feeble galvanic battery. [B.]

ELECTRO-AIMANT (Fr.), n. A-lek'tro-a-maⁿ. See **ELECTRO-MAGNET**.

ELECTRO-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-lek'tro-(tro)(tro)-a-næ'stæ-zis. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **ANÆSTHESIA**. Anæsthesia produced by electricity. [B. 26.]

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, n. E-lek'tro-bi-o-lô-jî. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **BIOLOGY**. Fr., *électro-biologie*. Ger., *Electrobiologie*. It., *elettrobiologia*. Sp., *electrobiologia*. The science which treats of animal electricity. [B.]

ELECTRO-BIOSCOPY, n. E-lek'tro-bi-o-skop-i. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **BIOSCOPE**. Fr., *électro-bioscopie*. Ger., *Electrobioskopie*. It., *elettrobioscopia*. Sp., *electrobioscopia*. An examination with electricity to ascertain whether life is extinct. [B.]

ELECTRO-CAPILLARITY, n. E-lek'tro-ka-pî-lar-i-tî. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CAPILLARITY**. Fr., *électro-capillarité*. Ger., *Electrocapillarität*. See **ELECTROCAPILLARY ACTION**.

ELECTRO-CAPILLARY, adj. E-lek'tro-ka-pî-lar-i. Fr., *électro-capillaire*. Ger., *electrocapillär*. Capillary and produced by electricity. [B.] See **E.-c. ACTION**.

ELECTRO-CAPILLO-CHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-lek'tro-ka-pî-lo-sh mek. Electro-capillary and chemical. [L. 41 (a, 14)]

ELECTRO-CAUSTIC, adj. E-lek'tro-ka-stîk. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CAUSTIC**. Fr., *électro-caustique*. Ger., *electrokaustisch*. See **GALVANIC CAUSTIC**.

ELECTRO-CAUTERY, n. E-lek'tro-ka-tî-e-r-i. See **GALVANIC CAUTERY**.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, adj. E-lek'tro-ke-mî-kal. Fr., *électro-chimique*. Ger., *electrochemisch*. Pertaining to electrochemistry; also of or pertaining to the chemical decomposition produced by electricity. Cf. **E.-c. BATH**. [L. 56.]

ELECTRO-CHEMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-lek'tro-(tro)(tro)-ke-mîsh-mus. Fr., *électro-chimisme*. Ger., *E. The doctrine that all chemical action is due to electricity*. [L. 43.]

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, n. E-lek'tro-ke-mî-st-rî. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CHEMISTRY**. Lat., *electrochemia*. Fr., *électro-chimie*. Ger., *Electrochemie*. It., *elettrochimica*. Sp., *electroquímica*. Electrology in its relations to chemistry. That branch of science which relates to the chemical effects of electricity. [B.]

ELECTRO-CINETICUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-lek'tro-(tro)(tro)-si-nî. Fr., *électro-cinétique*. Ger., *electrocinetisch*. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **KINETIC**. See **ELECTRO-MOTOR**.

ELECTRO-CONDUCTIVITY, n. E-lek'tro-ko-n-dûk-tî-vî-tî. Capacity for conducting electricity. [B. 26.]

ELECTROCUTAN (Ger.), adj. A-lek'tro-ku-taⁿ. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CUTIS**. Pertaining to the electrical sensibility of the skin. [E. Remak (A. 319).]

ELECTROCUTION, n. E-lek'tro-ku-tî-shun. A contraction of electrical execution. Judicial execution by means of electricity. [Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., May 8, 1890, p. 458.]

ELECTRODE, n. E-lek'trod. From ἤλεκτρον (see **ELECTRICITY**), and ὅδος, a path. Fr., *électrode*. Ger., *Electrod*. 1. Either

pole of a galvanic battery. [a. 27.] 2. In medicine, that portion of any electrical apparatus which is designed to be applied to the patient's body.—**Active e.** In electro-diagnosis, that e. which is ap-



STRAWBRIDGE'S EUSTACHIAN TUBE ELECTRODE.

plied to the immediate neighborhood of the part to be affected by the electricity. [B. 24.] **Brush-e.** An e. consisting of a wire brush, commonly used with the faradic current. **Cataphoric e.** Diffusion-e. Fr., *électrode cataphorique*. Ger., *Diffusions-elektrod*. An e. specially devised for the use of cataphoresis and-



WHEEL ELECTRODE.



HAIR BRUSH ELECTRODE.



RECTAL ELECTRODE.



VAGINAL ELECTRODE.

dal diffusion); so constructed as to secure the passage of the electrical current from the positive pole through a medicinal solution as it enters the body. [F. Peterson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 27, 1889, p. 419.] **Franklinic e.** A metallic conductor attached to a static electrical machine, and designed for the application of sparks



EYE ELECTRODE.

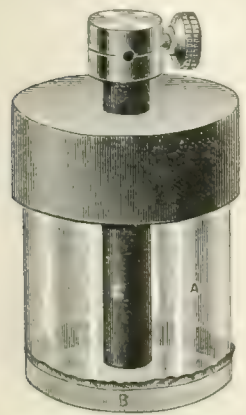


EAR ELECTRODE.



TONGUE ELECTRODE.

and of other forms of static discharge. [B.]—**Hair-brush e.** An e. in the form of a hair brush; designed especially for application to the scalp. [B.]—**Hand e.** An e. designed to be held in the hand of the person applying electricity. [B.]—**Indifferent e.** In electro-diagnosis, that e. which is applied at some point (indifferent

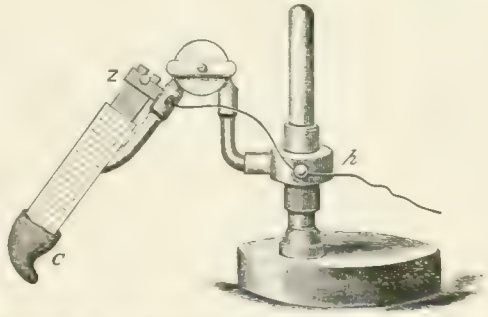


PETERSON'S DIFFUSION ELECTRODE.

A, glass holder for fluid. B, membrane bottom of cavity. C, carbon conductor in a cork.



SPONGE ELECTRODE.



NON POLARIZABLE ELECTRODE OF DU BOIS REYMOND. (FROM LANDOU AND STIRLING.)

z, x, c, movable support, c, clay point. The whole on a universal joint.

point) remote from the part designed to be affected by the electric current. [B. 24.]—**Labile e.** An e. which is passed to and fro over the surface of the body that is to be electrized. [a. 27.] Cf.

Stabile e. **Non-polarizable e.** A zinc e. having a porous stopper containing a solution of zinc sulphate. [a, 27.] **Normal e.** Ger., *Normal-elektrod.* Of Erb, an e. having a constant cross-section of 10 square centimetres; proposed as a suitable standard in comparing electrical measurements with each other. [*Neurol. Centralbl.*, 1886, 1: 111b] f. d. med. Wsensch., June 12, 1886, p. 1 [B.] **Roller e.** An e. consisting of a roller, designed to be passed over a surface to be electrized. [B.]—**Stabile e.** An e. that is applied to a patient's body and kept fixed in one situation. [a, 27.] Cf. *Labile e.* **Unpolarizable e.** See *Non-polarizable e.*

ELECTRO-DENTISTRY, n. E-lek'trō-dēn'tis-trī. The use of electricity in dentistry *as of*, the practice, prevalent at one time, of sending a strong galvanic current through a tooth at the moment of its extraction; supposed to act as an anæsthetic, but probably efficient only by distracting the patient's attention.

ELECTRO-DEPOSITION, n. E-lek'trō-dē-pō-zī-sh'ŭn. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and *deponere*, to deposit. Deposition (as of a metal) by electrolysis. [B, 2.]

ELECTRODES (Lat.), adj. E-lek'trō-dēz'as. Gr., ἤλεκτροδῆς (from ἤλεκτρον, amber, and ἔδος, resemblance). Like amber (used by Hippocrates of the excretions). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E-lek'trō-dī-agnō'sis. Gen., *electro-diagnostica* (see ELECTRICITY AND DIAGNOSIS. Fr., *électro-diagnostic*. Ger., *Electrodiagnostik*. The making of a diagnosis by the study of the nervous, muscular, or secretory electrical reactions. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSTIC, adj. E-lek'trō-dī-agnō'stīk. Fr., *électro-diagnostique*. Ger., *electrodiagnostisch*. Of or pertaining to electro-diagnosis. [B.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC, ELECTRO-DYNAMICAL, adj's. E-lek'trō-dī-nā-m'īk, īk a-l. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY AND DYNAMIC. Fr., *électro-dynamique*. Ger., *electrodynamisch*. Pertaining to electric force or to electro-dynamics. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, ELECTRO-DYNAMISM, n's. E-lek'trō-dī-nā-m'īks, dī-nā-m'īz'm. Fr., *électro-dynamique, électro-dynamisme*. Ger., *Electrodynamik, Electrodynamismus*. Of Oersted and Ampère, the science of the reciprocal action of electrical currents, magnets, etc. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-DYNAMOMETER, n. E-lek'trō-dī-nā-m'ō-m'ē-tēr. From ἤλεκτρον, amber (see ELECTRICITY), δύναμις, force, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for the electro-magnetic measurement of an electric current. It consists of a strong and uniform magnetic field in which is suspended a coil of wire through which the current to be measured is passed. The current will deflect the coil in proportion to its strength and the strength of the surrounding magnetic field. [Daniell (J).]

ELECTRO-ENDOSCOPY, n. E-lek'trō-e-n-dō's'kop-iē. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY AND ENDOSCOPE. Ger., *Electroendoskopie*. Endoscopy with electrical illumination. [Schnitzler (A, 319).]

ELECTRO-GALVANIC, adj. E-lek'trō-gal'vān'īk. Fr., *électro-galvanique*. Ger., *electro-galvanisch*. See GALVANIC.

ELECTRO-GALVANISM, n. E-lek'trō-gal'vān'īz'm. Fr., *électro-galvanisme*. Ger., *Electro-galvanismus*. See GALVANISM.

ELECTRO-GALVANOMETER, n. E-lek'trō-gal'vān'ō-m'ē-tēr. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY AND GALVANOMETER. Fr., *électro-galvanomètre*. A galvanometer for measuring the amount or intensity of electricity. [L, 49.]

ELECTROGEN, n. E-lek'trō-jēn. Lat., *electrogenium* (from ἤλεκτρον [see ELECTRICITY], and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *électrogène*. Ger., *E*. An old term for the cause of electrical phenomena. [L, 50.]

ELECTRO-GENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E-lek'trō-jēn'ē-sis. Gen., *electro-geneses* (see ELECTRICITY AND GENESIS). Fr., *électro-génèse, électrogénie*. Ger., *Electrogenese*. The production of electricity. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELECTROGENIC, adj. E-lek'trō-jēn'īk. Fr., *électro-génique*. Ger., *electrogenisch*. Productive of electricity (said of animal tissues in general, and particularly of the electrical apparatus of certain fishes). [a, 27.]

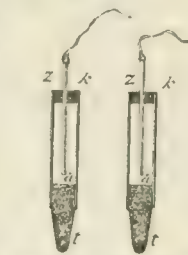
ELECTROGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. E-lek'trō-jēn'ē-jen'jō-m'. iē-nūm (m). See ELECTROGEN.

ELECTROGENOUS (Lat.), n. m. E-lek'trō-jēn'ē-jō-nūm. iē-nūm (m). Of A. S. Franco, a little box of bone, 9 mm. high and 15 mm. in diameter, inclosing a voltaic pile composed of six alternate layers of zinc and copper separated by paper discs moistened with a solution of salt, the box being open at the ends; used in the treatment of dental neuralgia, so inserted between the tooth and the cheek that the zinc is in contact with the tooth and the copper with the cheek. [F. N. Schivardi, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," v, 1884, p. 80 (a, 27).]

ELECTROGENOUS, adj. E-lek'trō-jēn'ē-nūs. See ELECTROGENIC.

ELECTROGRAPHY, n. E-lek'trō-jēn'ē-grā-fī. See ELECTROGENESIS.

ELECTROGRAPHY, n. E-lek'trō-jēn'ē-grā-fī. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY) and γραφειν, to write. Fr., *électrographie*. See ELECTROLOGY.



NON-POLARIZABLE ELECTRODES. DU BOIS REYMOND. (FROM LANGLEY AND STIRLING.)

z, zinc wire; z, cork; a, a, zinc sulphate solution; t, clay points.

ELECTRO-KINETIC, adj. E-lek'trō-kīn'ē-tīk. See ELECTRO-MOTOR.

ELECTRO-KINETICS, n. sing. E-lek'trō-kīn'ē-tīks. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY AND KINETIC. 1. The science or study of current electricity (galvanism). [B.] 2. The science or study of electricity as a source of mechanical motion.

ÉLECTROLEPSIE (Fr.), n. A-lek'trō-lep'se. Of Tordens, electric chorea. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELECTROLITHOTRITY, n. E-lek'trō-lī-thō'trī-tī. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY AND LITHOTRITY. The destruction of calculi by means of electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTROLOGIST, n. E-lek'trō-lō-jīst. See ELECTRICIAN.

ELECTROLOGY, n. E-lek'trō-lō-jī. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *électrologie*. Ger., *Electrologie*. That department of physics which deals with the phenomena and laws of electricity. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ELECTROLYSABILITY, n. E-lek'trō-līz'ā-bīl'ī-tī. Capability of electrolysis. [Armstrong, "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 469 (B).]

ELECTROLYSATION (Fr.), n. A-lek'trō-le-zā'se-ō'n. See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYSE, v. tr. E-lek'trō-līz. See ELECTROLYZE.

ELECTROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-lek'trō-līz'is (uē)-sīs. Gen., *electrolytica* (see ELECTRICITY). From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λύω, to resolve. Fr., *électrolyse*. Ger., *Electrolyse*. It., *elettrolisi*. Sp., *electrolisis*. Of Faraday, chemical decomposition accomplished by means of electricity; in medicine, the resolution of tumors, exudates, etc., by means of electricity, but without its caustic action. [E; L, 41, 44, 95 (a, 14).]—**Reversed e.** Of H. E. Armstrong, all chemical action, regarded as a decomposition of compounded electrolytes. [*Nature*, Sept. 17, 1885, p. 467 (B).]—**Secondary e.** Chemical decomposition caused by the action of chemical principles which are themselves the immediate product of an e. [B.]

ELECTROLYTE, n. E-lek'trō-lī-t. Lat., *electrolyton*. Fr., *électrolyte*. Ger., *Elektrolyt*. It., *elettrolito*. Sp., *elettrolito*. A body capable of undergoing electrolysis. [B.]

ELECTROLYTIC, adj. E-lek'trō-lī-tīk. Fr., *électrolytique*. Ger., *electrolytisch*. It., *elettrolitico*. Sp., *electrolitico*. Pertaining to electrolysis. [B.]

ELECTROLYZATION, n. E-lek'trō-līz'ā-sh'ŭn. See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYZE, v. tr. E-lek'trō-līz. Fr., *électrolyser*. Ger., *electrolysiren*. To decompose by electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-MAGNET, n. E-lek'trō-māg'n'ēt. Fr., *électro-aimant*. Ger., *Electromagnet*. It., *elettromagneta*. Sp., *electroimán*. A piece of soft iron rendered magnetic so long as an electrical current is passed through a coil of wire surrounding it. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, adj. E-lek'trō-māg'n'ē-tīk. Lat., *electro-magneticus*. Fr., *électro-magnétique*. Ger., *electromagnetisch*. 1. Pertaining to electro-magnetism. 2. Rendered magnetic by electricity.

ELECTRO-MAGNETICS, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, n's. E-lek'trō-māg'n'ē-tīks, māg'n'ē-tīz'm. Lat., *electromagnetismus*. Fr., *électro-magnétisme*. Ger., *Electromagnetismus*. 1. The science of the mutual relations of electricity and magnetism. [L, 50.] 2. The magnetism developed in a piece of iron by electricity. [L.]

ELECTRO-MASSAGE, n. E-lek'trō-mā's-sāzh'. See ELECTRO-MASSAGE.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL, adj. E-lek'trō-mē-dīk-a-l. Pertaining to the use of electricity in medicine.

ELECTRO-MEDICATION, n. E-lek'trō-mē-dī-kā-sh'ŭn. 1. Medical treatment with electricity. [a, 27.] 2. Of Beard and Rockwell, the introduction of medicines into the organism by means of electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-MEDICINE, n. E-lek'trō-mē-dī-s'n. Electricity as applied to medicine. [B, 26.]

ELECTROMETER, n. E-lek'trō-mē-tēr. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *électromètre*. Ger., *Elektrometer*. *Blitz-stoßmesser*. It., *elettrometro*. Sp., *electrometro*. Any instrument for detecting the presence or measuring the quantity, intensity, etc., of an electrical current. [A, 518; L, 50.]—**Absolute e.** A standard galvanometer or ammeter. [a, 27.] See AMPEREMETER and MILLIAMPEREMETER. **Attracted disc e.** See QUADRANT e. **Capillary e.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current, or more exactly the difference in the potential of its two electrodes. Lippmann's model is almost exclusively employed. It consists of a vertical tube drawn out to a point at its lower extremity and containing a column of mercury which descends into the narrow tubular part until it is arrested by capillary resistance. The point is plunged into a test-tube containing a layer of a dilute solution of sulphuric acid. By uniting the two bodies of mercury by a platinum wire, the capillary column becomes fixed in position, its lower meniscus representing the zero of the apparatus. The intensity of an electro-motor force interposed in the closed circuit can be measured by a micrometric reading of the extent of the upward or downward displacement of the inferior mercury meniscus. The displacement is due to the fact that the capillary constant of mercury when in contact with sulphuric acid varies with the electrical condition. [L, 87 (a, 25).]

Quadrant e. An instrument invented by W. Thomson to measure the potential of electricity of a body or the difference in the potentials of two bodies. It consists of a box composed of four equal horizontal and isolated metallic sectors, the diagonal members being coupled and of the same potential. A metallic plate is

suspended by a wire in the centre of the box in such a manner that its axis is superposed upon one of the division lines of the sectors, to whose contours its own outlines are parallel. This plate is fully charged by means of a Leyden jar, but remains in repose so long as the sectors themselves are not changed. In order to determine the electrical condition of a given body, it is connected with one pair of quadrants, while the second pair communicates with the earth, and so is freed from tension. The current passing into the apparatus revolves the plate either to the right or to the left, according to whether the electricity is of the same or of a different kind from that with which the plate is charged. The amplitude and duration of the oscillation are limited by the resistance of the suspending wire, the time being proportional to the amplitude. By connecting a body with each quadrant couple in succession, the varying vibration of the plate will indicate the difference in their potentials. The plate is provided with a mirror that reflects the image of a scale to be read by means of a telescope. [B. 21, 370 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-METRIC, ELECTRO-METRICAL, adj's. E-le²k' tro-mē² trī²k, trī²k-a²l. Fr., *electrométrique*. Ger., *electrometrisch*. Pertaining to electrometry.

ELECTROMETRY, n. E-le²k' tro-mē² trī²k. Lat., *electrometria*. Fr., *electrométrie*. Ger., *Electrometrie*, *elektrische Messkunst*. The measurement of, or the art of measuring, electricity. [A, 301.]

ELECTRO-MOTION, n. E-le²k' tro-mō² shu²n. Fr., *électromotion*. Ger., *E*. Mechanical action produced by electricity. [L, 56.]

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, adj. E-le²k' tro-mō² tī²v. Lat., *electromotorius*. Fr., *électromoteur*. Ger., *electromotorisch* (1st def.), *Electricität erregend* (2d def.). It., *elettronitrice*. Sp., *electromotriz*. 1. Pertaining to, or productive of, electro-motion. See *E-m. FORCE*. 2. See *ELECTROGENIC*.

ELECTRO-MOTOR, adj. E-le²k' tro-mō² tō²r. See *ELECTRO-MOTIVE*: as a n., a machine whose motive power is electricity. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ELECTRO-MUSCULAR, adj. E-le²k' tro-mu² sk' u²l-a²r. Fr., *électro-musculaire*. Ger., *electromuskulär*. Pertaining to the reaction of the muscles on the application of electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRON (Lat.), n. n. E-le²k' tro-n. Gr., *ἤλεκτρον*. Amber. B.] See *AMBER, flava*.

ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, adj. E-le²k' tro-ne² g'a²t-i²v. Fr., *électro-négatif*. Ger., *electronegativ*. Possessed of negative electricity and therefore attracted to the positive pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole). The term is a relative one, for it is possible to arrange the elements and compound radicles into a series each member of which shall be e.-n. as compared with the one which precedes it and electro-positive to the one which follows. Oxygen and the non-metallic elements in general are e.-n., and so also are acid radicles. [Cooke & B.; a, 27.]

ELECTRO-OPTICS, n. E-le²k' tro-o² p'tī²ks. Fr., *électro-optique*. Ger., *Electro-Optik*. The science of the optical phenomena of electric light. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-OTIATRICAL, n. sing. E-le²k' tro-o² tī² a²t' trī²ks. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *otē*, the ear, and *iatreia*, medical treatment. Lat., *electro-otiatrica*. Fr., *électro-otiatrice*. Ger., *Electrootiatric*. The use of electricity in the treatment of diseases of the ear. [E. Remak & A, 319.]

ELECTRO-PATHOLOGY, n. E-le²k' tro-pa² th-o² l' o² jī². The investigation of pathological conditions by ascertaining the electrical reaction of muscles, nerves, etc.

ELECTROPHONE, n. E-le²k' tro-fo² n. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *φωνή*, sound. See *TELEPHONE*.

ELECTROPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. E-le²k' tro-fo² r' o² r' u² s' u² s'. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *φορέω*, to carry. An apparatus for collecting static electricity by induction. It consists of a plate made of a mixture of shellac and turpentine, which is negatively electrified by friction with cat-skin, and a metallic cover which, being placed upon the plate, becomes electrified by induction, and, upon being removed, imparts positive electricity to anything with which it is brought into contact. [B, 3.]—*E. machine*. See *Holtz e. machine*.

ELECTROPHthalmocyclop, n. E-le²k' tro-f' tha² l' m' sik' lo²p. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κύκλωψ* (see *Cyclops*). An instrument invented by Naischewski for enabling the blind to perceive light by the senses of temperature and position. It consists of a small camera obscura with its posterior wall composed of three layers—one of fine metallic gauze, then a plate of selenium, and finally a brush-like arrangement of gold wires in immediate contact with the skin when the instrument is fixed to the middle of the forehead. Rays of light falling into it excite a thermo-electric current, which is at once perceived through the glabellar nerve-filaments as an impression of heat. The degree of heat is increased by the approach and diminished by the recession of a luminous object, and the sensation moves on the forehead according to the motion of the object from right to left, etc. [a, 31.]

ELECTRO-PHYSICS, n. sing. E-le²k' tro-fī² z' i²ks. See *ELECTROLOGY*.

ELECTRO-PHYSIOGNOMY, n. E-le²k' tro-fī² z' i² o² g' nō² mī². Fr., *électro-physiognomie*. Of Duchenne, the study of facial expression and of character by the localized faradization of the muscles of the face. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY, n. E-le²k' tro-fī² z' i² o² l' o² jī². Fr., *électro-physiologie*. Ger., *Electrophysiologie*. 1. The study of animal electricity, the physiology of electrical organs. 2. Physiology studied by means of electrical applications. [A, 518.]

ELECTROPOION, n. E-le²k' tro-poī² o² n. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *ποιέω*, to make. The exciting fluid of a galvanic battery, especially the solution used in a bichromate battery—see *under BATTERY*.

ELECTRO-POLAR, adj. E-le²k' tro-po-lar. Fr., *électro-polaire*. Ger., *electropolar*. Charged with electricity of different polarities at the opposite ends or surfaces. [A, 301, 385.]

ELECTRO-POSITIVE, adj. E-le²k' tro-po-zī² tī²v. Fr., *électro-positif*. Ger., *electropositiv*. It., *electropositivo*. Sp., *electropositivo*. Possessed of positive electricity and therefore attracted to the negative pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the negative pole). The term is relative only (see *ELECTRO-NEGATIVE*). Most of the metallic elements, including hydrogen, are e.-p., and so are the alkali radicles. [Cooke & B.; a, 27.]

ELECTRO-POTENTIAL, n. E-le²k' tro-po-te² n' sha²l. See *POTENTIAL* (n.).

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION, ELECTRO-PUNCTURE, n's. E-le²k' tro-pu² n' k' tū² r' a² sha² n, pu² n' k' tū² r. Fr., *électro-puncture*. Ger., *Electropunktur*. Electrolysis of a portion of the body by means of a needle-electrode passed into the tissues. [A, 518.]

ELECTRO-PYROMETER, n. E-le²k' tro-pi-ro² m'e² t-u² r. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *πύρ*, fire, and *μετρον*, a measure. An apparatus for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of a galvanometer. [B, 21.]

ELECTROSCOPE, n. E-le²k' tro-skop. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. An apparatus for detecting the presence of static electricity. [B, 26.]—*Gold-leaf e.* An e. consisting essentially of two strips of gold-leaf suspended from a metallic rod which is inclosed in a glass case. On touching the metallic rod with an electrified body, the strips of gold-leaf become electrified and diverge. [B, 21.]

ELECTROSCOPY, n. E-le²k' tro-s'kop-i². Lat., *electroscopia* (from *ἤλεκτρον* [see *ELECTRICITY*], and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *électroscopie*. Ger., *Electroscopie*. The use of the electroscope.

ELECTRO-SENSIBILITY, n. E-le²k' tro-se² ns-i² bi² t' i² t-i². The degree of sensitiveness of the body to the application of electricity. [Beard and Rockwell (B, 26).]

ELECTROSTATIC, adj. E-le²k' tro-sta² t' i²k. Fr., *électrostatique*. Ger., *electrostatisch*. Pertaining to electrostatics or to static electricity.

ELECTROSTATICS, n. sing. E-le²k' tro-sta² t' i²ks. Fr., *électro-statique*. Ger., *Electrostatik*. The science of static electricity.

ELECTROSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k' tro-(tro²)-stī² x' i²s. Gen., *electrostix'eos* (-is). From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *στῆξις*, puncture. See *ELECTRO-PUNCTURE*.

ELECTRO-SURGERY, n. E-le²k' tro-su² r' i² e² r' i². Fr., *électro-thérapie chirurgicale*. The use of electricity in surgery. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-SUSCEPTIBILITY, n. E-le²k' tro-su² s' se² p' tī². bi² t' i² t-i². Of Beard and Rockwell, susceptibility to electricity. [B.]

ELECTROSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k' tro-(tro²)-si² n' (su² n' the² s' i²s. Gen., *electrosynthes'eos* (-synthesis). Fr., *électrosynthèse*. Ger., *Electrosynthese*. Chemical synthesis produced by electricity. [Drechsel, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," n. F., xix, p. 229 (B).]

ELECTROTHANASIA [F. Peterson] (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k' tro-tha² n' tha² n' o² a² za² s' i² a². From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *θάνατος*, death. Death by electricity. [a, 31.]

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS, ELECTROTHERAPY, n's. E-le²k' tro-the² r' a² pu² t' i²ks, -the² r' a² pi². From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *θεραπευτική*, therapeutics. Fr., *électro-thérapeutique*. Ger., *Electrotherapeutik*, *Electrotherapie*. It., *elettroterapia*. Sp., *electroterapéutica*, *electroterapia*. The treatment of disease by means of electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTROTHERMANCY, n. E-le²k' tro-thu² r' m' a² n' si². From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *θερμανοῖς*, a heating. Fr., *électrothermie*. Ger., *Electrothermie*. The science of the production of heat by means of electricity. [A, 518.]

ELECTROTHERMIC, adj. E-le²k' tro-thu² r' m' i²k. Pertaining to electrothermancy.

ELECTRO-THERMOGRAPH, n. E-le²k' tro-thu² r' m' o² gra² f. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *θερμη*, heat, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *électro-thermographie*. An instrument invented by Dujardin to indicate the thermal variations in the different organs of the body. It consists of a couple composed of iron and an amalgam of copper, zinc, and nickel one end of which is placed on the organ, and the other connected with an apparatus for keeping it at a constant temperature. The deviations of the needle of a galvanometer placed in the circuit are registered by means of photography. [L, 88 (a, 27).]

ELECTROTHERMY, n. E-le²k' tro-thu² r' m' i². See *ELECTROTHERMANCY*.

ELECTROTONE, n. E-le²k' tro-ton. See *ELECTROTONUS*.

ELECTROTONIC, adj. E-le²k' tro-to² n' i²k. Fr., *électrotonique*. Ger., *electrotonisch*. Pertaining to electrotonus. [A, 385.]

ELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le²k' tro-t' o² n' u² s' u² s'. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *τόνος*, tension. Fr., *électrotonie*. Ger., *Electroton*. The condition of electric tension in a nerve or muscle during the passage of a constant galvanic current through a portion of its extent. [K.] See *ANELECTROTONUS* and *CATELECTROTONUS*.

ELECTRO-VITAL, adj. E-le²k' tro-vī² ta²l. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *vita*, life. Electric and produced by vital processes (said of animal electricity, etc.). [B, 26.]

wild fennel root, herbs of chamædrys, chamæpitys, and hypericum, seeds of fennel, horewort, and *Seseli foetidum*, gum arabic, benzoin, terra sigillata, and dried iron sulphate, 3 parts each of calamus, *Rhamnus alaternum*, *Oenanthe clathrata*, *Potentilla reptans*, herbs of calamagrostis, white horehound, and *Mentha pulegioides*, dried laurel leaves, storchias flowers, parsley seeds, frankincense, and galbanum, 4 parts of aniseed, 6 each of ginger, opium root, squill, red-rose petals, dried leaves of germander, lemon-peel, black pepper, grape-seed, white agaric, licorice juice, and dried licual crinids, 8 parts each of valerian, and cardamom, 10 parts of Ceylon cinnamon, 12 parts each of Long pepper and officinal opium, and 30 parts of turpentine. *Fructum crotalariae*, mixing all the powders thoroughly and passing through a No. 100 silk sieve. Of the fine powders thus obtained 100 parts are mixed with 5 parts of melted Chian turpentine, 350 of white honey, and 25 of Spanish white wine. [B. 113 (a, 14).] Cf. *Confectio opii*. — **E. traumaticum**. 1. A mixture of 1 part of compound tincture of benzoin, 2 parts of conserve of red roses, and a sufficiency of balsamic syrup. [L. 85, 179.] 2. See **ELECTUARIUM TRAUMATICUM BURGARDI**. — **E. vermifuges**. Veterinary preparations having as their chief ingredients tar, oil of turpentine, animal oil, soot, wormwood, aspidium, or calomel. [L. 41 (a, 14).] — **E. vermifuge** (Port. Ph., 1711). A preparation made by mixing one part of tin filings with 4 parts of skimmed honey. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. vermifuge de Spielmann**. See **ELECTUARIUM JOVIALI AD TENIUM**. — **E. vermifuge de Storck**. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of jalap, 2 parts of valerian, and 4 parts of santonica with a sufficiency of oxymel of squill. [Lipp. Ph., 1794.] or 1 part each of jalap and valerian, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, 4 parts of santonica, and 44 parts of oxymel of squill. [Hamb. Ph., 1804; Han. Ph., 1819; Würzb. Ph., 1815.] [B. 119 (a, 14).] See **ELECTUARIUM AD VERMES**.

ELECTUARIUM (Lat. n. n. *Electuarius* *electuarius* *electuarius* *electuarius*). See **ELECTUARY**. — **E. astringens** Fulleri Sp. Ph., 1798. *Fr., electuaire astringent de Fuller*. Syn.: *conserva rosarum ad astringens*. An electuary made by mixing 1 gramme of wild pomegranate, 3 grammes of dragon's blood, 4 grammes of Armenian bole, 5 grammes of diascordium, 32 grammes of confection of roses, 1 drop each of oil of nutmeg and of cinnamon, and 16 grammes of syrup of roses. [B. 92, 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. ad vermes** (Disp. Fuld., 1791). Syn.: *conditum ad vermes*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of jalap, valerian, and potassium sulphate with 24 parts of oxymel of squill. [B. 97 (a, 14).] — **E. amarum**. An electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and saffron, 3 of cinnamon, 4 each of gentian, zedoary, and acorus, 6 of angelica-root, 8 of epithymum, 96 of aloes, and a sufficiency of syrup of citron, orange-peel, and sugar. [L. 94 (a, 14).] — **E. anodynum**. See **E. aromaticum cum opio**. — **E. anodynum pro infantibus**. See **ANTACIDUM** (Brusw. Ph., 1777; Lipp. Ph., 1794). *Fr., electuaire antacide (ou de magnésie)*. Syn.: *e. mithridaticum*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of aniseed, 2 parts of magnesia, and 6 parts of chicory-syrup (Brusw. Ph.); or 11 parts each of charcoal and fennel seed, 22 of magnesia, 4 of saffron, and 240 of white syrup; or 33 parts of magnesia, 15 of aniseed, 4 of saffron, and a sufficiency of chicory-syrup. [Fr. Cod., 1832.] [B. 92, 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. anthelminticum** (Belg. Ph., 1885; Brusw. Ph., 1777; Russ. Ph., 1803). 1. An electuary made by mixing 7 parts each of powdered aspidium, santonica, valerian, and potassium sulphate with enough of purified honey to make 100 parts. 2. An electuary made by triturating 15 parts of mercury with 30 parts of gum arabic and a sufficiency of water to make a homogeneous mucilage, adding 30 parts of powdered Peruvian-bark and enough syrup of mint to give a proper consistence. 3. An electuary made by pulverizing and mixing 7 parts each of aspidium, santonica, valerian, and potassium sulphate with purified honey sufficient to make 100 parts. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. anti-epilepticum** (Disp. Fuld., 1791; Sp. Ph., 1798). Syn.: *confectio chinæ anti-epileptica*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of powdered valerian, and 2 parts of powdered cinchona with a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel [Disp. Fuld.]; or 1 part of powdered serpentaria and 3 parts of powdered cinchona with 12 parts of syrup of peony [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 97 (a, 14).] — **E. antiphthisicum**. *Fr., electuaire de Winkler*. An electuary made by boiling for one hour 4 oz. each of the roots of comfrey, colt's-foot, and elecampane, straining, boiling in the colature, for an hour, 6 oz. each of raisins and currants, straining, pounding together the boiled roots and raisins, passing through a coarse sieve, meanwhile boiling the liquid for another hour with a handful each of sage, speedwell, wood-betony, lungwort, ground-ivy, and hyssop, adding to the colature 1 lb. of sugar, evaporating the whole to the consistence of syrup, and adding the pulp of the roots and raisins together with 1 scruple of saffron, 2 drachms of cinnamon, and 3 oz. each of paste of sweet almonds and Barbadoes-nuts. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. anti-spasmodicum**. See **E. anti-epilepticum**. — **E. aperiens**. See **CONJECTIO CASSIÆ**. — **E. aromaticum**. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., an electuary made by mixing 1 part each of powdered cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, 2 parts each of angelica-root and ginger, and 10 (20 [Hung. Ph.]) of peppermint and salvia with a sufficiency (60 parts [Hung. Ph.]) of skimmed honey. [B. 95 (a, 14).] 2. See **CONJECTIO AROMATICA**. — **E. balsamicum** (Lond. Ph.). *Ger., balsaminische Latwerg*. An electuary made by mixing 2 parts of confection of roses with 1 part of balsamum Locatelli dissolved in yolk of egg. [B. 18 (a, 14).] — **E. cardiacum**. See **CONJECTIO AROMATICA**. — **E. caryocostinum** (Tur. Ph., 1833). Syn.: *caryocostinus*. A mixture of 1 part each of Arabian costus, cumin, ginger, and cloves, and 2 parts each of colchicum and scammony-root with 24 parts of purified honey. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. catholicum duplicatum** (Palat. Disp., 1764; Russ. Ph., 1803; Würt. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796). *Fr., electuaire catholique double ou de séné et de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod., 1832]. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of aniseed, 2 parts of rhubarb, 4 parts of senna, and 16 parts each of tamarind-pulp and evaporated elderberry-juice [Russ. Ph., 1803]; or 3 parts of aniseed, 4 parts each of rhubarb and potassium bitartrate, 16 of senna, 12 of tamarind-pulp, and 96 of honey [Würt. Ph.]. The preparations of the Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798, and Fr. Cod.,

1832, are similar to the *de sené et rhubarbe composita*. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. ceratum**. See **E. demulcens**. — **E. cordiate** Sp. Ph., 1798. Syn.: *confectio antidiarrhoea cordata*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of powdered red and yellow saunders, saffron, cinnamon, cloves, and lemon-peel with a sufficiency of syrup of lemon. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. de acoro** Wurt. Ph., 1798. An electuary made by boiling 48 parts of grated fresh calamus with 96 parts of red wine till reduced to 80 parts, adding 240 parts of white sugar, 32 each of preserved ginger and calamus in small pieces, 12 each of preserved lemon and orange peel, 3 each of cardamoms, nutmeg, and long pepper, 5 of cloves, 8 of cinnamon, and 96 of confection of roses. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. demulcens** (Würt. Ph., 1796; Würt. Ph., 1798). An electuary made by melting together 2 parts of yellow wax, 6 of spermaceti, and 16 of almond-oil, triturating the mass till cold with 3 of red roses and 16 of honey; or 6 parts of yellow wax, 4 of spermaceti, 12 of almond-oil, and 3 of confection of red roses with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies [Würt. Ph.]. [B. 97 (a, 14).] — **E. dentificium**. 1. A preparation made by mixing 4 grammes each of red coral, cuttle-fish bone, and dragon's-blood, 2 grammes of cinnamon, 0.5 gramme of lac, and 12 drops of clove-oil, with a sufficiency of honey [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or 111 parts of red coral, 28 each of cuttle-fish bone and pumice-stone, 31 of cinnamon, 7 of myrrh, 14 of cochineal, 2 1/2 of alum, and 332 of honey [Tur. Ph., 1833]; or 48 parts each of potassium bitartrate and pumice-stone, 16 each of myrrh, crab's egg, and orris-root, 6 of cochineal, 1 part of oil of cloves, and 384 parts of honey of roses [Hann. Ph., 1819]; or 15 drachm of potassium bitartrate, 1 drachm of cochineal, 3 oz. of saturated tincture of myrrh, distilling to one half, adding 4 oz. of honey of roses, 1 oz. of tincture of lac, digesting for 24 hours, and adding 7 drops of oil of cinnamon [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]; or 125 parts of calcium phosphate, 30 of cinnamon, 15 of cochineal, 2 of alum, and 328 of skimmed honey [Belg. Ph., 1885]. [B. 95, 97, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See **ELECTUAIRE DENTIFICE**. — **E. dentificium alcalinum** (Belg. Ph., 1885). An electuary made by mixing 100 parts each of sodium bicarbonate, Armenian bole, and lac, 1 part of peppermint-oil, and 699 parts of honey. [B. 95 (a, 14).] — **E. deobstruens**. See **ELECTUAIRE APRODIT**. — **E. diacatholicum**. See **E. catholicum duplicatum**. — **E. diaphenicum** (Sard. Ph., 1773; Tur. Ph., 1833). More properly written *e. diaphenicon*. An electuary made by boiling 24 parts of pulp of dates with 60 of honey to the proper consistence, and incorporating the powders of 3 parts of scammony, 4 of licorice-root, and 8 of turbit. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. diasatyron** (Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798). *Fr., electuaire aphrodisiaque*. An aphrodisiac electuary, made by reducing 8 parts of saleg with 24 of white syrup to a pulp, adding 2 parts each of cocoa-nut and ginger confections, purging and pistachio-nuts, bruising thoroughly, and adding 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, and skink, and a sufficiency of syrup of ginger [Würt. Ph., 1796]; or by mixing 75 parts each of radix eryngii, radix pastinacæ, saleg, purging and pistachio-nuts and confection of walnuts, 15 parts each of aniseed, semen urticae romana, semen eruce, semen fraxini, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, 45 parts of skink (*Scineus officinalis*), 2 parts of musk, and 5,400 of honey [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. diascordium**. See **DIASCORDIUM**. — **E. diataractum** (Dutch Ph., 1811; Bav. Ph., 1822; Dan. Ph., 1805; Gr. Ph., 1833; Palat. Disp., 1764; Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823; Sax. Ph., 1830; Tur. Ph., 1833; Würt. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1815). More properly written *e. diataractum*. *Fr., electuaire de séné et crème de tartre*. An electuary made by mixing 3 parts of senna, 1 part (3 parts [Bav. Ph., 1821; Gr. Ph., 1837; Sax. Ph., 1830]) of potassium bitartrate, 24 parts of pulp of prunes, and 12 parts of honey [Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823; Würzb. Ph., 1815]; or 1 part of potassium bitartrate, 2 parts of senna, 4 of tamarind pulp, and 8 of syrup of manna [Dan. Ph., 1805]; or 1 part each of fennel and cinnamon, 3 parts of potassium bitartrate, 6 each of senna and raisin and prune-pulp, and 16 of tamarind-pulp, and adding a few drops of nutmeg- or anise-oil [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 1 part (2 parts [Tur. Ph.]) each of ginger, aniseed, and galanga (cinnamon [Tur. Ph.]), 8 parts (16 parts [Tur. Ph.]) each of manna and sugar, 12 parts each (4 parts each [Tur. Ph.]) of senna and potassium bitartrate, and 40 of syrup of roses (honey of rose [Tur. Ph.]) [Dutch Ph., 1811]. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. dulcificans**. See **ELECTUAIRE ADJUVANS**. — **E. eecoproticum**. See **CONJECTIO SENÆ**. — **E. Fracastoris**. See **DIASCORDIUM**. — **E. gingivale**. *Fr., electuaire gingival*. See **E. MYRRHÆ compositum** and **E. dentificium**. — **E. graphiticum** (Dutch Ph., 1811). *Fr., electuaire graphitique*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of plumbago with 12 parts of honey, and triturating thoroughly. [B. 119 (a, 14).] — **E. joviale ad tenium**. Brusw. Ph., 1777; Ph. Herbipol., 1796; Sard. Ph., 1773. *Fr., electuaire vermifuge de Spielmann*. An electuary made by amalgamating 1 part each of mercury and pure tin, pulverizing it with 1 part of prepared oyster-shells, and adding gradually 2 parts of conserve of wormwood and a sufficiency of syrup of mint. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. laxativum**. See **E. lenitivum**. — **E. lenitivum**. See **CONJECTIO CASSIÆ** and **E. TAMARINDORUM**. — **E. mithridaticum** (Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798; Tur. Ph., 1817). 1. An electuary said to have been invented by Mithridates, King of Pontus, and considered a panacea. The formula is very complicated, and varies in the different pharmacopœias, Galen giving a prescription containing 48 ingredients. Of the Sard. Ph. and the Tur. Ph., a mixture of 3 parts of opium, 4 each of sweet-flag, Arabian costus, round birthwort, valerian, and zedoary, 5 each of leaves of Cretan dittany, white horehound, rue, wild thyme, pennyroyal, flowers of sweet-rush, chamomile, French lavender, and tansy, fruit of *Sium ammi* and of carrots, lesser cardamoms, and cubeb, 6 parts each of castoreum, saffron, oil of nutmeg, amber, Chian turpentine, galbanum, myrrh, and gum arabic, 120 parts of honey, and a sufficiency of Madeira wine. 2. See **E. antacidum**. [L. 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. mundificans** (Lipp. Disp., 1794). *Fr., electuaire mondificatif*. An alterative electuary made by mixing 2 parts of pulverized rhubarb, 3 of senna, 4 each of guaiac and washed sulphur, 8 of sassafras, 12 of patience-root, and 96 of despumated honey. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).] — **E. mundificans Werlhofii**. *Fr., electuaire de poudres ou mondificatif*.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², 2th; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, uru; U⁶, like ü (German).

de Werthof. Syn.: *c. sarsaparilla compositum*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of rhubarb and senna, 4 parts each of guaiac and sassafras, and 8 of honey. [Oldenb. Ph., 1801.]; or 1 part each of sassafras and anise, 2 parts of rhubarb, 8 of guaiac, 12 of senna, 24 of sarsaparilla, and 96 of despumated honey. [Dutch Ph., 1811; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Dan Ph., 1805; Hamb Ph., 1804; Hannover. Ph., 1819; Slav. Ph.]. **E. opiatum**. See *Confectio Opii*. **E. opiatum astringens**. See *Electuaire diascordic*. **E. pectorale**. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of elecampane and seeds of crosses, 3 parts each of orris-root, round birthwort, nettle-seeds, hyssop, and maidenhair, 16 of pine needles, 8 each of sweet almonds and licorice juice, and 224 of honey. [L. 94 (a, 14).]—**E. pro pauperibus**. See *DIATESSARON*. **E. purgans**. 1. An electuary made by mixing 4 parts of ginger, 9 of potassium sulphate, 12 of jalap, 48 of rob of elderberries, and 72 of oxymel of colchicum. [Disp. Fuld., 1791.]; or 1 part each of cinnamon and fennel, 4 parts of Scammony, 6 of jalap, 16 each of juniper-rob and tamarind-pulp, and 40 of oxymel of squill. [Brunsw. Ph., 1777.]. [B. 97 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. SCAMMONI*. **E. resolvens antihyperpeticum**. See *ELECTUAIRE antihyperpetique*. **E. resumptivum** [Wurt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by macerating 1 part each of licorice-root and herb of ground-ivy and of veronica in 60 parts of boiling water for 12 hours, and boiling in the colature 32 parts each of fresh root of colt's-foot and Corinth raisins, passing through a silk sieve, and emulsifying the decoction with 14 of blanched sweet almonds, mixing the pulp with the emulsion, and, after boiling with 64 parts of white sugar, adding 1 part of powdered cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ part of cloves, and the peel of a few lemons. [B. 97, 119 (a, 24).] **E. solidum**. An old name for a troche or lozenge. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. stomachicum**. See *E. aromatum*. **E. terebinthinatum**. See *Confectio Terebinthinae*. **E. thebaicum**, **E. theriaca**, **E. theriacale magnum**. See *Confectio Opii* and *ELECTUAIRE theriacale*. **E. traumaticum Burggravii** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *electuaire traumaticque*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of balsamic syrup, 2 parts of balsamum Locatelli, and 4 of confection of roses. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. Tronchin** [Belg. Ph., 1885]. An electuary made by mixing 29 parts each of manna, syrup of violets, and sweet-almond oil, 8 of extract of cassia, and 5 of orange-flower water. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**E. Winkleri**. See *E. antiphthysicum*.

ELECTUARY, n. $\text{E}^1\text{e}^2\text{k}^2\text{tu}^2\text{a}^2\text{ri}^2$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$. Lat., *electuarium* (from *eligere*, to choose). Fr., *electuaire*. Ger., *Latuerge*. It., *eletuario*. Sp., *electuario*. A preparation of spasy consistence, made of powders or other medicinal substances intimately mixed with a saccharine material (syrup, honey, or the like). [B.]

Alternative e. See *ELECTUARIUM mundificans*. **Alternative e. for the poor** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791]. An e. made by mixing 1 part each of powdered anise and fennel, 3 parts each of jalap and sassafras-bark, 4 parts each of hermodactyl and the roots of marsh-mallow and licorice, 8 parts of senna, 12 parts each of the roots of burdock and the *Smilax china*, and guaiac-wood, and 160 parts of despumated honey, and adding 4 parts of concentrated alcohol. [B. 97 (a, 14).] **Anthelmintic e.** See *ELECTUARIUM ad vermes*. **Anti-arthritis e.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. An e. made by mixing 1 part of powdered sabin, 2 parts of powdered sweet flag, and 16 parts of honey. [B. 97 (a, 14).] **Anti-epileptic e.** See *ELECTUARIUM anti-epilepticum*. **Aphrodisiac e.** See *DIASATYRION*. **Chalybeate e.** [Wurt. Ph., 1798]. See *ELECTUAIRE chalybe*.—**Chelsea pensioner's e.** See *CHELSEA PENSIONER*. **Colmeiro's e.** An e. containing 45 parts of powdered caroba-leaves, 15 parts each of powdered sarsaparilla-root and senna-leaves, 1 part of calomel, and a sufficiency of syrup; used in Brazil in the treatment of cutaneous and syphilitic affections. ["Sentido Catóico," "Med Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163. **Cordial e.** See *ELECTUARIUM cordiale*. **Diuretic e.** See *Electuarium de Jussipo*. **Ferrand's laxative e.** A mixture of 30 parts each of flake manna and clarified honey and 4 of culmed magnesium; used at the Laennec Hospital for phthisical patients, a tablespoonful being given before breakfast. ["Abeille méd.," 1882, p. 24; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 308.]. **Incrassant e.** [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. An e. made by mixing 3 parts of powdered confrey-root, 6 of conserve of roses, 8 of gum tragacanth, and 16 of Iceland moss jelly with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies. [B. 97 (a, 14).] **Lentitive e.** See *Confectio Sennæ*. **Mesenteric e.** See *Electuaire d'Aloès ammoniac ferri*. **Purgative e.** [Port. Ph., 1711, 1836]. Fr., *electuaire purgatif*. A mixture of the pulp of *Cassia fistula* and of tamarinds with cinnamon, sugar, and water, or with syrup of orange-peel. Other similar preparations were formerly employed. [B. 119.]. **Refrigerant e.** See *Confectio Sennæ*. **Traumatic e.** [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. An e. made by mixing 1 part of compound tincture of benzoin and 2 parts of conserve of red roses with a sufficiency of syrup of Tolu. [B. 97 (a, 14).] Cf. *ELECTUAIRE traumaticque*. **Vogler's anthelmintic e.** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. An e. made by mixing 5 parts of cinnamon, 10 of jalap, 20 of syrup of artemisia, and from 1 to 2 parts of calomel with a sufficiency of peach syrup. [B. 97 (a, 14).] **Ward's e.** See *Ward's PASTE*.

ELEDONA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{E}^1\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{do}^2\text{na}^2$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\delta\omega\gamma\eta$. Fr., *éledoné*. A genus of cephalopodous molluscs of the *Dibranchiata*. [A., 518.] **E. moschata**. A species having a strong odor of musk and said to cause the formation of ambergris. [A., 518.]

ELEENCEPHOL, n. $\text{E}^1\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{nc}^2\text{e}^2\text{ph}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$. From $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\omega$, oil, and $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the brain, and $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\mu\omega$, oil. Fr., *éléencephole*. Ger., *E. H. eleencephole*. Sp., *eleencephola*. See *CEREMEOLEIN*.

ELEGIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{E}^1\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{ji}^2\text{gi}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2$. Of Desvaux, a family of monocotyledons comprising *Hypolæna*, *Elegia*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ELEIDIN, n. $\text{E}^1\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{idi}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *éleidine*. Ger., *Eleidin*. Syn.: *keratohyalin* [Waldeyer]. Of Ranvier, a substance, intermediate in nature between protoplasm and keratin, which constitutes the elliptical granules found around the nuclei of the cells forming the superficial layers of the rete mucosum. ["Fortsehr. d. Med.," June 15, 1889, p. 448; G.; L. 351.]

ÉLÉIS (Fr.), n. A-la-es. See *ELEIS*.

ELEKTRICITÄT (Ger.), **ELEKTRIZITÄT** (Ger.), n's. A- $\text{e}^2\text{k}^2\text{t}^2\text{re}^2\text{z}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^2$. See *ELECTRICITY* and *ELECTRICITÄT*.

ELEKULLI (Tam.), n. The *Euphorbia nerifolia*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELEISPHACOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{E}^2\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{is}^2\text{ph}^2\text{a}^2\text{c}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\phi\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$. Of Theophrastus, a variety of sage. [B. 115 (a, 24).]

ELEM, n. $\text{E}^2\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}$. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

ELEMENT, n. $\text{E}^2\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{nt}$. Gr., $\sigma\tau\omicron\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu\sigma\tau\omicron\chi\epsilon\iota\omega\mu\alpha$. Lat., *elementum*. Fr., *élément*. Ger., *E. Grundstoff*, *Urstoff*. It., *Sp. elemento*. 1. In general, a simple ultimate constituent of a compound substance, structure, or organ; also any individual part or group of parts of a structure, process, or series of phenomena. 2. In chemistry, a substance that can not be resolved into dissimilar constituents (see the list given below). 3. Of a galvanic battery, either of the substances that are immersed in the exciting liquid or liquids, or both of them together, considered as a couple, along with the vessel containing them. 4. In the pl., the e's, a general term for the meteorological agencies at work upon the earth; of the ancients, fire, water, earth, and air. 5. In the pl., the rudiments of a science. The following is a list of the chemical e's which are at present known to exist, together with others whose place as e's is uncertain. The symbols and the forms in which they occur at ordinary temperatures are also given. Those which are used in medicine or the allied sciences are in small capitals, and their Latin equivalents are given. There are also appended the dates of discovery, and a number indicating to which of the groups described below the e. belongs.

1. ALUMINIUM—Lat., aluminium, Al, a metallic solid. 1827. XIV.
2. ANTIMONY—Lat., antimonium (stibium), Sb, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) V.
3. ARSENIC—Lat., arsenicum (arsenium), U. S. P., As, solid. IV.
4. BARIUM—Lat., barium, Ba, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
5. Beryllium, or Glucinum, Be, or Gl, metallic solid. 1828. XIV.
6. BISMUTH—Lat., bismuthum, Bi, metallic (?) solid. (Known to the alchemists.) V.
7. BORON—Lat., boron, B, non-metallic solid. 1807. VI.
8. BROMINE—Lat., brominum (bromum), U. S. P., Br, liquid. 1826. II.
9. CADMIUM—Lat., cadmium, Cd, metallic solid. 1817. X.
10. CÆSIUM, Cs, metallic solid. 1860. II.
11. CALCIUM—Lat., calcium, Ca, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
12. CARBON—Lat., carboneum, C, non-metallic solid. VII.
13. CERIUM—Lat., cerium, Ce, metallic solid. XIV.
14. CHLORINE—Lat., chlorinum (chlorum), U. S. P., Cl, gas. 1774. II.
15. CHROMIUM—Lat., chromium, Cr, metallic solid. 1797. XIII.
16. Cobalt, Co, metallic solid. 1755. XIII.
17. COPPER—Lat., cuprum, Cu, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
18. Didymium, D or Di, metallic solid. 1841. XIV. (Recently proved not to be an element. See DIDYMIUM.)
19. Erbium, E or Er, metallic solid. 1843. XIV.
20. FLUORINE—Lat., fluorinum, fluorum, F, gas. 1812. II.
21. Gallium, Ga, metallic solid. 1876. XIV.
22. GOLD—Lat., aurum, Au, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XVII.
23. HYDROGEN—Lat., hydrogenum, H, gas, resembling a metal in properties. 1766. I.
24. Indium, In, metallic solid. 1863. XIV.
25. IODINE—Lat., iodium (iodum), U. S. P., I, non-metallic solid. 1811. II.
26. Iridium, Ir, metallic solid. 1804. XVII.
27. IRON—Lat., ferrum, Fe, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XIII.
28. Lanthanum, La, metallic solid. 1839. XIV.
29. LEAD—Lat., plumbum, Pb, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XI.
30. LITHIUM—Lat., lithium, Li, metallic solid. 1817. VIII.
31. MAGNESIUM—Lat., magnesium, Mg, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
32. MANGANESE—Lat., manganum, Mn, metallic solid. 1774. XIII.
33. MERCURY—Lat., hydrargyrum, Hg, metallic liquid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
34. MOLYBDENUM, Mo, non-metallic (?) solid. 1782. XV.
35. NICKEL—Lat., niccolum, Ni, metallic solid. 1754. XIII.
36. Niobium, Nb, Ch (Columbium), non-metallic (?) solid. V.
37. NITROGEN (Azote)—Lat., nitrogenum, N, Az, gas. 1669. IV.
38. OSMIUM—Lat., osmium, Os, metallic solid. 1804. XVII.
39. OXYGEN—Lat., oxygenium, O, gas. 1774. III.
40. Palladium, Pd, metallic solid. 1803. XVII.
41. PHOSPHORUS—Lat., phosphorus, P, non-metallic solid. 1669. IV.
42. PLATINUM—Lat., platinum, Pt, metallic solid. 1750. XVIII.
43. POTASSIUM—Lat., potassium (kalium), K, metallic solid. 1807. VIII.
44. Rhodium, Rh, metallic solid. 1803. XVII.
45. Rubidium, Rb, metallic solid. 1861. VIII.
46. Ruthenium, Ru, metallic solid. 1828. XVII.
47. Scandium, Sc, metallic solid. 1879. XIV.
48. Selenium (Selenion), Se, non-metallic solid. 1817. III.
49. SILICON (Silicium), Si, non-metallic solid. 1807. VII.
50. SILVER—Lat., argentum, Ag, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
51. SODIUM—Lat., sodium (natrium), Na, metallic solid. 1807. VIII.
52. Strontium—Sr, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
53. SULPHUR—Lat., sulphur or sulfur, S, non-metallic solid (known to the ancients.) III.
54. Tantalum—Ta, metallic (?) solid. 1802. V.
55. Tellurium—Te, non-metallic solid. 1782. III.
56. Thallium—Tl, metallic solid. 1861. XI.
57. Thorium—(thorium) Th, metallic solid. XVI.
58. TIS—Lat., stannum, Sn, metallic (?) solid (known to the ancients.) XVI.

59. Titanium. Ti, metallic solid. 1795. XVI.
60. Tungsten. wolfram W, non-metallic solid. 1783. XV.
61. Uranium. U, metallic solid. 1789. XV.
62. Vanadium. V, non-metallic solid. (1801) Rediscovered 1830. V.
63. Yttrium. Y, metallic solid. XIV.
64. Zinc. Lat. zincum, Zn, metallic solid (known to the alchemists). X.
65. Zirconium.—Zr, metallic solid. XVI.

The following named bodies are not certainly known to be elements:

Davyum, Da; Decipium, Di; Holmium, Ho; Ilmenium, Il; Lavoisium, Lv; Mosandrium, Neptunium, Np; Norvegium, Philpium, Pp; Terbium, Tb; Thulium, Tm; Uranium; Ytterbium, Yb, by some held to be only a mixture of yttrium and erbium.

Various classifications of the chemical e's have been proposed. The following exhibits their relations as given by various writers. Those marked with an asterisk are placed by some authors in a group by themselves.

Group I. Hydrogen.

- II. The *Halogens*: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.
- III. The *Oxygen Group*: oxygen,* sulphur, selenium, and tellurium.
- IV. The *Nitrogen Group*: nitrogen, phosphorus, and arsenic (the last sometimes placed in the next group).
- V. The *Antimony Group*: subdivision A, antimony, bismuth,* and vanadium; subdivision B, tantalum and niobium.
- VI. Boron (sometimes included in group VII).
- VII. The *Carbon Group*: carbon, silicon.
- VIII. The *Alkaline Metals*: sodium, potassium, lithium, rubidium, and cesium.
- IX. The *Metals of the Alkaline Earths*: calcium, barium, and strontium.
- X. The *Magnesium Group*: magnesium, zinc, and cadmium.
- XI. The *Lead Group*: lead and thallium.*
- XII. The *Copper Group*: silver (sometimes included in group VIII), mercury, and copper (sometimes included in the next group).
- XIII. The *Iron Group*: subdivision A, iron and manganese; subdivision B, cobalt and nickel; subdivision C, chromium (sometimes included in group XV).
- XIV. The *Aluminium Group*: subdivision A, aluminium (sometimes included in group XIII), indium (sometimes included in group XI), beryllium (sometimes included in group X), scandium, and gallium; subdivision B, yttrium, ytterbium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and erbium.
- XV. The *Tungsten Group*: molybdenum, tungsten, and uranium.*
- XVI. The *Tin Group*: tin, zirconium, titanium, and thorium.*
- XVII. The *Gold Group* (noble metals): subdivision A, gold; subdivision B, palladium and platinum; subdivision C, rhodium, iridium, and ruthenium; subdivision D, osmium (sometimes included in group XV). [B. 3, 6, 8, 9.]

—**Acidulous e.** Fr., *élément acide*; Ger., *säuerliches E.* See *Non-metallic e.* —**Aggregation e's.** The granules, globules, or filaments into which the protoplasm of cells may become aggregated. [Geddes, "Zool. Anz.," 1883, p. 400 (J).] —**Anatomical e's.** Fr., *éléments anatomiques* ou *figurés*; Ger., *Elementartheile, Elementartheile, Gewebe* (oder *Struktur*) *E's*. It, *elementi anatomici* (o *istologici*). Sp., *elementos anatómicos*. The ultimate structural e's into which the tissues may be resolved by the aid of the microscope, i. e., epithelial cells, connective-tissue fibres and corpuscles (including bone cells and cartilage cells), muscular fibres, nerve fibres, nerve cells, and blood-corpuscles and lymph-corpuscles. [J. 27, 33.] See **CELL**. —**Aplastic e.** Lat., *elementum aplasticum*. An anatomical e. incapable of becoming organized. [K. 1.] (Cf. *Plastic e's*.) —**Artiad e's.** See **ARTIAD**. —**Basigenic e's.** Basylous e's. Ger., *basigenische E's*. The metallic e's; so called on account of the readiness with which the oxides of most of them form basic derivatives. [B. 6, 9.] —**Binder substance e's.** (Ger.). See **Connective-tissue corpuscles**. —**Bunsen's e.** Fr., *élément de Bunsen*; Ger., *Bunsen'sches E.* The e. of a Bunsen's battery (see under **BATTERY**). —**Cellular e.** See **CELL**. —**Chemical e.** Fr., *élément chimique*; Ger., *chemisches E.* See **E** (2d def.). —**Chromatogenic e.** See **CHROMATIN**. —**Constant e.** A galvanic e. which gives rise to a current of constant strength, owing to the prevention of polarization of the e's and the formation of secondary currents. [B. 21, 370 (a, 27).] —**Connective-tissue e's.** See **Connective-tissue corpuscles**. —**Contractile e's.** Fr., *éléments contractiles*. The fibres-cells of muscle. [J.] —**Corpuscular e.** See **CORPUSCLE**. —**Daniell's e.** Ger., *Daniell'sches E.* The e. of a Daniell's battery (see under **BATTERY**). —**Diad e.** [a, 27.] —**Diad e.** A chemical e. with an atomicity equal to two. [a, 27.] —**Earthy e.** An e. entering into the composition of an earth (2d def.). —**Electro-negative e.** 1. That e. of a galvanic couple which is decomposed by the exciting fluid and constitutes the negative pole. [a, 27.] 2. A chemical e. having electro-negative properties. See **ELECTRO-NEGATIVE**. —**Electro-positive e.** 1. That e. of a galvanic couple which is the less affected by the exciting fluid and constitutes the positive pole. [a, 27.] 2. A chemical e. having electro-positive properties. See **ELECTRO-POSITIVE**. —**E'enchre.** (Ger.). See **ELEMENTOLOGY**. —**E'ennessung.** (Ger.). See **STOICHOMETRY**. —**E'enzzähler.** The current-selector of a galvanic battery. [a, 27.] —**Endothelial e's.** See **Endothelial cells**. —**Epithelial e's.** See **Epithelial cells**. —**Eruptive e.** Fr., *élément éruptif*. A cutaneous efflorescence or lesion. [G.] —**Figured e's.** Form e's. See **ANATOMICAL e's**. —**Formative e.** See **FORMATIVE CELL**. —**Ganglionic e's.** See **NERVE CELLS**. —**Grove's e.** See **GROVE'S BATTERY**. —**Hæmoglobinous e.** See **HÆMOGLOBIN**. —**Haloid e.** See **HALOGEN**. —**Hexad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of six. [a, 27.] —**Histogenetic e.** See **PLASTIC e.** —**Histological e's.** See **ANATOMICAL e's**. —**Inconstant e.** A galvanic e. or couple that generates a variable current

owing to the effect produced by electrolytic decomposition upon the liquid and the substances composing the poles. [B. 20, a, 27.]

—**Leclanché e.** Ger., *E'lektro-Leclanché*. The e. of a Leclanché battery. —**Lymph e's.** See **LYMPH CORPUSCLES**. —**Meidinger's e.** Ger., *Meidinger'sches E.* A slightly modified form of the Daniell e. —**Metallic e.** See **METAL**. —**Monad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of one. [a, 27.] —**Morphological e's.** Ger., *Formbestandtheile*. See **ANATOMICAL e's**. —**Motor e's.** Fr., *éléments moteurs*. Of Meynert, the large multipolar ganglion cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex. [L. 28, K.] —**Negative e.** See **ELECTRO-NEGATIVE e.** —**Nervous e's.** Fr., *éléments nerveux*; Ger., *nerveuse E's*. The anatomical e's composing the nervous system (essentially the nerve-cells and the nerve fibres). [J.] —**Non-metallic e.** Syn.: **metalloid**. An elementary body which differs from the metals in both physical and chemical properties. According to most chemists, the non-metallic e's are: hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, antimony, arsenic, carbon, silicon, boron, vanadium, tantalum, niobium, tungsten, and molybdenum. Others include also bismuth, tin, zirconium, titanium, and uranium, while tantalum and osmium are regarded as doubtful members of this class. By some, however, especially among recent writers, the term is restricted to those e's the names of which are printed in italics in the list given above, while Miers added selenium and tellurium to this list, and many chemists now regard hydrogen as a metal. [B. 3.] —**Nuclein e.** See **CHROMATIN**. —**Organic e.** Fr., *élément organique*. See **PROXIMATE PRINCIPLE**. —**Organoleptic e.** See **PLASTIC e.** —**Oxygenic e.** Ger., *oxygenisches E.* A non-metallic e. so called because characterized by the readiness with which its oxides combine with water and form acids. E's of this class are oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, boron, and selenium. [B. 6.] —**Parachordal e's.** See **PARACHORDAL CARTILAGES**. —**Paraneural e's.** Of Huxley, the sense capsules. "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1871, p. 198 (L). —**Pentad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of five. [a, 27.] —**Perissad e.** An e. whose quantivalence is expressed by an odd number. [Cook (a, 27).] —**Tuberkle'en.** (Ger.). Before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, the pathological elements found in tuberculosis, and supposed to be constant and diagnostic. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, pp. 288, 289, 291, 292 (J).] —**Vegetative e's.** The cells at the vegetative pole of the ovum (J). —**Plastic e. (of nutrition).** Fr., *élément plastique de nutrition*; Ger., *plastisches Ernährungselement*. Any e. in the food which serves to form tissue. [K. 3.] —**Positive e.** See **ELECTRO-POSITIVE**. —**Proximate e.** See **PROXIMATE PRINCIPLE**. —**Red corpuscular e's of the blood.** See **RED BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**. —**Sarcous e's.** Fr., *éléments sarcineux*; Ger., *Fleischprismen, Fleischtheilchen*. Syn.: *muscle prisms, primitive particles*. Of Bowman, the minute, anisotropic, quadrangular particles, which, joined side by side, form the dark bands or discs of a striated muscular fibre; they are supposed to be the proper contractile substance. "Phil. Trans.," 1840 (J); J. 24, 30, 31, 32, 35. —**Seminal e.** See **SPERMATOZOID**. —**Smee's e.** See **SMEE'S BATTERY**. —**Structural e's.** See **ANATOMICAL e's**. —**Tetrad e.** An e. having an atomicity of four. [a, 27.] —**Thermo-electric e.** Ger., *thermo-electrisches E.* See **THERMO-ELECTRIC COUPLE**. —**Third corpuscular e. of the blood.** See **HÆMATOBLAST**. —**Tissue e's.** See **ANATOMICAL e's** and **TISSUE CELLS**. —**Triad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of three. [a, 27.] —**Ultimate e.** See **E** (1st def.). —**Volta's e.** See **VOLTAIC COUPLE**. —**Wandering e's.** See **WANDERING CELLS**. —**Zelliges E.** (Ger.). See **CELL**.

—**ÉLÉMENT** (Fr.), n. A-la ma³n². See **ELEMENT**. E's figurés. See **ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS**.

—**ELEMENTARY**, adj. E'l e² me²nt u²r i². Gr., στοιχειώδης. Lat., *elementarius*. Fr., *élémentaire*. Ger., *elementarisch* (in comp., *elementar*). It., *elementare*. Sp., *elemental, elemental*. 1. Fundamental. 2. In chemistry, pertaining to the elements or of the nature of an element; in analysis, ultimate. [B. C.]

—**ÉLÉMENTISTE** (Fr.), n. A-la ma³n² test. A person who explains all phenomena, even pathological, as the effect of the four elements—air, fire, earth, and water. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

—**ELEMENTOLOGY**, n. E'l e² me²nt u²r i² o² j². From *elementum*, an element, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *élémentologie*. Ger., *Elementenlehre*. 1. The study of elements. 2. Histology. [L. 41.]

—**ELEMENTUM** (Lat.), n. n. E'l e² me²nt u²m (u²m). See **ELEMENT**. —**Elementum acidificum.** A. ACIDIFIER. —**E. aplasticum.** See **APLASTIC ELEMENT**.

—**ELEMI** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. E'l e² m i² (e). Fr., *élémi*. Ger., *Elemiharz, Gelbaunharz*. It., *resina*. Sp., *goma gresinaria*. A soft, yellowish-white, aromatic, stimulating resin used as an ingredient of plasters and ointments; thought to be the product of the pitch-tree (*Canarium commune*) of Malabar. [B. 5, 18, 172 (a, 24).] —**African e.** Lat., e. *africanum*, e. *verum*. Ger., *afrikanisches E'harz*. A variety occurring in tears of a pale-yellow color and agreeable odor; the product of *Elaeagnus angustifolia* var. *spinosa*, or of *Bassella frutescens*. [B. 18, 180 (a, 24).] —**American e.** The product of *Amyrus elemifera*. [L. 80.] —**Bengal e.** Lat., *resina e. bengalensis*. Ger., *bengalisches E'harz*. The product of *Amyrus agallocha*; a variety of Indian bdellium. [B. 180 (a, 24).] —**Brazilian e.** Fr., *encens de Cayenne, résine tacamaque*. Ger., *amerikanischer Weihrauch*. The product of several trees described as species of *Iceia*; a translucent, greenish-yellow, fragrant resin partly soluble in alcohol, the residue being a mass of colorless acicular crystals. [B. 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).] —**East Indian e.** Fr., *élémi d'Orient*. Ger., *ostindisches (oder indisches) E'harz*. A product, according to some authorities, of *Balsanodendron zeylanicum*. [B. 172, 180 (a, 24).] See also *Manila e.* —**E. athiopicum.** See *Afræone*. —**E'baum** (Ger.). The *Iceia acaciaria*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] —**E. commune.** See *West Indian e.* —**E'gummi** (Ger.). *E'harz* (Ger.). See *E'harzsalbe* (Ger.). See *Unguentum e.* —**E. indicum.** See *East Indian e.* —**E. occidentale.** See *West*

Indian e. *E. orientale*. See **East Indian e.**—**E'salbe** (Ger.). See **Unguentum e.**—**E'strauch** (Ger.). The *Amgris clematis*. [a. 21.]—**L. verum**. Fr., *élémi vraie*. See **African e.**—**Ethiopian e.** See **African e.**—**Gemeines E.** (Ger.). See **West Indian e.**—**Gum e.** tree. See *Amgris hexandra*.—**Manilla e.** See **E.**—**Mauritius e.** The product of *Colophonia mauritiana*, resembling *Manilla e.* [B. 18, 275 (a. 24).]—**Mexican e.** The product of *Amgris clematis*, of a light yellow color, occurring in cylindrical or irregular fragments. It softens in the mouth and has an agreeable, ter-benthinate odor. [B. 18, 275 (a. 24).]—**Ointment of e.** See **Unguentum e.**—**Oriental e.** See **East Indian e.**—**Resina e.** See **E.**—**Unguentum e.** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 1 part of e. and 4 parts of simple ointment, straining through flannel, and stirring constantly while the mixture is cooling. [B. 5, 81 (a. 14).]—**Unguentum e. compositum** (sen et terebinthine, seu resina e.). Fr., *baume ou onguent d'Ar-cas, onguent d'élémi et de terebinthine ou d'élémi et de terebinthine et de gomme*, *stéarole non d'élémi, résinolé de suif et d'élémi* (Ger., *E'salbe*. Syn.: *unguentum seu balsamum Arabicum*). Of the Fr. Cod., 1832, an ointment made with 3 parts each of e. and turpentine, 4 of mutton tallow, and 2 of lard. Similar preparations were formerly official in many formularies, some of which contain white wax, stag's tallow, or oil of hypericum. [B. 119, 270 (a. 14).]—**Vera Cruz e.** See *Mexican e.*—**West Indian e.** Lat., *e. occidentale*, *e. communis*. Fr., *élémi d'Amérique*. (Ger., *westindische oder gemeines E'harz*). The product chiefly of *Amgris Plumieri*, also of different species of *Leuca*. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a. 24).]

ÉLÉMI (Fr.), n. A la me. See **ELÉMI**.—**E. d'Amérique**. See **West Indian e.**—**E. d'Orient**. See **East Indian e.**—**E. fausse**. See **West Indian e.**—**E. vraie**. See **African e.**—**Resine e. purifiée** (Fr. Cod.). An official preparation obtained by melting elemi in a copper vessel over a slow fire and straining it through a cloth with expression. [B. 113 (a. 14).]

ELEMIC ACID, n. $E^{12}e^{2m}i^{2k}$ (Ger., *Elemisäure*). Of Buré, a substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4 = (C_5H_8O)_2$, obtained in the form of small, shining crystals on treating elemi with alcohol. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 215° C. [B. 81, 270 (a. 27).]

ELEMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $E^{12}e^{2m}i^{2f}e^{2r}u^{2n}i^{2s}$. Fr., *élé-mifère*. Sp., *elemífero*. From *elemi* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing elemi; as a n., in the f., *Elemifera*, of Plumier, the genus *Amgris*. [B. 150.]

ELEMIN, n. $E^{12}e^{2m}i^{2n}$ (Lat., *eleminum*. Fr., *élémine*. Ger., *E.*). A crystallizable resin, $C_{40}H_{68}O$, found in elemi. [B. 5, 88, 92 (a. 14).]

ÉLÉND (Ger.), n. $Al^{2}e^{2nd}$. 1. Distress. [L. 80.] 2. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**E'distel**, **E'kraut**. See **E** (2d def.).—**E'skragen**. Lat., *collare misericordie*. An old name for a bandage carried over the shoulder and attached to the sling for holding the lithotomy posture. [L. 30 (a. 14).]

ÉLENGI (Malay), n. The *Mimusops elengi*. [B. 121, 172 (a. 24).]

ELENI (Malay), n. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B. 46, 88 (a. 14).]

ELENIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{12}e^{2m}i^{2n}i^{2u}i^{2m}i^{2n}$. The *Indu helenum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

ELENS (Ger.), n. $Al^{2}e^{2n}$. See **ALCES**.—**E'shorn**. See **ALCES**—*conna philosophique* (preparation under **ALCES**).—**E'sklauen**. See **ALCES**—*unpula* (under **ALCES**).—**E'thier**. See **ALCES**.

ÉLÉOCÉRAT (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa-ra². See **CERATE** (1st def.).

ÉLÉOCÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa-ro-la. See **CERATE** (1st def.).—**E. mercuriel**. See **Unguentum hydrargyri acidi rubri**.—**E. mercuriel saturné**. See **CERATUM mercuriale Fulkni**.—**E. saturné**, **E. saturné camphré**. See **CERATUM PLUMBI subacutatis**.

ELEOCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{12}e^{2}o^{2k}(o^{2}ch^{2})^{2}a^{2}r(a^{2}r)^{2}s$. See **HELEOCHARIS**.

ELEODEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{12}e^{2}o^{2}d^{2}e^{2}e(a^{2}e^{2})$. Fr., *éléodées*. The *Characeæ* of Richard. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

ÉLÉOLAT (Fr.), n. A-la-o-la². A liquid preparation having a volatile oil as its chief ingredient. [A. 385 (a. 21); A. 518.]

ÉLÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-la. An infusion of one or more drugs in a fixed oil. [B. 38, 81 (a. 14).]—**E. ammoniacal**. See **LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ**.—**E. ammoniacal camphré**. See **LINIMENTUM RHODIOLÆ camphoratum**.—**E. calcaire**. See **LINIMENTUM CALCAIS**.—**E. calcare opiacé**. See **LINIMENTUM CALCIS cum opio**.—**E. camphré**. See **LINIMENTUM CAMPHORATUM**.—**E. savonneux opiacé**. Syn.: **liniment savonneux opiacé**. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of *liniment savonneux* and 1 part of tincture of opium. [B. 119 (a. 14).]

ÉLÉOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-la-o-lek. Having oil as an excipient. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

ÉLÉOMÉLI (Fr.), n. A-la-o-ma-le. An oily balsam produced by an unknown tree of Syria. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

ÉLEOPTENE, n. $E^{12}e^{2}o^{2}p^{2}t^{2}e^{2}n$. See **ÉLEOPTENE**.

ÉLÉO-RÉTINOLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-ra-to-nol-le. From *δάκρυον*, oil, and *ῥετιν*, resin. An ointment containing resin and olive-oil. [B. 119 (a. 14).]

ÉLÉO-SACCHARUM (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa²k-ka²r-u²m. See **OLEOSACCHARUM**.

ÉLEOSELINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{12}e^{2}o^{2}e^{2}l^{2}i^{2}n^{2}e^{2}$ (a. 24). A tribe of umbelliferous plants; of Koch and others, a tribe of the *Campopserima*; of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Cuculidaceæ*; characterized chiefly by having the inner face of the seed furrowed. The *Fleischneria* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Apiaceæ* corresponding to *E.* [B. 19, 170 (a. 24).]

ÉLEOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{12}e^{2}o^{2}e^{2}l^{2}i^{2}n^{2}u^{2}m$ (a. 24). Gr., *ελεοσακχαρον*. The *Aperum carolinense*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

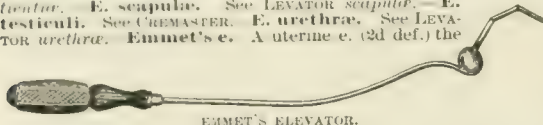
ELEPHANT, n. $E^{12}e^{2}f^{2}a^{2}nt$. Gr., *ἐλέφας*. Lat., *elephas*. Fr., *éléphant*. Ger., *E.* An animal of the genus *Elephas*; the source of ivory. [L.]—**African e.** See **ELEPHAS africanus**.—**Asiatic e.** See **ELEPHAS indicus**.—**E.-apple**. See under **APPLE**.—**E.-creeper**. See *Argyria speciosa*. [B. 172 (a. 24).]—**E'-enapfel** (Ger.). See **E. APPLE**.—**E'-enauge** (Ger.). See **BUPHTHALMIA**.—**E'-ennausatz** (Ger.).—**E'-enbein** (Ger.). See **ELEPHANTIASIS**. [L. 80.]—**E'-endrachmen** (Ger.). The *Titanoauria*. [L.]—**E'-enfuss** (Ger.). The genus *Elephantopus*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**E'-enkäfer** (Ger.). The genus *Circulid*. [L. 43.]—**E'-enlaus**. 1. The kernel of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. 2. The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*. These fruits are generally called *ostindische Elephantenläuse* or *Malacca-nuts*. [B. 48, 49 (a. 14).]—**E'-enlaubaum** (Ger.). The genus *Anacardium*. [a. 24.]—**E'-enmeerzahn** (Ger.). The genus *Dentalium*. [a. 34.]—**E'-enstein** (Ger.). Lat., *bezoar elephanti-nu*. A variety of bezoar found in the e. [L. 43.]—**E.-grass**. The *Typha elephantina*. [B. 172, 275 (a. 24).]—**E. leg.** See **ELEPHANTIASIS**.—**E's-car**. The genus *Begonia* and the *Siphonanthus hastatus*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**E's-foot**. The *Testudinaria elephantipes* and the genus *Elephantopus*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**E's-trunk-plant**. The *Mertensia proboscidea*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]—**E's-vine**. The *Cissus latifolia*. [B. 275 (a. 24).]

ELEPHANTIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{12}e^{2}fa^{2}nt(fa^{2}nt)^{2}shi^{2}(ti)^{2}a^{2}$. See **ELEPHANTIASIS**.—**E. alba** [Pliny]. Leprosy. [G. 73.]

ELEPHANTIAE, **ELEPHANTIASIS**, adj's. $E^{12}e^{2}fa^{2}nt^{2}i^{2}a^{2}k$, $fa^{2}nt^{2}i^{2}a^{2}k$. Lat., *elephantiasis*. Fr., *elephantique*, *elephantiasique*. Affected with or pertaining to elephantiasis. [L. 88.]

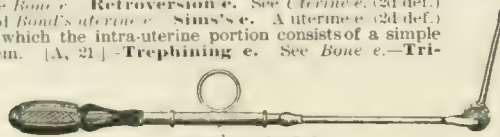
ELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{12}e^{2}fa^{2}nt(fa^{2}nt)^{2}i^{2}a^{2}(a^{2})^{2}si^{2}s$, $i^{2}i^{2}a^{2}(a^{2})^{2}si^{2}s$. Gen., *elephantiasis* (from *ἐλέφας*, the elephant). Fr., *éléphantiasis*, *maladie glandulaire de Barbadoes*. Ger., *E.*, *Elephantenauzatz*, *Knollen von Barbadoes*. It., *elefantiasi*. Sp., *elefancia*, *elefantiasi*. Barbadoes leg. Cochinchina leg. glandular disease of Barbadoes, sarcocele of the Egyptians, tropical big leg; a chronic disease, affecting most commonly the region of the lower extremities and the genitals, characterized by circumscribed hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, and due to inflammation attended with obstructed circulation and engorgement of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. In certain tropical regions, where the disease is endemic, it is attributed by many to the presence of a parasite, the *Filaria sanguinis*. Its course is marked by recurrent attacks of inflammation in the form of erythema, erysipelas, lymphangitis, or phlebitis, attended usually with fever, each attack being followed by an augmentation of the hypertrophy, together with enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It is often associated with ulceration in the affected part, and occasionally with rupture of lymphatics and lymphorrhoea. [G.] **E. alopeciata**. Leprosy attended with alopecia.—**E. anæsthetica**. See **ANÆSTHETIC LEPROSY**.—**E. arabica**, **E. Arabum**. Fr., *éléphantiasis des Arabes*, *hydrocèle endémique de Malabar*. E. of the Arabs, a designation used to distinguish e. as the disease described by the Arabian writers from the e. of the Greeks, i. e., leprosy. The tropical form of the disease (*e. tropica*) is supposed to be due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis*. [G.] **E. Arabum cruris**. E. Arabum of the leg. [A. 319.]—**E. asturiensis**. A form of leprosy occurring in the Asturias. [G.]—**E. cruris**. E. Arabum of the leg.—**E. dura**. E. Arabum in which the subcutaneous connective tissue becomes dense and hard. [Kaposi (G.).] **E. eczematosa**. E. due to lymphangitis associated with chronic eczema (usually of the leg). [G.]—**E. frambesioides**. See *E. papillaris*.—**E. fusca**. E. Arabum associated with discoloration of the skin due either to pigmentation or accumulation of discolored sebaceous and epidermic scales. [Kaposi (G.).] **E. gelatinosa**. See *E. mollis*.—**E. genitalium**. E. of the genitals, especially of the scrotum. [A. 326 (a. 21).]—**E. glabra**. 1. Anæsthetic leprosy. 2. E. in which the hypertrophy produces a uniform smooth surface. [G.] Cf. *E. verrucosa* and *E. tuberculosa*.—**E. Græcorum** (Lat.). Fr., *éléphantiasis des Grecs*. See **LEPROSY**.—**E. indica**. The white leprosy of Bateman. [L. 290.]—**E. italica**. Fr., *éléphantiasis d'Italie*. See **PELLAGRA**.—**E. javanensis**. Of Sauvages, a variety observed in Java. [L. 290.]—**E. lævis**. Elephantiasis in which the affected surface is smooth. [G.] Cf. *E. tuberculosa* and *E. verrucosa*.—**E. legitima**. Leprosy of Provence. [L. 290.] **E. lymphangielectatica**, **E. lymphangielectodes**. A diffuse form of lymphangitis affecting usually tissues having a loose structure, such as that of the subcutaneous tissue of the scrotum, the prepuce, clitoris, or labia majora. Diffuse tumid or flabby formations are produced, attended with discoloration of the skin and sometimes with erosions and lymphorrhagia. The affected tissue contains dilated lymph vessels in the form of lacunæ or ampullæ, with œdema of the surrounding parts. [Von Ziemssen (G.).] **E. mollis**. E. Arabum in which the subcutaneous tissue is soft. [G.]—**E. mutilans**. See *LEPRA mutilans*.—**E. neuromatosa**. A form of e. Arabum in which neuromata (often painful) occur, imbedded in a spongy tissue. [Kaposi, P. Bruns (G.).]—**E. nigra**, **E. nigricans**. E. Arabum attended with blackish discolorations of the skin. [G.]—**E. nodosa**. See *E. tuberosa*.—**E. oculi**. An obsolete term for extreme exophthalmia. [F.]—**E. of the Arabs**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. of the Greeks**. See **LEPROSY**.—**E. orientalis**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. pachydermia**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. papillaris**. E. Arabum in which wart-like papillary outgrowths occur in the skin. [G.]—**E. pudendorum skleritica**. Of Suttina, a hyperplastic condition (elephantiasis) of the labia majora attended with ulceration which was observed in a patient affected with skleritico. [Suttina, "Wien. med. Presse," 1884, 1, 5, 13; "Ctbl. f. Gynäk.," Oct. 10, 1885, p. 652.]—**E. scirrhusa**. See *E. dura*.—**E. sclerosa** [Rasmussen]. See **SCLERODERMIA**.—**E. scrofulosa**. Scrofuloderma tuberculosa in which the skin becomes hypertrophied. [G.]—**E. scrofulata**. Fr., *elephantiasis scrofulata*. E. of the scrotum. [G.]—**E. simplex**. Fr., due to causes other than the pressure of *Filaria sanguinis*. [G.]—**E. syphilitica**. E. due to lymphangitis the result of syphilis.

Bond, of Philadelphia, for reducing backward displacements of the gravid uterus, consisting of two curved rods, each terminating in a ball, attached to a common handle, but movable on each other, one of which is introduced into the rectum and the other into the vagina, so that pressure may be made with them upon a large portion of the posterior surface of the uterus.—**Bone-e.** Ger., *Beinhebel*, *Beinheber*. A lever for raising the pieces of bone in a depressed fracture of the cranium. [E.]—**E. ale nasi.** See **LEVATOR ala nasi**. **E. humeri.** See **DELTOID**. **E. labii inferioris proprius.** See **LEVATOR labii inferioris**. **E. labii superioris proprius.** See **LEVATOR labii superioris proprius**. **E. labiorum communis.** See **LEVATOR anguli oris**. **E. oculi.** See **RECTUS oculi superior**. **E. patentic.** See **MUSCULUS patentic.** **E. scapulae.** See **LEVATOR scapulae**. **E. testiculi.** See **CREMASTER**. **E. urethrae.** See **LEVATOR urethrae**. **Emmet's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) the



EMMET'S ELEVATOR.

intra-uterine portion of which consists of three jointed sections. [A, 21].—**Lid e.** An instrument employed to retract the upper lid and hold it away from the eyeball during an operation. [A, 29]. **Periosteal e., Periosteum e.** See **PERIOSTEOTOME**. **Petit's e.** See **Bone e.** **Retraction e.** See **Uterine e.** (2d def.) and **Bond's uterine e.** **Sims's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) in which the intra-uterine portion consists of a simple stem. [A, 21].—**Trephining e.** See **Bone e.**—**Tri-**



SIMS'S ELEVATOR.

ploid e. A bone e. with three converging branches for seizing a depressed fragment. [E.] **Uterine e.** Fr., *élevateur intra-utérin*. Ger., *Intrauterinheber*. 1. Any instrument for raising the uterus. See **Pessary**. 2. An instrument for correcting retroversion of the uterus, consisting of an intra-uterine stem attached by a hinge to a shaft like a uterine sound. After its insertion, pressure backward causes the uterus to turn forward. [A, 21]. See **Emmet's e.** and **Sims's e.** 3. See **Bond's uterine e.**

ELEVATORIUM. See **ELEVATOR**. Cf. **PESSARIUM**, **RASPARIUM**.

ELEVATORY. Fr., *élévatoire*. It., *elevatorio*. See **ELEVATOR**.

ELEVATUS (Lat.), adj. E²l(al)-e²-va(wa³/tu³s(tu³s). Fr., *élevé*. Ger., *erhaben*. Elevated; in botany, having a salient or raised surface (said of the border of grains, etc.). [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

ELEVEN-O'CLOCK-LADY. n. E-le²v-e²n-o-klo²k'lad-i². The *Orythogalum umbellatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ÉLEVURE (Fr.), n. A-le²v-ur. Any lesion of the skin that is elevated above the surface. The e's are the first class of the second order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases. [G.]—**E's folliculenses.** See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.

ELF-DOCK. n. E²l'f'do²k. See under **Dock**.

ELFENBEIN (Ger.), n. E²l'f'e²n-bin. See **DENTIN** and **IVORY**. **Begansan E.** See **CAMPTELEPHAS**. **E'artig.** See **EBURNEUS**. **E'xostose.** **E'geschwulst.** See **IVORY EXOSTOSIS**. **E'haut.** See **CUTICULA dentis**. **E'schwamm.** See **HYGROPHORUS charneus**. **E'substanz.** See **DENTIN**. **E'zelle.** See **DENTAL CELL**. **Secundäres E.** See **Secondary DENTIN**. **Weissgebranntes E.** See **EMUR ustum aboua**.

ELFWORT. n. E²l'f'wu²rt. The *Inula helenium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELGINS. n. E²l'ji²nz. The *Rumex aquaticus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELGIN SPRING. n. E²l'ji²n-spri²n'. A place in Addison County, Vermont, where there is a purgative spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ELIHANNA (Ar.), n. The *Larsonia inermis*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELHEDDAD (Ar.), n. The root of *Atractylis gummifera*. [L, 49.]

ELIET LAKODE. n. See **ASPHODELUS tenuifolius**.

ELIHORN (Ger.), n. E²l'ho²rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELIBANUM (Lat.), n. E²l'i²b'a²n'a²m a²mou²m. See **OLIBANUM**.

ELICHRYS-E (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l'i²kriz-eh²ru²s(ea²-e²). See **HELICHRYS-E**.

ELICHRYSON (Lat.), **ELICHRYSUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²l'i²kriz-eh²ru²s(-e²n, a²mou²m). See **HELICHRYSUM**.

ELICOIDES (Lat.), adj. E²l'i²ko²id(e²-e²zi²s). See **HELICOID**.

ELIENE. n. E²l'i²-en. From *ἐλαιον*, oil. Fr., *éliène*. Of Chevreul, liquid fat. [B, 3.]

ELIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²l'i²g/nm². See **HELIGMA**.

ÉLIGNITE (Fr.), n. A-len-yet. 1. A ligneous growth on the stems of certain plants near the roots or on the roots. 2. Of Desveraux, an exostosis. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ELIGULATE. adj. E²l'i²g'u²-lat. From e. priv., and *ligula* (q. v.). Destitute of a ligula—said of flowers. [a, 24.]

ELIM. n. E²l'i²m. See **ELEM**.

ELIMINANT. adj. E²l'i²n'a²n'a²nt. Effecting or promoting elimination.

ELIMINATION. n. E-le²m-i²n-a²'shu²n. Lat., *eliminatio* (from *eliminare*, to expel). Fr., *élimination*. Ger., *Ausscheidung*. *Absonderung*. It., *eliminazione*. Sp., *eliminación*. The separation or excretion of noxious or waste matters from the system. [D.]

ELIMINATIVE. adj. E-le²m-i²n-a²-t-i²v. See **ELIMINANT**.

ELIMITCHUM PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ELINGUID. adj. E-le²n²'gw'i²d. Lat., *elinguis* (from e priv., and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., *élingué*. Tongue-tied, incapable of speech. [L, 56.]

ELEOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i²(e)-o(o²)-se²l-i(e)'nu²m-(nu²m). See **ELEOSELINUM**.

ELIOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. El(al)-i²-o(o²)-trop(tro²p)'i²-a². See **HELIOTROPIA**.

ELIQUATION. n. E²l'i²-kwa²'shu²n. Lat., *eliquatio* (from *eliquare*, to liquefy). Fr., *éliquation*. Ger., *Abschmelzung*. The process of separating a fusible substance from one that is less fusible. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ELISABETHBAD (Ger.), n. A-le²z'a² be²t-ba²d. A ferruginous and saline spring in the town of Prenzlau, Prussia. [L, 80, 49 (a, 14).]

ELISENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E²l-e²z'e²n-brun-ne²n. One of the principal mineral springs of Homburg, and the richest in sodium chloride and calcium carbonate. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ELIVE. n. In Egypt, the fruit of *Coffea arabica*. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

ELIXATION. n. E²l'i²-x'a²'shu²n. Lat., *elixatio* (from *elixare*, to boil). Fr., *élixation*. Ger., *Aussieden*, *Auskochung*. It., *elissazione*. See **DECOCTION** and **CONCOCTION**.

ELIXIR. n. E-le²x'i²r. Ar., e., *alexir*. Lat., *elixirium*, e. Fr., *élixir*. Ger., *E*. It., *elisire*. Sp., e. A compound tincture, spirit, or wine; in modern American pharmacy, a sweetened and aromatized alcoholic preparation or cordial often containing minute quantities of the medicinally active ingredients, which are added in the form of tincture or of fluid extract or as a solution in the case of the saline ingredients. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Acid e. of Dippel** (or of *Haller*). See **MIXTURE sulfurica acida**.—**Aloëe** (Ger.). **Aloëisches E.** (Ger.). See **TINCTURA ALOES et myrrhae**.—**Alterative e.** See **E. POTASSII iodidi compositum**.—**Antacid e.** Fr., *elixir antacide*. A mixture of 64 parts of lime-water and 1 part of extract of quassia. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Anthelminthic e.** Fr., *élixir anthelminthique*. An e. containing 125 parts of jalap, 15 of scammony, 8 of gamboge, and 1,000 of alcohol. [A, 518.]—**Antiscorbutic e.** See **E. scorbuticum amarum**. **Antiscrofulous e. of Peyrilhe.** See **TINCTURE de GENTIANE alcaline**. **Balsamic pectoral e.** Fr., *élixir balsamique pectoral* (Würt. Ph., 1798). An e. made by digesting 3 parts each of balsam of Tolu, storax, benzoin, and myrrh, and 2 of *Crocus sativus* in 160 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Bitter e.** Ger., *bitteres E.* See **E. amarum**.—**Boerhaave's acid e. proprietatis.** See **E. proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavi**. **Brown-Séquard's e.** A term applied contemptuously to "testicular juice" (a liquid obtained by crushing the testicles of freshly killed rabbits, etc., and filtering), recommended by C. E. Brown-Séquard as a rejuvenator when used subcutaneously. —**Carminative e. of Sylvius.** Fr., *esprit carminatif de Sylvius*. A preparation made by macerating for 4 days 3 parts each of orange-peel, cloves, ginger, and galanga, 6 each of angelica-root, cinnamon, nutmeg, and laurel-leaves, 8 each of aniseed and the seeds of angelica and *Levisticum officinale*, and 24 each of rue, rosemary, marjoram, and basil in 760 parts of 85 per cent. alcohol, and distilling. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**Cathartic e.** A preparation made by mixing 240 grains of calcined magnesia, a sufficient quantity of acetic acid, 4 drachms each of fluid extract of Culver's root and of butternut-bark, 2 oz. of fluid extract of Alexandrian senna, 4 oz. each of alcohol and syrup, from 40 to 60 grains of citric acid, and sufficient water to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 11).]—**Clauder's aperient e.** See **E. aperientum Clauderi**. **Compound cathartic e.** (N. Y. and Brookl. Formul.). A preparation made by dissolving 8 grains of podophyllum resin and 16 grains of leptandra resin in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of alcohol, adding the solution to a mixture of 2 fl. oz. each of fluid extract of senna and syrup and 4 fl. oz. of compound e. of taraxacum in which 2 oz. of tartrate of potassium and sodium and 120 grains of sodium bicarbonate have been dissolved, adding afterward enough e. of glycyrrhiza to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**Compound laxative e.** A preparation adopted by the commission for a national formulary; made by exhausting 560 grains of senna in coarse powder with sufficient boiling water to make 5 fl. oz. of infusion, adding 1 fl. oz. of alcohol, straining, and dissolving 7 oz. of sugar in the mixture, adding 2 fl. oz. of aromatic spirit, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. each of compound tincture of cardamom and fluid extract of licorice, 1 fl. oz. of extract of juglans, and 2 fl. oz. of fluid extract of *Rhamnus purshiana*, and finally water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**Dalby's e.** An e. patented in England, composed of 18 parts of tincture of opium, 10 of tincture of asafoetida, 4 each of essence of caraway, oil of peppermint, and calcined magnesia, 26 of tincture of castoreum, 30 of dilute alcohol, and 125 of syrup. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Drawitz's antiscorbutic e.** See **SPIRITUS antiscorbuticus Drawitzi**. **Einfaches E.** (Ger.). See **ELIXIR ACRANTH**. **E. acidum Dippelii** (see *Halleri*). See **MIXTURE sulfurica acida**. **E. adjuvans** (Nat. Formul.). A preparation made by mixing 2 oz. of sweet-orange peel, 1 oz. each of coriander and caraway, 4 oz. of wild-cherry bark, and 10 oz. of peeled Russian licorice, with a sufficient quantity each of alcohol and water, adding enough syrup to make 1 gallon. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**E. ad longam vitam.** See **TINCTURA ALOES composita E. alexipharmacum Huxhami**. See **TINCTURA cyschox-E. composita**. **E. aloeticum.** Ger., *aloëisches E.* See **TINCTURA ALOES et myrrhae**. **E. amarum** (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *elixir amer.* Ger., *bit-*

teres E. Bitter e. made by dissolving 2 parts of absinth and 1 part of eleasaccharum of peppermint in 5 parts of water, and adding 1 part each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture. [B. 81 (a. 21).]—**E. ammoniato-opiumum.** An expectorant e. containing liquor ammoniacus, tincture of opium, tannal water, and licorice. [B. 18.]—**E. antarthriticum.** See *Liquor MENYANTHIS acedus*.—**E. antelminticum succorum.** See *Tinctura JALAPIE composita*.—**E. antieolicum crocatum.** See *ELIXIR DE GARUS*.—**E. antifebrile** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of *Artemisia pontica*, menyanthes, lesser centaury, *Carduus benedictus*, and Virginia snake-root, 4 each of cascarrilla and Winter's bark, 6 of ammoniochloride of iron, 8 of gentian, and 12 of cinchona bark in 192 of brandy, expressing, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 14).]—**E. antihypochondriacum.** See *Tinctura CINCHOE composita*.—**E. antinephreticum.** **E. antipodagrimum.** See *MISTURA satureia-cacalia*.—**E. antiscorbaticum amarum.** See *E. scorbuticum amarum*.—**E. aperitivum.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. aperitivum Chauderi.** Ger. *Chauder's eroffendes E.* Syn.: **E. proprietatis aquosum.** A stimulating e. made by digesting for 3 days 2 parts of potassium carbonate, 10 parts each of elderflower-water, scurvy-grass-water, and cress-water, filtering the solution and pouring it upon 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh and 1 part of saffron, and filtering [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 2 oz. of potassium carbonate in enough of the three waters to cover it to the height of five fingers [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or digesting for a sufficient time 2 parts of *Crocus sativus* and 8 of potassium carbonate in 96 of chamomile-water, straining with expression, and adding 4 parts each of aqueous extract of aloes and aqueous extract of myrrh, and filtering [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]; or 8 parts each of potassium carbonate and chloride, 96 of chamomile-water, 8 each of the two extracts, and 2 of *Crocus sativus* [Frankf. Disp., 1791]. It was used for abdominal and menstrual obstructions. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**E. aromaticum.** An e. proposed by the commission for a national formulary, made by mixing 1 part of calcium phosphate and 16 parts of aromatic spirit with 24 parts each of syrup and water. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXIV (a. 14).]—**E. balsamicum Hoffmanni.** **E. balsamicum stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni.** An old preparation variously made, but corresponding in some of its modifications to the *e. aurantium* composition. [B. 97, 119.]—**E. fetidum.** Fr. *elixir fetide*. An e. made by macerating from 6 to 8 days 2 parts of castoreum and 1 part of asafetida in 24 parts of ammoniacal alcohol, and filtering [Edinb. Ph., 1795; Würzb. Ph., 1796]; or by digesting sufficiently 2 parts of castoreum and 1 part of asafetida in 6 parts of ammonia-water and 18 parts of alcohol, and straining [Port. Ph., 1711]; or 3 parts each of asafetida, myrrh, *Crocus sativus*, and castoreum, 2 of camphor, 4 of ammonia-water, and 1 part of oil of amber in 128 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sp. Ph., 1798]. [B. 119 (a. 21).]—**E. Helmontii.** See *E. proprietatis album Helmontii*.—**E. longae vitae.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. of Garus.** See *ELIXIR DE GARUS*.—**E. of life.** **E. of long life.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita* and *Brown-Sequard's e.*—**E. paregoricum scoticum.** An e. containing opium alkaloids in a free state dissolved by the aid of alcohol and of an excess of ammonia, 90 minims representing very nearly 1 grain of opium. [B. 81 (a. 21).]—**E. pectorale dulces.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITIE*.—**E. pectorale regis Danie** (seu *Danorum*). **E. pectorale Ringelmanni.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITIE*.—**E. proprietatis.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. proprietatis album Helmontii.** An e. made by reducing to powder and digesting together on a water-bath 1 part each of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus*, gradually increasing the heat so as to make the water of the bath boil; when the powders have run into a mass, removing the mass from the bath, allowing it to cool, and pouring upon it 12 parts of viscous cinnamon-water, digesting for a sufficient time, distilling to dryness over a water-bath, and preserving the product [Würt. Ph., 1798]. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**E. proprietatis aquosum.** See *E. aperitivum Chauderi*.—**E. proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavi.** Boerhaave's acid e. proprietatis; made by boiling for several hours over a gentle fire 1 part each of myrrh, aloes, and *Crocus sativus* in 48 parts of distilled vinegar; when cold, setting aside, decanting the clear part and pouring upon the residue 24 parts of distilled vinegar, boiling again as before, pouring off the clear liquor, mixing it with the preceding, and boiling again over a gentle fire until only 10 parts remain, adding to this 10 parts of concentrated alcohol, digesting and filtering [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling down to one half 1 part each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh in 12 parts of distilled vinegar, straining the liquor until there remains but five sixths, adding an equal weight of essence of saffron, digesting for a short time, and filtering [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**E. proprietatis dulces.** See *E. proprietatis sine acido*.—**E. proprietatis Helvetii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *elixir de propriete d'Helvetius*. An e. made by digesting 24 parts each of aloes and myrrh in 96 parts of tincture aëalina and adding a tincture composed of 24 parts of *Crocus sativus* and 96 of tincture aëalina, mixing well, and adding 2 parts of oil of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a. 21).]—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi.** See *Tinctura ALOES et myrrha*.—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi cum acido.** See *Tinctura ALOES a thetea*.—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido.** Fr. *elixir de propriete alcalin*. Syn.: *tinctura aloetica alcalina*. An e. made by macerating together for 24 hours 3 parts each of aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus* and 4 parts of deliquescent potassium carbonate, then adding 24 parts of alcohol, and digesting for 4 days on the water-bath, stirring continuously [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by saturating 1 part of myrrh with liquid potassium carbonate, allowing it to dry, then digesting it for 8 days with 1 part each of aloes and myrrh in 18 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by placing 3 parts of aloes, 4 of myrrh, and of potassium carbonate in a warm place and, when they have become liquid, pouring upon them 24 of warm water, digesting for 3 days at a moderate heat, and straining [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B. 119 (a.

21).]—**E. proprietatis rhabbarbarinum.** See *E. proprietatis cum acido*.—**E. proprietatis sine acido.** Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Hannov. Ph., 1819; Palat. Disp., 1764; Sax. Ph., 1820; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798. Syn.: **E. proprietatis dulces**, *tinctura aloetica aëalina*. An e. made by bruising 1 part each of Socotrine aloes, *Crocus sativus*, and myrrh, pouring upon them 3 parts of potassium tartrate and 6 of spring water, digesting for 3 days on a water-bath, then adding 24 parts of concentrated alcohol, digesting again, allowing the water in the bath to boil, and, when cold, decanting the liquid and pouring upon the residuum 12 parts of alcohol, digesting again, and pouring off the clear part, continuing this process until almost the whole is dissolved, then mixing the liquors together, filtering, and distilling off 20 parts [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by saturating 1 part each of powdered Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus* with a solution of potassium carbonate and drying, then digesting the whole for 8 days in 18 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Similar preparations occur in some of the other old pharmacopœias. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**E. proprietatis Stahlil.** See *E. ALOES saponaceum*.—**E. proprietatis without acid.** See *E. proprietatis sine acido*.—**E. purgans.** Fr. *elixir purgatif*. A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of resin of jalap, 60 of molasses, and 180 of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 10 drops of oil of citron. [B. 92 (a. 14).]—**E. regis Danie** (seu *Danorum*). **E. Ringelmanni.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITIE*.—**E. roborans Whyttii.** See *Tinctura CINCHOE composita*.—**E. sacrum.** See *Tinctura RHEI et aloes*.—**E. salutaris.** See *Tinctura SENNE*.—**E. scorbuticum amarum** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. Fr. *elixir antiscorbucique*. Syn.: **E. antiscorbaticum amarum**. Antiscorbatic e.; made by digesting for a sufficient time 3 parts each of absinthium, *Veronica beccabunga*, *Borago*, *Anchusa officinalis*, *Cochlearia*, *Fumaria*, and *Nasturtium officinale*, 2 parts of radix inula, 4 of *Aspidium filix mas*, 2 of orange-peel, and 6 of the bark of the tamarix-tree in enough spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis* to cover the whole to a depth of at least three fingers, expressing, and filtering. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**E. simplex.** See *E. AURANTII*.—**E. stomachicum.** See *Tinctura ABSINTHII composita*. (f. *Tinctura RHEI*.—**E. stomachicum-spirituosum.** See *Tinctura CINCHOE composita*.—**E. stomachicum.** See *E. AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**E. sulcicum.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. sulfurico-acidum.** See *MISTURA sulfurica-acida*.—**E. traumaticum.** See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*.—**E. uterinum.** See *Tinctura CASTOREI thebaica*.—**E. uterinum Crollii.** Fr. *elixir uterin de Crollius*, *alcoolé de castoreum safrané*. [Palat. Disp., 1764; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1779]. A preparation made by macerating $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saffron and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of castoreum in a tincture made with 3 oz. of wormwood and 15 of alcohol, filtering, and adding 40 drops each of the oils of anise, angelica, and amber [Brunsw. Ph., Sard. Ph., Würt. Ph.], or by infusing 8 parts of saffron and 24 of castoreum with enough alcohol to make a strong tincture, distilling, and adding 16 parts of wormwood extract, and 4 of pearl-shell salt, adding a sufficiency of alcohol with 2 parts each of the oils of anise, angelica, and saffron, and filtering after 8 days [Palat. Disp., B. 119 (a. 14).]—**E. viscerale Hoffmanni.** See *E. AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**E. vite.** See *E. of life*.—**E. vite Matthioli** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *elixir de vie de Matthioli*. An e. made by macerating for 3 days 8 parts each of the roots of galanga, ginger, and zedoary, 4 of the root of *Arundo phragmites*, 1 each of the leaves of *Origanum majorana*, mint, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Thymus serpyllium*, *Solva officinalis*, and *Rosa alba*, 2 each of *Pimpinella anisum* and *Anethum fœniculum*, 24 each of cinnamon, cloves, and musk, 8 each of mace, cubeb, aloes-wood, and yellow saunders-wood, 4 of lesser cardamoms, and 24 of fresh orange-peel in 144 of alcohol, adding 384 of water, and distilling off 1,248 on the water-bath. [B. 119 (a. 21).]—**E. vite mulierum.** An aromatic preparation formerly official as a preventive of abortion; made by macerating for 3 days 1 part each of ginger and cloves, 2 parts of zedoary, and 4 of cinnamon in 192 each of alcohol and water, reducing by distillation to 192 parts. [Hamb. Ph., 1804 (a. 14).]—**E. vitriolicum.** Ger. *vitriolisches E.* See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—**E. Whyttii.** See *Tinctura CINCHOE composita*.—**Haller's acid.** See *MISTURA sulfurica-acida*.—**Helmont's e. proprietatis.** See *E. proprietatis album Helmontii*.—**Laxative e.** An e. made by mixing 120 grains of calcined magnesia, a sufficiency of acetic acid, 2 oz. of fluid extract of Alexandrian senna, 2 drachms of fluid extract of coriander, 1 oz. of alcohol, 4 oz. of syrup, 30 to 60 grains of citric acid, and enough water to make 1 pint. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXIII (a. 14).]—**Lebense** (Ger.). See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**Mynsicht's E.** See *ACIDUM sulphuricum aromaticum*.—**Paregoric e.** See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**Pectoral e.** [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr. *elixir pectoral*. An e. made by digesting 12 parts of balsam of Peru, 2 each of flowers of benzoin, purified opium, camphor, *Crocus sativus*, *Scilla maritima*, and oil of *Pimpinella anisum*, and 2 parts of asafetida in 720 of alcohol, and filtering [B. 119 (a. 21).]—**Peptogenous e.** Of DuRoius-Beaumont, a mixture of 5 parts of dextrin, 10 of rum, 4 of syrup, and 8 of water; used to promote digestion. [Nouv. rem., July 15, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 252.]—**Pomeranzenze** (Ger.) [Ger. Ph.]. See *E. AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**Radcliffe's e.** Fr. *elixir de Radcliffe*. An e. made with 12 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of rhubarb, 1 part each of hartshorn, zedoary, and cochineal, 32 parts of syrup of hartshorn, 384 of proof spirit, and 80 of water. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**Red e.** A mixture of 31 parts of simple e. with 1 part of tincture of cochineal. [B. 81 (a. 21).]—**Ringelmann's e.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITIE*.—**Simple e.** See *E. AURANTII*.—**Saponaceous aloetic e.** See *E. ALOES saponaceum*.—**Strengthening acid e.** [Hamb. Ph.]. Fr. *elixir acide fortifiant*. A mixture of 1 part each of acid e. of Haller and extract of cascarrilla with 16 parts of mint-water. [B. 119.]—**Traumatic e.** See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*.—**Werthof's balsamic e.** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. Fr. *elixir balsamique de Werthof*. An e. made by digesting 4 parts each of cinchona and fresh orange-peel, 2 each of myrrh and Arabian costus, 1 part of *Crocus*

sativus, and 4 parts of potassium subcarbonate in 96 of Madeira wine, straining, and adding 2 each of extract of *Candaria benedictus* and of *Erythraea cicutarium*, mixing, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21)]

ELIXIR (Fr.), n. A lex'er. See **ELIXIR**. **E. acide de Dippel** (ou de Haller). See **MIXTURE sulfurica acida**. **E. acide de Vogler**. An antispasmodic mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and nitric ether. [L, 41 (a, 21)] **E. acide fortifiant**. See **Strophanthracum acid**. **ELIXIR**. **E. amer**. See **ELIXIR amarum**. **E. amer de Boerhaave**. A preparation made by distilling 3 parts each of water-cress, hops, mustard, crucra, and erysimum, and 10 each of cochlearia and horseradish and a sufficiency of alcohol. [L, 49 (a, 14)] **E. amer de Dubois**. An antiscrofulous tincture composed of 10 parts of gentian, 3 of potassium carbonate, and 300 parts of 60 per cent. alcohol. [L, 88 (a, 14)] **E. amer de Peyrilhe**. Fr. Cod. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. amer de Whitt**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. américain de Courcelles**. See **Alcoolat d'auñee composé**. **E. anthelmintique**. See **Anthelmintic ELIXIR**. **E. anti-acide**. See **Antacid ELIXIR**. **E. anti-aphrodisiac des Jacobins de Rouen**. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of cochineal, 2 parts each of mace, cloves, aloes wood, heorice, masterwort, and galanga, 5 each of angelica and contrayerva, 6 of red saunders, 8 of green anise, and 12 each of juniper-berries, yellow saunders, and cinnamon with 768 of 85 per cent. alcohol. [L, 32, 49 (a, 14)] **E. anti-arthritis**. An elixir made by macerating 1 part of the root of lignum vitæ in 45 parts of tafia; used as a remedy for gout. [L, 41 (a, 21)] **E. anti-asthmatique d'Aubrée**. An elixir made by boiling 2 parts of the root of polygala in 125 of water down to 60, straining, adding 15 of potassium iodide, 120 of syrup of opium, and 60 of brandy, and coloring with tincture of cochineal. [L, 41 (a, 21)] **E. anti-asthmatique de Boerhaave**. An elixir containing alcohol, anise, camphor, orris-root, calamus rhizome, heorice-root, and the root of *Isarum europæum*. [L, 32 (a, 14)]

E. anticholérique russe. See **E. de Woronoff**. **E. anti-fébrile**. See **ELIXIR antifébrile**. **E. antilaiteux**. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts each of rhubarb, juniper-berries, and *Catanos aromaticus*, 10 of potassium nitrate, 20 each of scammony and jalap, 250 of sugar, and 1,000 of 18-per-cent. alcohol. [a, 14] **E. antilaiteux**. See **Alcoolat d'auñee composé**. **E. antipeptique de Spina**. An elixir containing Socotrine aloes (24 grains to the oz.), rhubarb (6 grains to the oz.), theriacum, gentian, myrrh, saffron, etc. [L, 32 (a, 14)] **E. antiscorbutique**. See **ELIXIR scorbuticum unarum**. **E. antiscorbutique de Dravitz**. See **SINUS antiscorbuticus Dravitzii**. **E. antiscrofuléux**. An elixir made by digesting for 8 days 4 parts of powdered gentian in 61 parts of 51 per cent. alcohol, straining, adding 1 part of ammonium carbonate, and filtering. [L, 32 (a, 14)] **E. antiscrofuléux de Peyrilhe**. The *antiscrofuléux* with the ammonium carbonate replaced by 1½ part of sodium carbonate. [L, 32 (a, 14)] **E. antiseptique de Chaussier**. A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 1 part of saffron, 6 parts of cinnamon, 8 of cascarrilla, 32 of cinchona-bark, and 80 of white sugar, in 192 each of muscatel wine and alcohol, decanting, and adding 3 parts of sulphuric ether. [L, 32 (a, 14)] **E. antiseptique d'Huxham**. An elixir made by digesting for 2 weeks 2 parts of cochineal, 3 of saffron, 9 of snake-root, 36 of bitter-orange peel, and 48 of cascarrilla-bark, in 576 of alcohol. [L, 32 (a, 14)] **E. Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. antivénérien**. An elixir patented in England, composed of 44 parts of gomme resin, 31 of sassaparilla, 3 of balsam of Peru, and 20 of alcohol; used in gout and syphilis. [L, 41 (a, 21)] **E. apéritif de Clauder**. See **ELIXIR apéritivum Clauderi**. **E. aromatique**. See **CHLORUM aromaticum**. **E. balsamique de Werlhof**. See **Werlhof's balsamic ELIXIR**. **E. balsamique pectoral**. See **Balsamic pectoral ELIXIR**. **E. balsamique tempéré de Hoffmann**. See **ELIXIR balsamicum stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni**. **E. calmant de Lebas**. A veterinary medicine made by macerating for several days 2 parts each of aloes, gentian, French rhubarb, and orange-peel, 1 part of *Crocus sativus*, 3 parts each of troacle and extract of opium, 6 of ether, and 64 of brandy, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 21)] **E. camphré d'Hartmann**. Spirit of camphor colored with a little saffron. [L, 32 (a, 14)] **E. carminative de Dalby**. See **Dalby's ELIXIR**. **E. chloroformique de Bouchut**. A mixture of 8 parts of chloroform, 64 of alcohol, and 255 of syrup. [L, 49 (a, 14)] **E. cholagogue** (Hannov. Ph., 1819). An elixir made by digesting 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 4 of gentian, and 2 of myrrh in 120 of alcohol, straining with expression, and adding to the colature 2 parts of extract of absinth and 8 of dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 21)] **E. de drogues amères des Indiens**. See **DROGUE amère**. **E. de Garus** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *elixirium Gari*. An elixir made by first macerating for 2 days 1 part of *Crocus sativus* and 2 parts of *Vanilla planifolia* in 2,000 of alcohol of *Garus* and filtering, next by infusing 40 parts of *Achardum pedatum* in 1,000 of boiling distilled water, straining with expression, and adding 400 of orange-flower water and 2,000 of white sugar to form a syrup; then mixing this with the maceration of saffron and vanilla, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21)] **E. de Haller**. See **MIXTURE sulfurica acida**. **E. de hussard**. A popular term for brandy of very poor quality. [L, 41 (a, 14)] **E. de Huxham**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. de longue vie**. See **Tinctura aloes composita**. **E. dentifrice** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *elixirum dentifricum*. A dentifrice made by mixing 1 part of oil of Ceylon cinnamon, 2 parts each of oils of *Illicium anisatum* and cloves, 8 each of oil of mint, tincture of benzoin, tincture of guaiacum, and tincture of *Anacardium pyrethrum*, 20 of tincture of cochineal, and 1,000 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and, after some hours, filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21)] **E. de propriété**. See **Tinctura aloes et myrrha and **Tinctura aloes composita**. **E. de propriété acide de Paracelse**. See **Tinctura aloes athera**. **E. de propriété alcalin**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido**. **E. de propriété aqueux**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis Clauderi**. **E. de propriété antiscorbutique**. Brunsw. Disp., 1777. An elixir made by digesting for several**

days 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh and 1 part of *Crocus sativus* in 18 parts of alcohol previously digested for 3 days with 3 of sulphuric acid, decanting, and pouring upon the residue 6 of alcohol of the same quality, digesting again, uniting the two liquors, filtering, and adding 54 of spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 119 (a, 21)] **E. de propriété blanc**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis album Helmontii**. **E. de propriété de Boerhaave**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavi**. **E. de propriété de Helvétius**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis Helvetii**. **E. de propriété de Stahl**. See **ELIXIR aloes saponaceum**. **E. de propriété de Van Helmont**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis album Helmontii**. **E. de propriété salin**. See **ELIXIR proprietatis sine acido**. **E. de Prudhomme**. A dentifrice containing kino, ratanhia, angelica, nutmeg, and the oils of several spices. [L, 87 (a, 14)]

E. de Radcliffe. See **Radcliffe's ELIXIR**. **E. de salut**. See **Tinctura sennæ**. **E. de Stoughton**. See **Tinctura d'absinthie composita**. **E. de Whitt**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. de Woronoff**. An elixir made by digesting for 4 hours 19 parts each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and black pepper, and 8 each of naphtha and *aqua regia* in 1,000 of tincture of peppermint, 3,000 of vinegar, and 14,000 of alcohol; used in Russia for Asiatic cholera. [L, 41 (a, 14)] **E. du Dr. Thérèse**. See *E. anticholérique de PER*. **E. fébrifuge de Whitt (ou d'Huxham)**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. fétide**. See **ELIXIR fetidum**. **E. parégorique** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Tinctura opii camphorata**. **E. pectoral**. See **Pectoral ELIXIR**. **E. pectoral de Danemarek**. See *ELIXIR e succo liquorice*. **E. purgatif de Leroy**. Syn., *medecine (ou remède) Leroy*. An elixir made by digesting for 12 hours at a moderate heat 32 grammes of turpeth, 64 of scammony, and 250 of jalap in 6 kilogrammes of brandy, straining, and adding a syrup made by infusing 250 grammes of senna in 1 litre of water and adding 1,250 grammes of moist sugar. [L, 41 (a, 14)] **E. roborant de Whitt**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. simple**. See *ELIXIR AURANTII*. **E. stomachique (de Stoughton)**. See **Tinctura d'absinthie composita**. **E. stomachique de Whitt**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**. **E. stomachique spiritueuse de Hoffmann**. See **Tinctura d'absinthie composita**. **E. suédois**. See **Tinctura aloes composita**. **E. tonique antilaiteux de Guilié**. A preparation the composition of which was long kept secret by the proprietors, who declared afterward in court that it consisted merely of *eau de vie allemande*, or compound tincture of jalap, sweetened with a certain quantity of syrup. [L, 41 (a, 14)] **E. tonique de Gendrin**. A preparation made by macerating for several days 5 parts each of extract of cascarrilla, extract of gentian, extract of myrrh, and extract of wormwood, 6 of chamomile-flowers, 10 of bitter-orange peel, and 15 of potassium subcarbonate in 250 of distilled water of mint, expressing, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 14)] **E. traumatique**. See **Tinctura benzoin composita**. **E. utérin**. See **Tinctura castorei thebæica**. **E. utérin de Crolius**. See **ELIXIR uterinum Crolii**. **E. végétal de la Grande-Chartreuse**. A preparation, very popular in the southeast of France, made by macerating for 8 days 4 parts each of mace and saffron, 16 of cinnamon, 32 of fresh angelica-root, and 64 each of fresh hyssop and melissa in 1,000 of alcohol, expressing, sweetening, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 14)] **E. viscéral d'Hoffmann**. See *ELIXIR ASTRAGALI M.* **E. vitriolique (de Mynsicht)**. See **ACIDUM compositum aromaticum**.

ELIXIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Elixi-ri-um* (i. e. *elixir*). See **ELIXIR**. **E. acidum Halleri**. See **ELIXIR acidum Halleri**. **E. anti-asthmatium**. See **ELIXIR anti-asthmatique d'Aubrée**. **E. dentifricium** [Fr. Cod.]. See **ELIXIR dentifricum**. **E. Gari** [Fr. Cod.]. See **ELIXIR de Garus**. **E. parégorique**. See **Tinctura opii camphorata**. **E. pepsinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ELIXIR de PEP-SINE*. **ELIXIS** (Lat.), n. f. *Elixi-s* (i. e. *elixir*). See **LINCTUS**.

ELIXOID, n. *Elixi-oid*. From *elixir* (q. v.) and *είδος*, resemblance. A preparation resembling an elixir (applied to certain English proprietary preparations).

ELIZ, n. See *Flos æris* (under *Æs*).

ELK, n. *Elk*. Ger., *Elkhirsch*. The Cervus alces. [B, 180] See *ALCES*. **E. bark**. The *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 275 (a, 24)] **E. nut**. The *Hamiltonia oleifera*. [L, 56] **E. wood**. The *Magnolia umbellata*. [L, 56]

ELKAJA (Ar.), n. The *Trichilia emetica*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

EL KELLAH (Ar.), n. See *AMMI visnaga*.

ELKIAGEBER (Ar.), n. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14)]

ELKOPLASTY, n. *Eli'ko-plas'ti*. See **HELCOPLASTY**.

ELLAGATE, n. *Eli'a-gat*. Fr., e. A salt of ellagic acid. [L, 116]

ELLAGIC ACID, n. *Eli'a-gi'k*. Fr., *acide ellagique*. Ger., *Ellagsäure*. It., *acido ellagico* or *ellagico*. 1. Of J. Löwe, an acid formed by keeping an aqueous solution of 2 parts of gallic acid and 1 part of arsenic acid near the boiling point for several hours. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvii (a, 14)] 2. See **BEZOARDIC acid**.

ELLAGTANNIC ACID, n. *Eli'a-gi'k-tan'n*. Of Löwe, a tannin, C₁₄H₁₀O₁₀, extracted from the pod of *Cesalpinia coriaria*. [B, 244 (a, 27)]

ELLAGSÄURE (Ger.), n. *Eli'a-gi'k-zoi-ne*. See **ELLAGIC ACID**.

ELLAH (Heb.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [L, 58 (a, 14)]

ELLAKOORA (Telooogo), n. The *Salsola munda*. [B, 152 (a, 24)]

ELLAR, n. *Eli'a-r*. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

ELLAR (Heb.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 16 (a, 14)]

ELLARNE, n. *Eli'a-rn*. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21)]

ELLAUBWURZEL (Ger.), n. E²l²a²u²b-vurtz-e²l. The root of *Eryngium campestris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ELLBEIN (Ger.), n. E²l bin. The ulna. [L. 115 (a, 29).]

ELLBOGEN (Ger.), n. E²l bog-e²n. See ELBOGEN.

ELL-DÖCKEN, n. E²l d²ö k-e²n. The *Potatis vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELLE (Ger.), n. E²l le². The ulna. [L. 31.]

ELLEBORE (Fr.), n. E²l a bor. See HELLEBORE. **Décoction d'e blanc**. See *Decoction VERATRI*. **Décoction d'e fétide** [Dutch Ph.; Niemann's Notes, 1811.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *Helleborus foetidus* in 32 parts of water; used as a purgative. [B. 119 (a, 14).] **E. blanc**. The *Veratrum album*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. d'Orient**. The *Helleborus orientalis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. fétide**. The *Helleborus foetidus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. noir**. The *Helleborus niger*. [B. 165, 88 (a, 14).] **E. puant**. The *Helleborus foetidus*. [a, 24.] **Faux e. noir**. The *Actaea spicata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Hydrolé d'e blanc**. See *Decoction VERATRI*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

ELLEBOREINE (Fr.), n. E²l a bor-a-en. See HELLEBOREINE.

ELLEBORINE (Fr.), n. E²l a bor-re. See HELLEBORINE.

ELLEBORISÉ (Fr.), adj. E²l a bor-e-zé. Containing hellebore. [L. 11.]

ELLEBORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²l le² bor-bo-ris-mu²s. (mu²s). See HELLEBORISM.

ELLEBORUS (Lat.), n. m. E²l le² bor-o-ris-mu²s. (mu²s). See HELLEBORUS. **E. albus**. The *Veratrum album*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. niger**. The *Helleborus niger*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ELLEM, n. E²l e²m. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELLENBEIN (Ger.), n. E²l le² bin. The ulna. [L. 115.]

E'kamm. The crest of the ulna. [L. 115.]

ELLENBEUGER (Ger.), n. E²l le² n-boig-e²r. A flexor muscle of the ulnar group. **E. der Hand**. See *Flexor carpi ulnaris*.

ELLENBOGEN (Ger.), n. E²l le² n bog-e²n. See ELBOGEN.

ELLEN-TREE, n. E²l le² n-tre. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505.]

ELLER, n. E²l u²r. Ger., *E. The Alnus glutinosa* and the *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **-Dog-e**. The *Ulmus opulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **E-tree**. See *E*—*Schwarze* (Ger.). The *Alnus glutinosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ELLEM, ELLET, n's. E²l e²m, -e²t. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELLIPANTHOS, adj. E²l i²p-a²n-thu²s. Lat., *ellipanthus* (from *ἐλλειψις*, inadequate, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Fr., *ellipanthus*. Ger., *unvollkommenblumig*. Having incomplete flowers. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

ELLIPSE, n. E²l i²p's. The figure resulting from an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides. [F. Hoefler (a, 27).]

ELLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²l i²p's (le²p's) i²s. Gen., *ellips'es* (-is). Gr., *ἐλλειψις* (from *ἐλλείπειν*, to fail, to be deficient). Ger., *Ellipse* (1st def.), *Ausbleiben* (2d def.). It., *ellisse*. Sp., *elipse*. 1. An ellipse. 2. Failure of the pulse. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ELLIPSOID, adj. E²l i²p's-oid. Lat., *ellipsoides*. Fr., *ellipsoïde*. Ger., *ellipsoidal*. Like an ellipse; as an, a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. [F. Hoefler (a, 27).] **E'gelenk** (Ger.). See *CONDYLARTHROSIS*. **Oblate e.** An e. formed when the ellipse is revolved around its minor axis. **Prolate e.** An e. formed when the ellipse is revolved around its major axis. [F. Hoefler (a, 27).]

ELLIPSPERMOUS, adj. E²l i²p's'-o-spu²rm'u²s. Lat., *ellipspermus* (from *ἐλλειψις*, an ellipse, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Ger., *ellipsperme*. Fr., *ellipsamig*. Having elliptical seeds. [L. 41.]

ELLIPSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²l i²p's (le²p's)-o²st-m-u²s. From *ἐλλειψις*, an ellipse, and *στόμα*, an opening. Fr., *ellipsostome*. Ger., *ellipsmundig*. Having an elliptical mouth or opening (said of molluscs). [L. 41.]

ELLIPTIC, ELLIPTICAL, adj's. E²l i²p't-i²k, -i²k-a²l. Lat., *ellipticus*. Fr., *elliptique*. Ger., *elliptisch*. It., *ellittico*. Sp., *elíptico*. Shaped like an ellipse.

ELLIPTIC-LANCEOLATE, adj. E²l i²p't-i²k-la²n's-e-o-lat. Lat., *elliptico-lanceolatus*. Fr., *elliptique-lancolé*. Ger., *elliptisch-lanzenförmig*. Having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate. [a, 24.]

ELLISELLADE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l i²s-e²l-la²d-la²d-e-a²-e². Of Gray, a family of the *Lithophyta*. [L. 245.]

ELLISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l i²s-i²(i²)e²-e-a²-e². Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Capsulares*, consisting of the single genus *Ellisia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ELLIS SPRING, n. E²l i²s spri²n². A place near Saratoga, New York, where there is a mineral spring. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

ELLIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²l i²x (le²x) i²s. Gen., *ellix'es* (-is). Gr., *ἐλλειψις*. 1. Of Hippocrates, deglutition. 2. An electuary. [A. 322 (a, 14, 21).]

ELLOBOS (Lat.), adj. E²l lo²b-o²s. Gr., *ἐλλοβος*. See *LEGUMINOSUS*.

ELLOPEI-TUTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Bassia longifolia*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELLOT, n. E²l o²t. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELLOU (Tamil), n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ELLYCHNIA (Lat.), n. pl. E²l i²k-la²ch²-ni²a². See *VENÆ stellatæ*.

ELLYCHNION (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTOS** (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTUS** (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIUM** (Lat.), n's n., m., m., and n.

E²l i²k-la²ch²-ni²a², E²l i²k-la²ch²-ni²o²s, E²l i²k-la²ch²-ni²o²t, E²l i²k-la²ch²-ni²u²m. Gr., *ἐλλειψιον*, *ἐλλειψιότης*, *ἐλλειψιότης*, *ἐλλειψιον*. A sort of lint made from hemp working, also for a certain kind of [L. 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ELM, n. E²l m. The genus *Ulmus* of the U. S. Ph. the bark of *Ulmus fulva*. [B. 5, 275 (a, 24).] **American e.** The *Ulmus americana*.—**American cork-e.** The *Ulmus racemosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **American false-e.** The *Ulmus acuminatus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **American rock-e.** The *Ulmus racemosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **American small-leaved e.** The *Ulmus alata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Black e.** The *Ulmus effusa*. [B. 81 (a, 24).] **Black Irish e.** The *Ulmus montana*, var. *nigra*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved e.** The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *latifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**California slippery e.** The *Fremontia californica*. [B. 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**Camperdown weeping e.** The *Ulmus montana*, var. *pendula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Canterbury seedling e.** The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *major*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Cevenness e.** The *Ulmus montana*, var. *cevenensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Chichester e.** The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *vegeta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Common e.** The *Ulmus campestris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Corky white e.** The *Ulmus racemosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoction of e.-bark.** See *Decoction ULMI*.—**Downton e.** The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *pendula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Dutch e.** The *Ulmus suberosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf e.** The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *nana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf Siberian e.** The *Ulmus pumila*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**East Indian e.** The *Ulmus (Holoptelea) integrifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-bark.** Lat., *ulmi cortex* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce d'orme champêtre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ulmrinde*, *Rüsterrinde*. It., *corteccia di olmo*. Sp., *corteza de olmo*. The liber, or inner bark, of *Ulmus campestris* (seu *fulva* [U. S. Ph.], seu *rubra*). It occurs in long, flat pieces from 1 to 2 lines thick, of fibrous texture and sweetish taste. When chewed or infused in water, it is highly mucilaginous, and is used as demulcent in diseases of the bowels and of the urinary passages, and in the form of an emollient poultice. [a, 24.]

E.-tree. See *E*. (1st def.).—**English e.** The *Ulmus campestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Exeter e.** The *Ulmus montana*, var. *fastigiata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Feathered e.** The *Ulmus glabra*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Floetbeck e.** The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *ramulosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden e.** The *Ulmus Dampieri aurea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Hertfordshire e.** The *Ulmus suberosa*, var. *latifolia* and *angustifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Himalayan e.** The *Ulmus wallichiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Huntingdon e.** The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *vegeta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian e.** The *Ulmus (Holoptelea) integrifolia*. [B. 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**Japanese e.** The *Ulmus kaki*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Jersey e.** The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *sarvinskis*. [B. 275 (a, 25).]—**Kidbrook e.** The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *virens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Moose-e.** The *Ulmus fulva*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Mucilage of e. (or of slippery-e. bark).** See *Mucilage ULMI*.—**Red e.** The *Ulmus fulva*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Red English e.** The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *stricta*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Sand-e.** The *Ulmus suberosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Scaupston e.** A variety of *Ulmus glabra*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Scotch e.** The *Ulmus montana*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Slippery e.** Lat., *ulmus* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *orme fauve* [Fr. Cod.]. See *ULMUS fulva*. [B. 5, 148.]—**Slippery-e. bark.** See *E.-bark*.—**Slippery e. of California.** The *Fremontia californica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Spanish e.** The *Cordia gerascanthus* (*Gerascanthus vulgaris*). [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**White e.** The *Ulmus americana*. [B. 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**Witch e., Wych e.** The *Ulmus montana*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**Yoke-e.** The *Carpinus betulus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELMANN, n. A sugary, manna-like exudation, obtained on Mount Sinai from a variety of *Tamarix gallica*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELMEN, ELMEN-TREE, n's. E²l me²n, tre. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELMEN (Ger.), n. E²l me²n. A place near Magdeburg, in the Prussian province of Saxony, where there are cold saline springs containing calcium sulphate. [L. 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ELMINS (Lat.), n. f. E²l mi²nz(mi²nz). See *HELMINS*.

ELMOCL, n. In Tahiti, a kind of fern the rhizome of which is edible. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EL MOLAR (Sp.), n. E²l mo-la²r. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a cold saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

EL-NEFIB (Ar.), n. The *Datura stramonium*. [B. 46 (a, 14).]

ELNORNE, n. E²l no²rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ELOANX, n. An alchemical name for arsenic trisulphide. [L. 84.]

ELOCULAR, adj. E²l o²k-u²l-a²r. Lat., *elocularis* (from *e* priv., and *loculus*, a compartment). Fr., *éloculaire*. Ger., *ein-fachzellig*. Not divided into compartments. [a, 24.]

ELODEA (Lat.), n. f. E²l o²d-e²(a²)-a². See *ELODEA*.

ELODE (Fr.), adj. A-lod. From *ἄλος*, a marsh. Prevailing in marshy districts. [L. 41.] See *PALUDAL*.

ELODEA (Lat.), n. f. E²l o²d-e²-a². Fr., *élode*. 1. Of Michaux, a genus of aquatic plants of the *Hydrocharitaceæ*, tribe *Hydrilleæ*. 2. Of Spach and others, a genus of the *Hypericaceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Hypericum*. The *Elodeaceæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Hydrocharitaceæ*, comprising *E. Anacharis*, and *Hydrilla*. The *Elodeæ* of Endlicher, Lindley, and others, are a tribe of the *Hypericaceæ*, comprising *E.*, etc. The *Elodeinæ* of Reichenbach (the *Elodeinæ* of Spach) are a section of the *Vismia* [Reichenbach] (or of the *Desmodium* [Spach]) consisting of *E.*, etc. [B. 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. campiculata**, **E. virginica**. The *Hypericum virginicum*. [B. 42, 180 (a, 24).]

ELOD ELMAR. In Morocco, the root of a species of *Armeria*, probably the *Armeria mauritanica*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).]

- ELODES** (Lat., adj. E²l-o²de²zasi. See HELODES.
- ELODITA** (Lat., n. n. pl. E²l-o²d-ice²ta². From *ēlos*, a swamp, on account of their habitat. Fr., *clodites*. Ger., *Sumpfschildknoten*. A family of the *Chelonitae*. [L. 173, 228.]
- ÉLOIGNÉ** (Fr., adj. Al-wa²n ya. See REMOTE.
- ELONGANTHUS** (Lat., adj. E²l-o²g²an²th²us. Lat., *elonganthus* from *ēlongatus*, elongated, and *anthos*, a flower. Fr., *élonganthe*. Ger., *laupenganthuthy*. Having the flowers disposed in elongated spikes. [B. 38.]
- ELONGATION**, n. E²l-o²n²-ga²shu²n. Lat., *elongatio* (from *ēlongare*, to lengthen). Fr., *élongation*. Ger., *Verlängerung*. It., *elongazione*. Sp., *elongación*. The process of lengthening or the state of being lengthened.
- ÉLONGATION** (Fr., n. A²-l-o²n²-ga²se²o²n². See ELONGATION. —E. de la moelle épinière. The operation of stretching the spinal cord. [L. 88 (a, 14).] —E. des nerfs. See NERVE-STRETCHING.
- ELÖPATAK**, n. A place in Transylvania, where there is a cold gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L. 19, 57 (a, 14).]
- ELOPINA** (Lat., n. n. pl. E²l-o²p²-ie²na². A group of the *Clupeidae*. [L. 280.]
- ELOPS** (Lat., n. m. E²l-o²ps. Gen., *el'opos* (-is). Gr., *ἔλωψ*. 1. Of Ætius, a serpent, the flesh, heart, liver, and fat of which were anciently considered powerful sudorifics and antidotes to poisons. 2. A modern name for the coral snake. [L. 49, 105 (a, 14).]
- ELORRIO** (Sp., n. E²l-o²r²o-o. A place in the province of Biscaye, Spain, where there are cold sulphurous springs containing sodium and calcium sulphates and iron, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14).]
- EL PASO** (Sp., n. E²l-pa²s'o. A place in El Paso County, Texas, near the hot springs of Las Vegas; recommended as a winter climatic resort. [E. W. Schaudler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 89.]
- EL PERAL** (Sp., n. E²l-pa²-ra²l'. A place in the province of Cuencia, Spain, where there is a cold gaseous ferruginous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]
- ELPHAMY**, n. E²l-fa²m-i². The genus *Bryonia* or the genus *Tamus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- ELREN**, n. E²l-re²n. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- ELRITZEN** (Ger., n. E²l-ri²ze²n. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]
- ELSE** (Ger., n. E²l-ze². The *Abies glutinosa*. [a. 24.]
- ELSEBEERBAUM** (Ger., n. E²l-ze²-bar-ba²-u²m. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [a. 14.]
- ELSEBEERE** (Ger., n. E²l-ze²-bar-e². The fruit of *Sorbus torminalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]
- ELSE-DOCK**, n. E²l-do²k. The *Inula helenium*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- ELSENICH** (Ger., n. E²l-ze²n-i²ch². 1. The *Peucedanum silvestre*. [B. 48 (a, 14).] 2. The *Selinum palustre*. [B. 131 (a, 14).]
- ELSHINS**, n. E²l-shi²nz. The *Scandix pecten*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- ELSTER** (Ger., n. E²l-ste²r. A place in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, where there are cold gaseous and saline springs. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14).]
- ELSTER-NEGER** (Ger., n. E²l-ste²r-nag²-e²r. A piebald negro. [G.]
- ELTLUFT** (Ger., n. E²l-t²luft. Oxygen. [L. 80.]
- ELTROT**, n. E²l-ro²t. 1. The *Horacleum sphondylium*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. 3. The stalk of the wild barley. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- ELUTRIATION**, n. E²l-ut²-ri²a²-shu²n. From *elutriare*, to cleanse. Fr., *elutriation*. Ger., *Abwaschung*, *Ausspülung*. It., *elutrazione*. The process of separating a mixture of two solid substances into its constituents by suspending it in water and allowing the heavier constituent to sink to the bottom while the lighter one floats on the top. [B.]
- ELUVIES** (Lat., n. f. E²l-u²z²(u²z²vi²z²)-ez²(as). Gen., *eluvie'i*. From *eluvare*, to wash away. 1. A washing away, a discharge; an old term for leucorrhœa. [K.] 2. A pestilence. [A. 318.]
- ELUXATION**, n. E²l-u²x-a²-shu²n. Lat., *eluxatio*. See LUXATION.
- ELVASIE** (Lat., n. f. pl. E²l-va²s(wa²s)-i²(i²z²e²-e²a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Ochnææ*, comprising the genus *Elvasia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]
- ELVEN**, n. E²l-ve²n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]
- ELWA** (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Aloe perfoliata*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]
- ELYMEE** (Lat., n. f. pl. E²l-i²m(u²m)-e²-e²(a²-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Hordeæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]
- ELYTRARIÆ** (Lat., n. f. pl. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ra²-ri²ri²(e²-e²a²-e²). Fr., *élytrariées*. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Acanthideæ* (of Reichenbach, a section of the *Acanthariæ*), consisting of *Nelsonia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]
- ELYTRATRESIA** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-a²z²(a²t)-rez²(ras)/i²-a². From *ēlytron*, a sheath, a priv., and *trēs*, perforation. Fr., *élytratriésie*. An imperforate state of the vagina. [L. 50, 135.]
- ÉLYTRÉPHRAXTE** (Fr., n. A²-le-tra²-p²ra²-x². From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *ἐμφράξις*, obstruction. Obstruction of the vagina. [L. 41.]
- ELYTRERYNTER** (Lat., n. m. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-er²-y²n²ter. From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *ἐρύπειν*, to dilate. Fr., *élytréryptère*. Ger., *Scheidenreißer*. See COLPERYSTER.

- ELYTRICULUS** (Lat., n. m. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ri²k²-u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *élytricule*. Ger., *Deckschildchen*. Of Necker, one of the florets which cover the receptacle in the *Compositæ*. [a. 24.]
- ELYTRIFORM**, adj. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-fo²rm. From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *forma*, form. See ELYTROID.
- ELYTRIN**, n. E²l-i²z²-ri²n. The chief constituent of the elytra of insects. [L. 56.]
- ELYTRITIS** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ri²(re)/ti²s. Gen., *elytrit'idis* (-is). From *ēlytron*, a sheath. Fr., *élytrite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. It., *elitrite*, *elitrite*. Sp., *elitritis*. Inflammation of the vagina. [L. 20, 50 (a, 14).] —Granular e. Fr., *vaginite granuleuse* [Dewille]. A form of e. of pregnant women, accompanied by the formation of granular masses and a very copious yellowish or greenish, irritating discharge. [A. 15.]
- ELYTROBLENNORRHŒA** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-ble²n²-no²-re(ro²e²)-a². From *ēlytron*, a sheath, *βλιννα*, mucus, and *ρῆσις*, to flow. Fr., *élytroblennorrhée*. Ger., *Elytroblennorrhœe*. Vaginal blennorrhœa. [A. 319 (a, 21).]
- ELYTROCELE** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-se²(ka)/le²la; in Eng., *ēlyt²ro²se²*. From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *élytrocele*. Ger., *Scheidenbruch*. Vaginal hernia. [A. 326 (a, 21).]
- ELYTROCLASIE** (Fr., n. A²-le-tro-kla²-ze. From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *κλάω*, to break. Rupture of the vagina. [L. 41.]
- ELYTROCLEISIS** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-kli²s(kle²-es)/i²s. See COLPOCLEISIS.
- ELYTROCYESIS** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-si²(ku²)-e²(a)/-si²s. Gen., *elytrocyes'cos* (-is). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Fr., *élytrocyèsè*. Ger., *Scheidenschwangerschaft*. So-called vaginal pregnancy (probably an impossible condition). [A. 123; L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]
- ELYTRODES** (Lat., adj. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-rod²-ez²(as). See ELYTROID.
- ELYTRODEMA** (Lat., n. n. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-re²d(ro²e²-e²d)(a)/-ma². Gen., *elytrodem'atos* (-is). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *οἰδήμα*, oedema. Oedema of the vagina. [L. 50.]
- ELYTROID**, adj. E²l-i²z²-roid. Lat., *elytrodes*, *elytroides* (from *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *élytroïde*. Ger., *scheidenähnlich*, *scheidenartig*. It., Sp., *elitroide*. Sheath-like.
- ELYTROIDES** (Lat., adj. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-e²(e²-e²z²-e²das). See ELYTROID; as a n., the tunica vaginalis testis, also a pessary. [L. 116.]
- ÉLYTROÏTE** (Fr., n. A²-le-tro-ët. See ELYTRITIS.
- ELYTROMOCHLION** (Lat., n. n. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-mok(mo²ch²)/li²-o²n. From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *μοχλίων*, a little lever. Of Kilian, a certain spring pessary for supporting the uterus by distending the vagina. [L. 87 (a, 14).]
- ELYTRON** (Lat., n. n. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro²n. Gr., *ἐλντρον*. Fr., *élytre* (1st def.). Ger., *Flügeldecke* (1st def.). It., *elytra* (1st def.). 1. In the *Coleoptera*, the anterior wing. It is chitinous and not adapted for flying, and overlies the posterior wing, for which it forms a protective covering. 2. In the *Polychaeta*, a thin, oval plate with its long axis directed obliquely outward and backward, and attached to the notopodium by a thick peduncle. [L. 11, 147.] 3. See VAGINA. 4. The conceptacle of an *Alga*. [B. 7 (a, 24).]
- ELYTRONCUS** (Lat., n. m. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro²n²k(u²sau²s). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. Fr., *elytroncus*. Ger., *Scheidengeschwulst*. A tumor of the vagina. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]
- ELYTROPAPPUS** (Lat., n. m. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-pa²p(pa²p)/-pus(pu²s). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *πάππος*, down. Fr., *élytropappe*. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helichryseæ*. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14).]
- ELYTROPHYMA** (Lat., n. n. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-fi²fu²(y)/ma². Gen., *elytrophym'atos* (-is). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *elytrophyma*. See ELYTROSCUS.
- ELYTROPLASTIC**, adj. E²l-i²z²-ro-pla²st²i²z²k. Lat., *elytrophlasticus*. Fr., *elytrophastique*. Ger., *elytrophastisch*. Pertaining to elytoplasty.
- ELYTROPLASTY**, n. E²l-i²z²-ro-pla²st²i². Lat., *elytrophlastica*, *elytrophlasticæ* (from *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *πλαστική*, plastic). Fr., *elytrophlastique*, *elytrophastique*. Ger., *Elytrophlastik*. It., *elytrophlastica*. Sp., *elytrophlastia*. The plastic surgery of the vagina.
- ELYTROPOLYPUS** (Lat., n. m. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro(ro²)-po²l(i²p(u²p)-u²s(us). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. Fr., *élytropolype*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp*. A vaginal polypus. [L. 50 (a, 14).]
- ELYTROPTEROUS**, adj. E²l-i²z²-ro²p²te²r²u²s. Lat., *elytrophterus* (from *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *πτέρω*, a wing). Fr., *élytrophère*. Ger., *deckschildflügelig*. See COLEOPTEROUS.
- ÉLYTRO-PTÉRYGOÏDE** (Fr., n. A²-le-tro-ta-re-go-ïde. From *ēlytron*, a sheath, *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Chassigny, a sort of colpeurynter devised by him, having wing-like attachments, which diverge when the bag is expanded and retain the latter within the vagina. [A. 15.]
- ELYTROPTOSIS** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro²p²-to²si²s. Gen., *elytroph'tos'cos* (-is). From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *πτωσις*, a falling. Fr., *élytrophose*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenvorfall*. It., *elitroptosi*. Sp., *elitroptosis*. Prolapse of the vagina. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]
- ELYTRORRHAGIA** (Lat., n. f. E²l-i²z²(u²t)-ro²ra²(ra²)/i²z²(u²t)-a². From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Fr., *élytrorrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutung*. It., Sp., *elitrorragia*. Vaginal hemorrhage. [L. 50, 135.]
- ELYTRORRHAPHY**, n. E²l-i²z²-ro²ra²/i²z²(u²t)-a². From *ēlytron*, a sheath, and *ῥάφω*, stitching. Fr., *élytrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Elytrorrhaphie*. It., Sp., *elitrorrafia*. See COLPORRHAPHY.

72] 2. Cardiac thrombosis. **Central retinal e.** Fr., *embolie de l'artere centrale de la rétine*. E. of the central artery of the retina or one of its branches. [L. 88.] **Cerebral e.** Fr., *embolie cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnembolie*. It., *embolia cerebrale*. Sp., *embolia cerebral*. E. of a cerebral artery, often giving rise to apoplectic symptoms and subsequently to those of cerebral degeneration. [D. 34.] **E. of the choroid.** Fr., *embolie de la choroïde*. Ger., *Aderhautembolie*. A purulent choroiditis due to e. of one or more of the nutrient vessels. It occurs most frequently in the puerperal condition. [F.] **Fat e., Fatty e.** Fr., *embolie graisseuse*. Ger., *Fettenembolie*. A condition sometimes observed as a sequence of fractures, consisting essentially in the passage into the veins of liquefied fat, which is carried into the lungs, brain, etc., blocking up the capillaries of those organs. [E. 1; R. Park, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 1, 1884, p. 177.] **Fibrinous e.** Fr., *embolie fibrineuse*. E. by a fibrinous clot or concretion. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **Gangrenous e.** Fr., *embolie gangreneuse*. E. by gangrenous material detached from a thrombotic area. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **Infective e.** E. by infective material capable of giving rise to septic or specific disease in its new situation. [L. 30 (a, 14).] **Lymphatic e.** Fr., *embolie lymphatique* (ou des lymphatiques). Ger., *Embolie der Lymphgefäße*. E. of a lymphatic vessel. [D. 3.] **Metastatic e.** See *Infective e.* and *Pyæmic e.* **Microscopic e.** See *Capillary e.* **Multiple e.** E. by a number of emboli situated in different vessels. **Oil e.** See *Fat e.* **Paradoxical e.** Ger., *paradoxe Embolie*. Arterial e. by a venous thrombus that has gained access to the systemic arteries without going through the lungs, as may happen when the foramen ovale is persistent. [Zahn, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cvy, p. 71; "Trüb. f. Chir.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 389.] **Pigment e., Pigmental e., Pigmentary e.** Fr., *embolie pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentembolie*. E. by particles of pigment, thought to be generally formed in the spleen; usually observed in that organ, the liver, the brain, and the kidney, less frequently in the skin and the lungs. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **Pulmonary e., Pulmonic e.** Fr., *embolie pulmonaire*. Ger., *Pulmonalembolie*. *Lungenembolie*. *Obstruktion der Pulmonalarterie*. E. of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches. When the embolus is large enough to obstruct a branch of great size, it gives rise to cyanosis, distressing dyspnoea, and often sudden death; smaller emboli cause limited gangrene, abscesses, infarctions, etc. **Pyæmic e.** E. by purulent material. **Retinal e.** See *Central retinal e.* **Secondary e.** Fr., *embolie secondaire*. E. by fragments detached from an embolus that has previously caused e. in another situation. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **Venous e.** E. of a vein. Venous emboli have been supposed to occur in the hepatic veins as the result of regurgitation from the inferior vena cava. [Thierfelder (a, 17).] See *Refluxant embolus*.

EMBOLOID, adj. E²m'bo'l'oid. Gr., *ἐμβολοειδής* (from *ἐμβολος*, an embolus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling or pertaining to an embolus.

EMBOLOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m'bo'l-o(o')-la'la'li'2-a². From *ἐμβολον*, something thrown in, and *λαλέειν*, to talk. Ger., *Embololalie*. Of Merkel, the morbid intercalation of meaningless words or phrases in speaking. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

EMBOLON (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo'l-o'2n. Gr., *ἐμβολον*. See *EMBOLOS*.

EMBOLOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m'bo'l-o(o')-fra'z'fra'si'2-a². From *ἐμβολον*, something inserted, and *φρασις*, speech. Ger., *Embolophrasie*. See *EMBOLOLALIA*.

EMBOLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo'l-n'mu'4m. Gr., *ἐμβολον*. See *EMBOLOS*.

EMBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m'bo'l-u'ssu'4s. Gr., *ἐμβολος* (from *ἐμβαλεειν*, to throw in). Fr., *embolie*. Ger., *E.*, *Keil*, *Utopfen*, *Stämpel*. It., *embolo*. Sp., *embolo*. 1. Anything inserted, intercalated, or forced in; in botany, a plug projecting from the cavity of the ovary and closing the foramen of the ovule. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A plug arrested in a blood-vessel or a lymphatic and causing obstruction. 3. The genus *Stenomites*, the genus *Cephalotrichum*, or a genus of the *Discomycetes*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In cerebral anatomy, the nucleus emboliformis. [L.] **Reduent e.** An e. supposed to have been regurgitated into an hepatic vein from the inferior vena cava. [Thierfelder (a, 17).]

EMBOLY, n. E²m'bo'l-i'2. In embryology, the formation of a two-layered gastrula by the pushing in of one half of the wall of a blastophore upon the other, as the finger of a glove may be pushed in to form a two-layered sac. [L. 121.]

EMBONPOINT (Fr.), n. A³m'bo'n² pwa'n². Plumpness. [L. 343.]

EMBOOREL (Tamil, **EMBOOVEL** (Tamil), n's. The *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [L. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBORISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo'r-i'2zi'sma². Gen., *emborismata*. See *ASLERYSM*.

EMBOSSED, adj. E²m'bo'sad. Fr., *bosselé*, *relevé*, *embossé*. Ger., *hervorgerichtet*, *erhaben*. It., *intagliato*. Sp., *realzado*. See *Bossen*.

EMBOTHRIE E. (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²m'bo'th-ri'2'i'2-a'2-a'2-a'2. From *ἐμβόθριος*, a pit. Fr., *embothries*. Of Sprengel, an order of *Acacia* and others, a tribe; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Proteaceae* of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Grevillea*, distinguished by the flowers an indefinite number of axils, inserted in 2 collateral series, flowers unbellated or capitate, often involucre. It comprises *Embothrium*, *Kauphia*, etc. [L. 42, 150 (a, 24).]

EMBOUT (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo't-u'mu'4m. A funnel for conveying fumes into any orifice of the body. [L. 94.]

EMBOUCHURE (Fr.), n. A³m'bu'shu'r. The point where one vessel empties into another. [L. 41.]

EMBOUT (Fr.), n. A³m'bu. 1. The plug of a tubular or valvular spectrum. [A. 518.] 2. The expanded objective end of a stethoscope. [L. 11.]

EMBRACING, adj. E²m'bras'i'2n². Lat., *amplexens*, *amplectens*. Fr., *embrassant*. Ger., *umfassend*. It., *abbracciante*. Sp., *abrazante*, *emido*. Folding together or clasping (said of the appendages of leaves and other organs). [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EMBRANCHEMENT (Fr.), n. A³m'bra'n'sh-ma'n². A fundamental division of plants or animals. [A. 518.]

EMBRASSÉ (Fr.), adj. A³m'bra'ss-a. Lat., *amplexus*. Embraced, folded on each other (said of leaves in the bud). [B. 1 (a, 24).] See *PREFOLIATION*.

EMBREGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bre'g'ma². Gen., *embregmatosa* (-is). Gr., *ἐμβρεγμα*. See *EMBROGATION*.

EMBRESAILLES (Fr.), n. A³m'br-sa'2-el-y'. The *Ribes vira crispa*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EMBRIAIGO, n. In Languedoc, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EMBROCATION, n. E²m'bro-ka'shu'n. Gr., *ἐμβρογμα* (2d def.). Lat., *embrocatio*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Einreibung* (1st def.), *Einreibungsmittel* (2d def.). It., *embrocatura*. Sp., *embrocacion*. 1. The process of applying a liquid medicament to the surface, especially by rubbing. [A. 518.] 2. Any liquid medicament applied by rubbing, especially a liniment. [E.] **Roche's e.** Fr., *e. de Roche*. An English patent medicine, prepared by mixing 8 parts of tincture of ambergris, 30 of oil of cloves, and 500 of olive-oil; or, according to Müller, by digesting 2 parts of asafetida in 30 of oil of poppies, adding 2 parts each of the oils of bergamot, caraway, and turpentine; used as a remedy for whooping-cough. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

EMBROCHA (Lat.), **EMBROCHE** (Lat.), n's. E²m'bro'2k-(bro'2h)-a², -e(a). Gr., *ἐμβροχῆ*. 1. The process of steeping. [A. 387.] 2. See *EMBROGATION*.

EMBRONTETOS (Lat.), adj. E²m'bro'n'te'ta'to's. Gr., *ἐμβρόντητος* (from *ἐμβρονταιν*, to astound). Stunned, stupefied, struck with apoplexy. [A. 325, 387.]

EMBRYECTOMIE (Fr.), n. A³m'bre-e'2k-to-me. From *ἐμβρυον* (see *EMBRYO*), and *ἐκτείνω*, to cut out. Extraction of the foetus and its appendages by laparotomy in cases of extra-uterine gestation. [A. 518.]

EMBRYO, n. E²m'br'i'2-o. Gr., *ἐμβρυον* (n. of adj., *ἐμβρυος*, growing within). Fr., *embryon*. Ger., *E.*, *Fruchtkeim*. It., *embrione*. Sp., *embrion*. 1. That portion of a fecundated ovum which is destined to constitute an independent individual. Most writers apply this term to the product of the first two or three months of gestation in the human subject, applying the word *foetus* after that time. In ornithology, a young bird up to the time when it is hatched. 2. In botany, the rudimentary plant within the seed. [A. 5; B. 1, 291 (a, 24).] **Abaxial e.** Fr., *embryon abaxiale*. Ger., *ungleichlaufender Keim*. An e. not lying in the direction of the axis of the seed. [B. 77 (a, 24).] (Cf. *Axial e.*) **Adventitious e.** Of Strassburger, an e. developed as an outgrowth from the cells of the nucleus which bound the embryo-sac. [B. 167 (a, 24).] **Amphitropal e.** Lat., *embryon amphitropum*. Fr., *embryon amphitrope*. Ger., *doppellaufiger Keim*. Sp., *embrion anfítropo*. A half-inverted vegetable e.; an e. so folded that its radicular and cotyledonary extremities are approximated, as in curved or campylotropal seeds. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **Axial e.** Fr., *embryon axiale*. Ger., *axialer Keim*. In botany, an e. which lies in the axis of the seed, and has the same direction. [Mirbel (B. 1).] **Dicotyledonous e.** Fr., *embryon dicotyledoné*. Ger., *dikotyledonischer Keim*. An e. with a pair of cotyledons. [a, 24.] **E'bläschen** (Ger.). See *E-SACS*. **E-bud.** See under *BUD*. **E-cell.** See under *CELL*. **E-nodule.** See *E-nod.* **E-plant.** See *E(2d def.)*. **E-sac.** See under *SAC*. **E-träger** (Ger.). See *CHORDA embryonalis* in the Supplement. **Erect e.** Fr., *embryon homotrope*. Ger., *aufrechter Keim*. Syn.: *homotropical e.* An e. in which, as in an anatropal seed, the radicle is directed toward the base of the seed. [B. 77 (a, 24).] **Fixed e.** Fr., *embryon fixé*. Ger., *Keimknöschen*. A leaf-bud. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).] **Homotropical e.** Ger., *gleichlaufiger Keim*. See *Erect e.* **Monocotyledonous e.** Fr., *embryon monocotyledoné*. Ger., *monokotyledonischer Keim*. An e. with a single cotyledon, or, if there are two, with one so highly developed as to hide the other. [B. 291 (a, 24).] **Naked e.** Lat., *embryon nudum*. Of Ehrenberg, the spore of a fungus. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Oblique e.** See *Abaxial e.* **Primitive e.** The collection of blastomeres which constitutes the blastoderm in the higher animals. [A. 5.] **Pseudo-e.** See the major list.

EMBRYOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m'br'i'2(bru')-o(o')-ka'2-rd'i'2-a². For deriv., see *EMBRYO* and *CARDIA*. Fr., *embryocardie*. Foetal rhythm of the heart-beats; of Huchard, a condition of the heart in which the pulsations resemble those of a foetal heart. It comprises three elements; (1) tachycardia, (2) equalization of the length of the two periods of silence in the cardiac cycle, (3) similarity of the tone and of intensity in the two sounds. It indicates a certain degree of degeneration in the myocardium and an extreme enfeeblement of the arterial tension. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 16, 1889, p. 299; "Sem. méd.," April 17, 1889, p. 126 (a, 18).]

EMBRYOTONIC, **EMBRYOTONOUS**, adj's. E²m'br'i'2-o'2k-to'n'2k. Lat., *embryotonus* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *κτονος*, murder). Fr., *embryotonique*. Ger., *lebensfruchtend*. Abortifacient. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMBRYOTONY, n. E²m'br'i'2-o'2k-to'n'2. Lat., *embryotomia*. Fr., *embryotomie*. Ger., *Embryotomie*. *Teilung der Leibesfrucht*. The destruction of the embryo (i. e., the production of abortion). [A. 322.]

EMBRYOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m'br'i'2(bru')-o'2-je'n'2-a'2-si's. Gen., *embryogenes* (-is). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *γεννάω*, to produce. Fr., *embryogenèse*. It., Sp., *embriogénese*. The formation of the embryo.



ERECT EMBRYO. [A. 442.]

DECAPITATION. **Championnière's method of e.** Evisceration sometimes preceded by brachiotomy, followed by rhachiotomy in two or three places by means of a terbellum, and the extraction of the foetus in two parts. [A. 15.] **Lee's method of e.** Brachiotomy followed by perforation of the thorax and extraction by means of a crochets hooked into the pelves or the lower part of the vertebral column. [A. 15.] **Macdonald's method of e.** See *Albani's method of e.* **Michaelis's method of e.** Evisceration followed by rhachiotomy and forced evolution. [A. 15.] **Porta's method of e.** Perforation of the thorax in the axillary region, the arm having been drawn down forcibly with a fillet, followed by evisceration and podalic version. [A. 15.] **Rhachidian e.** Rhachiotomy. **Thoraco-abdominal e.** Rhachiotomy at the junction of the dorsal and lumbar portions of the vertebral column. **Veit's method of e.** Evisceration followed by simultaneous traction on an arm and the breech, so that the foetus is folded upon itself and made to emerge doubled. [A. 15.]

EMBRYOTOXON (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m\ br^2i\ bru^6\ oco^3\ to^2x\ a^2n$. From *embryo*, the embryo, and *toxōn*, a bow. Ger., *Födarzug*. Congenital marginal opacity of the cornea. [Reuss (A. 319).]

EMBRYOTROPHIE (Fr.), n. $A^2n\ bre\ o\ trof$. From *embryon*, the embryo, and *trōphē*, to nourish. Ger., *Fruchtstoff*. Of Veipeau, the nutritive vitellus. [A. 45.]—**E. secondaire**. Syn.; *membrane de la coque*. Of Veipeau, the covering which forms around the ovum in its passage through the oviduct. [A. 45.]

EMBRYOULCIA (Lat.), **EMBRYOUSIA** (Lat.), n's f. $E^2m\ br^2i\ bru^6\ ul\ se^2\ ki^2\ a^2$. See **EMBRYULCIA**.

EMBRYULCIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ br^2i\ bru^6\ ul\ se^2\ ki^2\ a^2$. Gr., *embryoulkia* (from *embryon*, the embryo, and *ἐλκεν*, to drag forth). Fr., *embryulcie*. Ger., *Embryulcie*. 1. Anciently, obstetrics in general. 2. Properly, the forcible extraction of the foetus. 3. As now used, see **EMBRYOTOMY** (2d def.). [A. 43, 88, 387.]

EMBRYULCUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2m\ br^2i\ bru^6\ ul\ se^2\ ki^2\ a^2$. Gr., *embryoulcus*. Fr., *embryulce*. Any instrument for extracting the foetus, such as a blunt hook or a forceps. [L. 50.]

EMBRYULE (Fr.), n. $A^2n\ bre\ u^4l$. Dim. of *embryon*. The embryo at a very early stage of development. [L. 41.]

EMBRYUTERULCIA (Rollink) (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ br^2i\ bru^6\ ul\ se^2\ ki^2\ a^2$. Gr., *embryuterulcia* (from *embryon*, the embryo, and *ἐλκεν*, to drag forth). From *embryon*, an embryo, *ὄστέον*, the womb, and *ἐλκεν*, to draw out. See **EMBRYULCIA**. [L. 50.]

EMBURANA, n. $E^2m\ bu\ ra^2\ na^2$. In Brazil, the *Bursera leptophylla*. [B. 121 (a. 21).]

EMBURON (Fr.), n. $A^2n\ bu\ ro^2n^2$. The *Lactarius piperatus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

EMBUSCU, n. In Provence, a species of the genus *Vallisneria*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

EMBUVA-EMBO (Port.), **EMBYAYEMBO** (Port.), n's. $E^2m\ bu\ ya^2\ e^2m\ bo$, $e^2m\ be\ a^2\ ye^2m\ bo$. In Brazil, the *Petiveria tetrandra*. [B. 16 (a. 14).]

EMEMORPHINE, n. $E^2m\ e^2\ mo^2r\ f\ en$. For deriv., see **EMETIC** and **MORPHINE**. See **APOMORPHINE**.

EMENDANT, adj. $E^2m\ e^2\ na^2nt$. Lat., *emendans* (from *emendare*, to improve). See **CONCORDANT**.

EMERALD GREEN, n. $E^2m\ e^2\ r\ a^2d\ gren$. See under **GREEN**.

EMERALDINE, n. $E^2m\ e^2\ r\ a^2d\ en$. Fr., *éméraldine*. Ger., *Emeraldin*. A commercial name for a green pigment (a variety of aniline green) produced by the action of potassium chlorate on aniline hydrochloride. [B. 2, 49.]

ÉMERAUDE (Fr.), n. $A\ m\ e^2\ rod$. 1. The emerald. 2. See **HEMORRHAGE**. **Eau d'é.** A vulnerary prepared by macerating certain fresh aromatic plants (not specified) in alcohol. [L. 109 (a. 14).]

ÉMERAUDINÉ (Fr.), adj. $A\ m\ e^2\ ro\ de\ na$. Of an emerald-green color. [L. 41.]

ÉMÈRE (Fr.), n. $A\ me^2r$. See **EMERUS**.

ÉMERGÉ (Fr.), adj. $A\ me^2r\ zha$. See **EMERSED**.

EMERGENCE, n. $E\ mu^2r\ e^2ns$. From *emergere*, to emerge. Fr., *émergence*. Ger., *Herorkommen*. The act or state of emerging or coming forth, as from concealment; of a luminous ray, the point where it passes from one medium into another; of a nerve, the point at which it separates either from a nervous centre or from a principal system of which it represents a branch; of a vessel, the point where it branches off from a larger one; of a spring, the place where it comes up from the earth. [A. 301 (a. 21); B. 77 (a. 14).]

EMERGENTES, n. pl. $E\ mu^2r\ e^2ns\ si^2z$. The prickles that arise from a collection of cells, and not from one epidermal cell, as in the rose and bramble. [B. 77 (a. 24).]

EMERGENT, adj. $E\ mu^2r\ e^2nt$. Lat., *emergens*. Fr., *émergent*. Ger., *herorkommend*. Emerging, coming forth. [a. 30.]

ÉMÉRÉ (Fr.), **ÉMÉRIL** (Fr.), n's. $A\ m\ e^2r$, rel. See **EMERY**. [A. 301 (a. 21).]

EMEROD, **EMEROID**, n's. $E^2m\ e^2r\ od$, *oid*. See **HEMORRHOID**.

EMERSED, adj. $E\ mu^2rsd$. Lat., *emersus* (from *emergere*, to emerge). Fr., *émersé*. Ger., *aufgetaucht*, *herorkommend*. Growing out of the water (said of the superior part of aquatic plants). [B. 121 (a. 24).]

ÉMÉRSTON (Fr.), n. $A\ me^2r\ zha^2n^2$. See **EMERGENCE**.

EMERUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2m\ e^2r\ a^2ns$. Fr., *émérus*, *émère*. A section of the genus *Coranilla*. [B. 121 (a. 24).] **E. Cesalpini**, **E. major**. The *Coranilla* c. [B. 173 (a. 24).]

EMERY, n. $E^2m\ u^2r\ i^2$. Gr., *σμήρις*, *σμήρις*. Fr., *éméri*, *émère*. Ger., *Smirgel*, *Schmergel*. It., *smiraglio*. Sp., *esmeril*. A native compound of alumina and iron oxide, of a dark-gray color; used in the form of powder to polish stones, metals, and crystals. [A. 301 (a. 21).]

EMESIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ e^2e^2\ si^2a^2$. 1. Nausea. 2. Vomiting. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

EMESIOLÓGIA (Lat.), n. $E^2m\ e^2s\ (e^2s)\ i^2\ o\ i^2\ o\ i^2\ g\ i^2\ a^2$. From *emesis*, vomiting, and *λόγος*, understanding. See **EMETOLOGY**.

EMESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ e^2\ si^2s$. Gen., *emesis* (*emesis*). Gr., *ἐμεσις* (from *εμεν*, to vomit). Fr., *vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechen*. Vomiting. [L. 50.]

EMESIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m\ e^2s\ (e^2s)\ i^2\ u^2m\ u^4m$. See **EMETINE**.

EMESMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m\ e^2s\ ma^2$. Gen., *emesma*. Gen., *emesmatus* (*-is*). Ger., *das Erbrochene*. Vomited matter. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

EMETATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ e^2\ a^2\ i^2\ a^2\ tro^2\ a^2$. For deriv., see **EMESIS** and **ATROPHY**. Emaciation resulting from persistent vomiting. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

EMETIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ e^2s\ i^2\ i^2\ a^2$. See **EMETINE**.

EMETIC, adj. $E^2m\ e^2\ i^2k$. Gr., *ἐμετικός*, *ἐμετοικός*. Lat., *emeticus*. Fr., *émétique*, *vomitif*. Ger., *emeticus*. It., *emetico*. Sp., *emético*. Productive of vomiting; as a n. (Ger., *Brechmittel*), a substance that produces vomiting.—**Direct e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by its action upon the gastric nerves. [S. Mickles (a. 17).] **E. of Hufeland**. A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of tartar e., 23 grains of ipecac, 24 fl. drachms of oxymel of squill, and 10 fl. drachms of water. [L. 20 (a. 14).]—**E. nut.** The *Randia dumetorum*. [A. 479 (a. 21).]—**E. weed.** The *Lobelia inflata*. [B. 255 (a. 24).]—**E. root.** See **IPECACUANHA**. **Indirect e.** **Systemic e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by acting upon the e. centre in the brain. [S. Mickles (a. 17).]—**Tartar e.** See **ANTIMONY** and **POTASSIUM TARTRATE**.

ÉMÉTICITÉ (Fr.), n. $A\ ma\ te\ ce\ ta$. The property of exciting vomiting. [L. 41.]

EMÉTICO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $A\ ma\ te\ ko$. 1. See **EMETIC**. 2. See **ANTIMONY** and **POTASSIUM TARTRATE**. **E. vegetal.** At Caracas, the *Jatropha multifida*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

EMETICO-LAXANS (Lat.), adj. $E^2m\ e^2\ i^2k\ o\ i^2\ a^2\ la^2\ x\ a^2\ n^2$. Gr., *ἐμετικός*, *laxans*. From *ἐμετικός*, emetic, and *laxare*, to loosen. See **EMETO-CATHARTIC**.

EMETICOLOGY, n. $E^2m\ e^2\ i^2k\ o\ i^2\ a^2$. Lat., *emetiologia* (from *emetikos*, emetic, and *λογία*, understanding). Fr., *éméticologie*. Ger., *Brechmittellehre*. The pharmacology, etc., of emetics. [L. 50.]

ÉMÉTICO-PURGATIF (Fr.), adj. $A\ ma\ te\ ko\ pu^2r\ ga^2\ tef$. For deriv., see **EMETIC** and **PURGATIVE**. See **EMETO-CATHARTIC**.

EMETICUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m\ e^2\ i^2k\ u^2m\ u^4m$. An emetic.—**E. commune.** Of Sydenham, a mixture of 1 part of syrup of cloves, 2 parts of infusion of *crocus metallicus*, and 4 parts of distilled water of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 90 (a. 14).]

EMETICUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2m\ e^2\ i^2k\ u^2m\ u^4m$. See **EMETIC**.—**E. mitior** (Boerhaave). Van Helmont's salt flowers of antimony. [B. 59.] See **FLORES ANTIMONII** *Helmontii*.

EMETINE, n. $E^2m\ e^2\ en$. Lat., *emetina*, *emetinum*, *emetia*. Fr., *émétine*. Ger., *Emetin*, *Brechstoff*. It., Sp., *emetina*. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}NO_2$, constituting the active principle of ipecacuanha. It occurs as a whitish, odorless, slightly bitter powder, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in a solution of potash or of soda, and forming very bitter salts with the acids; used as an emetic and as an irritant to the skin. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**Impure e.** Lat., *emetina medicinalis*. Fr., *émétine brune*, *émétine médicinale*. Sp., *emetina medicinal (6 morena)* (Mex. Ph.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of extract of ipecacuanha in cold distilled water, filtering, and evaporating on a water-bath to the consistency of a thick syrup, spreading it in thin layers on plates, and evaporating in an oven at a moderate heat. [A. 447 (a. 21).]

ÉMÉTINE (Fr.), n. $A\ ma\ ten$. See **EMETINE**. **E. brune.** See **IMPURE EMETINE**.—**E. indigène.** The emetic principle of *Viola odorata*. [B. 173 (a. 24).] **E. médicinale.** See **IMPURE EMETINE**.

EMETINUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m\ e^2\ i^2k\ u^2m\ u^4m$. See **EMETINE**. **E. coloratum.** See **IMPURE EMETINE**.

ÉMÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. $A\ ma\ tek$. Emetic; as a n., see **ANTIMONY** and **POTASSIUM TARTRATE**. **Bain avec l'é.** A bath prepared by dissolving 60 grammes of tartar emetic in a sufficiency of water; employed in lumbago and skin diseases. [B. 92 (a. 11).]—**E. allemand**, **E. des Allemands**. Sodium thioantimonate. [B. 92.]—**Emplâtre d'é.** See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**Liparolé d'é.** See **UQUANTUM ANTIMONII**.

EMETIZED, adj. $E^2m\ e^2\ izd$. Fr., *émétisé*. 1. Containing or prepared with tartar emetic. [B. 119.] 2. Nauseated with an emetic. [A. 316.]

ÉMÉTO-ANODIN (Fr.), adj. $A\ ma\ to\ a^2\ no\ da^2n^2$. Emetic and acting as an anodyne. [B. 119.]

EMETO-CATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m\ e^2\ o\ (a^2)\ ka^2\ th\ (ka^2)\ th\ a^2rs\ i^2s$. Gen., *emetocatharsis* (*-os*). For deriv., see **EMETIC** and **CATHARSIS**. Fr., *éméto catharse*. Ger., *Brechpurgiren*. Simultaneous vomiting and diarrhoea. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

EMETO-CATHARTIC, adj. $E^2m\ e^2\ o\ (a^2)\ ka^2\ th\ a^2rs\ i^2k$. Lat., *emetocatharticus*, *emetica laxans*. Fr., *éméto cathartique*, *émético purgatif*. Ger., *zuebrech erbrechen und purgiren machend*. It., *emetocathartico*. Sp., *emetocathartico*. Producing both vomiting and catharsis. The *éméto-cathartique* of the French is a solution of 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of sodium sulphate in 150 grammes of water, of which one third is given every 15 minutes. [A. 518; B. 119.]

EMETOLOGY, n. E'm e't o'lo'jē. Lat., *emetologia* (from *ēmeiv*, to vomit, and *logos*, understanding). Fr., *emetologie*. Ger., *Emetologie*. The study of the physiology of vomiting, of the action of emetics, or of the nature of vomited matter.

EMETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E'm e't o'o's man i'a'nē) i'a'z. From *ēmeiv*, to vomit, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *emetomanie*. Ger., *Emetomanie*, *Brechsucht*. A morbid propensity to use emetics. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMETOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E'm e't o'o's fob fo'bē) i'a'z. From *ēmeiv*, to vomit, and *phōbos*, dread. Fr., *emetophobie*. Ger., *Brechschien*. A morbid dread of vomiting. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMETOS (Lat.), **EMETUS** (Lat.), n's m. E'm e't o's; -u's u's. Gr., *ēmeros*. See **EMESIS** and **EMESMA**.

EMICATION, n. E'm i'ka-shu'n. Lat., *emucatio* (from *emere*, to leap forth). A flying off in small particles. [L. 56.]

EMICTION, n. E'm i'k-shu'n. From *e*, out, and *ungere*, to make water. See **MICTURITIO** and **URINE**.

EMICTORY, adj. E'm i'k-to'ri. Pertaining to or promoting micturition. [A. 316.]

EMIGRATION, n. E'm i'gra-shu'n. Lat., *emigratio* (from *emigrare*, to wander forth). Fr., *émigration*. Ger., *Emigration*. It, *émigration*. Sp., *emigración*. The process by which wandering cells, or leucocytes, pass through the wall of a blood vessel. [D. 4.] **E's-theorie** (Ger.). The theory of the origin of inflammatory exudates in a migration of the colorless blood-corpuscles.

EMILIA (Lat.), n. f. E'm i'li-a. Fr., *émile*. Of Cassini, a genus of the Compositae, tribe *Senecionideae*, chiefly indigenous to the East Indies. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. purpurea**. See *E. sonchifolia*.

E. rigidula. Of DeCandolle, a species indigenous to Guiana, where it is used by the natives as a tonic and anticholeric. [Proc. of the Ann. Pharm. Assoc., 'x a, 14.] **E. sonchifolia**. Malay, *muel-schevi*. Beng., *sadi-modi*. A species common in the East. In China the leaves are eaten raw in salads. In the East Indies the cooling juice is prescribed in inflammation of the eyes. It is used in decoction on the Malabar coast as a febrifuge, and the juice, mixed with sugar, is employed in bowel complaints. The pure juice of the leaves is used in Travancore for night-blindness. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

EMINENCE, n. E'm i'ne-nē's. Gr., *ἐξοχή*. Lat., *eminentia* (from *eminare*, to stand out). Fr., *éminence*. Ger., *Erhöhung*. Høker. It., *eminenza*. Sp., *eminencia*. A prominence. [C.]

Arcuate e. See **EMINENTIA arcuata**. **Articular e.** of the temporal bone. A rounded e. which forms the front boundary of the glenoid fossa. [L. 172 (a, 26).] **Auditory e.** Lat., *eminencia auditoria*. Fr., *éminence auditive*. A collection of gray matter on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain at its lower part, forming the deep origin of the auditory nerve. [I. 29 (K).]

Bicipital e. Fr., *éminence bicipitale*. A tuberosity on the radius for the insertion of the biceps muscle. [L. 53 (a, 26).] **Blastodermic e.** The somewhat elevated mass of cells at the animal pole of a developing ovum forming the blastoderm. It is especially prominent in meroblastic ova like those of birds, bony fishes, etc. [J. 89.] **Canine e.** A vertical ridge on the external surface of the superior maxilla, corresponding to the socket of the canine tooth. [L. 172 (a, 29).] **Digital e.** Lat., *eminencia digitalis* (see minor). Fr., *éminence digitale*. Ger., *Kleine Wulst*. It., *eminenza digitale*. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**. **Doyère's e.** **Doyère's e.** See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**. **E. of the aqueductus Falloppii**. A ridge which traverses the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis, and behind that opening curves nearly vertically downward along the posterior wall. [L. 172 (a, 29).] **Frontal e.** A rounded prominence on either side of the median line, a little below the centre of the frontal bone. [L. 172 (a, 29).] **Germinal e.** The *discus proligerus*. [L. 13.] **Hypothénar e.** Fr., *éminence hypothénar*. Ger., *Kleinfingerballen*. A prominence on the ulnar side of the palm of the hand, formed by the muscles of the little finger. [a, 29.] **Ilio-pectineal e.** **Ilio-pubic e.** Lat., *tuberculum iliopectineum*. Fr., *éminence ilio-pectine*. Sp., *eminencia ilio-pectinea*. An e. on the upper aspect of the pubic bone above the acetabulum, marking the junction of the bone with the ilium. [C. 3.] **Mamillary e's.** Fr., *éminences mamillaires*. See **CORPORA albicantia**. **Median e.** See **ANTERIOR PYRAMIDS**. **Nasal e.** A prominence on the external surface of the vertical portion of the frontal bone above the nasal notch and between the two superciliary ridges. [L. 172 (a, 29).] **Nerve e.** **Neural e.** See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**. **Occipital e.** Fr., *éminence occipitale*. See **EXTERNAL OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE**. **Olivary e.** Fr., *éminence olivaire*. See **OLIVARY BODY**. **Parietal e.** Lat., *eminencia parietalis*. Fr., *protubérance pariétale*. The marked convexity on the outer surface of the parietal bone. [C.] **Portal e's.** Fr., *éminences portes*. The small median lobes on the lower surface of the liver. [A. 516.] **Pyramidal e.** Lat., *eminencia pyramidalis* (see *papillaris*). Fr., *éminence pyramidale*. The pyramid of the tympanum. [I. 6 (K).] **Thenar e.** Fr., *éminence thenar*. Ger., *Daumenballen*. The ball of the thumb, formed by the four muscles, abductor pollicis, opponens pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, and adductor pollicis. [L. 55 (a, 29).]

EMINENCE (Fr.), n. A-me-na'nē's. See **EMINENCE** and **EMINENTIA**. **E. collatérale**. See **EMINENTIA collateralis**. **E's canaliculares griseae**. See **ALA canalis**. **E. de l'étrier**. See **EMINENTIA stapedii**. **E. du vermis supérieure**. See **Superior vermicular PROCESS**. **E. lobée**. Of Baudelot, the optic lobe in fishes. [I. 43 (K).] **E. médiane du bulbe rachidien**. See **EMINENTIA mediana bulbi rachidici**. **E. nates**. **E. natiforme**. See **NATES** (2d def.). **E. nerveuse**. See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**. **E. olivaire**. **E. olive du bulbe rachidien**. See **OLIVARY BODY**. **E's pisiformes**. See **CORPORA albicantia**. **E's portes**. See **Portal Eminences**. **E. pyramidale**. See **Pyramidal Eminence**. **E. ter-**

minale. See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**. **E. testes**. See **TESTES** (2d def.). **E. unifornis**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**. **E. vermiculaire inférieure**. See **Inferior vermicular PROCESS**. **E. vermiciforme**. See **Superior vermiciform PROCESS**. **E. vermiciforme du cervelet**. See **Vermiform PROCESS**.

EMINENTIA (Lat.), n. E'm i'ne-nē'shu't i'a'z. See **EMINENCE**. **E. annularis**. See **POSS. UNICORN**. **Eminencia anterior**. The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [L. 115 (a, 29).] **E. arcuata**. Syn.; *jugum petrosum*. A rounded eminence on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which indicates the situation of the superior semicircular canal. [L. 332.] **E. articularis**. See **Articular Eminence of the temporal bone**. **E. auditoria**. See **Auditory Eminence**. **E. bicipitalis**. See **Bicipital Eminence**. **Eminencia bigemina**. See **CORPORA quadrigemina**. **E. canalis semicircularis superior**. See *E. arcuata*. **Eminencia candelantes**. See *CORPORA albicantia. **E. capitata**. The head of a bone. [L. 115.] **E. capitata humeri**. The lesser or radial head of the humerus. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1866, p. 464 (a, 29).] **E. carpi externa**. See *E. carpi radialis*. **E. carpi interna**. See *E. carpi ulnaris*.*

E. carpi lateralis superior. The tuberosity of the os trapezoidale. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1866, p. 569 (a, 29).] **E. carpi radialis**. An elevation on the radial side of the palmar surface of the carpus, formed by the tuberosities of the trapezium and trapezoid. [L. 332.] **E. carpi ulnaris**. An elevation on the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the carpus formed by the pisiform bone and the processus hamatus of the ulnar bone. [L. 332.] **E. caudata**. A narrow portion of the liver which connects the lobulus Spigelii with the right lobe. [L. 115 (a, 29).] **E. cerebelli**. See **Vermiform PROCESS**. **E. cinerea**. See **LAMINA cinerea**. **E. collatéralis Meckelii**. Fr., *éminence collatérale*. A projection at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain, between the hippocampi, corresponding with the collateral fissure on the exterior of the brain. [I. 6 (K).] **E. conchæ**. An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the concha. [L. 31, 332.] **E. costaria** [Luschka]. That portion of the transverse processes of the second to the seventh cervical vertebrae situated anteriorly to the vertebral foramen. [L. 332.] **E. cruciata**. The cross-like figure formed by the internal occipital protuberance, the internal occipital crest, and the transverse ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone. [L. 31.] **Eminenciae cuneiformes cinereæ**. Two gray elevations in the medullary portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L. 7 (a, 29).] **E. cuneiformis**. The ridge which separates the two articular facets of the head of a rib. [L. 31 (a, 29).] **E. cymbæ**. A prominence on the dorsum of the ear corresponding to the upper portion of the concha, which is separated from the lower portion by the termination of the helix. [L. 7 (a, 29).] **E. digitalis**. **E. digitata**. See **Digital Eminence**. **E. fosse conchæ**. See *E. conchæ*. **E. fosse triangularis** (see *triangularis*). An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear corresponding to the fossa triangularis. [L. 31, 332.] **E. frontalis**. See **FRONTAL EMINENCE**. **Eminencia glandulosa**. See *CORPORA albicantia*. **E. hepatis caudata**. The lobus caudatus. [L. 172 (a, 29).] **E. hepatis longitudinalis**. **E. hepatis radiata**. See *E. hepatis caudata*. **E. iliopectinea** (see *ilio-pubic*). See *ilio-pectinea*. **EMINENTIA inferiores**. The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I. 3 (K).] **E. intercondylea**. **E. intercondylica**. **E. intercondyloidea**. **E. intermedia**. The spine of the tibia. [L. 115.] **E. jugularis**. See **JUGULAR PROCESS**. **Eminencia laterales cartilaginis cricoidæ**. The surfaces on the cricoid cartilage which articulate with the thyroreoid cartilage. [L. 332.] **E. lateralis (Meckelii)**. **E. lateralis bulbi rachidici**. See **OLIVARY BODY**. [I. 3 (K).] **E. lenticularis**. See **CORPUS striatum**. **Eminencia longitudinalis**. See **FASCICULI teretes**. **E. longitudinalis**. See *E. caudata*. **E. magna cerebri**. See **Optic THALAMUS**. **Eminencia mamillares**. Fr., *éminences mamillaires*. Ger., *Markhügel*. See *CORPORA albicantia* (under *CORPUS*). **E. mamillaris vermis inferior**. Of Vicq d'Azyr, the velum medullare posterius. [I. 3 (K).] **E. marginalis**. An elevation or ridge (on each side) on the lower margin of the arcus cartilaginis cricoidæ where it joins the lamina. [L. 332.] **E. Meckelii**. See *E. collatéralis*. **E. mediana bulbi rachidici**. Of Chaussier, one of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I. 3 (K).] **Eminencia mediana interna**. The anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [L. 10 (a, 29).] **E. media tibie**. The spine of the tibia. [L. 175.] **E. medullæ spinalis ovata**. Of Sommering, one of the olivary bodies. [I. 3 (K).] **Eminencia medullares**. **E. medullaris**. Of Meckel, see *CORPORA albicantia*. **E. muscoli stapedis**. See *E. stapedii*. **E. nasalis**. See **Nasal Eminence**. **Eminencia nates**. See **NATES** (2d def.). **E. obliqua**. The tuberosity on the plantar surface of the cuboid bone. [L. 31, 332.] **Eminencia oblongæ**. Of Gordon, the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I. 3 (K).] **E. occipitalis**. A ridge in the lateral ventricle of the brain, dorsad of the calcar and corresponding with the occipital fissure; one of the colliculi; distinct in the fœtus, often nearly or quite obliterated in the adult; the bulbus post cornu of Henle. [I. 98.] **E. olivaris** [Viessensii]. See **OLIVARY BODY**. **Eminencia ossæ**. Bony prominences. [a, 29.] **E. ossis cuboidæ**. Syn.; *tuberculum cuboidæ*. A prominence on the lower surface of the cuboid bone to which the long plantar calcaneo-cuboid ligament is attached. [L. 175 (a, 29).] **E. ovalis**. **E. ovalis lateralis**. See **OLIVARY BODY**. **E. papillaris (tympani)**. The pyramid of the tympanum. [I. 6 (K).] **E. parietalis**. See **Parietal Eminence**. **Eminencia perpendiculares**. Fr., *éminences perpendiculaires*. Of Prochaska, the posterior lateral columns of the spinal cord. [I. 3 (K).] **Eminencia pisiformes**. See *CORPORA albicantia. **Eminencia posteriores**. The posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I. 62 (K).] **E. præcuneata**. In cerebral anatomy, the uncus. [L. 332.] **E. pyramidalis**. **E. pyriformis**. See *E. papillaris*. **Eminencia quadrigemina**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*. **E. radiata**. See *E. caudata*. **E. scaphæ**. An elevation*

consisting of *Empetrum*, etc.; low heath-like shrubs with crowded leaves and small flowers with a calyx of 4 to 6 hypogynous, persistent, imbricated sepals, and 2 or 3 stamens. The ovary is free in a fleshy disc, and the seed is ascending and albuminous. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

EMPETRE (Fr.), adj. $A^2m^2pe^2t^2ra$. Embarrassed, entangled (said of the legs of amphibious animals). [Bosquillon (a, 25).]

EMPETREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2m^2pe^2t^2ra^2ca^2ca^2$. Fr., *em-petrees*. 1. Of Nuttall, Don, Reichenbach, and others, the *Empetrum*. 2. Of Baillon, a series of the *Ericaceae*. [B. 121, 150 (a, 24).]

EMPETRIDEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2m^2pe^2t^2ra^2ca^2ca^2$. Of Gray, a family of the *Monochlamydeae*, consisting of *Empetrum*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] See **EMPETRACEAE**.

EMPETRIDIA (Lat.), **EMPETRINEAE** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $E^2m^2pe^2t^2ra^2ca^2ca^2$, $r^2i^2n^2e^2ca^2ca^2$. See **EMPETRACEAE**.

EMPETRON (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m^2pe^2t^2ro^2n$. See **EMPETRUM**.

EMPETRUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m^2pe^2t^2ra^2m^2ra^2m$. Gr., *ἐμπετρον* (from *ἐμ*, against, and *πετρον*, a rock, because the plant was considered lithotropic). Fr., *em-petrum*, *em-petrum*. Ger., *Steinbeere*. 1. The crowberry or craneberry; a Linnæan genus of the *Empetraceae*. 2. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined purgative. 3. Formerly the *Cithrium maritimum*, the *Globularia dyptis*, and the *Hemerocallis glabra*. [B. 12, 121, 180 (a, 24).] **E. acetosum** [Rumph.] The *Begonia tuberosa*. [B. 214.] **E. aciculare** [Rert.] The *Cratichneumon*. [B. 121.] **E. nigrum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *em-petrum à fruit noir*, *em-petrum*. Ger., *schwarze Beere*, *Krautbeere*. A species found in cold regions. The acid berries are eaten by Scottish and Russian peasants, and furnish a purple dye. The Greenlanders prepare an unpleasant alcoholic beverage from them. They are antiscorbutic and diuretic. [B. 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. pinatum**. The *Myricaricus setosus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. procumbens**. See *E. nigrum*.

EMPFANGEN (Ger.), v. intr. $E^2mp^2fa^2n^2e^2n$. To conceive; as a n., conception. [L. 80.]

EMPFÄNGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. $E^2mp^2fe^2n^2li^2ch^2kit$. Receptivity. [L. 80.]

EMPFÄNGNISS (Ger.), n. $E^2mp^2fe^2n^2ni^2ss$. See **CONCEPTION**. **E. Hügel**. A minute, conical mass of protoplasm rising on the surface of an ovum at the point of contact of a zoospore. [J. 69.]

E. periode. The period of conception. [J.] **E. vermögen**. Capability of conception. **Falsche E.** See **FALSE CONCEPTION**.

EMPFINDEND (Ger.), adj. $E^2mp^2fi^2nd^2end$. See **EMPFINDLICH**.

EMPFINDLICH (Ger.), adj. $E^2mp^2fi^2nd^2li^2ch^2$. Sensitive. [K., **E.keit**. Sensibility. [K.]

EMPFINDSAM (Ger.), adj. $E^2mp^2fi^2nd^2za^2m$. See **EMPFINDLICH**. **E.keit**. Nervous irritability. [L. 80.]

EMPFUNDUNG (Ger.), n. $E^2mp^2fi^2nd^2un^2g$. Sensation, sensibility. [R. Arndt (A. 319).] **Äusserliche E.** External sensation. [K.] **E-faser**. A sensory nerve-fibre. [J. 67.] **E-kreis**. The area within which two or more sensory impressions cause only one sensation. [R. Arndt (A. 319).] **E-lähmend**. Causing paralysis of sensibility. **E-lähmung**. Paralysis of sensibility. [A. 521.] **E-leiter**. A sensory nervous conductor. [J.] **E-los**. Void of sensation; apathetic, callous. [L. 46 (a, 14).] **E-slosigkeit**. Insensibility. [L. 46 (a, 14).] **E-smaximum**. The maximum of sensibility in a nerve. [R. Arndt (A. 319).] **E-sminimum**. The minimum of sensibility in a nerve. [R. Arndt (A. 319).] **E-snerv**. A sensory nerve or fibre. [J. 67.] **E-sneurose**. See **ÆSTHESIO-NEUROSI**. **E-sitz**. The sensory centre. [J. 137.] **E-störung**. A disturbance of sensibility. [A. 319.] **E-svermögen**. The power of sensation. [L. 30 (a, 14).] **E-szelle**. A sensory nerve-cell or ganglion cell. [J. 173.] **Fühlbare E.** See **Tactile SENSATION**. **Geräusche**. Auditory sensation produced by noise. [J. 19, 40.] **Geruchse**. The sensation of smell. [Gruenhagen (K).] **Geschmackse**. Gustatory sensation. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1844, pp. 334, 335 (J).] **Gesichtse**. Visual sensation. [J.] **Innerliche E.** See **INTERNAL SENSATION**. **Klänge**. Auditory sensation produced by periodical or musical sound waves, in contradistinction to those produced by noise. [J.] **Mite**. An irradiated sensation. [R. Arndt (A. 319).] **Objective E.** See **OBJECTIVE SENSATION**. **Reflexe**. 1. A sensation arising from the transfer of the stimulus in a motor to a sensory nerve. 2. The sensation in some part of the skin due to the stimulation of the skin at some other point. [J. 176.] **Schmerze**. A sensation of or sensitiveness to pain. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1848, p. 136 (L).] **Subjective E.** See **SUBJECTIVE SENSATION**. **Taste**. See **Tactile SENSATIONS**.

EMPFING (Ger.), n. $E^2mp^2fi^2ng$. A place in Upper Bavaria, where there are various bathing establishments. [A. 319.]

EMPHEROMENOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2m^2fe^2r^2o^2m^2e^2n^2os$. From *ἐμπερῶν*, to bring into. Added; as a n., in the u., *empheromenon*, of Hippocrates, a urinary sediment or cloudiness of the urine. [A. 325 (a, 21); L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYSLIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m^2fi^2s^2li^2s$. Gen., *emphysses* (emphysses). From *ἐν*, in, and *φύσις*, an eruption. Of Good, a genus of exanthematous diseases including miliaria, aphthæ, vacinia, varicella, pemphigus, and erysipelas. [G.]

EMPHRACTIC, adj. $E^2m^2fra^2k^2ti^2k$. Gr., *ἐμφρακτικός*. Lat., *emphracticus*. Fr., *emphrastique*. Ger., *verstopfend*, *unvollend*. Anciently, obstructive of the pores of the skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m^2fra^2g^2ma^2$. Gen., *emphragmatus* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφραγμα*. Fr., *emphragme*. An obstruction, impediment. [A. 325 (a, 21).] **E. lacrimale**. Lacrimal fistula. [L. 290.] **E. maxillare**. Distension of the maxillary antrum. [L. 290.] **E. salivare**. A ranula. [L. 290.] **E. spermaticum**. See **SPERMATOCYCLE**.

EMPHRAGMUS (Lat.), **EMPHRASIS** (Lat.), **EMPHRAN-IS** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $E^2m^2fra^2g^2ma^2$, $E^2m^2fra^2s^2is$, $E^2m^2fra^2n^2is$. Gen., *emphragmatus*, *emphrasis*, *emphranis*. Fr., *emphragme*, *emphrasis*, *emphranis*. Ger., *emphragm*, *emphras*, *emphran*. Gr., *ἐμφραγμα*, *ἐμφρασις*, *ἐμφρανις*. Fr., *emphragme*, *emphrasis*, *emphranis*. Obstruction. [L. 50, 135.]

EMPHRUE, n. A plant found in Guinea, a decoction of which is used by the natives as a tonic. [B. 16, 88 (a, 14).]

EMPHYLLOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2m^2fi^2lu^2fu^2ka^2r^2p^2us$. See **ENTOPHYLLOCARPUS**.

EMPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m^2fi^2lu^2fu^2ma^2$. Gen., *emphy-matos* (-is). From *ἐν*, on, and *φύειν*, to grow. A tumor. [E.]

EMPHYSEM (Ger.), n. $E^2m^2fi^2su^2am$. See **EMPHYSEMA**. **Bindegewebse**. See **SUBCUTANEOUS EMPHYSEMA**. **Bindehaute**. See **EMPHYSEMA conjunctiva**. **Brandiges E.** *Emphysema* due to gangrene. [D. 1.] **Haute**. See **SUBCUTANEOUS EMPHYSEMA**. **Lungene**. See **PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA**. **Vicariirendes E.** See **COMPENSATORY EMPHYSEMA**. **Zellgewebse**. See **SUBCUTANEOUS EMPHYSEMA**.

EMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m^2fi^2s^2fu^2sa^2ma^2$. Gen., *emphysematos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφύσημα* (from *ἐμφύω*, to inflate). Fr., *emphyseme*. Ger., *Emphysem*. It., Sp., *enfisema*. Distension with air or gas. **Alveolar e.** **Atrophic e.** See **VESICULAR e.** **Cellular e.** See **SUBCUTANEOUS e.** **Compensatory e.** Fr., *emphyseme compensatoire*. Ger., *vicariirendes Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. due to defective expansibility of some other portion of the lung, the portion in which the e. develops giving way under the influence of atmospheric pressure through the air-passages. [Korányi (A. 319).] **E. abdominale**, **E. abdominis**. See **TYMPANITES**. **E. cellulare**. See **SUBCUTANEOUS e.** **E. conjunctive**. Fr., *emphyseme de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautemphysem*. It., *enfisema della conjunctiva*. Sp., *enfisema de la conjuntiva*. A collection of air beneath the conjunctiva. [F.] **E. orbitæ**. Fr., *emphyseme de l'orbite*. Ger., *Emphysem der Augenhöhle*. A collection of air in the meshes of the orbital tissue, almost always accompanied by e. of the lids. [F.] **E. pulmonum**. See **PULMONARY e.** **E. tympanicum**. See **TYMPANITES**. **E. universale**. General subcutaneous e. [L. 128.] **E. uterinum**. See **PHYSOMETRA**. **E. vagans**. A form of subcutaneous e. in which the collection of air shifts from one part to another. [L. 128.] **E. vagine**. See **COLPO-HYPERPLASIA cystica**. **Extra-alveolar e.** **Extra-vesicular e.** See **INTERLOBULAR e.** **False e.** See **SPONTANEOUS e.** **Interlobular e.** Fr., *emphyseme interlobulaire*. Ger., *Interlobularemphysem*. That form of pulmonary e. in which, from the rupture of one or more air vesicles, air is forced into the connective tissue between the lobules, generally near the apex of the lung, and forms pouches of various sizes. [Korányi (A. 319).] **Mediastinal e.** Distension of the mediastinum with air; usually from rupture of the sacs formed in interlobular pulmonary e. [Korányi (A. 319).] **Pulmonary e.** Lat., *e. pulmonum*. Fr., *emphyseme pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenemphysem*. E. of the lung. See **INTERLOBULAR e.** and **VESICULAR e.** **Senile e.** Fr., *emphyseme sénile*. Ger., *seniles Emphysem*. The pulmonary e. of the aged; usually preceded by diminished mobility of the ribs. [Korányi (A. 319).] **Spontaneous e.** Subcutaneous e. dependent on gangrene. [A. 319.] **Subcutaneous e.** Fr., *emphyseme sous-cutané*. Ger., *Hautemphysem*. Distension of the subcutaneous connective tissue with air. **Subpleural e.** Interlobular pulmonary e. occurring immediately beneath the pleura. [Korányi (A. 319).] **Substantive e.** Fr., *emphyseme substantif*. Ger., *substantielles Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. in which the atrophic changes in the alveolar walls are a prominent feature. [Korányi (A. 319).] **Surgical e.** **Traumatic e.** Subcutaneous e. due to traumatism. **Vesicular e.** Fr., *emphyseme vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesicularemphysem*. Of Laennec, that form of pulmonary e. which consists in abnormal dilatation of the air-vesicles and consequent over-accumulation of air. It may come on gradually or suddenly (as from playing upon a wind instrument). As the air-vesicles coalesce, the interstitial tissue and its blood-vessels are effaced and the nutrition of the lung is consequently impoverished. Dyspnoea is a marked symptom of the disease, and there is a tendency to ultimate dilatation of the right side of the heart and dropsical effusions. [D. 1.] **Vicarious e.** See **COMPENSATORY e.**

EMPHYSEMATOSE, adj. $E^2m^2fi^2s^2e^2m^2a^2t^2os$. 1. See **EMPHYSEMATOUS**. 2. In botany, filled with air; resembling a bladder. [B. 1, 19, (a, 24).]

EMPHYSEMATOUS, adj. $E^2m^2fi^2s^2e^2m^2a^2t^2us$. Lat., *emphysematosus*. Fr., *emphysemateux*. Ger., *emphysematös*. Pertaining to, or affected with emphysema. [D.]

EMPHYSEMODYSPNOEA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m^2fi^2s^2fu^2s^2em^2o^2di^2sp^2no^2e^2a$. (am)'o(o^3)-di^2sp(du^2sp)-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see **EMPHYSEMA** and **DYSPNOEA**. Fr., *emphysemo-dyspnée*. Dyspnoea from pulmonary emphysema. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYTIATREUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m^2fi^2tu^2a^2t^2re^2u^2s^2is$. Gen., *emphytiatireusis* (-is). From *ἐμψυτος*, innate, and *ἰατρικὴ*, medical treatment. Fr., *medication instinctive*. Ger., *instinktive Heilmethode*. Of Teste, medical treatment under the direction of a person professing to have some extraordinary natural gift that serves instead of a scientific knowledge of medicine. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYTIC, adj. $E^2m^2fi^2t^2ik$. Gr., *ἐμψυτος*. Lat., *emphyticus*. Fr., *emphytique*. Ger., *emphorisch*. Inborn. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYTIE (Fr.), n. $A^2m^2fe^2te$. A disease peculiar to a country. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EMPHYTOTHERMUM (Lat.), **EMPHYTOTHERMUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2m^2fi^2tu^2o^2t^2he^2rm^2um$. From *ἐμψυτος*, innate, and *θερμὴ*, heat. Fr., *emphytothermon*. Ger., *emphorische Wärme*, *Lebenswärme*. Natural animal heat. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. E^m-pi²-e²-ze²-s²-ma². Gen., *empies-*
matosus. Gr., *ἐπιέσμα*. Fr., *empiesme*. Ger., *Niederdruckung*.
Endruck. 1. Pressure or depression. 2. The expressed juice of
plants. 3. Pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull with
depression. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPIGO (Port.), n. E^m-pe²-go. A variety of elephantiasis ob-
served in Brazil. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPIMELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^m-pi²-mel(me²)/i²-u²-m(u²m).
From *ἐπιμέλειος*, fatty. A fatty tumor. [L. 290.] **E. polysarcia**
[Cullen]. See **POLYSARCIA**.

EMPIRE SPRING, n. E^m-pi²-r. One of the springs at Sara-
toga, N. Y. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

EMPIRIA (Lat.), n. f. E^m-pi²-pe²-ri²-a². Gr., *ἐμπειρία*. See
EMPIRICISM.

EMPIRIC, n. E^m-pi²-r²-ik. Ger., *Empiriker*. One who prac-
tices according to experience only, disregarding learning usually
applied to quacks. [L. 20.]

EMPIRIC, **EMPIRICAL**, adj's. E^m-pi²-r²-ik, -i²-ka². Gr.,
ἐμπειρικός. From *ἐμ*, according to, and *πείρα*, a trial. Fr., *empirique*.
Ger., *empirisch*. It., *empirico*. Sp., *empírico*. Pertaining to or
founded on experience or experiment, without regard to science
or theory. [L. 20.] In chemistry, see **EMPIRICAL FORMULA**.

EMPIRICISM, n. E^m-pi²-r²-i²-siz'm. Lat., *empirice*, *empiris-*
mus. Fr., *empirisme*. Ger., *Empirie*, *Erfahrungskunde*. It., Sp.,
empirismo. Medical practice founded on experience; in a bad
sense, charlatanism. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EMPIRICIST, n. E^m-pi²-r²-i²-sist. Lat., *empiricus*. Fr.,
empiriste. Ger., *Empiriker*. It., *empirista*. Sp., *empiricista*,
empírico. In pathology and therapeutics, one who concerns him-
self as little as possible about the explanations of separate symp-
toms or the mode of action of medicaments, but relies upon ex-
perience. [D. 3.]

EMPISEMENT (Fr.), n. A²-n²-p-s-ma²-n². Of the veteri-
narians, engorgement of the mammary gland with milk (said
especially of the cow). [L. 41 (a, 10).]

EMPLASTIC, adj. E^m-pla²-st²-ik. Gr., *ἐμπλαστικός*. Lat.,
emplasticus. Fr., *emplastique*. Ger., *plasterähnlich*, *schmierbar*.
It., *emplastico*. Sp., *emplástico*. Fit to be applied as a plaster or
to be used as a constituent of a plaster. [A. 515; L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPLASTO (Sp.), n. E^m-pla²-sto. See **PLASTER**. **E. ag-**
glutinante [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM glu-**
tinans. **E. antipodagrico de Tarqueno** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EM-**
PLASTRUM SAPONIS. **E. aromático de Piña** [Mex. Ph.]. A plaster
made by melting 500 grammes each of tacamahac, white copal,
and turpentine and 250 of white wax, straining, allowing to cool, and to
60 grammes of this mass adding and thoroughly incorporating 12
drops each of oil of thyme and of amber. [A. 447 (a, 14).]—**E.**
catagmatico [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLÂTRE catagmatico**.—**E. común**
[Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**. **E. contra rotura**, **E.**
confortivo de Vigo. See **EMPLASTRUM de Vigo cum MERCURIO**.
E. de Gratia Dei [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM BETONICÆ**. **E. de**
Andrés de la Cruz [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM glu-**
tinans. **E. de Alberto**, **E. de la madre Tecla**. See **EM-**
PLÂTRE brun. **E. de la Virgen**, **E. de la Virgen**. See **EM-**
PLASTRUM PLUMBI. **E. de los cuatro fundentes** [Mex. Ph.].
See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI**. **E. de Vigo**. See **EMPLASTRUM de Vigo**
cum MERCURIO.—**E. diapalma** [Sp. Ph.]. See **EMPLÂTRE DIAPALME**.
—**E. diaquilon**. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**. **E. divino** [Mex. Ph.].
See **EMPLASTRUM oculi PLUMBI cum aceto cuprico**.—**E. epispa-**
sico [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. fusco** [Mex.
Ph.]. See **EMPLÂTRE brun**. **E. mercurial simple** [Sp. Ph.]. See
EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. **E. para las hernias** [Mex. Ph.]. **E.**
regio [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM de Vigo cum MERCURIO**. **E.**
resolutivo [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI**.—**E. simple**
[Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**. **E. vejigatorio** [Mex. Ph.].
See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**. **E. vejigatorio de Gutierrez**
[Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI colidi**.

EMPLASTRATION, n. E^m-pla²-stra-shu²-n. Lat., *emplas-*
tratio. Fr., c. The application of a plaster or salve. [L. 30, 41
(a, 14).]

EMPLASTROPOLISE (Fr.), n. A²-n²-pla²-stro-pwa²-e²s.
From *ἐμπλαστρον*, a plaster, and *πολίσσω*, to make. The art of mak-
ing plaster. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

EMPLASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E^m-pla²-s²-pla²-s²-tru²-m(tru²m).
Gr., *ἐμπλαστρον* (from *ἐμπλάσσω*, to plaster). Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger.,
Plaster. It., *compastro*. Sp., *emplasto*. See **PLASTER**, and for
emplastra the titles of which contain the names of drugs; see
under the names of those drugs.—**Bithynici tonsoris e.** A
plaster for splenetic people used by Bithynian barbers. [L.
164.]—**Coracum e.** Of Paulus Ægineta, a plaster for the pudenda
and for spreading ulcers. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—**Defensatum e.** A
protective plaster. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—**E. abbatis de Grace**. A
plaster made by boiling together 16 parts of oil of roses, 9 parts
each of the depurated juice of pale roses and prepared golden
litharge, 2 parts of prepared Venetian white lead, and 4 of yel-
low wax; used for drying wounds and ulcers and for applying
potential cauteries. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—**E. ad botium** [Dutch Ph.,
1797, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *emplâtre contre le goître*. A plaster
applied to goitres; composed of 1 part of tartar emetic, 6 parts of
camel, and 24 of lead plaster. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. ad clavos**
pedum [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Palat. Dispensat.,
1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796.]. See **E. ad verrucas**.
—**E. ad dolores dentium**. See **E. mastichinum**.—**E. ad fontic-**
ulos [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Fontanellpflaster*. A plaster made by
melting together over a slow fire 36 parts of emplastrum lithargyri
simplex, 3 of pine-resin, and 1 part of tallow, spreading the mass in
a very thin layer on one side of linen, and cutting with a punch of
3 centimetres diameter small round plasters. [B. 95 (a, 14).] Cf.

CHARTA ad fonticulos.—**E. adherens**, **E. adhesivum** [Belg. Ph.,
Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed.
Ph.]. See **E. RESINÆ**.—**E. adhesivum anglicum** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.,
Gr. Ph.]. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ**.—**E. adhesivum borussicum**
[Hung. Ph.]. See **E. RESINÆ**. **E. adhesivum edinburgense**
[Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. Syn.: *e. picea nigra* (edinburgense) [Gr.
Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together over a water-bath 10
parts of finely powdered litharge and 18 of crude oleic acid
to the consistence of a plaster, and melting with the mass 3 of
black pitch; the product must be brownish-black, and strongly ad-
hesive [Ger. Ph.]; or by boiling 8 parts of finely powdered litharge
with 12 of lard to the consistence of a plaster and adding over a
slow fire 6 parts of pine-resin and 3 of black pitch; the mass must
be brown, hard, and brittle [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 14).] Cf. **E. RES-**
INÆ. **E. adhesivum fuscum** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster made by
boiling together 336 parts of minium, 410 of olive-oil, and 52 of suet
to the consistence of an elastic plaster of a brown color, removing
the mass from the fire, adding 38 parts of yellow wax, 52 of purified
pine-resin, and 112 of larch-tree turpentine, and stirring until en-
tirely cool. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**E. adhesivum linteum extensum**
[Hung. Ph.]. Syn.: *spadrapp simplex* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Ordina-
ry adhesive plaster spread on linen. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**E. ad-**
hesivum tunica bracteata extensum [Fr. Cod.]. See **BAUDOUIN**
gumme.—**E. adhesivum Woodstockii**. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ**.
—**E. ad herniam**. A plaster made by powdering 4 oz. each of
galls, cypress-nuts, pomegranate-peel, balaustrines, acacia, the seeds
of plantain, flawort, and cresses, acorn-cups, roasted beans, long
and round birthwort, and myrtles, macerating them for four days
in vinegar of roses and afterward drying and adding 1 oz. each of
the greater and lesser comfrey, horse-tail, wood-ceterach, the roots
of the *Osmunda regalis* and fern, 2 oz. each of frankincense, myrrh,
and mastic, and 3 oz. each of Armenian bole washed in vinegar, pre-
pared calamine, litharge of gold, and dragon's-blood, and enough
turpentine to make a plaster. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—**E. ad mamillas**.
See **E. mamillare** (1st def.).—**E. ad rupturas** [Hung. Ph.]. Fr.,
emplâtre contre les ruptures. Sp., *emplasto regio de pez negra*
[Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 57 parts of yellow
wax, 36 of common turpentine, and 144 of pine-resin [Hung. Ph.];
or 64 of yellow wax, 144 of black pitch, 64 of common turpentine,
and 16 of purified labdanum [Sp. Ph.]; straining and adding a solu-
tion of 6 parts each of powdered mastic, oilbanum, and dragon's-
blood in 36 of common turpentine [Hung. Ph.]; or 8 parts of a
mixture of succus hypocyti inspissati and decoctum fructus cu-
pressi, evaporated to the consistence of honey [Sp. Ph.]. When the
mass is half cold, a finely powdered mixture of 18 parts each of
Armenian bole, lapis hematitis, and radix symphyti majoris [Hung.
Ph.] is added, or of 8 parts each of Armenian bole and lapis hemat-
itis, 5 each of mastic and radix symphyti majoris, and 16 of fructus
cupressi [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**E. adstringens** [Lond. Ph.,
1815]. Fr., *emplâtre astringent*. A plaster made by melting 8
parts of e. simplex, adding 2 of frankincense and 1 part of pow-
dered dragon's-blood, and mixing thoroughly. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E.**
ad verrucas [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Palat. Disp.,
1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *cire verte com-*
posée. A plaster made by melting together 16 parts each of yel-
low wax and gum ammoniac and rubbing in 6 of verdigris [Dutch
Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by dissolving 24 parts of galbanum
in vinegar, evaporating to the consistence of thick honey, and add-
ing successively 12 parts of tar, 6 of litharge plaster, and 1 part
each of verdigris and ammonium chloride. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E.**
agglutinans [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif*. A plaster
made by melting together over a water-bath 176 parts of litharge
plaster, 800 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, and 24 of larch or Venetian
turpentine [B. 94 (a, 14)]. **E. album coctum**. See **E. CERUS-**
SÆ. **E. alexandrinum viride**. Ger., *alexandrisches Pflaster*.
See **E. viride alexandrinum**. **E. ammoniac-galbanicum**
[Finn. Ph.]. See **E. GALBANI**.—**E. ammoniac-sclitificum** [Finn.
Ph.]. See **E. AMMONIACI**.—**E. Amythosis**. A plaster composed
of 8 parts each of ammoniacum, yellow wax, and bdellium, and 30
each of turpentine, iris-root, and galbanum. [L. 104.]—**E. Andreæ**
a Cruce. See **E. RESINARUM glutinans**.—**E. anglicum** [Austr.
Ph., Hung. Ph.]. **E. anglicum**. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ**. **E. a no-**
stratibus flos unguentorum dictum. Lit. the flower of oint-
ments; a plaster made by boiling together 1 part of camphor, 4
parts each of myrrh and mastic, 10 parts of turpentine, 16 of oilba-
num, and 24 parts each of white wine, mutton-tallow, yellow wax,
and resin of the pine-tree. [L. 94 (a, 14).]—**E. anticolleum**
[Netherl. Ph., 1811]. Fr., *emplâtre contre la colleque*. A plaster
made by melting 24 parts of e. de galbano crocatum, 6 of asafetida,
and 1 part of peppermint-oil, and mixing thoroughly. [B. 119 (a,
14).]—**E. antihystericum**. See **E. ASAFETIDÆ matricale** and **E.**
ASAFETIDÆ. **E. antimoniale**. See **E. ANTIMONI**. **E. aromati-**
cum [Ger. Ph., 1872]. Fr., *emplâtre aromatique*. Ger., *aromati-*
sches Pflaster, *Magenpflaster*. Aromatic or stomach-plaster; a
grayish-brown, aromatic plaster made by melting together 32
parts of yellow wax, 24 of suet, and 8 of turpentine, and when
nearly cool adding 6 parts of the expressed oil of nutmeg, 16 of
powdered oilbanum, 8 of powdered benzoin, and 1 part each of oil
of cloves and oil of peppermint, mixing thoroughly, forming rolls,
and keeping in wax paper. [B. 81 (a, 21).] Cf. **E. CAPSICI**.—**E. at-**
tractivum, **E. attrahens**. See **E. PICEIS nigra** (under **PICE**).—**E.**
balsamicum [Dutch Ph., 1895, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *emplâtre*
balsamique. A plaster made by melting together 32 parts of simple
plaster and 8 of white soap, and when cool, adding 2 of camphor and
1 part of castoreum. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. Bechholzii** [Würzb. Ph.,
1796, Batav. Ph.]. A plaster made by digesting for 1 month 2 parts
of ammonium chloride, 10 of oil of turpentine, and 24 of potassium
subcarbonate, adding 4 of sublimed sulphur and digesting for an
other month, adding afterward 5 parts each of gum ammoniac, gal-
banum, bdellium, and sacapenum, 4 each of myrrh and turpentine,
and 24 of resin, and boiling to the consistence of a plaster. [B. 97,
119 (a, 14).]—**E. benedictum Musitani**. See **E. PLUMBI carthami-**
tis astum.—**E. Casarii**. See **CASARI**'S **PLASTER**.—**E. calefaciens**

[Br Ph.] See *E. PICIS cum cantharide*.—*E. cantharidatum*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. carbolisatum*. See *E. phenolphthalein*.—*E. catignaticum ex Vigo* [Mex Ph.] See *E. de Vigo cum MERCURIO*.—*E. cephalicum*. See *E. OPII*.—*E. cerinum*. See *Cratium RESINÆ*.—*E. ceroneum* [Fr Cod.] See *EMPLATRE CERONE*.—*E. citrinum* [Dan Ph.].—*E. commune*.—*E. commune cum resina*. See *Cratium RESINÆ*.—*E. confortativum Vigonis*. See *E. OPII FERRI RUBRI*.—*E. consolidans*. Fr., *emplâtre gris*, *emplâtre de calamine*. A plaster made by mixing 12 parts each of carbonate and oxide of lead and commercial zinc oxide, 2 parts of mastic, and 1 part of frankincense with a sufficiency of olive-oil to form a plaster. [A. 522; B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. corrosivum* [Genex Ph. 1780]. A plaster made by boiling 1 part of bichloride of mercury with 4 parts of white wax and 8 of lard to the consistence of a plaster. [B. 95, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. cum gummatibus*. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. defensivum*. See *E. OPII FERRI RUBRI*.—*E. de Vigo*. See *E. de Vigo cum MERCURIO*.—*E. diabatonicum*. See *DIABATONIS*.—*E. diachylon*. See *DIACHYLON* and *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. diachylon compositum seu gummatum* [Fr Cod.]. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. diachylon linteum extensum* [Aust. Ph.]. A mixture of 25 parts of e. plumbi and 10 of turpentine, spread on linen. [L. LEWIS A. 319.]—*E. diachylon simplex*. See *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. diapalma* [Fr Cod.]. See *EMPLATRE DIAPALME*.—*E. diaphoreticum Mynsichti* [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster prepared by melting together over a slow fire 12 parts of yellow wax and 4 each of resin and litharge plaster, adding a solution of 1 part of galbanum and 2 parts of ammoniacum in 6 of common turpentine, and finally a mixture of 1 part each of powdered obanum, mastic, and amber, and 4 parts of myrrh. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. diapompholygos*. See *E. Anicia phlebicum*.—*E. diasulphuris Kulandi*. See *E. SULPHURIS*.—*E. dionysianum*. [Of Paulus. E. gnetia, a plaster made by boiling together a pint each of oil and water, adding 6 oz. of aphronite and 1 oz. or 2 oz. of misy, boiling until it will not stick to the fingers, and adding 6 oz. each of grained frankincense, wax, and turpentine; used for abscesses. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—*E. divinum*. See *E. OPII PLUMBI cum aceto cupreo*.—*E. e gummatibus resinosis*. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. emolliens*. A plaster made by melting together 48 parts of yellow wax, 24 of resin, 16 of beef suet, and 12 of turpentine, straining, and adding 4 each of powdered turmeric, linseed, and fenugreek, 2 of marsh-mallow-root, and 3 of wheat flour. [Swed. Ph. 1817; or 12 parts each of yellow wax and resin, 6 each of turpentine, powdered marsh-mallow-root, and fenugreek, 4 of linseed-oil, and 3 of powdered turmeric. [Würzb. Ph. 1796]. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. epispasticum*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. epispasticum primum*. See *First blistering plaster*.—*E. epispasticum secundum*. See *Second blistering plaster*.—*Emplastra extraensa* [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *spadrapos* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *espadrapos* [Sp. Ph.]. Plasters spread in a thin layer on cotton, linen, silk, leather, or paper, cut in long narrow strips [Fr. Cod.], in squares, or in circular and oval forms [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Norw. Ph. orders linen, if not otherwise prescribed by the physician, and employs for 100 sq. centimetres 2 grammes of e. adhaesivum, 10 grammes of e. cantharidis colatum, or 12 grammes of any other plaster. They should show an evenly spread mass, sufficiently adhesive, and still hard enough not to stick when rolled up, but soft enough to prevent cracking when folded, and should be kept in a dry place at a temperature not above 20° C. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. ferratum*. See *E. FERRI*.—*E. filii*. See *E. CETACEI*.—*E. flavum*. See *E. emolliens*.—*E. fetidum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *E. ASAFETIDÆ*.—*E. frigidum* [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 10 parts of beef-tallow, 20 of yellow wax, and 40 of pine-resin, straining, and adding to the hot mass 50 parts of litharge plaster and, when half cold, a finely powdered mixture of 2 parts each of turmeric and fenugreek seeds, and 1 part each of obanum, myrrh, melilot, chamomile-flowers, fenugreek seed, and marsh-mallow root. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. fuscum* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.].—*E. cerato de plomo pardo* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A plaster made by boiling together 4 parts of olive-oil and 2 of finely powdered litharge until a blackish-brown color is obtained, and adding 1 part of yellow wax [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; or 1 part each of lard, suet, and beef-tallow, and 2 parts of olive-oil, adding through a sieve 1 part of finely powdered litharge, boiling to a dark-brown color, and adding 1 part of yellow wax. [Sp. Ph.]; or 50 parts of lead plaster, 20 of olive oil, 10 of yellow wax, and 3 of black pitch [Russ. Ph.]; or 414 of lead plaster, 138 each of suet, beef-tallow, unsalted butter, and yellow wax, and 34 of black pitch [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 14).] 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *E. fuscum camphoratum*. Cf. *E. SAPONIS* and *EMPLATRE BEUNI*.—*E. fuscum camphoratum*. [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. fuscum* [Swiss Ph.], *e. lithargyri fuscum* [Ger. Ph.], *e. minii adustum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *e. minii camphoratum* [Dan. Ph.]. [B. 95.] The camphorated brown plaster of the Nat. Form. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.; made by boiling 30 parts of finely powdered litharge in 60 of olive-oil till a dark-brown color is obtained, and adding 15 parts (5 parts [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of yellow wax, and 1 part (2½ parts [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of camphor triturated with a little (2 parts [Swiss Ph.]) olive-oil [Ger. Ph., Nat. Form.] (the Dan. Ph. omits the wax, and orders 4 parts of camphor triturated with 1 part of petroleum); or by melting together 96 parts of lead plaster and 16 of yellow wax, and adding 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive-oil [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", XXXVI (a, 14).]—*E. fuscum Theckle* [Fr. Cod.] See *EMPLATRE BEUNI*.—*E. glutinans*, *E. glutinosum*. See *E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ*.—*E. griseum*. See *E. consolidans*.—*E. gummatum*.—*E. gummi-resinosum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *E. gummosum* [Netherl. Ph.]. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. Hjärneri* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A plaster made by dissolving at a gentle heat 20 parts [Finn. Ph.] (21 parts [Swed. Ph.]) of white castile soap in 90 of olive-oil, boiling with a finely powdered mixture of 18 parts of lead carbonate and 36 of litharge till a chestnut-brown color is obtained, and adding 3 parts of Venetian turpentine. [B. 95, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. hystericum*. A plaster made by mixing 2 parts of tacamahac with 3 of galbanum dissolved in tincture of castoreum. [B. 90 (a, 14).]—*E. incognitum*.

See *E. SANTALI*.—*E. irritans*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. ischiadicum* [Palat. Disp. 1764, Würt. Ph. 1798]. Fr., *emplâtre ischiadique*. 1. A plaster made by mixing 1 part each of sulphur and 1 amber, 10 of galbanum, and 32 of black pitch, and adding, when partly cooled, 3 parts each of cumin-seed and chamomile-flowers, and 8 of petroleum [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 32 parts of black pitch, 16 of galbanum, 4 of sulphur, and 2 of amber, and adding 1 part each of cumin-seed, chamomile-flowers, and orris-root, with a sufficiency of petroleum [Palat. Disp. 1764]. [B. 95 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. de EPHORIS*.—*E. Janini*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS perpetuum*.—*E. magneticum* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777], *E. magneticum arsenicale* [Würt. Ph., 1763], *E. magneticum in peste* [A. Sala. Fr., *emplâtre magnétique d'Ange Sala*. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts each of galbanum and gum ammoniac and 5 each of wax and turpentine, adding 3 each of sagapenum and magnes arsenicis, and 1 part each of colcothar and oil of amber. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—*E. malleaticum*. Fr., *emplâtre malleatique*. A plaster composed of 240 parts of yellow wax, 90 each of turpentine and colophony, 60 of obanum, 9 of white tartar, 30 each of myrrh, fenugreek, and linseed, 60 each of marsh-mallow-root, bean-flour, and turmeric, and 45 of linseed-oil. [1.]—*E. mamillare* [Sard Ph. 1777; Würt. Ph. 1798; Würzb. Ph. 1796]. Fr., *emplâtre pour les seins*. 1. A plaster made by melting together 8 parts of white wax, 4 of spermaceti, and 2 each [Würt. Ph., Würzb. Ph.] or 1 part each [Sard Ph.] of galbanum and turpentine. [B. 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. SAPONIS*.—*E. manus Dei* [Dan. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together 4 parts of finely powdered verdigris and 150 of e. plumbi until a brown-red color is obtained, adding 32 of yellow wax and, after cooling, a finely powdered mixture of 4 parts each of galbanum, obanum, and ammoniacum, and 1 part each of mastic and myrrh. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. martiale*. See *E. FERRI*.—*E. masticinum* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764]. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts each of turpentine and storax and 6 each of mastic, elemi, caranna, and tacamahac, adding 2 parts of expressed oil of nutmeg, and boiling to the proper consistence [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or 2 parts each of the gum of *Hymenaea courbaril*, elemi, tacamahac, and oil of mastic, 6 of mastic, 12 of yellow wax, and 1 part of turpentine [Brunsw. Ph.]. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. matris* [Russ. Ph.]. See *E. fuscum*.—*E. matris album* [Ger. Ph., 1872]. See *E. LITHARGYRI molle*.—*E. matris fuscum*. See *E. fuscum*.—*E. mercuriale*. See *E. HYDRARGYRI*.—*E. miniaceo-camphoratum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *EMPLATRE DE MINIMUM camphre*.—*E. miraculosum Rademacheri* [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster prepared by boiling 50 parts of finely powdered litharge with 100 of olive-oil, and continuously stirring till a black-brown color is obtained, and after partly cooling, adding 3 parts of powdered amber, 2 of triturated camphor, and 1 part of dried alum. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. mucilaginosum*. See *E. emolliens*.—*E. nigrum*. See *E. fuscum*.—*E. nigrum Aristi*. See *TETRAPHARMACUM*.—*E. nigrum Bechholzii*. See *E. Bechholzii*.—*E. norbergense*, *E. noricum*, *E. norimburgense*. See *E. MINII rubrum*.—*E. odontalgicum*, *E. opiatum* [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *E. OPII*.—*E. oxycroceum* [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 12 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and Burgundy pitch, and adding 4 each of powdered ammoniacum, galbanum, mastic, myrrh, and obanum, dissolved in 6 parts of common turpentine and 2 of powdered saffron [Ger. Ph.]. The formula of the Hung. Ph. is similar, omitting the colophony and myrrh, augmenting the Burgundy pitch to 18 parts, the mastic and obanum each to 6, and the saffron to 3 parts. The other Ph's omit the Burgundy pitch and (except the Austrian) replace the common turpentine by Venetian turpentine, but the proportion of the other ingredients is little changed except in the Swiss Ph., which reduces the quantity of saffron to about $\frac{1}{2}$ part, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ part of annotta moistened in alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. phenylatum* [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 5 parts each of yellow wax and purified Burgundy pitch, and adding to the mass, when half cooled, 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid and 5 parts of e. plumbi. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. pheniceum*. See *EMPLATRE DIAPALME*.—*E. picatum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. PICIS lupanidæ*.—*E. picum nigrum*. See *E. PICIS nigra*.—*E. plumbicum* [Finn. Ph.]. See *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. polychrestum*. See *E. RESINÆ cum lithargyrio*.—*E. resinosum* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *E. RESINÆ*.—*E. resinosum rubrum* [Netherl. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 8 parts of e. plumbi, 2 of common frankincense, and 1 part of finely powdered dragon's-blood. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. resolutivum*. See *DIABATONIS*.—*E. resolvens* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. AMMONIACI*.—*E. roborans* [Br. Ph.]. See *E. FERRI* and *E. adstruans*.—*E. rubefians*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. santalinum*. See *E. SANTALI*.—*E. saponaceum* [Swed. Ph.]. See *E. SAPONIS*.—*E. saponatum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emplasto de jabon alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. lithargyri saponatum* [Ger. Ph.], *e. saponis camphoratum* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. 1. A plaster made by melting together 100 parts of common soap plaster and 1 part of powdered camphor [Fr. Cod.]; or 975 parts of soap plaster, 17 of camphor, and 8 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]; or 144 of soap plaster, 18 of white wax, 3 of olive-oil, and 1 part of camphor [Sp. Ph.]; or 70 parts of e. plumbi, 10 of yellow wax, 5 of medicated soap powder, and 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive-oil [Ger. Ph.]. The other Ph's agree nearly with the Ger. Ph. [B. 95 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. SAPONIS*.—*E. Schiffhauseni* [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling 24 parts each of powdered litharge and lead carbonate with 72 of olive-oil and a little hot water till the proper consistence is obtained, and adding 6 parts of colophony and, after partly cooling, 5 of powdered camphor and 24 of powdered hard Castile soap. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. simplex* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. stibiatum*. See *E. ANTIMONI*.—*E. sticticum* [Dan. Ph.]. See *E. PICIS* (2d def.). under *PIX*.—*E. stomachale*, *E. stomachicum*. See *E. aromatum*.—*E. stomachicum magistrale*. See *Magistral stomach plaster*.—*E. tonsoris*. A plaster composed of 24 parts of hard pitch, 12 of wax, 6 of pine-resin, 4 each of fenugreek-flowers, the powder of black chamglen, and

bryony root, and 2 of finely powdered cum seed. [L. 94 (a, 21).]
E. tripharmacum. See *E. MISHIRUBRUM*. **E. universale.** See *E. fusum*.
E. vesicans [Fr. Cod.] See *E. CANTHARIDIS*. **E. vesicans Drouot.** See *E. MEZERIEU CANTHARIDATUM*. **E. vesicans mead.** See *E. vesicans*.
E. vesicatorium resinatum. See *E. vesicatorium ordinatum*.
E. vesicatorium ordinatum. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*. **E. vesicatorium perpetuum.** See *E. CANTHARIDUM perpetuum*. **E. vesicatorium resinatum** [Fr. Ph.]. Fr. *mouche de Milan* [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster used for dressing for 2 hours over a water bath 50 parts of powdered cantharides with 50 each of Burgundy pitch and yellow wax, and 10 of Venetian turpentine, and adding 1 part each of oil of lavender and oil of thyme [Fr. Cod.]. The Gr. Ph. replaces the Burgundy pitch by black pitch, adding 50 parts of lard, and replaces the oil of thyme by oleum serpentis. The mass is evenly spread in a thin layer on taffeta. [B. 95 (a, 14).] **E. Vigonis cum mercurio.** See *layer on taffeta*.
E. Vigonis sine mercurio. See *E. RASANDER simplex* (under *RANA*). **E. viride** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Ceratum viride*.
E. viride alexandrinum. Of Celsus, a plaster containing alum, sal ammoniac, copper scale (copper oxide), myrrh, frankincense, wax, codolony oil, and vinegar. [B. 45.] **E. viride compositum** [Wirt. Ph. 1798]. See *E. de SCROPHULARIA*. **E. Woodcockii.** See *E. ICHTHYOCOLLE*. **E. zincico-plumbicum** [Swed. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting 30 parts of yellow wax with 10 of olive-oil, and adding, when partly cooled, a finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of olibanum, 5 of commercial zinc oxide, 6 of lead carbonate, and 10 of plumbago. It was also official, with slight variations, in the Netherl. Ph. 1792, 1805, Brunsw. Ph. 1777, Finn. Ph. 1819, Hamov. Ph. 1819, Sard. Ph. 1773, and Würt. Ph. 1798. [B. 95, 119 (a, 14).] **Ephesium.** Of Celsus, a certain plaster used for the cure of bites. [B. 45; L. 94.]

EMPLÂTRE (Fr.), n. A^{2n} -pla^{tr}. See *PLASTER*. **E. adhésif.** See *Emplastrum RESINÆ*. **E. agglutinatif.** See *Emplastrum agglutinans*. **E. agglutinatif d'André de la Croix.** See *Emplastrum RESINARUM glutinans*. **E. ammoniacal camphré.** See *Emplastrum AMMONIÆ cum camphora*. **E. ammoniac-mercuriel.** A plaster made by extinguishing 12 parts of mercuric bichloride with 1 part of turpentine, adding 18 of melted gum ammoniac, and mixing well [Dubl. Ph. 1807]; or by triturating 24 parts of mercuric bichloride in 1 part of turpentine, and mixing with 96 parts of melted gum ammoniac [Lond. Ph. 1815]. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E. anodin.** See *Emplastrum SEBI anodynum*. **E. anodin de Boerhaave.** A plaster composed of 250 parts of white wax and 30 each of oil of roses, and of the extracts of the juice of hyoscyamus, of papaver, and of cicuta. [L. 49 (a, 21).] **E. antihystérique.** See *Emplastrum ASAFETIDÆ*. **E. antimonial.** See *Emplastrum ANTIMONII*. **E. antiodontalgique.** See *Emplastrum OPII*. **E. aromatique.** See *Emplastrum aromaticum*. **E. astringent.** See *Emplastrum balsamicum*. **E. béni.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI carbonatis ustum*. **E. blanc cuit.** A plaster containing 500 parts of white lead, 1,000 each of olive-oil and water, and 20 of white wax. [L. 49 (a, 21).] **E. brûlé** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster which has been prepared at a temperature much above 100° C., and has consequently acquired a brown color from alteration of the fatty substances present in it. [B. 113.] **E. brun** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *emplastrum fuscum Theclæ*. Syn.: *onguent de la mare Théclæ*. A preparation made by heating together 5 parts each of lard, suet, butter, and yellow wax and 10 of olive-oil until decomposition occurs, then adding 5 parts of lead oxide, and heating again until the mixture assumes a brown color, when 1 part of purified black pitch is added, and the whole allowed to cool. [B. 113.] **E. calaminaire.** A plaster composed of 60 parts of calamine, 100 of vegetable wax, and 500 of resin plaster. [L. 49 (a, 21).] **E. calmant.** **E. céphalique.** See *Emplastrum OPII*. **E. céroïne** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *emplastrum ceroneum*. A plaster made by melting 400 parts of Burgundy pitch and 100 parts of black pitch, then 100 parts of yellow wax and 50 parts of mutton suet, straining with expression through a cloth, and, when the mass has cooled sufficiently to attain the consistence of a cerate, incorporating 100 parts of pulverized Armenian bole, 20 parts each of pulverized myrrh and olibanum, and 20 parts each of porphyry minium, and straining through a sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **E. citrin.** See *Emplastrum PICTIS*. **E. contre la colique.** See *Emplastrum antiodonticum*. **E. contre le goitre.** See *Emplastrum ad botrum*. **E. contre les cors aux pieds.** See *Emplastrum ad verrucas*. **E. contre les fractures.** See *Emplastrum cataplasticum*. **E. contre les ruptures.** See *Emplastrum ad rupturas*. **E. corrosif.** See *Emplastrum corrosivum*. **E. d'André de la Croix.** See *Emplastrum RESINARUM glutinans*. **E. de Bust.** A plaster composed of 1,500 parts of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 85 parts each of powdered opium and triturated camphor. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. de Canet** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum FERRI*. **E. de Eyn.** A plaster composed of 500 parts each of olive-oil and lead red oxide, 120 of Burgundy pitch, 60 of olibanum, and 1 of soap. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. défensif.** See *Emplastrum oxydi FERRI rubri*. **E. de Fouquet.** A resolvent and desiccative plaster composed of equal parts of e. diapalme, white wax, and pulverized lead deutoxide. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. de frale de grenouille.** See *Emplastrum de spermati RASANDER*. **E. de Kennedy.** A plaster containing 250 parts of yellow wax, 60 of turpentine, and 150 of copper subacetate. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. d'émétique.** See *Emplastrum ANTIMONII*. **E. de Nuremberg** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum MISHIRUBRUM*. **E. de Pissier.** A plaster composed of 1,000 parts of turpentine and linseed-oil, 250 each of minium, white lead, and yellow wax, and 20 of opium. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. de Ranque.** A plaster consisting of 50 parts each of hemlock plaster and galbanum plaster, 40 of powdered thieria, 10 of camphor, and 2 of flowers of sulphur. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. de Ricord.** A plaster composed of 11 parts each of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 10 of milcigianus extract of opium. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. de Rusting.** A plaster composed of 1,000 parts of litharge plaster, 1,250 of olive-oil, 5,000 of yellow wax, 125 each of China turpentine and oil of *Laurus nobilis*, 40 of opopanax, 64 each of bdellium, gum ammoniac, sarcocolla, olibanum, mastic, myrrh, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, 32 of

aloes, and 96 of camphor. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. des Capucins** [Würt. Ph. 1798]. A resolvent and rubefacient preparation made by melting together 3 parts each of pitch and yellow wax and 1 part of turpentine, and adding 1 part each of gum ammoniac, olibanum, mastic, and tatty, and 2 parts each of *Euphorbia*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, and common salt. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E. des quatre fondants.** See *E. résolutif*. **E. de Vigo cum mercurio.** See *Emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio*. **E. diachylon gommé.** See *Emplastrum GALBANI*. **E. diapalme.** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *DIAPALME*. **E. divin.** See *Emplastrum oxydi PLUMBI cum acetate cuprico*. **E. du pauvre homme** [Fr. Cod.]. See *PAPIER goudronné*. **E. du Prieur Cabryan.** A plaster similar to the emplastrum ad rupturas. [A. 301 (a, 21).] **E. émetique.** See *Emplastrum ANTIMONII*. **E. épispastique.** See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS*. **E. fétide.** See *Emplastrum ASAFETIDÆ*. **E. fondant.** See *Emplastrum AMMONIACI*. **E. fondant de Ricord.** A plaster composed of 25 parts of hemlock plaster and 3 parts of lead iodide; employed as a remedy for chronic swelling of the testicles. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. fondant gommé.** See *E. ammoniac-mercuriel*. **E. fondant sédatif de Dupuytren.** A plaster consisting of 4 parts of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 1 part of extract of belladonna; employed as an anodyne in cases of cancer. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. gris.** See *Emplastrum consolidans*. **E. ischiadique.** See *Emplastrum ischiadicum*. **E. magnétique d'Ange Sala.** See *Emplastrum magneticum*. **E. malactique.** See *Emplastrum hyalacticum*. **E. mercuriel.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum HYDRARGYRI*. **E. mercuriel de Vigo.** See *Emplastrum AMMONIACI cum hydrargyro*. **E. odontalgique.** See *Emplastrum OPII*. **E. pour lessins.** See *Emplastrum mamillare* and *Emplastrum SAPONIS*. **E. résineux.** See *Emplastrum resinatum*. **E. résolutif** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of the e. de savon, e. diachylon gommé, e. mercuriel, and e. de ciguë of the Fr. Cod., melted together. [B.] **E. réversif de Ravignot.** A plaster containing 20 parts each of Burgundy pitch and yellow wax, 10 parts of turpentine, 5 parts of powdered euphorbia, and 3 parts each of powdered cantharides and powdered *Croton tiglium*. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. rouge de Vidal.** A mixture of 52 parts of diachylon, 5 of minium, and 3 of cinnabar. [A. 518.] **E. rubéfiant.** See *Emplastrum PICTIS cum cantharide*. **E. salicyle.** See *Salicylized PLASTER*. **E. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*. **E. soufre.** See *Emplastrum SULPHURIS*. **E. splénétique** [Würt. Ph. 1798]. A plaster made by boiling 12 parts of vinegar, 2 each of dwarf elder and water hemlock, 1 each of tobacco and flowers, and adding 12 of gum ammoniac, reducing to the consistence of honey, and adding 6 parts of yellow wax and 2 each of rosin, turpentine, and oil of capers. [L. 85 (a, 21).] **E. stibié.** See *Emplastrum ANTIMONII*. **E. stibié de Ricord.** A plaster composed of hemlock plaster and 1 or 2 grains of tartar emetic. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. styptique.** See *Emplastrum oxydi FERRI rubri*. **E. suppuratif** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. A plaster made by heating together (to expel moisture) 4 parts of pulp of bryonia, 12 of emplastrum galbani, and 13 of rancid olive-oil, and subsequently adding 1 part of camphor. [L. 85.] **E. temporal.** See *Emplastrum OPII*. **E. vert.** See *Ceratum VERGINIS*. **E. vésicant camphré.** See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum*. **E. vésicant de Janin.** See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM perpetuum*. **E. vésicatoire anglais.** A plaster containing equal parts of cantharides, lard, and wax plaster. [L. 41 (a, 21).] **E. vésicatoire camphré** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum*.

EMPLATTOMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2m} -pla^{tr}(pla^{tr})-to^m-e²ⁿ a³. Gr. ἐμπλαττώμενα (from ἐμπλάττειν, to plaster up). An old term for plasters, ointments, and emphractic remedies. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPLEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2m} -ple²(pla)-me^{nt}u^mmu^m. More properly, *implementum* (from *implere*, to fill in). A filling material (as for a dental cavity). **E. ad dentes** [Gr. Ph.]. See *MASTIX odontologica*.

EMPLEURUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2m} -plu²ru^mmu^m. Fr. *em-plevre*. A genus of rutaceous trees of the *Diosmeæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

EMPLECIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2m} -plo²s(plo²k)/p²d-e(a³-e³). From *Emplecia*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L. 218.]

EMPLUMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2n} -plu²-ma. Of birds, having the legs covered with feathers. [L. 41.]

EMPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2m} -pu²-ma²(ma²)-to²si²s. Gen. *empneumatosis* (siss). Gr. ἐμπνεύματος. Fr. *empneumatose*. 1. Of Galen, flatulent distension. 2. See *INSPIRATION*. 3. See *EMPHYSEMA*. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPODISTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2m} -po²d-ist²(ist²k)-u²s(u²s). Gr. ἐμποδιστικός (from ἐμποδίζω, to hinder). Thwarting, hindering; as an., in the n. *empodisticum* (Ger. *Hinderungsmittel*), a preventive remedy. [A. 322 (a, 14, 21).]

EMPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2m} -pod²(po²d)/i²-u²m(u²m). From ἐμπίδιον, an impediment. A cushion-like disc found on the coxa of certain *Diptera*. [L. 196.]

EMPOIS (Fr.), n. A^{2n} -pwa³. A paste made with starch. [A. 518.]

EMPOISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{2n} -pwa³zon-ma²n². Poisoning. [L. 32.] **E. oxycarboné.** Poisoning by respiration of carbon monoxide. [a. 18.] **E. saturnin.** Poisoning with lead. **E. traumatique.** Blood-poisoning from a wound. [Chassaiguac (E).]

EMPORE (Fr.), n. A^{2n} -por. See *EMPORIUM*.

EMPORETICUS (Lat.) adj. E^{2m} -po²r-e²t(at²)-i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr. ἐμπορετικός (from ἐμπορεῖα, trade). Fr. *emporétique*. 1. Commercial, pertaining to trade (applied particularly by Pliny to the coarse wrapping paper used by tradesmen, and afterward, in

yellowish, horny substance dyed rose-color by tincture of iodine. According to Bull, the formula is $10C_6H_5N_2O_6 + S$. [B, 46, 48 (a, 14).] **Emulsion** (Ger.). See **Emulsion**.

EMULSION (Lat.), n. f. *E-mu-lsion* [si²-o. Gen., *emulsionis*. See **EMULSION**. **E. amygdalina** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**. **E. anodyna**. Sp., *emulsion anodyna* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by rubbing 1 part of peeled sweet almonds in 24 parts of water, straining, and adding two parts of syrup of white poppies. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. antiasthmatica Brunnerii** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *émulsion de Brunner*. An emulsion made by triturating 3 [Sp. Ph.] or 4 [Brunsw. Ph.] parts of gum ammoniac, 32 of white wine, and 64 of distilled water of hyssop. [B, 119 (a, 14).] **E. antihysterica** [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1811, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Geneva Ph., 1780, Lond. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *lait ou mixture d'asafoetida, emulsion antihystérique*. See **Mistura ASAFOETIDÆ**. **E. arabica** [Dubl. Ph., 1830, Sp. Ph., 1798, Edinb. Ph., 1813]. Fr., *lait d'amandes et gomme*. Sp., *emulsion arabica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emulso gummi arabice*. An emulsion made by rubbing to a fine paste 1 part of blanched sweet almonds with 2 parts of white sugar, adding 24 parts of water, straining, and dissolving 1 part of powdered gum arabic in the product; or by triturating 1 part of blanched sweet almonds and 2 parts each of gum arabic and white sugar with 96 parts of barley-water, and straining [Dubl. Ph.]; or 1 part each of blanched sweet almonds and mallowseeds, 2 parts of gum arabic, and 48 parts of barley-water [Sp. Ph.]; or 1 part of sugar, 2 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 4 parts of mucilage of gum arabic, and 60 of water [Edinb. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21), 119 (a, 14).] Cf. **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**. **E. arabica Fulleri**. Sp., *emulsion arábica de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by triturating 1 part each of blanched sweet almonds, seeds of malva, and white poppy with 64 parts of barley-water, dissolving 2 of powdered gum arabic in the mixture, and adding 6 of syrup of althea. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. balsamica** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion balsamique*. An emulsion made by mixing 2 parts of balsam of Tolu, 3 of gum arabic, 8 of syrup of opium, and 64 of water. [B, 119 (a, 14).] **E. bechica**. See **Mistura AMMONIACI**. **E. benzoinata** [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. An emulsion for external use; made by rubbing 5 parts of black soap with enough water to form a thick mucilage, and adding in small quantities 10 parts of benzene and enough water to make 100 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. camphorata** [Finn Ph.]. See **E. camphoræ**. **E. cannabina** [Swed. Ph.]. See **E. CANNABIS**. **E. cerata** [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *emulsion cera* [Swed. Ph.]. See **Ceratum RESINÆ**. **E. cerea**. Fr., *émulsion de cire, mixture antidiarrhéique*. Syn.: *mistura cerea*. An emulsion made by mixing 1 part of Castile soap, 6 parts of white wax, and 16 of boiling water, adding gradually in a mortar 16 of poppy syrup [Disp. fuld., 1791]; or 2 parts of Castile soap, 9 of rasped yellow wax, and 6 of hot water, adding gradually 48 of distilled water of nutmeg, 884 of water, and a sufficiency of sugar [Dutch Ph., 1811]; or 1 part each of gum arabic and melted yellow wax and 2 parts of boiling water, adding gradually in a warm mortar 8 each of syrup and water [Lippia, Disp., 1794]. [B, 119 (a, 14).] **E. chinata** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *émulsion de quinquina*. An emulsion made by mixing 18 parts of infusion of cinchona and 2 of syrup of orgeat. [B, 119 (a, 21).] **E. communis** [Aust. Ph.]. See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**. **E. cretacea** [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. See **Mistura CRETÆ**. **E. guaiacina**. See **Mistura GUAIACI**. **E. gummosa** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 3 parts of powdered gum arabic with 97 of water [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of powdered gum arabic in enough distilled water, and adding 96 of emulsion of almonds. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. hordeata amygdalina**. See **E. arabica**. **E. hydrocyanata** [Swed. Ph.]. **E. hydrocyanica** [Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 1 part of amygdalin with 80 of e. amygdalarum and macerating for 1 hour. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. iodata**. Sp., *emulsion iodada* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 2 parts of oleum iodatum with 1 part of pulverized gum arabic and 8 parts of syrup, and adding, little by little, 40 of water. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. leniens**. See **E. olei AMYGDALARUM**. **E. nitrata**. Sp., *emulsion nitrada* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by dissolving 1 part of potassium nitrate in 288 parts of e. amygdalarum. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. oleosa** [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potium emulsion huileuse*. See **E. olei AMYGDALARUM**. **E. oleoso-volatilis** [Geneva Ph., 1780]. Fr., *emulsion ammoniacale*. Syn.: *mistura ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosa camphorata*. An emulsion consisting of 4 parts of ammonium sesquicarbonate, 15 of gum arabic, 45 of sweet-almond oil, and 210 of water made into an emulsion. Other preparations contained camphor and other ingredients. [L, 85.] **E. phosphatica** [Nat. Form. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1888]. Syn.: *mistura phosphatica*. Phosphate emulsion; made by gradually mixing 24 oz. (160 g.) of glycerate of yolk of egg [U. S. Ph.] and 1 fl. oz. of cod-liver oil until they are emulsified, and adding 10 minims of bitter-almond oil, 360 minims of dilute phosphoric acid, 4 fl. oz. of Jamaica rum, and enough orange-flower water to make 16 fl. oz. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXIX, 14.] **E. phosphorata** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion phosphorée*. An emulsion made by dissolving from 2 to 4 grains of phosphorus in 1 oz. of sweet-almond oil, and triturating with 3 blanched almonds, 4 oz. each of syrup of marsh-mallow and gum arabic, and from 3 to 4 oz. of water. [B, 119 (a, 14).] **E. picea**. See **Emulsion de caennas**. **E. resinosa** [Swiss Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 10 parts of finely powdered rosin with 5 of powdered gum arabic, and adding, little by little, 85 of hot water. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. salina** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An emulsion made with 8 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 12 of honey, 3 of potassium tartrate, and enough distilled water to make 96 parts [Finn. Ph.] (100 [Swed. Ph.]) of colature. [B, 95 (a, 21).] **E. sedativa** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion narcotique*. An emulsion made with 20 grains of hyoscyamus seed, 2 drachms of sweet almonds, and enough water to make 6 oz. [B, 119 (a, 14).] **E. seminialis** [Ger. Ph.]. An emulsion containing 1 part of seeds and enough water to make 10 parts of colature. [B.] **E. simplex**. See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**. **E. spuria**. See **Spuria**.

ONCE-EMULSION.—**E. vera**. See **Simple EMULSION**. **E. violata** [Wirt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *émulsion de violette*. An emulsion made by triturating 1 part of poppy-seeds, 4 parts of violet-seeds, and 16 of sweet almonds in 48 each of distilled waters of lettuce and water-lily, and 96 of distilled water of violets, and adding 16 of syrup of violets. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

EMULSION, n. *E-mu-l'shu-n*. Lat., *emulsio* (from *emulgere*, to milk). Fr., *émulsion*. Ger., *E. Saucenmilch*. It., *emulsione*. Sp., *emulsión*. 1. A milky fluid of any kind, more particularly a liquid containing fatty matter in suspension in a state of very fine subdivision, so as to communicate to the liquid a uniform opaque milky whiteness. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation containing fatty matter so subdivided and suspended. 3. The act or process by which an e. is produced. 4. The state or condition of being an e. [B, L, 50].—**Aechte E.** (Ger.). See **Simple e.**—**Camphorated antimonial e.** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. An e. composed of 5 grains of tartar emetic and 10 oz. of camphorated e. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]—**Camphorated e.** See **Emulsio CAMPHORÆ**.—**Diuretic e.** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *émulsion diurétique, lait d'amandes cantharidées*. A mixture of equal parts of infusum cantharidis and milk of almonds. [B, 119.]—**Genuine e.** See **Simple e.** (1st def.).—**Mandele's** (Ger.). See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**.—**Phosphatic e.** See **EMULSION phosphatica**. **Simple e.** Lat., *emulsio simplex*. Fr., *émulsion simple*. Ger., *ächte E.* It., *emulsione semplice*. Syn.: *true e., genuine e.* 1. An e. made from any seed containing much fatty matter. 2. E. of almonds. [B, 5, 10].—**Spurious e.** Lat., *emulsio spuria*. Fr., *émulsion fausse ou artificielle*. Ger., *unächte E.* It., *emulsione spuria*. An e. formed with oils, resins, oleo-resins, gum-resins, or balsams. [B, 10].—**True e.** See **Simple e.** (1st def.).—**Unächte E.** (Ger.). See **Spurious e.** **Zusammengesetzte Mandele's** (Ger.). See **Emulsio AMYGDALARUM composita**.

EMULSION (Fr.), n. *A-mu-l'si-2-on*. See **EMULSION**.—**E. alexipharmaque**. See **ALEXIPHARMAC**. **E. ammoniacale**. See **EMULSION oleoso-volatilis**.—**E. antihystérique**. See **EMULSION antihysterica**.—**E. antimonial camphrée**. See **Camphorated antimonial EMULSION**.—**E. artificielle**. See **Spurious EMULSION**.—**E. balsamique**. See **EMULSION balsamica**. **E. calmante**. See **Emulsio externa e nucleis**.—**E. camphrée**. See **Emulsio CAMPHORÆ**.—**E. de Brunner**. See **EMULSION antiasthmatica Brunnerii**. **E. de Van Swieten**. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of extract of opium, 40 of barley-meal, 80 of calcium phosphate, 320 of syrup of lemon peel, and 1,800 of water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. diurétique**. See **Diuretic EMULSION**. **E. fausse**. See **Spurious EMULSION**.—**E. fébrifuge** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by emulsifying 1 part of bitter almonds with 8 parts of distilled water of chamomile and adding 1 part of extract of lesser centaury. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. huileuse** [Würzb. Ph., 1815]. 1. An emulsion made by mixing the yolk of 1 egg with 1 oz. of olive-oil, adding gradually 7 oz. of water. [L, 41, 85 (a, 14).] 2. See **Emulsio olei AMYGDALARUM**. **E. mercurielle de Duncan**. A cosmetic preparation made by mixing 1-3 part of bichloride of mercury, 50 parts of bitter almonds, and 500 of distilled water. [L, 77, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. narcotique**. See **EMULSION sedativa**.—**E. phosphorée**. See **EMULSION phosphorica**. **E's purgatives** [Fr. Cod., 1832, Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839]. Emulsions containing either extract of jalap, castor-oil, or scammony. [L, 41, 85 (a, 14).] **E. purgative magnésienne**. An emulsion composed of 20 parts of oil of almonds, 0-4 part of scammony, 15 parts of milk of magnesia, 30 parts of water, 10 parts of orange-flower water, 15 parts of sugar, and 5 parts of powdered gum arabic. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**E. résineuse**. An emulsion made from a resin. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. saline** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. An emulsion made by dissolving 1 part of potassium tartrate and 4 parts of purified honey in 32 parts of water, triturating the solution with 4 parts of blanched sweet almonds, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**.—**E. ténifuge**. An emulsion composed of 40 parts of peeled pumpkin-seeds, 30 of sugar, 150 of water, and from 4 to 8 of the root of male fern. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**E. térébenthinée** [Dutch Ph., 1811]. An emulsion made by thoroughly mixing in a mortar 1½ oz. of turpentine, the yolks of 2 eggs, and 2 oz. of marsh-mallow, adding gradually 8 oz. of water or white wine. [L, 49, 85 (a, 14).]—**E. vermifuge**. An emulsion composed of 22 parts of oil of turpentine, 7 of gum arabic, 180 of chamomile-water, and 7 of ether. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**E. vraie**. See **Simple EMULSION** (1st def.).

EMULSION (Sp.), n. *A-mul-se-on*. See **EMULSION**. **E. anodyna** [Sp. Ph.]. See **EMULSION anodyna**.—**E. alcanfarada** [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See **Emulsio CAMPHORÆ**.—**E. arábica** [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See **EMULSION arabica**. **E. comú** [Mex. Ph.]. See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**.—**E. iodada** [Sp. Ph.]. See **EMULSION iodata**.—**E. nitrada** [Sp. Ph.]. See **EMULSION nitrata**.—**E. simple** [Mex. Ph.]. See **Mistura AMYGDALÆ**.

EMULSIONE (It.), n. *A-mul-se-o-na*. See **EMULSION**.—**E. arabica**. An Italian preparation containing 1 part of gum arabic dissolved in 50 parts of emulsion of sweet almonds. [B, 10.]

EMULSIONIZE, v. tr. *E-mu-l'shu-n-iz*. Fr., *émulsionner*. Ger., *emulsioniren*. It., *emulsionare*. Sp., *emulsionar*. To form into an emulsion. [B.]

EMULSIONNANT (Fr.), adj. *A-mu-l'si-2-on na-n*. Emulsionizing. [A, 38 (a, 21).]

EMULSIONNEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-mu-l'si-2-on na-n*. See **EMULSIONIZATION**.

EMULSIVE, adj. *E-mu-l'si-2-iv*. 1. Milk-like. 2. Capable of forming or being formed into an emulsion. 3. Yielding oil on expression (said of seeds). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EMULSUM (Lat.), n. *E-mu-l'shu-m* [si²-mu²-m]. See **EMULSION**.

EMUNCTORIUM (Lat.), n. *E-mu-n'shu-m* [mu²-mu²-m]. See **EMUCATORY**. **Cordis emunctoria**. The cleansers of the heart; of the ancients, the sweat glands of the axilla, on account

encephalologic, Ger., *Hirnbilcere*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the brain. [L, 41, 50.]

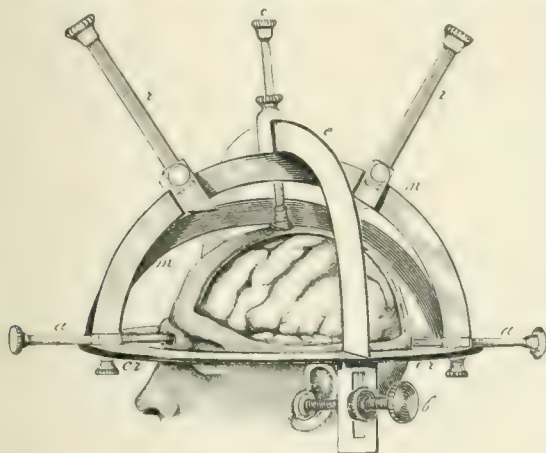
ENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)om^2$. a^2 . Gen., *encephaloma* (*is*). Ger., *Hirnmassschwamm*. An encephaloid tumor. [V, 322.] **E. melanoides**. See *Melanoid Cancer*. **E. vulgare**. See *Medullary Sarcoma* and *Medullary Carcinoma*.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOMALAXIS** (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)mal^2$. Gen., *encephalomalacia* (*is*), *encephalomalacosis* (*is*), *encephalomalaxis* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *μαλακία* or *μαλαξίς*, softening, or *μαλάσσειν*, to soften. Fr., *encephalomalacie*. Ger., *Encephalomalacie*. *Hirnerweichung*. Softening of the brain. [D, 35.]

ENCEPHALOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)men^2$. Gen., *encephalomeningitis* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *μηνίτις*, the meninges. Fr., *encephalomeningite*. Ger., *Hirnhautentzündung*. See *Cerebral Meningitis*.

ENCEPHALO-MÉNINGOCÈLE (Fr.), n. $A^3n^2sa^2fa^2lo^2ma^2n^2$. $gose^2l$. Hernia of the encephalon and of the meninges. [a, 18.]

ENCEPHALOMETER, n. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)met^2$. From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *encephalometre*. An instrument for ascertaining that point in the cranium which



ZERNOFF'S ENCEPHALOMETER.

a, a, screws for the median anterior and posterior points, b, screw for the external auditory meatus, c, a vertical screw, d, a circle to be applied horizontally around the head; e, a transverse arc, e, antero-posterior arcs, f, radiating slides.

corresponds to a particular organ of the brain by measurement from the known or assumed situation of another cerebral organ. [Zernoff, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap." May 7, 1890, p. 302.]

ENCEPHALO-MYÉLOPATHIE (Fr.), n. $A^3n^2sa^2fa^2lo^2me^2lo^2pa^2te$. A diseased condition of both the brain and the spinal cord. **E. alcoolique aigu**. See *ALCOOLISME CÉRÉBRO-SPINAL AIGU*.

ENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)$. Gr., *ἐγκεφαλος*. Fr., *encephale*. Ger., *Gehirn*, *Hirn*. It, *encephalo*. Sp., *encefalo*. Those portions of the central nervous system which are contained within the cavity of the cranium. [I, 6 (K).] See *BRAIN*.—**E. trilobulare**. A form of monstrosity in which the cerebrum is divided into three portions separated by longitudinal sulci. [L. Heydenreich, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," c. 2, p. 241 (a, 29).]

ENCEPHALONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)ar^2co^2sis$. Gen., *encephalonarco/seos* (*-sis*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. Fr., *encephalonarçose*. Ger., *Encephalotrockenheit des Gehirns*. Stupor. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALO-OCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. $A^3n^2sa^2fa^2lo^2o^2k^2u^2la^2r$. Pertaining to the brain and to the eye. [L.]

ENCÉPHALO-PALATIN (Fr.), adj. $A^3n^2sa^2fa^2lo^2pa^2la^2t$. Pertaining to the brain and to the palate. [L.]

ENCEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)pa^2thi^2a$. See *ENCEPHALOPATHY*. **E. puerperalis**. See *Puerperal Insanity*.—**E. saturnina**. See *Saturnine Encephalopathy*.

ENCEPHALOPATHY, n. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)pa^2thi^2$. Lat., *encephalopathia* (from *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *encephalopathie*. Ger., *Gehirnkrankheit*. It., *encefalopatia*. Sp., *encefalopatia*. Any affection of the brain, especially disordered cerebral action due to a constitutional disease or to disease in some other part of the organism.—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *encephalopathie albuminurique*. Eclampsia associated with albuminuria. [Bertrand, "Normandie méd.," Nov. 1, 1885, p. 13.]—**Crapulous e.** Fr., *encephalopathie crapuleuse*. See *Delirium tremens*.—**Gouty e.** Fr., *encephalopathie gouteuse*. See *Gouty brain*.—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Pleuritic e.** Fr., *encephalopathie pleurétique*. E. associated with pleurisy; either epileptoid or hemiplegic in character. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct., 1888, p. 511 (a, 18).]—**Rhe-**

matic e. Fr., *encephalopathie rhumatismale*. See *Cerebral Rheumatism*.—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *encephalopathia saturnina*. Fr., *encephalopathie saturnine*. E. due to lead poisoning. According to Ross, idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy are frequently observed among the children of those who work in lead. [H. Schulz, "Dtsch. Med. Ztg.," Dec. 22, 1881, p. 595; D, 35.]—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *encephalopathie syphilitique*. See *Cerebral Syphilis*.—**Uremic e.** Fr., *encephalopathie urémique*. See *Albuminuric e.*

ENCEPHALOPHTHARSIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)ph^2tha^2r^2sia^2$. From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *φθαίρειν*, to destroy. Fr., *encephalophtarsie*. Ger., *Verderbtheit des Gehirns*, *organischer Hirnfehler*. Sp., *encefalotarsia*. Any organic lesion of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)ph^2ma^2$. Gen., *encephalophyma* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *encephalophyme*. Ger., *Hirngeschwulst*. A tumor of the brain; in the pl., *encephalophymata*, tubercles of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)py^2osis$. Gen., *encephalopyoseos* (*-is*). Fr., *encephalopyose*. Ger., *Gehirneiterung*. Abscess of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALORRHACHIDIAN, ENCEPHALORRHACHIDIAN, adj. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)ra^2ch^2id^2ian$. From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *ῥαχίς*, the vertebral column. Fr., *encephalorrhachien*. See *CEREBRO-SPINAL*.

ENCEPHALORRHACHIONINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)ra^2ch^2id^2ian^2ing^2itis$. Gen., *encephalorrhachioningitis* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, *ῥαχίς*, the vertebral column, and *μηνίγις*, a membrane of the brain (see also *-itis*). Fr., *encephalorrhachionéingite*. Ger., *Gehirn-und-Rückenmarkhautentzündung*. See *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*.

ENCEPHALORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)ra^2ch^2id^2ian^2ing^2itis$. Gen., *encephalorrhagie*. Ger., *Hirnbilfluss*. It., Sp., *encefalorrhagia*. Cerebral hæmorrhage. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)ra^2ch^2id^2ian^2ing^2itis$. Gen., *encephalorrhoid* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *αἰμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *encephalorrhoidé*. Ger., *Hämorrhoidalkrankheit des Hirns*. An old term usually defined as "a hæmorrhoidal disease of the brain"; probably cerebral disturbance attributed to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux. [L, 50, 116 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)$. Gr., *ἐγκεφαλος* (from *ἐν*, within, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Encephalic; as a n. (*μυελός* understood), see *ENCEPHALON*.—**Deuteros e.** See *THALAMENCEPHALON*.

ENCEPHALOSCOPY, n. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)skop^2$. Lat., *encephalosopia* (from *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *encephaloscopie*. Ger., *Encephaloskopie*. 1. The art or process of examining the brain (as by examining the fundus oculi by applying a differential calorimeter, etc.). [A, 518.] 2. Of some writers, see *CRANIOSCOPY*.

ENCEPHALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)sis$. Gen., *encephalo/seos* (*-sis*). Ger., *Gehirnschwammbildung*. The formation of an encephaloma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOSISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)sis$. Gen., *encephalosis* (*-is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *σεισμός*, a shaking. Fr., *encephalosisme*. Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung*. Concussion of the brain. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOSPONGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)sis$. Gen., *encephalospongia* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *σφονγία*, a fungus. Fr., *encephalosphongione*. Ger., *Hirnschwamm*. Fungous disease of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALO-SPINAL, adj. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)spin^2$. See *CEREBRO-SPINAL*.

ENCEPHALOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)thl^2ips^2is$. Gen., *encephalothlipsis* (*-is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *θλίψις*, pressure. Fr., *encephalothlipse*. Ger., *Hirnerquetschung*. Compression of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTHLIPTICUS (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOTHLIPTICUS**, adj. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)thl^2ip^2tic^2us$. From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *θλίπτω*, to compress. Pertaining to or suffering from compression of the brain; as a n., a monster with a brain either absent or deformed as a result of injury or pressure during gestation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTOME, n. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)tom^2$. Fr., *encephalotomie*. 1. A knife or other instrument for cutting microscopical sections of the brain. [A, 385 a, 21.] 2. An instrument for performing encephalotomy (2d def.).

ENCEPHALOTOMY, n. $E^2nse^2fa^2l(n^2)tom^2$. Lat., *encephalotomia* (from *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *encephalotomie*. Ger., *Hirnschnitt* (1st def.). *Enthirnung* (2d def.). 1. The art or process of dissecting or incising the brain. 2. The destruction of the brain of a fetus to facilitate delivery. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)tra^2ma^2$. Gen., *encephalotraumata* (*is*). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *τραύμα*, a wound. Fr., *encephalotraumé*. Ger., *Hirnwunde*. A mechanical injury of the brain. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTRAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(n^2)tra^2us^2is$. Gen., *encephalotraumaseos* (*-is*). Fr., *encephalotraumé*. Ger., *Verwundung des Gehirns*. The act of wounding or injuring the brain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTUBERCULA (Lat., n. n. pl. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f$ (ke²f) a²l a²l) oo^2 tu^2 tu^2 bu^2 ke^2 tu^2 ku^2 la^2 . Fr., *encephalotubercules*. Ger., *Hirntuberkeln*. Tubercles of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 14)]

ENCEPHALOTUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^2l)$ oo^2 tu^2 tu^2 bu^2 . See **ENCEPHALOT**.

ENCEPHALOTYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^2l)oo^2$ tu^2 tu^2 bu^2 ma^2 . Gen., *encephalotylomatos* (-is). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *τύλωμα*, a callosity. Fr., *encephalotylome*. Ger., *Hirntuberkeln*. See **ENCEPHALOTYPHYMA**.

ENCEPHALOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^2l)oo^2$ tu^2 tu^2 bu^2 fu^2 . From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., *encephalotiphus*. Ger., *Hirntiphus*. Cerebral typhus. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALOUS, adj. $E^2n(e^2n^2)a^2l u^2s$. From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Provided with a distinct head. [L, 237.]

ENCEPHALOOZOA (Lat., n. n. pl. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^2l)oo^2$ zo^2). From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *ζῶον*, a living creature. Fr., *encephalozoaires*. Ger., *Gehirnthiere*. 1. Animals provided with a brain. 2. Parasites living in the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALUM (Lat.), **ENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^2l)u^2m$. u^2s u^2s . See **ENCEPHALON**. — **Encephalus opisthius**. See **CEREBELLUM**.

ENCEPHALYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^2l)u^2p$ $(pe^2r)pa^2th(pa^2th)^2a^2$. From *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain, *ὑπερ*, above, and *παθος*, disease. Fr., *encephalyperpathie*. A severe affection of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCERIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2ka^2ri^2s$. Gen., *enceridos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκρίς* (from *ἐν*, in, and *κρίς*, wax). Of Galen, a lump of wax found in a badly made plaster. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENCEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2ka^2ri^2s$. Gen., *encerosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκροσις*. The process of incorporating wax in a mixture. [A, 325.]

ENCHANTER'S BINDWEED (or **MANDRAKE**, or **NIGHTSHADE**), n. $E^2n(e^2n^2)se^2ka^2ri^2s$ bind²wed, ma²n²drak, nit²shad. See **CIRCÆA lutea**.

ENCHARAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n(e^2n^2)ka^2r(ch^2a^2r)a^2x(a^2x)^2is$. Gen., *encharaxis* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχαρίς* (from *ἐν*, in, and *χαράσσειν*, to scarify). Fr., *encharaxie*. See **SCARIFICATION**.

ENCHARUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n(e^2n^2)ka^2r(ch^2a^2r)u^2s(u^2s)$. Ar., *encharus*. An old name for the pancreas. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

ENCHATONNÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2sha^2to^2n na$. See **CHATONNÉ**.

ENCHATONNEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2sha^2to^2n ma^2n^2$. See **CHATONNEMENT**. — **E. multiloculaire**. Of Guillemot and Velpeau, that form of incarceration of the placenta in which the irregular contraction of the uterus forms separate chambers of its cavity, so that the several parts of the placenta are imprisoned in corresponding sacs. [A, 15.] — **E. par encadrement**. A lesser degree of incarceration of the placenta, in which it is not completely shut off from the general uterine cavity. [A, 15, 96.] — **E. par enkystement**. That form of incarceration of the placenta in which it is entirely shut off by hour-glass contraction of the uterus from that part of the uterine cavity which lies below the constriction. [A, 15.]

ENCHEIRENIS (Lat.), **ENCHEIRIA** (Lat.), n's f. $E^2n^2kir(ch^2e^2ir)ea^2(s)^2is$, $kir(ch^2e^2ir)^2is$. Gr., *ἐνχειρησις* (from *ἐνχειρῆν*, to handle). Fr., *encheirese*. Ger., *Handgriff*. Manipulation, a manual procedure. [L, 41, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCHELYSOMUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2ke^2l(ch^2e^2l)^2is$ $u^2s(u^2s)$ $so^2m(u^2s)$. From *ἐνχελος*, an eel, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *enchelesome*. Ger., *aalkörperig, aalkühnlich*. Having a long and cylindrical body. [L, 41.]

ENCHENREUTH (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2ch^2e^2ro^2it$. A place in the district of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ENCHEVETRIRE (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2shva^2tru^2r$. A wound in a horse's foot, caused by entanglement with the halter. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCHEVILLÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2sh^2vel^2ya$. Held with a pin at every stitch. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCHIFRENEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2she^2fre^2n^2ma^2n^2$. Obstruction of the nose from coryza. [A, 474.]

ENCHILADORA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2n^2chel^2a^2do^2ra^2$. The *Crotalus adenaster*. [A, 147 (a, 21).]

ENCHONDRA, adj. $E^2n^2ko^2ndra^2l$. See **ENCHONDRA**.

ENCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)ro^2ma^2$. Gen., *enchondromatos* (-is). From *ἐν*, in, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *enchondrome*. Ger., *Enchondrom*, *nach innen knorpelbildendes Knorpelgewächs*. It., Sp., *enchondroma*. A cartilaginous growth that does not form a projection. — **Albuminous e.** An e. whose ground substance contains no chondrin, but is albuminoid. [a, 33.] — **Central e.** An e. that grows from the bone itself, usually developing in the interior of the bone. [a, 33.] — **Cystic e.** An e. in which some or all of the lobules undergo softening (usually mucoid) and liquefaction, so that cysts are formed which sometimes have cartilaginous walls. [a, 33.] — **E. hematodes**. An e. containing much blood or blood-cysts produced by hemorrhage from thin-walled vessels. [a, 33.] — **E. molle**. Syn. *soft e.* *gelatinous e.* An e. having a gelatinous consistence. It usually contains many large star-shaped cells. [a, 33.] — **E. mucosum**, **E. myxomatodes**. Syn. *chondromyxoma*. An e. containing mucoid tissue, but in which the cartilage predominates. [a, 33.] — **E. telangiectodes**. An e. that contains numerous vessels, which are usually

dilated, varicose, and thin-walled. [a, 33.] — **Fibrous e.** An e. composed of fibro-cartilage. [a, 33.] — **Gelatinous e.** See **E. molle**. — **Hard e.** An e. composed of hyaline cartilage or fibro-cartilage, and having a peculiar dense and elastic consistence. [a, 33.] — **Heterotopic e.** An e. that arises from some tissue other than cartilage. [a, 33.] — **Homotopic e.** An e. that grows from pre-existing cartilage. [a, 33.] — **Hyaline e.** An e. that is composed of one or more lobules of hyaline cartilage. [a, 33.] — **Mucoid e.** See **E. mucosum**. — **Ossifying e.**, **Osteoid e.** A bone-tumor in which the proportions of bone and cartilage are nearly equal. [K.] — **Peri-pherie e.** An e. that arises from the periosteum. [a, 33.] — **Soft e.** See **E. molle**.

ENCHONDROMATOUS, adj. $E^2n^2ko^2ndro^2m^2a^2l u^2s$. Pertaining to or of the nature of an enchondroma.

ENCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)dro^2si^2s$. Gen., *enchondrosicos* (-is). Lit., the formation of an enchondroma; as commonly used, an enchondroma. — **E. spheno-occipitalis**. An enchondroma of the clivus Blumenbachii that often perforates the dura. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

ENCHONDROSTOTISCH [Vrolik] (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2ch^2o^2ndro^2stot^2ish$. See **ENCHONDRA**.

ENCHONDRIUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n^2ko^2nd(ch^2o^2nd)ru^2s(ru^2s)$. 1. Cartilaginous. 2. Granular. [L, 107.]

ENCHORIAL, **ENCHORIC**, adj's. $E^2n^2ko^2ri^2a^2l$, ko^2ri^2ik . Gr., *ἐνχόριος*. See **INDIGENOUS** and **ENDEMIC**.

ENCHORIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)kor(ch^2or)^2i^2o^2n^2os$ $u^2s(u^2s)$. From *ἐνχόριος*, endemic, and *νόσος*, a disease. Ger., *encheimische Krankheit*. An endemic disease. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCHORIOUS, adj. $E^2n^2ko^2ri^2u^2s$. Gr., *ἐνχόριος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *χώρα*, a country). Lat., *enchorios, enchorius*. See **INDIGENOUS** and **ENDEMIC**.

ENCHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2kri^2z(ch^2ri^2s)ma^2$. Gen., *enchrismatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχρυσμα*. An ointment. [A, 387.]

ENCHRISTON (Lat.), **ENCHRISTUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2n^2kri^2st(ch^2ri^2st)^2o^2n$, $u^2s(u^2s)$ ma^2 . Gr., *ἐνχρίστον* (from *ἐνχρίειν*, to anoint). Of Celsus, an ointment or liniment. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 45.]

ENCHUSA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2ku^2(ch^2u^2)sa^2$. See **ANCHUSA**.

ENCHYLEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2kil(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchylematos* (-is). Fr., *enchylème, masse interfilaire*. The hyaline, granular, semi-fluid substance filling the spaces between the intracellular fibrils of cell nuclei. It exists in vegetable protoplasm to the amount of 66 2/3 per cent., and has a sp. gr. of 1.209. [B, 229 (a, 24); Hanstein, Carnoy, 1884 (J, 30).]

ENCHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2kil(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchylismatos* (-is). Fr., *enchylisme*. Ger., *ausgepresster Saft*. An expressed juice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2kil(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchylomatos* (-is). An inspissated juice, also an elixir. [L, 116.]

ENCHYLOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2kil(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. See **ENCHYLOS**.

ENCHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2kil(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchylosis* (-is). 1. The expression of juice. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **STIGILLATION**.

ENCHYLUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2kil(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. Gr., *ἐνχυλος*. 1. Moist. 2. Juicy. 3. Fat. 4. Stupid. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchymatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχυμα* (from *ἐνχύνειν*, to pour in). Fr., *enchyme*. Ger., *Aufguss* (2d def.), *Bildungssaft* (2d def.). 1. Plethora. 2. An infusion. 3. Of Hayne, an organic juice elaborated from the chyme and forming the different tissues. 4. A liquid to be instilled. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENCHYMAPOZEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)ma^2p(ma^2p)ma^2$. Gen., *enchymapozematos* (-is). From *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion, and *πόζημα*, a decoction. Fr., *enchymapoze*. Ger., *Aufgussabsud*. An infuso-decoction. [L, 50.]

ENCHYMATISM, n. $E^2n^2ki^2ma^2p(ma^2p)ma^2$. Gr., *ἐνχυματισμός*. Lat., *enchymatismus*. Ger., *Aufguss, Auftröpfeln*. Instillation, infusion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCHYMOA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchymatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχυμα* (from *ἐνχύνειν*, to pour in). Fr., *enchymom*. Ger., *Ergussung der Säfte*. 1. Of Hippocrates, the natural distribution and circulation of the blood in the veins. 2. Blushing. [L, 41, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENCHYMONIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2kim(ch^2u^2)ma^2$. Gen., *enchymosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχύμωσις* (from *ἐνχύνειν*, to pour in). Fr., *enchymose*. Ger., *Bildung des Enchymoms*. The establishment of enchymoma. [L, 41, 50.]

ENCHYSA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)sa^2$. See **ANCHUSA**.

ENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)sa^2$. Gen., *enchysis* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχυσίς*. An infusing. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)ki^2(chu^2)ta^2$. Fr., *enchyte*. Ger., *Spritze* (1st def.), *Einspritzmittel*, *Eintropfmittel* (2d def.). 1. A syringe. 2. A medicament to be injected or instilled. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCHYTOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)to^2s$. See **ENCHYTOS**.

ENCHYTRÉUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)tre^2$ (tra²e²) $u^2s(u^2s)$. Fr., *enchytrée*. Ger., *Tropfeurm*. A genus of the *Chitopoda*. [A, 518.] — **E. albidus**. See under **DACYLIUS** (3d def.).

ENCHYTUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2ki^2(chu^2)tu^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *ἐνχυτος*. Fr., *enchyte*. Ger., *eingetropt*. Dropped in, instilled. [L, 50.]

ENCINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2n^2the^2ma^2$. The *Quercus ilex*. [A, 147 (a, 21).] — **E. de mar** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Fucus vesiculosus*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ttish; **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

ENDKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. End-knoech'ēn. A terminal bone.—Unbeweglicher E. des Rückgrats. See **SACRUM**.

ENDO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. E'ndo-dō-dō'nal'is. Intra-abdominal. See **INTRA-ABDOMINAL**.

ENDO-AORTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' a-ōr'ti-tis. See **ENDOARTERITIS**.

ENDO-ARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' a-r'te-r'i-tis. See **ENDOARTERITIS**.

ENDOBlast, n. E'ndo-bla'st. Fr., *endoblaste*. See **ESTO-BLAST**.

ENDOBlastic, adj. E'ndo-bla'st'ik. Pertaining to the endoderm. [L. 58.]

ENDOBlastomere, n. E'ndo-bla'st-ō-mer. From *ἐνδο*, within, *βλαστος*, a germ, and *μερος*, a part. A segment formed by the equatorial division of an ovum. In some nematodes the first division of the ovum is equatorial and the larger segment represents the beginning of the endoderm, while the smaller segment or ectoblastomere represents the beginning of the ectoderm. "Jour. of the Roy. Microsc. Soc., 1889, 9, 1." [L. 13.]

ENDOBranchiATE, adj. E'ndo-bra'nk'i-āt. Lat., *endo-branchiatus* (from *ἐνδο*, within, and *βράχια*, gills). Fr., *endo-branche*. Having the gills situated within the body; for the *Endo-branchiata*, see **ABRANCHIATA**. [L. 13.]

ENDOCARDE Fr., n. A'ndō-dō-ka'rd. See **ENDOCARDIUM**.

ENDOCARDIAC, **ENDOCARDIAL**, adj's. E'ndo-dō-ka'rd' i-āk, a'l. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *καρδία*, the heart. Lat., *endocardialis*. Fr., *endocardiaque*, *endocardique*. Within the heart or pertaining to the endocardium. [L. 10.]

ENDOCARDITIC, adj. E'ndo-dō-ka'rd' i-t'ik. Fr., *endocarditique*. Ger., *endocardisch*. Pertaining to endocarditis. [L.]

ENDOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' ka'rd-i(e)'tis. Gen., *endocarditidos (-is)*. Fr., *endocardite*. Ger., *E. innere Herz-hautentzündung*. It., *endocardite*, *endocardite*. Sp., *e. inflamación de la endocárdia*. [D. 1.] **Acute e.** E., either ulcerative or plastic, which begins suddenly and runs its course in a short time. It is usually secondary. [Niemyer (B).] **Atheromatouse**. Fr., *endocardite atheromatouse*. E. which is associated with atheromatous disease of the arterial system, and in which the endocardium participates to a greater or lesser extent in the atheromatous process. [D.] **Blennorrhagic e.** Lat., *e. blennorrhœa*. E. due to gonorrhœa. R. G. Herzog and Moussous-Freissan, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," v, 1884, p. 276. **Choreic e.** E. developed in connection with chorea; believed by Bramwell to be secondary to rheumatism. [D. 68.] **Chronic e.** A plastic e. in which the pathological changes are developed slowly and extend over a considerable period of time. It may be either idiopathic or secondary. [Niemyer (B).] **Contracting e.** E. complicated by contraction of the borders of the valves. [L. 20 (a. 14).] **Diphtheritic e.** See **ULCERATIVE**. **Dyscrasic e.** Fr., *endocardite dyscrasique*. An e. caused by alteration of the blood, generally following eruptive fevers. [L. 88 (a. 14).] **E. bacteritica**. See **ULCERATIVE**. **E. blennorrhœica**. See **Blennorrhagic e.** **E. diphtherica**. See **Diphtheritic e.** **E. fibrinosa**. See **Fibrinous e.** **E. fungosa**. See **Verrucosa e.** **E. maligna**. See **ULCERATIVE**. **E. mitralis**. E. affecting the mitral valve. [B.] **E. pneumonic e.** See **Pneumonic e.** **E. septica**. See **ULCERATIVE**. **E. ulcerosa**. See **ULCERATIVE**. **E. syphilitica**. Of Virchow, an e. resulting from syphilis. [A. 319 (a. 21).] **E. valvularis**. See **Valvular e.** **E. verrucosa**. E. characterized by condyloma-like excrescences on the valves and the chordæ tendineæ. [A. 326 (a. 21).] **Fibrinous e.** Lat., *e. fibrosa*. A subacute or chronic e. in which more or less of the cardiac connective tissue is transformed into fibrous tissue. [D.] **Gonorrhœal e.** See **Blennorrhagic e.** **Idiopathic e.** An e. developed as a primary affection from exposure to cold or similar causes. [Niemyer (B).] **Infectious e.** **Infective e.** Fr., *endocardite infectieuse*. See **ULCERATIVE**. **Latent e.** E. which runs its course in connection with some other primary disease, without manifesting any distinctive cardiac symptoms. The condition is only realized when a valvular lesion is subsequently developed. [D. 68.] **Malignant e.** See **ULCERATIVE**. **Parietal e.** Fr., *endocardite pariétale*. E. limited to the lining membrane of the walls of the cardiac chambers, without involving the valves. [L. 88 (a. 14).] **Plastic e.** Fr., *endocardie plastique*. E. accompanied by the effusion of plastic material producing roughening of the endocardium, especially of the valves, with the formation of vegetations and adhesions, often distorting the valvular segments so as to prevent their exact approximation, or narrowing the lumen of the valvular orifices, and thus giving rise to valvular murmurs which are the characteristic sign of the disease. The symptoms are chiefly those of embarrassed heart action and those of secondary affections produced by the disturbances of circulation and the detachment of the valvular vegetations (embolism). [Niemyer (B).] [D. 45.] **Pneumonic e.** Lat., *e. pneumonica*. Fr., *endocardite pneumonique*. E. developed in the course of a pneumonia and due to the same cause as the latter. [B.] **Productive e.** See **Plastic e.** **Puerperal e.** Fr., *endocardite puerpérale*. Ulcerative e. occurring during the puerperal state. **Recurrent e.** Ger., *recurrente*. E. Of Virchow, a variety of e. which recurs one or more times at the site of a former endocarditic lesion. [Niemyer (B).] **Rheumatic e.** Fr., *endocardite rhumatismale*. E. due to rheumatism. [D. 68.] **Rheumatoid e.** Ger., *rheumatoide*. E. Of Litten, a severe and often fatal, but not septic, form of e.; most frequently secondary to an attack of articular rheumatism. [A. 326 (a. 21).] **Scarlatinal e.** Fr., *endocardite scarlatineuse*. E. occurring in the course of scarlet fever; usually rheumatic. [L. 88 (a. 14).] **Sclerotic e.** E. with induration and hyperplasia of the connective tissue of the valves. [D. 45; L. 20 (a. 14).] **Septic e.** **Septicemic e.** Fr., *endocardite septique ou septémique*.

Ulcerative e. of septic origin. [L. 88 (a. 14).] **Ulcerative e.** Fr., *endocardite ulcéreuse*. Ger., *ulceröse*. E. A form of e. attended with the development of bacteria and with ulceration which perforates the valves and may extend to the muscular structure of the heart. It usually occurs in connection with blood-poisoning, the symptoms being those of the latter. Some writers consider the disease as of a diphtheritic nature. The fatal issue results from exhaustion or by the tearing away of the valves. [D. 25.] **Valvular e.** Fr., *endocardite valvulaire*. E. affecting the valves. [D. 70.] **Variolous e.** Fr., *endocardite varioleuse*. E. caused by or complicating small-pox. [L. 88 (a. 14).] **Verrucosa e.** See **E. verrucosa**.

ENDOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. E'ndo-dō-dō' ka'rd-i-um. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *endocarde*. Ger., *innere Herzhaut*. E. It., *endocardio*. Sp., *endocardio*. The serous lining membrane of the heart. [L. 343.]

ENDOCARP, n. E'ndo-dō-ka'rp. Lat., *endocarpium* (from *ἐνδο*, within, and *καρπος*, a fruit). Fr., *endocarpe*. Ger., *Innenhaut*, *Fächerhaut*. The inner layer of the pericarp, equivalent to the upper epidermis of the capillary leaf or the epithelium of the ovary; the hard outer shell of the kernel in any stone fruit. [L. 1, 77, 391 (a. 24).]

ENDOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' ka's' (ka's'-n's)-is. Gen., *endocaus' eos (-is)*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *καυσίς*, a burning. Fr., *e. Ger., innere Hitze*, *innere Brennen*. Internal heat. [L. 50.]

ENDOCEPHALUS, adj. E'ndo-dō-dō' sef' kef' a'l' a'l' n's. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *endocephale*. Ger., *innenköpfig*. Having the head hidden inside. The *Endocephala* are a class of molluscs so characterized. [L. 41.]

ENDOCERVICITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' sef' kef' i-tis (we)-sik'e'tis. Gen., *endocervic' itidos (-is)*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *cervix* (q. v.). Fr., *endocervicite*. See **CERVICAL ENDOMETRITIS**.

ENDOCHONDRAL, adj. E'ndo-dō-kōnd' rā'l. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Formed in a cartilaginous matrix. [J. 32, 42.] See **E. BONES**.

ENDOCHONE (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' kon(ch'ōn)'e(a). Gen., *endochon'es*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *χώνη* (see **CHONE**). The innermost of the two parts into which a chone is formed by a transverse sphincter. [L. 121.] Cf. **CHONE** and **ECTOCHONE**.

ENDOCHORION (Lat.), n. n. E'ndo-dō-dō' ko-r' iō' r' iō' a' n. From *ἐνδο*, within (see also **CHORION**). Fr., *e. Ger., E. It., endocorion*. Sp., *endocorion*. The vascular lamina of Wagner; of Decroix, the decidua reflexa; of Müller, the same as the *tunica media* of Bischoff; of Velpeau, the inner layer of the chorion at an early stage of development reflected on to the umbilical cord. [A. 43, 45.]

ENDOCHROA (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' ch' rō' a' n. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *χρῶμα*, the skin. The supposed inner layer of the cuticle in plants. [B. 19 (a. 24).]

ENDOCHROME, n. E'ndo-dō-krom. Lat., *endochroma* (from *ἐνδο*, within, and *χρῶμα*, color). Fr., *e. Ger., E. It., endochroma*. Sp., *endochroma*. The coloring matter of the cell-contents in plants, particularly in the *Diatomeæ* and other lower organisms; also a similar substance in phanerogams. [B. 20 (a. 24); L. 121.]

ENDOCÆLAR, adj. E'ndo-dō-sel' a'r. Pertaining to the endocelarium. [L. 146.]

ENDOCÆLARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E'ndo-dō-dō' sel' ko' e'l' a' (a') r' iō' u' m. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *καίλια*, the belly. The visceral coelom-epithelium, the cell-layer which covers the outer surface of the intestines. [L. 146.]

ENDOCÆLE (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' sel' (ko' e'l') e(a). Gen., *endocæ' les*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *καίλια*, the belly. The space within a mesentery in the *Actinozoa*. [L. 355.]

ENDOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' kol-i'e'tis. Gen., *endocolit' idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κόλον*, the colon. See **COLITIS**.

ENDOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. E'ndo-dō-dō' ko'l' p-i'e'tis. Gen., *endocolp' itidos (-is)*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

ENDOCRANE Fr., n. A'ndō-dō-kra'n. See **ENDOCRANIUM**.

ENDOCRANIAL, adj. E'ndo-dō-kra'n' i-ā'l. 1. Pertaining to the endocranium. 2. See **INTRACRANIAL**.

ENDOCRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' kra'n' i-ā'l' i'e'tis. Gen., *endocranit' idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. External pachymeningitis. [A. 326 (a. 21).]

ENDOCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E'ndo-dō-dō' kra'n' i-ā'l' i-ā'l' u' m. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. Fr., *endocrâne*. 1. The inner surface of the skull. 2. The cerebral dura. [L. 150.]

ENDOCULAR, adj. E'ndo-dō' k' u' a' r. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *endoculaire*. Ger., *endoculär*. See **INTRACULAR**.

ENDOCYCLICA Lat., n. n. pl. E'ndo-dō-dō' sef' kef' i-ā'l' i-ā'l' a' From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κυκλικός*, circular. Syn.: **Regularia**. A group of typical *Echinidea* (the *Typica*). [L. 121.]

ENDOCYME, n. A'ndō-dō-sem. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κύμα*, a foetus. Fr., *e. endocymien*. Ger., *Endocym*. Of St. Hilaire, a double monster in which one foetus is contained in the other. [L. 1, 44 (a. 14).]

ENDOCYMIA (Lat.), n. f. E'ndo-dō-dō' si'm' ku'm' i-ā'l' a' Fr., *endocymie*. The form of monstrosity defined under *endocyme*. [L. 41.]

ENDOCYST, n. E'ndo-dō-si'st. From *ἐνδο*, within, and *κύστις*, a bag. Ger., *Endocyste*. 1. The thin, soft, granulated membrane lining the interior of a hydatid, from which the echinococcus head

spring. 2 The lining of the ectocyst in the *Polyzoa*, invaginated inward at the opening in the ectocyst and forming the extrusible portion of the polypid. [L. 11, 333, 353.]

ENDOCYTIC, adj. *Eṇdōsytik*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *κύτος*, a cell. Fr. *endocytique*. Ger. *endocytisch*. Pertaining to that which is within a cell or syncytium. [J.]

ENDOD, n. In Abyssinia, the *Saponaria abyssinica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ENDODECA (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-deka* 'ka². See *ARISTOLOCHIA*. — *E. serpentina*. See *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentina*.

ENDODERM, n. *Eṇdō-derm*. Lat., *endodermis* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *endoderme*. Ger., *E*. 1. Of Van Beneden, the hypoblast. 2. The innermost cuticular layer of the integument in insects. [Jour. of the Roy. Mic. Soc., 1885 (J).] 3. The more internal of the two organized layers of which the body of a hydroid is composed. [L. 193.] 4. In botany, a sheath consisting of one or more layers of parenchymatous cells, which inclose certain kinds of fibro-vascular bundles. [B. 291 (a, 24).]

ENDODERMAL, **ENDODERMIC**, adj's. *Eṇdō-derm* 'a²l. -*ik*. Pertaining to the endoderm. [L. 11.]

ENDODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-dont* 'tis. Gen., *endodontitidos* (-is). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *δόντις*, a tooth (see also *dent*). Fr., *endodontite*. Ger., *Endodontitis des Zahnteils*. Inflammation of the membrane lining the pulp-cavity of a tooth. [A. 322 (a, 21); L. 30, 50, 95 (a, 14).]

ENDO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-do* 'e²n-te²r-ite² 'tis. See *ENTERITIS*.

ENDOGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. *Eṇdō-do* 'ga²stiga²st 'trik-u²su²s. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *INTRA-ABDOMINAL*.

ENDOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-do* 'ga²siga²st 'trit-tret 'is. Gen., *endogastritidos* (-is). Fr., *endogastrite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L. 41, 44, 95 (a, 14).]

ENDOGASTRIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Eṇdō-do* 'ga²stiga²st 'ri²-u²su²s. See *ENGASTRIUS*.

ENDOGEN, n. *Eṇdō-ge²n*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *E*. An endogenous plant; one in which the fibro-vascular bundles are definite and are formed from the centre, so that the diameter of the stem increases by the new matter pushing out that previously formed. De Candolle supposed this mode of growing peculiar to *Monocotyledons*, and named all such e's; but this opinion has been found erroneous, and the term has lost its first application in a measure. [B. 77, 291 (a, 24).]

ENDOGENE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Eṇdō-ge²n* 'e²n-ge²n 'e². Fr., *endogènes*. Ger., *Endogenen*. The endogens: of De Candolle (1839), a class of the *Cotyledoneae*; of Lindley (1830), a subclass of the *Vascularae*, consisting of the *Paltoideae* and *Gymnaceae*; in 1843 his 3d class of plants, comprising the *Equisetum*, *Gymnandrum*, *Hypnum*, *Isopetes*, and *Gymnaceae*; and in 1847 his 1st class of plants, consisting of the alliances *Arctiales*, *Arctales*, *Palmales*, *Hyptales*, *Neritales*, *Anomales*, *Orchidales*, *Xyridales*, *Juncaceales*, *Liliales*, and *Alismaceales*. They are the monocotyledons of other systems. [B. 170 (a, 24).] — **E. cryptogamae**. Of De Candolle, a division of endogens, consisting of the *Najas*, *Equisetaceae*, *Marsilaceae*, *Lycopodiaceae*, and *Filices*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOGENEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Eṇdō-ge²n* 'e²n-ge²n 'e². (a²) 'e². Of Link, a class of plants comprising the *Gramineae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Juncaceae*, *Melanthaceae*, *Commelinaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Anaryllaceae*, *Bromeliaceae*, *Tridaceae*, *Sclitaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Orchidaceae*, *Palmaceae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Pandaceae*, *Araceae*, *Alismaceae*, *Stratiotaceae*, *Vallisneriaceae*, *Hydrocharitaceae*, *Hydrocotylaceae*, *Hippuridaceae*, and *Lemnaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *ENDOGENE*.

ENDOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-ge²n* 'e²n-ge²n 'e²s 'is. Gen., *endogenesis* (-genesis). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γενεσις*, production. Fr., *endogénèse*. Ger., *Endogenese*. Endogenous formation. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENDOGENOUS, adj. *Eṇdō-ge²n* 'u²s. Gr., *ἐνδογενής* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γενεῖν*, to engender). Lat., *endogenus*, *endogenes*. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *endogen*, *innerlich generated*. It., *endogeno*. Sp., *endogeno*. Generated or growing within (said of cell-multiplication in which and cell-tissue [in plants] springing from the mother cell; of stems and cell-tissue [in animals] that is deposited interstitially; and of diseases that are due to causes originating within the organism). [A. 322 (a, 21); B. 77, 291 (a, 24); L. 353.] See *INTERNAL CELL FORMATION*.

ENDOGENY, n. *Eṇdō-ge²n* 'i². See *ENDOGENESIS*.

ENDOGLLOBULAR, adj. *Eṇdō-glo²b'u²l* 'a²r. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *globulus*, a globe. Fr., *endoglobulaire*. Situated within the blood-corpuscles (said of malarial germs). [Sem. méd., Oct. 30, 1889 (a, 18).]

ENDOGNATH, n. *Eṇdō-gn* 'a²th. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *endognathe*. Of Milne-Edwards, the principal branch of a gnathite. [L. 158.]

ENDOGNATHAL, adj. *Eṇdō-gn* 'a²th 'a²l. Fr., *endognathale*. Pertaining to the internal aspect of the jaws: of Milne-Edwards, pertaining to the endognath. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 158.] See *E. PALP*.

ENDOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdō-gn* 'a²th 'n 'i² 'a²n. The median portion of the superior maxilla when it remains uncut after birth, and supports a middle incisor tooth. [L. 332.] Cf. *EXOGNATHION* and *MESOGNATHION*.

ENDOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdō-go* 'n 'i² 'd 'i² 'n 'm. From *ἐνδόν*, within (see also *AGONIDIUM*). A gonidium formed within a receptacle (gonidangeum). [B. 279.]

ENDOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdō-go* 'n 'i² 'd 'i² 'n 'm. (u²n). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γονεῖν*, to engender. Fr., *endogone*. 1. Of mosses, the sporangium. [A. 518.] 2. Of *Characeae*, the contents of the nucule. [B. 19.] 3. Of sponges, the internal wall or cellular layer. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENDOGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. s. *Eṇdō-do* 'n 'i² 'd 'i² 'n 'a². From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γυνή*, a woman. Of Rafinesque, a class of plants comprising the *Synantheria* and *Conrantheria*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdō-do* 'le²m 'ma². Gen., *endolemmatos* (-is). The neurilemma. [Kühne, "Zeit. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 72 (J).] — **E'kerne** (Ger.). The nuclei of the neurilemma, especially those in a motorial end-plate. [Kühne, l. c. (J).]

ENDOLYMPH, n. *Eṇdō-do* 'l 'i² 'mf. Lat., *endolympha* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *lymphā*, water). Fr., *endolympe*. Ger., *E*. It., Sp., *endolina*. A pale, limpid fluid which entirely fills the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [F. 33.]

ENDOLYMPHANGIAL, adj. *Eṇdō-do* 'l 'i² 'mf-a²n 'i² 'a²l. From *ἐνδόν*, within, *lymphā*, water, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Contained within a lymphatic vessel. [J.] As a n., see *LYMPHATIC NODULE*.

ENDOMESOGNATHICUS (Lat.), adj. *Eṇdō-do* 'me²s 'o²g 'na²th 'i²k 'u²su²s. From *ἐνδόν*, within, *μέσος*, middle, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Relating to or connected with the endognathion and the mesognathion (said of a fissure). [L. 332.]

ENDOMETRITIC, adj. *Eṇdō-do* 'me²t 'ri²t 'ik. Ger., *endometritisch*. Pertaining to endometritis.

ENDOMÉTRITE (Fr.), n. *Aṇdō-do* 'ma²-tret. See *ENDOMETRITIS*. — **E. de la caduque**. See *ENDOMETRITIS decidualis*. — **E. de la caduque avec protuberances**. See *ENDOMETRITIS decidualis tuberosa et polyposa*. — **E. muqueuse catarrhale**. See *ENDOMETRITIS decidualis catarrhalis*. — **E. muqueuse mamelonnée** (ou *polypeuse*). See *ENDOMETRITIS decidualis tuberosa et polyposa*. — **E. nécrobiotique**. See *Gangrenous ENDOMETRITIS*. — **E. polyposée**. See *ENDOMETRITIS decidualis polyposa*. — **E. putrescente**. See *Gangrenous ENDOMETRITIS*.

ENDOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-do* 'me²t (mat) 'ri²t 'is. Gen., *endometritidos* (-is). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *μήτρα*, the uterus (see also *metr*). Fr., *endométrite*, *métrite utérine* (ou *de la muqueuse*). Ger., *Entzündung der Gebärmutterinnenfläche*. It., *endometrite*. Sp., e. Inflammation of the internal portion or lining membrane of the uterus. [A. 326 (a, 21).] — **Adhesive e.** Fr., *endometrite adhésive*. Of Braun, *chronic diffuse decidual e.*, his idea being that the cell-changes are not confined to the decidua proper, but spread to the underlying tissue and give rise to adhesion of the placenta. [A. 15.] — **Catarrhal e.** Fr., *endometrite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische E.* Affecting only the superficial portion of the endometrium and causing a mucous discharge.

— **Cervical e.** Lat., e. *cervicis*. See *E. decidualis chronica diffusa*. — **Corporeal e.** Affecting the body of the uterus. — **Croupous e.** Lat., e. *crouposa*. Ger., *croupöse E.* See *Membranous e.* and *Diphtheritic e.* — **Cystic e.** A form of glandular e. in which retention cysts form. [Greulich (A. 319).] — **Decidual e.** See *E. decidualis*. — **Diphtheritic e.** Lat., e. *diphtherica*. Fr., *endometrite diphthérique* (ou *pseudo-membraneuse*, ou *gangréneuse*, *metro-lymphangite*, Ger., *diphtherische E.*, *Gebärmutterdiphtheritis*. Syn., *metrolymphangitis*, *parametritis cum thymosis*, *vascular lymphangitis*, *phlegmon abdominalis diffusa*, *puerperalis uteri* [Boër]. A puerperal inflammation which may affect not only the endometrium, but also, as it generally does, the vagina, the muscular and connective tissue of the pelvis; originating almost always by diphtheritic infection of some solution of continuity in the parturient canal. [A. 57.] — **Dissecting e.** Lat., e. *dissicans*. Fr., *endometrite disséquante*. A form in which the lining membrane of the uterus is expelled, together with traces of the muscular tissue; to be distinguished from membranous dysmenorrhoea and from the expulsion of the decidua. [Knassow, "Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.," ix, 2, p. 310; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 223.] — **E. cervicalis**. See *Cervical e.* — **E. cervicalis granulosa**. A granular inflammation of the lining membrane of the neck of the uterus. [a. 29.] — **E. cervicis**. E. coli. See *Cervical e.* — **E. crouposa**. See *Membranous e.* and *Diphtheritic e.* — **E. crouposa puerperalis**. Ger., *croupöse puerperale E.* The diphtheritic e. of lying-in women. — **E. decidual**. See *E. decidualis*. — **E. decidual catarrhalis**. See *E. decidualis catarrhalis*. — **E. decidual chronica diffusa. See *E. decidualis chronica diffusa*. — **E. decidualis**. Fr., *endometrite de la caduque*. An inflammation of the decidual membrane of pregnancy, affecting either the decidua uterina, the decidua reflexa, or both. — **E. decidualis catarrhalis**. Fr., *endometrite muqueuse catarrhale*, *hydrorrhée des femmes enceintes*. Syn., *hydrorrhœa gravidarum*. A form of chronic decidual e. characterized not so much by thickening of the decidua as by a watery exudation from the decidua vera, or both that and the decidua reflexa, which may escape in gushes from time to time. [A. 61.] — **E. decidualis chronica**. Syn., *hyperplasia of the decidua*. A generic term for e. decidualis chronica diffusa, e. decidualis polyposa, and e. decidualis catarrhalis. [A. 61.] — **E. decidualis chronica diffusa**. Fr., *endometrite de la caduque chronique diffuse*. A chronic proliferation of the cells of the entire decidua vera, sometimes extending to the decidua reflexa. [A. 61.] — **E. decidualis hemorrhagica**. A form of e. met with in cholera, characterized by extravasations of blood into the endometrium. [Slavjansky, "Arch. f. Gyn.," iv, 1872, p. 233 (a, 20).] — **E. decidualis polyposa**. Fr., *endometrite polypeuse* (ou *mamelonnée*, ou *muqueuse*). A chronic decidual e. accompanied with great thickening and the formation of vascular polypoid outgrowths. [A. 15, 61.] — **E. decidual tuberosa et polyposa**. Fr., *endometrite muqueuse mamelonnée* (ou *polypeuse*, ou *de la caduque avec pro-***

tubercles). A form of *e. decidualis* usually limited to the decidua uterina, especially of the anterior and posterior uterine surfaces, with roughening of the surface and the formation of protuberances and poly pus like excrescences. [A. 22, 24] *E. diphterica*. See *Diphtheria e.* *E. disseicans*. See *Dissertatione e.* *E. exfoliativa*. See *Membranous dysmenorrhoea*. *E. fungosa*. 1. See *E. decidualis polyposa*. 2. Of Olshausen, interstitial *e.* [Greulich (A. 319)] — *E. haemorrhagica*. See *Haemorrhagie e.* *E. hypertrophica*. A form of *e.* characterized by thickening of the lining membrane of the uterus. [a. 29.] *E. placentaris*. *E.* associated with disease of the placenta. [a. 29.] — *E. placentaris gummosa*. A form of *e.* characterized by the formation of gummata. [Frankel, "Arch. of Gyn." v, 1873, p. 44 (a. 29)] *E. placentaris hypertrophica*. An inflammation of the placenta which occurs in connection with *e.* [A. 326 (a. 29)] *E. puerperalis*. See *Puerperal e.* *E. septica*. See *Septic e.* *E. serosa*. See *E. decidualis catarrhalis*. *E. tuberosa*. See *E. decidualis tuberosa et polyposa*. *E. villosa*. Slavjansky. A form of glandular *e.* characterized by papillary excrescences destitute of epithelium and springing from the deep layer of the endometrium. [Greulich (A. 319)] *Exsudative e.* See *Membranous e.* and *Membranous dysmenorrhoea*. *Fundal e.* *E.* affecting the fundus uteri. *Fungous e.* Lat. *e. fungosa*. *E.* characterized by outgrowths from the endometrium; of Olshausen, interstitial *e.* *Gangrenous e.* Fr. *endometrite gangreneuse* ou *nécrotisée*, ou *putrescente*, *metrite gangreneuse*, *ramollissement putride* ou *gangrene*, ou *putrescence de l'utérus*. *E.* usually septic, with gangrene. *Glandular e.* Ger. *glanduläre E.* Of Ruge, a form of *e.* in which the glands of the endometrium become elongated, dilated, and branched, sometimes giving rise to a cystic condition. [Greulich (A. 319)] *Haemorrhagic e.* Lat. *e. haemorrhagica*. A form of *e.* characterized by metrorrhagia, usually due to the presence of fungosities. *Hyperplastic e.* Ger. *hyperplastische E.* Of Olshausen, a form of chronic *e.* characterized by uniform or irregular thickening of the endometrium from proliferation of its connective-tissue cells. [A. 229.] *Interstitial e.* Ger. *interstitielle E.* Of Ruge, a form of *e.* in which the glands of the endometrium are not affected, but its substance is infiltrated with nucleated cells and not uncommonly with oil globules. [Greulich (A. 319)] — *Membranous e.* *E.* accompanied by the formation of a false membrane. *Puerperal e.* Lat. *e. puerperalis*. Fr. *endometrite* ou *metrite utérine puerperale*. Ger. *puerperale Entzündung der inneren Fläche der Gebärmutter*. *E.* occurring during the puerperal period. See *Septic e.* and *Diphtheritic e.* — *Purulent e.* *E.* characterized by a purulent discharge. — *Purulent e.* See *Gangrenous e.* *Septic e.* *Septicemic e.* Lat. *e. septica, putrescentia uteri*. Fr. *endometrite septique*. Ger. *septische E.* *E.* due to the retention or absorption of putrid material or to infection with the germs of putrefaction. See *Diphtheritic e.* *Syphilitic e.* A form of chronic *e.* occurring as a manifestation of syphilis, usually characterized by a proliferating granular surface from which severe and frequent haemorrhages take place. [P. F. Mundé and B. H. Wells, "Ann. of the Univ. Med. Sci.," 1889, ii.] — *Villous e.* See *E. villosa*.

ENDOMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. *E*²n-do-do³-me²t(ri)-u³m-(u⁴m). The mucous membrane lining the uterus.

ENDOMETRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do-do³-me²t(ri)-ra³-ja³-ra³-i²a³. From *ἐνδον*, within, *μήτρα*, the womb, and *ρῥῆναι*, to break forth. Fr. *endométrorragie*. Ger. *innerer Gebärmutterblutfluss*. See *METRORRHAGIA*.

ENDOMETRY, n. *E*²n-do²m-e²-tri². A system by means of which the surface of the brain incised within the cranial cavity can be measured. [L. 119 (a. 29).]

ENDOMYOCARDIIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do-do³-mi-mu³-o³-ka²rd-ic²-ti²s. Gen. *endomycarditis* (*idos* -is). From *ἐνδον*, within, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart (see also -itis*). Fr. *endomycardite*. Endocarditis complicated with myocarditis. The prominent symptoms are palpitation, irregular and violent action of the heart, a weak pulse, dyspnoea, and dropsy. [D. 68.]

ENDOMYSIUM (Lat.), n. n. *E*²n-do-do³-mi²s-mu³-i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *μῦς*, a muscle. The connective tissue which binds the muscular fibres together. [L. 351.]

ENDONARTERITIS (Lat.), **ENDONARTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *E*²n-do²n-a²r-te²-ri²-ti²-is, *te²-ri²-ti²-is*. See *ENDARTERITIS*.

ENDONENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do²n-e²n-te²-ri²-ti²-is. See *ENTERITIS*.

ENDONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do²(do³)-ne²f-ri²(re)-ti²-is. Gen. *endonephritis* (*idos* -is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *νεφρός*, the kidney (see also -itis*). Fr. *endonephrite*. See *NEPHRITIS* and *PYELITIS*.

ENDONÉPHRITE (Fr.), n. *A*³n²-do-na-fret. See *NEPHRITIS* and *PYELITIS*. *E. exsudative* (Boullaud). See *NÉPHRITE albumineuse primitive*.

ENDONEURAL, adj. *E*²n-do-mu²-ra²l. Fr., Ger., *e.* Pertaining to the endoneurium or anything within a nerve. [J.]

ENDONEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. *E*²n-do-do³-nu²-ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr. *tissu conjonctif intra-fasciculaire*. Ger. *E. Endoneuralscheide*. Of Key and Retzius ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 344), the delicate connective tissue surrounding nerve-fibres and the capillaries in a nerve funiculus. It is connected with the sheath of the funiculus (perineurium), and most of its fibres extend in a longitudinal direction. [J. 30.]

ENDO-ŒSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do-do³-o³-so²-f-a³-gi²-ti²s. Gen. *endo-oesophagitis* (*idos* -is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *οἰσφάγος*, the oesophagus (see also -itis*). Fr. *endo-oesophagite*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the oesophagus. [L. 116.]

ENDOPARASITE, n. *E*²n-do-pa²-ra³-sit. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. An internal parasite. [L. 11.]

ENDOPARASITIC, adj. *E*²n-do-pa²-ra³-sit-ik. Pertaining to endoparasites or parasite in the interior of an organism. [L. 121.]

ENDOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do-do³-pe²-ri²-ka²rd-ic²-ti²s. Gen. *endopericarditis* (*idos* -is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *περίκαρδος*, pericarditis. Endocarditis complicated with pericarditis. The prominent symptoms are pain and tenderness in the epigastrium and tenderness on pressure in the region of the heart. [D. 68.]

ENDOPERIMYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do-do³-pe²-ri²-mi-mu³-o³-ka²rd-ic²-ti²s. Gen. *endoperimyocarditis* (*idos* -is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *περί*, around (see also MYOCARDITIS). Myocarditis complicated with endocarditis and pericarditis. [D. 68.]

ENDOPHACINE (Fr.), n. *A*³n²-do-fa³-sen. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *φάσις*, a lens. One of two albuminous substances found by Frémy and Valenciennes in the crystalline lens; a colorless liquid coagulating at 65° C. [L. 88 (a. 14).]

ENDOPHÉRIDE (Fr.), n. *A*³n²-do-fa³-red. See *SYCONUS*.

ENDOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do-do³-phle²-bi²-ti²s. Gen. *endophlebitis* (*idos* -is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *φλέψ*, a vein (see also -itis*). Fr. *endophlébite*. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein. [E.] *E. portalis*. See *PHLEPHLEBITIS*.

ENDOPHLEUM [Link] (Lat.), n. n. *E*²n-do-do³-phle²-u³m-(u⁴m). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *φλόος*, bark. Fr., *endophléum*. See *LIBER*.

ENDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do²-fo²-ra³. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *φορά*, that which is borne or carried. Fr., *endophore*. See *ENDOPLEURA*.

ENDOPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. *E*²n-do-do³-frag-ra³-ga³-ma³. Gen. *endophragmatus* (-is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *φράγμα*, a fence. Fr., *endophragme*. A transverse diaphragm like those observed in some of the *Thalassiphytes*. [B. 1 (a. 24).]

ENDOPHYLLOUS, adj. *E*²n-do²-fi²-lo³-us. Lat., *endophyllus* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Formed within a leaf which acts as a sheath (e. g., the young leaves of endogens). The *Endophylle* of Fries are a subdivision of the *sphaeræ*. [B. 19, 121 (a. 24).]

ENDOPHYTE, n. *E*²n-do²-fi². Lat., *endophyton* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Endophyt*. A vegetable endoparasite. [B. 121, 279 (a. 24).]

ENDOPHYTIC, adj. *E*²n-do²-fi²-ik. Fr., *endophytique*. Ger., *endophytisch*. Of the nature of an endophyte. [a. 24.]

ENDOPLASM, n. *E*²n-do²-pla²-z-m. Lat., *endoplasma* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter). Ger., *Körnerplasma*. The granular, somewhat fluid protoplasm in the interior of rhizopods and some ova, and constituting the more internal layers of the protoplasm of vegetable cells. [B. 75; J. 15] See *ECTOPLASMA* and *POLOPLASMA*.

ENDOPLAST, n. *E*²n-do²-pla²-st. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. 1. One of the rounded or oval bodies found in the protoplasm of the *Protozoa* and in the ectoderm and endoderm of the *Coelenterata*; very similar in structure to nuclei but not identical with them. 2. Of Huxley, the cell-body and nucleus (i. e., whatever is contained in the cell-wall). ["Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.," 1853, p. 230 (J.); L. 11, 147.] 3. See *NUCLEUS*.

ENDOPLASTIC, adj. *E*²n-do²-pla²-st-ik. 1. Pertaining to endoplasm or endoplasts, or containing an endoplast. [L. 11.] 2. Relating to the ental part of a cell or to what is within it. [J.; L. 11.] Cf. *ECTOPLASTIC*.

ENDOPLASTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *E*²n-do-do³-pla²-st-pla²-st-ik-a³. The higher group of the *Protozoa*, in which a nucleus is distinguishable and often one or more contractile vacuoles are present. [L. 11.]

ENDOPLASTULE, n. *E*²n-do²-pla²-st-u²l. See *NUCLEOLUS*.

ENDOPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. *E*²n-do²(do³)-ple²-u³-ra³. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *endopleure*, *endopleüre*. Ger. *Kernhaut*, *Lederhaut*, *innere Samenhaut*. Of De Candolle, the analogue in plants of the blastoderm; the inner tegmen of the seed. [A. 45; B. 229, 291 (a. 24).]

ENDOPLEURITES, n. pl. *E*²n-do²-ple²-u³-rits. Of Milne Edwards, the two apodemes between adjacent somites which are farthest from the middle line. [L. 168.]

ENDOPLEÛRE (Fr.), n. *A*³n²-do²-ple²-vr'. See *ENDOPLEURA*.

ENDOPODITE, n. *E*²n-do²-po²-dit. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *πούς*, the foot. The inner one of the two branches into which the protopodite of crustaceans divides. [L. 121.]

ENDOPOGONI (Lat.), n. n. pl. *E*²n-do²(do³)-po²-go³-ni-ne. Of Dumortier, the first series of mosses, consisting of the *Dawsonia-cete*. [B. 170 (a. 24).]

ENDOPTILUS (Lat.), n. m. *E*²n-do²-p²-ti²l-u³s-(u⁴s). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *πτερόν*, a feather cushion. Fr., *endoptile*. Of Lestiboudois, the embryo of a monocotyledon; so called because its plumule is contained entirely in the cotyledon. [B. 1 (a. 24).]

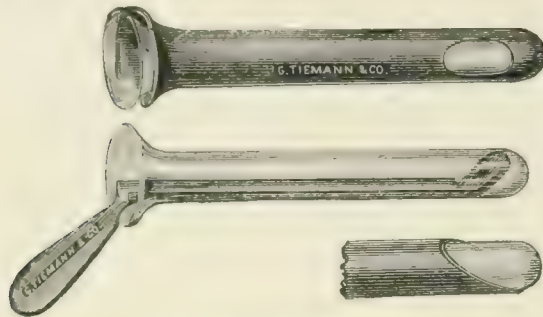
END-ORGAN, n. *E*²nd-o²-rg-a²n. Ger., *Endorgan*. The special structure in which nerve-fibres terminate at the periphery. [J.] Cf. *NERVE-ENDING*. — **Tactile e.-o.** See *END-BULB*.

ENDORMIE (Fr.), n. f. *A*³n²-do²-mie. The *Datura stramonium*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

ENDORRHIZAL, **ENDORRHIZOUS**, adj's. *E*²n-do²-ri²-za²l, -zu³s. Lat., *endorrhizus* from *ἐνδον*, within, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *endorrhize*. Ger., *scheidenwurzlig*. Having a sheathed radicle, or a root which springs from within the primitive root or radicle, or belonging to the *Endorrhize* or *Endorrhizæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Embryonate* so characterized. [B. 1, 19, 121, 170 (a. 24).]

ENDOSARC, n. *Endosark*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *endosarrique*. Ger., *Endosark*. See **ENDOPLASM**.

ENDOSCOPE, n. *Eṇdoskop*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *e. Ger., Endoskop*. It., *endoscopio*. Sp., *endoscopio*. An instrument invented by Desormeaux in 1852 for the illumination and visual examination of an internal cavity of the body, especially the urethra and the bladder. [L. H.] See



SKENE'S ENDOSCOPE.

SPECTUM, **CYSTOSCOPE**, and **URETHROSCOPE**. **Recto-colonic e.** Of W. Badenhamer, an e. for examining the rectum and the colon; a long tube with a flexible lower portion made of spiral wire, a plug to facilitate its introduction, and a small mirror on a long handle. [E.] **Uterine e.** A modification of the vesical e. employed to obtain a view of the uterine mucosa after the internal os has been dilated. [P. F. Munde, a, 26.]

ENDOSCOPIC, adj. *Eṇdoskopik*. Fr., *endoscopique*. Ger., *endoskopisch*. Pertaining to the endoscope or to endoscopy.

ENDOSCOPY, n. *Eṇdoskopie*. Lat., *endoscopia*. Fr., *endoscopie*. Ger., *Endoskopie*. The art or process of using an endoscope. **E. by inflation.** A method of urethral e. devised by von Arnal, in which the urethra is inflated with air, so that the use of a long tube is not required. [C. Tribl f. Chir., May 14, 1887; W. K. Ows, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 418, and Mar. 8, 1890, p. 270; F. Henel, Jr., id., Feb. 22, 1890, p. 204.]

ENDOSIPHIE, Fr., adj. *Aṇdosofoe*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σφῆρα*, a tube. Contained in a tube; as a n., in the m. pl., *Endosiphies*, a group of the *Amulata*. [L. H.]

ENDOSES, Lat., n. f. *Eṇdoses*. Gen., *endo'seos* (*en'dosis*). Gr., *ἐνδοσις* from *ἐνδον*, to give up. Fr., *endose*. Ger., *Endosierung*, *Nachlassen*. Of Galen, a remission or intermission, as of a fever. [L. 44, 50, 116, 119 a, 14.]

ENDOSKELETAL, adj. *Eṇdoskeletal*. Relating to or connected with the endoskeleton. [L. 14.]

ENDOSKELETON, n. *Eṇdoskelet*. That form of skeleton consisting of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, which forms an internal support to the body. [L. 121.] Cf. **EXO-SKELETON** and **DERMO-SKELETON**.

Appendicular e. The e. of the limbs. [L. 121.] **Axial e.** The e. of the head and trunk. [L. 121.] **Fibrous e.** 1. The fibrous supporting substance within the body of many invertebrates. [L. 1, 39, 89, 96, 121.] **Spicular e.** The hard supporting substance in the form of spicules found within the substance of many invertebrates. [L. 96, 96, 121.]

ENDOSKOP (Ger.), **ENDOSKOPIE** (Ger.), n's. *Eṇdoskop*, *endoskopie*. See **ENDOSCOPE** and **ENDOSCOPY**.

ENDOSMIC, adj. *Eṇdosmik*. Fr., *endosmique*. See **EXOSMOTIC**.

ENDOSMO-EXOSMOSIS, Lat., n. f. *Eṇdo'smo-exo'smosis*. See **OSMOSIS**.

ENDOSMOMETR, n. *Eṇdosmosmetr*. That form of skeleton consisting of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, which forms an internal support to the body. [L. 121.] Cf. **EXO-SKELETON** and **DERMO-SKELETON**.

ENDOSMOMETR, n. *Eṇdosmosmetr*. That form of skeleton consisting of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, which forms an internal support to the body. [L. 121.] Cf. **EXO-SKELETON** and **DERMO-SKELETON**.

ENDOSMOMETR, n. *Eṇdosmosmetr*. That form of skeleton consisting of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, which forms an internal support to the body. [L. 121.] Cf. **EXO-SKELETON** and **DERMO-SKELETON**.

ENDOSPERM, n. *Eṇdosperm*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Lat., *endospermia* 1st def., *endospermium* (3d def.). Fr., *endosperme* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernmasse*, mit *Elweis-körper* *unabhängig* *Seminalkörper*. Sp., *endosperma*. 1. See **ALBUMEN** (2d def.). 2. A seed or embryo surrounded by albumen. [B. 77, 121, 201 a, 21; L. 50 a, 11.]

ENDOSPERMIE, Lat., n. f. *Eṇdospermie*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Lat., *endospermia* 1st def., *endospermium* (3d def.). Fr., *endosperme* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernmasse*, mit *Elweis-körper* *unabhängig* *Seminalkörper*. Sp., *endosperma*. 1. See **ALBUMEN** (2d def.). 2. A seed or embryo surrounded by albumen. [B. 77, 121, 201 a, 21; L. 50 a, 11.]

ENDOSPERMIC, adj. *Eṇdospermik*. Lat., *endospermicus*. Fr., *endospermique*. Ger., *kernmassig*, *kernmassig*.

Pertaining to (of an embryo, accompanied by) an endosperm; albuminous. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

ENDOSPERMICHUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdospermichum* (3d def.). See **ENDOSPERM** (3d def.).

ENDOSPORE, n. *Eṇdospor*. Lat., *endosporium* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπορά*, a seed). Fr., e. 1. The more internal of the two envelopes of a spore, as in ferns. 2. A spore produced within the three of cryptogams. [B. 4, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOSPORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Eṇdospora*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπορά*, a seed. Lat., *endosporium* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπορά*, a seed). Fr., e. 1. The more internal of the two envelopes of a spore, as in ferns. 2. A spore produced within the three of cryptogams. [B. 4, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOSPOROUS, adj. *Eṇdosporous*. Lat., *endosporus*. Fr., *endospore*. Having the spore in the interior of the conceptacle. [a, 24.] Cf. **ARTHROSPOROUS**.

ENDOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. *Aṇdoskelt*. See **ENDOSKELETON**.

ENDOSTEAL, adj. *Eṇdossteal*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Of ossification, beginning within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. [L. 153.]

ENDOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdossteite*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στέρον* (see **STERNUM**). Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemes between adjacent somites which are situated nearest the middle line of the body. [L. 168.] Cf. **ENDOPLEURITES**, **MESOPLEURAGM**, and **PARAPHRAGM**.

ENDOSTERNITES, n. pl. *Eṇdossternites*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στέρον* (see **STERNUM**). Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemes between adjacent somites which are situated nearest the middle line of the body. [L. 168.] Cf. **ENDOPLEURITES**, **MESOPLEURAGM**, and **PARAPHRAGM**.

ENDOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdossteum*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Endost*. The medullary membrane; a delicate membrane which, according to some, lines the medullary canal and the cells of the cancellous tissue of a bone. Its existence has been denied. [B.]

ENDOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdossteite*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στέρον* (see **STERNUM**). Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemes between adjacent somites which are situated nearest the middle line of the body. [L. 168.] Cf. **ENDOPLEURITES**, **MESOPLEURAGM**, and **PARAPHRAGM**.

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdosstoma*. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B. 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOTHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdō-thē-lī-ŭm*, the thin *ἔνδοθος*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *θήλη*, a nipple. Fr., *endothelium*. Ger., *Endothelium*, *Endothel*, *Endothelium*. II. Sp., *endotelio*. 1. Of His (1866), a single layer of flattened cells joined edge to edge to form a covering for the free surface of serous membranes, for the cavities of the heart and blood vessels, and, in general, for any free surface excluded from contact with air. 2. Of Ranvier, a single layer of flattened cells covering any free internal surface, whether excluded from the air or not (e. g., the e. of the pulmonary alveoli). 3. In the pl., *endothelium*, endothelial cells. [J. 36, 31, 35, 42.] **Ciliated e.** An e. the cells of which bear cilia on their free ends (e. g., the peritoneal e. of female *Amphioxus* or the columnar e. of the cavities *coelom* of the central nervous system). [J. 6, 26, 31.] **Germinal e.** See *Germinal e.* **Peritoneal e.** Fr., *endothelium peritoneum*. Ger., *Peritoneothelium*. The e. of peritoneum covering the free surface of the peritoneum. [J. 31.] **Pulmonary e.** Fr., *endothelium pulmonaire*. Of Ranvier, the pavement epithelium lining the infundibula and alveoli of the lungs. [J. 31.] **Subepithelial e.** Fr., *endothelium subepitheliale*. Of Debove, an almost continuous layer of connective tissue corpuscles on the surface of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine between the membrane and its proper epithelium. [Arch. de phys., 1874, p. 19, J. 31.] **Vascular e.** Fr., *endothelium vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässendothel*. The e. lining the cavities of the heart and the blood- and lymph vessels. [J.]

ENDOTHELOID, adj. *Eṇdō-thē-loīd*. See **ENDOTHELOID**.

ENDOTHEQUE (Fr.), n. *Aṇdō-tō-ṭēk*. See **ENDOTHEQUE**.

ENDOTHERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Aṇdō-tō-ṭē-mīk*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *θερμ*, heat. Having an internal thermic action, like that of light in the decomposition of carbon dioxide in the respiration of plants. [L. 41 a, 14.]

ENDOTHRACICUS (Lat.), adj. *Eṇdō-thō-rā-sīk*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *θώραξ* See **THORAX**. Situated within the thorax. [L. 332.]

ENDOTOME, n. *Eṇdō-tō-mē*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *τομή*, to cut. Fr., e. Of Mattei, a strong pair of shears used by him in the operation of decapitation of the foetus. [A. 15.]

ENDOTOSCOPE, n. *Eṇdō-tō-sōp*. From *ἔνδω*, within, *ὄψ*, the ear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see. Of Gold, an instrument for examining the ear, designed to make visible the movements of the tympanum and the effects of insufflation of air. [L. 41 a, 14.]

ENDOTRACHELITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-tō-rā-khē-lī-tis*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *τραχήλις*, the neck. See **CERVICAL ENDOMETRITIS**.

ENDOTRICHEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Eṇdō-tō-rī-khē*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *τρίχη*, a hair. Ger., *Endotrichia*. Of Zopf, a suborder of the *Endosporia* [B. 396; L. 121.]

ENDOURMIANO, ENDOURMIDO, n's. In Provence, the *Datura stramonium*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

ENDO-UTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-tō-ṭē-rī-tis*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *uterus*, the womb. See **ENDOMETRITIS**.

ENDOVASCULAR, adj. *Eṇdō-vā-sū-lā-r*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *vā*, a vessel. See **INTRAVASCULAR**.

END-PLATE, n. *Eṇdō-plāt*. Ger., *Endplatte*. The termination of a motor nerve-fibre in a striated muscular fibre. [J. 31.] **Electrical e.-p.** Ger., *electrische Endplatte*. The plexus like termination of a nerve fibre on the plates of the electrical organ of fishes. [J. 67, 124.] **Grande e.-p.** See **TERMINAL NERVE e.-p.** Syn.: *Dojère's nerve eminence*. The special expansion of a motor nerve-fibre at its termination in a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a medullated nerve, the primitive sheath of which becomes continuous with the sarcolemma of the muscle, while the axis-cylinder penetrates the sarcolemma, divides into numerous, often anastomosing branches, which spread out over the muscular substance. At the point of entrance of the axis-cylinder into the muscle-fibre there is usually an eminence formed by a granular nucleated mass, the appearance being as if many muscle corpuscles had become aggregated at this point. There are also many granular, nucleus-like masses situated along the twigs of the divided axis-cylinder. According to some investigators, the axis-cylinder is entirely outside the sarcolemma. According to Kühne, the motorial e.-p. is not the entire termination, but a clear space or substance between the granular mass and the axis-cylinder at the point where it penetrates the sarcolemma. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1873, p. 481; J. J. 30, 31, 35.] **Reticulated e.-p.** A form of ending in which a nerve-fibre terminates on a tendon or other structure by a fine network of primitive fibrillae. [J. 83.] **Secretory e.-p.** Ger., *sekreterische Endplatte*. The terminal part of a nerve ending in a gland. [J. 67.] **Sensory e.-p.** Ger., *sensible Endplatte*. Somewhat peculiar plate-like terminations of nerves in muscle, the nerves being supposed by some to be sensory. They are thought to be motor nerve endings by most authors. [J. 67.]

ENDRACENDRACH, ENDRANGENDRA, n's. Lat., *Endrachium madagascariense*. Fr., *endrach*. In Madagascar, the *Humboldtia madagascariensis*. [B. 121 a, 24.]

ENDROGUEZ, n. The *Agribius castorius*. [B. 173 a, 21.]

ENDUIT (Fr.), n. *Aṇdō-dwē*. A coating or glazing of adventitious material. [L. 41 a, 14.] **E. céruminéux**. A waxy coating (as of the skin and certain cases of seborrhea). [G. 15.] **E. fécal**. See **VERMIX CUTIS**. **E. fuligineux**. A soot-colored coating of the tongue, teeth, lips, etc., in typhoid affections. [B. 52 a, 270.] **E. gras**. A greasy coating (as of the skin in seborrhea). [G. 15.] **E. muqueux**. A white or yellow coating of the tongue, in mucous and bilious fevers. [B. 52 a, 270.] **E. sébacé**. See **VERMIX CUTIS**.

ENDURISSEMENT (Fr.), n. *Aṇdō-rī-sē-māṇ*. See **INDURATION**. L. du tissu cellulaire. Induration of the connective tissue; sclerema cutis. [G.]

ENDUSIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdō-sī-ŭm*. See **INDUSIUM**.

ENDWULST (Ger.), n. *Eṇd-wulst*. A tumored enlargement; a mass of non-differentiated cells found at the posterior end of the notochord at its point of fusion with the medullary plate. [A. 8 (H).]

ENDYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇdīmā*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *μα*, to put on. The encephalic cavity. [J. 31.] **Paracodium e.** Of B. G. Wader, the lining of a lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]

ENDYPOCALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-pō-kā-lī-sis*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *καλύνω*, to burn, underneath. Ger., *Endypocalyse*. The alleged spontaneous combustion of drunkards. [A. 322 a, 14, 21.]

ENDYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Eṇdō-sīs*. From *ἔνδω*, to put on. The acquisition of feathers. [L. 221.]

ENEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ea-nē-a*. See **ENEA**.

ENANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇā-nē-mā*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *θημα*, to put on. *Gen., enanthematos (-is)*. See **ENANTHEMA**.

ENEB (Ar.), n. *Avīn*. [B. 88 a, 14.] **E.-al-dyb**. The *Arch. tostaphylus nevadensis*. [B. 92 a, 14.]

ENEBRINA (Sp.), n. *A-na-brē-nā*. See **ENEbro**.

ENEbro (Sp.), n. *A-na'bro*. The *Juniperus vulgaris*. [B. 92, 127 a, 14.] **Acete de e.** See **OIL OF JUNIPER**. **Bayas de e.** Juniper berries. [B.] **Cocimiento de bayas de e. compuesto** Sp. Ph. See **Decoction of JUNIPER COMPUNDO**. L. comun. E. real Mex. Ph. See **JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS**. **Esencia de e.** See **OIL OF JUNIPER**.

ENECHEMA (Lat.), **ENECHESIS** (Lat.), n's n and f. *Eṇē-mā*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *κημα*, to sound. *Gen., enechemas (-is)*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *κημα*, to sound. *Ger., Enechema*. See **TINNITUS aurium**.

ENECIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ea-nē-cī-a*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *κημα*, to sound. *Gen., enecias (-is)*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *κημα*, to sound. *Ger., Enecia*. See **TINNITUS aurium**. **long continued**. See **Continued FEVER**. **E. cauma. See **Intermittent FEVER**. **E. synochus**. A form of continued fever which includes many fevers now separated. [L. 29 a, 29.] **E. synochus flavus**. A continued fever characterized by jaundice. [L. 29 a, 29.] **E. synochus puerperarum**. See **PUERPERAL FEVER**. **E. synochus soporosis**. A form of continued fever characterized by drowsiness or coma. [L. 29 a, 29.] **E. synochus sudatorius**. A form of continued fever characterized by a violent attack followed by diaphoresis. [L. 29 a, 29.] **E. typhus**. See **Typhoid FEVER**.**

ENEILEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇē-lē-mā*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *ἔλαιον*, a husk. Fr., *eneilema*. In botany, the inner envelope of the ovule. [L. 41.]

ENELDO (Sp.), n. *A-nē-dō*. See **ANETHUM graveolens**. **Acete de e.** **Esencia de e.** See **OLEUM ANETHI**.

ÉNÉLÉUM (Fr.), n. *A-na-lā-ŭm*. See **ENELFON**.

ENELLAGMENOS (Lat.), adj. *Eṇē-lā-gmē-nōs*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *ἀλλάσσειν*, to exchange. Alternate, mutually reciprocal (as of the vertebral joints). [A. 325 a, 21; L. 84 a, 14.]

ENEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Eṇē-mā*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *μα*, to put on. *Gen., enemata (-is)*. From *ἔνδω*, within, and *μα*, to put on. *Ger., Enema*. It., *clistere*, *enteroclistema*. Sp., *e. lavativa*. A liquid preparation to be injected into the rectum. [B. 81 a, 21.] For enemata the titles of which contain the name of a drug, see under the name of that drug.—**Anodyne e.** See *E. anodynum*.—**E. ad interitum Herculis Saxonie**. An old e. consisting of a decoction of various purgatives and aromatics; used in jaundice. [B. 89 a, 21.] **E. adstringens**. Sp., *clistere de astringente*. Sp. Ph. An e. made by boiling for 15 minutes 1 part of pomegranate-root bark with enough water to make 24 parts. [B. 95 a, 14.] **E. alimentarium**. See *Nutriment e.* **E. amylicum**. See *Lavement e. d'amylicum*.—**E. anodynum**. 1. See *E. opii*. 2. An e. containing 200 parts of decoction of althaea and 0.01 to 0.05 part of extract of opium, either with or without the addition of camphor. 3. An e. made of 80 parts of carminative decoction, 8 each of honey of roses and honey of rosemary-flowers, 10 of lenitive electuary, and 12 each of oil of sweet almonds and of rue. [B. 81, 108 a, 21.] **E. anticolicum**. See *E. camphoratum*. **E. antihystericum**. See *E. ASA-FETIDE*. **E. antispasmodicum**. Ger., *Bruch'sches Klystier*. An e. containing 200 grammes of infusion of valerian, 10 grammes of tincture of camphor, 10 to 20 drops of tincture of opium, and 20 grammes of mucilage of gum arabic. [L. 37 a, 21.] **E. antisternicum**. See *E. ASA-FETIDE*. **E. camphoratum**. See *E. ASA-FETIDE*.—**E. catharticum** (Edin. Ph., 1813, Dub. Ph., 1807, Sp. Ph., 1798). *Fr., lavement aloétique*. 1. An old e. consisting of aloes, yolk of egg, and milk [Sp. Ph., 1798]. 2. See *E. MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS*.—**E. commune** (Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.). An e. made by boiling 2 parts of coarse oatmeal in enough water to make 12 parts [Finn. Ph., 16 parts [Swed. Ph.]] of colature, and adding 2 parts each of sodium chloride and olive-oil, with continuous agitation. [B. 95 a, 14.] **E. emollients** (Würzb. Ph., 1815; Tur. Ph., 1833). *Fr., lavement émollient*. A mixture of 1 part of linseed-oil and 5 parts of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 a, 14.] **E. evacuant**. See *E. purgatif*. **E. fetidum**. See *E. ASA-FETIDE*. **E. irritans**. Sp., *clistere irritante de rino antimonial* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of wine of antimony and 2 parts of water. [B. 95 a, 14.] **E. laxans**. Fr. Col. See *LAVEMENT laxatif*. **E. medicatum**. Ger., *medicamentöses Klystier*. A medicated e. [A. 329 a, 14.] **E. morphinatum**. Ger., *Morphinklystier*. An e. composed of

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

ENGENSE (Lat.), adj. $E^2n(e^2n^2)go^2n^2oz^2s$. See **ANGUSTAL** and **INDIGENOUS**.

ENGELING (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2e^2r^2h^2n^2$. See **BOR**.

ENGELFLOEDERIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2flos^2ad^2e^2r^2ig$. See **ANGUSTIFLOEDERIG**.

ENGELGELICHT. See **ANGUSTIPENNATE**.

ENGISTEIN (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2ist^2ein$. A place near Berne, Switzerland, where there are tepid gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L. 105.]

ENGHALSIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2ha^2ls^2ig$. See **ANGUSTICOLLIS**.

ENGHÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2h^2nd^2ig$. See **ANGUSTIMANUS**.

ENGHIEN (Fr.), **ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS** (Fr.), n's. $A^2n^2ge^2a^2n^2la^2ba^2n^2$. A place in the department of the Seine et Oise, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L. 11, 51, 87, 88.]

ENGHISTEIN (Ger.), n. See **ENGISTEIN**.

ENGHÜLSIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2h^2u^2ls^2ig$. See **ANGUSTISILQUES**.

ENGINE, n. $E^2n^2ij^n$. Fr. *engin*. Ger. *Werkzeug*. A machine for the transmission of mechanical power. **Dental e.**, Surgical e. A system of wheels connected by belts and worked by a handle, so arranged as to impart a rapid movement of rotation to a dental or surgical instrument fastened at the end of a movable arm. [L.]

ENGISOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n^2o^2m^2a^2$. See **ENGISTOMA**.

ENGISTEIN (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2ist^2ein$. See **ENGISTEIN**.

ENGISTICUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2ist^2ic^2us$. From *engistos*, nearest. Of Honeque, arising from too great proximity. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ENGLISH (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2li^2sh$. See **ENGLISH**. **Le Krankheit**. See **RICKETS**. **Egewürz**. The unripe fruit of *Pimenta aromatica*. [B. 189 (a, 24).] **Eroth**. See **COCOTRUE**.

ENGLISH, adj. $E^2n^2gli^2sh$. Lat., *anglicus*. Fr., *anglais*. Ger., *englisch*. Pertaining to, found in, or obtained from England. See **E. DISEASE**, **E. MERCURY**, **E. PLASTER**, etc.

ENGLOTTOGASTOR (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)glo^2t^2(glot^2)(to^2)g^2st^2$. From *englotto*, Gr. *ἐγγλωττοῦσθαι* (from *ἐν*, within, *γλωττα*, the tongue, and *γαστήρ*, the belly). A ventriculopist. [A. 38.]

ENGMÜNDIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2mu^2nd^2ig$. Narrow-mouthed. [L.]

ENGOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)go^2m^2fos^2is$. Gen., *engomphosus* (-is). Gr., *ἐγγομφωσις* (from *ἐγγομφω*, to nail in). See **GOMPHOSIS**.

ENGNOCATHETER (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)gon^2i^2o^2ca^2th^2e^2t^2e^2r$. Gen., *engnociatheteros* (-is). From *engnos*, forming an angle, and *catheter*, a catheter. An angular catheter. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ENGNOMBLE (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)gon^2i^2o^2m^2ble$. Gen., *engnombles*. From *engnos* forming an angle, and *μῆλον*, a probe. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ENGONIOS (Lat.), **ENGONIOS** (Lat.), adj's. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)gon^2i^2o^2s$. Gr., *ἐγγονιος*. Bent at an angle. [L. 50, 81 (a, 14).]

ENGONUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)gon^2i^2o^2n^2us$. Gr., *ἐγγονος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Native, endemic; as a n., a fetus or offspring. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENGORGEMENT, n. $E^2n^2go^2r^2j^2me^2nt$. Fr. *e* (Ger., *Anheben* *fung*). Overdistension of, with blood. [A. 518.] **E. farcinieux** (Fr.). See **FARCY**. [L. 88 (a, 14).]

ENGOS (Port.), n. E^2n^2gos . See **SAMBUCUS ciliatus**. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

ENGOUÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2gu^2a$. Obstructed. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENGOUEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2gu^2e^2m^2e^2nt$. Obstruction from accumulation of material. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. herniaire**. Intestinal obstruction due to hernia. [L. 88 (a, 14).] **E. pulmonaire**. The condition of the lung observed in the first stage of pneumonia or in hypostatic congestion of the lungs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E. stercoral**. See **COPROSTASIS**.

ENGOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2gur^2des^2ma^2n^2$. 1. Numbness. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See **HIBERNATION**.

ENGRAFTING, n. $E^2n^2gra^2ft^2ig$. See **GRAFTING**.

ENGRAIN (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2gra^2n^2$. The *Triticum spelta* and *Triticum monococcum*. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 121 (a, 21).]

ENGRAISSO GALINO. In Provence, the *Crassula nageviti*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ENGRAISSO MOUTON. In Provence, the *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ENGRAISSO PORC. In Provence, the genus *Sonchus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ENGRAULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)gra^2l^2(gra^2u^2l^2)in^2$. Gen., *engraulina*. From *Engraulus*, one of the genera. A group of the *Clupeidae*. [L. 280.]

ENGRAULUS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2(e^2n^2)gra^2l^2(gra^2u^2l^2)$. Gen., *engraulatus* (-is). Gr., *ἐγγραυλος*. A genus of the *Clupeidae*. [L. 334.] **E. encrasicolus**. See **ANCHOVIS**.

ENGRAVEE (Fr.), **ENGRAVURE** (Fr.), n's. $A^2n^2gra^2va$. -*vu*. A disease of the foot in cattle, goats, etc., due to the entrance of gravel into the cleft of the hoof. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ENGRENAGE (Fr.), **ENGRENURE** (Fr.), n's. $A^2n^2gr^2na^2z$. -*gr*. Synarthrosis. [A. 7, 385 (a, 21).]

ENGRENABELIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2sma^2b^2el^2ig$. See **ANGUSTIROSTRATE**.

ENGSTLBERUNNEN (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2stl^2ber^2un^2nen$. An intermittent spring in the Hasenthal, Canton of Berne, Switzerland. [A. 303 (a, 21).]

ENGTRICHTERTÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. $E^2n^2trich^2ter^2törmig$. Contracted and funnel-shaped (said of the pelvis).

ENGUAMBA, n. In Mexico, a species of *Solanum* (probably the *Solanum igneum*) the fruit of which yields an oil used as a resolvent and vulnerary. [B. 46, 89 (a, 14).]

ENHYDROUS, adj. $E^2n^2hid^2ru^2s$. From *ên*, in, and *ÿdre*, water. Fr., *enhydre*. Containing water in cavities, as in the vitreous varieties of quartz. [Brewster, Dana (a, 27).]

ENIAUTOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2i^2a^2t^2(a^2u^2t^2)-os$. Gr., *ἐνιαυτός*. Annual (said of diseases). [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ÉNILEME (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2ile^2m$. See **ENEILEMA**.

ÉNIVRANT (Fr.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2vra^2nt$. Intoxicating. [D. 72.]

ENIXA (Lat.), n. f. $E(a)^2n^2ix^2nex^2a^2$. From *eniti*, to strive. Ger., *Kindbatterin*. A puerperal woman. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENIXUM (Lat.), n. n. $E(a)^2n^2ix^2nex^2u^2m$. An old name for a neutral salt. [L. 116, 119 (a, 14).]

ENIXUS (Lat.), n. m. $E(a)^2n^2ix^2nex^2u^2s$. Gen., *enixus*. See **DELIVERY** (1st def.).

ENIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2i^2z^2e^2(z)^2sis$. Gen., *enizesis* (-is). Gr., *ἐνίζσις* (from *ἐνίζω*, to set in). Ger., *Einsetzen*, *Hineinsetzen*. Of Aretæus, the use of a sitz-bath of warm oil to expel urinary calculi. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENKATARRHAPHIE (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2ka^2ta^2rr^2a^2ph^2ie$. From *ἐγκαταράπτειν*, to sew in. Syn.: *Verpflanzung*. Of E. Kaufmann, the incision (burying) of an epithelial structure by sewing the two sides of a furrow together. [Kaufmann, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. kl. Med.," xevii, 2, p. 236.]

ENKEL (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2k^2el$. See **ANKLE**.

ENKELBLASE (Ger.), n. $E^2n^2k^2el^2bla^2se$. A granddaughter-sac. [L. 321.]

ENKYSTÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2ki^2st^2e$. Encysted. [L. 41.]

ENKYSTEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2ki^2st^2em^2e^2nt$. See **ENCYSTMENT**.

ENLARGEMENT, n. $E^2n^2la^2r^2j^2me^2nt$. Lat., *intumescencia*. Fr., *agrandissement* (1st def.), *renflement* (2d def.). Ger., *Anschwellung*. 1. The process of becoming or the state of being larger. 2. A portion of a structure that is larger than the rest.—**Brachial e.**, **Brachio-rhachidian e.**, **Cervical e.** Lat., *intumescencia brachialis*. Fr., *renflement cervical*. Ger., *Lebensanschwellung*. It, *amplazum cervical*. Sp., *amplazum cervical*. An e. of the spinal cord extending from the third cervical to the first dorsal vertebra, its greatest diameter being transverse. From this region of the cord arise the cervical and brachial nerves. [L. 15.] See **BRACHIAL BULB**. **Cervical e.**, **Lumbar e.** Lat., *intumescencia lumbalis*. Fr., *renflement lombaire*. Ger., *Lebensanschwellung*. An e. of the spinal cord which begins opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra, reaches its greatest extent at the twelfth, and then gradually diminishes. From it arise the nerves which supply the lower limbs. [L. 25, 38.] See **Cervical BULB**.—**Gangliform e.** The intumescencia gangliformis. [B.]

ENLEVURE (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2le^2v^2re$. A cutaneous vesicle. [L. 41.]

ENMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n^2me^2t^2(ri)^2tis$. Gen., *enmetritis* (-is). See **ENDOMETRITIS**.

ENN (Fr.), n. E^2n . A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a warm spring containing sulphates and chlorides. [A. 518.]

ENNEACETYLENE, n. $E^2n^2e^2a^2c^2e^2t^2yl^2en$. See under **ACETYLENE**.

ENNEACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2ca^2n^2th^2us$. From *ênna*, nine, and *ἀκάνθα*, a spine. Fr., *enneacantho*. Ger., *neundornig*. Having nine spines. [L. 41.]

ENNEADACTYLE (Fr.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2da^2k^2t^2el$. From *ênna*, nine, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Ger., *neunfingerig*. Having nine digits or dactylous appendages. [L. 41.]

ENNEAGYNE (Fr.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2z^2hen$. An enneagynous plant. [A. 518.]

ENNEAGYNOUS, adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2g^2yn^2us$. Lat., *enneagynus*. Fr., *enneagynus*. Ger., *neundornig*. Ger., *neundornig*. Sp., *enneagynus*. Having, or producing, nine pistils or styles; belonging to the *Enneagynia* (an order of plants so characterized). [B. 34 (a, 24).]

ENNEAMENUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2men^2us$. Gr., *ἐννεάμηνος* (from *ênna*, nine, and *μῆν*, a month). Of nine months. [A. 22 (a, 21).]

ENNEANDER, n. $E^2n^2e^2a^2nd^2er$. Fr., *enneandre*. An enneandrous plant. [A. 518.]

ENNEANDRIAN, **ENNEANDROUS**, adj's. $E^2n^2e^2a^2nd^2ri^2an$. Lat., *enneandrianus*. Fr., *enneandrianus*. Ger., *neundornig*. Sp., *enneandrianus*. Having nine stamens; belonging to the *Enneandria* (a class of plants so characterized). [B. 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENNEANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2n^2th^2e^2r^2us$. From *ênna*, nine, and *ἀνθήρ*, see **ANTHER**. Fr., *enneanthère*. Ger., *neunstäubig*. Having nine anthers. [L. 41.]

ENNEAPETALOUS, adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2p^2e^2t^2al^2us$. From *ênna*, nine, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *enneapetalé*. Ger., *neunblumenblättrig*. Having nine petals. [L. 56.]

ENNEAPHARMACUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n^2e^2a^2fa^2rm^2a^2cu^2s$. Gr., *ἐννεαφάρμακος* (from *ênna*, nine, and *φάρμακος*, a drug). Fr., *enneapharmaque*. Containing nine medicinal ingredients; as

a n., of Celsus, a medicine or plaster (of Galen, a pessary) so composed. [L. 41, 119 (a, 14).]

ENNEAPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n\ n^2e^2a^2f^2i^2l^2l^2u^2s$. From *ennea*, nine, and *phyllon*, a leaf. Fr., *enneaphylle*. Ger., *enneablättrig*. Having nine leaves; as a n., in the n., *enneaphyllum*, of Pliny, the *Heliborus foliolus*; of other authors, the *Dentaria bulbifera*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ENNEAPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n\ n^2e^2a^2p^2t^2e^2r^2y^2g^2i^2u^2s$. Fr., *enneapterygien*. Ger., *enneaflossig*. Having nine fins. [L. 41, 305.]

ENNEASEPALOUS, adj. $E^2n\ n^2e^2a^2s^2e^2p^2a^2l^2u^2s$. Lat., *enneasepalus* from *ennea*, nine, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Fr., *enneasépale*. Ger., *enneasepalblättrig*. Having nine sepals. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

ENNEASPERMIOUS, adj. $E^2n\ n^2e^2a^2s^2p^2e^2r^2m^2i^2u^2s$. From *ennea*, nine, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *enneaspermus*. Ger., *enneaspermig*. Having nine seeds. [L. 56.]

ENNEATIC, **ENNEATICAL**, adj.'s $E^2n\ n^2e^2a^2t^2i^2k$, $-a^2l$. From *ennea*, nine. In botany, occurring once in nine times, days, or years. [L. 56.]

ENNEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ n^2u^2r^2o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enneurosios*. From *en*, in, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. See INNERVATION.

ENODE, adj. $E\ n^2o^2d^2$. Lat., *enodis* (from *e* priv., and *nodus*, a knot. Fr., *enode*. Ger., *knötchenlos*. Destitute of knots; without nodes, said of the stem of a plant). [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

ENCESOPHAGITE (Fr.), n. $A\ n^2a\ s^2o\ f^2a^2z^2h^2e^2t$. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the esophagus. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ENOLADO (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. $A\ n^2o\ l^2a^2d^2o$. A medicated wine. [A. 447 (a, 14).]

ENONÉ, n. In the Gaboon country, a kind of ginger. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ o^2f^2t^2h^2a^2l^2m^2i^2a$. From *en*, in, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Retraction of the globe of the eye. [F.]

ENOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n\ o^2f^2t^2h^2a^2l^2m^2u^2s$ (mu^2s). Affected with enophthalmia.

ENORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n\ o^2r^2k^2i^2z^2ch^2i^2s^2mu^2s$ (mu^2s). From *en* see *in* -, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. See CRYPTORCHIDISM.

ENORMIS (Lat.), adj. $E\ n^2o^2r^2m^2i^2s$. From *e*, without, beyond, and *norma*, a rule. 1. Irregular, abnormal. 2. Enormous. [A. 318.]

ENORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. $E\ n^2o^2r^2m^2i^2t^2a^2s$ (a^2s). Gen., *enormitas*. The state of being very large. [A. 318.]

ENORMON (Lat.), n. m. $E^2n\ o^2r^2m^2o^2n^2o^2m^2i$. From *ἐνὸρμον*, to unite. Fr., *enormon*. Ger., *E. Lebensstutigkeit*. Of Hippocrates, the vital principle. [K. 4.]

ENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enosios* (-is). Gr., *ἐνωσις*. Union.

ENOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ o^2s^2m^2o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enosmosios* (-is). From *en* see *in* -, and *σμός*, a thrusting. Fr., *enosmose*. See ENOSMOSIS.

ENOSTIAL (Fr.), n. $A\ n^2o^2s^2t^2a^2l$. Of G. St. Hilaire, the tympanic bone of the crocodile. [L. 14.]

ENOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ o^2s^2t^2o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enostosios* (-is). From *en*, in, and *στέον*, a bone. Fr., *enostose*. Ger., *Enostose*, *Knochentumor nach innen*. An osseous tumor developed in the medullary canal, or projecting from the interior of the skull. [E. L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENRAGÉ (Fr.), $A^2n^2r^2a^2z^2h^2a$. Affected with rabies.

ENREGISTREUR (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2r^2e^2z^2h^2i^2s^2t^2r^2u^2r$. That which registers a movement; as an adj., registering. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENRHUMIRT (Ger.), adj. $E^2n\ r^2u\ m^2e^2r^2t$. Affected with a cold. [A. 521.]

ENRRHYTHMUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n\ r^2i^2t^2h^2r^2u^2t^2h^2m^2u^2s$ (mu^2s). Gr., *ἐνρhythμος* rhythm. Fr., *enrhythmique*. Ger., *rhythmisch*, *regelmässig*. Of the pulse, rhythmical. [A. 325 (a, 21); L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENROBAGE (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2r^2o\ b^2a^2z^2h$. The process of imbedding and impregnating tissues with fluid substances which, upon hardening, allow the tissues to be cut into thin sections without destroying the relation of the various parts. [G. C. Freeborn (a, 27).]

ENROBER (Fr.), v. tr. $A^2n^2r^2o\ b^2a$. To coat (pills, etc.). [B.]

ENROUÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2r^2u^2a$. Hoarse. [a, 29.]

ENROUEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2r^2u^2a\ m^2e^2n^2t$. Hoarseness.

ENROULÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2r^2u^2l^2e$. See CONVOLUTE.

ENROULEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2r^2u^2l^2e\ m^2e^2n^2t$. 1. A winding or turning. See *E. du cordon*. [A. 385 (a, 21).] 2. See VOLVULUS. **E. du cordon**. The looping or coiling of the umbilical cord around any part of the fetus. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENS participle of *esse*, to be; n. n. $E^2n^2z^2a^2ns$. Gen., *entis*. Fr., *en*. Ger., *essen*. It is. Sp., *es, esen*. A thing, an entity, being, existence in the abstract; inherent quality or power. [B.] **E. astrale**, **E. astrorum**. Of Paracelsus, the power of the stars to cause disease. [H.] **E. deale**, **E. Dei**. Of Paracelsus, a disease sent from God as a punishment. [H.]—**E. Martia**. Syn.: *diarrhoea*. [H.] **E. naturale**. Of Paracelsus, an inherent bodily defect or tendency to originate diseases as by self infection. [H.] **E. parvum sapientium**. A soap made by mixing a fixed alkaline salt with a distilled vegetable oil. [L. 84.]—**E. primum**. A tincture to which the alchemists attributed the power to change a base metal into a precious one. [L. 44, 94 (a, 14).]—**E. primum satrum**. See CUCULATUM URINIS. **E. primum solare**. A tincture. [L. 84.] **E. spirituale**. 1. Of Paracelsus, the

morbid power of the mind. 2. Obsession of the mind by witchcraft. [H.; L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E. venenale**, **E. veneni**. Of Paracelsus, a poisonous property. [H.]—**E. Veneris**. An old name for a preparation of copper, either copper chloride or reduced copper. [A. 518; L. 107.]

ENSADE (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2s^2a^2d^2e$. See *Ficus indicus*.

ENSAL, adj. $E^2n^2s^2a^2l$. From *ensis*, a sword. Fr., *e*. Sword-shaped; as a n., a sword-shaped cautery-iron used in ancient surgery; in Ceylon, the cardamom. [L. 41, 44 (a, 14).]

ENSALADA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2n\ s^2a^2l^2a^2d^2a$. The *Plumiera bicolor*. [A. 445 (a, 21).]

ENSATÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2n\ s^2a^2s^2e^2t^2e^2t^2a^2e^2$. Ger., *Schwertlilien*. 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants (of Batsch, a family of the *Gladiolales*) comprising genera now distributed among the *Iridaceae*, *Xyridaceae*, *Aphyllanthaceae*, etc. 2. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Liliiflorae*, comprising the *Iridaceae*, *Bromeliaceae*, *Ayaceae*, and *Amargillaceae*. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENSATE, adj. $E^2n^2s^2a^2t^2e$. Lat., *ensatus* (from *ensis*, a sword). Fr., *ensal*. Ensiform (said of leaves when quite straight, with the point acute). [B. 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ENSELLÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^2n^2s^2e^2l^2l^2e$. Saddle-backed, affected with lordosis. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ENSELLURE (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2s^2e^2l^2l^2e\ y^2u^2r$. From *sella*, a saddle. See LORDOSIS.

ENSEMENCEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2s^2e^2m^2a^2n^2s\ m^2a^2n^2s$. See INSEMINATION.

ENSEVELISSEMENT (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2s^2e^2v^2e^2l^2e\ m^2a^2n^2s$. Preparation for, or the act of, burial. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 88 (a, 14).]

ENSETE, n. In Abyssinia, the *Musa e*. [B. 121, 185 (a, 24).]

ENSICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2n\ s^2i^2k^2a^2t^2h^2k^2a^2n^2d^2a^2t^2u^2s$ (u^2s). From *ensis*, a sword, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *ensicaudé*. Ger., *schwertschwanzig*. Having a sword-like tail. [L. 41.]

ENSIFORM, adj. $E^2n\ s^2i^2f^2o^2r^2m$. Lat., *ensiformis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form). Fr., *ensiforme*. Ger., *schwertförmig*. It., Sp., *ensal*, *ensiforme*. Sword-shaped.

ENSISTERNAL, adj. $E^2n\ s^2i^2s^2t^2e^2r^2n^2a^2l$. Lat., *ensisternalis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *sternum* [q. v.]). Fr., *e*. Ensate and belonging to the sternum. [L. 41.]

ENSOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ s^2o^2m^2a^2t^2i^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *ensomatios* (-is). Gr., *ἐνσωμάτωσις* (from *ἐνσωματίζω*, to incorporate). See INCORPORATION.

ENSTACTON (Lat.), **ENSTACTUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2n\ s^2a^2k^2t^2o^2n$, $-tu^2m$ (tu^2m). Gr., *ἐνστάκτων*. Of Galen, a collyrium. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ENTALAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ s^2t^2a^2l^2i^2s^2t^2a^2l^2a^2x^2i^2s$. Gen., *entalaxios* (-is). Gr., *ἐνστάλαξις*. Instillation. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ENTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ s^2t^2a^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *entasis* (-is) (*enstasis*). Gr., *ἐνστάσις* (from *ἐνσταναί*, to oppose). Obstruction (of the pores). [L. 119 (a, 14).]

ENTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ s^2t^2r^2o^2p^2h^2e$ (fe (fa)). Gen., *entrophes*. Gr., *ἐντροπή* (from *ἐντροπείν*, to turn in). Ger., *Einwärtsdrehen*. A turning inward, especially of the eyelids. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ENTAD, adv. $E^2n\ t^2a^2d$. From *ἐντός*, within. Toward the interior; toward a real or assumed centre. [J. 55, 100.]

ENTADA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2n\ t^2a^2d^2a$. Fr., *e. entade*. Ger., *Riesenhülse*. The sword bean; of Adanson, a genus of the *Adiantaceae*, found chiefly in Africa and tropical America. [B. 42, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. gingalobium**. Fr., *liane à banyas*. The sea-side chestnut plant; a species found in the West Indies. The legumes yield a gummy, transparent juice which is used for sores and wounds. The seeds are emetic and are employed as an antidote to poisons, and also in syphilis. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. monostachya**, **E. pusilla**, **E. scandens**. The match box bean of Queensland, the cacao or cocoon of the West Indies, the scimitar-pod plant or West Indian fibret tree; a tropical species used like *Acacia scandens* (q. v.). The raw fruit is poisonous, but in India is eaten roasted, after repeated and prolonged soaking. The seeds also are eaten roasted. [B. 19, 121, 172, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 14).]

ENTAILLE (Fr.), n. $A^2n^2t^2a^2s^2e\ y^2$. A deep incision. [L. 41.]

ENTAL, adj. $E^2n\ t^2a^2l$. Lat., *entalis* (from *ἐντός*, within). Fr., Ger., *e*. Internal; situated at or directed toward a real or assumed centre. [J. 55, 100; B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

ENTALE, n. 1. A vessel. 2. In pharmacy, the *Dentalium entalis*. [B. 88 (a, 14); L. 84.] 3. See ENTALI.

ENTALI, n. Of Paracelsus, a salt formed by the transformation of *salgemma*; fossil alum. [H.; L. 119.] See ALUMINUM.

ENTALIA (Wurt. Ph., 1798) (Lat.), n. pl. $E^2n\ t^2a^2l^2i^2a$ (a^2a). Fr., *entalis*. Ger., *Zehenschnecken*. Certain shells respectively these of the *Dentalium entalis* used in the preparation of calcium carbonate. [B. 97, 119; B. 180 (a, 24).]

ENTALIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2n\ t^2a^2l^2i^2u^2m$ (u^2m). 1. See ENTALIA. 2. See ENTALI.

ENTALKOHOLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. $E^2n\ t^2a^2l\ k^2o\ h^2o\ l^2e\ s^2i^2r^2u^2n^2g$. The process of depriving a mixture of the whole or a part of the alcohol contained in it. [A. 521.]

ENTALLANTOIC, adj. $E^2n\ t^2a^2l\ a^2n^2t^2o^2i^2k$. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἀλλαντοειδής* (see ALLANTOID). Situated within the sac of the allantois. [L. 14.]

ENTAMNIOTIC, adj. $E^2n\ t^2a^2m^2i^2o^2t^2i^2k$. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἀμνιον*, see AMNION. Situated within the cavity formed by the folds of the amnion. [L. 14.]

ENTAMURE (Fr.), n. A²n²ta²mu²r. 1. A lesion of a bone involving the loss of a superficial portion. 2. An abrasion of the pastern. [A. 387; a. 21; L. H. a. 14.]

ENTANGLED, adj. E²n²ta²g²ld. Fr., *embrouillé*. Ger., *verwickelt*. It., *intorcuto*. Sp., *enredado*. Densely intertwined (said of the roots, hairs, and branches of plants). [L.]

ENTANKYLOBLEPHARITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-a²n²(a²n²)-k²l²ku²b²l²o² b²l²e²t²a²r²i²t²is. Gen., *entankyloblepharitis*. From *entos*, within, *ἀγκυλῶς*, a loop, and *βλεφάρων*, an eyelid (see also *itis*). Fr., *entankyloblepharitis*. Ger., *Entankyloblepharitis*. A purulent inflammation of the eyelids. [L. 50.]

ENTANKYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. E²nt-a²n²(a²n²)-k²l²ku²b²l²o² b²l²e²t²a²r²on. Fr., *entankyloblepharon*. Adhesion of the eyelids to the surface of the eyeball. [L. 50.]

ENTANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²nt-a²n²(a²n²)-thet²ha²/ma². Gen., *entanthematosus*. See **ENANTHEMA**.

ENTARTHROCHONDRIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-a²rth²ro²ch²ond²ri²us. From *entos*, within, *άρθρον*, a joint, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *entarthrochondrie*. Ger., *Zwischenknorpel*, *Interknorpel*. An interarticular cartilage. [L. 50.]

ENTARTHROTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²nt-a²rth²ro²ti²ku²s. From *entos*, within, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *Zwischenknorpel*. Interarticular. [L. 50.]

ENTARTING (Ger.), n. E²nt-a²rt²ing². See **DEGENERATION**. **E²reaction**. See **REACTION** of *degeneration*. **Fette²**. See **FATTY DEGENERATION**. **Hydropische E²**. Dropsical degeneration. Cellular degeneration caused by the absorption of dropsical fluid. [D. 4.] **Kohlenhydrat-E²**. See **HYDROCARBOHYDROUS DEGENERATION**. **Speck-E²**. See **ANGILOID DEGENERATION**. **Wachse²**. See **WAXY DEGENERATION**.

ENTASIS (Lat.), **ENTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. E²n²ta²sis. From *entos*, within, *ἀσῆς*, to stretch tight. Gen., *entasis*. Gr., *ἐντασις* (from *ἐντείνω*, to stretch tight). Ger., *Spannung*, *Anstrengung*. 1. Contracture. 2. Tension, exertion. [L. 50.] **E² articularis**. See **E² (1st def.)**. **E² acrotismus**. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium, the consciousness and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed. [L. 20 (a. 20).] **E² articulum**. See **ARTICULUM**. **E² loxia**. See **TORTICOLLIS**. **E² lyssa**. See **RABIES**. **E² orcheos**. Epididymitis. [L. 37.] **E² priapismus**. See **PRIAPISM**. **E² rhachybia**. Lateral curvature of the spine without paralysis of the lower limbs. [L. 39 (a. 20).] **E² systemma**. See **CRAMP**. **E² tetanus**. See **TETANUS**. **E² tetanus anticus**. See **EMPROSTOTONUS**. **E² trismus**. See **TRISMUS**.

ENTASSÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²ta²ss²a. See **CONGESTED** (2d def.).

ENTATIC, adj. E²n²ta²t²ik. Gr., *ἐντατικός* (from *ἐντείνω*, to stretch tight). Lat., *entaticus*. 1. Bracing, invigorating. 2. Aphrodisiac. [A. 387; L. 119 (a. 14).]

ENTINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-b²ind²e²n. To deliver in the obstetrical sense.

ENTINDER (Ger.), n. E²nt-b²ind²e²r. An obstetrician. [L. 80.]

ENTBUNDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-b²und²un². 1. Childbirth; labor; parturition, especially when artificial assistance is rendered. See **GEBURT** and **ACCOUCHEMENT FORCÉ**. 2. In chemistry, liberation. **E² des Magens**. See **PYLORUS**. **E²sakt**. The act of delivery. [A. 521.] **E²sanstalt**. A lying-in hospital. [L. 135.] **E²sarzt**. An obstetrician. [L. 80.] **E²sflasche**. In chemistry, a flask for containing the substances from which gas is evolved. [B. 270 (a. 27).] **E²shaus**. See **E²sanstalt**. **E²strument**. An obstetrical instrument. [A. 521.] **E²sklinik**. An obstetrical clinic. **E²skunst**. Obstetrics. [L. 135.] **E²slähmung**. Paralysis in a new-born child due to injury during parturition. [Seeligmüller (A. 319).] **E²stehranstalt**. An institution for teaching obstetrics. [L. 135.] **E²stuhl**. See **OBSTETRICAL CHAIR**. **E²svfahren**. An obstetrical procedure. [A. 521.] **E²swerkzeug**. An obstetrical instrument. [L. 43.] **E²szange**. An obstetrical forceps. [A. 521.] **Gewaltsame E²**. See **ACCOUCHEMENT FORCÉ**. **Künstliche E²**. Artificial delivery. [L. 135.]

ENTBLÄTTERN (Ger.), n. E²nt-bl²e²t²te²rn. See **DEFOLIATION**.

ENTBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-bl²e²t²te²r. See **DEFOLIATE**.

ENTBLÄTTERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-bl²e²t²te²rn². See **DEFOLIATION**.

ENTBLEIEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-bl²i²e²n. To deprive of lead. [B.]

ENTBLINDEN (Ger.), v. intr. E²nt-bl²ind²e²n. To regain the power of sight. [A. 521.]

ENTBLÖSSEN (Ger.), n. E²nt-bl²ös²sen. See **ENTBLÖSSUNG**.

ENTBLÖSST (Ger.), adj. E²nt-bl²ös²t. Denuded. [L. 43.]

ENTBLÖSSUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-bl²ös²sun². Denudation. [L. 43.]

ENTBUNDEN (Ger.), adj. E²nt-bund²e²n. Delivered; as a n., in the f., see **PURPERA**. [L. 80.]

ENTE (Fr.), n. A²nt. 1. A graft. 2. Grafting. [A. 385.]

ENTE (Ger.), n. E²nt²e². See **ANAS**. **E²nfett**. See **ACTING ANATIS**. **E²ndlott**. See **LEMNA**. **E²nfuss**. The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E²nfüssig**. See **ANAPTES**. **E²ngang**. A waddling gait. [L. 80.] **E²ngras**. The *Thymus thymus*. [B. 180 (a. 24).] **E²ngrün**, **E²ngrüze**. See **LEMNA**. **E²nschnabel**. A duck-bill (speculum, forceps, or the like); of J. Rueff, a certain instrument for extracting the fetus by the breech. [A. 20, 521.] **Gemeine E²**. See **ANAS boschas**.

ENTELECHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²l²e²ku²ch²i²a. Gr., *ἐντελεχία*. Activity, action. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

ENTELODON (Lat.), n. n. E²nt-e²l²o²don. From *entos*, complete, and *ὄδον*, a tooth. A mammal having a complete set of teeth. [L. 87.]

ENTELEL, n. In Abyssinia, the *Gomphocarpus pedunculus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

ENTENEMENT (Fr.), n. A²n²ta²ment²ma²t². The intellect; intelligence. [A. 385 (a. 21).]

ENTEPICONDYLAR, adj. E²nt-e²p²i²ku²d²il²a²r. From *entos*, within, *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *κονδύλος*, see **CONDYLE**. Situated at the inner side of the epicondyle. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 497 (L).]

ENTEPICONDYLE, n. E²nt-e²p²i²ku²d²il². Of Owen, the internal condyle of the humerus. [L. 153.]

ENTERA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *enteron* (q. v.).

ENTERADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. E²nt-e²r²a²(a²)/de²n²(dan). Gen., *enteraden*. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἀδὴν*, a gland. Fr., *enteradène*. Ger., *Darmdrüse*. Il., e. An intestinal gland. [L. 41, 50, 119 (a. 14).]

ENTERADENOGRAPHY, **ENTERADENOLOGY**, n. s. E²nt-e²r²a²d²e²n²-o²g²ra²f²-i², -o²l²o²-i². Lat., *enteradenographia*, *enteradenologia* (from *enteron*, an intestine, *ἀδὴν*, a gland, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *entéradénographie*, *entéradénologie*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the intestinal glands. [L. 41, 50, 56.]

ENTEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²em²(a²)/am²-i²a². From *enteron*, an intestine, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *enterémie*. Ger., *Blutvergiftung* zu den Gedärmen. Intestinal congestion. [L. 50, 116.]

ENTEREMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-e²r²em²-o²ti²fu²s. From *enteron*, an intestine, *αἷμα*, blood, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., *enteremotiphus*. Ger., *Bluttyphus* mit Darmvergiftung. See **HEMOTYPHERITIS**.

ENTERECTASIS (Lat.), **ENTERECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²ek²ta²sis. From *enteron*, the intestine, *ἀντ.*, and *ἐκτάσις*, extension. Fr., *entérectasie*. Ger., *Luft in den Darmen*. Intestinal flatulence. [L. 50 (a. 21).]

ENTERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²a²g²ra. From *enteron*, the intestine, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *entéragre*. Ger., *Darmgicht*. Intestinal gout. [L. 50 (a. 21).]

ENTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²al²g²i²a. From *enteron*, the intestine, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *entéralgie*. Ger., *Darmschmerz*. Intestinal pain. [A. Jacob, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 9, 1889, p. 521.]

ENTERANGIEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²ang²i²em²ph²ra²x²i²s. From *enteron*, the intestine, *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, and *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *entéranგიemphraxie*. Ger., *E² Verstopfung der Darmgefäße*. Obstruction of the intestinal blood-vessels. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

ENTÉRARCTIE (Fr.), n. A²n²ta²-ra²rk²-te. From *enteron*, the intestine, and *arctare* (= *artare*), to constrict. Intestinal stricture. [L. 41, 44 (a. 14).]

ENTERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²nt-e²r²a²(a²)/ta²s. Animals in which the digestive tract is separated from the body cavity. [a. 27.]

ENTÈRE (Fr.), n. A²n²te²r. Mucous membrane. [L. 41.]

ENTERECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²nt-e²r²ek²em²-a². Gen., *enterechematosus*. From *enteron*, the intestine, and *ἐκχέμα*, a sounding. Fr., *entérechémie*. Ger., *Darmant*. Intestinal rumbling. [L. 41, 50, 95 (a. 14).]

ENTERECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²ek²ta²sis. From *enteron*, the intestine, and *ἐκτάσις*, dilatation. Fr., *entérectasie*. Ger., *Darmausdehnung*. Dilatation of the intestines. [L. 41, 44, 50 (a. 14).]

ENTERECTOMY, n. E²nt-e²r²ek²to²-mi². Lat., *enterectomie* (from *enteron*, the intestine, and *ἐκτείνω*, to cut out). Fr., *entérectomie*. Ger., *Darmausschneidung*. Il., *enterectomia*. Sp., *enterectomia*. The resection of a portion of intestine. [L. 50, 87.]

ENTERELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²el²kos²i²s. Gen., *enterelcosis* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *entérelcosie*, *entérelcie*. Ger., *Darmverschwürung*. Intestinal ulceration. [L. 135.]

ENTERELCUS (Lat.), n. n. E²nt-e²r²el²ku²s. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *enterelcus*. Ger., *Darmgeschwür*. An intestinal ulcer. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

ENTERELIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²el²ia. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐλκίσις*, a whirling. Fr., *entérelsie* [Alibert]. See **VOLVULUS**.

ENTEREMBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²em²-bo²le. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐμβολή*, insertion. Fr., *entérembole*. Ger., *Darmverschlebung*. Intestinal intussusception. [L. 50.]

ENTEREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²em²ph²ra²x²i²s. Gen., *enteremphraxis* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *entéremphraxie*. Ger., *Darmverstopfung*. Intestinal obstruction. [L. 50.]

ENTERENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²enk²ta. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐγχύειν*, to pour in. Fr., *entérenchyte*. Ger., *Klistirpiste*. Sp., *enterenchyte*. An instrument for administering an enema. [L. 50, 119.]

ENTEREPIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r²ep²i²po²ce²le. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *ἐπιπολέλη* (see **EPIPOCELE**). Fr., *entérepipocèle*. Ger., *Netzdarmsbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and omentum. [A. 322.]

ENTEROPILOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o²p. i²p lo²m fa²l²ch o²o² s²ek²a l²o²ca; in Eng. lo²m fa²l² o²sel. From *enterop.*, an intestine, *ἐντερον*, the omentum, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. An umbilical enteropilocephalic. [a, 29]

ENTÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A²n² ta ra tek. Pertaining to enteritis. [L, 41.]

ENTEROPEPTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n te²r o²p² p²e²t²i²k² u²m i²m. From *enterop.*, an intestine, *εἶ*, well, and *πεπτικός*, assisting digestion. Fr., *enteropeptique*. A medicine that promotes intestinal digestion. [L, 50.]

ENTERHELICUS (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-e²r-he²l²k² u²s²i²s. See ENTERICUS.

ENTERHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r-he²l²k² o²s²i²s. See ENTEROSIS.

ENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²t²e²r²i²a². See CATARRHAL DIARRHOEA.

ENTERIC, adj. E²n te²r i²k². Gr., *ἐντερικός*. Lat., *entericus*. Fr., *enterique*, *catarrh*. Ger., *enterisch*. It., *enterico*. Sp., *enterico*. Intestinal. [L, 50, 33.]

ENTERICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n te²r i²k² a². An order in Goods' nomenclature, comprising diseases of the alimentary canal. [L, 105.]

ENTÉRIE (Fr.), n. f. A²n² ta-re. See ENTERITIS.

ENTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. A²n² ta-re-a²n². See ENTERIC.

ENTERISCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. E²n te²r i²s ki²ch²i²o²ce²le. In Eng., *enterischiocele*. From *enterop.*, an intestine, *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *enterischioce*. Ger., *Hüftanschwellbruch*. It., *e. Sp. enterischiocele*. An intestinal hernia through the greater sciatic notch. [E.]

ENTERITE (Fr.), n. A²n² ta rot. See ENTERITIS. **E. aiguë de la volaille**. See *Cholera cholera*. **E. aiguë des porcs**. See *Hog cholera*. **E. cholériforme**. See *Cholera infantum*. **E. couenneuse**. See *Membranous enteritis*. **E. d'été**. See *Typhoid fever*. **E. glaireuse**. A condition which simulates dysentery, and is sometimes an accompaniment of chronic uterine disease. The alvine discharges are transparent, thick, and almost colorless, and the rectum is inflamed. [Jussieu.] **E. glaireuse dysentérique** [Nonal]. A condition in which there are glairy intestinal discharges, with tenesmus, false dysentery, that sometimes precedes the rupture of an abscess into the intestine. [A, 62.] **E. iléodécylite**. See *Typhoid fever*. **E. muqueuse**. See *Catarrhal enteritis*. **E. subaiguë**. See *Catarrhal enteritis*. **E. sanguine**. See *Cholera infantum*. **E. syphilitique**. See *Syphilitic enteritis*.

ENTERITIC, adj. E²n te²r i²k². Lat., *enteriticus*. Fr., *enteritique*. Pertaining to enteritis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r i²e²tis. Gen., *enteritidis* (-is). From *enterop.*, the intestine (see also *itis*). Fr., *entérite*. Ger., *Enterit*. *Darmentzündung*, *Darmentzündung*. It., *enterite*. Sp., *Enteritis*. Inflammation of the intestine, especially of its mucous coat. [D, 1.] **Catarrhal e.** Lat., *e. catarrhalis*. Fr., *enterite muqueuse*. Intestinal catarrh, ordinary e. affecting only the superficial portion of the intestinal mucous membrane, giving rise to mucous diarrhoea. **Choleric form e.** See *Cholera infantum*. **Croupous e.** See *Membranous e.* **Diphtheritic e.** Lat., *e. diphtherica*. A form of e. occurring in infectious and chronic diseases, in which the mucous membrane is covered with an adherent, filmy or flaky, whitish gray deposit. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 20 (a, 14).] **Diphtheritic-ulcerative e.** A severe and fatal form of e. generally secondary to scurvy, marked by frequent bloody stools. [L, 20 (a, 14).] **D'été**. See the major list. **E. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal e. **E. colica**. See *Colitis*. **E. cystica polyposa**. E. characterized by papillary swellings and retention of the mucus in Lieberkuhn's papillary canals. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **E. diphtherica**. See *Diphtheritic e.* **E. enterocolica**. E. associated with an intestinal hernia. [L, 119 (a, 14).] **E. erythematosa** [Cullen]. **E. erythematoides**. See *Catarrhal e.* **E. follicularis**. See *Follicular e.* **E. haem.** E. limited to the small intestine. [L, 119 (a, 14).] **E. mesenterica**. Of Pinel, typhoid fever. [a, 29.] **E. phlegmonoides** [Cullen]. **E. phlegmonosa**. See *Phlegmonous e.* **E. polyposa**. Chronic intestinal catarrh in which the mucous membrane becomes hypertrophied and polypoid formations are developed from it. [D, 70.] **E. pustulosa**. See *Pustular e.* **E. submucosa purulenta**. See *Phlegmonous e.* **Erythematous e.** [Cullen]. See *Catarrhal e.* [D, 25.] **Follicular e.** Lat., *e. follicularis*. 1. Typhoid fever. 2. Of Billard, *cholera infantum*. [D, 1, 40.] **Membranous e.** Fr., *enterite membraneuse*, *ent. couenneuse*. SYN: *phlegmonous e.* **Phlegmonous e.** Simpson. A form in which membrane-like deposits or exudates form on the mucous surface. **Muco-e.** **Mucous e.** See *Catarrhal e.* **Partial e.** Inflammation of the glands of the small intestine. [D, 63.] **Pellicular e.** See *Membranous e.* **Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosa*. Fr., *enterite phlegmonieuse*. A rare form, affecting chiefly the duodenum, characterized by a tendency to suppuration in the submucous, occasionally the subserous, connective tissue; usually of metastatic origin. [H. Eberst.] [A, 319, L, 20, 11, a, 14.] **Pseudo-membranous e.** See *Membranous e.* **Pustular e.** Lat., *e. pustulosa*. Fr., *enterite pustuleuse*. A form described as characterized by the formation of pustules. [D, 41.] **Syphilitic e.** E. in which there are numerous Peyer's scales or indurations corresponding to individual glands. [L, 37 (a, 21).]*

ENTEROANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² a²n² a²st²o²m²o²s². In Eng., *enteroanastomosis*. Gen., *enteroanastomosis* (-is). From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *αναστομωσις*. See *ANASTOMOSIS*. See *ANASTOMOSIS catarrhalis*.

ENTERO-ARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² a²r²k² shi² ti² a². See *ENTERARCTIE*. [L, 50.]

ENTEROBILIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n te²r o² bi² li² u²s. From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *βίλιον*, to live. See *OXYBILIUS periculiarius*.

ENTEROBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. E²n te²r o² a² b² r² a² n² ch² i² u²s. From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *βραγχία*, gills. Fr., *entérobanchie*. Ger., *darmkieimig*. Having the branchiae opening into the intestine. [L, 41.]

ENTEROBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² b² r² o² s² i²s. Gen., *enterobrosos* (-is). From *enterop.*, an intestine, and *βρωσκειν*, to eat. Perforation of the intestine. [a, 29.]

ENTEROCACE (Lat.), n. E²n te²r o² c² a² k² e. Gen., *enterocaces*. From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *κακος*, evil. Ger., *Darmfäule*. See *CACENTERIA*.

ENTÉRO-CARCINE (Fr.), n. A²n² ta-ro-ka² r² sen. Intestinal cancer. [L, 41.]

ENTEROCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n te²r o² ka² t² a² r² r² h² u²s. For deriv., see *ENTEROS* and *CATARRHUS*. Fr., *enterocatarthe*. Ger., *Darmkatarrh*. Intestinal catarrh. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² c² e² l² e. In Eng., *enterocele*. Gen., *enterocelēs*. Gr., *ἐντεροκήλη* (from *enterop.*, the intestine, and *κῆλη*, a tumor). Fr., *entéroce*. Ger., *Darmbruch*. A hernia containing intestine. [L, 43, 50, 56.] **Crural e.** See *Femoral e.* **E. vaginalis**. See *Vaginal e.* **Femoral e.** Fr., *entéroce fémorale* (ou *crurale*). Ger., *Darmschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia containing intestine. [L, 88 (a, 14).] **Inguinal e.** Fr., *entéroce inguinale*. Ger., *Darmleichenbruch*. An inguinal hernia containing intestine. [L, 88 (a, 14).] **Partial e.** Fr., *entéroce partielle*. Ger., *theilweiser Darmbruch*. A hernia in which a part only of the circumference of the bowel is engaged and strangulated in the hernial orifice. The involved segment may become gangrenous, yet the lumen of the gut remain free. The portion constricted projects from the surface of the intestine as a small rounded bud-like diverticulum. ["Med.-chir. Trans.," lxx, p. 149 (a, 29).] **Perineal e.** A perineal hernia containing intestine. **Pudendal e.** A pudendal hernia containing intestine. [T. G. Thomas, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 705.] **Rectal e.** See *Proctocele*. **Scrotal e.** Fr., *entéroce scrotale*. Ger., *Darmhodenbruch*. An inguinal e. that has descended into the scrotum. **Vaginal e.** Lat., *e. vaginalis*. Fr., *entéroce vaginale*. Ger., *Darmscheidenbruch*. A vaginal hernia containing intestine. [T. G. Thomas, l. c.] **Vulvar e.** Fr., *entéroce vulvaire*. Ger., *Darmschaamspaltenbruch*. 1. A vaginal e. protruding from the vulva. 2. See *Pudendal e.*

ENTEROCELETES (Lat.), **ENTEROCELICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²n te²r o² c² e² l² e. Lat., *enterocelētes* (-es), *enterocelicus* (-us). Gr., *ἐντεροκηλητής*, *ἐντεροκηλικός*. Fr., *entérocelique*. Affected with or pertaining to enterocele. [E.]

ENTEROCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² c² e² n² t² e² s² i²s. Gen., *enterocentesis* (-is). From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *κέντροσις*, puncture. Fr., *entérocentèse*. The operation of puncturing the intestine (as in tympanites). [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 88 (a, 14).]

ENTEROCEPHALOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² c² e² p² h² a² l² o² p² y² r² a. From *enterop.*, an intestine, *κεφαλή*, the head, and *πύρ*, a fire. Of Eisenmann, acute internal hydrocephalus. [D, 29.]

ENTEROCESTRION (Lat.), **ENTEROCESTRIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E²n te²r o² c² e² s² t² r² i² o² n. -r² i² s. From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *κείρα*, an awl. Fr., *entérocestrion*. Ger., *Darmbohrer*. An instrument for performing enterocentesis. [L, 50.]

ENTERO-CHLOROPHYLL, n. E²n te²r o² k² l² o² r² o² p² h² y² l² l. From *enterop.*, the intestine, *χλωρος*, green, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Of MacLennan, the green coloring matter, with a spectrum like that of plant-chlorophyll, which is found in many animals, more especially in the liver and other intestinal appendages. ["Phil. Trans.," 1886, p. 235 (d).]

ENTERO-CHOLECYSTOSTOMY, n. E²n te²r o² k² o² l² e² s² t² o² m² y. See *CHOLECYSTOSTOMY*.

ENTEROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² c² l² i² s² i²s. Gen., *enterocleisis* (-is). From *enterop.*, the intestine, and *κλείσις*, a closing. Fr., *entérocléisme*. Ger., *Darmverschluss*. Occlusion of the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTEROCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² c² y² s² i²s. Gen., *enterocysis* (-is) (-oclysis). For deriv., see *ENTEROS* and *CYSIS*. Ger., *Enteroclisis*, *Darmverschlingung*. The administration of an enema. [B.]

ENTEROCYISM, n. E²n te²r o² c² y² s² m. Lat., *enteroclyisma* (from *enterop.*, the intestine, and *κύσμα*, a clyster). Fr., *entéroclisme*. Ger., *Enteroclismus*, *Darminfusion* (ist def.). It., *enterocisma* (1st def.), *enterocismo* (2d def.). An enema, especially one thrown up past the ileo-caecal valve. 2. An apparatus for administering such an enema. [A. Cantani, "Cribl. f. d. med. Wsensch.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 769 (B); "Union méd.," Jan. 5, 1882.]

ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² c² e² l² e. In Eng., *enterocele*. Gen., *enterocelēs*. From *enterop.*, an intestine, and *κῆλη*, a cavity. Fr., *entéroce*. Ger., *Darmbruch*, *Leibeshöhle*. 1. The abdominal cavity. 2. See *Pleuro-peritoneal space*. 3. A body cavity formed by a diverticulum of the archenteron in the embryo. [J. L. 93, 89.] Cf. *Pharyngeal space*.

ENTEROCELIAC, adj. E²n te²r o² c² e² l² i² a² c. Lat., *enterocelicus*. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTÉROCELOME (Fr.), n. A²n² ta-ro-sa lom. The cavity which contains the intestine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r o² k² o² l² i² t² i²s. Gen., *enterocolitis* (-is). For deriv., see *ENTEROS* and *COLITIS*.

Fr. *enterocolite*, It., *enterocolite*, Sp., *c. c.* See *Inflammatory enterocolitis*.

ENTEROCYSTOCYCLE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-s2st-ku2st-ko2st-selkai'ea*; in Eng., *enterocystostasis*. For deriv., see ENTEROS and CYSTOCYCLE. Fr. *enterocystocyclo*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia of the urinary bladder and intestine. [L. 41.]

ENTEROCYSTOMA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-s2st-ku2st-o2-ma*. Gen., *enterocystomatos* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and CYSTOMA. A cystic tumor formed by the persistence of a portion of the omphalo-mesenteric duct having no opening either externally or into the intestinal canal. [*Prag. med. Woch.*, June 26, 1889, p. 305 a, 20.]

ENTEROCYSTOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-s2st-ku2st-o2sch-ko2st-selkai'ea*; in Eng., *enterocystostasis*. For deriv., see ENTEROS and CYSTOCYCLE. Fr. *enterocystoscheco*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing both intestine and bladder. [L. 41.]

ENTERODARISIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-da2r-s2s*. Gen., *enterodarisos* (-is). For deriv., see ENTEROS and DARISIS. Fr., *enterodaris*, Ger., *Excretion in den Darmen*. Excretion of the intestines. [L. 50, 145.]

ENTERODELUS (Lat.), adj. *E2n-te2r-o2-da2l-a2*. Gen., *enterodelos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *delos*, evident. Fr., *enterodela*. Having a well marked intestinal tube; as a n. in the pl. *Enterodela*, of Ehrenberg, a class of the *Polygaster* so characterized. [L. 30, 41 (a, 14).]

ENTERODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-di2a2l-s2s*. Gen., *enterodialysos* (-alysos). For deriv., see ENTEROS and DIALYSIS. Fr., *enterodialyse*. Complete traumatic division of an intestine. [L. 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENTERODMYCODYRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-da2m-ku2st-mi2ku2st-ko2k-o2da2r-s2s*. Gen., *enterodmycodyritos* (-is). Of Ruten, see ENTEROMYCODERMITIS.

ENTERODOTHIENIA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-do2thi2e2n-ia*. Gen., *enterodotienos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *dotien*, a boil. Fr., *enterodotien*, Ger., *pustulöser Darmausschlag*. More correct terms for *dotien* ulcer (q. v.).

ENTERODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-di2nu2n-ia*. Gen., *enterodynos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *dyna*, pain. Fr., *enterodynie*, Ger., *Darmschmerz*, *Enterodynie*, It., Sp., *enterodina*. Intestinal pain. [L. 30 a, 14.]

ENTERO-ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-ek2ta2sia*. Gen., *entero-ectasos* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and ECTASIA. Of Ptery, see ENTERECTASIS.

ENTERO-EPIPOCLE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-ep2i2po2kle*. Gen., *entero-epi-poclos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *epi-poclos*, a hernia. Fr., *entero-epi-poclos*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROPILOPHALOCYCLE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-pi2lo2ph2a2lo2cy2cle*. Gen., *enteropilophalocyclos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *phalocyclos*, a hernia. Fr., *enteropilophalocyclos*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERO-GASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-ga2st-ro2cele*. Gen., *enterogastrocelos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *gastrocele*, a hernia. Fr., *enterogastrocele*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERO-GASTROSE (Fr.), n. *A2n2-ta-ro-ga2st-ro2s*. Gen., *enterogastrose* (-is). [L. 35 (a, 14).]

ENTÉROGRAPHE (Fr.), n. *A2n2-ta-ro-gra2ph*. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *graphein*, to write. A myograph arranged for measuring the movements of the intestines. [A. 301 a, 21.]

ENTEROGRAPHY, n. *E2n-te2r-o2-gra2phi2s*. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *graphein*, to write. Fr., *enterographie*, It., Sp., *enterografia*. See ENTEROLOGY.

ENTEROHELICOS (Lat.), n. m. *E2n-te2r-o2-he2li2cos*. Gen., *enterohelicos* (-is). See ENTERELCOS.

ENTEROHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-he2li2cos-2s*. Gen., *enterohelicosos* (-is). See ENTERELCOSIS.

ENTÉROHÉMIE (Fr.), n. *A2n2-ta-ro-a-me*. See ENTEREMIA.

ENTÉRO-HÉMORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. *A2n2-ta-ro-a-mo2r-ra2*. See ENTERORRHAGIA.

ENTÉRO-HÉPATITE (Fr.), n. *A2n2-ta-ro-a-pa2tet*. From *enteron*, an intestine, and *hepat*, the liver (see also *hepat*). Inflammation of the liver and intestines. [L. 41.]

ENTEROHYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-hi2dro2cele*. Gen., *enterohydrocelos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *hydrocele*, a hernia. Fr., *enterohydrocele*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROHYDROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *E2n-te2r-o2-hi2dro2ph2a2lo2s*. Gen., *enterohydrophalos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *phalos*, a hernia. Fr., *enterohydrophalos*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROLITE, **ENTEROLITH**, n's. *E2n-te2r-o2-li2th*. Gen., *enterolithos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *lithos*, a stone. Fr., *enterolithe*, Ger., *E. Darmstein*, It., *enterolito*, Sp., *enterólito*. A stony concretion in the intestine. [L. 50.] See *Intestinal calculus*.

ENTEROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-li2th-ia2s*. Gen., *enterolithiasos* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and LITHIASIS. Fr., *enterolithiasis*, Ger., *Steinbildung im Darmkanal*, It., *enterolitiassi*, Sp., *enterolitiassi*. The formation or existence of intestinal concretions. [L. 41, 50.]

ENTEROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. *E2n-te2r-o2-li2th-2s*. Gen., *enterolithos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *lithos*, a stone. Fr., *enterolith*, Ger., *E. Darmstein*, It., *enterolito*, Sp., *enterólito*. A stony concretion in the intestine. [L. 50.] See *Intestinal calculus*.

ENTEROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. *E2n-te2r-o2-li2th-2s*. Gen., *enterolithos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *lithos*, a stone. Fr., *enterolith*, Ger., *E. Darmstein*, It., *enterolito*, Sp., *enterólito*. A stony concretion in the intestine. [L. 50.] See *Intestinal calculus*.

ENTEROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-ma2la2cia*. Gen., *enteromalacos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *malacia*, softness. Fr., *enteromalacie*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50.]

ENTEROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-ma2la2cia*. Gen., *enteromalacos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *malacia*, softness. Fr., *enteromalacie*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50.]

ENTEROMELANORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-ma2la2cia*. Gen., *enteromalacos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *melanorrhoea*, black and flow. Fr., *enteromelanorrhoea*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50.]

ENTEROMENIA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-me2n-ia*. Gen., *enteromenos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *men*, a month. Fr., *enteromenia*. Vicarious menstruation by the bowels. [L. 50.]

ENTEROMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-me2ro2cele*. Gen., *enteromeroceles* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *mero*, a thigh, and *cele*, a rupture. Fr., *entéromérocele*, Ger., *Schenkelarmbruch*. See *Femoral ENTEROCYCLE*.

ENTEROMESENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. *E2n-te2r-o2-me2s-2s*. Gen., *enteromesentericos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *mesentericus*, the mesentery. Fr., *enteromesenterique*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROMESENTERITE (Fr.), n. *A2n2-ta-ro-a-me2s-2s*. Gen., *enteromesenteritos* (-is). See *TABES mesenterica*.

ENTEROMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-mo2r-fa2*. Gen., *enteromorpos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *morpha*, shape. Fr., *entéromorphe*. A genus of algae; the *Uva* of most authors. The *Enteromorpha* (Fr., *entéromorphées*) of Kützinger are a family of algae of the *Dermatophyta*, made by Rabenhorst a subsection of the *Uva*. [L. 121, 150 (a, 24).]

ENTEROMPHALOCYCLE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-pi2lo2ph2a2lo2cy2cle*. Gen., *enteropilophalocyclos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *phalocyclos*, a hernia. Fr., *enteropilophalocyclos*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROMYCODERMA (Lat.), n. m. *E2n-te2r-o2-my2co2der-ma2*. Gen., *enteromycodermatos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *mycos*, a fungus, and *derma*, the skin. Fr., *enteromycodermite*, Ger., *Darmschleimhaut*. The intestinal mucous membrane. [L. 50.]

ENTEROMYCODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-my2co2der-mi2tis*. Gen., *enteromycodermitos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *mycos*, a fungus, and *derma*, the skin. Fr., *enteromycodermite*, Ger., *Darmschleimhaut*. The intestinal mucous membrane. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

ENTEROMYCODORA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-my2co2der-mo2ra2*. Gen., *enteromycodoros* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *mycos*, a fungus, and *derma*, the skin. Fr., *enteromycodorme*, Ger., *Darmschleimhaut*. The intestinal mucous membrane. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

ENTEROMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-my2co2der-mi2tis*. Gen., *enteromycodermatos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *mycos*, a fungus, and *derma*, the skin. Fr., *enteromycodermite*, Ger., *Darmschleimhaut*. The intestinal mucous membrane. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

ENTEROMYIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-my2i-a2s*. Gen., *enteromyiasos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *myia*, a fly. Fr., *entéromyiasis*. A disease of the intestines due to the presence of the larva of flies. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERON (Lat.), n. n. *E2n-te2r-o2-n*. Gr., *enteron*, Fr., *intestin* (1st def.). Ger., *Darm* (1st def.). It., Sp., *intestino* (1st def.). 1. An intestine. 2. In the pl., *entera*, the abdominal organs in general. 3. The uterus. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERONCOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-n-co2lo2ca*. Gen., *enteroncocolicos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *colica*, a mass and *colica*, colic. Fr., *enteroncocolique*. Colic due to an abdominal tumor or to constipation. [A. 322.]

ENTERONCOS (Lat.), **ENTERONCUS** (Lat.), n's m. *E2n-te2r-o2-n-co2s*. Gen., *enteroncocos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *oncos*, a mass. Fr., *enteroncus*, Ger., *Darmschwulst*. An intestinal tumor. [L. 50.]

ENTERONERVIA (Lat.), **ENTERONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. *E2n-te2r-o2-n-er-vi-a2*. Gen., *enteroneuros* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *nervus* or *vepus*, a nerve. Fr., *entéroneurie* [Ptery]. Intestinal disorder due to deranged nervous action. [L. 50 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-OSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-os2che2o2cele*. Gen., *enteroscheolos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *oscheocele*, a hernia. Fr., *enteroschecele*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-pa2ra2ly2s*. Gen., *enteroparalyos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *paralysis*, a paralysis. Fr., *enteroparalyse*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROPARISACTICUS (Lat.), n. f. *E2n-te2r-o2-pa2ri2s-2s*. Gen., *enteroparisacticos* (-is). From *enteron*, an intestine, and *parisacticus*, a hernia. Fr., *enteroparisacticus*, Ger., *Darmläusenbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

παρεσάγειν, to insert. Fr., *enteroparisactique*. Pertaining to enteroparisago. [L. 41, 50.]

ENTEROPARISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2a^2i^2s^2a^2g^2o^2g^2e$. Gen., *enteroparisagosis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *παρεσάγειν*, to insert. Fr., *enteroparisago*. Ger., *Intestinalinsertion der Darne*. Intestinal intussusception. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROPATHY, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2a^2th^2i^2$. Lat., *enteropathia* (from *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *enteropathie*. Ger., *Darmerkrankung*. Any intestinal disease. [L. 50.]

ENTEROPERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2e^2r^2i^2s^2t^2o^2l^2e$. Gen., *enteroperistosis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *περιστάλλειν*, to compress. Fr., *entéropéristole*. 1. Intestinal peristalsis. [L. 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).] 2. See ENTEROSPHIGMA.

ENTEROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2e^2r^2i^2t^2o^2n^2i^2t^2i^2s$. Gen., *enteroperitonitis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum (see also -itis). Fr., *entéropéritonite*. Ger., *Darmlauchentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestine.

ENTEROPHLOIDES (Lat.), adj. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2h^2l^2o^2i^2d^2e^2s$. Gen., *enterophloides* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *φλοιώδης*, like bark. Fr., *entérophloide*. Ger., *darmindig*. Of lichens, growing on the interior of the woody stems of other plants. [L. 41.]

ENTEROPHLOGIA (Lat.), **ENTEROPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2h^2l^2o^2g^2i^2a$. Gen., *enterophlogia* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *φλογα* or *φλογωσις*, a burning. Fr., *enterophlogie*, *entérophlogose*. See ENTERITIS.

ENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2h^2t^2h^2i^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enterophthisis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *φθίσις*, phthisis. Fr., *entérophthisie*. Ger., *Darmschwindsucht*. Intestinal phthisis. [L. 50.]

ENTEROPHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2h^2m^2i^2a$. Gen., *enterophymia* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *φύειν*, to grow. Fr., *enterophymie*. Intestinal tuberculosis. [L. 41.]

ENTEROPLASTIC, adj. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2l^2a^2s^2t^2i^2k$. Lat., *enteroplasticus*. Fr., *enteroplastique*. Plastic and pertaining to the intestine (said of operations).

ENTEROPLASTY, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2l^2a^2s^2t^2i^2$. Lat., *enteroplastice* (from *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *πλαστικός*, plastic). Fr., *enteroplastie*. The plastic surgery of the intestines. [E.]

ENTEROPLÉGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2l^2e^2g^2i^2a$. Gen., *enteroplegia* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See ENTEROPARALYSIS.

ENTEROPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2n^2u^2m^2a^2t^2o^2s$. Gen., *enteropneumatosis* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and PNEUMATOSIS. Fr., *enteropneumotose*. Ger., *Luftentwicklung im Darmkanal*. Excessive formation of gas in the intestine. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ENTEROPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2n^2u^2s^2t^2u^2s$. Gen., *enteropneustus* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *πνέειν*, to breathe. Fr., *entéropneuste*. Having the function of respiration performed by the intestine; as a n., in the m. pl., *Enteropneusti*, of Ogeron, the *Rhinococci*; as a n., in the m. pl., *Enteropneusti*, of Gegenbaur, a class of worms. [L. 49, 228, 354.]

ENTEROPONUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2o^2n^2u^2s$. Gen., *enteroponus* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *πόνος*, pain. Fr., *entéropone*. Ger., *Darmerkrankung*. See COLIC.

ENTEROPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2r^2o^2k^2t^2i^2a$. Gen., *enteroproctia* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Fr., *entéroproctie*. The formation or existence of an artificial anus. L. H. Pettit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577. Cf. COLOPROCTIA.

ENTEROPTOSIQUE (Fr.), adj. $A^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2t^2o^2s^2i^2q^2u^2e$. Pertaining to or affected with enteroptosis. [a, 18.]

ENTEROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2t^2o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enteroptosis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *πτωσις*, a falling. Fr., *entéropose*. 1. A prolapse of intestine. 2. The descent of the intestines *en masse* as the result of relaxation of the abdominal wall, as in cases of pendulous abdomen. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885, p. 432.]

ENTEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2p^2y^2r^2a$. Gen., *enteropyra* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *πύρ*, a fire. Fr., *entéropyre*, *entéropyré*. Ger., *Darmfieber*, *Darmentzündungsfeber*. Intestinal fever (*enteritis*) of Alibert, typhoid fever. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**E. asiatica**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**E. biliosa**. See *Bilious fever*.

ENTERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2r^2h^2a^2g^2i^2a$. Gen., *enterorrhagia* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *entérorrhagie*. Ger., *Enterorrhagie*, *Darmlutung*, *Darmlutfluss*. Intestinal hemorrhage. [D.]

ENTERORRHAPHY, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2r^2h^2a^2f^2i^2$. Lat., *enterorrhaphie*, *enterorrhaphia* (from *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *ράφω*, to suture). Fr., *entérorrhaphie*. Ger., *Enterorrhaphie*, *Darmlut*, *Kirschner'sche*. It., *enterorrafia*. Sp., *enterorrafia*. The operation of stitching together the lips of an intestinal wound or of stitching an intestine to some other structure (e. g., the abdominal wall).

ENTERORRHEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2r^2h^2e^2m^2a$. Gen., *enterorrhema* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *ῥέμα*, a flowing. Fr., *entérorrhème*. Ger., *Darmlutentzündung*. Intestinal rheumatism. [L. 50.]

ENTERORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2r^2h^2e^2x^2i^2s$. Gen., *enterorrhexis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *ῥήγναι*, to rupture. Rupture or laceration of an intestine. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2r^2h^2e^2a$. Gen., *enterorrhæa* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *entérorrhée*. Ger., *schwarze Ruhr* (1st def.), *Darmschleimfluss* (2d def.). It., Sp., *enterorrea*. 1. See *DIARRHEA*. 2. See *MELÆNA*.

ENTERORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2r^2h^2o^2i^2s$. Gen., *enterorrhosis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, an intestine, and *ῥοή*, a stream. Fr., *entérorrhoe*. Ger., *Darmlutströmung*. An issuing of blood from the intestine. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2a^2r^2k^2o^2c^2e^2l^2e$. Gen., *enterosarcocele* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and SARCOCELE. Fr., *entérosarcocele*. Ger., *Darmfleischbruch*. It., Sp., *e. Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele*. [E.]

ENTEROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2a^2r^2k^2o^2m^2a$. Gen., *enterosarcoma* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and SARCOMA. Sarcoma of the intestine. [a, 29.]

ENTEROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2h^2e^2o^2c^2e^2l^2e$. Gen., *enteroscheocele* (-is). In Eng., *e2n-te2r-o-sa2r-k'o-sel*. Gen., *enteroscheocele*. From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, *σχέω*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *entéroscheocèle*. Ger., *Darmhოდensackbruch*. A scrotal enterocoele. [E.]

ENTEROSCIRRUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2k^2i^2r^2u^2s$. Gen., *enteroscirrhus* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *σκιρρός*, scirrhus. Fr., *entérosquirrhe*. Ger., *Darmkrebs*. Intestinal scirrhus. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSCOPE, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2k^2o^2p^2e$. From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Enteroskop*. Of Leiter, an instrument for illuminating the intestinal cavity by means of an electric light, for purposes of examination. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

ENTEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enterosis* (-is). Fr., *entérose*. Ger., *Darmübel*. Any intestinal disease. [L. 41, 43.]

ENTEROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2p^2a^2s^2m^2u^2s$. Gen., *enterospasmus* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *entéropasme*. Ger., *Darmkrampf*, *Krampfcolik*. Spasmodic colic. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSPHIGMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2p^2h^2i^2g^2m^2a$. Gen., *enterosphigmos* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *σφίγμα*, that which is bound tight. Fr., *entérophigme*. Ger., *Darmerklemmung*. 1. An intestinal constriction or occlusion. 2. A strangulated or incarcerated intestinal hernia. [L. 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENTEROSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2f^2i^2n^2x^2i^2s$. Gen., *enterosphinxis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *σφίγξ*, a binding tight. Fr., *entérophinxis*. Ger., *Entstehung einer Darmerklemmung*. The formation or existence of an enterosphigma. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSPHONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2f^2o^2n^2g^2i^2o^2m^2a$. Gen., *enterosphingioma* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *σφόνγγος*, a sponge. Fr., *entérophongisme*. Ger., *Darmschwamm*, *Darmtuberkel*. An intestinal fungous or tubercular growth. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2t^2e^2n^2o^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *enterostenosis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *στενωσις*, constriction. Fr., *entérosténose*. Ger., *Darmerengengung*. Intestinal stricture. [L. 42, 50.]

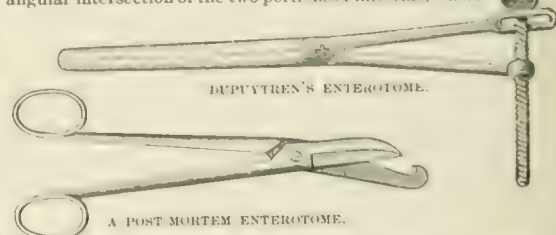
ENTEROSTEUS (Lat.), adj. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2t^2e^2u^2s$. Gen., *enterosteus* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *entérosté*. Ger., *Darmbein*. Having a bony formation in the interior of the body (said of certain Cephalopoda). [L. 41, 42.]

ENTEROSTOMY, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2t^2o^2m^2i^2$. From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *entérostomie*. Ger., *Enterostomie*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the small intestine for the purpose of inserting food. [L. H. Pettit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

ENTEROSYMPHOREMA (Lat.), **ENTEROSYMPHORESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2i^2m^2p^2h^2o^2r^2e^2m^2a$. Gen., *enterosymphorema* (-is), *enterosymphoresis* (-is). From *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *συνφόρησις*, a bringing together. Fr., *entérosymphoreme*. Ger., *Anhäufung in den Därmen*. Intestinal congestion. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ENTEROSYPHILIDIE (Piorry) (Fr.), n. $A^{2n}te^2r-o^2s^2i^2p^2h^2i^2l^2i^2d^2i^2e$. For deriv., see ENTERON and SYPHILIS. Any syphilitic affection of the intestine. [A. 250 (a, 21).]

ENTEROTOME, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2t^2o^2m^2e$. Lat., *enterotomus* (from *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *entérotome*. Ger., *Enterotom*, *Darmschneider*, *Darmschneer* (2d def.). 1. A compressing forceps, one blade of which is inserted into the upper and the other into the lower portion of an intestine, that communicates with the exterior of the body by a preternatural anus. Being left in place, it gradually cuts through the "spur" forming the angular intersection of the two portions of intestine, where-



by the continuity of the intestinal canal is restored as a preliminary step to the closure of the unnatural opening. 2. A pair of scissors with one blade blunt-pointed and longer than the other, used for slitting open the intestines in post-mortem examinations. [E.]

ENTEROTOMY, n. $E^{2n}te^2r-o^2t^2o^2m^2i^2$. Lat., *enterotomia* (from *ἐντερον*, the intestine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *entérotomie*.

Ger., *Darmschnitt*. It., *enterotomia*. Sp., *enterotomía*. The operation of making an opening into the intestine. The term is restricted by some writers to a temporary opening, as opposed to *enterostomy* (q. v.). [E.; L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," April 10, 1886, p. 557.]

ENTEROTUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n te²r oo² tu²bu²ber²ku²tu²ku²lu²ma²tu²m. From *enterov*, the intestine, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ENTEROSPHONGOMA.

ENTEROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. n. E²n te²r oo² tip²tu²tu²fu²tu²fu²tu². From *enterov*, the intestine, and *typhos*, stupor. Fr., *enterotypus*. Ger., *Darmentypus*. Typhoid fever. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-VAGINAL, adj. E²n te²r oo² va²gi²na²l. For deriv., see ENTERON and VAGINA. See ENTERO-VAGINAL.

ENTEROZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²n te²r oo² zo²o²n. From *enterov*, the intestine, and *zōon*, an animal. Fr., *entérozoaire*. Ger., *Darmenthoer*. An intestinal entozoan. [L, 41, 88 (a, 14).]

ENTERUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n te²r oo² mu²tu²m. See ENTERON.

ENTERURIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r oo² ri²u²a². From *enterov*, the intestine, and *urōv*, urine. Fr., *enterurie*. Ger., *Harnversetzung nach dem Darmkanal*. The vicarious excretion of urinary constituents by the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTERYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r oo² dro²dro² sel² (kal²er); in Eng., e²n te²r oo² dro²sel. Gen., *enterydrocelis*. For deriv., see ENTERON and HYDROCELE. Fr., *entérohydrocèle*. Ger., *Darmwasserbruch*. Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele. [E.] 1. An enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. 2. A scrotal enterocele complicated with hydrocele. [E.]

ENTERYDROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n te²r oo² dro²dro² m²fa²l²(a²l²)u²s(u²s). From *enterov*, the intestine, *ūdōv*, water, and *μφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *entérohydrophale*. Ger., *Nabeldarmswasserbruch*. An umbilical enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. [E.]

ENTERYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r oo² pa²ri²pa²th²(a²l²)u²s(u²s). From *enterov*, the intestine, and *ὑπερπαθειν*, to suffer excessively. Fr., *entéropathie* (Piorry). Ger., *übermassiges Darmleiden*. Any severe intestinal affection. [L, 50.]

ENTERYPOATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r oo² po²pa²th²(a²l²)u²s(u²s). From *enterov*, an intestine, and *ὑποπαθειν*, to suffer slightly. Fr., *entéropathie*. Ger., *massiges Darmleiden*. A slight intestinal affection. [L, 50.]

ENTERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n te²r oo² ri²u²a² thro²si²s. Gen., *entererythroses* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and ERYTHROSIS. Intestinal erythrosis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTÉTÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n te² ta. Affected with vertigo. [L, 41.]

ENTFÄRBT (Ger.), adj. E²nt far²bt. Decolorized. [L, 43.]

ENTFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt far²bun². See DECOLORATION. —E²sfüssigkeit. A bleaching fluid. (a, 14.)

ENTFETTEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt fe²t²te²n. 1. See DEGREASE. 2. To reduce corpulency. [A, 521.]

ENTFETTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt fe²t²un². 1. The removal of fatty matter. 2. The reduction of corpulency. [A, 521.]—E²skur, E²smethode. A course of treatment for reducing corpulency. [A, 521.]—E²smittel. A remedy for corpulency. [A, 521.]

ENTFIEBERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt fe²b²er²un². See DEFERVESCENCE.

ENTFIBRINIRT (Ger.), adj. E²nt fe²bri²ner²t. See DEFIBRINATED.

ENTFLEISCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt flish²e²n. To deprive of flesh (said of bones). [A, 521.]

ENTFREMDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt fre²md²un². See ALIENATION.

ENTFUSELN (Ger.), **ENTFUSELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt fuz²el²un². The purification of alcohol, especially by getting rid of fusel oil. [J, 173.]

ENTGASUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt ga²z²un². The process of depriving of gas. [K, 13.]

ENTGEGEN (Ger.), n. E²nt gag²e²n. See CONTRARY.—E²ge²setzt. See CONTRARY.—E²reizend. See COUNTER-IRRITANT.—E²setzer, E²steller. See OPPONENTS.—E²wirkend. Antagonistic. [L, 80.]

ENTGLASUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt gla²z²un². See DEVITRIFICATION.

ENTHAAREND (Ger.), adj. E²nt ha²r²e²nd. See DEPLATORY. **ENTHAARUNG** (Ger.), n. E²nt ha²r²un². See DEPILOTION.—E²smittel. A depilatory. [L, 57.]

ENTHALTEN (Ger.), n. E²nt ha²lt²e²n. Contenance. [L, 80.]

ENTHALTEND (Ger.), **ENTHALTSAM** (Ger.), adj's. E²nt ha²lt²e²nd, -za²m. 1. Abstemious. 2. Continent. [L, 81.]

ENTHAUPTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt ha²u²pt²un². Decapitation. [L, 135.]—E²shaken. A decapitating hook.

ENTHÄUTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt ho²it²un². Excoriation. [A, 521.]

ENTHEASTICOS (Lat.), adj. E²n the² a²sta²st²i²ku² o²s. Gr., *ἐνθεαστικός* (from *ἐνθάθεν*, to be inspired). Inspired; as a n. of Paulus Ægina, a victim of melancholia who believes himself inspired. [L, 91 (a, 14).]

ENTHELMINTHA (Lat.), **ENTHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. E²n the² mi²tha², the²z²(the²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἔλμινθ*, a worm. Fr., *enthelminthes*. Ger., *Eingeweidewürmer*, *Enthelminthen*. Intestinal worms. [L, 50.]

ENTHEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n the² ma²ta². Gr., *ἐνθέματα* (from *ἐνθάθεν*, to put in). Medicines anciently supposed to prevent

inflammation and stop hæmorrhage when applied immediately to recent wounds. [L, 81.]

ENTHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n the² o²(o²)ma²n²(a²n)/i²a². From *ἐθνος*, inspired, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *enthomanie*. Ger., *religiöser Wahsinn*. Religious mania. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTHETIC, adj. E²n the² t²i²ku. From *ἐν*, in, and *θητικός*, to place. Introduced into the system from without (said of infectious diseases). [D, 20.]

ENTHETOS (Lat.), adj. E²n the² o²s. Gr., *ἐνθετός* (from *ἐνθάθεν*, to put in). Placed upon (in particular, said of medicines placed upon the nostrils to stop hæmorrhage). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ENTHURNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt hern²un². Removal of the brain. [A, 521.]

ENTHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n thla²s thla²si²s. Gen., *enthlasis* (*en/thlasis*). Gr., *ἐνθλασις* (from *ἐνθάθεν*, to indent by pressure). Fr., *enthlase*, *enthlase* (-ad def.). Ger., *Enthlase*, *Schädelentdruck* (-ad def.). 1. Originally, any depression. 2. A comminuted, depressed fracture of the skull. [E; L, 50.]

ENTHYSTEROPHYMA (Lat.), n. E²n thi²st²(th²st) e²r oo²(o²) f²ifu²ma². Gen., *enthysterophyma* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, *ὄστρον*, a womb, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *enthysterophyme*. A tumor protruding into the cavity of the uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTIRE, adj. E²n tir². Lat., *integer*. Fr., *entier*. Ger., *ganz*, *ungetheilt*. It., *intero*. Sp., *entero*. In botany, consisting of a single piece, not divided at the edge. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTJUNGFERN (Ger.), **ENTJUNGFERUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt jun²fe²rn, -fe²rn². See DEFLORATION (1st def.).

ENTKALKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt ka²lk²un². Decalcification. [G.]

ENTKRÄFTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt kre²ft²un². Enervation; debility. [L, 80.]

ENTKRUSTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt krust²un². See DECRUSTATION.

ENTLADER (Ger.), n. E²nt la²d²er. See DISCHARGER.

ENTLADUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt la²d²un². See DISCHARGE.—Elektrische E. See Electric DISCHARGE.—E²shypothese. See Discharge HYPOTHESIS. E²sschlag (Ger.) See Discharge SHOCK.

ENTLAUBT (Ger.), adj. E²nt la²u²bt. See DEFOLIATE.

ENTLAUBUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt la²u²b²un². See DEFOLIATION.

ENTLEEREND (Ger.), adj. E²nt lar²e²nd. See EVACUANT.

ENTLEERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt lar²un². See EVACUATION.

ENTMANNEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt ma²n²ne²n. To castrate. [E.]

ENTMANUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt ma²n²un². See CASTRATION.

ENTMARKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt ma²rk²un². Enervation. [A, 521.]

ENTMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt mi²sh²un². The separation of the component parts of a mixture. [a, 14.]

ENTMÜNDIGUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt mü²nd²i²g²un². The act of subjecting a person to legal restraint or disability (e. g., on account of insanity, etc.). [L. Blumenstok (A, 319).]

ENTNERVEN (Ger.), **ENTNERVUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt ne²rf²e²n, -un². See ENERVATION.

ENTOBAINONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n to²(to²)ba²n²(ba²e²n)-o²n²te²(te²s). Gr., *ἐντοβαίνοντες* (from *ἐντός*, within, and *βαίνειν*, to go). Fr., *nerfs entobains*. Of Fodéré, the sensory nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOBLAST, n. E²n to²bla²st. From *ἐντός*, within, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *entoblaste*. Ger., *E*. 1. The rudimentary hypoblast. [J.] 2. Of Agassiz, a nucleolus. [K.]—Chordae² (Ger.), Fr., *entoblaste chordal*. A short, groove-shaped portion of the e. (1st def.) at the anterior extremity of the embryo, continuous, without the line of demarkation, with the cephalic process or appendix and formed by eversion from the intestinal e. [Bannet, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys." (Anat.), 1889, p. 81 (a, 18).]—Darme² (Ger.). See DIGESTIVE HYPOLAST and INTESTINAL HYPOLAST.

ENTOBRONCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n to²(to²)bro²n²ki²(ch²i²)a². The lateral bronchi given off from the ventral surface of the main bronchus in birds (see ECTOBRONCHUS). [L, 294 (a, 27).]

ENTOCAROTID, n. E²n to²ka²r²o²t²i²d. From *ἐντός*, within, and *καρotis*, a carotid artery. See INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.

ENTOCCIPITAL, adj. E²nt o²k²si²p²i²al². From *ἐντός*, within, and *occiput* (q. v.). Situated internally to the occipital fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

ENTOCOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n to²(to²)sel²(kal²)e²(a); in Eng., e²n to²sel. Gen., *entocolis*. From *ἐντός*, within, and *κόλη*, a tumor. Fr., *entocèle*. Ger., *innerer Bruch*. See INTERNAL HERNIA.—E²lensis. See ECTOPIA LENTIS.

ENTOCENTRAL, adj. E²n to²se²nt²ra²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *κέντρον*, a centre. Situated near the centre and on the internal surface. [L.] ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ENTOCÉPHALIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n to²sa²fa²lek. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENTOCINEREA (Lat.), n. f. E²n to²(to²)si²n²(ki²n²)e²(e²)re²a². From *ἐντός*, within, and *cinereus*, ash-colored. Of B. G. Wilder, the central gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. [L.]

ENTOCÉLE, n. E²nt o²sel. From *ἐντός*, within, and *κόλη*, a cavity. In certain corals, a chamber or division of the coelenteron situated between a pair of mesenteries. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).] Cf. EXOCÉLE.

ENTOCÉLIAN, adj. E²n to²sel²i²a²n. Of B. G. Wilder, within the cavities of the brain or spinal cord; intraventricular. [L, 80, 98.]

O. no; O², not; O³, whole; Th. thin; Th², the; U. like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

ENTOCÆLIC, adj. E²n-to-sel'i²k. Within the intestines. [L. 182.]

ENTOCONDYLAR, adj. E²n-to-ko²n'di²l-a²r. From *ἐντός*, within, and *κόνδυλος* (see CONDYLE). Relating to, connected with, or on the same side as the internal condyle of the humerus. [L. 14.]

ENTOCONID, n. E²n-to-ko²n'i²d. The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar tooth. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (L).]

ENTOCRANIAL, adj. E²n-to-*o*-kran'i²a²l. Lat., *entocranialis* [Broussais]. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENTOCUNEIFORM, adj. E²n-to-ku²n'e²i²f-o²r²m. Lat., *entocuneiformis* (from *έντος*, within [see also CUNEIFORM]). Cuneiform and situated internally. [L.] Cf. E. BONE.

ENTOCYTE, n. E²n'to-sit. From *έντός*, within, and *κύτος*, a cell. The more fluid portion of the protoplasm of the Protozoa. [L. 321.]

ENTODERM, n. E²n'to-du²erm. Lat., *entoderma* (from *έντός*, within, and *έρμα*, a skin). Fr., *entoderme*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenblatt*. Of Kölliker and Allman, the hypoblast. [A. 8.]

ENTODISCALIS (Lat.), adj. E²n-toi²to²i²di²s-kal-ka²l'i²s. From *έντος*, within, and *δίσκος*, a disc. Having the stamens inserted within the disc. [L. 41.]

ENTOGASTRIC, adj. E²n-to-ga²st'ri²k. From *έντός*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Relating to or springing from the interior of a digestive cavity. [L. 11.]

ENTOGASTROCNEMIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to-(to²)-ga²st(ga²s)-tro²k-ne-mi-ni-us. From *έντος*, within, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ένμη*, the leg. Of E. Coues, the gastrocnemius internus muscle. [L.]

ENDOGENOUS, adj. E²n-to-j'e²n u²s. See ENDOGENOUS.

ENTOGLOSSAL, adj. E²n'to-glo²s'a²l. From *έντός*, within, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *entoglosse*. Situated within the tissues of the tongue. [L.] Cf. E. BONE.

ENTOGLUTEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to-(to²)-glu²u²-te-(ta²)-u²s(u²s). From *έντός*, within, and *γλουτός*, the buttocks. See GLUTEUS minimus.

ENTOGONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to-(to²)-go²n-i²u²g²-a²n²-o²n² (ko²n-ko²n). Gen., *entogonyanconus* (-us). From *έντός*, within, *γόνυ*, the knee, and *άγκων*, a bend. Fr., *e*. See GENE varium.

ENTOHYAL, adj. E²n-to-hi²a²l. From *έντός*, within, and *ύοειδής*, hyoid. Hyoid and situated internally. [L. 41, 43.] See E. BONE.

ENTOHYALOID, adj. E²n-to-hi²a²l-oid. From *έντός*, within, and *ύαλοειδής*, glass-like. Situated within the vitreous body. [a. 29.]

ENTOLAMBDOIDAL, adj. E²n-to-la²m-doid'a²l. From *έντός*, within, and *λαμβδοειδής*, lambdoidal. Situated internally to the lambdoidal suture (said of a cerebral fissure). [L. 14.]

ENTOLOMA (Lat.), n. f. (created by botanists as m.). E²n-to-(to²)-lo²ma². Of Fries, a subdivision of the genus *Lagaricus*. [B. 121 a. 24.] E. *pluteus* [Batsch]. A very poisonous species. [B. 121 a. 24.]

ENTOMA [Aristotle] (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n'to-to²ma². Gr., *έντομα* (from *έντείνω*, to cut in). Fr., *entomes*. The Arthropoda, exclusive of the Crustacea. [L. 121.]

ENTOMADERM (Ger.), n. E²n'to-ma²-de²rm. From *έντομον*, an insect, and *έρμα*, the skin. The chitinous investment of an insect. [L. 30 (a. 14).]

ENTOMARGINAL, adj. E²n-to-ma²-rj'i²n-a²l. From *έντός*, within, and *margo*, a margin. Internal and near the margin. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 365 (L).]

ENTOMATOGRAPHY, n. E²n-to-ma²-to²g'ra²f'i². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *γράφειν*, to describe. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOME (Fr.), n. A²n²-to²m. 1. One of the *Entoma*. [L.] 2. Of Leroy d'Étiolles, an instrument for dividing a urethral stricture. [L. 41, 87 (a. 14).]

ENTOMERE, n. E²n'to-me²r. From *έντός*, within, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the hypoblast. [J.]

ENTOMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to-(to²)-mi²-a²s(a²s)'i²s. Gen., *entomiasis* (-is). From *έντομον*, an insect. Fr., *entomase*. Any morbid condition caused by infestation with insects. [A. 322.]

ENTOMIC, ENTOMICAL, adj's. E²n-to²m'i²k, i²k-a²l. Lat., *entomic* (from *έντομον*, an insect). Fr., *entomique*. Ger., *Insektenbezug* (fem). Pertaining to insects. [L. 50, 56.]

ENTOMOBIOUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to-mo(mo²)-bi²u²s(u²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *βίωω*, to live. Fr., *entomobe*. Parasitic on or in other insects (said of the larvae of various species of *Diptera*). [L. 41.]

ENTOMOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. A²n²-to-mo²-se²r. From *έντομος*, incised, and *έρπας*, a horn. Having the antennae divided into segments; as a n., in the m. pl., *e's*, a group of the *Diptera* so characterized. [L. 41.]

ENTOMOCRANIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-toi²to²-mo(mo²)-kran-ki²a² From *έντομος*, cut into, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Of Huxley, a division of fishes which retain through life the original segmentation of the cranium; made to include the genus *Amphioxus*. [L. 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 58 (L).]

ENTOMOGENUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to-(to²)-mo²j(mo²g²)-e²n-u²s(u²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Growing and living on the bodies of insects; as a n., in the f. pl., *Entomogēnē*, a section of the *Sphæriacei*. [B. 121 (a. 24); L. 42.]

ENTOMOGRAPHY, n. E²n-to-mo²-g'ra²f'i². Lat., *entomographia* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *γράφειν*, to describe). Fr., *entomographie*. Ger., *Entomographie*. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOMOID, adj. E²n'to-moid. From *έντομον*, an insect, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *entomoide*. Ger., *insektenähnlich*. Resembling an insect. [L. 56.]

ENTOMOLINE, n. E²n-to²m'o-len. From *έντομον*, an insect. Fr., *entomoline*. See CHITINE.

ENTOMOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-toi²to²-mo²l'i²th-u²s(u²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *entomolithe*. Ger., *Insektenversteinierung*. The fossil remains of an insect; found in amber, limestone, etc. [L. 30, 41, 50 (a. 14).]

ENTOMOLOGY, n. E²n-to-mo²-lo²-j'i². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entomologie*. Ger., *Insektenkunde*, *Insektenlehre*. The natural history of insects. [L. 43, 56.]

ENTOMOMÉLINE (Fr.), n. A²n²-to-mo-ma-e-len. See CHITINE.

ENTOMOMETER, n. E²n-to-mo²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *entomometrum* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *entomomètre*. Ger., *E*. Of Zeunck, an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. [L. 50.]

ENTOMOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to²m-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-set(kat)'ez'e²s. From *έντομον*, an insect, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *entomomyces*. See ENTOMOPHYTA.

ENTOMON (Lat.), n. n. E²n'to²m-o²n. Gr., *έντομον* (from *έντείνω*, to cut into). Fr., *entome*. See INSECT.

ENTOMOPHAGOUS, adj. E²n-to-mo²f'a²g-u²s. Lat., *entomophagus* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Fr., *entomophage*. See INSECTIVOROUS.

ENTOMOPHILE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-to-(to²)-mo²f'i²l-e(a²)-e²s. Fr., *entomophiles*. Diametragamous plants that are fertilized by the aid of insects. [Müller (a. 24).]

ENTOMOPHILOUS, adj. E²n-to-mo²f'i²l-u²s. Lat., *entomophilus* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *φιλέω*, to love). Fr., *entomophile*. Ger., *durch Insekten befruchtet*. Fertilized (pollinated) by the agency of insects (said of plants). [B. 121 (a. 24).]

ENTOMOPHTHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-to²m-o²ph-thor-(tho²)'ez'e(a²)-e²s. From *έντομον*, an insect, and *φθείρω*, to destroy. Ger., *Entomophthoreen*. A family of insectivorous *Fungi*, allied to the *Mucorinæ*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

ENTOMOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to²m-o²f'i²l(u²)-ta². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *entomophytes*. Of Wallroth, a division of *Fungi*, parasitic on insects, comprising the *Hyphomycetes*, *Entomomyces pleati*, and *Entomopyrenomyces*. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24).]

ENTOMO-PYRENOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to²m-o(o²)-pi²(pu²)-ren-tran-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-set(kat)'ez'a²s. From *έντομον*, an insect, *πύρρον*, the stone of a fruit, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of Wallroth, a section of the *Entomophyta*, consisting of the single genus *Kentrosporium*. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24).]

ENTOMOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to²m-o²s'te²g-u²s(u²s). From *έντομος*, divided, and *στεγή*, a chamber. Fr., *entomostèque*. Ger., *insektenfächerig*. Having divided cells; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entomostega*, an order of the *Foraminifera*. [L. 41, 147.]

ENTOMOSTRACOUS, adj. E²n-to-mo²s'tra²k-u²s. Lat., *entomostracus* (from *έντομος*, divided, and *στράκον*, a shell). Fr., *entomostreacé*. Having a shell consisting of several pieces, belonging to or resembling the *Entomostrea* (a subclass of the *Crustacea*). [L. 42, 121.]

ENTOMOTILLUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to²m-o(o²)-ti²l'u²s(u²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *τλάω*, to torment. Fr., *entomotille*. Preying upon insects; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entomotilla*, a family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L. 41, 180.]

ENTOMOTOMY, n. E²n-to-mo²t'o²m-i². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *τέμνω*, to cut. The dissection of insects. [L. 56, 107.]

ENTOMOZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to²m-o(o²)-zo-a(a²)-ri²a². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *ζῶον*, a living being. Fr., *entomozoaires*. Of De Blainville, a type of bilateral animals nearly equivalent to the *Arthropoda*; of Milne Edwards, a division including the *Arthropoda* and *Vermes*. [L. 121.]

ENTOMOZOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A²n²-to-mo-zo-o²l-o-zhe. From *έντομον*, an insect, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²n'to²m-u²s(u²s). Gr., *έντομος* (from *έντείνω*, to cut in). Cut into pieces, segmented, incised. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

ENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-ton(to²n)'i²a². Gr., *έντονια* (from *έντείνω*, to strain tight). Rigidity of the voluntary muscles; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*. [L. 290.]

ENTONIC, adj. E²n-to²n'i²k. Gr., *έντονος* (from *έντείνω*, to strain tight). Lat., *entonicus*. Ger., *entonisch*. Strained, tense, exaggerated in action, exalted. [A. 322 (a. 21); L. 56.]

ENTONNOIR (Fr.), n. A²n²-to²n-no²a²r. See FUNNEL and INFUNDIBULUM—E. brun. A species of *Coprinus*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—E. *membraneux*. Of Scarpa, an abnormal anus which forms a sort of funnel, wide toward the intestine and narrow at the outer aperture. [L. 88 (a. 14).]—E. *venéneux*. The *Agaricus geotropus*. [B. 105.]

ENTONOUS, adj. E²n'ton u²s. See ENTONIC.

ENTOPARASITE, n. E²n-to-pa²r'a-sit. From *έντός*, within, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Entoparasit*. A parasite living in the interior of its host. [J. 137.]

ENTOPARASITIC, adj. E²n-to-pa²r'a-sit'i²k. Living as an entoparasite; pertaining to entoparasites. [B. 146.]

ENTOPARASITISM, n. E²n-to-pa²r'a-sit-i²z'm. Parasitism within the interior of an organism. [L. 182.]

ENTOPERIPHERAL, adj. E²ⁿ to po²re²fi²er a²l. From *ἐντός* within, and *περίφερεια*, a periphery. Pertaining to the interior and the periphery. [J.]

ENTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to ft²tha²ltha²l'mi²a². From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *entophthalmie*. Ger., *innere Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the interior coats of the eyeball. [F.]

ENTOPHYLLINUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ to to²fi²fu²linden'u²s. (n²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *φυλλόν*, a leaf. Fr., *entophylline*. Ger., *eingeschlossenblühend*. Having the buds imbedded in the substance of the plant; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entophyllina*, a division of the *Juncaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24); L, 41.]

ENTOPHYLLOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ to to²fi²fu²llo²carp²u²s. From *ἐντός*, within, *φυλλόν*, a leaf, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *entophyllocarpe*. Having the seeds or fruit growing in the leaves. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTOPHYTE, n. E²ⁿ to ft. See **ENTOPHYTON**.

ENTOPHYTEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²fi²fu²tu²s'i²s. Gen., *entophyteusis* (-is). See **ENTOPHYTOGENESIS**.

ENTOPHYTIC, adj. E²ⁿ to ft²fu²tk. Lat., *entophytus*. Fr., *entophyte*. Ger., *entophytisch*. Living as an entophyton; pertaining to entophyta.

ENTOPHYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²fi²fu²to²gen²esis. Gen., *entophytogenesis* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *entophytogenèse*. Ger., *Eingewandelpflanzengzeugung*. Of Rütgen, the production of entophyta. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ to to²fi²tu²tu²o²n. From *ἐντός*, within, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *entophyte*. Ger., *Eingewandelpflanze*. An internal vegetable parasite. The entophyta include all the vegetable parasites that infest the interior of an organism, whether in the substance of the tissues, within the circulating fluids, or on free surfaces.

ENTOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²fi²fu²tu²si²s. Gen., *entophytosis* (-is). See **ENTOPHYTOGENESIS**.

ENTOPHYTOUS, adj. E²ⁿ to to²fi²tu²u²s. See **ENTOPHYTIC**.

ENTOPLASTIC, adj. E²ⁿ to pla²st'ik. 1. Forming tissue by metamorphosis of their protoplasm within themselves (said of cells). 2. Resulting from such a process. ["Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]

ENTOPLASTRON (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ to to²pla²stron². The median and anterior membrane-bone of the thoracic-abdominal structure of the *Chelonia*. [L, 11 (a, 27).]

ENTOPLASTS, n. pl. E²ⁿ to pla²sts. From *ἐντός*, within, and *πλαστός*, formed. Ger., *Entoplasten*. *Protoplasmaleeke*. Of Whittman, the nucleated masses of protoplasm, without cell boundaries, in the entoblasts from which the endoderm is developed in the leeches. The e's finally develop into cells and form the lining of the mesenteron. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 135 (J).]

ENTOPOGONEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²ⁿ to to²po²gon'ei. From *ἐντός*, within, and *πόγων*, a beard. A section of mosses in which the urn has the cilia within only. [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENTOPROCTOUS, adj. E²ⁿ to pro²ct'us. Lat., *entoproctus*. From *ἐντός*, within, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Having the anus situated within the lophophore; belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a subclass of the *Ectopolyzoa*. [L, 121.]

ENTOPTERYGOID, adj. E²ⁿ to p²ter'igoid. Lat., *entopterygoideus* (from *ἐντός*, within, *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *entopterygoïde*. Wing-like and situated internally; as a n., of Owen, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; of E. Coues, the internal pterygoid muscle. [L, 107.] Cf. *E. bone*.

ENTOPTIC, ENTOPTICAL, adj's. E²ⁿ to p²ti²ik, a²l. Lat., *entopticus* (from *ἐντός*, within, and *ὀπτικός*, optic). Fr., *entoptique*. Ger., *entoptisch*. It., *entottico*. Sp., *entóptico*. 1. Pertaining to the interior of the eye or to entoptoscopy. [a, 17.] 2. Pertaining to the phenomena of chromatic polarization observed in quickly cooled glass. [B, 49.]

ENTOPTICS, n. sing. E²ⁿ to p²ti²iks. Fr., *entoptique*. Ger., *Entoptik*. The science of entoptoscopy. [F.]

ENTOPTOSCOPY, n. E²ⁿ to p²to²sko²pi². From *ἐντός*, within, *ὄψ*, the eye, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Fr. and Ger., *Entoptoscopia*. Sp., *entoptoscopia*. It., *entottoscopia*. 1. The observation of intracular shadows and objects. 2. The perception of circumscribed shadows of opaque particles in the dioptric media of one's own eye or of the blood-vessels of one's own retina. [F.]

ENTOPYRENE (Lat.), **ENTOPYRENIE** (Lat.), n's n. m. pl. and f. pl. E²ⁿ to to²pi²pu²ren'an'ezas, i²u²a²ez. From *ἐντός*, within, and *πυρρὴν*, a fruit-stone. Of Wallroth, a group of the *Sphaeriacei*, having the perithecia (*pyrenium*) included in a common stroma. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTORBITAL, adj. E²ⁿ to o²rb'i²ta²l. Situated on the inner portion of the orbital lobe of the brain or internally to its orbital fissure. [L, 14.]

ENTORGANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ to o²rga²niz'mu²s. (mu²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὄργανον*, an organ. Fr., *entorganisme*. Ger., *innerer Schmarotzerorganismus*. Of Grossi, an internal parasitic organism. [L, 50.]

ENTORRHINAL, adj. E²ⁿ to r²hin'a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Situated internally to the nose (see *E. fissure* and *E. fold*). [L, 14 (a, 29).]

ENTORSE (Fr.), n. A²ⁿ to r²s. A sprain. [L, 41, 87.]—**E. juxta-épiphysaire**. Of Ollier, an assemblage of lesions produced, in that portion of the diaphysis of a long bone bordering on the epiphysis, by forced movements of adjacent joints or by cer-

tain forms of injury to the bones themselves. ["Rev. méd.," May, 1882, p. 219.]

ENTORTILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A²ⁿ to r²te²l'ye. See **CIRCINAL** and **INVOLUTE**.

ENTOSCOPE, n. E²ⁿ to s²kop. See **ENDOSCOPE**.

ENTOSEPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²ⁿ to to²se²ptasap'i²ta. From *ἐντός*, within, and *septum*, a hedge. In certain corals, the septa situated within entocoels. ["Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1885, p. 585 (L).]

ENTOSPHENOID, adj. E²ⁿ to s²fenoid. From *ἐντός*, within, *σφῆν*, a wedge, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *entosphénal*. Sphenoid and situated internally. [L, 41 (E. nose).]

ENTOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²ⁿ to s²por'i. From *ἐντός*, within, and *σπός*, a seed. Of Wallroth, a group of *Phungi*, comprising those *Sporomycetes* and *Hyphomycetes* whose spores are confined in the sporangia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ to s²te²om'i²z. (z. kas). Gen., *entosteomycet'os* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *entostéomyce*. Ger., *innere Knochenchizium*. A fungous growth in the interior of a bone. [L, 50.]

ENTOSTETHIDIA (Lat.), **ENTOSTHIA** (Lat.), **ENTOSTHIDIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. E²ⁿ to s²theth'idia, i²a, -to²s'hi²a². Gr., *ἐντοσθηδία*, *ἐντοσθία*, *ἐντοσθίδια*. The intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOSTHOBlast, n. E²ⁿ to s²thoblast. From *ἐντοσθε*, within, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Of Agassiz, any small granule visible within the nucleolus of a cell or ovum. [K.]

ENTOSYLVIAN, adj. E²ⁿ to sil'vi²a²n. From *ἐντός*, within, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Situated within the Sylvian fissure (said of a fold included in the island of Reil). [L, 14 (a, 29).]

ENTOTENTORIAL, adj. E²ⁿ to to²ten'to²ri²a²l. Situated internally to the tentorial fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

ENTOTHALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ to to²tha²ltha²l'ma²m. (a²m-mu²s'u²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *θάλαμος*, see **THALAMUS**. Of E. C. Spitzka, the inner gray thalamic zone. ["Science," April 9, 1881, p. 166 (L).]

ENTOTIC, adj. E²ⁿ to t'ik. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὄς*, the ear. Fr., *entotique*. Ger., *entotisch*. Pertaining to the interior of the ear or to the perception of sound due to some condition of the auditory apparatus, and not to any cause external to the ear. [A, 521; L, 56.]

ENTOTORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²rre²re²(ro²e²)a². From *ἐντός*, within, *ὄς*, the ear, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *entotorrhée*. Ger., *inneres Ohrenlaufen*. Internal otorrhea. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTOTROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ to to²tro²ka²nter. (ch'a²nter). Gen., *entotrochanter'os* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, and *τροχάντηρ*, a trochanter. The lesser trochanter of the femur. [L.]

ENTOTYMPANIC, adj. E²ⁿ to ti²m-pa²n'i²ik. From *ἐντός*, within, and *τύμπανον* (see **TYMPANUM**). Situated within the tympanum. [a, 29.]

ENTOURANT (Fr.), adj. A²ⁿ to tu²ra²n². See **CIRCUMDANS**.

ENTOXICATIO (Lat.), **ENTOXICISMUS** (Lat.), **ENTOXISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²ⁿ to to²x'i²ka²ka²si²ti²ti²o², i²ti²si²z. (k'i²s'mu²s'mu²s). -i²ti²si²z mu²s'mu²s). From *ἐν*, in, and *τοξικόν*, poison. See **INTOXICATION** and **POISONING**.

ENTOXENA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²ze²(za²e²)na². From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὄξαινα*, a foetid smell. Fr., *entozène*. See **OZENA**.

ENTOZOA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *entozoon* (q. v.). E²ⁿ to to²zo'a². See also **METAZOA**.

ENTOZOAL, ENTOZOIC, adj's. E²ⁿ to zo'a²l, i²ik. Pertaining to the *Entozoa*, of the nature of an entozoon. [L, 56.]

ENTOOOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²zo'o²(o²)-je²n. (je²n-je²s'i²s). Gen., *entozoogenes'os* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *entozoogénèse*. Ger., *Eingewandelpflanzengzeugung*. Of Rütgen, the generation of entozoa. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOOOLOGY, n. E²ⁿ to zo'o²l'je² From *ἐντός*, within, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entozoologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidewürmerlehre*. The natural history of entozoa.

ENTOOZON (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ to zo'o²z. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Fr., *e., entozoaire*. Ger., *E. Eingeweidewurm*. It., *entozoo*. Sp., *entozoario*. An internal animal parasite. The entozoa comprise all the animal parasites that infest the interior of the body, whether within the tissues, in the circulating fluids, or upon a free surface (see also **METAZOA**).—**E. folliculaire**, **E. folliculorum**. Of E. Wilson, the *Demoderma folliculorum*.

ENTOOZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ to to²zo'o²si²s. Gen., *entozoos'os* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, and *ζῶωσις*, a making alive. See **ENTOOZOGENESIS**.

ENTOPOLARISIRUNG (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ to po²la²re²zer'un². See **DEPOLARIZATION**.

ENTRAILS, n. pl. E²ⁿ to r'alz. Fr., *entrailles*. Ger., *Eingeweide*. It., *viscere*. Sp., *entrañas*. The internal organs of an animal, especially the stomach and intestines. [C.]

ENTRAÎNEMENT (Fr.), n. A²ⁿ to tr'e²n-ma²n². Gymnastic exercise. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENTRANCEMENT, n. E²ⁿ to tra²ns'me²nt. An old term for apoplexy. [L, 280.]

ENTRAVES (Fr.), n. pl. A²n²-tra'v. Cords, straps, etc., for binding an animal in a certain posture for purposes of examination or operation. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTRECÔTE (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'kot. The muscles, etc., which occupy the intercostal spaces. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTRECÔUPÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-tr'ku-pa. Interrupted. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTRECOUPER (Fr.), v. intr. A²n²-tr'ku-pa. To interfere (said of horses). [L, 41.]

ENTRE-CROISEMENT (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'krwa'z-ma²n². See DECUSSION.

ENTRE-DEUX (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'du². See ENTRE-FESSES.

ENTRÉE (Fr.), n. A²n²-tra. An entrance.—**E. de l'aqueduc de Sylvius**, **E. de l'entonnoir**. The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct. [L, 39.]—**E. extérieure de la matrice**. An old term for the vulva. [A, 44.]

ENTREFEGOS, n. In Languedoc, the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ENTREFEL, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Trifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTRE-FESSES (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'fe's. In the cow, a mass of fat situated immediately behind the udder. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTREFESSON (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'fe's-so²n². From *entre*, between, and *fesse*, the buttock. 1. Intertrigo of the cleft of the buttocks. [G, 2.] The perinæum. [A, 518.]

ENTREFEUILLE (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'fu²-el-y'. A secondary leaf growing at the axis of a primary leaf. [L, 41.]

ENTREGREFFÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-tr'gre'f-fa. See COALESCENT.

ENTRE-NŒUD (Fr.), n. A²n²-tr'nu². See INTERNODE.

ENTREVADIS, **ENTREVIGES**, **ENTREVIGNES**, **ENTREVEDISSO**, n's. In Provence, the *Clematis flammula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-tri²-ki²-eh²-i²-asa²s-i²z. Gen. *entrichiasis costalis*. From *entre* see *in**, and *τρίχαις*, a disease of the eyelids. See TRICHIASIS.

ENTRICHOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-tri²-ko²-o²-ma². Gen. *entrichomatos* (-is). From *in*, and *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair. Ger. *Haarrand der Augenlider* (1st def.). 1. An old name for the tarsus and the ciliary edge of the eyelid with the cilia. [F, 2.] See TRICHIASIS.

ENTRINET (Ger.), adj. E²n²-ri²-nd'e²t. See DECORTICATED (1st def.).

ENTR'OPERCULE (Fr.), n. A²n²-tro-pe'r²-ku². The bony part of the head of a fish situated behind the inferior maxillary bone. [L, 42.]

ENTROPION (Lat.), **ENTROPION** (Lat.), n's n. E²n²-trop-(tro'p-fo'n, n'm'm'm). From *entropere*, to turn inward. Fr. *entropion*. Ger. *Entropium*, *Einwärtskehrung*. An inversion or turning in (usually applied to the ciliary margin of the eyelid). [A, 326 (a, 21); F, 1.] **Entropion aigu** (Fr.) E. of the eyelid produced by an acute spasm of the orbicular muscle. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. bulbale**. E. of the eyelid in which the contracting process involves the tarsal and ocular conjunctiva and also the retrolarsal fold. In this case the entire lid may be inverted. [F, 1.]—**E. cicatriciale**. Fr. *entropion cicatriciel*. Ger. *narbiges E.* E. resulting from cicatricial contraction. [F, 1.] **E. der Greise** (Ger.) See *E. senile*. **E. musculaire**. Fr. *Entropion musculaire*. Ger. *musculaires E.* E. of the eyelid occurring in consequence of some irritation which affects the conjunctiva or cornea, or of some disease of the eyeball causing pain and reflex contraction of the orbicular muscle. It usually occurs in the lower lid and in advanced years. [F, 1.]—**E. organique**. E. of the eyelid caused by contraction of the lid following diphtheritic or gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis or a cicatricial formation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**E. palpebrae**. E. of the eyelid. —**E. senile**. Fr. *entropion senile*. Ger. *E. der Greise*. 1. E. of the eyelid due to shrinking of the globe of the eye in old age. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. musculaire*. **E. spasmodicum**, **E. spasticum**. See *E. musculaire*. **E. tarsale**. Fr. *entropion tarsale*. Ger. *tarsales E.* E. of the lid, in which the contracting or cicatricial process is mainly confined to the tarsus which is curved in upon itself; usually the result of long-continued granular conjunctivitis. [F, 1.]—**Introsusceptive e.** See *E.*

ENTROPY, n. E²n²-tro'p-i². Fr. *entropie*. Ger. *Entropie*. Of Clausius, that portion of the energy of a body or of a system which can no longer be converted into mechanical work. [B, 49.]

ENTROUVERT (Fr.), adj. A²n²-tru-ve'r. 1. Partly open. 2. Of the veterinarians, sprained in the shoulder joint. [A, 474.]

ENTROUVERTURE (Fr.), n. A²n²-tru-ve'r-tu'r. See ÉCART.

ENTSAUERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-zoi'e'r-un². Deoxidation. [L, 80.]

ENTSCHEIDEND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-shid'e²nd. See CRITICAL.

ENTSCHEIDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shid'un². See CRISIS.—**E'stlinien**. See *LINEÆ discriminatiles*. — **Langsame E.** See *LYSIS*.

ENTSCHLÜPFUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shlu'pf-un². An involuntary discharge (e. g., of semen). [L, 80.]

ENTSCHWEFELN (Ger.), v. E²nt-shwa'f'e²l'n. To desulphurize. [B.]

ENTSCHWEFELUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shwa'f'e²l-un². Desulphuration. [B.]

ENTSCHWELLUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shwe'2l-un². See DETUMESCENCE.

ENTSPANNER (Ger.), n. E²nt-spa'n-ne'r. A laxator muscle. [A, 521.]

ENTSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-spa'n-nun². Relaxation, atony. [A, 521.]—**E'snaht**. See *Relief SUTURE*.—**E'sschnitt**. See *Relief INCISION*.

ENTSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-sta'he'nd. 1. Springing from. 2. Nascent.

ENTSTEHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-sta'hun². Nascency, genesis. [L, 80.]—**E'szustand**. Nascency, the nascent state. [A, 521.]

ENTSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ste'2l-un². See DEFORMITY.

ENTWÄSSERT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-vas'se'rt. Deprived of water, rendered anhydrous. [A, 521.]

ENTWÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-vas'se'r-un². 1. Dehydration. [A, 521.] 2. See DRAINAGE (2d def.).

ENTWICKELUNG (Ger.), **ENTWICKLUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-vi'k'e²l-un², -lun². See DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION, and DELIVERY (1st def.).—**E'sbedingung**. A condition of development. [A, 521.]—**E'senergie**. The "specific energy" of development. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**E'sfähig**. Capable of development.—**E'sfehler**. A defect of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sstieber**. See ANAPHYTOPYRA.—**E'ssgang**. The process of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sgeschicht**. See EMBRYOLOGY.—**E'sgesetz**. A law of development. [A, 521.]—**E'shemmend**. Hindering development. [A, 521.]—**E'shemmung**. A restriction of development (as after castration). [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'skraft**. See *E'senergie*.—**E'skrankheiten**. Diseases due to defective development. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'slehre**. The doctrine of evolution. [L, 80.]—**E'smodus**. A mode of development. [A, 521.]—**E'speriode**. A period of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sprocess**. A process of development. [D, 4.]—**E'sreihe**. A series of developmental processes. [A, 521.]—**E'sstadium**. A stage of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sstörung**. Derangement of development. [A, 521.]—**E'sstufe**. A step in development. [A, 521.]—**E'szeit**. See *E'speriode*.—**Fälschung der E.** See CENOGENESIS.

ENTWÖHNEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-vu'n'e²n. 1. To give up a habit or the exercise of a function. 2. To wean. [A, 521.]

ENTWÖHNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-vu'n-un². 1. See APETHESIS. 2. Weaning. [A, 521.]

ENTWURZELN (Ger.), **ENTWURZELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-vurtz'e²l-n, -e²l-un². Eradication. [A, 521.]

ENTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ti²(tu²)-po'si's. Gr. *ἐντύπωσις* (from *ἐντυπών*, to carve upon). Fr. *entypose*. An old name for the glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-tse'hun². A withdrawal, withholding, deprivation, abstraction. [A, 450.]—**Blute**. Bloodletting.—**E. der Wärme**. Abstraction of heat. [L, 80.]—**E'sdiät**. A restricted diet. [Kisch (A, 319).]—**E'skur**. A course of treatment by restriction of the diet. [A, 521.]

ENTZÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-tsu'k'un². See ECSTASY.

ENTZÜNDBAR (Ger.), adj. E²nt-tsu'nd'ba'r. Inflammable. [L, 43.]

ENTZÜNDEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. E²nt-tsu'nd'e²n. 1. (Tr.) to burn, to irritate. [A, 521.] 2. (Intr.) to be inflamed. [L, 46, 80.]

ENTZÜNDET (Ger.), adj. E²nt-tsu'nd'e²t. Inflamed. [L, 46, 80.]

ENTZÜNDLICH (Ger.), adj. E²nt-tsu'nd'li'ch². See INFLAMMATORY.

ENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-tsu'nd'un². See INFLAMMATION.—**Adere**. See PHLEBITIS.—**Aftere**. See PROCTITIS.—**Allgemeine E.** Inflammation of all the structures of a part. [L, 80.]—**Aortene**. See AORTITIS.—**Augene**. See OPHTHALMIA.—**Bauchfelle**. See PERITONITIS.—**Blase**. See CYSTITIS.—**Blasenhalbe**. See CYSTACHNITIS.—**Blattenhaute**. See CONJUNCTIVITIS *paradoxa*.—**Blutgefäße**. See ARTERITIS.—**Brustdrüsen**. See MASTITIS.—**Brustfelle**. See PLEURISY.—**Cubitaldrüsen**. See ADENITIS *cubitalis*.—**Drüsenhindehaute**. See ADENOLOGADITIS.—**Drüsen**. See ADENITIS.—**Dünndarme**. Inflammation of the small intestine. [E, 1.]—**Eierstocke**. See OOPHORITIS.—**E'sartig**. Inflammatory.—**E'scheule**. See ABSCESS.—**E'serreger**. An exciting cause of inflammation. [A, 521.]—**E'sfell**. See BUFFY COAT.—**E'shaut**. See BUFFY COAT.—**E'sheerd**. An inflammatory focus.—**E'skrust**. See BUFFY COAT.—**E'slymph**. See INFLAMMATORY LYMPH.—**E'sreiz**. Inflammatory irritation. [D, 1.]—**E'sresiduum**. The relics of a former inflammation. [A, 521.]—**E'sresiduum**. See *Residual ABSCESS*.—**E'srinde**. See BUFFY COAT.—**E'svorgang**. An inflammatory process. [A, 521.]—**E'swall**. The inflammatory wall-like exudation surrounding the cavity of an abscess.—**E'swidrig**. Antiphlogistic. [L, 80.]—**E'szeitraum**. A stage of inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Gichtische E.** Gouty inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Undeutliche E.** Latent inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Zerstreute E.** Diffuse inflammation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENUCLEATION, n. E-nu²-kle-a'shu'n. Lat. *enucleatio* (from *enucleare*, to shell out). Fr. *enucléation*. Ger. *E., Ausschälung*. It., *enucleazione*. Sp., *enucleación*. The process by which a tumor or the like is removed or becomes detached by mere separation from the surrounding parts, without any cutting or with only very little; so called from its resemblance to the escape of a kernel from a nut when the shell is broken.—**E. of the eye**. Lat., *enucleatio bubbi*. Fr., *enucléation de l'œil*. Ger., *E. (oder Ausschälung) der Augenhaut*. The removal of the eyeball, leaving all the rest of the orbital tissues in place. [F, 1.]—**Spon-taneous e.** The process by which a fibrous tumor of the uterus is detached and expelled by the contraction of the surrounding muscular tissue. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ENUCLEATOR (Lat., n. m. E-nu-kle-a-tōr. Gen. *enucleatoris*. An instrument for effecting enucleation. [E.] Cf. *Serrated scoop*.

ENUCLEOLAR, adj. E-nu-kle-o-lar. From *e-nu-* and *nucleolus* (q. v.). Fr. *enucleolaires*. Lacking a nucleolus, non-nucleolated (said of cells). [J.]

ENULA (Lat., n. f. E-nu-lu-a-lu. 1. Of Necker, the genus *Inula*. 2. See *Inula helianthemum*. [A. 24.] **ENULAMPANA**. The *Inula helianthemum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **EXTRACTUM ENULAE** (Eon. Ph. SWISS Ph.). See *Extractum Heleni*. **Syrupus enulae**. Fr. *sirap d'aulme*. Ger. *Äulmsirap*. A syrup made of a strained mixture of 3 parts of juice of the root of *Inula helianthemum* and 5 of white sugar. [B. 119.] **Unguentum enulae**. See *Unguentum isule*.—**Vinum enulae**. Fr. *vin d'aulme* (Fr. Cod.). Syn.: *vinum enulatum*. A preparation made by macerating the rhizome of *Inula helianthemum* in 2 parts of white wine (said Ph. 1773), or by mixing 2 parts of tincture of *Inula helianthemum* with 25 of red wine [Ph. French Hosp., 1839]. [B. 119.] See also *Vin d'aulme*.

ENULA (Lat., n. n. pl. E-nu-lu-a-lu. Gr. *ἐνούλα*. The inner surfaces of the gums. [A. 387.]

ENULATUS (Lat., adj. E-nu-lu-tus. Lat. *enulatus*. Containing or made with eleuthera. [B.] See *Vinum enulatum*.

ENULIS (Lat., **ENULISMUS** (Lat., n. m. f. and m. E-nu-lu-s. Gen. *enulismus*. From *enul-* and *is-*. From *ἐνούλος*, curly (Ger., *Krause*). The curling of anything, especially the hair. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENULON (Lat., n. n. E-nu-lu-on. Gr. *ἐνούλον*. The inner surface of the gums. [L. 84.]

ENURESIS (Lat., n. E-nu-re-sis. Gr. *ἐνυρσις*. Gen. *enuresis* (-is). From *ἐνυρσις*, to make water in. Fr. *enuresie*. Ger., *Enurierung* den Harn zu halten. *Enurissen*. It. *enuresi*. Sp., *e. Involuntaria micturition*. [D.]—**E. atonica** (Cullen). E. from debility. [L. 290.]—**E. continua**. Incontinence of urine persisting both night and day. [A. 29.] **E. diurna**. Incontinence of urine occurring during the day. [A. 29.] **E. irritata** (Cullen). E. from irritability. [L. 290.] **E. mechanica**. E. from mechanical causes. [L. 80.] **E. nocturna**. Fr. *enuresis nocturne*. Nocturnal incontinence of urine. [D. 29.] **E. paralytica**. E. paralyticum. Ger., *paralytische E.* associated with paralysis of the bladder. [D. 70.]—**E. spastica**. E. due to spasm of the bladder. [A. 325 (a, 14).]

ENVAHISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-nu-vah-es-ma-si. See *INVASION*.

ENVAL (Fr.), n. A-nu-val. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, slightly alkaline spring. [L. 84 (a, 14).]

ENVELOPE, n. A-nu-ve-lu-op. Lat., *integumentum*. Fr. *enveloppe*. Ger., *Decke*. It., *avvolto*, *involuppo*. Sp., *envolvere*, *cubierta*. An investing membrane, sheet, or layer.—**Floral e's**. Lat., *integumenta floralia*. Fr., *enveloppes florales*. Ger., *Blüthendecke*. The protective coverings of a flower, consisting of the calyx and corolla; called collectively the perianth or perigone. [B. 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).] **Fœtal e's**. Lat., *membrana ori, velamina infantis*. Fr., *enveloppes de l'œuf ou du fœtus*. Ger., *Eihüllen des Fœtus*. It., *involuppi fœtali*. Sp., *membranas cubiertas del feto*. Syn.: *fœtal membranes*. The membranes that envelop the fœtus; the chorion and the amnion. [A. 11.]—**Medullary e.** Fr., *enveloppe médullaire*. The medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre. [J. 83.] **Nuclear e.** See *Nuclear membrane*. **Serous e. of the ovum**. Of von Baer, the subzonal membrane.

ENVELOPPING, adj. E-nu-ve-lu-op-i-nu. Lat., *involutans*. Fr., *enveloppant*. Ger., *bedeckend, überkleidend*. Surrounding (said of leaves around a stem or in a stivation). [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

ENVELOPPE (Fr.), n. A-nu-ve-lu-op. See *ENVELOPE* and *INVOLUCRUM*.—**E. cellulaire**. Of Mirbel, the cellular tissue immediately under the cortical layer of dicotyledons. [B. 1 (a, 24).]—**E's florales**. See *Floral envelopes*. **E. herbacées**. See *E. cellulaire*.—**E. seminale**. The envelope of a seed-kernel. [B. 1 (a, 24).]—**E. subéreuse**. A vegetable layer or parenchyma that assumes the character of cork (cortical tissue). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

ENVENIMATION (Fr.), n. A-nu-ve-lu-ne-ma-si. The introduction and action of the poison of serpents. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENVENIMÉ (Fr.), adj. A-nu-ve-lu-ne-ma. Poisoned with venom. [A. 391.]

ENVERGURE (Fr.), n. A-nu-ve-lu-gu-r. The width of the extension of a bird's wings when they are spread to fly. [L. 41.]—**Grande e.** The distance from the middle finger of one hand to that of the other, the arms being extended as far as possible. [L. 49.]

ENVIE (Fr.), n. A-nu-ve. 1. A hang-nail. 2. An urgent desire. 3. A birth mark. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).] **E. des femmes enceintes**. The longing for certain fruits or foods experienced by pregnant women. [L. 41.]—**E. d'uriner**. An urgent desire to urinate.

ENVINASSA, n. In Provence, the *Agaricus campestris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ENVOILURE (Fr.), n. A-nu-ve-lu-r. A slight curve in the plane of the blade of a pair of scissors. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ENXOFRE (Port.), n. E-nu-sho-fra. The commercial term for sulphur. [L. 77 (a, 14).]

ENYDROS (Lat.), adj. E-nu-yd-ro-s. Gr. *ἐνυδρος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *ὕδωρ*, water). Living in water, containing much water; as a n., an ætite, or eagle-stone, containing water. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ENYPNALISME (Fr.), n. A-nu-pna-lis-m. From *ἐνύπνιον*, a dream. Animal magnetism. [L. 41.]

ENYPNION, n. n. E-nu-y-pni-on. Gr. *ἐνύπνιον* (from *ἐν*, in, and *ὕπνος*, sleep). Lat., *insomnium*. Fr., *rêve*. Ger., *Traum*. It., *sogno*. Sp., *sueño*. A dream. [L. 50, 94.]

ENYPNOTISME (Fr.), n. A-nu-pno-tis-m. Magnetic sleep. [L. 41.]

ENYSTRON (Lat., n. n. E-a-nu-s-tro-n. Gr. *ἔνυστρον*. Fr., *caillotte*. Ger., *Lahnstein*. It., *aglio*. Sp., *cajaque*. See *ABOMASUM*.

ENZIAN (Ger.), n. E-n-tse-a-n. The genus *Gentiana*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Bärtiger E.** The *Gentiana barbata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Bitterer E.** The *Gentiana amarella*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Deutscher E.** The *Gentiana germanica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Edler E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'extrakt**. See *Extractum Gentianæ*. **E'gewächse**. The *Gentianaceæ*. **E'tinctur** (Ger. Ph.). See *Tinctura Gentianæ*.—**E'wurzel**. Gentian-root; the root of *Gentiana lutea*, and other species used instead of it. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Felde'**. The *Gentiana campestris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gelber E.** Yellow or red gentian-root; the root of *Gentiana lutea*, *Gentiana punctata*, *Gentiana pannonica*, or *Gentiana purpurea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Geöhrtter E.** The *Gentiana auriculata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Grosser E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Herbste'**. The *Gentiana amarella*. [B. 180].—**Kreuz-E.** The *Gentiana cruciata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Lungene'**. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Niedriger E.** The *Gentiana hians*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Punktirter E.** The *Gentiana punctata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Purpurrother E.** The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Rother E.** See *Gelber E.* **Schwalbenwurzartiger E.** The *Gentiana aschepaidea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Seifenkrautblättriger E.** The *Gentiana saponaria*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Spitziger E.** The root of *Gentiana purpurea*. [B. 180].—**Stengelloser E.** The *Gentiana acaulis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Stumpfblättriger E.** The *Gentiana obtusifolia*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Ungarischer E.** The *Gentiana pannonica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Weisse E'wurzel**. The root of *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B. 180].—**Weisser E.** 1. Dog's excrement. See *ALBUM græcum*. 2. The *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ENZOON (Lat.), n. n. E-nu-zo-on. From *ἐν*, in, and *ζῷον*, an animal. See *ENTOOZON*.

ENZOONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E-nu-zo-on-ia. From *ἐν*, in, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law. See *ENTOOZOOLOGY*.

ENZOOTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E-nu-zo-o-ti-a. From *ἐν*, among, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *enzooties*. Ger., *Enzootien*, *Landesviehseuchen*. Enzootic diseases. [L. 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENZOOTIC, adj. E-nu-zo-o-ti-k. Lat., *enzooticus*. Fr., *enzootique*. Ger., *enzootisch*. Prevailing among the lower animals of a certain district (said of diseases). [L. 43, 50 (a, 14).]

ENZYMIE (Ger.), n. E-nu-tsu-ma-me. From *ἐν*, in, *ζύμη*, a ferment, and *αἷμα*, blood. Infection of the blood with a ferment. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1879 (Phys.), p. 30 (L).]

ENZYME, n. E-nu-zim. From *ἐν*, within, and *ζύμη*, leaven. A ferment formed within the animal body. [B. 11.]

ENZYMIC, adj. E-nu-zim-i-k. Pertaining to an enzyme. [B. 11.]

ENZYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E-nu-zim-o-si-s. Gen. *enzymosios* (-is). From *ἐν*, in, and *ζύμωσις*, fermentation. Fermentation produced by an enzyme. [B. 11.]

EOLIPYLE, n. E-o-lu-pil. See *EOLIPYLE*.

EON (Lat.), n. m. and f. E-a-lu-on. See *ÆON*.

ÉONÉ (Fr.), n. A-o-na. A plant found in Brazil (the *mucura-e-ha* of the Tecuna Indians), resembling the *Amaranthaceæ* (perhaps *Petiveria tetrandra*). The bark enters into the composition of curare. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 121 (a, 24); Joubert, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

EOORO, n. In Tahiti, the fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EOSIN, n. E-o-si-n. From *ἠώς*, the dawn. Fr., *éosine*. Ger., *E. It. Sp., eosina*. Tetrabromofluorescein, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_6$, a 4-atom bromine substitution product of fluorescein; a brownish-red powder which crystallizes from its solution in acetic acid in yellow prisms; used as a staining agent in microscopy. [B. 4 (a, 27).]

EOSINOPHILOUS, adj. E-o-si-nu-phu-lu. From *ἠώς* (see *EOSIN*), and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *éosinophile*. Ger., *eosinophil*. Of Ehrlich, easily colored by eosin (said of cells and granules). [K. 6.]

EOUI, n. In Tahiti, the *Dioscorea alata*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EOUNO, EOURRÉ, n's. In Provence, the *Hedera helix*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EOUSE, n. In Languedoc, the *Quercus ilex*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EOUSINE, n. In Languedoc, the acorns of *Quercus ilex*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EOUSSES, n. In Languedoc, the *Sambucus ebulus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ÉOUVÉ (Fr.), n. A-u-va. The *Pinus cembra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPACIHUITL (Mex. Ph.), n. The *Croton divi-divi*. [A. 447 (a, 21).]

EPACMASTICON (Lat.), **EPACMASTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E-pa-k(a)k-ma-si(m)a-si-ti-k(o)s, -ku(s)ku's. Gr., *ἐπακμαστικός* (from *ἐπαι*, upon, and *ἀκμαίειν*, to be in full bloom). Fr., *epacmastique*. Ger., *epacmatisch*. See *ANABATIC*.

EPACME (Lat.), n. f. E-pa-k(a)k-me(m)a. Gr., *ἐπακμή* (from *ἐπαι*, upon, and *ἀκμή*, a summit). Fr., *épacme*. Ger., *Zunahme*. 1. Vigor; over-activity. 2. An exacerbation in an acute disease. 3. The approach of an acute disease to its crisis. [A. 322 (a, 30); A. 385 (a, 21); L. 41, 135 (a, 14).]

EPACRELE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E-pa-k(a)k-re-le(a)k(e)2. Fr., *épacréles*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of Dumortier and

others, a tribe) of Spach, a section) of the *Epacridaceae* (*Epacridaceae* Lindley), comprising the *Richeaceae*, *Sprengelaceae*, and *Lysimachaceae* (or the *Richeae*, *Sprengelae*, *Lysimacheae*, *Epacris*, etc.), and having a capsular, many seeded fruit. The *Epacridaceae* of Lindley (Fr., *epacridaceae*) are an order of the *Ericales*, comprising the *Styphelia* and *E.*; of R. Brown, an order of the monophthalous dicotyledons comprising *Styphelia*, *Richea*, etc.; of Agardh, an order of the *Arbiflorae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Primulaceae* in 1828, a division of the *Lysimachaceae*, comprising the *Styphelaceae* and *E.*; of Link, a suborder of the *Ericaceae*, consisting of *Epacris*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Ericaceae*, including the *E.* and *Stenanthereae*. The *Epacridaceae* of Lindley (Fr., *epacridaceae*) are an order of the *Monopetalae* (or of the *Ericaceae* [Barthling, Meissner], or *Ericaceae* [Don], or *Ericales* [Bentham and Hooker]). The *Epacridae* of Don are a tribe of the *Epacridaceae*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24)]

EPACROS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p-a^2k-a^2k-ro^2s$. Gr., *ἐπακρος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀκρος*, the highest point). Of Hippocrates, pointed at the end. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EPACTAL, adj. $E^2p-a^2k-ta^2l$. From *ἐπακτος*, brought on. Lat., *epactalis*. Fr., *epactal*. Ger., *e.* Adventitious (see *E. CARTILAGINOSUS*); as a n., a Wormian bone that sometimes takes the place of the superior corner of the parietal bone. [A. 387, 518.]

EPAGOGÉ (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2g-oj^2e-ga$. Gen., *epagoges*. Gr., *ἐπαγωγή* (from *ἐπάγειν*, to bring in). 1. An introduction, a falling into. 2. A pressure, congestion. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPAGOGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2g-oj^2i^2-gi^2(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *epagogitis*. From *ἐπαγωγή*, the prepulse (see also *-itis*). Gr., *Vorhautentzündung*. See *POSTHITIS*.

EPAGOGIOMYOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p-a^2g-oj^2i^2-gi^2(e)^2o-(o)^2k-a^2r^2i^2n^2o-m^2a^2$. Gen., *epagogiomyocarcinomatosis*. From *ἐπαγωγή*, the prepulse, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *epagogiomyocarcinome*. Ger., *Vorhautkrebs*. Preputial carcinoma. [L. 50.]

EPAGOGIOLITH, n. $E^2p-a^2g-oj^2i^2-o-lith$. Lat., *epagogiolithus* (from *ἐπαγωγή*, the prepulse, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *epagogiolithe*. Ger., *Vorhautstein*. See *PREPUTIAL CALCULUS*.

EPAGOGION (Lat.), **EPAGOGIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2p-a^2g-oj^2i^2-gi^2(e)^2o-n$, $-u^2m(u)^2m$. Gr., *ἐπαγωγή* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀγειν*, to draw). 1. The prepulse. [L. 50.] 2. Of Gorræus, see *PHIMOSIS*.

ÉPAIS (Fr.), adj. $A-pe^2$. Thick, fleshy (said of leaves, cotyledons, etc.). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

ÉPAISSI (Fr.), adj. $A-pe^2s-se$. Thickened (said of the peduncle of plants when it is swollen at the extremity). [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ÉPAISSISSANT (Fr.), adj. $A-pe^2s-ses-sa^2n^2$. Growing thick. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

ÉPAISSISSEMENT (Fr.), n. $A-pe^2s-ses-ma^2n^2$. A thickening. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EPALPATE, adj. $E-pa^2l-pat$. Lat., *epalpatus* (from *e*, without, and *palpare*, to touch lightly). Fr., *épalpé*. Ger., *ohne Fühlhörner*. Not furnished with antennae. [L. 41, 56.]

EPALPEBRATUS (Lat.), adj. $E(a)-pa^2l(pa)^2l-pe(pa)^2l-brat$ ($bra^2t(u)^2s(u)^2s$). From *ex*, without, and *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *épalpebré*. Ger., *ohne Augentlider*. Without eyelids. [L. 11, 180.]

EPANACLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-a^2-kles(klas)^2i^2s$. Gen., *epanaclesis*. Gr., *ἐπανακλήσις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀνακαλεῖν*, to recall). A return of fever. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EPANADIDON (Lat.), adj. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-a^2-di^2de^2o^2n(don)$. Gen., *epanadidonos* (-is). From *ἐπαναδιδόναι*, to increase more and more. Increasing more and more (said of fevers).

EPANADIPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-a^2-di^2plo^2si^2s$. Gen., *epanadiplosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαναδιπλωσις* (from *ἐπαναδιπλῶναι*, to repeat yet again). Fr., *épanadiplose*. See *ANADIPLOSIS*.

EPANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-a^2-le^2p(lap)^2si^2s$. Gen., *epanalepsis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπανάληψις* (from *ἐπαναλαμβάνειν*, to take up again). 1. See *ANALEPSIS*. 2. See *ANADIPLOSIS*.

EPANASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-a^2-s(a)^2s(ta)^2si^2s$. Gen., *epanastasis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαναστάσις* (from *ἐπανίστασθαι*, to cause to rise up). Fr., *épanastasia*. Ger., *Ausbruch*. An elevated efflorescence of the skin; a pustule (in the older sense, see *PUSTULE* [1st def.]). [G.]

EPANASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-a^2-s(a)^2s-te^2sta^2ma^2$. Gen., *epanastematosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαναστήμα* (from *ἐπανίστασθαι*, to cause to rise up). Ger., *Hervorragung*, *Flaschwarzen*. An old term for a caruncle, especially of the ocular conjunctiva. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPANCHEMENT (Fr.), n. $A-pa^2n^2sh-ma^2n^2$. An effusion, or extravasation of liquid into a natural or pathological cavity or into the substance of a part. [A. 518.]

EPANCYLOTOS (Lat.), **EPANCYLOTUS** (Lat.), n's m. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-s^2l^2ku^2lo^2t^2o^2s$, tu^2stu^2s . From *ἐπί*, upon, and *κύκλωτος*, looped. Fr., *epancylote*. Of Oribasius, a kind of serpentine bandage. [L. 84.]

EPANESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-e^2s-a^2s$. Gen., *epanesis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπάνεσις* (from *ἐπανάειναι*, to relax). Ger., *Nachlassen*. A remission or abatement (of a disease). [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPANETUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-e^2t^2u^2s(u)^2s$. Gr., *ἐπάνετος* (from *ἐπανάειναι*, to relax). Ger., *nachlassendes Fieber*. Of Good, a remittent fever. [L. 50, 107 (a, 14).]—**E. hecticus**. Hectic fever. [L. 29 (a, 29).]—**E. malignus**. Severe remittent fever, including yellow fever, with others dependent apparently on malarial origin. [L. 29 (a, 29).]—**E. malarialis**. Yellow fever. [L. 29 (a, 29).]—**E. notis**. A mild form of remittent fever. [L. 29 (a, 29).]

ÉPANTILLE (Fr.), n. $A-pa^2n^2e^2ly$. From the Antilles, the *Erythralis frutescens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EPANODY, n. $E-pa^2n^2o-di^2$. From *ἐπανάδος*, a return. The

return of an irregular form or development of a flower to a regular form. [a, 22.]

EPANORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-o^2r-tho^2si^2s$. Gen., *epanorthosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπανόρθωσις* (from *ἐπανορθόω*, to set up again). Ger., *Wiederherstellung*, *Zurechtsetzung*. The restoration or replacement of a part or member to its proper condition or position. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPANORTHOTICUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-o^2r-tho^2t(ot)^2i^2k-u^2su^2s$. Gr., *ἐπανορθωτικός*. See *CORRIGENT*.

ÉPANOUI (Fr.), adj. $A-pa^2n^2u-e$. Expanded, fully developed. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

ÉPANOUISSEMENT (Fr.), adj. $A-pa^2n^2u-es-ma^2n^2$. Ramification (as of vessels or nerves); expansion, development (as of a flower). [A. 518; B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPANTHEMA (Lat.), **EPANTHESIS** (Lat.), **EPANTHISMA** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. $E^2p-a^2n(a)^2n-the^2tha^2ma^2$, $-si^2s$, $-thi^2z$ (thi^2s / ma^2). Gen., *epanthematosis* (-is), *epanthesis* (-is), *epanthismatosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπάνθημα* (from *ἐπαύθειν*, to bloom). See *EFFLORESCENCE* and *EXANTHEMA*.

EPANTHOUS, adj. $E^2p-a^2n^2thu^2s$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἄθος*, a flower. Fr., *épanthe*. Ger., *auf Blumen wachsend*. Growing on flowers (said of *Ficaria*). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPANTLESI (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2n^2t(a)^2nt-le^2s(las)^2i^2s$. Gen., *epantlesis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπώντησις* (from *ἐπώντειν*, to pour over). Of Hippocrates, affusion with water. [A. 325 (a, 21); L. 94.]

EPAPHÉRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2f(a)^2f-e^2r^2(a)^2e^2r^2e^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *epapheresis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαφήρεσις* (from *ἐπαφαίρειν*, to take away again). Fr., *épaiphérese*. Ger., *wiederholtes Blutlassen* (oder *Aderlassen*). A frequent repetition of bloodletting. [L. 41, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

EPAPHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p-a^2f(a)^2f-ri^2z(r)^2i^2s$ / mu^2f - (mu^2f). From *ἐπαφρίζειν*, to froth up. Frothing. [A. 316.]

EPAPHIOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p-a^2f(a)^2f-ro^2s$. Gr., *ἐπαφίος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *άφρος*, foam). Frothy. [L. 94.]

EPAPPOUS, adj. $E-pa^2p-u^2s$. From *e* priv., and *πάππος*, down. Destitute of a pappus (said of a seed). [a, 24.]

EPAR (Lat.), n. n. $E(a)^2pa^2r$. See *HEPAR*.

EPARAPETALOUS, adj. $E-pa^2r-a^2-pe^2t(a)^2l-u^2s$. Lat., *eparapetalus* (from *ex*, without, *παρά*, near, and *πέταλον*, a petal). Fr., *éparapétale*. Ger., *ohne Afterkronenblatt*. Destitute of nectaries (said of flowers). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPARMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p-a^2r-ma^2$. Gen., *eparmatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαρμα* (from *ἐπαίρειν*, to raise up). An old term for a swelling, especially of the parotid gland. [L. 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPARILLÉ (Fr.), adj. $A-pa^2r-pel^2ya$. See *ÉPARIS*.

ÉPARILLEMENT (Fr.), n. $A-pa^2r-pel^2ma^2n^2$. The separation of the anthers of flowers. [L. 180.]

ÉPARIS (Fr.), adj. $A-pa^2rs$. Sparse, irregularly scattered (said of leaves on a stem, etc.). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EPARIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-a^2r-si^2s$. Gen., *eparsis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαρσις* (from *ἐπαίρειν*, to raise up). See *EPARMA*.

EPARTERIAL, adj. $E^2p-a^2r-te^2ri^2a^2l$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Situated above the pulmonary artery (said of a branch of the right bronchus). [L. 210.]

ÉPARVIN (Fr.), n. $A-pa^2r-va^2n^2$. See *SPAVIN*.

EPATICA (Lat.), n. f. $E(a)-pa^2t(pa)^2t-i^2k-a^2$. See *HEPATICA*.

EPATORION (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p-a^2-to^2to^2(r)^2i^2o^2n$. Of Dioscorides, the *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉPAULE (Fr.), n. $A-pol$. 1. The shoulder; in the *Vertebrata*, that part of the thoracic limb that is nearest to the trunk. 2. In the *Hexapoda*, the second article of the anterior feet. [L. 41, 43.]

ÉPAULETTE (Fr.), n. $A-po^2le^2t$. In the *Hymenoptera*, the piece which covers the base of the anterior wing. [L. 41.]

ÉPEAUTRE (Fr.), n. $A-potr^2$. The *Hordeum vulgare* (*Triticum spelta*). [B. 38 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).] **E. amidoimier**. The *Triticum amyleum*. [A. 385 (a, 21).] **E. locular**. The *Triticum monococcum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Grand é.** See *E.—Petit é.* See *E. locular*.

EPAXIAL, adj. $E^2p-a^2x-i^2a^2l$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἄξια* (*q. v.*). Situated above or dorsal of the axis; of Huxley, episkeletal. ["Med. Rec.," July 23, 1887 (L).]

EPAZOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **EPAZOTL** [Mex. Ph.], n's. $A-pa^2-tho^2ta$, tho^2t . The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [A. 447 (a, 21).]

EPECHONTIC, adj. $E^2p-e^2k-o^2n-to^2s-i^2k$. From *ἐπείχειν*, to check, and *τόκος*, parturition. Having the property of moderating uterine contraction. ["Therap. Gaz.," June, 1882, p. 220.]

EPEENCEPHALIC, adj. $E^2pe^2n^2se^2e^2f(a)^2l^2i^2k$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Pertaining to the epeencephalon. [L.]

EPEENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p-e^2n^2(e)^2n^2-se^2e^2f(ke^2f)^2a^2l$ (a^2l)/ o^2n . From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Hirnhaue*. Syn.: *hinderbrain*, *hindbrain*. A division of the brain of the *Mammalia*, embracing the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the pons Varolii; of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which, being formed from the posterior encephalic vesicle, gives rise to the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. [A. 5; L. 14.]

EPEENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p-e^2n^2(ki^2m(ch)^2u^2m)^2a^2$. Gen., *epenchymatos* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγχυμα*, something poured in. Fr., *épénchyme*, *épane*. Fibro-vascular vegetable tissue. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EPENCERANIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p-e^2n^2-kran(kra^2n)^2i^2s$. Gen., *epencranis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπεγκρανίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, *ἐν*, in, and *κρανίον*, the skull). An old name for the cerebellum. [L. 84.]

EPENDYM (Ger.), n. $E^2p\text{-}e^2n\text{-}du^m$. See EPENDYMA. **Centrale E-faden**. See *Substantia glaucomatosa centralis*. **E-faden**, **E-faseru**. The delicate fibres forming the basis of the ependyma. [L. 6 (K)]. **E-zellenausläufer**. The processes (neuroglia cells) of the ependyma. [J.]

EPENDYMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}e^2n\text{-}du^m$ (du^m m. a. Gen. *ependymatos* (-is). Gr. *ἐπενδυμα* (from *ἐπενδύω*, to put on over). Fr., *ependyme*. Ger., *Ependym*, *Gehirnhohlenhaut*. A thin layer of neuroglia (without nerve-cells) which lines the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord, lying just beneath the epithelial layer. [L. 15 (K)]. **E. medullae spinalis**. The spinal portion of the e. [L. 115]. **E. ventriculorum cerebri**. The ventricular portion of the e. [L. 7.]

EPENDYMAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}e^2n\text{-}du^m\text{-}a^2$. Fr., *ependymaire*. Pertaining to the ependyma. [A. 301 (a. 21)]

EPENDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}e^2n\text{-}du^m$ (du^m m. a. Gen. *ependymatis* (-is). Fr., *ependymite*. Ger., *Gehirnhohlenhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the ependyma. [A. 320 (a. 21)]

ÉPÈNE (Fr.), n. A pe^2n . See EPENYMA.

EPENOTRICHUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}e^2n\text{-}o^2tr\text{-}i^2k\text{-}ri^2ch\text{-}u^2s$ (-us). The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B. 180 (a. 24)]

ÉPENTE (Fr.), n. A pe^2n . See ÉPEAUTRE.

EPERIES (Magyar), n. $E^2p\text{-}e^2r\text{-}i^2s$. A place in the county of Sáros, Hungary, where there are two gaseous and chalybeate springs (*Borluth* and *Cemethe*), also brine baths. [L. 30, 37 (a. 14)]

EPERLANUS (Lat.), n. m. $E(a)\text{-}pe^2r\text{-}lan\text{-}la^2n\text{-}u^2s$ (-us). Fr., *éperlan*. Ger., *Eperlan*, *Stint*. The smelt (*Osmerus* c.). [L. 94 (a. 14)]

ÉPERON (Fr.), n. A $pe^2r\text{-}on^2$. See CALCAR (2d def.), CALCAR AIRS and SPUR. — **E. de chevalier**. See DELPHINIUM *Ajacis*. — **E. de la Vierge**. See DELPHINIUM *consolid.*

ÉPERONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A $pe^2r\text{-}on\text{-}na$. See CALCARATUS (1st def.).

ÉPERONNELLE (Fr.), n. A $pe^2r\text{-}on\text{-}ne^2$. 1. The *Rubia cruciata* (*glauca cruciata*). 2. The *Lappa major*. [B. 38 (a. 14), 121 (a. 24)]

ÉPERONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. A $pe^2r\text{-}on\text{-}ne\text{-}e^2r$. The genus *Linnaria*. [a. 24.]

EPERUA (Lat.), n. f. $E(a)\text{-}pe^2r\text{-}u^2$ (-u^a). Fr., *épéru*, *épérue*. A genus of leguminous plants, of the *Cesalpineeae*, indigenous to tropical America, having emetic qualities. [A. 385 (a. 21); B. 42, 121 (a. 24)] — **E. falcata** [Aublet]. Fr., *épéru en forme de faux*. The wallaba of British Guiana; a species said to furnish the balsamum *antarthriticum indicum* of commerce. A decoction of its bitter bark is employed by the Indians as an emetic, and the resin as an application to cuts. [B. 5, 19, 173 (a. 24)]

ÉPERVIER (Fr.), n. A $pe^2r\text{-}ve\text{-}a$. See ACCIPITER.

ÉPERVIÈRE (Fr.), n. A $pe^2r\text{-}ve\text{-}e^2r$. 1. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there are mineral springs. 2. The genus *Hieracium*. [B. 121 (a. 24); L. 49, 87, 105 (a. 14)] See ACCIPITRINA. — **E. à larges feuilles**. The *Hieracium latifolium*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. bulbeuse**. The *Hieracium bulbosum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. cotonneuse**. The *Hieracium pilosella*, var. *tomentosum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. couleur de feu**. The *Hieracium aurantiacum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. déchirée**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *laciniatum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. de Savoie**. The *Hieracium subulatum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. des bois**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *arvense*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. douteuse**. The *Hieracium auricula*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. piloselle**. The *Hieracium umbellatum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. tachetée**. The *Hieracium pilosella*. [B. 173 (a. 24)] — **E. très velue**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *pilosissimum*. [B. 173 (a. 24)]

ÉPETIT (Fr.), n. A pe^2t . An aphrodisiac plant indigenous to Cayenne, not yet classified. [B. 38, 47, 88 (a. 14)]

EPHEBA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}ba^2$. Gr., *ἐφήβα* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἡβη*, puberty). Ger., *manibar werdende Junyfrau*. A young woman verging on puberty. [L. 50 (a. 14)]

EPHEBEON (Lat.), **EPHEBEUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}be^2$ (-u^a). Gr., *ἐφήβαιον*. Fr., *éphèbe*. Ger., *he-manar Schamungsgeud* (1st def.). 1. The pubes. 2. The attainment of puberty. [L. 43, 50, 84 (a. 14)]

EPHEBEIA (Lat.), **EPHEBIA** (Lat.), n's f. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}bi^2$ (-be²). Gr., *ἐφήβεια*. Ger., *Mannbarkeitsperiode*. The period of puberty. [L. 50 (a. 14)]

EPHEBOS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}bo^2s$. Gr., *ἐφήβος*. A male who has arrived at puberty. [A. 311 (a. 14)]

EPHEBOTES (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}bo^2t\text{-}ez$ (-as). Gen., *ephebotes* (-is). Gr., *ἐφήβοτες*. See EPHEBIA.

EPHEBUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}bu^2s$ (-bus). See EPHEBOS.

EPHEDRA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ra^2$. Gr., *ἐφάδρα* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἄδρα*, a seat). Fr., *éphédra*. 1. An ancient apparatus for the reduction of dislocations. [L. 84.] 2. The sea-grape; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Genetaceae*. [B. 42, 275 (a. 24)] — **E. antispyllitica**. Canutillo, tepopote, where-house tea, teamster's tea; a species growing in Arizona and New Mexico, much used in the form of decoction as a remedy for gonorrhoea. It contains a glucoside which splits up on decomposition into sugar and an amorphous substance called *ephedrin*. [B. 66; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a. 14)] — **E. distachya**. Fr., *e. à deux épis, raisin de mer*. Ger., *zweiähriges Meerträubchen*. 1. A species the astringent fruit and aments (Lat., *amenta uva marince*) of which are used in diarrhoea and leucorrhoea. In Russia the berries

are eaten. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 24)] 2. Of Pallas, see *E. monostachya*. — **E. equisetina**. Of Bunge, a species growing in Asia; used by the Kirghiz as an antispasmodic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a. 14)] — **E. hava**. An Asiatic species, employed as an astringent and diaphoretic. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxxiv (a. 14)] — **E. fragilis**. Ger., *brüchiges Meerträubchen*. A species found in the Levant, Crete, and northern Africa, where it is employed as a remedy for hæmorrhage and diarrhoea. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B); B. 180 (a. 24)] — **E. maritima**. See *E. distachya*. **E. monostachya**. **E. polygonoides**. Fr., *e. à un seul épi*. Ger., *einhähriges Meerträubchen*. A species found in eastern Europe and Siberia; the leaves were once official as *folia ephedrae* (sen. *ephedra monostachya*). In Siberia the whole plant is used in decoction as a sudorific in rheumatism. The fruit is edible. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24)] — **E. trifurcata**. A shrub, probably identical with the *canutillo* of southern Texas, which is used as a remedy in gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, and renal diseases, and as a vulnerary and styptic. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B)] — **E. vulgaris**. See *E. distachya*. — **Folia ephedrae**. The leaves of *E. monostachya*. [B. 180 (a. 24)]

EPHEDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ra\text{-}ra^2$ (-se(k)-e(a)-e²). Fr., *éphédraçées*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Ephedraceæ* (of Link, an order of the *Amentaceæ*), comprising the genus *Ephedra* or the *Ephedra* and *Batis* of Dumortier. [B. 170 (a. 24)]

EPHEDREUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}re\text{-}ra^2$ (-u^s (-u^s)). Fr., *éphédre*. Composed of superimposed joints. [L. 180]

EPHEDRANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ra\text{-}na^2$ (-a²). Gr., *ἐφάδρανα*. Fr., *éphédranes*. The buttocks. [L. 84]

EPHEDRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ra\text{-}ra^2$ (-ri² (-e² -e(a)-e²). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Julosepaleæ*, consisting of the families *Ephedraceæ* and *Casuarineæ*. [B. 170 (a. 24)]

EPHEDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}re\text{-}e(a)-e(a)-e(a)$. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Taxee*, comprising *Ephedra* and *Batis*; in 1831, a division of the *Taxineæ*, consisting of the genus *Ephedra*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Taxineæ*, consisting of *Gnetum* and *Ephedra*. [B. 170 (a. 24)]

EPHEDRIN, n. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ri^2n$. An amorphous substance obtained, along with glucose, by the decomposition of the glucoside contained in *ephedra antispyllitica*; believed to be the active principle of this plant. [B. 66.]

EPHEDRINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}rin$ (-ren) (-e(a)-e²). Of Nees, a tribe of the *Conifereæ*, consisting of the genus *Ephedra*. [B. 121, 170 (a. 24)]

EPHEDRINE, n. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ren$. Fr., *éphédrine*. Ger., *Ephedrin*. An alkaloid obtained from *Ephedra distachya*. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1888, p. 675.] — **E. hydrochloride**. A salt crystallizing in colorless needles, soluble in 4 parts of water, easily soluble in alcohol; used as a mydriatic. ["Am. Drugg.," May, 1888, quoted in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a. 14)]

EPHEDROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2f\text{-}e^2d\text{-}ro\text{-}ro^2$ (-se² (-k)-e² (-f- a²) (-u^s)). From *ἐφάδρα*, a sitting upon, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A genus of the *Teniadæ* in the larval state. [L. 16.]

EPHELIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e^2$ (-si² (-sk)²). Gen., *ephel'idos* (-is). Gr., *ἐφελίς*. Fr., *éphélee*. Ger., *Geschwürskruste* (1st def.), *Blut- oder Eiter-Klumpchen*. 1. A crust covering an ulcer. 2. A clot of blood expectorated in coughing. [L. 41, 43, 50, 135 (a. 14)]

ÉPHELIDE (Fr.), n. A $fa\text{-}led$. See EPHELIS. — **E's blanches**. See VITILIGO. — **E's lentiformes**. Freckles. [L. 41.] — **E. noire**. **E. panachée**. Varieties of *ephelis scorbutica*. [L. 43.] — **E. persistante**. A variety of *ephelis hepatica*. [L. 43.] — **E. scorbutique**. See EPHELIS *scorbutica*. — **E. lentiforme solaire**. See EPHELIS *lenticularis solaris*.

EPHELIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *ephelis* (q. v.). $E^2f\text{-}e^2$ (-al) (-id-ez(-e²)).

EPHELIDOPHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e^2$ (-id-o(-o²)-fa² (-a²)-kos)². Gen., *ephelidophacos'eos* (-is). From *ἐφελίς*, freckles, and *φακός*, the lentil. Fr., *éphélidophasose*. Ger., *linsenfarbige Sonnenflecken*. The condition of having freckles of a lentil-color. [L. 50.]

EPHELIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e(a)\text{-}li^2s$. Gen., *ephel'idos* (-is). Gr., *ἐφελίς*, *ἐφελίς* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἡλός*, the sun). Fr., *éphélide*. Ger., *Sommersprosse*, *Sonnenfleck*. It., *efelide*. Sp., *efélide*. 1. Originally, a cutaneous disease due to exposure to the sun. 2. Lentigo. 3. Chloasma caloricum. 4. Any cutaneous affection characterized by discoloration of the surface. [G.] See EPICHRYSIS and DECOLORATIO. 5. Of Fries, a genus of the *Discomycetes*, tribe *Phacidieæ*. [B. 121 (a. 24)] — **E. ab igne**. Fr., *tache de brûlure*, *éphélide (lentiforme) ignée*. Syn.: *e. (lenticularis) ignealis*, *maculæ ab igne*. A form of chloasma of the legs and thighs observed in peasant women accustomed to sit over charcoal braziers (G. 17) (cf. TROUTS. E. alba. See VITILIGO. E. a sole. See CHLOASMA caloricum. — E. gravidarum. See CHLOASMA gravidarum. — E. hepatica. Fr., *éphélides hépatiques*. See CHLOASMA hepaticum. — E. ignealis. Fr., *éphélides igneales*. See E. ab igne. — E. lenticularis. See LENTIGO. — E. lenticularis solaris. Fr., *éphélide lentiforme solaire*. Lentigo due to exposure to the sun. [G. 17.] — E. lentigo (Frank). Circular yellow spots of chloasma resembling lentigo. [G.] — E. lutea. Icterus neonatorum. [G. 17.] — E. scorbutica. Fr., *éphélide scorbutique*. See PRURITUS scorbutica. — E. solaris. See ERYTHEMA caloricum and CHLOASMA caloricum. — E. syphilitica. Pigmentary stains left by a syphilitic eruption. [G.] — E. umbrosa. See CHLOASMA.

EPHELODES (Lat.), adj. $E^2f\text{-}e^2$ (-al) (-od(-ez) (-as). Gr., *ἐφελώδης* (from *ἐφελίς* [see EPHELIS], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Like freckles. [A. 322 (a. 21)]

EPHELOTES (Lat.), n. f. $E^2f\text{-}e^2$ (-al) (-o² (-ez) (-as). Gen., *epheletes* (-is). Gr., *ἐφελότης*. See LEUCOMA.

EPHEMERA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²m(am)²r-a². From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral. Fr., *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisches* (oder *eintägiges*) Fieber. 1. See EPHEMERAL FEVER. 2. A fly that exists but one day. 3. Of Batsch, a family of the *Diatres*. [A, 66, 326 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 24); D, 3; L, 56.]—**Bösartige** E. (Ger.), E. *anglica*, E. *britannica*. See *Suctor anglicus*.—**E. maligna**. See *Suctor anglicus*.—**E. protracta**. That form of ephemeral fever which is protracted through two days or longer. [D, 3.]—**E. puerperalis**. Fr., *pod*. The ephemeral fever of lying-in women. [A, 42.]—**E. sudatoria**. See *Suctor anglicus*.

EPHEMERAL (adj.). E²f-e²m(am)²r-a². Gr., *ἐφήμερος*. Lat., *ephemerus*. Fr., *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisch*, *eintägig*. It., *ephimero*. Sp., *efimero*. Of brief duration; enduring for only a day. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24)]

EPHEMERIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *ephemeris* (q. v.). E²f-em(am)²r-i²d-ez(e)s.

EPHEMERINUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-em(am)-e²r-i²n-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐφήμερινος*. See EPHEMERAL.

EPHEMERIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²m(am)²r-i²s. Gen., *ephemeris* (is). Gr., *ἐφήμερις*. 1. A book for recording the events of each day; a diary. [A, 387.] 2. Of Van Helmont, a disease, the accessions of which occur at certain phases of the moon. [L, 94.]

EPHEMERONIDIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²m(am)²r-o²k-ni²d-o²s(is). Gen., *ephemeronidos* (is). From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral, and *κνιδισμός*, an itching. Fr., *ephéméronidiose*. Ger., *eintägiges Nesseltieber*. Ephemeral urticaria. [L, 50.]

EPHEMERON (Lat.), n. n. E²f-e²m(am)²r-o²n. Gr., *ἐφήμερον*. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EPHEMEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-em(am)-e²r-o²p-i²r(u²a²r)-a². From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral, and *πύρ*, feverish heat. Fr., *éphéméropyre*. Ger., *tägliches hitziges Fieber*. See EPHEMERAL FEVER.

EPHEMERUS (adj.). E²f-e²m(am)²r-u²s. See EPHEMERAL.

EPHEMERUM (Lat.), n. n. E²f-e²m(am)²r-u²m(u²m). 1. The genus *Tricapsularis*. 2. The *Tradescantia virginica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. congestum**. The *Tradescantia virginica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EPHEMERUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-e²m(am)²r-u²s(u²s). See EPHEMERAL.

EPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²s-i²s. Gen., *ephes/eos* (*ephesis*). Gr., *ἐφεσις* (from *ἐφίσθα*, to long for). A desire, longing; especially the lascivious desire of women for the embrace of men. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPHEU (Ger.), n. A'foi. The *Hedera helix*. [L, 43, 135.]—**Amerikanischer E.** The *Hedera umbellifera*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Baumartiger E.** The *Hedera arborea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'artig**. Hederaeous. [L, 43.]—**E'beeren**. The fruit of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'blätter**. The leaves of the *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'gummil**, **E'harz**. The resin of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner E.** **Gewöhnlicher E.** The *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Handblättriger E.** The *Hedera scandens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kletternder E.** The *Hedera helix*. [L, 80.]

EPHIALTES (Lat.), n. m. E²f-i²a²lt(a²lt-e²zi²as). Gen., *ephi-alt'a* (a). Gr., *ἐφιάλτης* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἀλᾶσθαι*, to leap). Fr., *épihalte*. Ger., *Alpdrücken*. Nightmare. [A, 311 (a, 17).]—**E. hypochondriacus**. Hypochondriacal hallucinations. [a, 29.]—**E. nocturnus**. Nightmare. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. vigilantium**. An oppression resembling nightmare but coming on during wakefulness. [L, 29 (a, 29).]

EPHIALTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-i²a²lt(a²lt)-shi²(ti²)-a². Gr., *ἐφιάλτια* (from *ἐφιάλτης*, nightmare). Fr., *piovine*. Ger., *Pönie*. An old name for the penny, because it was supposed to prevent nightmare. [Phy A, 365.]

ÉPIDROSE (Fr.), n. A-fe-droz. See EPIDROSIS. **E. bleue**. See EPIDROSIS *carulea*. **E. des exanthèmes**. See EPIDROSIS *exanthematicum*. **E. fébrile intermittente**. See FEBRIS *sudatoria*. **E. jaune**. See EPIDROSIS *flava*. **E. lactée**, **E. lacteuse**. See GALACTIDROSIS. **E. mielleuse**. See EPIDROSIS *mellea*. **E. noire**. See EPIDROSIS *nigra*. **E. sablonneuse**, **E. saline**. See EPIDROSIS *arenosa*. **E. sanglante**, **E. sanguinolente**. See HÆMATIDROSIS.

EPIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-i²d-ro²-si²s. Gen., *ephidrosios* (is). Gr., *ἐπίδρωσις* (from *ἐπιδρύνω*, to sweat). Fr., *épidrose*. Ger., *Epidrose*, *Schweiß*. 1. Sweating gentle, copious, or critical. 2. Of Schönlein, a chronic, non-febrile disease attended with increased perspiration. 3. Of Fuchs, any perspiratory disease, the lowest form of his *Exantheses*. [G, 5, 8, 10.]—**E. acida**. Fr., *épidrose acide*. A condition in which the perspiration is sour. [G, 17.]—**E. arenosa**. Fr., *épidrose sablonneuse* (ou *saline*). Literally, sandy or gritty; i. e., perspiration attended with a deposit of the saline constituents of the sweat upon the skin. [G, 17.] Cf. URIDROSIS *crystallina*.—**E. carulea**. Fr., *épidrose bleue*. Chromidrosis characterized by blue sweat. [G, 17, 52.]—**E. cruenta**. Fr., *épidrose sanglante* (ou *sanguinolente*). See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**E. diaphoretica**. See E. *synoptica*. **E. discolor**. See CHROMIDROSIS. **E. exanthematicum. Fr., *épidrose des exanthèmes*. The sweating attendant on the exanthematous fevers. [G, 17.]—**E. febrilis**. Fr., *épidrose fébrile*. Sweating at the crisis of certain fevers; critical sweating. [G, 17.]—**E. febrilis intermittens**. Fr., *épidrose fébrile intermittente*. See FEBRIS *sudatoria*. **E. flava**. Fr., *épidrose jaune*. Chromidrosis characterized by yellow sweat. [G, 17.]—**E. hectica**. Fr., *épidrose hectique*. Sweating attending hectic fever. [G, 17.]—**E. idiopathica**. See HYPERIDROSIS. **E. lateralis**. Fr., *épidrose latérale* (ou *d'un des côtés du corps*). Hyperidrosis affecting one lateral half of the body. [G, 17.]—**E. mellea**. Fr., *épi-***

drose mielleuse. According to Sauvages, perspiration having the color and consistence of honey; perhaps seborrhœa oleosa. [G, 17.]—**E. nigra**. Fr., *épidrose noire*. Black sweat (said to have been produced after taking a scruple of fulminating gold). [G, 17.]—**E. oleaginosa**. See E. *mellea*. **E. olens**. See OSMIDROSIS.—**E. partialis**. See HYPERIDROSIS *localis*. **E. profunda**. See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. saburralis**. Fr., *épidrose provenant de la saburra*. E. due to a saburral condition of the system. [B, 17.]—**E. scorbutica**. Fr., *épidrose scorbutique*. Hyperidrosis due to scurvy. [G, 17.]—**E. saccharata**. A form of paridrosis said to occur in diabetes mellitus, and in which sugar is present in the sweat. [G, 17.]—**E. spontanea**. Fr., *épidrose spontanée*. See HYPERIDROSIS.—**E. synoptica**. Fr., *épidrose synopale*. The cold sweating of faintness. [G, 17.]—**E. tincta**. See CHROMIDROSIS.—**E. unilateralis**. See E. *lateralis*.—**E. urthosa**. Fr., *épidrose urthense*. See URIDROSIS.—**E. vinosa**. Fr., *épidrose vineuse*. According to Sauvages, sweat having the color of red wine. [G, 17.]—**E. viridis**. Fr., *épidrose verte*. Green sweat (observed in the axillæ). [G, 17.]—**Partiale**. See HYPERIDROSIS *localis*.

EPHIPPIAL (adj.). E²f-i²p-i²-a². Gr., *ἐπιππιος*. Relating to the ephippium. [L, 11.]

EPHIPPION (Lat.), n. n. E²f-i²p-i²-o²n. See EPHIPPIUM.

EPHIPPIORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-i²p-i²-o²r-rh²n²ch- (rh²n²ch²/u²s(u²s)). From *ἐππιον*, a saddle-cloth, and *ῥύγχος*, a beak. Fr., *éhippiorrhynque*. Having a saddle-shaped prominence on the beak. [L, 180.]

EPHIPPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²f-i²p-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἐππιον* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ππος*, a horse). Fr., *éhippium*. Ger., *Turksattel* (1st def.). 1. See Sella *turcica*. 2. A receptacle upon the back of the carapace of certain *Crustacea* which contains the winter eggs. During the fall it is cast off, and floats around until spring, when the eggs are hatched. [L, 11, 14, 50, 115.]

EPHODIST, n. E²f-o²d-i²st. From *ἐφῶδος*, social or commercial intercourse. Of von Pottenkofer, one who believes in the doctrine that certain epidemic diseases are spread by fomites adhering to persons coming from localities where those diseases prevail. ["Lancet," July 3, 1886; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Aug., 1886, p. 151.]

EPHODOS (Lat.), n's f. E²f-o²d-i²-o²s, -u²s. Gr., *ἐφῶδος* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ὁδός*, a way). 1. Of Hippocrates, an approach or access of a disease. 2. An excretory opening. [L, 81.]

EPHYPOGEOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-i²p-u²p-i²-o²-je-(ga²-e²)-o²-ka²r-p(u²s(u²s)). From *ἐπι*, upon, *γῆ*, the earth, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *éphylogeocarpe*. Ger., *über und unterirdisch fruchtbringend*. Having fruit growing both above and under the surface of the earth. [L, 50.]

EPHYPOGEUS (Lat.), **EPHYPOGEUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²f-i²p-u²p-i²-o²-je-(ga²-e²)-u²s(u²s), -je(ga²-u²s(u²s)). From *ἐπι*, upon, *γῆ*, below, and *γαῖα*, the earth. See EPHYPOGEOCARPUS.

ÉPI (Fr.), n. A-pe. 1. See SPICA BANDAGE. 2. See SPIKE.—**En** 6. Having the secreting sacs ranged about a common excretory duct (said of glands); in botany, spicate. [A, 518.]—**E. celtique**. The *Valeriana celtica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. composé**. See Compound SPIKE. **E. d'eau**. The *Potamogeton natans*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de lait**. The *Onithogalum pyramicum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de la vierge**. The *Onithogalum pyramicum*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. de nard**. The root of *Valeriana jatamansi*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des céréales**. See Compound SPIKE.—**E. des marais**. The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. du vent**. See AGROSTIS *spica venti*.—**E. fleuri**. The *Stachys germanica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. sauvage**. The *Asarum europæum*. [B, 38, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. simple**. See Simple SPIKE.

ÉPIAIRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a²r. The genus *Stachys*, especially the *Stachys palustris*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Allemagne**. The *Stachys germanica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des bois**. The *Stachys silvatica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des champs**. The *Stachys arvensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des marais**. The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPIALA (Lat.), n. f. E²a-pi²(pi²/a²l(a²l))-a². 1. See EPIALOS. 2. See EPHALTES.

ÉPIALES (Lat.), n. f. E²a-pi²(pi²/a²l(a²l))-ez(as). Gen., *epi-alet'os* (is). Gr., *ἐπιάλεις*. See EPHALTES.

EPIALOS (Lat.), **EPIALUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²a-pi²(pi²/a²l(a²l))-os, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιάλος*. Fr., *épiule*, *épiol*. A fever with a heavy chill; a kind of tertian fever. Of Galen, a fever with violent shivering; of Hippocrates, the chill of ague. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPIAMA (Lat.), n. n. E²(a)-pi²(pi²/a²ma²m)-a². Gen., *epiama'tos* (is). Gr., *ἐπιάμα* (from *ἐπιάνω*, to assauge). A palliative remedy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ÉPIAN, n. E²pi²a²n. Fr., *épiant*. See FRAMBESIA.

ÉPIANDROUS (adj.). E²pi²a²n-dru²s. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *άνδρ*, a male. Situated upon the stamens (said of parts inverted on the androecium). [a, 24.]

ÉPIARTHRE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-a²rtr'. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Situated on the upper surface of an appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

ÉPIATHYLIN (Ger.), n. A-pe-at-u²l'en'. Epiethylin. [B.]

ÉPIBASAL (adj.). E²pi²a²sa²l. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *βάσις*, a base. Situated in front of the basal wall (said of the anterior half of a proembryo). [B, 279.]

ÉPIBATERIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ba²-ta-re. The genus *Coccidius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉPIBLAST, n. E²pi²bla²st. Lat., *epiblastus* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *βλαστος*, a germ). Fr., *épi-blaste*. Ger., *seroses Keimblatt*.

EPICHORION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²ko²ri²ch²o²r/ⁱ2-u²m. Gr., ἐπι-
χορίον from ἐπι, upon, and χορίον (see CHORION). Fr., *épicorion*.
1. See EPIDERMIS. 2. Of Chaussier, the decidua reflexa. [A, 43, 45.]

EPICHORIOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²ko²ri²ch²o²r/ⁱ2-os. Gr., ἐπιχόριος
(from ἐπι, upon, and χορίον, a place). Fr., *épicorifique*. See
ENDEMIC.

EPICHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²ko²ri²ch²o²r/ⁱ2-u²m(u²m).
See EPICHORION.

EPICHRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²ko²ri²ch²o²r/ⁱ2-s. Gen., *epi-
chrysis* (ch²o²r/ⁱ2-s). Gr., ἐπιχρῶσις, a spot or stain (from ἐπιχρῶζειν or
ἐπιχρῶνναι, to smear over with a color, to stain). Ger., *Färbent-
fleck, teich, Farbung*. Simple discoloration of the surface of the
skin. [G, 52.] See DECOLORATIO and SPILLOSIS. — **E. alphas**. See
ALBINISM. — **E. aurigo**. Yellowness of the skin. [G, 52.] See IC-
TERUS and ICTERUS neonatorum. — **E. ephelis**. See CHLOASMA
cutaneum. — **E. lenticular**. See LENTIGO. — **E. leucasmus**. See Vi-
tiligo. — **E. partialis**. See SPILLOSIS. — **E. puerilia**. Variegated
e: vitiligo or albinismus partialis (q. v.). [G, 52.] — **E. spilus**. Perma-
nent brown circular patches on the skin, sometimes slightly ele-
vated and crested with tufts of hair; nevus pilosus. [G, 52.]

EPICHRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²ko²ri²ch²o²r/ⁱ2-s. Gen., *epi-
chrysis* (ch²o²r/ⁱ2-s). Gr., ἐπιχρῶσις (from ἐπιχρῶν, to pour upon). See
EFFUSION.

EPICLEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²kle²meklam/^a2. Gen., *epiclem-
a* (os). From ἐπι, upon, and κλῆμα, a twig. The epidermis of the
organs of amphibious plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EPICLINAL, adj. E²p-i²kle²m/^a2. Lat., *epiclinus* (from ἐπι,
upon, and κλινῶ, a bed). Fr., *épiline*. Inserted upon the recepta-
cle (said of plant-organs). [B, 19, 38.]

EPICLINOUS, adj. E²p-i²kle²m/^a2. See EPICLINAL.

EPICELE, n. E²p-i²se²le. Lat., *epicele* (from ἐπι, upon, and
κεῖλε, a cavity). 1. A body cavity formed, as in the *Deuterostoma*,
by an invagination of the epiblast. ["Am. Naturalist," ix, p.
68 (a, 32).] 2. Of B. G. Wilder, the fourth ventricle of the brain. [K.]

EPICELIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²se²le/(ko²e²le)-i²d-ez(e²s).
From ἐπι, upon, and κεῖλε, a hollow. An old term for the upper
eyelid and afterward the eyelashes.

EPICELOME, n. E²p-i²se²le. From ἐπι, upon, and κεῖλε,
a cavity. Ger., *Epicele*. The extension of the ectoderm into
a myotome. [Van Whye, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 465 (J).]

EPICEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²sem/(ko²e²m)-a². Gen., *epi-
cema* (os). From ἐπικεῖμαι, to rest upon. A resting upon,
a lying down. [A, 332 (a, 21).]

EPICEMASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sem/(ko²e²m)-a²-si²s. Gen.,
epicemasis (os). Gr., ἐπικεῖσις (from ἐπικεῖμαι, to fall
asleep after). Fr., *épicasie*. A lying down; sleep. [A, 325
(a, 21).]

EPICOLIC, adj. E²p-i²ko²l/ⁱ2k. Lat., *epicolicus* (from ἐπι,
upon, and κῶλον, the colon). Fr., *épocolique*. Ger., *am Grimmdarm*
befindlich. Overlying the colon. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41, 50, 56, 94
(a, 14).]

EPICOLLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²ko²l/ⁱ2le/(la)-si²s. Gen., *epi-
colles* (os). From ἐπι, upon, and κολῶσις, a glueing. See AG-
GLUTINATION.

EPICOMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²m/^a2-s(u²s). From ἐπι,
upon, and κόμη, the hair of the head. Fr., *épécume*. Of G. St.-
Hilaire, a monster having two heads, one of which is incompletely
developed and inserted at the top of the other head. [L, 41, 44, 57
(a, 14).]

EPICONDYLAR, adj. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2r. Fr., *épicondylaire*.
Pertaining to the epicondyle. [A, 391 (a, 21).]

EPICONDYLE, n. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d. Lat., *epicondylus* (from
ἐπι, upon, and κῶνδλος, a condyle). Fr., *épicondyle*. Ger., *Epicon-
dyl*. Of Chaussier, the external condyle of the humerus. [C.]
— **Inner e.** The internal condyle of the humerus. [a, 29.]

EPICONDYLOCUBITALIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2/ⁱ2-
du²l/(ko²l)-bi²t-a(a²)/li²s. From ἐπι, upon, κῶνδλος, a condyle,
and cubitalis, cubital. Fr., *épicondyléo-cubital*. The anconeus
muscle. [A, 299 (L).]

EPICONDYLO-CUBITO-MÉTACARPAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-
ko²n/ⁱ2 de lo ku² bi to ma tu²-ka²r/ⁱ2-pa²l. See EXTENSOR carpi ul-
naris.

EPICONDYLO-PHALANGÉAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko²n/ⁱ2 de lo-
fa² le² na² zha² a²l. See EXTENSOR digitorum communis manus.

EPICONDYLO-PREMETACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2/ⁱ2-
o(a²)-pre/(pra²-e²)-me²l-a²-ka²r/ⁱ2-p/^e2-u²s(u²s). Fr.,
épicondyléo-pre-métacarpien. See EXTENSOR metacarpi minimus.

EPICONDYLO-PREPHALANGÆUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2/ⁱ2-
o(a²)-pre/(pra²-e²)-fa²l/(fa²l)-a²n²a²n²/je/(ge²)-u²s-
u²s. Fr., *épicondyléo-pre-phalangæus*, *extenseur antérieur des*
phalangæ. Ger., *Artenbrennstiel* oder *Stielen* des *Fesselhorn*
und *Hufbeins*, *Hufbeinstrecker*, *langer Hufbeinstrecker* oder *Zeh-
nenstrecker*. The analogue in the siphons of the extensor com-
munis digitorum. [L.]

EPICONDYLO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2/ⁱ2-
du²l/(ko²l)-ra²d/(ra²d)-i²-al(a²l)/li²s. Fr., *épicondyléo-radial*. See
SUPINATOR radii brevis.

EPICONDYLO-SUPERUNGUALIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2/ⁱ2-
du²l/(ko²l)-o(a²)-su-pe²r-u²n²g(u²n²)/gw/ⁱ2n-a(a²)/li²s. See EXTEN-
sor communis digitorum.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/^a2/ⁱ2-
du²l/(ko²l)-o(a²)-su/(su)-pra²-ka²r/ⁱ2-p/^e2-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cubital posté-
rieur*, *épicondyléo-supracarpien*. Ger., *äußerer Knöchelstrecker* oder
Beuger der Vorderfüsser etc. It, *flexor externo del metacarpo*,

cubitalo posteriore, *epitrocto* (o *epicondilo*) *supracarpo*. The
analogue of the extensor carpi ulnaris of man found in the lower
animals. [L.]

EPICONDYLO-SUPRAMETACARPIANUS (Lat.), adj.
E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/(du²l)-o(a²)-su/(su)-pra²-me²l-a²-ka²r/ⁱ2-p/ⁱ2-a²-ma²-
u²s(u²s). Fr., *épicondyléo-supramétacarpien*. The extensor carpi
radialis brevis.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRAPHALANGETIANUS (Lat.), n.
m. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/(du²l)-o(a²)-su/(su)-pra²-fa²l/(fa²l)-a²-ma²-u²-
je/(ge²)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épicondyléo-supraphalangétien*. The
extensor digitorum communis. [L, 116.] — **E.-s.-p. minimi digiti**.
Fr., *épicondyléo-supraphalangétien du petit doigt*. The extensor
proprius minimi digiti. [L, 116.]

EPICONDYLUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2d/(du²l)-u²s(u²s).
See EPICONDYLE. — **E. extensorius**. The external condyle of the
humerus. [a, 29.] — **E. flexorius**. The internal condyle of the
humerus. [a, 29.] — **E. humeri externus**. The external condyle
of the humerus. [a, 29.] — **E. femoris lateralis**. The outer tu-
berosity of the femur. [L, 332.] — **E. femoris medialis**. The inner
tuberosity of the femur. [L, 332.]

EPICONIOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²p-i²ko²n/ⁱ2 o(a²)-i²d-oi²-
e²-i(e). Of Nylander, a series of Lichens, comprising the *Calicie*,
Tylophora, and *Sphaerophora*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

EPICOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²ko²-fo²-si²s. Gen., *epicophos-
is* (is). From ἐπι, upon, and κῶφωσις, deafness. Fr., *épécophose*.
Ger., *Folgeaufheiß*. Deafness supervening upon or secondary to
some disease. [F.]

EPICORACO-HUMERAL, adj. E²p-i²ko²r/^a2k-o-hu²-me²r-
a²l. From ἐπι, upon, κόραξ, a crow, and humerus, the shoulder.
Relating to or connected with the humerus and the epicoracoid
bone. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1874, p. 76 (L).]

EPICORACOID, adj. E²p-i²ko²r/^a2k-oid. From ἐπι, upon,
κόραξ, the crow, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épécoracoid*. Situated
upon or above the coracoid bone or process. [L.] Cf. E. BONE.

EPICOROLLATUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²ko²r-o²l-la²/(la²)-u²s(u²s).
From ἐπι, upon (see also COROLLA). Fr., *épécrollé*. Having an
epigynous corolla. [L, 180.]

EPICOROLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²ko²r-o²l-le²-e(a²-e²).
Fr., *épécrollées*. Of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledons, including
the *Spananthe* and *Corisanthus*. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉPICOSTAL (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ko²-ta²l. From ἐπι, upon, and
costa, a rib. On the ribs. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPICOTYL, n. E²p-i²ko²-o²l/ⁱ2l. From ἐπι, upon, and κοτύλη,
a socket. In botany, that part of the embryo-stem which is above
the cotyledon or cotyledons. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

ÉPICOTYLÉAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko²-te-la-a²l. Of Geoffroy St.-
Hilaire, the metapterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

EPICOTYLEDONARY, adj. E²p-i²ko²-o²l/ⁱ2-le²-o²n-a-ri²2. Situ-
ated above the cotyledons (said of the epicotyl). [B, 279, 291 (a, 24).]

EPICOTYLEDONES (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²ko²-o²l/ⁱ2-le²-o²n-
e²-e²s. Of Van Beneden, see ARTHROPODA.

EPICRANIAL, adj. E²p-i²kran/ⁱ2-a²l. Gr., ἐπικρανίος. Lat.,
epicranius. Fr., *épécranien*. Pertaining to the epicranium or the
upper part of the skull. [L.]

ÉPICRANIEN (Fr.), adj. A-pe-kran²-ne-a²n². See EPICRANIAL;
as a n., see OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.

EPICRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²kran/(kra²n)ⁱ2-u²m(u²m).
From ἐπι, upon, and κρανίον, the skull. Fr., *épécâne*. Ger., *Schä-
delhaut*, *Schädelhaube*. It, *epicranio*. Sp., *epicranio*. 1. The
soft parts covering the cranium. 2. The dorsal wall of the head of
an insect. [B, 100; L, 41, 43, 50.]

EPICRANIUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²kran/(kra²n)ⁱ2-u²s(u²s). See
EPICRANIAL; as a n., see OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. — **E. frontalis**. Ger.,
Stirn-muskel. The frontal portion of the occipito-frontalis. [L,
332.] — **E. occipitalis**. Ger., *Hinterhaupt-muskel*. The occipital
portion of the occipito-frontalis. [L, 332.] — **E. temporalis**. The
atrahens aures muscle. [A, 202 (L).]

EPICRANIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²kras/(kra²s)-i²s. Gen., *epicran-
is* (is). Gr., ἐπικρανίς (from ἐπι, upon, and κράσις, a mixing). Fr.,
épécraie. Ger., *Epécraie*. An old term for alterative treatment.
[L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPICRATICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²kras/(kra²s)-i²ti²-ku²-s(u²s).
From ἐπικράσις, a tempering. Fr., *épécratique*. Ger., *epikratisch*.
It, *epicratico*. Sp., *epicrático*. Tempering, softening. [L, 41, 50,
135 (a, 14).]

EPICRATIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²krat/(kra²t)-i²s. Gen., *epicrat-
is* (is). From ἐπι, upon, and κράσις, the head. Of Hippocrates, a
fine napkin or head covering. [L, 94.]

EPICRISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²kr/ⁱ2-si²s. Gen., *epicri²sos*
(u²-i²s). Gr., ἐπικρίσις (from ἐπικρίνειν, to decide [1st or 2d def.],
or ἐπι, in addition, and κρίσις, a crisis [2d def.]). Fr., *épécrisis*.
Épécrisis, *Beurtheilung* (1st def.). It, *epicrisi*. Sp., e. 1. A con-
clusion as to the nature, probable termination, etc., of a disease.
2. A secondary critical occurrence. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).] 3.
Concluding critical remarks in a clinical history or an essay. [A,
518.]

EPICRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²krus/ⁱ2-s. Gen., *epicrusis* (is).
Gr., ἐπικρουσις (from ἐπικρουειν, to hammer). Ger., *Klopfen* (1st
def.). *Peitschung* (2d def.). 1. A percussion with light sticks, for-
merly applied to the limbs of boys to make them plump; also mas-
sage by percussion. 2. See FLAGELLATION. [L, 50, 94, 135 (a, 14).]

EPICUTENON (Lat.), EPICUTENUM (Lat.), n. s. E²p-i²ku²-
te²n/ⁱ2-o²n, -u²m(u²m). Gr., ἐπικύτιον (from ἐπι, upon, and κτεῖς,
the pubes). Of Hippocrates, the pubic hair. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

EPICETUS (Lat.), adj. E^2p-i^2k to t in status. Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\epsilon\tau\theta\alpha$ to $\alpha\theta\eta$ besides). Ger., *epicetion*. Of a disease, acquired. [L. 30a, 11.]

EPICYMA (Lat.), n. E^2p-i^2s ku ϵ a ma¹. Gen., *epicymatos* (-is). Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\upsilon\mu\alpha$ (from $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, to become pregnant during pregnancy). Fr., *epicyma*. Ger., *Nebenabstracht*. Of Hippocrates, a fetus engendered by the impregnation of a woman who is already pregnant; also a mole. [L. 11, 50, 81, 155a, 14.]

EPICYESIS (Lat.), n. E^2p-i^2s ku ϵ a si²s. Gen., *epicyesis* (-is). Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Fr., *epicysis*. Ger., *Ueberfruchtung*. See SUPERFETATION.

EPICYLIS (Lat.), **EPICYLIUM** (Lat.), n. s. f. and n. E^2p-i^2s ku ϵ li² s. Gen., *epicylidos* (-is). Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *epicycle*, *epicyclum*. Ger., *oberes Augenlid*. An upper eyelid. [L. 50.]

EPICYSTIC, adj. E^2p-i^2s i²st i²k. From $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder. Situated above the urinary bladder; suprapubic and connected with the bladder (said of a fistula). [J. D. S. Davis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 416.]

EPICYSTOTOMY, n. E^2p-i^2s i²st i²st i²o² m². Lat., *epicystotomia* (from $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder, and $\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, to cut). Fr., *epicystotomie*, *l'acte suprapubique*. Ger., *Epicystotomie*, *höherer Steinschnitt*. It., *epicistotomia*. Sp., *epicistotomia*. See SUPRAPUBIC CYSTOTOMY.

EPICYTE, n. E^2p-i^2s i²t. From $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\kappa\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, a cell. Fr., *epicyte*. The cuticular investment of a cell. [L. 321.]

EPIDELLOS (Lat.), adj. E^2p-i^2d el² lo² s. Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\delta\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, evident). Of Hippocrates, indicative (of a crisis to come); as a n. see **PIDERTY**. [A. 311a, 30; L. 94.]

EPIDEMENSIS (Lat.), n. s. f. E^2p-i^2d em² en² si²s. Gen., *epidemensis* (-is). Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, to prevail epidemically). The prevalence of an epidemic disease; also the disease itself. [A. 387.]

EPIDEMIC, adj. E^2p-i^2d em² i²k. Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$. Lat., *epidemicus*. Fr., *épidémique*. Ger., *epidemisch*. It., *epidemico*. Sp., *epidémico*. Affecting a great many individuals in rapid succession, but due to some agency that has been brought from afar and not generated in the locality, thus differing from *endemic* (said of diseases); as a n. (Lat., *epidemia*; Fr., *épidémie*; Ger., *Epidemie*), a particular instance of the prevalence of such a disease; also the disease itself. Milk e. An e. disseminated by means of infected milk. "Lancet," Feb. 7, 1885, p. 265.]

EPIDEMICITY, n. E^2p-i^2d em² i² si² i². From $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, among the people. Fr., *épidémicité*. The character of being epidemic. [D. 41.]

ÉPIDÉMIE (Fr.), n. A pe-da-mie. See EPIDEMIC.—E. d'Azanon. See PARALYSE douloureuse aigue.

EPIDEMIOGRAPHY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, n. s. E^2p-i^2d em² i² o² g² r² a² f² i², o² l² o² g² i². Lat., *epidemiographia*, *epidemiologia* (from $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, an epidemic, and $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to record, or $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *épidémiographie*, *épidémiologie*. Ger., *Epidemiographie*, *Epidemiologie*, *Seuchenlehre*. The scientific study of epidemic diseases. [A. 301, 322a, 21.]

EPIDEMY, n. E^2p-i^2d em² i². Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\alpha$. See EPIDEMIC.

ÉPIDENDRE (Fr.), n. A pe-da-n² dr². See EPIDENDRUM. **E. à feuilles obtuses** (Fr.). See EPIDENDRUM obtusifolium. **E. à feuilles ténues** (Fr.). See EPIDENDRUM tenuifolium. **E. à fleurs en queue**. See EPIDENDRUM caudatum. **E. en coquille**. See EPIDENDRUM cochleatum. **E. irisée**. The *Cattleya bicolor*. [B. 121 (a, 26).] **E. jaune**. See EPIDENDRUM luteum. **E. peint**. See EPIDENDRUM scriptum.

EPIDENDRE, **E** (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^2p-i^2d en² dre² e (a² e²). Fr., *epidendres*. 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section of Lindley, a suborder; of Bartling, a division; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe) of the *Orchideae*, comprising the *Vandee*, *Epidae*, and *Melastomae*, or the *Phorolhaller*, *Malacae*, *Lycopodae*, *Dendrobaceae*, *Eriaceae*, *Blechnae*, *Caloglyphae*, *Stenoglossae*, and *Liliaceae*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cerorachideae*, comprising the *Vandee* and *Egermiae*. 3. Of Lindley (1826), a tribe of the *E* (see 1st def.), subsequently a tribe (of Reichenbach [1828]) a division of the *Orchideae*; of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Epidendrineae*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIDENDRINE, **E** (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^2p-i^2d en² dri² n² e (a² e²). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Cerorachideae*, comprising the *Epidendree* and *Vandee*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIDENDRIUS (Lat.), adj. E^2p-i^2d en² dri² u² s. From $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\upsilon$, a tree. Fr., *epidendre*. Growing upon trees. [L. 41.]

EPIDENDRON (Lat.), **EPIDENDRUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. E^2p-i^2d en² dro² n², dru² m (dru² m). From $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\upsilon$, a tree. Fr., *epidendre*. A genus of epiphytic orchids found in the southern and tropical regions of North America. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. auriculatum**. Fr., *epidendre auriculé*. A species employed in Chili as a galactagogue and vermifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24); L. 105.] **E. biddum**. A species used in the Antilles as a purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge. [L. 49.] **E. caudatum**. Fr., *epidendre à fleurs en queue*. A species indigenous to the West Indies; used as an antispasmodic. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. cochleatum**. Fr., *epidendre en coquille*. A species indigenous to Santo Domingo, the leaves of which are used in infusion as an antispasmodic and expectorant. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. luteum**. Fr., *epidendre jaune*. A species indigenous to Chili, an infusion of which is used as a galactagogue. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. obtusifolium**. Fr., *epidendre à feuilles obtuses*. A species indigenous to the Antilles; used as an external stimulant and internally as a vermifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. ovatum**. See ANANTAL. **E. scriptum**. Fr., *epidendre peint*. A species indigenous to India, called *bala pola*. The root, mixed

with rice, is applied to abscesses. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. spatulatum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies. The leaves, boiled in oil, are used as an emollient, and the powder is employed in the treatment of diarrhoea and pectoral diseases. [B. 180 (a, 21).] **E. tenuifolium**. Fr., *epidendre à feuilles ténues*. A variety having a musky, astringent root; used as an anodyne in the form of a poultice, and internally (powdered and macerated in vinegar) for haemorrhoids, leucorrhoea, etc. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. vanilla**. See *VANILLA aromatica*.

EPIDENDRUS (Lat.), adj. E^2p-i^2d en² dru² s. From $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\upsilon$, a tree. Fr., *epidendre*. Growing upon trees. [L. 41.]

EPIDERIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d e² r² i² s. Gen., *epideridos* (-is). Gr., $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$. See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERM, n. E^2p-i^2d er² m. See EPIDERMIS and EPIBLAST.

EPIDERMA (Lat.), n. n. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m a². Gen., *epidermatos* (-is). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMAL, adj. E^2p-i^2d er² m a² l. See EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m a² ta². Abnormal growths of the epidermis. [G.]

EPIDERMATIC, adj. E^2p-i^2d er² m a² t i² k. A more correct form of *epidermic* (q. v.).

EPIDERMATIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m a² (a²) ti² s. Gen., *epidermatidos* (-is). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMATOID, adj. E^2p-i^2d er² m a² t o² i² d. From $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, $\delta\epsilon\mu\alpha$, the skin, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis. [L. 56.]

EPIDERMÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m e² a² e². Fr., *épidermées*. Of Bonnemaison, a family of the *Hydrophytæ*, comprising *Grammitis*, *Tordaria*, *Sphaerularia*, and others. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

EPIDERMEOUS, EPIDERMIC, adj. s. E^2p-i^2d er² m e² o² u² s, i² k. Lat., *epidermicus*. Fr., *épidermique*. Ger., *epidermisch*. Pertaining to the epidermis or consisting of the cells of the epidermis. [J.]

EPIDERMICULA (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m i² k u² la². The continuous layer of flattened cells forming a cuticula or ectal covering for the hairs of men and animals and for the hoofs of ruminants. It is absent from the human nails. [J. 31.]

EPIDERMIDAL, adj. E^2p-i^2d er² m i² d a² l. See EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERMIDOID, adj. E^2p-i^2d er² m i² d o² i² d. Fr., *épidermoïde*. Pertaining to or like the epidermis. [L. 107.]

EPIDERMIDOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m i² d o² l y² si² s. Gen., *epidermidolysis* (-is). From $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, the epidermis, and $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a loosening. Fr., *épidermidolyse*. Ger., *Ablösung des Oberhäutcheins*. Loosening or separation of the epidermis. [L. 50.]

EPIDERMIDOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m o² m y² c o² s i² s. Gen., *epidermidomycosis* (-is). For deriv. see EPIDERMIS and MYCOSIS. Any disease produced by the growth of a vegetable parasite in the epidermis. [G.]

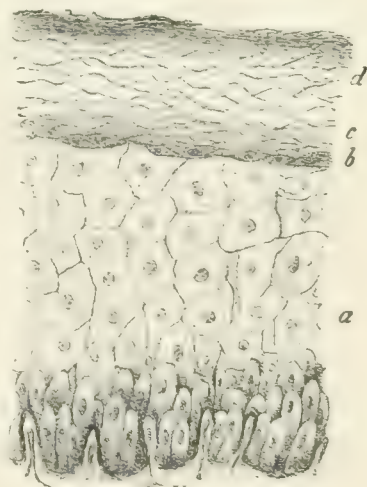
EPIDERMIDONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m o² n o² s u² s. From $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, the epidermis, and $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, a disease. See EPIDERMIDOSIS.

EPIDERMIDOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m o² p h y² t o² n. From $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, the epidermis, and $\phi\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\mu$, a plant. A fungus found in the scales of patches of psoriasis. [Lang, Volkmann's "Samml. klin. Vortr.," No. 208, quoted in "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr. 1882; "Mntsch. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 21, p. 1116, and x, 4, p. 183.]

EPIDERMIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m i² d o² s i² s. Gen., *epidermidosis* (-is). From $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, the epidermis. A disease of the epidermis.

In the pl., *epidermidoses* (Ger., *Epidermidosen*, *Wachstumsanomalien der Oberhaut und ihrer Anfangsgebilde*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the eighth class, embracing diseases of the epidermis and its appendages, and including the orders *Keratonosi*, *Chromatoses*, and *Akanthoses*. [G. 4.]

EPIDERMIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2p-i^2d er² m de² r² m i² s. Gen., *epidermidos* (-is). Gr., $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\pi\iota$, upon, and $\delta\epsilon\mu\alpha$, the skin). Fr., *épiderme*, *couche cuticulaire* (ou *épidermique*), *surpeau*. Ger., *E. oberhaut*. It., *epidermide*. Sp., e. 1. The epiderm, cuticle, or scarf-skin; the epithelial or cellular covering of the corium. Its deep or ental surface is accurately molded upon the corium, while the ectal surface forms the outside of the body. It is composed of several layers of cells differing



THE EPIDERMIS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the stratum Malpighii; b, the stratum granulosum; c, the stratum lucidum; d, the stratum corneum.

in character in different layers (see STRATUM cornu, STRATUM lucidum, and RITE mucosum). 2. The horny layer (stratum corneum) of the skin. 3. A layer of animal matter found upon the exterior of the shells of many living molluscs. [J, 82.] 4. In botany, the primary covering of plants, consisting usually of one, but sometimes of two or three, layers of cells, which lie in close juxtaposition without open spaces, except for stomata and water-pores. The outer face of the epidermic cell-wall is thickened and cutinized. [B, 291 (a, 24); J, 26, 31, 35; L, 147.] —E'abschilferung (Ger.). Exfoliation of the e. [Auspitz (G).] —E'borke. A crust formed of e. scales. [G.] —E'igentliche E. (Ger.). See STRATUM cornu. —E'fortsatz (Ger.). A continuation of or sprout from the epidermis. [H.] —E'gebilde (Ger.). An e. or epithelium. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1842 (J).] —E'schichten. The layers or strata of the e. [G.] —E'schuppen, E'schuppchen. Epidermic scales. [A, 521.] —E'überzug. See E. Proper e. The inner layers of e. (ith def.) apart from the cuticle. [B, 77 (a, 24).] —True e. See STRATUM cornu.

ÉPIDERMISATION (Fr.), n. A-pe-de'r-me-za'se-o'n. The formation of epidermis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPIDERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E'p-i-d'um (de'r-m)'i-2-u'm (u'm). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMOID, adj. E'p-i-d'um'oid. Lat., *epidermoides* (from *ἐπίδερμις*, the epidermis, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *épidermoïde*. Ger., *überhautähnlich*. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis; epidermic. [G.]

EPIDERMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'ide'rm)-o'2'i-2-(u')-si's. See EPIDERMIDOLYSIS. —E. *bullosa hereditaria*. Fr., *epidermolyse bulleuse héréditaire*, disposition héréditaire aux éruptions bulleuses. Ger., *hereditäre Anlage zur Blasenbildung*. An inherited predisposition to the formation of bullae. [Köbner, "Dtsch. med. Woch.", 1886, No. 2; "Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.", Mar., 1886, p. 155.]

EPIDERMOMUSCULAR, adj. E'p-i-d'um'o-mu's'ku-2-lu'r. See NEUROMUSCULAR.

ÉPIDERMOPHORE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-de'r-mo-for. From *ἐπίδερμις*, epidermis, and *φορέω*, to carry. Bearing or covered with epidermis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPIDERMOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E'p-i-d'um'ide'rm)-o'2'i-2-(u')-to'o'n. See EPIDERMIDOPHYTON.

EPIDERMOSE, n. E'p-i-d'um'o's. Fr., *épidermose*. Ger., *E*. A substance obtained by treating fresh fibrin with diluted hydrochloric acid; according to Mulder, identical with protein bin-oxide. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIDERRHIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'is. Gen., *epider'rhidos* (is). Gr., *ἐπιδέρρις*. The clitoris. [A, 387.]

EPIDESIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'is. Gen., *epides'eos* (-id'e'sis). Gr., *ἐπίδεσις* (from *ἐπεί*, upon, and *δέσσω*, Ger., *Verbinden einer Wunde, Unterbindung*. The process of binding up a wound or compressing a blood-vessel by means of a bandage. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPIDESMA (Lat.), **EPIDESMIS** (Lat.), **EPIDESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. f. and n. E'p-i-d'um'is'ma's, -mi's, -mi-2-u'm (u'm). Gen., *epides'matos* (-is), *-midos* (is), *-mi*. See EPIDESMIS.

EPIDESMOCHARTA (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'is'mo'cho'rta. From *ἐπίδεσμος*, a bandage, and *χάρτης*, paper. Ger., *Verbandpapier*. Of Ducommun, paper impregnated with powdered charcoal; used for surgical dressings. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIDESMOS (Lat.), **EPIDESMUM** (Lat.), **EPIDESMUS** (Lat.), n's m. n., and m. E'p-i-d'um'is'mo's, -mu's, -mu'm (u'm). Gr., *ἐπίδεσμος* (from *ἐπεί*, upon, to bind on). Fr., *épidesme*. Of Hippocrates and Aristotle, a surgical bandage. [L, 50, 349.]

ÉPIDIAPHRAGMOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **ÉPIDIAPHRATOPIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A-pe-de'a' fra'g-mo-to-pe, fra'2-to-pe. From *ἐπί*, augm., *διάφραγμα*, the diaphragm, and *ἄνωρος*, out of place. Displacement of the diaphragm upward. [L, 50, 82 (a, 14).]

EPIDIBROMHYDRIN, n. E'p-i-d'um'hi-dri'2n. Fr., *épidibromhydrine*. A body, C₃H₅Br₂, resulting from the action of potassium on tribromhydrin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIDICHLORHYDRIN, n. E'p-i-d'um'hi-dri'2n. Fr., *épidichlorhydrine*. A body, C₃H₅Cl₂, analogous to epidibromhydrin, resulting from the action of potassium on glyceric trichlorhydrin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIDIDYMICUS (Lat.), adj. E'p-i-d'um'hi-dri'2n. Fr., *épididymique*. Pertaining to or connected with the epididymis. [L, 332.]

EPIDIDYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pe-de-de-me. See EPIDIDYMIS.

EPIDIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'hi-dri'2n. Gen., *epididym'idos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιδιδυμῖς* (from *ἐπεί*, upon, and *δίδυμος*, the testicle). Fr., *épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhode*. 1. A long, narrow body attached to the posterior border of the testicle. Its upper and larger extremity is termed the globus major, its lower the globus minor, and the intervening portion the body. It consists principally of the canal of the e., into which the con. vasculosi empty at the upper end, and which, after being greatly convoluted, is continuous below with the vas deferens. Cf. *Vas deferens*. 2. In birds, an organ associated with the testicle, apparently the remnant of the primordial kidney. [L, 343.]

EPIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'hi-dri'2n. Gen., *epididym'itis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιδιδυμῖτις* (from *ἐπεί*, upon, and *δίδυμος*, the testicle). Fr., *épididymite*. Ger., *Nebenhodenentzündung*. Inflammation of the epididymis. The acute form, which commonly occurs as a complication of gonorrhoea, is usually attended with much swelling and intense pain, together with fever. The chronic form generally accompanies chronic urethral inflammation, and often leads to the

formation of abscesses. [A, 326 (a, 21); G.] —E. *blennorrhagica*. Gonorrhoeal e. —E. *caseosa*. See *Tuberculous e.* —E. *gonorrhoeica*. Gonorrhoeal e. —E. *pyorrhoeica*. E. ending in suppuration. [Z. Ssysran, "Russk. Med.", 29, 1886; "Dtsch. Med. Ztg.", Nov. 11, 1886, p. 1011.] —E. *tuberculosa*. See *Tuberculous e.* —E. *urethralis*. E., usually acute, due to inflammation or irritation within the urethra. [G.] —Gonorrhoeal e. Lat., *e. gonorrhoeica*. Fr., *épididymite blennorrhagique, chancre pisse tombé dans les bourses*. Acute e. complicating gonorrhoea. [G.] —Pseudo-tuberculous e. Fr., *épididymite pseudo-tuberculeuse*. A variety of e., really an indolent tumefaction, occurring almost exclusively in the course of gleet; often mistaken for tuberculous e. [L, 88 (a, 14).] —Syphilitic e. Lat., *e. syphilitica*. Fr., *épididymite syphilitique*. E. due to syphilis; usually affecting the head of the epididymis and forming a round, hard tumor. The testicle is rarely involved. [G.] —Tuberculous e. Lat., *e. tuberculosa, e. caseosa*. Fr., *épididymite tuberculeuse*. E. due to tubercular deposit, causing a swelling that leads to suppuration and often results in persistent fistule. [A, 326 (a, 14).]

EPIDISCAL, adj. E'p-i-d'um'sk'a'l. Fr., *epidiscalis* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *δίσκος*, a disc). Fr., *epidiscal*. Of stamens, inserted on the upper surface of the disc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'is. Gen., *epidos'eos* (-id'e'sis). Gr., *ἐπίδοσις* (from *ἐπιδόω*, to increase). Fr., *épudose*. Ger., *Zunahme*. 1. Growth, enlargement, swelling. 2. Exacerbation (of a disease). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPIDROME (Lat.), **EPIDROMIA** (Lat.), **EPIDROMIS** (Lat.), n's. E'p-i-d'um'ma's, -mi's, -mi-2-u'm (u'm). Fr., *épudromie*. Ger., *Blutanlauf*. Congestion resulting from constriction. [L, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPIDURAL, adj. E'p-i-d'um'ra'l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *dura* (see DURA). Situated upon or outside the dura. [J.]

ÉPIÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe-a. See EPICATE.

ÉPIENCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a'n'2-sa-fa'l. See EPI-CEPHALON.

ÉPIENTÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a'n'2-te'r. The gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane. [L, 41.]

EPIETHYLIN, n. E'p-i-d'um'et'h'i-2n. Ger., *Epiäthylin*. Glyceryl oxyethyl ether; a liquid, C₃H₅O(OC₂H₅) = C₆H₁₀O₂, of agreeable odor. [B, 4.]

EPIFAGUS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'fa'g'u's. See EPI-PHAGUS.

EPIFOLLICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'fo'li-i-2-ku'2(ku')-li-le'y-tis. Gen., *epifolliculit'idos* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *folliculus*, a follicle (see also -itis*). Of E. Besnier, an inflammation of the epidermis of the scalp localized about the hair-follicles. ["Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.", ix, 10, Nov. 15, 1889, p. 474.] Cf. *FOLLICULITIS epiloiria*.

EPIFRONTALIS (Lat.), adj. E'p-i-d'um'fro'2-nal(ta'l)'is. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *frons*, the forehead. See EPIPROSOPIUS.

EPIGEA (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'je'ga's. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαία*, the earth. Fr., *épigée*. Ger., *Grundstrauch*. It, *corbezzolo*. Sp., *fresal*. Of Linneus, a genus of ericaceous plants, referred by Benth and Hooker to the *Andromeda*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] —E. *repens*. Trailing arbutus, American ground laurel, may flower; a species the leaves and stems of which are used like uva ursi and huchua in diseases of the urinary organs and pelvic viscera. According to Darlington, it has been thought to injure cattle if eaten. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24).] —**Extractum epigae fluidum**. A preparation made by moistening 16 troy ounces of *E. repens* in moderately fine powder with 6 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol, packing in a conical percolator and pouring diluted alcohol over it until 3 pints of fluid are obtained; reserving the 6 fl. oz. evaporating the remainder to 6 fl. oz., adding 8 troy ounces of sugar while hot, mixing with the reserved portion and straining. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", xi (a, 14).]



EPIGEA REPENS. [A, 327.]

EPIGEALE, **EPIGEAUS**, adj's. E'p-i-d'um'je'ga's, -a'2n, -u's. Gr., *ἐπὶ γαίῃ* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαία*, the earth). Lat., *epigeus*. Fr., *épigé*. Ger., *oberirdisch*. Of plants, growing upon and close to the surface of the earth. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'ga's'tra'l'gi-a. From *ἐπὶ γαστρίῳ*, on the epigastrium, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *épigastrique*. Ger., *Schmerz im Epigastrium*. Pain in the epigastrium. [Huchard, "Union méd.", Aug. 1, 1883, p. 137 (D).]

ÉPIGASTRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ga's'tr. See EPIGASTRIUM.

EPIGASTRIAL, **EPIGASTRIC**, adj's. E'p-i-d'um'ga's'tri-a'l, -ri'2k. Lat., *epigastrius, epigastricus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *épigastrique*. Ger., *epigastrisch*. It., *epigastrico*. Sp., *epigástrico*. Pertaining to the epigastrium. [a, 17.]

EPIGASTRIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E'p-i-d'um'ga's'tri-o'cele. From *ἐπὶ γαστρίῳ*, on the epigastrium, and *κύμα*, a swelling. [a, 17.]

epigastrium, and *καλῶν*, a tumor. Fr., *epigastrocele*. Ger., *Oberbauchbruch*. A hernia in the epigastrium. [L.]

EPIGASTRION (Lat.), **EPIGASTRIUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. E2p-i2-ga2st-ga2stro-r2i2-n2-s2-n2-s2. Gr., *ἐπιγαστήριον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *épigastre*. Ger., *E. Oberbauchgegend*. 1. Lat., that which lies upon or over the stomach; the superior central region of the abdomen, containing the middle and pyloric end of the stomach, the left lobe of the liver and the lobus Spiegelii, the hepatic vessels, the celiac axis, the semilunar ganglia, the pancreas, and parts of the aorta, vena cava, vena azygos, and thoracic duct. [A, 58 (a, 17).] 2. The first ventral segment in the *Hieracipoda*. [L, 343.]

EPIGASTRIUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-ga2st-ga2stro-r2i2-n2-s2-n2-s2. Gr., *ἐπιγαστήριος*. Epigastrie; as a n., a double monster in which one embryo is undeveloped, and is connected as a free or subcutaneous parasitic mass with the epigastric region of the other. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EPIGASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-ga2st-ga2stro-seka2-le2-ca. In Eng., e2p-i2-ga2st-ro-se2l. See EPIGASTROCELE.

ÉPIGÉ (Fr.), adj. A pe-zha. See EPIGÆOUS.

EPIGENE, adj. E2p-i2-je2n. See EPIGENOUS.

EPIGENEMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-je2n-ge2n-ea2-ma2. See EPIGENEMA.

EPIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-je2n-ge2n-e2-si2-s2. Gen., *epigenesis* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γενέσις*, to be born after). Fr., *épigénèse*. Ger., *E. 1*. Of Robin (1864), the formation of anatomical elements by growth upon other elements (e. g., in the case of the connective tissue corpuscles, which arise by a cone-like prolongation of transparent matter from the embryoplastic nuclei produced by genesis or free cell formation). [J, 25.] 2. Of Wolff, the doctrine that organs are progressively formed and differentiated from a homogeneous germ. [A, 8; A, 301 (a, 21); L, 121.]

EPIGENESISIST, n. E2p-i2-je2n-e2-si2-s2. Fr., *épigénésiste*. One who believes in the theory of epigenesis. [L, 32, 56.]

ÉPIGÉNIE (Fr.), n. A pe-zha-ne. See EPIGENY.

EPIGENNEMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-je2n-ge2n-ne2-na2-ma2. Gen., *epigennematos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιγεννημα* (from *ἐπιγεννᾶν*, to produce after). Fr., *épigénème*. Ger., *Nacherzeugte*. Of Galen, an after-symptom; one that shows itself late in the course of a disease or occurs as the result of a disease that is past. [A, 211 (a, 17); A, 387; L, 50.]

EPIGENOUS, adj. E2p-i2-je2n-n2-s2. Lat., *epigenus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γενέσθαι*, to be born). Fr., *épigène*. Ger., *epigenisch*. 1. Of Link, growing upon the upper surface of a leaf or other part (said of *Fungus*). [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).] 2. Presenting the phenomenon of epigeny. [L, 180.]

EPIGENY, n. E2p-i2-je2n-i2. Lat., *epigenia* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *épigénie*. A phenomenon which takes place when a crystallized mineral undergoes, without change of form, chemical changes consisting in the loss of one of its elements and the admission of another, or in the admission of another only. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPIGÆOUS, adj. E2p-i2-je2n-s2. See EPIGÆOUS.

EPIGONOMENON (Lat.), **EPIGONEMA** (Lat.), **EPIGONESIS** (Lat.), **EPIGONOMENON** (Lat.), n. s. n., n. f., and n. E2p-i2-je2n-on2-m2-n2-s2. Gr., *ἐπιγονόμενον* (-is), *ἐπιγονημα* (-is), *ἐπιγονή* (-is). Gen., *epigonumatos* (-is), *epigenes* (-is), *epigonosis* (-is). See EPIGONEMA.

EPIGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-glo2s-glo2sa2. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *épiglosse*. Of Savigny, a peculiar organ of the mouth of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 180.]

EPIGLOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-glo2s-glo2si2-s2. Gen., *epiglossidos* (-is). See EPIGLOTTIS.

EPIGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-glo2s-glo2su2-m2-su2-m2. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [L, 116.]

EPIGLOTTIARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2t-ary2-te2-no2-i2-de2-u2-s2. See EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTENOIDEUS.

EPIGLOTTIC, adj. E2p-i2-glo2t-i2-k. Lat., *epiglotticus*, *epiglottideus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *épiglottique*. Ger., *Epiglottis betreffend*. Pertaining to the epiglottis. [C.]

EPIGLOTTICOPALATINUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2t-pa2-l2-ti2-n2-s2. Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the soft palate. [L, 332.]

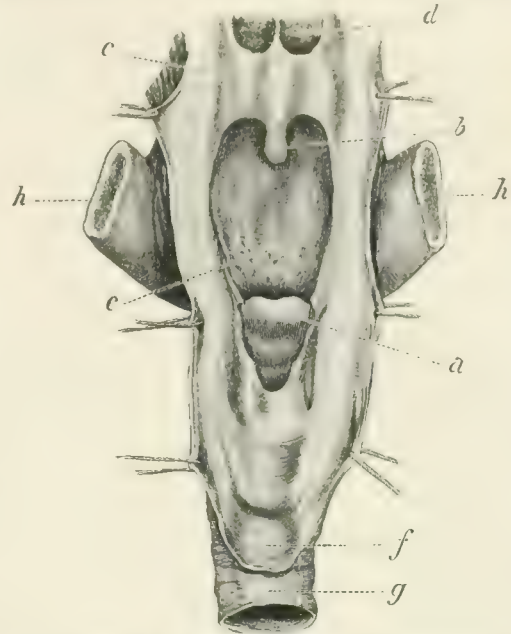
EPIGLOTTIDEAN, adj. E2p-i2-glo2t-ti2-d-ea2-n2. Lat., *epiglottideus*. See EPIGLOTTIS.

EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2t-ary2-te2-no2-i2-de2-u2-s2. Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilages; as a n., see ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS. [L, 332.]

EPIGLOTTIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2t-ti2-di2-de2-i2-s2. Gen., *epiglottiditis* (-is). From *ἐπιγλωττίς*, the epiglottis (see also *-itis*). Fr., *épiglottite*. Ger., *Kehledeckelentzündung*. Inflammation of the epiglottis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2ti2-s2. Gen., *epiglottidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιγλωττίς*, *ἐπιγλωττίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *épiglottite*. Ger., *Kehledeckel*. It., *epiglottide*. Sp., *epiglottis*. 1. A thin leaf-shaped lamella of yellow fibro-cartilage, placed behind the tongue and in front of the superior opening of the larynx, which it closes during deglutition. Its free extremity is broad and rounded; its attached end is narrow and is connected to the receding angle between the two alae of the thyroid cartilage by the thyreo-epiglottic ligament, and to the posterior

surface of the body of the hyoid bone by the thyro-epiglottic ligament; and its anterior surface is connected to the alae and base of the tongue by folds of mucous membrane—the glosso-epiglottidean



THE EPIGLOTTIS AS SEEN FROM BEHIND. (AFTER WEISSE.)

a, the epiglottis; f, the uvula; c, the soft palate; d, the posterior nares; e, the tongue; f, the uvula; g, the trachea; h, the inferior maxillary bone.

ligaments). [L, 115.] 2. Of Straus, the diaphragm of the horned ring which forms the lips of the stigmata in insects. [L, 180.]—**E' muskeln** (Ger.). See THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS and ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS superior and inferior.—**E' wulst** (Ger.). See TUBERCULUM epiglottidis.

EPIGLOTTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2ti2-te2-i2-s2. Gen., *epiglottitis* (-is). See EPIGLOTTIDITIS.

EPIGLOTTUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-glo2t-glo2tu2-m2-tu2-m2. Of Paracelsus, a silver instrument for elevating the eyelids. [L, 84.]

EPIGLUTIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-glu2-glu2ti2-s2. Gen., *epiglutidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιγλυττίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλυττός*, the rump). Fr., *épiglutite*. The upper part of the buttocks. [L, 84.]

EPIGNATH, n. E2p-i2-g-na2-th. Lat., *epignathus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γνάθος* the jaw). Fr., *épigathe*. 1. The supplementary or complementary portion of a gnathite, usually cirriform. [L, 49, 87, 158.] 2. See EPIGNATHUS (3d def.).

EPIGNATHOUS, adj. E2p-i2-g-na2-th-u2-s2. Lat., *epignathus*. Fr., *épigathe*. Hook-billed (i. e., having the upper mandible longer than the lower one, and the tip bent over). [L, 221, 343.]

EPIGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E2p-i2-g-na2-th-na2-th-u2-s2. Fr., *épigathe*. 1. Adj. See EPIGNATHOUS. 2. See EPIGNATH (1st def.). 3. A double monster in which one individual is arrested in development and remains attached to the jaw of the other. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EPIGONATIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-go2n-a2-ti2-s2. Gen., *epigonatidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιγονατίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γόνα*, the knee). Fr., *épigonate*. Ger., *Kniescheibe*. Of Hippocrates, the patella. [L, 32, 84.]

EPIGONE, n. E2p-i2-g-o2-n2. Gen., *epigones*. Gr., *ἐπιγονή* (from *ἐπιγενέσθαι*, to be born after). Lat., *e. epigonum* (2d def.). Fr., *épigone*. Ger., *Fruchtknopfdecke* (2d def.). 1. See SUPERFETATION. 2. The membranous cap or flask inclosing the spore-case of the *Hepaticae* and mosses; the basal portion of the archegone which surrounds the oosphere. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIGONIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-g-o2-n2-i2-s2. Gen., *epigonis* (-is). See EPIGONATIS.

EPIGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-gon2-go2n2-i2-u2-m2-u2-m2. See EPIGONE (2d def.).

EPIGONON (Lat.), **EPIGONUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. E2p-i2-g-o2-n2-o2-n2-u2-m2-u2-m2. Gr., *ἐπιγονον* (from *ἐπιγενέσθαι*, to be born after). Fr., *épigone*. See EPIGONEMA.

EPIGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2-gra2-m2-gra2m2-ma2. Gen., *epigrammatus* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιγράμμα* (from *ἐπιγράφειν*, to write upon). Fr., *épigramme*. Ger., *Oberstrich*. A gelatinous operculum with which certain molluscs close their shells temporarily. [L, 41, 180.]

EPIGONIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2-gu2-gu2ni2-s2. Gen., *epigonis* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιγονίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γόνα*, the knee). Ger., *Knie-muskel*. 1. The muscular mass in the thigh above the knee; in the pl. *epigonides*, of Rufus of Ephesus, those muscles which

have their attachment at the knee. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 50, 84.] 2. See EPIGONATHS.

EPIGYNE (Lat., n. f. pl. E2p-i2j-i2e-i2u5-mo-na2-a2). Fr., *épiphyse*. Ger., *Überwachung*. 1. Of Lunacy, cohorts with an epigynous insertion. 2. A cohort of the *Polypetalae*, consisting of the *Caryophyllales*, *Malvales*, *Cucurbitales*, *Cunilastrales*, and *Reginales*; 3. A cohort of the *Monopetalae*, consisting of the *Campnulanthes*, *Geraniaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Urticaceae*, and *Scitellales*; and 4. A cohort of the *Endogynae*, comprising the *Anomales*, *Nargessales*, *Labiales*, *Bromeliales*, and *Hydratales*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monopetalales*, comprising the *Scitellaceae*, *Bromelaceae*, *Hydratales*, *Urticaceae*, *Urticaceae*, and *Biscortellaceae*. [B. 12, 121, 150 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-zhen. See EPIGYNOUS.

EPIGYNY (Lat., n. f. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-ni2-a2). See EPIGYNY.

EPIGYNICUS (Lat., adj. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-ni2-a2-u5-si2). See EPIGYNY.

EPIGYNIUM (Lat., n. n. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-ni2-a2-mi2-m). Of Klotzsch, a genus of East Indian shrubs, of the *Vaccinaceae*, now referred to *Vaccinium*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **E. leucobotrys**. The *Vaccinium leucobotrys*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNORHICUS (Lat., adj. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-ni2-a2-o5-rh-i2-cu5-s). From *ἐπί*, upon, *γυνή*, a female, and *ῥήσις*, to hear. Fr., *épigynophorique*. Of Mirbel, said of the nectary when it is placed under the ovary at the top of the gynophore. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNOUS, adj. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s. Lat., *epigynus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γυνή*, a female). Fr., *épigynus*. Ger., *epigynisch*, *oberniedrig*. Upon the pistil said of floral organs when they appear to be inserted on the summit of the ovary. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).] Cf. HYPGYNOUS and PERIGYNOUS.

EPIGYNY, n. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s. Lat., *epigynia*. Fr., *épigynie*. Ger., *Obereinführung*. The state of being epigynous. [a, 24.]

EPIHYAL, adj. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὕδαρ*, hyalid. Fr., *épihyal*. Lying above, upon, or against the hyalid bone; as a n. in the pl., *épis*, in comparative anatomy, the styloid ligaments. [A. 385 (a, 21); L.]

EPIHYMATA (Lat., n. n. pl. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-ta2). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὑμᾶς*, the skin. In Young's classification of diseases, an order of the *Formicorinae* characterized by frequently recurring eruptions. [L. 290.]

EPIHYSSOPE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ssop. The genus *Cuscuta*. [L. 41.]

EPIILAMPIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-pri2-de-a2-i2). See PLATYTERE.

EPILANCE (Fr.), n. A-pe-la-n2-s. A form of epilepsy peculiar to birds. [L. 42.]

EPILARYNGEUS (Lat., adj. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-r-i2-n-gu5-s). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. Fr., *épilaryngéus*, *sublaryngéus*. Ger., *über dem Kehlkopf gelegen*. Situated above the larynx; as a n. in the m. sing., *épilaryngéus*, on *sublaryngéus*. Ger., *Cherchhloptstimmme*, *Fistelstimmme*, of Benham, the falsetto voice. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPILETEUR (Fr.), adj. A-pe-la-tu5-r. See DEPILETORY.

EPILETHERA (Lat., n. f. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-th(i2-th)2-e2-r-a2). Of Johnson, microscopic anatomy. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EPILOTION, n. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s. Lat., *epilatio* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλύνω*, to wash). Fr., *épilation*. Ger., *E. Epilation*, *Enthaarung*. It, *epilatione*. Sp., *epilación*. The act of plucking out hairs by the roots. [G.] Cf. DEPILOTION.

EPILOTORY, adj. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s. Lat., *epilatorius*. Fr., *épilatoire*. Ger., *enthaarnd*. It, Sp., *epilatorio*. See DEPILOTORY.

EPILEMMMA (Lat., n. n. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-ma2). Gen., *epilemmatus*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἄλμα*, a jump. Ger., *Epilomma*, *Pericardial scheide*. The perineurium of very small nerve funiculi. [Kühne, "Zeit f. Biol.," 1886, p. 123.]

EPILEPSIS (Hippocrates) (Lat., **EPILENTIA** [Paracelsus] (Lat., n. f. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-si2, *epilepsia*). Gen., *epilepsiosus*, *deut. n.* Ger., *epilepsie*. See EPILEPSY.

EPILEPSIA (Lat., n. f. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2-si2). See EPILEPSY.

E. acetonea. Epilepsy accompanied with acetoneuria. [Von Jussch, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," x, p. 362; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," May 1886, p. 380.] **E. acriditate ventriculi**. Epilepsy from indigestion. [L. 81.] **E. acuta infantilis**. See *Infantile ECLAMPSIA*. [L. 55.] **E. adolore**. Epilepsy occasioned by pain. [L. 84.]

E. a veneno. Epilepsy from poisoning. [L. 84.] **E. corticilis**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*. **E. dromica et trochaica**. Of Semmelweis, a form of procursive epilepsy resembling chorea major. [Berger, A. 319.] **E. ex onanismo**. Epilepsy caused by onanism. [L. 84.] **E. gravior**. Fr., *grand mal*. The severe form of epilepsy as opposed to *petit mal* or the mild form. The paroxysm consists of four stages. In the first there is loss of consciousness, sudden falling, pallor of the face, and sometimes a sharp cry. These all occur simultaneously and with or without warning. In the second stage, which occurs in from two to forty seconds after the first, there are clonic spasms which gradually involve most of the voluntary muscles, but are usually more pronounced on one side than on the other. The third stage comes on in from two to three minutes, and in it there is a gradual return to consciousness and power over the muscles. In the fourth or after-stage there are lassitude and stupor, which last for about an hour. [J. Oliver, "Brain," Oct. 1888, p. 343; D. 35.] **E. hydragrica**. Sp., *ch. drargrica*. Epilepsy induced by mercurial poisoning. [D. 70.]

E. larvata. See *Larvated EPILEPSY* and *Masked EPILEPSY*. **E. mitior**. Fr., *petit mal*. A mild form of epilepsy in which there

is more or less impairment of consciousness, but usually no apparent spasm. There may be only momentary confusion of thought, vertigo, or pallor of the countenance, the attack being limited to an aura. [D. 35.] **E. procursiva**. See *Procursive EPILEPSY*. **E. puerilis**. The convulsions of childhood. [D.] **E. retinae**. See *Epileptoid AMAUROSIS*. **E. saltatoria**. A species of chorea associated with and resulting from repeated attacks of epilepsy, affecting the voluntary muscles of the lower extremities particularly, and causing the person to assume, when walking, the attitude of one dancing in a ring. [a, 23.] **E. saturnina**. See *Saturnine EPILEPSY*. **E. spinalis**. See *Spinal EPILEPSY*. **E. traumatica**. See *Traumatic EPILEPSY*. **E. trochaica**. See *E. dromica et trochaica*. **E. uterina**. See *Uterine EPILEPSY*. **E. vasomotoria**. Epilepsy in which the attacks are preceded by extreme contraction of the arteries, as seen in the face and extremities. [A. 326 (a, 14).] **E. verminosa**. Epilepsy due to intestinal worms. [L. 84.] **E. vertiginosa**. See *Epileptic VERTIGO*.

EPILEPSIE (Ger.), n. A-pe-le2p-ze'. See EPILEPSY.—**Bleie'**. See *Saturnine EPILEPSY*. **Netzhaute'**. See *Epileptoid AMAUROSIS*. **Rindene'**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*. **Säufere'**. See *Alcoholic EPILEPSY*. **Ursprüngliche**. See *Idiopathic EPILEPSY*.

EPILEPSIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-le2p-se. See EPILEPSY.—**E. aigue**. See *ECLAMPSIA*.—**E. cocaïnica**. Convulsive attacks resembling those of true epilepsy, produced by large doses of cocaine. ["Scm. méd.," Oct. 9, 1880, p. 384 (a, 18).] **E. de la rétine**. See *Epileptoid AMAUROSIS*. **E. éclamptique**. See *ECLAMPSIA*.—**E. hémiplegique**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*.—**E. larvée**. See *Larvated EPILEPSY* and *Masked EPILEPSY*.—**E. partielle**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*.—**E. pleurétique**. Attacks of syncope with general or partial convulsions produced by irrigation of the pleural cavity. [Escherich, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," Jan. 12, 1884 (B.).] **E. simulée**. See *Feigned EPILEPSY*.—**E. sympathique**. See *Reflex EPILEPSY*.

EPILEPSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le2p-zek. See EPILEPTIC.

EPILEPSY, n. E2p-i2j-i2n-gu5-s-a2. Gr., *ἐπιπλησία* (from *ἐπί*, upon, to seize). Lat., *epilepsia*. Fr., *épilepsie*. Ger., *Epilepsie*, *Fallsucht*. It., *epilessia*. Sp., *epilepsia*. The falling sickness; a morbid condition characterized by paroxysms of general clonic convulsions (Fr., *grand mal*) and the phenomena described under *EPILEPSIA GRAVIS*, or by attacks (Fr., *petit mal*) such as are described under *EPILEPSIA MITIOR*, or by seizures varying more or less from those types. When the disease is severe and long-continued it is apt to give rise to mental deterioration.—**Abdominal e.** Reflex e. due to some disturbance in the abdominal organs. [D. 70.]—**Abortive e.** See *EPILEPSIA MITIOR*. **Acute e.** Fr., *épilepsie éclamptique*. See *ECLAMPSIA*.—**Alcoholic e.** Fr., *épilepsie alcoolique*. Ger., *Säuferepilepsie*. E. due to alcoholism. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**Auditory e.**, **Aural e.**, **Auricular e.** E. due to some morbid condition of the ear, especially excessive labyrinthine pressure. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. de laryng. et d'otol.," July, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 15, 1888, p. 188.] **Cardiac e.** Fr., *épilepsie cardiaque*. A form of e. attributed to disorder of the cerebral circulation brought about by heart disease. As described by Lemoine, the paroxysm is preceded by an aura originating in the cardiac region, palpitation, precordial anxiety, and a sensation as of a rush of blood to the head. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 438.]—**Central e.** E. due to disease of the brain or the spinal cord. [D. 25.]—**Cerebral e.** [M. Hall]. Fr., *épilepsie cérébrale*. See *EPILEPSIA MITIOR*.—**Congestive e.** Fr., *épilepsie congestive*. E. dependent on hyperemia. [True, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885 (a, 29).]—**Cortical e.** Lat., *epilepsia corticalis*. Fr., *épilepsie corticale*. Ger., *Rindenepilepsie*, *corticale Epilepsie*. Syn., *hemiplegic e.*, *partiale e.*, *focale e.*, *Jacksonian e.*, *hemispasm*. A condition, due to some lesion of the cerebral cortex (generally a central convolution), in which the convulsive movements affect at first only a portion of the muscles (usually those of an upper limb), but may eventually become general. Often consciousness is not lost during the attack. The affected limb has a tendency to manifest paroxysm, then paralysis and contracture. [M. Rosenthal (A. 319).] **Diurnal e.** E. in which the seizures occur mostly by day.—**Eccentric e.** See *Reflex e.*—**E. of syphilis**. See *Syphilitic e.*—**Experimental e.** E. artificially induced for experimental purposes. [D.]—**Feigned e.** Fr., *épilepsie simulée*. The performance by which an impostor seeks to give the impression that he is a sufferer from e.; usually an imitation of the paroxysm of epilepsy gravior. It may be detected by exposing the eye to a strong light, when the pupil will contract, whereas in genuine e. it remains dilated. [D. 25.]—**Focal e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Gastric e.** E. due to gastric irritation. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888, p. 381.] **Gastro-intestinal e.** Epileptoid convulsions of gastro-intestinal origin. ["Union méd.," 1883, XXXV, p. 51 (a, 29).]—**Hemiplegic e.** Fr., *épilepsie hémiplegique*. See *Cortical e.*—**Hysterical e.** See *HYSTERO EPILEPSY*.—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *épilepsie idiopathique*. Ger., *ursprüngliche Epilepsie*. E. occurring without a definitely known cause; thought by many to be chiefly due to morbid excitation, and disease of the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii in consequence of anemia. [D. 4.]—**Infantile e.** See *ECLAMPSIA INFANTUM*.—**Intestinal e.** See *Gastro-intestinal e.*—**Jacksonian e.** Fr., *épilepsie jacksonienne*. Cortical e. (q. v.); so called because its pathology was established by Hughlings Jackson. [D. 35.]—**Larvated e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata*. Fr., *épilepsie larvée*. Of Axenfeld, a delicious condition following the period of collapse after an epileptoid attack occurring in an alcoholic patient. [D. 43.]—**Laryngeal e.** See *Laryngeal VERTIGO*.—**Latent e.** A form of e. dependent upon an irritation in the stomach or elsewhere, the attacks ceasing on removal of the irritation, but being likely to return upon any indulgence, alcoholic, sexual, or dietetic. ["Med. Record," Mar. 1, 1890, p. 250 (a, 29).]—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Meningeal e.**, **Masked e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata*. Fr., *épilepsie larvée*. An abortive or irregular form of e. in which there may be no convulsions, but intellectual derangement or some other irregular phenomenon. [Thorne, "St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Rep.," vi (D).]—

Matutinal e. E in which the seizures occur mostly in the morning. **Menstrual e.** E in which the seizures are associated with menstruation. [H. A. Kelly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 1, 1889, p. 430.] **Moterial e.** See **Contract e.** **Nocturnal e.** E in which the seizures occur mostly by night. 2. Of the Aids, night mare. [R. 117.] **Partial e.** Fr., *e. partielle*. See **Contract e.** **Peripheral e.** See **Reflex e.** **Procrustic e.** Lat., *epilepsia procrustica*. Fr., *epilepsia procrustica*. A form of irregular e. in which the patient runs forward at the onset of an attack. [Arch. de Neurol., Sept. 1888, p. 244; "Lancet," May 11, 1889, p. 949.] **Epilepsia dromica et trochilica.** **Provoked spinal e.** See **Reflex e.** **Psychic e.** See **Masked e.** **Reflex e.** Lat., *epilepsia reflexa*. E. in which the convulsions are due to reflex irritation. [A. 326 (a, 14).] **Renal e.** Fr., *epilepsia renalis*. See **Alimentary e.** **Retinal e.** See **Epilepsia amarostris.** **Saturine e.** Lat., *epilepsia saturinea*. Fr., *epilepsia saturinea*. Ger., *Bleipilepsie*. A condition in which, as the result of chronic lead poisoning, epileptoid convulsions occur very suddenly, without an aura, and are followed by coma. [L. Lewin, A. 326.] **Senile e.** Fr., *epilepsia senilis*. Ger., *Greisenepilepsie*. E. occurring in advanced life; usually due to cerebral endarteritis, and the ensuing localized nutritive derangements in the cortex or the basal ganglia. [Lewis, A. 18.] **Sensory e.** Fr., *epilepsie sensorielle*. A form of e. originating in the sensory areas of the brain and associated with amarostris, hemianesthesia, and certain vague movements of the tongue, face, or limbs, but not always with convulsions. An aura is often present, loss of consciousness is the rule, and the patient may gradually become demented, as in ordinary e. [Lewis, A. 18.] **Sexual e.** E. occurring where sexual causes are etiological factors. [A. 29.] **Simulated e.** Fr., *epilepsia simulata*. See **Faked e.** **Spinal e.** Lat., *epilepsia spinalis*. Fr., *epilepsie spinale*. 1. Of Brown Sequard, the paroxysms of violent tremulous movements in the lower extremities which coexist with certain affections of the spinal cord; so called from their resemblance to the convulsions of e. [D. 35.] 2. Of M. Hall, see **Epilepsia quærens**. **Sympathetic e.** Fr., *epilepsie sympathique*. See **Reflex e.** **Symptomatic e.** Fr., *epilepsie symptomatique*. See **Contract e.** **Syphilitic e.** Fr., *epilepsie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Epilepsie*. E. due to syphilis. The irritative lesion is most frequently a meningo-encephalitis, and the convulsions are monospasmodic. [D. 17.] **Thalamic e.** Of W. A. Hammond, a form of e. characterized by hallucinations, depending on a lesion of the optic thalamus. ["Arch. of Sci. Med.," Aug., 1880 (D. 31).] **Traumatic e.** Lat., *epilepsia traumatica*. Fr., *épilepsie traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Epilepsie*. E. resulting from traumatism, especially of the vertex of the skull. [Hamilton (D. 43).] **Uterine e.** Lat., *epilepsia uterina*. 1. An old term for hystero-epilepsy. [A. 66.] 2. Reflex e. due to uterine disease. [D. 70.] **Vaso-motor e.** See **Epilepsia vasomotoria**.

EPILEPTIC, adj. Ep²-i²-le²p-ti²k. Gr., ἐπιληπτικός, ἐπιληπτός. Lat., *epilepticus*, *epileptus*. Fr., *épileptique*, *épileptique*. Ger., *epileptisch*, *fällig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy: as a n. Ger., *Epileptiker*, a person affected with, or a remedy used in, epilepsy. [D. 1, 56 (a, 17).]

EPILEPTICISM, Althaus, n. Ep²-i²-le²p-ti²-si²z'm. See **STATUS epilepticus**.

EPILEPTIFORM, adj. Ep²-i²-le²p-ti²-fo²r'm. From ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and forma, form. Fr., *épileptiforme*. Ger., *e.* See **EPILEPTOID**.

EPILEPTIGENOUS, adj. Ep²-i²-le²p-ti²-je²n-u²s. See **EPILEPTOGENOUS**.

ÉPILEPTISANT (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le²p-to-za²n². Producing epileptoid convulsions (and of drugs, such as absinthia). ["Scm. méd.," Nov. 13, 1889, p. 121 (a, 18).]

EPILEPTOGENIC, EPILEPTOGENOUS, adj's. Ep²-i²-le²p-to-je²n-ik, -je²n-u²s. From ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and γενναίος, to engender. Fr., *épileptogène*. Ger., *epileptogen*. Giving rise to epileptoid convulsions when irritated (see E. ZONE). [Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch., March 18, 1882, p. 187 (B).]

EPILEPTOID, adj. Ep²-i²-le²p-to'id. From ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épileptóide*. Ger., *e.* Resembling epilepsy or an epileptic convulsion. As a n., of Griesinger, a person of a class who suffer from megrim, vertigo, dyspepsia, syncope, hallucinations, and all kinds of abnormal sensations. These symptoms come on periodically and paroxysmally, and occur in persons who have an hereditary neuropathic disposition. [Althaus (a, 26).]

ÉPILEPTOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le²p-to-ek. See **EPILEPTIC** and **EPILEPTOID**.

EPILESTE (Fr.), n. Ep²-i²-le²st. In Provence, the *Arum maculatum*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EPILETTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ep²-i²-le²at-shi²-ti²-a². An incorrect form of *epilepsia* (q. v.).

EPILEPTUS (Lat.), adj. Ep²-i²-le²p-lap-tu²s-tu²s. See **EPILEPTIC**.

ÉPILEUR (Fr.), **ÉPILEUSE** (Fr.), n's. A-pe-lu²r, -lu²z. An attendant in a bathing establishment who extracts superfluous hairs. [F. J. Levisser, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 11.]

EPILIREN (Ger.), n. Ep²-i²-le²ren. See **EPILATION**.

EPILITHÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ep²-i²-li²th²-e²-a²-e². A tribe of the *Nyctagoneae*, consisting of the genus *Epilithes*. [B. 19 (a, 12), 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉPILLET (Fr.), n. A-pe-ya. See **SPICULE**.

ÉPILOBE (Fr.), n. A-pe-lôb. See **EPILOBUM**. **E. à épi**, **E. à feuilles étroites**. See **EPILOBUM angustifolium**. **E. à feuilles larges**. See **EPILOBUM latifolium**. **E. en épi**. See **EPILOBUM angustifolium**. **E. pubescent**, **E. velu**. See **EPILOBUM hirsutum**.

EPILOBE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ep²-i²-lôb²-e². Of Lat. 13, a tribe of the *Changæae*, corresponding to the *Epilobium* of Engelm. The *Epilobium* of Engelm. is a tribe of the *Changæae*, comprising the *Epilobium*, *Epilobium*, and *Epilobium*, of Ventenat, associated *Epilobium*, associated comprising *Epilobium*, *Epilobium*, etc. The *Epilobium* of Engelm. are: of Spach, a section of the *Changæae*, of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Epilobium*, consisting of the *Epilobium*, or afterward the *Epilobium*, *Changæae*, and *Zosterispermum* of Endlicher and others, a tribe of the *Changæae*, consisting of *Epilobium*, etc. The *Epilobium* of Engelm. of Spach are a section of Torrey and Gray a subtribe of the *Changæae*. [B. 31, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPILOBUM (Lat.), n. n. Ep²-i²-lôb²(lô²b)/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *épilobe*. Ger., *Weidenrich*, *Weidenröschen*. It., *epilobio*. Sp., *épilobio*. The willow herb; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Onagraceae*. [B. 19, 42, 173, 180, 375 (a, 21).] **E. angustifolium**, **E. antoniaum**. Fr., *épilobe à feuilles étroites*, *asperifolia*, *laurier faux*. Ger., *schmalblättriger Weidenrich*, *Feuerkraut*, *Unholdkraut*. The rose willow of Italy, the *ovata* of Dioscorides. The leaves and roots are said to be demulcent, tonic, and astringent, were formerly in use as *radix* of *hemulobum*, *machia chamænerion*, and are now employed by the eclectics, in decoction, infusion, or cataplasm, as astringent remedies. In the north of Europe the plant is eaten like the *E. rosmarinifolium*, its leaves are used in France in making beer, and in Kamchatka as a tea. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. G. G. G.** See *E. angustifolium*. **E. hirsutum**. Fr., *épilobe pubescent*, *euclat*. Blowing-Sally, cherry-pie, custard-cups, codlings-and-cream; a tall species with a peculiar acidulous odor, said to be used like *E. angustifolium*. [B. 19 (a, 24).] **E. latifolium**. Fr., *épilobe à feuilles larges*. A broad-leaved variety of *E. angustifolium*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. rosmarinifolium**. A species having properties analogous to those of *E. angustifolium*. An infusion of its root was anciently supposed to subdue wild beasts. In Siberia and Kamchatka it is employed in infusion to sweeten an alcoholic beverage made from the petioles of *Acanthus mollis*, and in Sweden the buds and young shoots are eaten as greens. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **E. spicatum**. Fr., *épilobe à épi*. See *E. angustifolium*. **E. tetragonum**. A species having similar properties to those of *E. rosmarinifolium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EPIMANES (Lat.), adj. Ep²-i²-m'a²n-a²n-o²-z-as. Gr., ἐπιμανής. Affected with an insane longing. [A. 387.]

EPIMEDIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ep²-i²-m'e²d-mad-i²-e²-a²-e². Syn., *Epimedineæ* [Spach]. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Berberideæ*, comprising *Leontice* and *Epimedium*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Berberideæ*, comprising *Epimedium*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

EPIMEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ep²-i²-m'e²d-mad-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., ἐπιμήδιον. Fr., *épimède*. Ger., *Sockenblume*, *Fischgold*. 1. A genus of the *Berberideæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *E. alpinum*. [A. 311 (a, 17).] **E. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).** **E. alpinum**. Fr., *épimède des Alpes*, *chapeau d'évêque*. Ger., *Alpensockenblume*. A species having sudorific and alexipharmic properties, and used in pectoral disorders. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **E. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).**

EPIMELIS (Lat.), adj. Ep²-i²-m'e²l-mal-i²s. Gen., *epimelidos* (-is). Gr., ἐπιμήλις (from ἐπί, upon, and μέλι, an apple). Parasitic on an apple-tree or a fruit-tree; as a n., of Galen, the *Arbutus undulata* of Dioscorides, the *Malus germanica* or the *Cotoneaster vulgaris*. [L. 50, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

EPIMELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ep²-i²(e)-m'e²(m'e²)/i²-u²m(u²m). From ἐπιμήλις, fat. A fatty tumor. [A. 290.]

EPIMENIA (Lat.), n. pl. Ep²-i²-m'e²-men-i²-a². Gr., ἐπιμήνια. From ἐπί, upon, and μήνη, a month. See **CATAMENIA**.

EPIMENOCNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ep²-i²-m'e²-men-i²-o²-s-i². (ned)-os/i²s. Gen., *epimenocnidosis* (-is). From ἐπιμήνιος, monthly, and κνιδισμός, itching. Fr., *épiménocnidoise*. Ger., *andauernde Nesselausschlag*. A persistent form of urticaria. [L. 50.]

EPIMENOPHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ep²-i²-m'e²-men-i²-o²-s-i²-fa²-kos/i²s. Gen., *epimenophacosis* (-is). From ἐπιμήνιος, monthly, and φακωσις, a being freckled. Ger., *andauernde Leberfleckkrankheit*. Chronic lentigo. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIMERAL, adj. Ep²-i²-m'e²-ra²l. Fr., *épiméral*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epimere.

EPIMERE, EPIMERITE, n's. Ep²-i²-m'e²-re, -e²-p-i²-mer-it. Lat., *epimerus*, *epimeron*, *epimeria*. From ἐπί, upon, and μέρος, a limb. Fr., *épimère*. Ger., *Epimer*. 1. In the *Crustaceæ*, that portion of a somite that lies between the sternum and the articulation of the appendage. [L. 11.] 2. See **PROTOMERITE**. 3. In the *Heteropoda*, one of the lateral pieces of each segment of the thorax. [Audouin (L. 180).] 4. In the *Septata*, a proboscis-like appendage often found on the protomerite. [L. 121.] 5. In embryology, the dorsal part of a metamere giving rise to a myotome. [L. 11, 180.]

EPIMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ep²-i²-m'e²-tri²-um(u²m). Fr., *épimètre*. From ἐπί, upon, and μέτρον, womb. Of Bernhardi, in botany, a membranous part, also the hair which envelops the ovary upon one side. [L. 11, 180.]

EPIMORIOS (Lat.), adj. Ep²-i²-m'o²-ri²-o²s. Gr., ἐπιμόριος (from ἐπί, upon, and μέρος, a portion). Superpartial, containing or consisting of a whole, plus a fractional part; as a n., in the n., *epimorion*, an irregular pulse. [Galen (L. 81).]

EPIMYLIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ep²-i²-m'i²-li²-s. Gen., *epimylis* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and μύλη, the knee-pan. See **PATELLA**.

EPINARD (Fr.), n. A-pe-nar. The genus *Spinacia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **E. cornu**. The *Spinacia spinosa*. [L. 11.] **E. d'Amérique**. See *BASILICA rubra*. **E. de Cayenne**. The *Phytolacca octandra mexicana*. [B. 45, 113 (a, 24).] **E. de Chine**. See *BASILICA rubra*. **E. de Flandres**. A variety of *Spinacia* having milky leaves. [L. 11.] **E. de Hollande**. The *Spinacia oleracea*.

[B, 19 (a, 24)] E. de la Chine. See *BASILLA alba*. [B, 88] E. de la Guiane. The *Phytolacca octandra*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] E. de la Nouvelle Zélande. The *Tetragonia repens*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] E. de muraille. The *Paricaria officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] E. des Indes. See *BASILLA rubra*. E. d'hiver. The *Spinacia spinosa*. [B, 19 (a, 24)] E. doux. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] E. du Malabar. See *BASILLA rubra*. —E. épineux. See *AMARANTUS spinosus* —E. fraise. See *BLITUM capitatum* —E. immortel. The *Rumex patientia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. incarné. The *Spinacia nemoralis*. [L, 11.] —E. malabare. See *AMARANTUS spinosus* —E. marron. See *AMARANTUS oleraceus*. —E. sauvage. See *CHENOPODIUM bonus Henricus*.

EPINASTIC, adj. E²p-i²-na'st'ik. Of De Vries, having the quality of epinasty. [B, 229 (a, 24)] Cf. **HYPONASTIC**.

EPINASTY, n. E²p-i²-na'st'ik. From *ἐπί*, above, and *ναστός*, close pressed. Fr., *épinastie*. Ger., *Epimastie*. A curvature produced by disproportionate growth on the upper side of an extended plant-organ. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24)]

ÉPINAY (Fr.), n. A-pe-na. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a cold ferruginous and slightly laxative spring. [L, 87, 105 (a, 14)]

ÉPINE (Fr.), n. A-pen. 1. A thorn. 2. In anatomy, a spine. 3. The genus *Mespilus*. [L, 1.] E. à corse. The *Zizyphus vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] E. aigrette. The *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] E. aiguë. The *Cotoneaster pyracantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] E. amère. The *Paliurus aculeatus*. [L, 41.] E. arabe. A species of *Acacia*. [L, 11.] E. ardente. The *Cotoneaster pyracantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] E. basilairo. See *Pharopogon spinosus*. —E. blanche. The *Silybum maritimum* and *Mespilus oxyacantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. blanche des champs (ou sauvage). The *Onopordium acanthium*. [B, 38, 46, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. croisée. The *Gleditsia melioides*. [L, 41.] —E. d'Afrique. The *Lycium afrum*. [a, 21] —E. de bœuf. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. de cerf. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. de Christ. The *Ilex aquifolium* and the *Paliurus aculeatus (australis)*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. d'Égypte. The *Mimosa farnesiana* and the *Mimosa umbellata*. [B, 16, 88 (a, 14)] —E. de Jérusalem. The *Purshiana aculeata*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. de l'omoplate. The spine of the scapula. [L, 7.] —E. de renard. See *ASPRAGALUS mussiliensis*. —E's des os iliaques. The spinous processes of the ilium. [A, 301.] —E. d'Espagne. The *Mespilus azarobus*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. de Spix. See *Process of Spix*. —E. dorsale. The vertebral column. [L, 88 (a, 14)] —E. du coronal. See *CRISTA galli*. —E. du dos. The vertebral column. [L, 41, 13] —E. du Levant. The *Mespilus tunicifolia*. [L, 41.] —E. du nez. See *Nasal spine*. —E. du pubis. See *Spine of the pubes*. —E. du radius. The styloid process of the radius. [L, 32] —E. du sphénoïde. The spinous process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 43.] —E. du tibia. The spinous process of the tibia. [L, 88 (a, 14)] —E. étoilée. The *Ceanothus caudatus*. [B, 38, 46 (a, 14)] —E. Fleurie. The *Mespilus oxyacantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. iliaque. A spine of the ilium. —E. iliaque antéro-supérieure. See *Anterior superior spine of the ilium*. —E. iliaque antéro-inférieure. See *Anterior inferior spine of the ilium*. —E. iliaque postéro-inférieure. See *Posterior inferior spine of the ilium*. —E. ischiatique. The spine of the ischium. [L, 13.] —E. jaune. The *Scaligeria hispanica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. marante. The *Hippophae rhamnoides*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. noire. The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. puante. The *Rhamnus infectoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24)] —E. sanguine. The *Coturniculus sanguineus* and the *Onopordium acanthium*. [B, 121 (a, 24)] —E. sciatique. See *Spine of the ischium*. —E. sphénoïdale. The spine of the sphenoid bone. [L, 7.] —E. tour-jours verte. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. vinette. See the major list. —Noble 6. The *Mespilus oxyacantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24)]

EPINEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-nem(nam)'a². Gen., *epinematosa* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἔμμη*, a thread. Fr., *épinème*. The superior part of the thread of the stamens in the *Compositae*. [L, 41, 180.]

EPINEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-nem'e-sis. Gen., *epinemmatosa* (-is). Gr., *ἐπινέμωσις* (from *ἐπινέμω*, to distribute). Distribution, dissemination. [A, 387.]

EPINEPHELOS (Lat.), **EPINEPHELOS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i²-nep'hé-lō's, n's n's. Gr., *ἐπινεφέλος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεφέλη*, a cloud). Fr., *épinéphèle*. Cloudy (said of urine). [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 84.]

EPINEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-nep'hri'tis. Gen., *epinephritidis* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεφρός*, the kidney (see also *-itis*). Fr., *épinéphrite*. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsule. [L, 41.]

ÉPINETTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ne'te. A species of *Abies*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)] —E. à la bière. The *Abies nigra*. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. blanche. See *Abies alba*. —E. noire. See *Abies nigra*. —E. rouge. The *Larix americana*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24)]

EPINEURAL, adj. E²p-i²-nu'ri-āl. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Situated or connected with the neural arch or spine of a vertebra. [L, 14.] —E. häutchen (Ger.). The lamella of the epineurium. [J, 1.]

EPINEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-nu'ri-ū'm(u'm). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *tissu périfasciculaire*. Ger., *Epineuralscheide*, *äusseres Neurilemm*. Syn.: *cellular sheath*. Of Key and Retzius, the general connective tissue of a nerve, exclusive of the perineurium and endoneurium. [J, 67, 74, 181.] See *PERINEURIUM* and *ENDONEURIUM*.

ÉPINEUX (Fr., adj.) A-pe-m'ux. Spinous; as a n in the pl., of Latreille and Illiger, a family of the *Mammifera*. [B, 121; L,

180] E. du cou. See *DORSO-SPINALIS*. —E. jaune. The *Xanthorhizon clara Hercules*. [A, 385 (a, 21)]

ÉPINE-VINETTE (Fr.), n. A-pen-ve-ne't. The genus *Berberis*, especially the *Berberis vulgaris*. [A, 58.] —Pastilles d'É.-v. See *Rotula BERBERIS* under *BERBERIS*. —Rob d'É.-v. See *Rob BERBERIS* under *BERBERIS*. —Sirop d'É.-v. See *Sirop de BERBERIS*.

ÉPINGLE (Fr.), n. A-pa'n'g'l. A pin. [L, 43.] —E. à suture. A suture pin. [L, 88 (a, 14)]

ÉPINIER (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ne-a. Spinal; as a n., the *Fringilla spinus*, and, in the f., *épinière*, the *Mespilus oxyacantha*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121, 173 (a, 24)]

EPINOEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-no(n'o)-e(a)'ma². Gen., *epinoematosa* (-is). Gr., *ἐπινόημα* (from *ἐπινέω*, to contrive). Of Hippocrates, a sort of ladder formerly used for reducing distortions. [A, 325 (a, 21)]

EPINOTUM (Lat.), **EPINOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²p-i²-no't(u)-i²-o't(u)-u'm(u'm). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νῶτον*, the back. Fr., *épinotion*. See *SCAPULA*.

EPINOSIC, adj. E²p-i²-nos'i'k. Gr., *ἐπινώσιος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νώσις*, a disease). Sickly; of a locality, unwholesome. [A, 387.]

EPINYCTIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *epinyctis* (q. v.). E²p-i²-ni'k-(nu'k)/i²d-ez(e's).

EPINYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ni'k-(nu'k)/ti's. Gen., *epinyctidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπινυκτίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νύξ*, night). Fr., *épinictide*. Ger., *Nachtblatter*. Of the old Greek and Latin writers, an affection of the skin the precise character of which is uncertain, described as consisting of pustules surrounded by red areolæ, occurring only at night, disappearing in the daytime, and accompanied with severe pain. According to Galen, the term owes its employment to the fact that the affection begins at night. Later writers have applied the name to a cutaneous disease of which intense itching at night is the characteristic feature, the only lesion, according to Bazin, being a transient erythema. [Celsus (G, 13).] Cf. *POMPHOLYX*. —E. pruriginosa. Of Sauvages, an itching eruption, affecting chiefly the arms and legs, which occurs in the morning on getting out of bed, and disappears on returning to bed at night; probably urticaria. [G, 17.] —E. vulgaris. A variety of *e.* described as characterized by the development of painful phlyctenæ at night, usually on the legs. [G, 17.]

EPINYCTOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ni'k-(nu'k)/to-(to's)-po'm'fo'l'i'p'u'x(u'x). From *ἐπινυκτίς*, nightly, and *πομφόλυξ*, a blub. Ger., *nächtliche Brandblasen*. See *POMPHOLYX epinyctis*.

EPIECIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-es(o'ek')-i²-a². From *ἐπί*, upon, and *οἶκος*, a house. Fr., *épécie*. Ger., *Epiecie*. Of Ozanam, an epidemic limited to a very circumscribed locality, such as a house or a ship. [A, 301 (a, 21)]

EPIOLA (Lat.), **EPIOLES** (Lat.), **EPIOLUS** (Lat.), n's f., f., m., and m. E(a)-pi'ol'i'o'l'-a², -ez(as), -o's, -u's(u's). Gr., *ἐπιόλης*, *ἐπιόλος*. Nightmare. [A, 387.]

EPIOMIDE, n. E²p-i²-om'i'd. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὤμος*, the shoulder. Fr., *épiomide*. The upper part of the shoulder. [A, 301 (a, 21)]

EPIONE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i'p-i'o'n-e(a). Gen., *epiones*. From *ἥπιος*, tender. Fr., *épione*. 1. Of Osiander, a mucous membrane. [A, 301 (a, 21)] 2. Of Dutrochet, the decidua. [A, 43, 45.]

EPIOS (Lat.), adj. E(a)/pi'o's. Gr., *ἥπιος*. Mild, gentle; as a n., of Hippocrates, a mild epidemic. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-o's-tra'k(tr'a'k)-u'm(u'm). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *στράκον*, a shell. The external layer of the cuticular integument of the *Crustacea*. [L, 108.] Cf. *ECTOSTRACUM* and *ENDOSTRACUM*.

EPIOTIC, adj. E²p-i²-o'ti'k. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὤς*, the ear. Fr., *épiotique*. Situated upon the capsule of the ear. [L, Cf. E. BONE.]

EPIPACTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-pa'k(pa'k)/ti's. Gen., *epipactidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπᾶστις*. Fr., *épipactis*. Ger., *Sumpfschwamm*. A genus of orchids of the *Neottia*. The *Epipactis* (Fr., *épipactis*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Orchideae geminæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24)] —E. latifolia. Fr., *épipactis à larges feuilles*, *helleborine*. Ger., *breitblättrige Sumpfschwamm*, *Cymbelblume*. A species found in Europe. It was once used as a detersive and vulnerary, and the root, *radix helleborines latifolius*, in the treatment of gout. [B, 173, 180 (a, 21)] —E. nidus avis. Fr., *épipactis nid d'oiseau*. The *Neottia nidus avis*. [B, 173 (a, 21)] —E. ovata. Fr., *épipactis à doubles feuilles*. The *Listera ovata*. [B, 180 (a, 24)] —E. unilateralis. Fr., *épipactis unilatérale*. A species found in Chili, where the Indians use it in dysuria. [B, 173 (a, 24)] —E. viridiflora. A species formerly used like *E. latifolia*, and closely resembling it. [B, 180 (a, 21)]

EPIPAROXYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-pa'ro'p'a's-m(u's). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *παροξυσμός*, a paroxysm. Fr., *épi-paroxyisme*. Ger., *verfrühter Paroxysmus*. A paroxysm which recurs with abnormal frequency. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135.]

EPIPASTIC (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-pa'st'ik. From *ἐπιπᾶσσειν*, to sprinkle upon. Fr., *épipastique*. Ger., *aufgestreut*. Of the nature of or to be used as an epipastos. [L, 41, 50, 116.]

EPIPASTOS (Lat.), **EPIPASTUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²p-i²-pa's-to's, -tu's(tu's). Gr., *ἐπιπᾶστός*. Ger., *Streupulver*. A dusting powder. [L, 15.]

EPIPECHY (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pek(pach')/i'p(u'). Gen., *epipechys* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπᾶχυν* (from *ἐπί*, above, and *πᾶχος*, the forearm). The arm above the elbow. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIPEDOMETER, n. E²p-i²-pe-do'm'e-tu'r. From *ἐπινέδον*, a plane, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument devised by M. J.

Roberts for measuring complex distortions of the body in which torsion is associated with angular deviation. [*Med Record*, Feb. 21, 1885, p. 135.]

EPIPEPHYCOS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2 pe2f (eu') ko2s. Gr. ἐπιπεφυκός (from ἐπί, upon, and φέω, to grow). See ADVENTITIOUS (3d def.).

EPIPERIPHERAL, adj. E2p-i2 pe2r-i2f o2 ra2l. From ἐπί, upon, and περιφέρεια, a periphery. At the periphery, exterior; said of anything, especially a sensation, caused by a stimulus acting on the periphery or exterior of the body. [H. Spencer (J).]

EPIPETALEOUS, EPIPETALOUS, adj's. E2p-i2 pe2t a-le-u2s, pe2t a2l u2s. Lat., *epipetalus*, *epipetalus*, *epipetalus* (from ἐπί, upon, and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *epipétale*, *epipétale*. Having the stamens inserted on or adnate to the petals. The *Epi-petalæ*, *Epipetalæ*, or *Epipetalia* (Fr., *epipétalæ*) of Jussieu are a class of the *Dicotyledones* so characterized. [B. 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPETIOLENEUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2 pe2t i2 o lan-he2n-e2-u2s(u)s. From ἐπί, upon, and petiolus, a petiole. Fr., *epipétiole-neus*. Of stipules, adhering to the upper part of the petiole. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPIPETRON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2 pe2t ro2n. From ἐπί, upon, and πέτρα, a rock. Of Hippocrates, an edible plant, a species of *Sedum*; of Pliny, the *Clinopodium vulgare*. [B. 16, 88 (a, 14).]

EPIPH ENOMENON (Lat.), n. E2p-i2 fo2fa2 e2 no2m e2n o2n. Gr. ἐπιφαινόμενον (from ἐπιφάνειν, to show forth). Fr., *épiphénomène*. An exceptional and superadded phenomenon; one that is not a necessary part of a train of phenomena. [L. 41, 84.]

EPIPHANEA (Lat.), **EPIPHANIA** (Lat.), n's. f. E2p-i2 fa2n (a2n) o2f i2 a2n. Lat. a2n2 (Gr. ἐπιφάνεια from ἐπιφάνειν, to show forth). Fr., *épiphane* (3d def.). 1. The cutaneous surface. 2. The surface or outside as opposed to the substance of a thing. 3. An apparition, manifestation. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 41.]

EPIPHARYNGEAL, adj. E2p-i2 fa2r-i2n'je-a2l. From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Situated upon or above the pharynx. [L.] Cf. *E. BOSE*.

EPIPHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 fa2r(a2r)-i2n2x(u2n2x). Gen., *epipharyngos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *épipharinx*. A median, fleshy lobe which overhangs the oral aperture of certain insects, acting as a valve to close the pharynx. [L. 11, 41, 189.]

EPIPEGUS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 fo2paga2 u2s(u)s. From ἐπί, upon, and πέγος, the beech-tree. Fr., *épéagus*. Ger., *Krebswurz*. Of Nuttall, a genus of herbs of the *Orthocentrus*. [B. 12 (a, 24).] —*E. americana*, *E. virginiana*. Beechdrops, the only species; found in all parts of North America. It is a brownish, fleshy herb, parasitic on the roots of *Fagus ferruginea* and *Fagus canadensis*. It has been used in diarrhoea, and the powdered root, known as *cancer root*, is applied to obstinate cancerous ulcers, and is said to have been an ingredient in a once famous secret remedy known as *Martin's cancer powder*. [B. 5, 13, 12, 173, 189 (a, 24).]

EPIPHENOMENON, n. E2p-i2 fo2n-o2m e2n o2n. See EPIPHENOMENON.

EPIPHLEBOS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2 fle2b-o2s. (Gr. ἐπιφλεβός (from ἐπί, upon, and φλέψ, a vein). Having large veins. [L. 50, 84.]

EPIPHLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 fle2de2gri2-a2. From ἐπιφλέγειν, to set on fire. See INFLAMMATION.

EPIPHLECODES (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2 fle2fo2e2 o2 de2z-as. From ἐπί, upon, φλοιός, bark, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épiphlécode*. Of lichens, growing on the surface of the bark of a tree. [L. 41, 180.]

EPIPHLEUM (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2 fle2fo2e2-u2m(u2m). From ἐπί, upon, and φλοιός, bark. Fr., *épiphléon*. The outer or corky layer of the cellular portion of bark. [B. 19, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

EPIPHLOGISMA (Lat.), **EPIPHLOGISMUS** (Lat.), n's. n. and m. E2p-i2 fle2fo2e2 i2 a2s(u)s ma2, mu2s(u)s. Gen., *epiphlogismos* (-is) (-um). Gr. ἐπιφλογισμός. Fr., *épiphlogisme*, *châleur brûlante*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an inflamed part, a pustule, herpes. [G.] 2. Of other Greek writers, erysipelas. 3. A slight inflammation of the skin. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPHLOGODES (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2 fle2fo2e2 go2de2z-as. Gr., ἐπιφλογόδης. Ger., *geröthet*, *leichtentzündet*. Reddened, slightly inflamed. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 fle2fo2e2 gos2s. Gen., *epiphlogosis* (-is). From ἐπί, intens., and φλόγω, to burn. Fr., *épiphlogose*. Ger., *Epiphlogose*. Of Lobstein, the second degree of an inflammatory process. [L. 41, 50.]

EPIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 fo2ra2. Gr. ἐπιφορά (from ἐπιφέρειν, to bring upon). Fr., *épiphora*, *larmoiement* (3d def.). Ger., *Thränenfluss* (3d def.). It., *epifora*. Sp., *epifora*. 1. Any morbid flux. 2. The watery eye; a more or less constant overflow of tears upon the cheeks, due to eversion, tumefaction or narrowing of the puncta lacrimalia, or to stoppage of the nasal duct. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Apoceneses*. 3. A genus of orchids. [D. 20; F. 1, 230.] —*E. alvi*. See DIARRHŒA. —*E. arthritica*. E. dependent upon a narrowing of the punctum lacrimale caused by rheumatism. [a, 29.] —*E. catarrhalis*. E. dependent upon a narrowing of the punctum lacrimale due to a catarrhal inflammation of the conjunctiva. [a, 29.] —*E. dacryadenitide*. E. due to dacryocystitis. [L.] —*E. erethica*. E. due to the presence of an irritating substance. [A. 29.] —*E. exanthematica*. E. occurring during an eruptive disease and dependent on the conjunctivitis caused by that disease. [a, 29.] —*E. impetiginosa*. E. accompanying impetigo. [a, 29.] —*E. intermit-tens*. E. appearing periodically. [a, 29.] —*E. lacrimalis* (Cullen). See *E.* (3d def.). —*E. lachryma*. Galactorrhœa. L. 230. —*E. ptyalis-mus* (Cullen). See *Ptyalismus*. —*E. sanguinea*. —*E. scorbatica*.

An increased secretion of tears mixed with blood which occurs in scurvy. De Wecker, a. 29. —*E. venerea*. A form of *e.* which occurs in a stage of syphilis. The tissues about the punctum are thickened and swollen without an abnormal quantity of secretion. [A. 29.]

EPIPHOROS (Lat.), **EPIPHORUS** (Lat.), adj's. E2p-i2 fo2 o2s, u2s(u)s. Gr. ἐπιφοράς (from ἐπιφέρειν, to bring upon). 1. Of Hippocrates, (a) salacious, (b) easily conceiving or pregnant, approaching confinement. 2. Of Theophrastus, near the time of bearing (said of plants). 3. Disposed to bear or to be fructified. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPHRAGM, n. E2p-i2 fra2m. Gr. ἐπιφράγμα (from ἐπιφράσσειν, to block up). Lat., *epiphragma*. Fr., *épiphragme*, *epi-stoma* (3d def.). Ger., *Querhül*, *Querhaut*. 1. A thin cellular mem-brane stretching across the mouth of the capsule in urn-mosses. [B. 1, 19, 97 (a, 24).] 2. A membranous or calcareous operculum with which certain molluscs close their shells during the period of hibernation. [L. 41, 43, 180, 354.]

EPIPHYLLANTHE (Fr.), adj. A pe-fel la2n2t. From ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and άνθος, a flower. Having flowers growing upon the leaves. [B. 38; L. 42.]

EPIPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. A pe-fel. See EPIPHYLLOUS; as a n., an epiphyllous organ. [A. 518.]

EPIPHYLLOCARPOUS, adj. E2p-i2 fi2l o2ka2rpo2 u2s. Lat., *epiphylllocarpus* (from ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and καρπός, a fruit). Bearing fruit on the leaves (said of ferns). [a, 24.]

EPIPHYLLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E2p-i2 fi2l(fu2l)-o(o2)-spu2rm(spe2rm)/e(a2-e2). From ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *épiphyllospermées*. 1. Of Rupp and others, a group of ferns having their fructification upon the backs of the fronds. 2. Of Sprengel, a division of the *Atchar* cryptogams. [B. 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYLLOSPERMATOUS, EPIPHYLLOSPERMIOUS, adj's. E2p-i2 fi2l o2 spu2rm/a2t-u2s, spu2rm/u2s. Lat., *epiphyllosperrnus*. Fr., *épiphyllospérme*. Ger., *blattsamig*. Having seeds or other fructification upon the backs of the leaves. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYLLOUS, adj. E2p-i2 fi2l u2s. Lat., *epiphyllos* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *épiphylle*. Ger., *auf dem Blatte*. 1. Situated upon a leaf (said of flowers or other organs). 2. Living upon leaves (said of certain lichens). [B. 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYSAL, EPIPHYSARY, adj's. E2p-i2 f2s-a2l, a ri2. See EPIPHYSAL.

EPIPHYSE (Ger.), n. E2p-i2 fu2e2. See EPIPHYSIS. —*E. na-blosung*. See *Entlösung*. —*E. naussstülpung*. The rudimentary epiphysis cerebri. [I. 17 (K).] —*E. nerkern*. The centre of ossification of an epiphysis. [*Zeitschr. f. Biol.*, xvi, p. 76 (2).] —*E. n-knorpel*. See *Intermediary CARTILAGE* (3d def.). —*Entlösung*. Separation of an epiphysis. —*Enplatte*. See *Epiphyseal PLATE*. —*Entrennung*. See *Entlösung*.

EPIPHYSE (Fr.), n. A pe-fez. See EPIPHYSIS. —*E. de la pie-mière*. See *CHOROID PLEXUS*.

EPIPHYSEAL, EPIPHYSIAL, adj's. E2p-i2 f2s-a2l, i2 a2l. Fr., *épiphysaire*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epiphysis. [L.] 2. Pertaining to the epiphysis cerebri. [I.]

EPIPHYSEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 f2s-fu2s-e2 fo2e2tis. Gen., *epiphysit'idis* (-is). Inflammation of an epiphysis. [a, 29.]

EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E2p-i2 fu2s(-is). Gen., *epiphysos* (-iph'is). Gr., ἐπιφύσις (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphysé*. Ger., *Epiphysé*, *Knöchelansatz* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A portion of a long bone formed at either extremity from a secondary or tertiary centre of ossification and united to the shaft during early life by an intervening layer of cartilage which in time ossifies. [C.] 2. A bony eminence or process. [C.] 3. A small swelling upon the edge of the eyelid. [L. 349.] —*E. acetabuli*. See *COXALD NOSE*.

E. cerebri. A small reddish body situated at the posterior part of the third ventricle between the corpora quadrigemina. Microscopically it consists of follicles separated by connective tissue. These are lined by epithelial cells and contain corpora amylacea, calcium salts, and fat. Its function is unknown. [I. 15.] —*E. eruris longioris incudis*. See *OBICULAR NOSE*. —*E. illi anterior*. See *COXALD NOSE*. —*E. incudis*. See *OBICULAR NOSE*. —*E. medullaris*. Of Willis, an obscure term for a tract of nerve-fibres which extend from the corpora striata to the corpora quadrigemina. [I. 3 (K).] —*E. pie matris* (Pare). See *CHOROID PLEXUS*.

EPIPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E2p-i2 fi2(u2t)-e(a2-e2). Of Link, an order of his *Anandæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYTAL, adj. E2p-i2 fi2 a2l. Lat., *epiphytalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphytante*, *épiphytique*, *épiphyte*. Ger., *epiphytisch*. Pertaining to or having the characters of an epiphyte. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYTE, n. E2p-i2 fi2. Lat., *epiphyton* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphyte*. Ger., *Epiphyt*. 1. A vegetable ectoparasite. 2. A plant having aerial roots and growing on another plant as a mechanical support. [B. 1, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYTIC, EPIPHYTICAL, adj's. E2p-i2 fi2 i2ka2l. See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPHYTISM, n. E2p-i2 fi2 i2z2m. Fr., *épiphytisme*. The production of epiphytes; also the state of being an epiphyte. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EPIPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E2p-i2 fi2 i2o2n. See EPIPHYTE.

EPIPHYTUS (Lat.), adj. E2p-i2 fi2(u2t)-tu2s(tu's). See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPHYTY, n. E2p-i2 fi2 i2. Fr., *épiphytie*. A widespread prevalence of any disease of plants; also the disease so prevailing. [L. 41.]

EPIPIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² pi²g/ma². Gen., *epipig/matos* (-is). Fr., *épipigme*. An old apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [L. 41, 50.]

EPIPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² pla²z/pla²s/ma². Gen., *epi-plas/matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπλάσμα* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *πλάσσω*, formed matter). See **ECTOPLASMA** and **CATAPLASM**.

EPILEPTIC (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plep/plep/i²gi²/a². From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See **HEMIPLEGIA**.

EPIPLEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² ple²m/pra²x/(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., *epioplempra²x/ēos* (-is). See **EMIPLOEMPHRAXIS**.

EPIPLERONIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plep/plep/ro²s/ēos. Gen., *epi-pleron²ēos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπληρώσις* (from *ἐπιπληρύνω*, to fill up again). Fr., *épiplérose*. Ger., *Überfüllung*. Fullness, repletion, engorgement. [L. 50.]

EPIPLEUR, n. E²p-i² plu²r. Fr., *épipléure*. See **EPIPLEURON**. Pre-oral c. See **Pre-oral hood**.

EPIPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plu²ra². From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλευρά*, a rib. In birds, a process projecting obliquely backward from a vertebral rib. [L. 313.]

EPIPLEURAL, adj. E²p-i² plu²ra²l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλευρά*, a rib or the side. 1. Situated on the side of the thorax. 2. Relating to the epipleuron. 3. Situated on or connected with the pleurapophysis of a vertebra. [L. 14.]

EPIPLEURON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² plu²ro²n. A lateral outgrowth on each side of the body-wall of *Amphioxus*, extending from the head to the anus. These outgrowths join anteriorly to form the pre-oral hood, and posteriorly, near the anus, to form a median ventral fin. [L. 121.]

EPIPOCE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/o²sel/ka². Gen., *epiplo²ces*. Gr., *ἐπιπόκη* (from *ἐπιπάσκειν*, to interweave). 1. An involution, entwining. 2. Sexual congress. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture. [L. 94.] — **E. intestinalis**, **E. intestinorum**. Ger., *Darmverwickelung*. See **VOLVULUS**.

EPIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/sel/(kal²)e(a). In Eng., *e²p-i²po²-sel*. Gen., *epiplo²cel²es*. Gr., *ἐπιπόκλη* (from *ἐπί*, upon, the omentum, and *κλή*, a tumor). Fr., *épiplécèle*. Ger., *Netzbruch*. A hernia containing omentum. [E.]

EPIPOCOMISTES (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i² plo²o²/ko²m-i²st/-ēas. Gen., *epiplocomist²es*. Gr., *ἐπιπόκομιστής* (from *ἐπιπλοον*, omentum, and *κομίζω*, nourishment). Ger., *Schmeckerbruch*. Of Galen, a person who is corpulent in the belly. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPOCSTOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/si²st-ko²st-o²sch/ēos. Gen., *epiplo²cstosch²o²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *κύστις*, the bladder, *όσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κλή*, a tumor. Ger., *Netzblasenhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and the urinary bladder. [E.]

EPIPOEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/ē²m-fra²x/-i²s. Gen., *epioplempra²x/ēos* (-is). From *ἐπιπλοον*, the mesentery, and *ἐμφράξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *épipléomphracie*. Ger., *Überfüllung und Verstopfung des Netzes*. An old term for engorgement of the omentum. [L. 50.]

EPIPO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/ē²n-te²ro²/o²sel. Gen., *epi-ple²o²entero²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the mesentery, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κλή*, a tumor. See **ENTERO-EPIPOCELE**.

EPIPO-ENTEROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/ē²n-te²ro²/o²sch/ēos. Gen., *epi-ple²o²enterosch²o²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *έντερον*, an intestine, *όσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *épiplé-enteroschéocèle*. Ger., *Darmnetz-hodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and intestine. [E.]

EPIPOIC, adj. E²p-i² plo²i²ck. Lat., *epiploicus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, the mesentery). Fr., *épipléique*. Ger., *zum Netze gehörrig*. Of or pertaining to the omentum. [C.]

EPIPO-ISCHECELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/i²sch/ēos. Gen., *epi-ple²o²isch²o²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the mesentery, *ίσχίον*, the ischium, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *épiplé-ischicèle*. Ger., *Netzgewässbruch*. An ommental hernia through the sciatic notch. [E.]

EPIPOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²i²/ti²s. Gen., *epiplo²it²is*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum (see also *-itis*). Fr., *épipléite*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum. [L. 41, 50, 88 (a, 14).]

EPIPLOMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/me²ro²/o²sel. Gen., *epi-ple²o²mero²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *μυρός*, the thigh, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *épiplé-mérocele*. Ger., *Netzschenkelbruch*. Ommental femoral hernia. [E.]

EPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **EPIPLOMPHALON** (Lat.), n's f., n., m., and n. E²p-i² plo²o²/fa²l/(fa²l)-o²(o²)-sel/(kal²)e(a). Gen., *epi-ple²o²mp²hal²o²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *μφάλος*, the navel, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *épipléomphale*. Ger., *Netzbauchbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum. [E.]

EPIPOOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/o²(o²)-sel/(kal²)e(a). In Eng., *e²p-i²po²-o²cel*. See **EMIPLOCELE**.

EPIPLOON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² plo²o²/o²n. Gr., *ἐπίπλοον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλέω*, to float). Fr., *épilon*. See **OMENTUM**. — **Colic e.** Fr., *épilon colique*. See **Colic omentum**. — **Cysto-colic e.** Fr., *épilon cystocolique*. An ommental prominence sometimes found connecting the gall-bladder with the duodenum, forming the anterior border of the foramen of Winslow. [Briçon,

"Progr. méd.," Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.] — **E. majus**. See **Great OMENTUM**. — **E. minus**. See **Lesser OMENTUM**. — **Gastro-colic e.** Fr., *épilon gastro-colique*. See **Great OMENTUM**. — **Gastro-hepatic e.** Fr., *épilon gastro-hépatique*. See **Lesser OMENTUM**. — **Gastro-splenic e.** Fr., *épilon gastro-splénique*. See **Gastro-splenic OMENTUM**.

EPIPOLOSARCOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **EPIPOLOSARCOMPHALON** (Lat.), n's f., n., m., and n. E²p-i² plo²o²/sa²r/ko²m-fa²l/(fa²l)-o²(o²)-sel/(kal²)e(a). Gen., *epi-ple²o²losar/ko²m-fa²l-o²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *σάρξ*, flesh, *μφάλος*, the navel, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *épiplé-sarcomphale*. Ger., *Netzbauchkrebsbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum which has become indurated. [E.]

EPIPOLOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² plo²o²/sch/ēos. Gen., *epi-ple²o²sch²o²cel²es*. In Eng., *e²p-i²po²-sch/ēos*. Gen., *epi-ple²o²sch²o²cel²es*. From *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *όσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *épipléoschéocèle*. Ger., *Netz-hodensackbruch*. Scrotal hernia of the omentum. [E.]

EPIPLOOM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² plo²o²/m(u²m). Gr., *ἐπίπλοον*. See **OMENTUM**.

EPIPODICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i² podi²po²d/i²ck-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épi-podique*. Ger., *epipodisch*. Of plant-organs, inserted or situated on the epipodium (2d def.). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EPIPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² podi²po²d/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *épipode*. 1. A wing-like appendage (one on each side) developed from the side of the anterior extremity of a pteropod. [L. 147.] 2. In botany, of Richard, a form of disc (seen in the *Cruciferae*) consisting of glands on the stipe of the ovary; also the stalk of the disc. [B. 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPIPOGEUS (Lat.), **EPIPOGIUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i² po²je²ē. (ge²)-u²s(u²s). -po²ji²ē(u²s). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πόγών*, the beard. Fr., *épipogée*. Having a bearded root (i. e., one with finely divided fibres). The *Epipogonae* of Blume are a tribe of orchids of the *Arctheuseae*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPOLEOS (Lat.), **EPIPOLEUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i² po²le²o²/ē(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιπόλειος* (from *ἐπιπλήω*, a surface). Of Hippocrates, superficial; of a disease, not dangerous. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 84.]

EPIPOLASIS (Lat.), **EPIPOLASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²p-i² po²la²/a²-si²s. -po²la²/a²-sm(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιπόλασις* (from *ἐπιπλάω*, a surface). Fr., *épipolase*, *épipolie*. Ger., *Epipolase*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a being on or coming to the surface; fluctuation and excess of the humors. 2. Plethora. 3. Sublimation. 4. See **FLUORESCENCE**. [A. 311 (a, 17), 325 (a, 21); L. 41, 84, 116.]

EPIPOLIC, adj. E²p-i² po²la²/i²ck. Fr., *épipolique*. Relating to fluorescence. [L. 56.]

EPIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² po²ma². Gen., *epipom²atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπίπωμα*. 1. A cover. 2. Of the ancients, an apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPIPOROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² po²ro²ma². Gen., *epiporom²atus* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπόρωμα* (from *ἐπιπύρωσθαι*, to become callous on the surface). Ger., *Schwiele*. Sp., *e*. See **CALLUS**.

EPIPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² po²ro²si²s. Gen., *epiporos²ēos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπόρωσις*. Ger., *Bildung des Epiporoma*. The formation of callus. [L. 50.]

EPIPREMNUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² pre²m/nu²m(u²m). Of Schott and Brown, a genus of the *Aroideae*, one of the chief sources of tonga. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14); B. 245.]

EPIPROSOPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² pro²s/op²i²-u²m(u²m). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Fr., *épi-prosopie*. Ger., *Stirnplaster*, *Stirnmittel*. A plaster or other local application for the face. [L. 50.]

EPIPSILOUS, adj. E²p-i² psi²lu²s. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ψιλος*, bald. Destitute of hairs above (said of the upper surface of leaves, etc.). [a, 24.]

EPIPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² psi²(su²)/ke(ch²a). Gen., *epipsych²es*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ψυχή*, a soul. See **ENCEPHALON**.

EPIPTERIC, adj. E²p-i² te²r/i²ck. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *épiptère*. Situated on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. [L.] See **E. NOSE**.

EPIPTERON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i² te²r/o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Lemna minor*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EPIPTEROUS, adj. E²p-i² te²r/o²s. Lat., *epipterus*, *epipteratus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., *épiptère*. Of Mirbel, furnished with a wing at the top (like the fruit of the maple). [B. 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPIPTERYGOID, adj. E²p-i² te²r/i²-goid. From *ἐπί*, upon, *πτερόν*, a wing, and *είδος*, resemblance. Situated on or above the pterygoid bone. [L.] Cf. **E. NOSE**.

EPIPTYCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² ti²che(tu²)/ke(ch²a). Gen., *epiptych²es*. Gr., *ἐπιπτυχή*. 1. A cover (see **OPERCULUM**). 2. A fold. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPTYXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i² ti²x/tu²ch²/i²s. Gen., *epiptyx²is* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπτυξις*. 1. The placing of a cover. 2. The closing of an opening. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPUIC, adj. E²p-i² pu²i/hi²ck. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *pubes* (q. v.). Situated upon or over the pubes (see **E. NOSE**). [B.]

EPIRRHILENICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i² ren/ra²/ē²n-i²ck(u²s). From *ἐπιρρῖναι*, to sprinkle upon. Pertaining to sprinkling. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPIRRHANSIS (Lat.), n. E²p-i² ren/ra²/n²/si²s. Gen., *epirrhans²ēos* (-is). From *ἐπιρρῖναι*, to sprinkle. Ger., *Aufsprengen*. Irrigation, sprinkling. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPIRRHOE (Lat.), **EPIRRHOLA** (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²r-ro- (rō² ea, i² rē rō² ēa² Gen., *epirrhoe*. Gr., ἐπιρροή ἐπρροα (from ἐμπεῖν, to flow upon). Fr., *epirrhoe*. Ger., *Zufuss*. An afflux of humors. [L. 32, 11.]

EPIRRHIZOUS, adj. E²p-i²r-riz-i²z. Lat., *epirrhizous* from ἐπὶ, upon, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *epirrhizous*. Ger., *narbenhauchend*. Of Michel, parasite on the roots of a plant. [B. 1, 195a, 24.]

EPISEARCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²s-a²r-kid-i²d-i²um. From ἐπὶ, upon, and σάρξ, flesh. See ANASARCA.

EPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²s-k-i²sch-i²s Gen., *epischesis* (from ἐπισχίζω). Gr., ἐπισχέσις. Fr., *epischese*. Ger., *Zurückhaltung*. Of Galen, suppression or retention of the secretions, in the pl., *Epischesis* of Young, diseases characterized by suppression or retention. [A. 325 (a, 21); L. 330.]

EPISCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²s-ket-i²ch-i²z-i²k-i² Gen., *epischeticus* (from ἐπὶ, upon, and σκεῖν, to check). Pertaining to, arising from, or suffering from, epischesis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPISCHION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²s-k-i²ch-i²z-i²um. From ἐπὶ, upon, and ισχίον, the ischium. Fr., *epischion*. The pubic bone. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

EPISCHOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²s-k-i²sch-i²z-i²me(ma)²-ni²a². From ἐπὶ, upon, to suppress, and σκῆμα, the menses. Fr., *epischoménie*. Ger., *Menstruations-suppression*. Suppression of the menses. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EPISCHYONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p-i²s-k-i²ch-i²z-i²on-ta². Gr., ἐπισχύντα (from ἐπισχύνω, to make strong). Lat., *robustantia*. Ger., *stärkende Mittel*. Invigorating medicines, restoratives. [A. 322 (a, 14); a. 21.]

EPISCLERAL, adj. E²p-i²-skler-a²l. Lat., *episcleralis* (from ἐπὶ, upon, and σκληρός, hard). Fr., *épiscéral*. Situated on the sclera. [L. 332.]

EPISCLERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-skle²(skla)-ri(re)²i²z. Gen., *episcleritis* (from ἐπὶ, upon, and σκληρίτις, inflammation of the subconjunctival connective tissue and of the superficial layers of the sclera. [F.]

EPISCLEROTIC, adj. E²p-i²-skle²r-o²t-i²k. See EPISCLERAL.

EPISCOPALIS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-sko²(ko)-pal-pa²l-i²s. From ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop. Lit., pertaining to a bishop (see MITRAL). [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPISCOPE, n. E²p-i²-skop. From ἐπὶ, upon, and σκοπεῖν, to view. Ger., *Episkop*. An instrument for the visual examination of a surface.—**Electric e.** Ger., *elektrisches Episkop*. A form of magic lantern or stereopticon, devised by Rennie, in which the electric light is used for illuminating opaque objects or physiological experiments on a table. The image of these highly illuminated objects is projected upon a gypsum plate, and thus made visible to a large audience. [“Med Record,” May 24, 1890, p. 592 (J.).]

EPISCOTISTER (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-sko²t-i²st-i²st(ar). Gen., *episcotister* (from ἐπισκοτίζω, to throw a shadow over). An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the eye, invented by Talbot and improved by Aubert, consisting of two black, metallic discs, in each of which four octants are cut out. The discs are placed one on the other, and can be so rotated round their centres that the non-excised octants of the upper disc cover any arbitrary parts of the excised lower disc. By means of a screw arrangement the two discs may be fastened in their opposed position, and the degrees of the free sectors may be read off on a scale. The glass to be examined is then brought close to the disc, which is rapidly rotated like Masson's discs, so that a gray circle is produced. If we now look alternately through the disc and through the glass toward a white surface, we can, by displacement of the sectors of the first, equalize the diminution of the light produced by it with that produced by the glass. [F.]

ÉPISCUTE (Fr.), **ÉPISCUTUM** (Fr.), n's. A-pes-ku²t, a-pes-ku²-tu²m. From ἐπὶ, upon, and scutum (q. v.). A part above the scutum of insects. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPISELEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²m(a²)-ma²-a²(a²)-o²-ma². Gen., *episelema²tomatos* (from ἐπισείω, the pubes, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Episiohämatom*. Hematoma of the vulva.

EPISEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *episeitis* (from ἐπὶ, upon, and σείω, to shake). Inflammation of the vulva or of the pubic region. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPISEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-o(o²)-sel(kal)²(e)a²; in Eng., e²p-i²-zi²-o-sel. Gen., *episeocel²es*. From ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and σκῆλη, a tumor. Fr., *épiseocèle*. Ger., *Schaamlefenbruch*. A pudendal hernia; also any swelling of the vulva. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EPISEIOCLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-o(o²)-klis(kle²)-es²(i²). Gen., *episeioclisis* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and κλίσσω, to shut up. Fr., *episeiolisis*. Ger., *Episiokleisis*. The operation of closing the vulva by causing adhesion of the labia, so that the urine and the menses are voided by the rectum, a recto-vaginal fistula having been formed. [Kaltenbach, “Contrib. f. Gyn.,” 1883, No. 48; Heilbrunn, *ibid.*, June 27, 1885, p. 404.]

EPISEIDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²d(o²-e²d)-e(a)²-ma². Gen., *episeidematos* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the region of the pubes, and οἶδημα, a tumor. Fr., *épiseideme*. Ger., *Schaamlefenzedenem*. Edema of the vulva. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPISEO-ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ly-tror-ra²f-i². From ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, ἔλτρον, the vagina, and ράφω, a suture. The operation of closing a ruptured perineum and narrowing the vagina by suture, for the support of a prolapsed uterus. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

EPISEIOHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²he²-ma²-a²(a²)-o²-ma². See EPISELEMATOMA.

EPISEIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-i²o²-ti²s. See EPISITIS.

EPISION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-on. Gr., ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and σῆμα, a mass. Fr., *épision*. Ger., *Schaamlefenverwundung*. Pubic swelling, especially of the labia pudenda. [L. 50, 107.]

EPISEO-PERINTEORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²per-ra²f-i². From ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, περὶ, around, the perineum, and ράφω, a suture. See EPISO-ELYTRORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²fi(fu)²-ma². Gen., *episeiophyma* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and φῆμα, a tumor. Fr., *episeiophyma*. Ger., *Schaamlefenwucherung*. A tumor of the pubic region or of the vulva. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EPISEIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ra²-ra²-gi²-a². From ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and ῥάφω, to break forth. Fr., *épiseiorrhagie*. Ger., *Schaamblutung*. Hemorrhage from the vulva. [L. 11, 50.]

EPISEIORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ra²-f-i². Lat., *episeiorrhaphia* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and ράφω, to cut. Fr., *episeiorrhaphie*. Ger., *Episeiorrhaphie*. A surgical operation of incising the perineum in cases of rigidity, to prevent its laceration during delivery.

EPISEIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²sten-o²-si²s. Gen., *episeiostenosis* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and στενός, a narrowing. Fr., *episeiostenose*. Contraction or closure of the vulva. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EPISEIOTOMY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²to-mi². Lat., *episeiotomia* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and τέμνω, to cut. Fr., *episeiotomie*. Ger., *Episeiotomie*. A surgical operation of incising the perineum in cases of rigidity, to prevent its laceration during delivery.

EPISEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-se-ma-si-a²-si-a². Gr., ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and σῆμα, a mass. Fr., *episemasia*. A diagnostic or prognostic sign. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EPISEPALOUS, adj. E²p-i²-se-pa-lu²-s. Lat., *episepalus*. Fr., *épisépale*. Situated on or adherent to the sepals (said of stamens and glands). [B. 1, 77 (a, 24).]

EPISEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²sel(kal)²(e)a²; in Eng., e²p-i²-zi²-o-sel. See EPISEIOCELE.

EPISIOCLISIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ze-o-kle-ze. See EPISEIOCLISIS.

EPISIDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²-e²-ma². See EPISEIDEMA.

EPISO-ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ly-tror-ra²-f-i². See EPISO-ELYTRORRHAPHY.

EPISIOHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²he²-ma²-a²(a²)-o²-ma². See EPISELEMATOMA.

EPISEIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-i²o²-ti²s. See EPISITIS.

EPISION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-on. See EPISION.

EPISIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ku²-s(ku²). See EPISIONCUS.

EPISO-PERINTEORRHAPHY, n. See EPISO-PERINTEORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²fi(fu)²-ma². See EPISEIOPHYMA.

EPISEIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ra²-ra²-gi²-a². See EPISEIORRHAGIA.

EPISEIORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²ra²-f-i². See EPISEIORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²sten-o²-si²s. See EPISEIOSTENOSIS.

EPISEIOTOMY, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²to-mi². See EPISEIOTOMY.

EPISKELETAL, adj. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²le-tal. From ἐπὶ, upon, and σκελετός, a mummy. Of Huxley, situated above the endoskeleton and taking their origin in the protovertebrae (said of muscular fibres). [L. 13 (a, 27).]

EPISKOTISTER (Lat.), n. m. See EPISCOTISTER.

EPISPADIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-pad-i-a². See ANASPADIAS.

EPISPADIAN, n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-pad-i-a². Lat., *epispadias*. See ANASPADIAS.

EPISPADIAS (Lat.), **EPISPADIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-pad-i-a²-si²s. Gen., *epispadiasis* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and σῆμα, a mass. Fr., *épispadias*. Ger., *Epispadias*. A deformity in which the urethra of the male terminates at some point above the normal situation of the meatus [Englisch A. 316]. E. glandis Bergh Fr., *epispadia balanque ou glandaire*. Syn.: *passura incompleta* Dolbeau.) A variety in which the urethra terminates on the dorsum of the glans penis [Englisch A. 319; L. 88 (a, 14). E. penis. Fr., *epispadias complet*. Syn.: *passura completa* Dolbeau.) A form in which the fissure on the dorsum of the penis extends back of the glans.

EPISPADIC, adj. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-pad-i²k. Pertaining to epispadias; as a n., a person affected with epispadias.

EPISPASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-pad-i²s. Gen., *epispasias* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and σῆμα, a mass. Fr., *épispasie*. Ger., *Epispasie*. A cutaneous eruption produced by medical treatment. [L. 41, 44].]

EPISPASMOS (Lat.), **EPISPASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-pad-i²-ma²-s. Gen., *epispasmus* (from ἐπὶ, upon, the pubes, and σῆμα, a mass. Fr., *épispasme*. Ger., *Epispasmus*. Hurried respiration. [A. 518; L. 41, 44, 50].]

EPISPASTIC, adj. E²p-i²spa'st'ik. Gr., ἐπισπαστικός (from ἐπισπᾶν, to draw after). Lat., epispasticus. Fr., epispastique. Ger., epispastisch. It., epispastico. Sp., epispástico. See DRAWING; as a n. Ger., Zugmittel, a preparation which, when applied to the skin, acts as a rubefacient or vesicant. [L., 41, 44, 50.]

EPISPASTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p-i²spa'st'ika. Fr., epispastiques. 1. Epispastic remedies. 2. Of Dumeril, a family of the *Coleoptera* having vesicating properties. [L., 189.] **E. pruriginantia**. Of E. Richter, c. (1st def.) that cause burning, pricking, and itching of the skin. [Bernatzik (A., 319).] **E. pustulantia**. Ger., pustelbildende Mittel. E. (1st def.) that give rise to the formation of pustules. [Bernatzik (A., 319).] **E. rubefaciencia**. Rubefacient applications. [Bernatzik (A., 319).] **E. suppurantia**. Ger., eiterziehende (geschwürbildende) Mittel. E. (1st def.) that cause prolonged suppuration. [Bernatzik (A., 319).] **E. vesicantia**. Ger., blusenziehende Mittel. Vesicating applications. [Bernatzik (A., 319).]

EPISPERM, n. E²p-i²spu'rm. Lat., epispermum (from ἐπι, upon, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., episperme. Ger., Samen-hülle. 1. The skin of a seed (see TESTA). 2. The membranous sac containing the spores of certain algae (see PERISPORE). [B., 1, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EPISPERMATIC, **EPISPERMIC**, adj's. E²p-i²spu'rm-at'ik, -spu'rm'i'k. Lat., epispermaticus. Fr., epispermique. Of Richard, like or pertaining to the episperm (said of an embryo, which may be recognized by its tegument). [B., 1 (a, 24).]

EPISPHERION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²sfe'(sfa'z'e)-ri²-o'n. Gr., ἐπισφαίριον (from ἐπι, upon, and σφαῖρα, a ball). Fr., épispérique. See CONVOLUTION.

EPISPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sple'n(splan)-i(e)'ti's. Gen., epispentidos (is). From ἐπι, upon, and σπλήν, the spleen (see also -itis). Fr., épispénite. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen. [A., 518.]

EPISPORANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²spor(spo'r)-a'n(a's)-i'2-j'i'-ge'e-a'mu'm. From ἐπι, upon, σπορος, a seed, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. Fr., episporange. Ger., Schleichen. Of Bernhardt, the indusium of ferns. [B., 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPISPORE, n. E²p-i²spor. Fr., épispore. The hard, cellular membrane of a spore. [A., 396 (a, 21).]

EPISPOREUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²spor(spo'r)-e'u's(u's). Fr., épispore. Provided with epispores; as a n., in the f. pl., *Episporeae*, an order of the *Fucaceae*, comprising the *Laminariae*, *Sporochneae*, *Dactyloae*, and *Chordariae*. [A., 385 (a, 21); B., 170 (a, 24).]

EPISPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²spor(spo'r)-i'u'm(u'm). See EPISPORE.

EPISTACTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²sta'k(sta'k)-ti'2-ku's(ku's). Pertaining to, proceeding from, or suffering with, epistaxis. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

EPISTACTICUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sta'k(sta'k)-ti's'ke'2-(che'2)-si'2s. Gen., epistactisches'eos(-isches'is). From ἐπιστάξις, epistaxis, and ἴσχυς, to restrain. Fr., épistactischese. Ger., Stillung-des-Nasenblutens. The suppression of epistaxis. [L., 50, 135.]

EPISTAGMOS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²sta'gsta'g'mo's. Gr., ἐπιστάγμος (from ἐπιστάζειν, to instill). 1. Instillation. 2. Of Dioscorides, catarrh. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

EPISTAMINAL, adj. E²p-i²sta'm'i'2n-a'2l. Lat., epistaminalis (from ἐπι, upon, and στήμων, a stamen). Fr., épistaminale. Ger., auf den Griffeln verachsen. Adherent to the stamens (said of glands). [B., 1 (a, 24).]

EPISTAMINEUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²sta'mi'sta'm'i'-i'2n'e'u's(u's). Fr., epistamine. Having the stamens epigynous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Epistamineae* (Fr., épistaminées; syn.: *epistaminia* [Jussieu]), a class of apetalous dicotyledons so characterized. [B., 1, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²sta'f(ta'f)-i'2l(u'l)-i'e-mi'su's. From ἐπι, upon, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., épistaphylin. See *ZZYGOS uvulae*.

EPISTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sta'si's. Gen., epistas'eos(-is-tas). Gr., ἐπίστασις (from ἐπισταίνω, to place upon). Fr., épistase. Ger., Harnschleim (3d def.). 1. A stoppage, as of hemorrhage. 2. Scum on the surface of urine. [A., 311 (a, 17); 322 (a, 21); L., 41, 50, 135.]

EPISTATION, n. E²p-i²sta'shu'n. From e intens., and pistare, to pound repeatedly. Fr., épistation. Reduction to a paste by pounding. [L., 32, 41.]

EPISTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sta'x(sta'x)-i'2s. Gen., epistax'eos(-is). Gr., ἐπίσταξις (from ἐπιστάζειν, to instill). Fr., épistaxis, saignement du nez, hemorrhage. Ger., Nasenbluten. It., epistassi. Sp., e. Hemorrhage from the nasal passages. [D., 1.]

Nidal e. E. occurring when induration has reached its climax. [Aveling, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 980 (a, 17).] **Primary** e. E. from some morbid condition in the nose. [Lefferts (A., 63).] **Secondary** e. E. due to some abnormal constitutional condition. [Lefferts (A., 63).] **Uterine** e. Fr., épistaxis utérine [Gubler]. See METRISTAXIS.

EPISTEMONICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²ste'm(stam)-o'n'i'2k-u's(u's). From ἐπι, upon, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., épistemonique. Resting upon the stamen. [L., 50.]

EPISTERNAL, adj. E²p-i²sta'rn-a'2l. Lat., episternalis (from ἐπι, upon, and στήρνον, the sternum). Fr., épisternal. Situated above the sternum; connected with the sternal pieces on both sides. [L., 180.]

EPISTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²sta'rn-ste'rn-i'2nu'm(u'm). Fr., épisternum. 1. See EPIMERON (1st def.). 2. The interclavicle, a small bone found in some lower animals, connecting the pterosternum and the clavicle, to which it is often fused. [L., 153.]

EPISTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²s-tho't'o'n-u's(u's). See EMPROSTHOTONUS.

EPISTOME, n. E²p-i²s-tom. Lat., epistoma, epistomium (from ἐπι, upon, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., épistome. Ger., Epistom. 1. In the *Polyzoa*, a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth. 2. In the *Crustacea*, a broad plate in front of the mouth somewhat pentagonal in shape, continuous behind with the labrum, prolonged anteriorly in the middle line into a point, and having on each side a cavity for articulation with the antennae. [L., 11, 147, 168; "Amer. Nat.," i, p. 64; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 131 (L).]

EPISTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²p-i²s-to'(to'2)-mi(m)e. Fr., épistomées. Of Bridel, a class of *Musci frondosi*, consisting of the *Gymnostomi* (*Culimperes*) and *Peristomi* (*Polytrichum* and *Catharinea*). [B., 170 (a, 24).]

EPISTOMIAL, adj. E²p-i²s-to'm'i'2-a'2l. Relating to or connected with the epistome. [L., 121.]

EPISTOMION (Lat.), **EPISTOMIS** (Lat.), **EPISTOMIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E²p-i²s-tom(to'm)-i'2-o'n, -i'2s-to'm-i'2s, -i'2s-tom(to'm)-i'2-u'm(u'm). Gr., ἐπιστομιον (from ἐπι, upon, and στόμα, the mouth). 1. See EPISTOME. 2. In pharmacy, a glass stopper. [L., 135 (a, 14).]

EPISTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²s-to'm-u's(u's). Fr., épistome. Ger., verschlossen (oder verdeckt) mündig. Having the mouth covered (said of mosses having the orifice of the urn closed by a horizontal membrane). [L., 180.] Cf. EPIPHRAGM.

EPISTROPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²s-tro'f'a'2l(a'l)-u's(u's). See EPISTROPHEUS.

EPISTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²s-tro(tro'2)-fe(fa). Gen., epistrophes. Gr., ἐπιστροφή (from ἐπιστρέφειν, to turn about). 1. A return, relapse. [A., 387.] 2. In botany, the arrangement of chlorophyll granules upon the upper and lower faces of cells at night or when not under the influence of a strong light. [B., 229 (a, 24).] Cf. APOSTROPHE.

EPISTROPHEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²s-tro(tro'f'e'2-u's(u's)). Fr., épistrophée. Ger., zweiter Halswirbel. See AXIS (8th def.).

EPISTROPHIA (Lat.), n. E²p-i²s-tro(tro'f'i'2)-a'2. See EPISTROPHEUS.

EPISTROPHICO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²s-tro'f'i'2-k-o'2k-se-pe-ta'2l. Pertaining to the axis (8th def.) and to the occiput (said of the muscles of the neck). [L., 41.]

EPISTROPHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²s-tro'f-i'2s. Gen., epistroph'idōs(-is). See AXIS (8th def.).

EPISYLVIAN [B. G. Wilder], adj. E²p-i²-si'l'i'2-a'2n. From ἐπι, upon, and Sylvius, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Above the Sylvian fissure (said of a branch of the fissure). [I.]

EPISYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si'n(su'n)-a'2n(a'n'2)-ke(-ch'a'2). Gen., episyanch'es. Gr., ἐπισυναγχή. Fr., épisyranche. 1. Parasyranche. 2. Of C. Hoffmann, paralysis of the velum palati. [A., 322 (a, 21); A., 518.]

EPISYNANGINE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ze-na'n'2-zhen. Spasm of the pharynx. [L., 32, 41.]

EPISYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si'n(su'n)-the'2-si'2s. Gen., episynthe'seos (synthesis). Gr., ἐπισυνθεσις from ἐπι, upon, and συνθεσις, synthesis. Fr., épisyntese. Ger., wiederholtes Zusammsetzen. An additional compounding. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

EPISYNTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-si'n(su'n)-the'2'i'2k-u's(u's). Gr., ἐπισυνθετικός. Fr., épisyntétique. Ger., episyntetisch. It., episyntetico. Sp., episyntetico. Pertaining to episyntesis; as a n., in the m. pl., *episyntetici* (Fr., épisyntétiques; Ger., Episyntetiker), an ancient class of physicians professing eclecticisin. [A., 385 (a, 21); L., 94.]

EPITASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i'2-ta'si's. Gen., epitas'eos(-it'asis). Gr., ἐπίτασις (from ἐπιτείνω, to stretch over). Fr., épitase. Ger., Verstärkung. It., epitasi. Sp., epitasis. 1. Of Hippocrates, an access of disease; a paroxysm which precedes a fever or other illness. 2. Extension. [A., 311 (a, 17); L., 41, 50 (a, 14), 94.]

EPITECNOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i'2-te'k'no's. Gr., ἐπιτεκνος (from ἐπιτεκνέω, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, capable of bearing children, fruitful; as a n., in the f. sing., *epitecne*, according to Marchi and Aquilino, a very fruitful woman. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

EPITEL (Ger.), n. E²p-e-te'l'. See EPITHEL and EPITHELIUM.

EPITELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i'2-te'l(tal)-i'2-u'm(u'm). See EPITHELIUM.

ÉPITESTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-te'st. The *Arum maculatum*. [B., 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPITEX (Lat.), adj. E²p-i'2-te'x. Gr., ἐπιτεξ (from ἐπιτεκνέω, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, about to bring forth. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

EPITHALAMIC, adj. E²p-i'2-tha'l'a'm'i'2k. From ἐπι, upon, and θάλαμος, a thalamus. Of B. G. Wilder, situated on the optic thalamus. [L.]

EPITHALLINE, adj. E²p-i'2-tha'l'i'2n. From ἐπι, upon, and θάλλος, a thallus. Fr., épithallin. In botany, situated on the thallus. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

EPITHEL (Ger.), n. E²p-e-te'l'. See EPITHELIUM. *Blasene*. An e. containing a great many goblet cells. [J.] *Chrotale*. See *Ectodermic epithelium*. *Cloaken*. The epithelium lining the cloaca, especially in the embryo. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 187 (J).] *Cocloome*. See *Mesodermic epithelium*. *Decke*. See *Protective epithelium*. *Drüsen*. See *Glandular epithelium*. *Eie*. See *Egg epithelium*. *Eierstocke*. See *Germinal epithelium* (3d def.). *Einfaches Platten*. See *Parent*

EPITHELIUM.—**Einschichtiges E.** See **Simple EPITHELIUM.**—**Epithelium.** The epithelium of the egg tubes of insects. [*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.*, 1856, p. 87 (J.)]—**Ende.**—**Endoblastisches E.** See **Endodermic EPITHELIUM.**—**Ehähnlich.** See **EPITHELIUM.**—**Einschlebung.** See **EPITHELIUM.**—**Ebelag.** **Ebelkleidung.** An epithelial investment. [A. 521.]—**Ebrei.** A pap-like mass of epithelium. [A. 521.]—**Ecyliner.** See **EPITHELIUM.**—**Edecke.** See **Ebelkleidung.**—**Ehaufen.** A mass of epithelium. [A. 521.]—**Egewebe.** See **EPITHELIUM TISSUE.**—**Ehügel.** Taste-bud-like organs found in the oral mucosa of reptiles. [Leydig, *Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, 1872, p. 317 (J.)]—**Ekörper.** The epithelial part of a composite organ. [J.]—**Ekrebs.** See **EPITHELIUM CANCER.**—**Elage.** A layer of epithelial cells. [J.]—**Eknospen.** Nerve end-organs having the general structure of taste buds. They are found in all vertebrates except birds, and are mostly confined to the oral mucosa. [J. 157.]—**E mosaik.** The mosaic appearance of the cells of a pavement epithelium in full view, or of a columnar epithelium when the ends of the cells are seen. [J.]—**Eperle.** See **EPITHELIUM PEARLS.**—**Esaum.** A layer of epithelium appearing like a border or seam upon an organ when it is cut into sections. [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xxviii, p. 267 (J.)]—**Eseide.** A sheath of epithelium (applied especially to the part of the enamel organ not giving rise to enamel, but surrounding the roots of the teeth and projected into the pulp cavity to give rise to the dentin). [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xi, p. 77, xxix, p. 376 (J.)]—**Eschicht.** See **Elage.**—**Eschlauch.** Epithelium in the form of a sac or tube. [J.]—**Esprossen.** Epithelial formations on the chorionic villi, consisting of protoplasm and nuclei, but without a defined cell-outline. [A. 8; H.]—**Etheil.** The epithelial part of composite organs like the hypophysis cerebri. [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xxviii, p. 278 (J.)]—**Everlust.** Loss of epithelium. [A. 521.]—**Ewucherung.** Proliferation of epithelium. [A. 521.]—**Ezelle.** See **EPITHELIUM CELL.**—**Exe.**—**Exoblastisches E.** See **Exodermic EPITHELIUM.**—**Flimmere.** See **Ciliated EPITHELIUM.**—**Follikel.** See **Follicular EPITHELIUM.**—**Gastrale.** See **Endodermic EPITHELIUM.**—**Gefässe.** See **Vascular EPITHELIUM.**—**Geschichtetes E.** See **Stratified EPITHELIUM.**—**Geschmacke.** The epithelium of taste buds. [J. 67.]—**Keime.** See **Germinal EPITHELIUM.**—**Kubisches E.** See **Cuboidal EPITHELIUM.**—**Mutterliches E.** See **Maternal EPITHELIUM.**—**Mese.**—**Mesoblastisches E.** See **Mesodermic EPITHELIUM.**—**Palisadene.** See **Columnar EPITHELIUM.**—**Pflastere.** See **Pavement EPITHELIUM.**—**Plattene.** See **Pavement EPITHELIUM.**—**Stratified EPITHELIUM.**—**Rieche.** See **Olfactory EPITHELIUM.**—**Schleimhaute.** The epithelium of a mucous membrane. [J.]—**Schmelze.** See **Enamel EPITHELIUM.**—**Sexuale.** See **Germinal EPITHELIUM.**—**Stäbchene.** See **Fibrillated EPITHELIUM.**—**Trübes E.** See **Dusky EPITHELIUM.**—**Ubergangse.** See **Transitional EPITHELIUM.**—**Wimper.** See **Ciliated EPITHELIUM.**—**Zottene.** Epithelium of villi, especially of the intestinal villi.—**Zylindereien.** See **Cylindrical EPITHELIUM.**

ÉPITHÉLANGIOCHONDROMYXOSARCOME (Fr.), n. A-pe-tal-a²n²-zhi²-o-ko²n²-dro-mex-o-sa²r-kom. A composite tumor found in the parotid gland, of which the chief element is sarcomatous tissue, but which also contains mucous tissue, nodules of cartilage, glandular epithelium, and vessels of new formation. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 18).]

EPITHELIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. E²p-i²-thel-thal-i²a². 1. (Sing.) of Ruysch, the cuticular covering of the red part of the lips. [J. 30.] 2. Pl. of *epithelium* (q. v.).

EPITHELIAC, adj. E²p-i²-thel-i²a²k. See **EPITHELIAL**.

EPITHELIAL, adj. E²p-i²-thel-i²a²l. Lat., *epithelialis*. Fr., *épithélial*. Ger., *e. lt.*, *epitellale*, *epitelico*. Sp., *epitelial*, *epitelico*. Pertaining to or composed of epithelium. [J.]—**Eauskleidung** (Ger.). See **Ebelkleidung.**—**Ebelkleidung** (Ger.). An e. covering. [J.]—**Eblatt** (Ger.). A layer or membrane composed of e. cells. [J.]—**Ecyliner** (Ger.). See **E. CAST** and **Columnar CELLS.**—**Egeschwulst** (Ger.). See **EPITHELIOMA.**—**Egewebe** (Ger.). See **E. TISSUE.**—**Ekrebs** (Ger.). See **EPITHELIUM CANCER.**—**Eschicht** (Ger.). A layer of epithelium. [J.]—**Eschichtung** (Ger.). The formation of epithelial layers. [J.]—**Esprossen** (Ger.). See **EPITHELSPROSSEN.**—**Ewulst** (Ger.). The e. ridges or swellings in the canal cochlearis of the developing cochlea. The larger of these ridges is nearer the columella and forms ultimately the cubical e. of the sulcus spiralis; the smaller ridge is nearer the ligamentum spirale and gives rise to the organ of Corti. [J. 55, 75, 157.]

EPITHELIOID, adj. E²p-i²-thel-i²-oid. From *ἐπι*, upon, *θηλή*, the nipple, and *ειδός*, resemblance. Fr., *épithélioïde*. Ger., *epithelähnlich*. Resembling epithelium (said of [a] all epithelium-like coverings in tissues derived from the mesoblast and never having had any connection with the archenteron of the embryo. It therefore includes the cellular linings of the heart, the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, the joints, and the connective-tissue spaces. Such linings are also sometimes called true endothelium [Prudden (J. 55); J. 19]. [b] An epithelium-like covering in connective-tissue spaces covering nerve-funiculi, etc.; sometimes also called endotheloid. The cellular lining of the vascular system and the colomic or pleuro-peritoneal spaces is in this case called endothelium). [Schaeffer (J. 30).] Cf. **EPITHELIUM.**

EPITHELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-thel-thal-i²-o²-ma². Gen., *epitheliomatos* (-is). Fr., *épithéliome*, *épithélioma*. Ger., *Epitheliom*. It. Sp., *epitelioma*. See **EPITHELIUM CANCER.**—**Calcific e.**, **Calcified e.** Fr., *épithéliome calcifié*. An e. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**Canceroid e.** See **EPITHELIUM CANCER.**—**Colloid e.** See **Colloid CANCER.**—**Columnar e.** See **Cylindrical e.**—**Corneous e.** An e. the cells of which resemble the outer layer of epidermal cells. [a, 29].—**Cylindrical e.** Fr., *épithéliome à cellules cylindriques*. Adenoid or cylindroid epithelial cancer; a variety of e. in which the epithelial cells resemble ordinary columnar epithelia and the structure itself is quite like ordinary mucous membrane. [E.]—**Cylindro-cellular e.** Of

J. W. S. Gouley, a cylindrical p. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Cylindro-cellular ino-e.** A variety of Gouley's cylindro-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Cystic e.** An e. which contains hollow spaces filled with fluid. [a, 29].—**Diffuse e.**

A form of epithelioma characterized by a rapid infiltration of the surrounding connective tissue with epithelial cells, especially between the muscles and along the vessels and nerves. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**E. contagiosum** [Neisser].—**E. molluscum** [Virchow]. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum.**—**E. myxomatodes psammom.** A peculiar form of tumor found in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a very soft myxoma, characterized by milk-white, granular contents. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Flat-celled e.** See **Squamous e.**—**Glandular e.** A form of e. which occurs in mucous membranes, especially of the nasal fossae and the soft palate, of very slow growth and not very malignant. It is composed of gland cells. [a, 29].—**Hyperino-e.** [Gouley]. See **SCIRRHUS CANCER.**—**Ino-e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, an e. containing fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Keratoïd squamo-cellular e.** Of J. W. S. Gouley, a variety of squamo-cellular e. in which the cells resemble those of the horny layer of the epidermis. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Lobulated e.** Fr., *épithéliome lobulé*. An e. divided irregularly into lobes. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**Multiple cystic e.** A form of e. in which cysts are formed as a result of mucoid degeneration, and the fusion of contiguous drops of fluid. The cysts are either clear or turbid, colorless or stained. [E. 25].—**Myxoid squamo-cellular e.** Of Gouley, a squamo-cellular e. with cells resembling those of the rete mucosum. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Papillary cylindro-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a cylindro-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue and having papillary projections from its surface. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Papillary e.** Fr., *épithéliome papillaire*. Ger., *Papillargeschwulst*, *Zottengeschwulst*. Syn.: *papiloma*. An e. with papillary outgrowths from its surface. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A. 319).] Cf. **PAPILLOMA.**—**Papillary squamo-cellular e.** Of Gouley, a squamo-cellular e. with papillary outgrowths. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Pavement-celled e.** A form of e. in which the cells resemble those of pavement epithelium. [a, 29].—**Papillomatous e.** See **Papillary e.**—**Pearly pavement-celled e.** A pavement-celled e. in which groups of cells have united to form globules, or epithelial pearls, in the centre of each lobule. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**Polymorpho-cellular e.** Of Gouley, an e. made up of cells of various forms. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Polymorpho-cellular hyperino-e.** Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular e. containing a great amount of fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Polymorpho-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Squamo-cellular e.** [Gouley].—**Squamous-celled e.**, **Squamous e.** A variety of e. in which the cells resemble those of squamous epithelium and form masses which are very like the follicles of cutaneous glands. [E.]—**Teleangiectatic cylindro-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a cylindro-cellular ino-e. containing dilated blood-vessels. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Teleangiectatic polymorpho-cellular ino-e.** Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular ino-e. containing dilated blood-vessels. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—**Tubular e.**, **Tubular tessellated-celled e.** Fr., *épithéliome tubulé*. See **CYLINDROMA.**—**Villous e.** An e. on the inner surface of the bladder, which grows in the shape of branched villi. [Billroth (a, 29).]

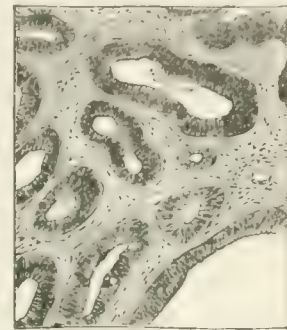
ÉPITHÉLIOMA (Fr.), n. A-pe-ta-le-o-ma². See **EPITHELIOMA**.

EPITHELIOMATOUS, adj. E²p-i²-thel-i²-o²-m²-a²-u²s. Fr., *épithéliomateux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉPITHÉLIOME. A-pe-ta-le-om. See **EPITHELIOMA.**—**E. à cellules cylindriques.** See **Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA.**—**E. adamantin.** A form of epithelioma found about the jaws, characterized by the presence of adamantine epithelium. [L. Malassez, *Arch. de physiol.*, 1885, Nos. 6, 8; *Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.*, Dec. 4, 1885, p. 802 (a, 26).]—**E. calcifié des glandes sébacées.** A benign osteoid tumor of the sebaceous glands, constituting a variety of pavement epithelioma in which the cells are calcified wholly or in part. The stroma is of connective tissue, but may become fibrous or osseous. It usually develops in childhood or youth, and most commonly in females. [Chenautais, rev. in *Progr. méd.*, May 6, 1882, p. 351.]—**E. carcinomateux.** A form of epithelioma characterized by polyedral cells without well-defined characteristics. The masses are numerous and disposed in alveoli, which gives the tumor the appearance of a carcinoma. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 26).]—**E. diffus.** See **Diffuse EPITHELIOMA.**—**E. lobulé.** See **Lobulated EPITHELIOMA.**—**E. malpighien.** A form of epithelioma characterized by the presence of Malpighian cells with or without epidermic pearls. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—**E. pavimenteux périé.** See **Pearly pavement-celled EPITHELIUM.**

EPITHELIO-MUSCULAR, adj. E²p-i²-thel-i²-o-mu²-s²-ku²-la²r. Having the characteristics of both epithelium and muscle. [J.] See **Muscle-EPITHELIUM.**

ÉPITHÉLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ta-lek. See **EPITHELIAC**.



COLUMNAR EPITHELIOMA. (A, 364.)

EPITHELIUM (Lat. n. n. *Epi* (2) *thel* (thal) (2) *ion* (ion). From *epi*, upon, and *thel*, the nipple. Fr., *épithélium*. Ger., *Epithel*. It. Sp., *epitelio*. 1. A covering for free surfaces, composed of cells joined at their edges and forming one or more complete layers. Nerves are present in some forms of e. e. g., the dermal e., but blood vessels seem to be absent, except in a few invertebrates. The term is restricted by some writers to the cellular coverings of the skin and mucous membranes, as distinguished from *endothelium* (1st def.). [J.] See Plate II. 2. In botany, the layer of thin walled, transparent cells that line the vacuoles of plant-tissue, or form the epidermis of the petals of young plants. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] 3. In the pl., *epithelia*. Fr., *épithéliums*; Ger., *Epithelien*, epithelial cells; or the e. of two or more situations in the body. [J.] **Alveolar e.** The e. of the alveoli of glands or of the lungs. [J.] **Amniotic e.** An e. composed mostly of cuboid or flattened cells somewhat separated and connected by clearly defined intercellular bridges. [Jour. of Morph., ii, p. 288 (J).] **Amphiboid epithelia.** Ger., *amphiboid Epithelien*. Fixed cells like an e. which take food into themselves by sending out pseudopodia-like processes and enveloping it. Such cells are found in the endoderm of coelenterates and in the blastoderm of some dipterous insects (e. g., *Chironomus*). [Gruber, "Zool. Anz.," 1879, p. 277; Metschnikoff, *ibid.*, 1880, p. 261 (J).] See also *Intracellular Digestion*. **Areolar e.** The e. of the areola of a mamma. [J. 69.] **Bacillated epithelia.** Epithelia made up of bacillated cells; of Heitzmann, the columnar cells of the small intestine which, according to him, have short, rod-like processes at their free extremity. [J.] **Calyciform e.** Fr., *épithélium calyciforme*. An e. containing many goblet cells. [J.] **Ciliary e.** Ciliated e. Lat., *epithelium vibrans*. Fr., *épithélium cylindrique vibratile* ou *à cils vibratiles*. Ger., *Flimmerepithel*, *Wimperepithel*. It., *epitelio vibratile*. Sp., *epitelio ciliar*. An e. in which the free ends of the cells composing it bear cilia. It is usually composed of a layer of ciliated columnar cells with broad free ends and slender attached ends, while between the attached ends there are one or more layers of rounder cells. In man, ciliated e. is present in the air-passages, the uterus, the Fallopian tubes, the vasa efferentia, the conia vasculosa, the beginning of the epididymis, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, the excretory ducts of the small racemose glands of the tongue and pharynx, and, in the embryo, the larynx, the oesophagus, and part of the stomach. [J. 30, 31, 32, 35.] **Columnar e.** Lat., *e. cylindricum*. Fr., *épithélium cylindrique* (ou *prismatique*). Ger., *Cylinderepithel*, *Palisadenepithel*. An e. composed of columnar cells (e. g., the e. of the stomach and intestine). [J.] See *Columnar Cells*. **Cuboidal e.** Fr., *épithélium cuboidal*. Ger., *kubisches Epithel*. E. in which the cells composing it are cuboidal. [J.] **Cylindrical e.** Cylindrical e. See *Columnar e.* **Dusky e.** Ger., *trübes Epithel*. An e. which is cloudy and partly opaque, owing to the presence of dark granules, oil globules, etc. (e. g., the e. of the convoluted tubules of the kidney). [J. 32, 35; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1874, p. 4 (J).] See *Fibrillated e.* **Ectodermic e.** Ger., *Chroalepithel*, *Ectepithel*, *exoblastisches Epithel*. E. derived from the ectoderm (e. g., the epidermis, and the e. of the cornea of the central nervous system). [J. 30; "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).] **Egg e.** See under Egg. **Enamel e.** Lat., *membrana adamantina*. Fr., *membrane de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzepithel*. See *Cuticula dentis*. **Enteric e.** Cells in the embryo which form the rudiment of the cellular lining of the enteron; in a general sense, the e. of the alimentary canal and the organs derived from it. ["Jour. of Morph.," i (J).] **Entodermic e.** Ger., *Endepithel*, *endoblastisches Epithel*, *Gastralepithel*. The e. derived from the entoderm (e. g., the e. of the alimentary canal except the mouth). [J. 30; "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).] **E-cell.** See *Epithelial Cell*. **E. ciliatum.** See *Ciliated e.* **E. cylindricum.** E. cylindricum. See *Columnar e.* **E. deciduum uteri.** Of Meyer, the decidua. [A. 112.] **E. fusiforme.** See *Vascular Endothelium*. **E. lamellosum.** See *Pavement e.* **E. like.** See *EPITHELIOID*. **E. micans.** See *Ciliated e.* **E. of the Graafian follicle.** See *Membrana granulosa*. **E. polyedricum.** See *Pavement e.* **E. spurium.** See *Endothelium*. **E. tabulare.** See *Pavement e.* **E. vibrans.** E. vibratorium. See *Ciliated e.* **False e.** See *Endothelium* (1st def.). **Fibrillated e.** Fr., *épithélium strié* (ou *à bâtonnets*), *e. fibrillé*. Ger., *Stäbchenepithel*. Syn.: *rod e.* E. in which the cells composing it appear as if formed of rods or straight fibrils. It is found in parts of the uriniferous tubules and in the ducts of the salivary glands. [J. 26, 42; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 310 (J).] **Flattened e.** See *Pavement e.* **Flimmer e.** (Ger.). See *Ciliated e.* **Follicular e.** Fr., *membrane granuleuse*. Ger., *Follikel epithel*. The epithelium lining the Graafian follicle and inclosing the ovum. [J. 35.] **Fusiform e.** See *Vascular Endothelium*. **Germ e.** Germinal e., *Germinative e.* Lat., *epo germinativa* [Wahleyer]. Fr., *épithélium germinatif*. Ger., *Keimepithel*, *Eierstocksepithel* (2d def.). *Sexual epithel*. Syn.: *Wolfian ridge*. 1. An accumulation of the e. that lines the pleuro-peritoneal space of the embryo, being that portion situated at the mesial side of each mesonephros, from which the spermatozooids or the ovarian ova take their origin. [A. 5.] 2. The cylindrical cells covering the greater part of the ovary and finally sinking into it to form ova or the membrana granulosa. [J. 1, 30, 35.] **Glandular e.** Fr., *épithélium glandulaire*. Ger., *Drüsenepithel*. Syn.: *spheroidal e.*, *secreting e.* The e. which constitutes the proper secreting substance of a gland; generally composed of spheroidal cells. [J.] See also *Glandular Cells*. **Intestinal e.** See *Columnar e.* **Lamellar e.** See *Pavement e.* **Laminar e.** **Laminated e.** See *Stratified e.* **Lymphatic e.** The e. of the lymphatic vessels. [J.] **Malpighian e.** See *Mucous e.* **Maternal e.** Ger., *mutterliches E.* The e. of the uterus in contradistinction to that of the developing embryo. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 425 (J).] **Mesodermic e.** Ger., *Mesonepithel*, *Mesepithel*, *mesoblastisches Epithel*. An e. originating from the mesoderm, such as the e. of the vascular system, the peritoneum, etc. [J.] Cf. E. (1st def.). **Mucous e.** 1. The rete mucosum. 2. The entire epidermis in the embryo except the ectodermium. [J. 89.] **Muscle e.**, *Myo e.* Ger., *Muskel epithel*. An epithelial-like arrangement of cellu-

lar elements, composed of a cell-like body (myoblast) which acts as an epithelial cell, and of processes which extend from the base of the epithelial part and ramify in the tissues. The processes act as muscular fibres, and are often striated. [J. Z. 11.] **Nerve e.** Fr., *épithélium sensoriel*. Ger., *Nervenepithel*. Syn.: *sensory e.* An e. in which sensory cells are mingled with ordinary epithelial cells (supporting cells, and form, directly or indirectly, the peripheral termination of nerves in the organs of sense (see Plate II, Fig. 12). [J. 26, 30, 31, 35, 157, 158.] **Nucleated e.** Fr., *épithélium nucléaire*. An epithelium-like covering consisting of a granular mass containing many free nuclei. Its existence is denied by Ranvier. [J. 31, 33.] **Olfactory e.** Fr., *épithélium olfactif*. Ger., *Rieche epithel*. 1. The e. lining the proper olfactory region of the nasal cavity. It consists of ordinary columnar and the proper olfactory cells. [J.] 2. A variety of e. in the *Mollusca* regarded as having olfactory functions. [L. 121.] Cf. *OSPHRADIUM*. **Ovarian e.** See *Germinal e.* (2d def.). **Palisade e.** See *Columnar e.* **Pavement e.** Lat., *e. lamellosum* (seu *polyedricum*). Fr., *épithélium pavimenteux*. Ger., *Plattenepithel*, *Pflasterepithel*. An e. composed of flattened or plate-like cells. It may be simple, as in the alveoli of the lungs, or stratified, as in the epidermis and in the epithelium of the mouth. In stratified pavement epithelia the deeper cells are usually columnar or rounded. [J. 24.] **Peritoneal e.** See *Peritoneal Endothelium*. **Pigmentary e.** **Pigmented e.** Fr., *épithélium pigmenté*. Ger., *Pigmentepithel*. An e. in which the cells composing it contain a greater or less amount of pigment, as in the retina. [J. 26, 31.] See *Pigment Cells*. **Plaster e.** Ger., *Pflaster e.* See *Pavement e.* **Polyedral e.** **Polygonal e.** **Polyhedral e.** See *Pavement e.* **Prismatic e.** Fr., *épithélium prismatique*. See *Columnar e.* **Protective e.** Fr., *épithélium de revêtement*. Ger., *Deckepithel*, *Chroalepithel*. An e. which serves especially for protection, like the epidermis, in contradistinction to an e. serving for secretion or sensation, like glandular and olfactory epithelia. [J.] **Pyramidal e.** See *Columnar e.* **Reserved epithelia.** See *Marginal Cells*. **Rod e.** See *Fibrillated e.* **Scaly e.** See *Pavement e.* **Secreting e.**, **Secretary e.** See *Glandular e.* **Sense e.** E. in the lower animals which is regarded as having sensory (e. g., olfactory) functions. [L. 121.] **Sensory e.** See *Nerve e.* **Serous e.** The e. of a serous membrane. [J.] **Simple e.** Fr., *épithélium simple*. Ger., *einschichtiges Epithel*. An e. composed of a single layer of cells, like the e. of the intestine and of the alveoli of the lungs. [J.] **Spheroidal e.** See *Glandular e.* and *EPITHELIOID*. **Squamous e.** See *Pavement e.* **Stratified e.** Fr., *épithélium stratifié*. Ger., *geschichtetes Epithel*, *Plattenepithel*. It., *epitelio stratificato*. An e. composed of two or more superimposed layers. [J. 30, 42.] **Striated e.** E. in which the cells are striated, as in the duct of a salivary gland and in some of the tubules of the kidney. [C.] **Subcapsular e.** An epithelioid lining of the ental or internal aspect of the capsule of the nerve cells of spinal ganglia. [J. 31, 83.] **Surface e.** The e. on the surface of an organ, in contradistinction to that which sinks into its substance to form glands, as in the stomach. [J.] **Tabular e.** See *Pavement e.* **Tegumentary e.** See *EPIDERMIS*. **Tessellated e.** See *Pavement e.* **Transitional e.** Fr., *épithélium mixte*. Ger., *Uebergangsepithel*. An e. composed of two or more layers of cells which dovetail into each other, not giving a distinctly stratified appearance. It is neither stratified nor simple, but appears as if it were in a stage of transition from one to the other. [J. 16.] **Vascular e.** See *Vascular Endothelium*. **Vibratile e.**, **Vibrating e.** See *Ciliated e.* **Yolk e.** In the developing ova of cephalopods, an extension of the blastoderm to inclose the food-yolk. ["Ann. des sci. nat.," zool., vi, p. 243 (J).]

ÉPITHÉLIUM (Fr.), n. A-pe-ta-le-u-m. See *EPITHELIUM*. **E. à bâtonnets.** See *Fibrillated EPITHELIUM*. **E. à cils vibratiles.** See *Ciliated EPITHELIUM*. **E. crénelé.** An epithelium in which part or all of the cells appear toothed or spined, as in the stratum mucosum of the skin and in the lymphatic capillaries (see Plate II). [J. 31, 83.] **E. cubique.** See *Cuboidal EPITHELIUM*. **E. cutané.** See *EPIDERMIS*. **E. cylindrique vibratile.** See *Ciliary EPITHELIUM*. **E. dentelé.** An epithelium composed in part of prickle cells (see Plate II, Fig. 8). [J. 31.] **E. de revêtement.** See *Protective EPITHELIUM*. **E. fibrillé.** See *Fibrillated EPITHELIUM*. **E. germinatif.** See *Germinal EPITHELIUM*. **E. hérissé.** An e. containing prickle cells. [J.] **E. infiltré.** A morbid inward growth of epithelium. [L. 41 (a, 14).] **E. lamelleux.** See *Pavement EPITHELIUM*. **E. mixte.** See *Transitional EPITHELIUM*. **E. pavimenteux.** **E. plat.** See *Pavement EPITHELIUM*. **E. prismatique.** See *Columnar EPITHELIUM*. **E. sécréteur.** See *Glandular EPITHELIUM*. **E. sinueux.** E. in which the cells have a sinuous outline, as in the lymphatic capillaries. [J.] **E. sphérique.** The epithelium of ductless glands; in invertebrates, the epithelium of the glands and mucous membrane. [J. 33.]

EPITHEM, n. *Epi* (2) *thel* (2) *ion* (ion). Gr., *ἐπίθεμα* (from *ἐπιτίθημι*, to lay on). Lat., *epithema*. Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag*. A medicinal preparation for external application, exclusive, according to some authors, of plasters and ointments. [A. 325, 385 (a, 21); A. 387; L. 50, 105, 135 (a, 14).] **Antipodagric e.** Fr., *épithème antipodagrique de Bories*. A mixture of 2 parts of opium, 8 of camphor, 15 of ammoniacum, 50 of soap, and 250 of eau de lavande d'Indre. [B. 92, 97 (a, 14).] **Solid cordial e.** See *EPITHEMA cordiale solidum*. **Vermifuge e.** [Dutch Ph., 1851]. Fr., *épithème vermifuge*. An e. made by mixing 1 part each of powdered Sacotrinacoles and thieraea of Andromachus, and a sufficient quantity of tincture of wormwood, spreading upon a piece of leather, and sprinkling upon its surface a few drops of essential oil of wormwood. [B. 97, 119 (a, 21).]

EPITHEMA (Lat.) n. n. *Epi* (2) *thel* (2) *ion* (ion). Gr., *ἐπίθεμα* (from *ἐπιτίθημι*, to lay on). Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag* (1st def.). *Schindlaufsalb*. (2d def.). 1. See *EPITHEM*. 2. In birds, a horn-like excrescence on the upper mandible. [L. 121.] **E. cordiale solidum.** Syn.: *solid cordial epithem*. A plaster designed for application over the heart; made

O, no; **O**¹, not; **O**³, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**², the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**², blue; **U**³, lull; **U**⁴, full; **U**⁵, urn; **U**⁶, like ü (German).

EPOMPHALICUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-o²m-fa²l(fa²l)²i²k-u²m(u²m). Gr., ἐπομφαλικόν (from ἐπί, upon, and ὄμφαλος, the navel). Fr., *epomphalite*. Ger., *Nabelbattel*, *Nabelpflaster*. A plaster or the like to be applied to the navel. [L. 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPOMPHALION (Lat.), **EPOMPHALIUM** (Lat.), **EPOMPHALIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²p-o²m-fa²l(fa²l)²i²o²n-u²m(u²m). Gr., ἐπομφαλίον (from ἐπί, upon, and ὄμφαλος, the navel). 1. The region above the umbilicus. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See EPOMPHALICUM.

EPONCODES (Lat.), adj. E²p-o²n-kod'ez(as). From ἐπί, upon, and ὄκωδης, swelling. Pertaining to or proceeding from a superficial tumor. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉPONGE (Fr.), n. A-po²n²zh. 1. See SPONGE. 2. See BEDEGAR. 3. Of the veterinarians, a soft, indolent tumor produced by pressure upon the instep of the horse. [L. 41, 87, 88, 105 (a, 14).] — **Charbon d'é.** See SPONGIA *usta*. — **Decoction d'é. brûlée** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1811]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of burnt sponge with 24 parts of water till the whole is reduced to one half. [B, 119 (a, 14).] — **E's achillées.** Fine, compact sponges, formerly worn beneath the helmet and armor to diminish the effect of blows. [L. 11 (a, 14).] — **E. à la cire.** E. à la ficelle. See *Compressed sponge*. — **E. brûlée.** See SPONGIA *usta*. — **E. brune Marseille.** See *E. commune*. — **E. calcinée.** See SPONGIA *usta*. — **E. commune.** The *Spongia usitatissima*. [A, 385 (a, 21).] — **E. d'églantier.** See *Fungus cynosbati* (under CYNOSBATOS). — **E. de mer.** See SPONGIA *officinalis* and SPONGIA *usitatissima*. — **E. de platine.** See *Spongia platina*. — **E. douce de Syrie.** See *E. commune*. — **E. fine** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPONGIA *officinalis* and SPONGIA *usitatissima*. — **E. geline.** A rare species of sponge, coming from the coast of Morocco, of fine, porous texture, soapy to the touch, and generally cylindrical in form. [L. 41 (a, 14).] — **E. peluchée.** See SPONGIA *lucida*. — **E. préparée.** See SPONGIA *præparata*. — **E. préparée à la cire** [Fr. Cod., 1868]. **E. préparée à la ficelle.** See *Compressed sponge*. — **E. torréfiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPONGIA *usta*. — **E. usuelle.** E. vulgaire. See SPONGIA *usitatissima*. — **Poudre d'é. torréfiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis spongiæ usit.*

EPONYCHIUM (Lat.), n. E²p-o²n-i²k(u²ch²i²u²m(u²m)). From ἐπί, upon, and ὄνυξ, a nail. The remains of the corneous layer of the skin found in early fetal life at the situations where the nails are to form and beneath which the true nails are developed. [G.]

EPOOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. Ep-o-o²f'o²r-o²n. From ἐπί, upon, ὠόν, an egg, and φέρον, to bear. Fr., *épopphore*. Ger., *Nebeneierstock*. Syn.: *parietarium*. (Of Waldeyer, a body formed of the tubes of the upper part of the mesonephros in the female embryo. It is known also as the organ of Rosenmüller, and is the analogue of the epididymis of the male. [A. Thomson (A, 5).])

EPOPTIC, adj. E²p-o²p'ti²k. Lat., *epopticus* (from ἐπί, upon, and ὀπτέω, to see). Fr., *époplique*. See FLUORESCENT.

ÉPOQUE (Fr.), n. A-pok. See EPOCH.

EPOSILINGA, n. Of the alchemists, see *Squama ferri*.

EPOSTOMA (Lat.), **EPOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E²p-o²st-o²ma², -si²s. Gen., *epostomatos (-is)*, -os'ens (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and ὀστέον, a bone. Fr., *épostome*. See EXOSTOSIS.

EPOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-o²t(ot)²i²k-u²m(u²m)). From ἐπί, upon, and ὤς, the ear. Of Huxley, a portion of the embryonic pars petrosa of the temporal bone. [H.]

ÉPOUCÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pu-sa. See EPOLLICATUS.

EPPEHAUSEN (Ger.), n. E²p-pe²n-ha²u²z-e²n. A place in Westphalia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate. [L. 49, 105.]

EPPICH (Ger.), n. E²p-pi²ch². The *Apium graveolens*, *HEDERA helix*, and *RANUNCULUS acris*. [B, 38, 48, 88, 180 (a, 14).] — **E'blät-ter.** The leaves of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **Kleiner E.** The *Helleborium nodiflorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **Wilder E'.** See *Dactylis maculatus*.

ÉPRAULT (Fr.), n. A-pro. The *Apium graveolens*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPRENTES (Fr.), n. pl. A pra²n²t. The pains of rectal tenesmus, also those of labor. [A, 385.]

ÉPREUVE (Fr.), n. A-pru²v. See TEST.

EPROBOSIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-pro(pro²)-bo²s-si²d-(ki²d)²e²-a². From e priv., and *προβόσκis*, a proboscis. A subsection of the *Cyclorrhapha* characterized by having no proboscis. [L. 121.]

ÉPROUVETTE (Fr.), n. A-pru²vet. 1. A sound. 2. A graduated glass tube closed at one end, for measuring gases and liquids. [L. 11.]

EPS, n. E²ps. The *Populus tremula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EPSEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-se²sa²ma². Gen., *epsen'atos (-is)*. See HESMA.

EPSESI (Lat.), n. f. E²p-se²sa²/si²s. Gen., *epses'eos (-is)*. See HESSES.

EPSILOMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-si²l-o²m-om'i²o²n-o²s. Gr., ἐψιλώμενος (from ψιλόν, to strip bare). Denuded. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPISILON-BACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-si²se²/l-o²n-ba²s(ba²k)-i²l-bus-bus. See under BACILLUS.

EPSOM, n. E²p-so²m. A place in Surrey County, England, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L. 41, 87, 105 (a, 14).] See E' SALT.

EPSOMITE, n. E²p-so²m-it. 1. Native magnesium. 2. See *Epsom-salts*. [A, 301 (a, 21); a, 11.]

EPTINGEN (Ger.), n. E²p'ti²n²-e²n. A place in the canton of Basel-Land, Switzerland, where there is a cold spring containing alum and calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L. 30, 41, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPUISEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pwez-ma²n². Faintness or exhaustion; in popular language, especially sexual exhaustion in the male. [A, 301.] — **E. nerveux.** See NEURASTHENIA.

EPULIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-u²l-i²s. Gen., *epul'idis (-is)*. Gr., ἐπούλις (from ἐπί, upon, and ὄδον, the gum). Fr., *epulide*, *épulie*, *epulis*. Ger., *E. Zahnfleischwulst*. An old term for many different tumors of the gum or of the alveolar process of the maxilla. [A, 518; E.]

EPULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-u²l-i²s. Gen., *epul'oseos (-is)*. Gr., ἐπούλωσις (from ἐπούλω, to cicatrize). See CICATRIZATION.

EPULOTIC, adj. E²p-u²l-i²s. Gr., ἐπούλωτικός. Lat., *epuloticus*. Fr., *épulotique*, *cicatrisant*. Ger., *vernarbend*. Promoting cicatrization (said of topical remedies). [L. 94, 105 (a, 21).]

EPURATION, n. A-pu²-ra²-si²-o²n². E²p-u²-ra²-shu²n. Fr., *épuration*. See DEPURATION.

ÉPURE (Fr.), **ÉPURGE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n's. A-pu²r. -pu²rzh. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [A, 301 (a, 21).] — **Huile d'é.** [Fr. Cod.]. A highly purgative fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*; used as a substitute for croton-oil. [A, 301; B.]

ÉPYRÈLE (Fr.), n. A-pe-re²l. See *Empyreumatic oil*. — **E. animale.** See Dippel's animal oil.

EQUAL, adj. E'kwa². Gr., ἴσος, ὁμοιος. Lat., *æqualis*, *æquus*. Fr., *égal*. Ger., *gleich*, *gleichformig*. In botany, having the same proportions, regular. [L, 107.]

ÉQUARRISSAGE (Fr.), n. A-ka²r-res-sa²zh. Ger., *Abhäuten*. The process of skinning a dead animal. [A, 518.]

ÉQUATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ka²-tu²r. An equator. [A, 301.] — **E. de l'œil.** See *Æquator oculi*.

EQUATION, n. E-kwa²-zhu²n. Lat., *æquatio*. Fr., *équation*. Ger., *Gleichung*. In chemistry, the notation of a process of decomposition and recombination in the form of an algebraic formula in which the numbers of atoms of each element are the same on each side of the sign of equality. [A, 518.]

EQUATOR, n. E-kwa²-to²r. Lat., *æquator*. Fr., *équateur*. Ger., *Äquator*, *Gleicher*. A line dividing the surface of a sphere into two equal portions. — **E. of the chorion.** Ane. parallel to the blastoderm. [H.] — **E. of the eye.** See *Æquator oculi*. — **Magnetic e.** Fr., *équateur magnétique*. A line resulting from the revolution of the paths of the electric currents encircling the earth from east to west and everywhere perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

EQUATORIAL, adj. E-kwa²-to²-ri²-a². Fr., *équatorial*. Ger., *äquatorial*. Pertaining to, coincident with, or parallel with an equator.

EQUEREPANAR, n. According to Loeffing, the name given by the natives on the upper Orinoco to the *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EQUANGULAR, adj. E-kwi²-a²n²-gu²-a². From *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle. Fr., *équangle*. Ger., *gleichwinkelig*. Having all the angles equal.

EQUIBIRADIATE, adj. E-kwi²-bi-rad'i²-at. From *æquus*, equal, *bis*, twice, and *radius*, a ray. Having two equal rays. [L, 121.]

EQUIDE (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k-wi²-d-(e²-a²)-e². From *equus*, the horse. Fr., *équides*. A family of the *Ungulata* (of Gray, a family of the *Mammifera*), having the horse as the type. [L, 180, 270.]

EQUIDIFFERENT, adj. E-kwi²-di²f'e²-e²-nt. Having a common difference. [a, 29.]

EQUIDILATE, adj. E-kwi²-di²-lat. Fr., *équidilaté*. See EQUILATE.

EQUIFORMAL, adj. E-kwi²-fo²rm'a²l. From *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form. Of the same shape. [L, 121.]

ÉQUILARGE (Fr.), adj. A-ke-la²-rzh. See EQUILATE.

EQUILATE, adj. E'kwi²-lat. Lat., *æquilatus* (from *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, broad). Fr., *équidat*, *équilaté*. Ger., *gleichbreitig*. Of the same size throughout (said of the corolla tube). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EQUILIBRATION, n. E-kwi²-li²-bra²-shu²n. From *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance. Fr., *équibration*. Ger., *Gleichgewichtsetzen*. The act of maintaining an even balance of the body in standing or walking; supposed to be governed by impressions from the labyrinth, and more especially from the semicircular canals. [F.]

ÉQUILIBRE (Fr.), adj. A-ke-lebr'. See EQUILIBRIUM.

EQUILIBRIUM, n. n. E(a)-kwi²-li²(le)/bri²-u²m(u²m). E-kwi²-li²-bri²-u²m(u²m). Lat., *æquilibrium* (from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance). Fr., *équilibre*. Ger., *Gleichgewicht*. It, Sp., *equilibrio*. Equipoise: the condition in which contending forces are equal. — **Indifferent e.** Ger., *gleichgültiges* (oder *indifferentes*) *Gleichgewicht*. An e. which persists independently of the positions taken by the body. [a, 21.] — **Mobile e.** Fr., *équilibre mobile*. The constant temperature maintained by neighboring bodies after a mutual exchange of heat in proportions varying with their capacities, which constancy is due to the fact that heat e. once attained, the subsequent emission is equal to the quantity of heat received. [B, 21 (a, 27).] — **Neutral e.** See *Indifferent e.* — **Nitrogenous e.** A condition of the system in which the amount of nitrogen in the egesta exactly equals that in the ingesta. [A, 333(K).] — **Physiological e.** The condition of the system in which the ingesta exactly equal the egesta. [B.] — **Stable e.** Ger., *beständiges Gleichge-*

wacht. That state of a body which determines it to return to a given position from which it has been made to deviate. [a, 27.]—**UNSTABLE** *e.* Ger., *unstandig*; *Ueberrücht*. That state of a body which determines an increased deviation from its state of equilibrium after it has been disturbed. [a, 27.]

EQUILOBED, adj. E'kwí'lobd. From *æquus*, equal, and *lobus*, a lobe. Consisting of two equal lobes; of fishes' tails, homocercal. [L, 14.]

EQUIN (Fr.), adj. A-ka'n². See EQUINE; as a n., see *Pes equinus*.

EQUINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. E'kwí'wé'na². See EQUINIA and EQUIDÆ.

EQUINATED, adj. E²k'wí²n-at-e²d. Inoculated with equinia. [L, 325.]

EQUINATION, n. E²k-wí²n a'shu²n. Inoculation with equinia.

EQUINE, adj. E²k'wí²n. Lat., *equinus* (from *equus*, the horse). Fr., *équin*. Ger., *pferdeartig*. Resembling or pertaining to the horse.

EQUINE (Fr.), n. A-ken. See EQUINIA.

EQUINIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-wí²n(wen)'i²a². From *equus*, the horse. See FARCY, GREASE, GLANDERS, and HORSE POX.—**E. glandulosa**. See GLANDERS. **E. mitis**. See HORSE-POX.

EQUINIC ACID, n. E-kwí²n'ík. From *equus*, the horse. Ger., *Equinsäure*. A nitrogenous acid which, according to Duval, is found united to a nitrogenous base in mares' milk. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

EQUINO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-wí²n(kwen)-o(o³)-ka'ka³'-vú²s(wu²s). From *equinus* (q. v.), and *cavus*, hollow. That degree of dorsal pes equinus in which the sole of the foot becomes excessively hollowed and creased. [A, 77.]

EQUININE, n. E'kwí²n-en. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of glanders. [a, 18.]

EQUINISME (Fr.), n. A-ke-nez'm. The state of being affected with pes equinus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EQUINISTE (Fr.), n. A-ke-nest. A believer in the theory that tetanus is contracted from the horse. [Verneuil, "Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 98 (a, 18).]

EQUINOCTIAL, adj. E-kwí²-no²k'sha²l. Lat., *æquinoctialis* (from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night. Fr., *équinoxial*. Ger., *äquinoktial*. It., *equinoziale*. Sp., *equinoccial*. In botany, see *E. FLOWERS*.

EQUINO-VARUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-wín(kwen)'ú²s(u²s)-va(va³)-ru²s(ru²s). Fr., *piéd bot varus équin*, *piéd varus équin*, *piéd équin varus*. A form of club-foot consisting of a combination of pes equinus and pes varus.

EQUINUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-wín(kwen)'u²s(u²s). See EQUINE; as a n., see *Pes e.*—**Dorsal** *e.* That variety of pes *e.* in which the toes are flexed, so that the patient walks on their dorsal surface. [A, 77.]—**Plantar** *e.* That variety of pes *e.* in which the toes are extended throughout or only at the metatarso-phalangeal joint. [A, 77.]

EQUIPEDAL, adj. E²k-wí²-p'e²d-a²l. Fr., *équipède*. Ger., *gleichfüssig*. Equal-footed; having equal pairs of feet. [L, 14.]

EQUIPETALOUS, adj. E-kwí²-pe²t'a²l-u²s. From *æquus*, equal, and *πέταλον*, a petal. Fr., *épipétalé*. Ger., *gleichblättrig*. Having petals of nearly equal length. [L, 41.]

EQUIPOLLENCY, n. E-kwí²-po²l'e²n-si². The state of being equipollent. [L, 14.]

EQUIPOLLENT, adj. E-kwí²-po²l'e²nt. From *æquus*, equal, and *pollere*, to be powerful. Of equal power (said of opposing muscles). [L, 121.]

EQUIPOTENTIAL, adj. E-kwí²-po-te²n'sha²l. From *æquus*, equal, and *potentia*, power. Having equal power (applied to electrified bodies having equal dynamic units). [L, 87 (a, 27).]

EQUISACEOUS, adj. E-kwí²-se-ta'shu²s. Fr., *équisétacé*. Resembling the genus *Equisetum*; belonging to the *Equisetaceæ* (see under *Equisetum*). [a, 24.]

EQUISETATE, n. E²k-wí²s'e²t-at. Lat., *equisetas*. Fr., *équiséte*. A salt of equisetie acid. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]

EQUISETIC ACID, n. E-kwí²-set'í²k. Lat., *acidum equiseti-cum*. Fr., *acide équisétiq.* Ger., *Equisetsäure*. An acid derived from various species of *Equisetum*, now known to be acetic acid. [B, 3.]

EQUISETIFORM, adj. E-kwí²-se²t'í²fo²rm. From *equisetum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Equisetum*. [L.]

EQUISETUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-wí²-set(sat)'u²m(u²m). From *equus*, the horse, and *seta*, coarse hair. Fr., *prêle*. Ger., *Schachtel-halen*, *Kannenkraut*. The horse-tail or scouring rush; the only genus of the *Equisetaceæ* (Fr., *équisétacées*; Ger., *Schachtelhalme*, *Schachtelhalmer*, *Equiseta*, *Equisetaceæ*, *Equisetaceæ*, or *Equisetaceæ*), which are divisions of cryptogamous plants formerly regarded as orders of the *Filicinae*, but now raised to the position of a distinct class belonging to the grand division *Pteridophyta*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24); B, 75, 245.]—**E. arvense**. Fr., *petit prêle*, *verrine*, *queue de rat* (ou de renard), *jaunetrole*. Ger., *Ackerkandelwisch*, *Ackerschachtelhalme*, *Kannenkraut*, *Zinnheu*, *Daucock*, *Pferdeschwanz*, *Katzenwedel*. The field-horse tail or bottle-brush; a species growing in meadows and low sandy places in Europe, North America, and northern Asia and Africa. The stalks (*herba equiseti* [minoris, seu *arvensis*], seu *caudæ equinæ minoris*) are mildly astringent and diuretic. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. eburneum**, **E. fluviatile**. Fr., *prêle des rivières*. Ger., *Flussschachtelhalme*. A species similar in appearance and properties to *E. arvense*, and used in England and Holland as *herba equiseti majoris*. It is said

to increase the milk of the cow. It is probably the *ἰσσυρίς* of Dioscorides. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. giganteum**. Fr., *prêle géante*. Ger., *Riesenschachtelhalme*. A species found in the West Indies, where the roots and stalk are used as an astringent. [B,

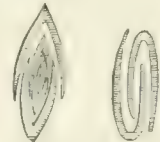


EQUISETUM ARVENSE. [A, 327.]

173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. hiemale**. Fr., *prêle d'hiver*. Ger., *Tischler-schachtelhalme*, *Winterschachtelhalme*, *Polirheu*, *Polirstroh*. The scouring rush; a species found in wet places throughout Europe, northern Asia and Africa, and North America. The stems, containing much silica, are used in scouring and polishing, and the stalks and branches (*herba equiseti majoris* [seu *mechanici*]) were formerly employed in Europe, and are again coming into use, usually in the form of infusion, in dropsy and diseases of the urinary passages. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. limosum**. Fr., *prêle des bourbiers*. Ger., *Schlamm-schachtelhalme*. The smooth horse-tail; a species having diuretic properties, and used especially in cystitis; supposed to be the *ἰσσυρίς ἔριπα* of Dioscorides. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. majus**, **E. mechanicum**. See *E. fluviatile*.—**E. minus**. See *E. arvense*.—**E. palustre**. Fr., *prêle des marais*, *grande prêle*, *herbe à écurer*, *queue de cheval*. Ger., *Sumpfschachtelhalme*. Cat-whistle; a species regarded by Haller as a most efficacious diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]—**E. ramosum**. A variety of the *E. hiemale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. telmateia**. See *E. fluviatile*.—**Herba equiseti**. The herb of *E. arvense*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EQUITANT, adj. E²k-wí²-ta²nt. Lat., *equitans* (from *equitare*, to ride on horseback). Fr., *équitant*, *équitatif*, *à cheval*. Ger., *reitend*. Lit., riding; of leaves (like those of the *Iris*), vertical and folded lengthwise, so that each leaf toward the base overlaps the next. [B, 19, 291 (a, 24).]

EQUITATION, n. E²k-wí²-ta'shu²n. Fr., *équitation*. Lat., *equitatio*. Fr., *équitation*. Exercise by riding on horseback. [A, 301, 325 (a, 21).]

EQUITANT LEAVES.
(AFTER YOUMANS.)

EQUITATIVUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-wí²-ta(ta³)-ti(te)'vu²s(wu²s). See EQUITANT.

EQUIVALENCE, EQUIVALENCY, n's. E-kwí²v'a²l-e²ns, -e²ns-i². Lat., *æquivalentia*. Fr., *équivalence*. Ger., *Gleichwerthigkeit*, *Äquivalenz*. 1. The state of being equivalent; in chemistry, the combining weight of an element as compared with hydrogen. [B.] 2. In France, the assimilation of a foreign title or diploma to its French analogue. [A, 518.]

EQUIVALENT, adj. E-kwí²v'a²l-e²nt. Lat., *æquivalens* (from *æquivalere*, to be worth the same). Fr., *équivalent*. Ger., *äquivalent*, *gleichwerthig*. It., Sp., *equivalente*. Of equal value; as a n., an *e.* number, a term formerly used for the amount by weight of an element which was capable of combining with 1 part by weight of hydrogen. Thus, the *e.* of oxygen was 8, because 8 parts of this element unite with 1 part of hydrogen to form water. The term, however, is now applied to the amount by weight of any element which can replace 1 part by weight of hydrogen in a compound. It is equal to the atomic weight of the element divided by the number representing its quantivalence. [B.]—**Endosmotic** *e.* The ratio obtained by dividing the quantity of the replacing liquid in osmotic action by the quantity replaced. [Cooke (a, 27).]—**Epileptic psychical** *e.* Of Spitzka, the mental disturbances which may take the place of an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**Osmotic** *e.* Fr., *équivalent osmotique*. The ratio between the diffusive powers of liquids or gases. [L, 158.]

EQUIVALVE, EQUIVALVED, adj's. E-kwí²v'a²l-v, -va²lvd. Lat., *æquivalvis* (from *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *équivalve*. Ger., *gleichschalig*. Having valves of equal size (said of bivalve shells). [B, 100.]

EQUIVOCAL, adj. E-kwí²v'o-ka²l. Lat., *equivocus* (from *æquus*, alike, and *vox*, a voice). Fr., *équivoque*. Ger., *zweideutig*, *doppeltinnig*. In general, of uncertain character or significance; of generation, spontaneous.

EQUIVOROUS (Lat.), adj. E-kwí²v'o-ru²s. From *equus*, the horse, and *vorare*, to devour. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.

EQUUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ekōk'wū'su'wū'su*. Gr., ἵππος (1st def.). Fr., *cheval* (1st def.). Ger., *Pferd* (1st def.). *Blutzeil* (2d def.). 1. Blinking. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).] **EQUI** venter. Horse dung; formerly used externally as a styptic and internally in colic, in pleurisy, and as an emollient. [B, 87, 200 (a, 14).] **E. asiaticus**. The ass. Various parts of its body were used in ancient medicine (e. g., the fat, liver, and burnt hoofs [*ungula asinorum usta*]). Its milk is sometimes prescribed for weakly persons. [B, 180 (a, 14).] **E. caballus**. The horse. Various parts of its body were employed in ancient medicine (e. g., the blood of the male, the testes, and the lichen, or callous excrescences on the legs). The milk of the mare is sometimes used in wasting diseases of children. [B, 180 (a, 14).] **E. hemionus**, **E. onager**. Species found in Tartary; said to furnish the Chinese hockiak. [B, 180 (a, 14).]

ERA (Port.), n. A *ra*. The *Hedera helix*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ÉRABLE (Fr.), n. A *ra*-b'l. See **ACER**.—**E. à feuilles de persil**. A variety of *Acer platanoides*. [B, 38 (a, 14).] **E. à sucre**. See *Acer saccharinum*.—**E. blanc**. The *Acer eriocarpon* and the *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 46 (a, 14).] **E. champêtre**, **E. commun**. The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **E. de Norvège**. The *Acer platanoides*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] **E. de Virginie**. See *Acer rubrum*. **E. durent**. The *Acer hispanicum*.—**E. jaspé**. See *Acer pennsylvanicum*.—**E. négundo**. The *Negundo aceroides*. [B, 38 (a, 14).] **E. rouge**. See *Acer rubrum*.—**E. sycamore**. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [L, 41.] **Grand é**. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [B, 173.] **Petit é**. The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173.]

ERADIANS (Lat.), adj. *Ea*-rad-ra'd/i²-a²n²za²ns. See **ACTINOID**.

ERADICANS (Lat.), adj. *E*(a)-ra²d(ra²d)/i²-ka²nz(ka²ns). See **ERADICATIVE**.

ERADICATE, v. tr. *Era*-d'i² kat. Lat., *eradicare* (from *e*, out by, and *radix*, the root). Fr., *arracher*. Ger., *ausrotten*, *eradzieren*. Lit., to pluck up by the roots; to remove entirely.

ERADICATION, n. *Era*-d'i²-ka²shu²n. Lat., *eradicatio*. Fr., *éradication*, *arrachement*. Ger., *Ausrottung*, *Eradicierung*. Complete removal.

ERADICATIVE, adj. *Era*-d'i²-ka²ti²v. Lat., *eradicans*, *eradicatus*. Fr., *éradicatif*. Ger., *ausrottend*, *eradicierend*. Pertaining to or accomplishing eradication (said anciently of powerful cathartics). [L, 94, 119 (a, 14).]

ERAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. *E²r*(ar)-a²g(a²g)-ro²st(rost)/i²s. Gen., *eragrost'idōs* (-is), *-grost'eōs* (-is). From ἔρα, the spring, and ἄγρωσις (the name of several different grasses). Fr., *éragrostide*. Of Beauvois, a genus of grasses of the *Eragrostea* (a subtribe of the *Festuceae*). The *Eragrostideae* are a subtribe of the *Bromeeae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **E. abyssinica**. A cultivated Abyssinian species, furnishing a large part of the food of the Abyssinians. [B, 245.] **E. bipinnata**, **E. cynosuroides**. See *Poa cynosuroides*.—**E. major**, **E. megastachya**. The *Poa megastachya*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. Purshii**. A plant abundant in southern Utah, where the seed is used as food by the Indians. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

ÉRAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. A *ra*-a²-el-y²ma²n². An excoriation to the edges of which the epidermis remains adherent at the border; an elongated excoriation with irregular borders. [E, 24.] **E. de la paupière**. Ectropion of the eyelid. [A, 301.]

ÉRAILLURE (Fr.), n. A *ra*-a²-el-yu²r. See **ÉRAILLEMENT**.

ERAKÁ (Sanskrit), n. The *Typha elephantina*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ERANDI (Mah.), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ERANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. *E²r*(ar)-a²n(a²n)/i²m²a²m². (u²m). Gr., ἑράνθημον (from ἔρα, spring-time, and ἄνθημον, a flower). Fr., *éranthème*. Ger., *Frühlume*. 1. An old name for some plant of the genus *Anthemis*. [A, 387.] 2. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Erantheeae* (a subtribe of the *Justicieae*). [B, 38, 42, 48, 88, 170 (a, 24).]

ERANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. *E²r*(ar)-a²n(a²n)/thi²s. Gen., *eran'thi-dōs* (-is). Fr., *éranthe*. Ger., *Winterling*. Of Salisbury, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Helleborus*; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Helleborus*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).] **E. hiemalis**. Fr., *ellebore d'hiver*. Ger., *sternbluthager Winterling*, *Winterwollskraut*, *Winterchristweurz*. Winter aconite; a species found in central and southern Europe. The root, *radix hellebori hiemalis* (seu *aconite hiemalis*), has properties similar to those of *Helleborus niger*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]

ERASINE, n. *Eras*'en. A hydrocarbon obtained in California from the resin of *Pinus sabiniana*; a nearly colorless, mobile, aromatic liquid, used to remove grease-spots. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, xxvii (a, 14).] Cf. **ABIETENE**.

ERASION, n. *Era*-zhu²n. Gr., ἀράσις. Lat., *erasio* (from *erare*, to scrape out). Fr., *érasion*. Ger., *Auskrautung*. A scraping out, removal (as of diseased tissue) by scraping. Cf. **ARTHRIC-TOMY**.

ERAWAY, n. A native name for a plant found in Guinea, probably the *Croton tiglium*. [B, 38, 88, 200 (a, 14).]

ERBA (It.), n. A *ra*-ba². See **HERBA**. **E. acutina**. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. a cucullia**. The *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. amara**. The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. asculi**. The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. benedicta**. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. blanda**. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. britannica**. The *Rumex aquatilis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. brucea**. The *Crataegus acutistylis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. buona**. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. cannella**. The *Acorus calamus*.

[B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. cedrata**. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 92, 125 (a, 14).] **E. china**. The *Eupatorium cannabinum* and the *Lycopus europaeus*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. cipollina**. See **ALLIUM schenoprasum**. **E. cypressina**. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. colombina**. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. conforma**. The *Symphitum consolidum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. contravveleno**. The *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. cornacchia**. The *Erysimum officinale*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. cristallina**. The *Mesenbranthemum crystallinum*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

E. da cancro. The *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da emorroidi**. The *Scrophularia nodosa* and the *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da latte**. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da pidocchi**. The *Delphinium staphysagria*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da porci**. The *Portulacca oleracea*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da scorbuto**. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da sternutare**. See **ACHILLEA ptarmica**.—**E. da sorti-legi**. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. da vermi**. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. de ibissi**. In Sicily, the *Saturja juliana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).] **E. dei dolori**. The *Invula helenium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. dei gatti**. The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. della Madonna**. The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. della rondine**. The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. del soldato**. Matico. [B, 10.] **E. di Santo Lorenzo**. The *Teucrium fruticosum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. gatta**. The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 88, 125 (a, 14).] **E. giudaica**. See **SOLIDAGO virgaurea**.—**E. lucina**. The *Artemisia officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. medica**. See **MEDICAGO sativa**.—**E. moscadella**. See **SALICIA officinalis**.—**E. mostarda**. The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. nocca**. The *Helleborus viridis*. [B, 10.] **E. pignuolo**. The *Sedum acre*.—**E. regina**, **E. sacra**. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. santa**. The *Nicotiana tabacum* and the *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. santonica**. The *Artemisia caulescens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. Santo Pietro**. See **BALSAMITA suaveolens**.—**E. sardoa**. See **RANUNCULUS sceleratus**.—**E. spagna**. The *Medicago sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. trinita**. The *Hepatica triloba* and the *Viola tricolor*. [B, 125 (a, 14).] **E. vulneraria**. The *Arnica montana*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]

ERBÄLLT (Ger.), adj. *E²r*-balt'. See **VERBÜLLT**.

ERBAUUNG (Ger.), n. *E²r*-ba²u²-un². Construction, mode of formation. [L, 81.]

ERBEN (Ger.), v. tr. *E²r*-b'e²n. To inherit. [A, 521.]

ERBETO, n. In Provence, the genus *Beta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERBFÄLLIG (Ger.), adj. *E²r*-b'fal-li²g. Hereditary. [A, 521.]

ERBGRIND (Ger.), n. *E²r*-b'gri²nd. Favus. [G.] **E²p'ilz**. See **ACHORION Schönleini**.

ERBIN CENDRÉ (Fr.), n. *E²r*-ba²n² sa²n²-dra. See **AIRA canescens**.

ERBINE, n. *U²r*-b'en. Lat., *erbia*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Erbinerde*. Native oxide of erbium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14); A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ERBIUM (Lat.), n. m. *U²r*-b'e²rbi/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, *Er*; atomic weight, 169 or 170.5. [B, 3.]

ERBKRAKHEIT (Ger.), n. *E²r*-b'kra²n²k-hit. An inherited disease. [L, 43.]

ERBLASSEN (Ger.), n. *E²r*-b'la²s'e²n. Discoloration, pallor. [L, 80.]

ERBLEICHUNG (Ger.), n. *E²r*-b'lich²-un². Pallor. [a, 14.]

ERBLICH (Ger.), adj. *E²r*-b'li²ch². Hereditary. [L, 43.]

ERBLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. *E²r*-b'li²ch²-kit. Heredity. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ERBLINDEN (Ger.), n. *E²r*-bli²nd/e²n. A becoming blind. [L, 80.]

ERBO, n. In Provence, an herb. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. à escure**. The genus *Equisetum* and the genus *Chara*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. à touti li man**. The *Verbena officinalis*.—**E. au cantairo**. The *Erysimum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. de la chevelure**. The genus *Lysimachia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. de la frauquo**. The genus *Chara*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. de nôte-Damo**. See **CYNOSLOSSUM officinale**. **E. dou gabin**. See *Poa trivialis*. **E. dou prud'ome**. The *Salvia verbenaca*.—**E. i gu**. See **CLEMATIS vitalba**.

ERBRECHEN (Ger.), n. *E²r*-bre²ch²/e²n. Vomiting. [a, 18.] **E²rreggend**. Emetic. [A, 521.] **E²rhemmend**, **E²hindernd**, **E²stillend**. Antemetetic. [A, 521; L, 43, 80.] **Falsches E**. Pretended vomiting. [L, 80.] **Kothe**. See **STERCORACEOUS VOMITING**.—**Schwarzes E**. See **BLACK VOMIT**.—**Schweres E**. See **DYSEME-SIS**.—**Unstillbares E**. Uncontrollable vomiting. [A, 521.]

ERBROCHENES (Ger.), n. *E²r*-bro²ch²/e²n-e²s. Vomited matter. [A, 523.]

ERBESE (Ger.), n. *E²r*-b'e²z². 1. A pea. 2. The genus *Pisum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Amerikanische E**. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 48.] **Chinesische E**. A variety of pea growing in China which is ground into a meal, moistened with oil, and, after adding pepper, salt, thyme, and powdered laurel-leaves, allowed to ferment for some days. It is used as a digestive and cathartic. [L, 30 (a, 14).] **E²nählich**, **E²nartig**. Pea-like or pea-soup-like. [A, 322; L, 80.] **E²nbaum**. The *Robinia caragana*. [L, 80.] **E²nbein**. See **PISIFORM BONE**.—**E²nblattern**. See **TERMINITHUS**.—**E²nförmig**. See **PISIFORM**.—**E²npocken**. See **TERMINITHUS**.—**Gemeine E**. The *Pisum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Herze**. The *Cardiospermum haliacabum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Paternos-tere**. See **ABRUS precatorius**. **Wunder**. The *Cardiospermum haliacabum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Zuckere**. The *Pisum saccharatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERBÜBEL (Ger.), n. E²rb'ü^be²l. An inherited defect. [A, 521.]

ERDAPFEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'a²p²fel. The root tuber of *Helianthus tuberosus* and of *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDBAD (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²d. See *Earth bath*.

ERDBATHENGEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²t-he²n²e²l. The *Veronica latifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDBEERÄTHER (Ger.), n. m. E²rd'ba²r-at²e²r. A mixture of acetic ethylether, acetic amylether, and butyric acid ether; used for giving a strawberry flavor to syrups and confections. [L, 37 (a, 14).]

ERDBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-ba²u²m. See *ARBUTUS unedo*.

ERDBEERBIRNE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-ber²n-e². The fruit of *Cactus triangularis*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

ERDBEERCUR (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-kur. A course of treatment of disease by means of a diet consisting largely of strawberries. [Kisch (A, 319).]

ERDBEERE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-e². The strawberry (*Fragaria*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ananase'**. The *Fragaria grandiflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Chili-E.** The *Fragaria chilensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Garten-E.** The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Fragaria vesca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grossblumige E.** The *Fragaria grandiflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Harte E.** The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hochstengelige E.** The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hügel-E.** The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kahle Garten-E.** The *Fragaria virginiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Knacke'**. The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Moschuse'**, **Muscattellere'**. The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 49.]—**Portugiesische E.** The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 49.]—**Scharlach-E., Virginische E.** The *Fragaria virginiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wald-E., Wilde E.** The *Fragaria vesca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Zimnte'**. The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDBERGEIST (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-gist. A spirit distilled from fermented strawberry-juice. [L, 80.]

ERDBEERPOCKEN (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-po²k-e²n. Framboesia. [L, 43, 80.]

ERDBEERSPINAT (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-spe-na²t. See *CHENOPodium capitatum*.

ERDBEERSYRUP (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-su²-rup. Strawberry-syrup. [L, 80.]

ERDBEERWASSER (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-wa²s-e²r. See *Aqua FRAGARIAE*.

ERDBEERZUNGE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ba²r-tzun²e². The "strawberry tongue" of scarlet fever. [A, 521.]

ERDEWOHNEND (Ger.), adj. E²rd'be²-von-e²nd. Living in earth. [L, 80.]

ERDBIRNE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ber²n-e². The tuber of *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 180.]

ERDBLUME (Ger.), n. E²rd'blum-e². The *Nostoc commune*. [L, 80.]

ERDBODEN (Ger.), n. E²rd'bod-e²n. See *HUMUS*.

ERDBROT (Ger.), n. E²rd'brot. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDBURZELDORN (Ger.), n. E²rd'burt²s-e²l-do²rn. The genus *Tribulus*. [L, 80.]

ERDCABINETT (Ger.), n. E²rd'ka²b-en-e²t'. See *EARTH closet*.

ERDCAUTSCHUC (Ger.), n. E²rd'ka²-u²t-shuk. See *DAPICHO* and *ZAPIS*.

ERDE (Ger.), n. E²rd'e². See *EARTH*.—**Alaune'**. See *ALUM earth*.—**Alkalische E.** Alkaline earth. [L, 80.]—**E'bad.** See *Earth bath*.—**E. von Lemnos.** See *Lemnian BOLE*.—**Essbare E.** See *Edible EARTH*.—**Glaserartige E.** Silex. [L, 80.]—**Japanische E.** See *CATECHU*.—**Lemnische E.** See *Lemnian BOLE*.—**Thierische E.** See *Animal EARTH*.

ERDEICHEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'ich²e²l. 1. The genus *Arachis*. 2. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. 3. The *Helianthus tuberosus*. 4. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 48, 180 (a, 14); a, 24.]—**Unterirdische E.** See *ARACHIS hypogæa*.

ERDEICHELN (Ger.), n. E²rd'ich²e²ln. The *Spiræa filipendula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDEPHEU (Ger.), n. E²rd'e²-foi. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDESSEN (Ger.), n. E²rd'e²s-se²n. Dirt-eating. [A, 521.]

ERDGALLE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ga²l-le². 1. The *Erythraea centaurium*. 2. An old name for the roots of *Ophiorrhiza mungos*. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 80.]

ERDHAFT (Ger.), adj. E²rd'ha²ft. Earthy. [L, 43.]

ERDHARZ (Ger.), n. E²rd'ha²rtz. Bitumen. [L, 81.] **E'öl.** See *ASPHALT oil*.—**Gelbes E.** See *AMBRA flava*.—**Schwarzes E.** See *ASPHALT*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDJADI (Ar.), n. The *Menispermum edule*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERDKASTANIEN (Ger.), n. E²rd'ka²st-a²n-en. 1. The root of *Carum bulbocastanum*. 2. The tubers of *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 43, 80.]

ERDKENTEN (Ger.), n. pl. E²rd'ke²st-e²n. The tuberous roots of *Bunium* (*Carum*) *bulbocastanum*. [B, 270.]

ERDKIEFER (Ger.), n. E²rd'ke²f-e²r. The *Ajuga chamæpitys*; also the *Coris monspeliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDKOHLICÜBE (Ger.), n. E²rd'kol'ru²h-e². See *BRASSICA napobrassica*.

ERDLEBERKRAUT (Ger.), n. E²rd'lab'e²r-kra²ut. The *Peltidea canina*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

ERDMANDEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'ma²nd-e²l. The *Cyperus esculentus* and the *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'öl.** The oil of *Cyperus esculentus*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ERDMÄNNCHEN (Ger.), n. E²rd'me²n-ch²e²n. The root of *Atropa mandragora*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ERDMANTEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'ma²nt-e²l. See *CYPERUS esculentus*.

ERDMOOS (Ger.), n. E²rd'mos. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

ERDMORCHEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'mo²rch-e²l. The *Tuber cibarium*. [L, 80.]

ERDNAPHTHA (Ger.), n. E²rd'na²p-ta². Petroleum naphtha. [L, 80.]

ERDNUSS (Ger.), n. E²rd'nus. 1. The root of *Carum bulbocastanum*. 2. The root of *Lathyrus tuberosus*. 3. See *ARACHIS hypogæa*.—**Amerikanische E.** See *APIOS tuberosa*.—**E'öl.** See *OLEUM ARACHIDIS*.

ERDOBENYE (Magyar), n. E²rd'o²b-e²n-ye². A place in Hungary where there is a chalybeate and aluminous spring. [A, 518.]

ERDÖL (Ger.), n. E²rd'u²l. See *BITUMEN* and *PETROLEUM*.

ERDORSEILLE (Ger.), n. E²rd'o²r-sal-y². The *Lecanora parvella*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDPECH (Ger.), n. E²rd'pe²ch². Mineral pitch. See *ASPHALT*.—**E'fig.** See *BITUMINOUS*.

ERDPEAU (Ger.), n. E²rd'pfa²-u². The *Cistus helianthemum*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDPRIEM (Ger.), n. E²rd'pfrem. The *Genista pilosa*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDPINKRAUT (Ger.), n. E²rd'pi²n-kra²-u²t. The herb of *Ajuga chamæpitys*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDPISTAZIE (Ger.), n. E²rd'pi²s-ta²ts-e. See *ARACHIS hypogæa*.

ERDRAUCH (Ger.), n. E²rd'ra²-u²ch². The genus *Fumaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Dichter E.** The *Corydalis fabacea*. [L, 80.]—**E'extrakt.** See *Extractum FUMARIÆ*.—**E'kraut.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'saft.** See *Succus recens-expressus FUMARIÆ*.—**E'syrup.** See *Syrupus fumariæ*.—**Gelber E.** The *Corydalis capnoides*. [L, 80.]—**Gemeiner E.** The *Fumaria officinalis*. [L, 80.]—**Kleinblütiger E.** The *Fumaria parviflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Knolliger E.** The *Corydalis Halleri*. [L, 80.]—**Officineller E.** The *Fumaria officinalis*. [L, 80.]—**Vaillants E.** The *Fumaria Vaillantii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDRAUTE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ra²-u²t-e². The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'nkraut.** The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [a, 24.]

ERDROSE (Ger.), n. E²rd'roz-e². The *Rosa pumila*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDROSSELN (Ger.), **ERDROSSELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²rd'ros-se²l'n, -se²l-un². See *STRANGULATION*.

ERDRÜBE (Ger.), n. E²rd'ru²-b-e². The *Brassica campestris napobrassica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. E²rd'ru²-k'ün². See *ÉCRASEMENT*.

ERDSALZ (Ger.), n. E²rd'za²-litz. 1. Rock-salt. 2. Potassium nitrate. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

ERDSCHIEBE (Ger.), n. E²rd'shib-e². The genus *Cyclamen*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDSCHIEBWURZ (Ger.), n. E²rd'shib-vurtz. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 88.]

ERDSCHIERLING (Ger.), n. E²rd'sher-li²n². The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. E²rd'shne²k-e². See *LIMAX*.

ERDSCHÖCKE (Ger.), n. E²rd'sho²k-e². The *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDSCHOTE (Ger.), n. E²rd'shot-e². The *Arachis hypogæa*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. E²rd'shwa²m. 1. The *Agaricus campestris*. 2. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDSCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. E²rd'shva²f-e²l. The spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

ERDSTACHELNUSS (Ger.), n. E²rd'sta²ch²e²-n²us. The fruit of *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDSTERN (Ger.), n. E²rd'ste²rn. The *Gastrium quadrifidum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDTAUSENDFUSS (Ger.), n. E²rd'ta²-u²-e²-nd-fus. The *Julus terrestris*. [L, 80.]

ERDTHEER (Ger.), n. E²rd'tar. See *BITUMEN*.

ERDWACHS (Ger.), n. E²rd'va²ch²s. See *CERESIN*.

ERDWEICH (Ger.), n. E²rd'vich². The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDWEIDE (Ger.), n. E²rd'vid-e². The *Salix triandra*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Gelbe E.** The *Salix incubacea*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]

ERDWEIHRACH (Ger.), n. E²rd'vi-ra²-u²ch². The *Ajuga chamæpitys* and *Veronica latifolia*. [B, 88 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'kraut.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDWINDE (Ger.), n. E²rd'vi²nd-e². The *Linaria elatine*. [B. 131 (a, 14).]

EREA, n. In Otaheite, the *Curcuma longa*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EREBINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-e²bi²nth'u²su²s. Gr., ἐρεβινθος. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B. 87, 88 (a, 14).]

ERECHSUS (Lat.), n. The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

ERECHTHITES (Lat.), n. f. E²r-e²k-er²ch²-thi²th-e²z²tas. From ἐρεχθεύω, to trouble, because the species are troublesome weeds. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Senecio vulgaris*. [B. 88.] 2. Of Radnesque, a genus of the *Compositae*; according to Baillon, a section of *Senecio*. [B. 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).] The *Erechthites* are a division of the *Senecioneae* (of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Compositae*). [B. 170 (a, 24).] **E. hieracifolia**. Fire- (or broom-) weed, mar²d-tail; a species growing in moist woods and recent clearings, and said to infest the peppermint fields of Michigan. It has a bitter, disagreeable, somewhat acrid taste, and has been used as an astringent and antispasmodic. [B. 5, 34 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14); "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Mar., 1887, p. 126.]

ERECT, adj. E-re²kt'. Lat., *erectus* (from *erigere*, to set up). Fr., *dresse*. Ger., *aufrecht*. It., *eretto*. Sp., *derecho*. In a state of erection; of plant-organs, perpendicular, or nearly so. [B. 1, 121 (a, 24).]

ERECTEUR (Fr.), adj. A-re²k-tu²r. Producing erection; as a n. See **ERECTOR**. [A. 301, 325 (a, 21).]

ERECTHITES (Lat.), n. f. See **ERECRHITES**.

ERECTIL (Lat.), n. m. pl. E-a²krak²rak²titei. See **ANTHROPIDÆ**.

ERECTILE, adj. E-re²kt'i²l. Lat., *erectilis*. Fr., *érectile*. Ger., *aufrechtbar*. Capable of erection. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 49, 343.] See **E. TISSUE** and **E. TUMOR**.

ERECTILITY, n. E-re²k-ti²l'i²t-i². Gr., ἑρεκτισύνη. Lat., *erectilitas*. Fr., *érectilité*. Ger., *Erectionsfähigkeit*, *Erectilität*, *Aufrechtbarkeit*. It., *erectilità*. Sp., *erectilidad*. Capability of erection. [A. 301, 322 (a, 21).]

ERECTION, n. E-re²k-shu²n. Gr., ἑρεκσις. Lat., *erectio* (from *erigere*, to erect). Fr., *erection*. Ger., *E. Aufrichtung*, *Steifwerden*. It., *erezione*. Sp., *ereccion*. The process of becoming or the state of being erect, as observed in the penis, the clitoris, and the nipples under the influence of erotic excitement or some other stimulus. In an e. of the penis or of the clitoris, the organ becomes swollen, elongated, and hard in consequence of its erectile tissue becoming turgid with blood; in an e. of the nipple, the increase in its supply of blood is an element of minor importance, the e. being little else than a protrusion of the organ by the action of the cutaneous muscular fibres surrounding it.—**Persistent e.** See **PIAPISME**.

ERECTOPATENS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-re²k(rak)-to²p'a²t(a²)-e²nz-(ans). From *erectus*, erect, and *patere*, to spread open. Ger., *aufrecht abstehend*. In botany, in a position intermediate between erect and spreading (*patens*). [B. 198.]

ERECTOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-re²k(rak)-to²r. Gen., *erectoris*. Fr., *erecteur* (1st def.), *prisme recteur* (2d def.). Ger., *Aufrichtemuskel* (1st def.), *It. erettore*. Sp., *e. 1*. A muscle the action of which is to cause erection or to straighten the vertebral column. 2. In microscopy, a prism for correcting the inversion of the image, frequently attached to the eye-piece of a microscope. [a, 25.] **E. accessorius**. See **ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS**, *medialis*. **E. clitoridis**. Fr., *erecteur du clitoris*. See **ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS**. **E. coecygis**. See **SACROCOCCYGEUS superior**. **E. nerves**. See **NERVI crurales**. **E. penis**. Fr., *erecteur de la verge*. See **ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS**. **E. ves pilorum**. See **ARRECTORES pilorum**. **E. spinæ**, **E. trunci**. The sacro-spinalis muscle. [L.]

EREDOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-re-(ra)-do²p'i²tu²m. From ἑρεδω, to fasten, and *phyton*, a plant. Fr., *eredophyte*. Of Necker, a genus of plants characterized by having the stamens and pistils held by a disc. [B. 170 (a, 24); L. 180.]

EREGMA (Lat.), **EREGMOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E²r-e²g'ma, -mo²s. Gen., *eregmatosus*. Gr., ἐρεγμα, ἐρεγμός. See **ERIGMA**.

EREISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-is²(e²)i²s-ma². Gen., *ereis/matos* (-is). Gr., ἐρεσμα (from ἑρεδω, to prop). Fr., *érisme*. 1. A support, especially a supporting bandage. 2. Of Kirby, a glutinous, bipartite, retractile organ situated between the claws of *Sminthurus* and used by it as a support. [L. 94, 119, 180 (a, 14).]

EREMACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²(a)-re²m-a²-ka²s²(ka²-u²s)-i²s. Gen., *eremacausis* (-is). From ἑρεμα, slowly, and *καίω*, a burning. Fr., *eremacausis*. Of Liebig, the slow oxidation of organic matter (e. g., humus) exposed to the action of the air. [A. 301; L. 41 (a, 14).]

EREMEOS (Lat.), adj. E²(a)-re²m-e²(a²-a²)-o²s. Quiet, gentle; of a fever, slight. [Hippocrates (A. 311 (a, 17).]

ÉREME (Fr.), n. A-re²m. See **EREMES**.

EREMOBLAST, n. E²r-em-o²bla²st. From ἐρημος, solitary, and *βλαστός*, a germ. A vegetable cell (such as a pollen grain) which separates from its connection with other cells to lead an independent existence. [B. 49.]

EREMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-em-o²ka²rp'u²su²s. Of Bentham, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. setigerus**. Ginger leaf; a small annual herb indigenous to California. The whole plant, even when dried, has a

strong, disagreeable odor. It is used externally, in decoction, in rhus-poisoning, and the root internally in pulmonary affections. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]

EREMODAUUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-em-o²da²u²s. Gr., ἐρεμοδαύς. See **TRACHIDIUM**.

EREMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-em(am)-o²fi²l-a². From ἐρημος, solitary, and *φιλέω*, to love. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Myoporaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. Mitchellii**. A species of the wood of which is feebly fragrant and known in Queensland as sandalwood. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

EREMOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. E²r-em(am)-o²po²mo²lyx. Gen., *eremopompholyx* (-is). From ἐρημος, solitary, and *πομφολυγία*, a blub. Fr., *eremopompholyx*. Ger., *eremopompholyse*. See **POMPHOLYX solitaria**.

EREMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-em(am)-u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐρημος. Fr., *érème*. Ger., *alleinstehend*, *einsam*. Solitary; as a n., a ripe carpel separating from its neighbors. [A. 325 (a, 21); B. 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EREBEN (Ger.), n. E²r-er²b-e²n. Heredity. [A. 523.]

ÉRÉRÉ (Fr.), n. A-ra-ra. The *Cola gabonensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ERETÆ (Lat.), n. pl. E²r-e²t-e(a²-e²). From ἐρέτης, a rower. Fr., *éretes*. Of Ritgen, a family of swimming birds. [L. 180.]

ERETHETIC, ERETHICAL, adj's. E²r-e-the²t-i²k, -e²th²-i²k-a²l. See **ERETHISTIC**.

ERETHISM, n. E²r-e-thi²z'm. Gr., ἐρεθισμός (from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate). Lat., *erethismus*. Fr., *érétisme*. Ger., *Reiz*, *Erethismus*. It., Sp., *eretismo*. Exaggerated sensibility or irritability. A morbid degree of excitement or irritation. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERETHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-e-thi²z(i²s)-ma². Gen., *erethisma* (-is). Gr., ἐρέθισμα. Ger., *Reizmittel*. An irritant. [A. 322.]

ERETHISMIC, adj. E²r-e-thi²z-mi²k. See **ERETHISTIC**.

ERETHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-e-thi²z(i²s)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., ἐρεθισμός. Erethism; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*. [L. 290.] **E. agrypnia**. See **INSOMNIA**. **E. arteriosus**. Arterial excitement. [L. 80.] **E. ebriosum**. See **DELIRIUM tremens**. **E. hydrophobia**. See **HYDROPHOBIA**. **E. micturitus** (Cullen). See **ENURESIS**. **E. nervosus**. Nervous excitement. [L. 80.] **E. nostalgia**. See **NESTALGIA**. **E. nymphomania**. See **NYMPHOMANIA**. **E. oncinodynia**. Disturbed sleep. [L. 290.] **E. satyriasis**. Incontinence in men. [L. 290.] **E. simplex**. See **ERETHISM**. **E. tropicus**. See **INSOLATION**.

ERETHISTIC, ERETHITIC, adj's. E²r-e-thi²st-i²k, -thi²t-i²k. Gr., ἐρεθιστικός (from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate). Lat., *erethisticus*, *erethicus*. Fr., *érétique*. Ger., *reizend*. It., *eretico*. Sp., *erético*. Causing or pertaining to erethism. [A. 322.]

ERETRIA (Lat.), **ERETRIAS** (Lat.), **ERETRIS** (Lat.), **ERETRISUS** (Lat.), n's f, m, f., and m. E²r-e²t'i²a²-a²s(a²)-i²s, -i²s, -i²u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐρετρια, ἐρετριάς. Of Dioscorides, a sort of clay found in Eretria, of which alkaline or aluminous varieties occurred; recommended as an absorbent and astringent. [L. 84, 94, 105 (a, 14).]

EREUGMOS (Lat.), **EREUGMUS** (Lat.), n's. E²r-ru²g'mo²s, -mu²s(mu²s). Gr., ἐρεγγμος. See **ERUCTION**.

EREMENUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-re²m-e²n(u²s)-u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐρεμηνος. Cloudy (said of urine). [L. 119 (a, 14).]

EREUNAI, n. Of the Carib Indians in South America, the *Allamandra cathartica* (see *Schottii*). [B. 88 (a, 14).]

ERETHOS (Lat.), n. n. E²r-er²th'o²s. Gen., *erethos* (-is). Gr., ἐρεθος. Of Hippocrates, a redness or flush. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EREXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-u²x-i²s. Gen., *erexis* (-is). Gr., ἐρεξις. See **EREUGMUS**.

ERFAHRUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-fa²r'un². Experience, experimental knowledge, empiricism. [L. 80.]

ERFONDILIO (Sp.), n. E²r-fon-del'i²o. The *Heracleum spondylium*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

ERFRIEREN (Ger.), **ERFRIERUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²r-frer'-e²n, -un². See **CONGELATION**.

ERFRISCHUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-fri²sh'un². Refreshment, also the act of refreshing or denuding a part of the surface of the body in a plastic operation. [L. 80 (a, 14); B.] **Ersatzen**. Places at which the wounded brought from the battle field may be temporarily lodged for treatment. [B. 49.]

ERFROREN (Ger.), adj. E²r-fror'-e²n. Frozen. [a, 14.]—**E'sein**. See **CONGELATION**.

ERFURT (Ger.), n. E²r-furt. A place in Germany where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates, sodium chloride, and magnesium carbonate. [L. 30, 37, 105 (a, 14).]

ERG, n. U²rg. From ἔργον, work. The unit of energy; the amount of work done by a body moving through 1 ctm. in opposition to a force equal to 1 dyne. [B.]

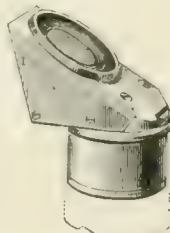
ERGÄNZEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-gants'e²nd. See **COMPLEMENTAL**.

ERGÄNZUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-gants'un². Completion. [B.]—**E'sfarben**. Complementary colors. [B.]—**E'stuff**. See **Residual** **AIR**.

ERGASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-gaz(gn²s)-i²a². Gr., ἐργασία. Fr., *ergasie*. Functional action. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ERGASIMA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ga²sa(gn²s)-i²a². Gr., ἐργασίμη. Of Dioscorides, an inferior variety of myrrh. [L. 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ERGASIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ga²sa(gn²s)-i²a²(o²)-ma²(ma²n)-i²a². From ἐργασία, work, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *er-*



AN ERECTOR.

gastromane. Ger. *Opernweib*. A mama for performing operations. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

ERGASIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ἐργασιοφῶβια (2 a. 2) fob (a. 2) (a. 2). From ἔργασια, work, and φόβος fear. Fr. *ergasiophobie*. Ger. *Ersicht vor Operationen*. Dread of performing operations, also of having an operation performed. [A. 322 (a. 21).]

ERGASM, n. Ἐργασίμ. Fr. *ergasme*. See *ERGASTIA*.

ERGASTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ἐργαστήριον (2 a. 2) n. n. (a. 2). Gr. ἔργαστήριον from ἔργασθαι, to work. 1. A laboratory. 2. The upper part of a distilling furnace, where the retort is placed. [L. 50, 81, 135 (a. 14).]

ERGASTICOS (Lat.), a. 1. Ἐργαστικός (2 a. 2). Gr. ἔργαστικός. Fr. *ergastique*. 1. Of Hippocrates, able to work, working, functional; as a n. in the f., *ergastice*, the digestive process, and in the n., *ergastium*, an organ. 2. Pertaining to work, or to an operation of any sort. [A. 311 (a. 17); A. 322, 325 (a. 21).]

ERGIESSUNG (Ger.), n. n. Ἐργεσις (2 a. 2). An effusion, discharge, exudation, extravasation. [A. 521.]

ERGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ἐργέμα (2 a. 2). Gen. *ergmatis* (2 a. 2). Gr. ἔργμα. Of Hippocrates, an impediment, also a septum. [A. 325 (a. 21).]

ERGOSTAT, n. Ἐργόστατ. From ἔργον, work, and ἵσταται, to stand. Ger. *Arbeitsstatte*. A machine for testing muscular power. 4. Gaertner's e. consists of a crank for turning a wheel which is connected with a small wheel serving as the fulcrum of a weighted lever, with a registering index. [Internat. klin. Rundsch., Dec. 18, 1887, col. 1646.]

ERGOSTERINE (Fr.), n. Ἐρ-γος-τε-ρί-νη. Of Tanret, a monatomic alcohol, C₅₅H₁₀₂O₂, resembling cholesterol, found in ergot. [Compt. rend. de l'Acad. des sci., "Nouv. rem.", Feb. 24, 1889, p. 97.]

ERGOT, n. Ἐργότ. Lat. *ergota* (1st def.). Fr. *e.*, *seigle ergoté* (1st def.). Ger. *Mutterkorn* (1st def.), *Loffekorn*. It, *cornu*, *sperone* (1st def.). Sp. *tizón*, *cuernillo* (1st def.), *cornezuelo*. 1. The sclerotium ("compact mycelium or spawn" [Br. Ph.]) of *Claviceps purpurea*, developed within the paleae of numerous grasses, and especially of rye. All the e's probably have the medicinal qualities of e. of rye. 2. In the horse, a small, cornuous mass growing from the skin of the fetlock. 3. In birds, the spur. 4. The hippocampus minor. [B. 5, 18, 19 (a. 24); L. 13, 321.]—**Breuvage utérin à l'e.** (Fr.). A veterinary preparation containing 3 parts of e. of rye, 100 of red wine, and 25 of honey. [L. 19 (a. 14).]—**Clyster of e.** Ger. *Mutterkornklyster*. An enema made of 1 part of extract of ergot and 150 parts of water. [L. 57 (a. 21).]—**Corn-e.** See *E. of maize*.—**E. d'avoine** Fr. See *E. of oats*.—**E. de blé** Fr. See *E. of wheat*.—**E. de coq** Fr. See *Hippocampus minor*.—**E. de seigle** Fr. (Cod.) Fr. See *E. of rye*.—**Flava.** The *Gentiana auricula*.—**E. of diss.** Fr. *de diss.* Ger. *Dissmutterkorn*. A variety of the *Ampelesmos tenax*. According to Lallemand, it is twice as active as e. of rye and is recommended as a substitute for it. [B. 5, 18 (a. 24); E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 684; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 203.]—**E. of maize.** Fr. *e. de maïs*. Ger. *Maisbrand*, *Bodenbrand*. Sp. *cuernillo de maïs*. The sclerotium of *Ustilago maidis*, growing on and replacing the grain of *Zea mays*; corn smut. It excites uterine contraction of shorter duration than that caused by e. of rye. It is said to produce abortion in cows. [B. 5 (a. 24).]—**E. of Morand.** See *Hippocampus major*.—**E. of oats.** Fr. *e. d'avoine*. A variety, slenderer than e. of rye, occurring in commerce either by itself or mixed with e. of rye. Said to act on the uterus as energetically as e. of rye, and to have the advantage of being a restorative in cases of exhaustion from hemorrhage. [Bousquet, "Marseille med.," "Union méd.," Feb. 19, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 14, 1888, p. 420.]—**E. of rice.** E. produced on the grains of rice by a fungus identical with *Claviceps purpurea*; used in the East Indies as a substitute for e. of rye. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**E. of rye.** Lat. *ergota* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *secale cornutum* [Ger. Ph.], *Fr. e. de seigle* [Fr. Cod.], Ger. *Roggenmutterkorn*, *Loffekorn*. It, *secale cornutum*. Sp. *cuernillo de centeno*. Spurred, ergoted, or barbed rye; the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, growing and replacing the grain of *Secale cereale*. It occurs in commerce in fusiform grains from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lines in diameter, of a nearly cylindrical or obtusely prismatic form, tapering toward each end, marked with one or two longitudinal furrows, and often having at the apex a small, whitish appendage, while the opposite extremity is somewhat rounded. It has a peculiar heavy, disagreeable odor, and a mawkish, oily, rancid taste. It contains about 30 per cent. of an oil (see *Oil of e.*), and, according to Wenzell, two peculiar alkaloids, ecboline and ergotine. From it have also been obtained ergotamine,



THE ERGOT OF RYE.

1, ear of rye with ergot spurred rye; 2, the ergot; 3, diseased grains of rye.

with one or two longitudinal furrows, and often having at the apex a small, whitish appendage, while the opposite extremity is somewhat rounded. It has a peculiar heavy, disagreeable odor, and a mawkish, oily, rancid taste. It contains about 30 per cent. of an oil (see *Oil of e.*), and, according to Wenzell, two peculiar alkaloids, ecboline and ergotine. From it have also been obtained ergotamine,

sclerotic acid, scleromucin, sclerythrin, sclerofodin, fuscoclerotinic acid, picrosclerotine, scleroxanthin, sclerostyran, meconic and lactic and formic acids. E. of the pseudos, some contraction of unstriated muscular fibre. It is used chiefly to promote contraction of the uterus after delivery, to check uterine hemorrhage from fibroid tumors and to restrict their growth by limiting their supply of blood, to restrain pulmonary hemorrhage, and to diminish the amount of blood in the brain by its action on the vaso-motor fibres of the blood-vessels. In excessive or long-continued doses it produces ergotism (q. v.). [B. 5, 18, 19 (a. 21).]—**E. of wheat.** Fr. *e. de blé*. A variety attacking *Triticum vulgare*. It appears in commerce in shorter and thicker grains than those of e. of rye, but resembles the latter in color, odor, and medicinal properties. According to Leprieux, it is less liable to change, and is not poisonous. [B. 5, 18 (a. 21).]—**Extract of e.** See *Extractum ergotæ*.—**Liquor e.** Fr. See *Rhabdellistite*.—**Fluid extract of e.** See *Extractum ergotæ fluidum*.—**Infusion of e.** See *Infusum ergotæ*.—**Liquid extract of e.** See *Extractum ergotæ liquidum*.—**Oil of e.** A fixed reddish or yellowish oil of a disagreeable and acrid taste, consisting of olein, palmitin, and small proportions of volatile fatty acids (especially acetic and butyric acids) combined with glycerin, and, according to Proctor, of secalin. [B. 5 (a. 21).]—**Sugar of e.** See *Myecose*.—**Tincture of e.** See *Tinctura ergotæ*.—**Wine of e.** See *Vinum ergotæ*.

ERGOTA (Lat.), n. f. Ἐργότα (2 a. 2). See *ERGOT*; of the pharmacopoeias, see *Extract of e.*—**Extractum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.], Fr. *extrait de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.], *ergotine*. Ger. *Ergotin*, *Mutterkornextract*. It, *ergotina*. Sp. *ergotina* [Sp. Ph.], *extracto de cornezuelo de centeno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ergotinum* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *extractum secalis cornuti* [Ger. Ph. and other European Ph's]. An extract made by evaporating over a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 50° C., 5 parts of fluid extract of ergot till it is reduced to 1 part [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; or by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of ergot with double its weight of water, exhausting the residue with 3 parts of water, evaporating the colature over a water-bath to a syrup, adding 50-per-cent. alcohol till the liquid becomes cloudy, and finally evaporating to a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 2 parts of ergot for 6 hours in 4 of water, adding 1 part of dilute alcohol, evaporating after 3 days to a thick extract, triturating twice again with an equal weight of alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 91, 95, 113, 205 (a. 14).]—**Extractum ergotæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], seu *liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr. *extrait liquide d'ergot de seigle*. Ger. *flüssiges Mutterkornextract*. It, *estratto acquoso di secale cornuta*. Sp. *extracto fluido de cornezuelo de centeno*. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of freshly ground ergot with 30 grammes of 40-per-cent. alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding sufficient 40-per-cent. alcohol to cover the menstruum, and, after macerating for 48 hours, enough more to exhaust the ergot and give 24 fl. oz., reserving the first 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of the percolate, adding 6 grammes of dilute hydrochloric acid to the remainder, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 24 fl. oz. [U. S. Ph.]; or by freeing 1 lb. of coarsely powdered ergot from its oil by passing through it 1 pint of ether, washing with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, digesting the marc for 12 hours in 3 pints of water at 160° F., expressing, straining, and evaporating the liquor over a water-bath to 9 fl. oz., adding, when cold, 8 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, allowing to stand for an hour, and filtering [Br. Ph.]. [B. 81 (a. 14).]—**Infusum ergotæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr. *tisane de seigle ergoté*. Ger. *Mutterkornaufguss*. A preparation made by infusing for 30 minutes in a covered vessel 1 oz. of coarsely powdered ergot with 40 fl. oz. of boiling water, and straining. [B. 8 (a. 14).]—**Tinctura ergotæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 5 oz. of coarsely powdered ergot in 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit, and percolating. [Br. 81 (a. 14).]—**Vinum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *vin de seigle ergoté*. Ger. *Mutterkornwein*. A preparation made by moistening 15 parts of freshly powdered ergot with 4 of white wine containing one eighth of alcohol, packing in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pouring a sufficient quantity of the mixture of wine and alcohol on it to make 100 parts of percolate. [B. 81 (a. 14).]

ERGOTETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ἐργότῆτις (2 a. 2) f. 2. From *ergota*, ergot, and *aitia*, a cause. See *CLAVICEPS*.—**E. abortificiens**. Of E. J. Quekett, the *Claviceps purpurea*. [B. 5 (a. 24).]

ERGOTOLE, n. Ἐργότολ. The trade name of a liquid preparation of ergot of rye made by Sharp and Dohme, of Baltimore; said to be unirritating when used hypodermically.

ERGOTATE, n. Ἐργότατ. A salt of ergotic acid.

ERGOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ἐρ-γος-τε. 1. Pertaining to or containing ergot. [A. 385 (a. 21).] 2. See *ERGOTED*.

ERGOTED, a. 1. Ἐργότῆδ. Affected with the ergot fungus (said of grain).

ERGOTIC ACID, n. Ἐργότικ. A volatile acid obtained by distilling ergot with sulphuric acid. It is supposed by Wenzell to be combined naturally with ecboline, ergotine, and potassium. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., May, 1864; B. 5 (a. 14).]

ERGOTIN, n. Ἐργότιν. Fr. *ergotin*. Ger. *E*. 1. A term for different extracts representing more or less of the active principle of ergot; also for watery extracts of ergot. They are complex, ill-defined, amorphous products, varying in their properties according to the mode of preparation. 2. Of the Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., and Sp. Ph., *extractum ergotæ*. [B. 81 (a. 14), 244 (a. 27).]—**Bonjean's e.** Fr. *ergotine de Bonjean*. Sp. *ergotina de Bonjean* [Mex. Ph.]. An aqueous extract of ergot prepared by evaporating 4 fl. oz. of *extractum ergotæ fluidum* to a syrupy consistence, adding 4 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, filtering, and evaporating to a soft extract. It is used hypodermically. [B. 8 (a. 27).]—**Wenzell's e.** See *ERGOTINE* (3d def.).—**Wiggers's e.** Fr. *ergotine de Wiggers*. Sp. *ergotina de Wiggers* [Mex. Ph.]. Resin of ergot,

ergotinine in combination with a resinous acid; a reddish-brown, acid powder. $C_{10}H_{12}NO_4$, obtained by exhausting ergot with ether, extracting the e. with boiling alcohol, evaporating, and washing the product in water. It is slightly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water and in ether. It is said to be a cardiac depressant and poison. [B, 1 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 14); Tanret, "Bull. gén. de therap.," March 30, 1882.]

ERGOTINE, n. U^r go²t-en. 1. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of ergotism. [a, 18.] 2. See **ERGOTIN**. 3. An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{12}NO_4$, found by Wenzell in ergot, combined with ergotic acid; an amorphous, brown, slightly bitter powder, soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in chloroform. It is probably identical with ephedrine. [L, 49 (a, 14).] **Dragées d'e** (Fr.). Sugar-coated pills containing Bonjean's ergotin. [L, 87 (a, 14).] **Lavement d'e** (Fr.). A solution of 4 grammes of ergotin in 250 to 300 of water; used by Bonjean for rectal hemorrhages. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ERGOTINIA (Lat.), n. f. U^r (e²r)-go²t(got)-i²n/i²-a². See **ERGOTININE**.

ERGOTINIC ACID, n. U^r go-ti²n/i²k. Fr., *acide ergotinique*. Ger., *Ergotinsäure*. An acid found in ergot; said to be hypnotic in large doses, but not to act like ergot. [R. Kobert, "Practitioner," Dec., 1885, p. 414.]

ERGOTININE, n. U^r go-ti²n-en. Fr., *e. Ger., Ergotinine*. It., *ergotina*. An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{12}NO_4$, obtained by Tanret from ergot. It crystallizes in colorless, silky needles, that gradually become amorphous on exposure to light. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ERGOTINUM (Lat.), n. n. U^r (e²r)-go-tin(ten)/u²m(u²m). 1. A preparation made by dissolving 38 grains of extract of ergot in 114 minims each of water and dilute alcohol; used hypodermically. 2. Of the Br., Ger., and Gr. Ph's., extractum ergotæ. 3. See **ERGOTINE**. [B, 95; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).] **-E. citricum solum.** Of Gehe, a preparation containing 1 part in 1,000 of Tanret's ergotinine. It has an odor of bitter almonds, an astringent, acidulous taste, and is used hypodermically. [Eulenburg, "Dtsch. med. Wehnschr.," 1883, 44 (B).]

ERGOTISM, n. U^r go-ti²m. Lat., *ergotismus*, *morbus cerealis*, *rhanthia*. Fr., *ergotisme*. Ger., *Mutterkornkrankheit*, *Ergotismus*, *Kriebelkrankheit*. It., *Sp., ergotismo*. Poisoning with ergot. [D, 1.] **-Acute e.** Fr., *ergotisme aigu*. Ger., *acuter Ergotismus*. Poisoning by overdoses of ergot; characterized by eructations, nausea, vomiting, colic, diarrhoea, vertigo, headache, and muscular prostration. [A, 518; L, 20 (a, 14).] **-Chronic e.** Fr., *ergotisme chronique*. Ger., *chronischer Ergotismus*. E. due to the long-continued use of ergot as a drug or of bread made from ergoted grain. [L, 20 (a, 14).] See **Gangrenous e.** and **Spasmodic e.** **-Convulsive e.** Lat., *ergotismus convulsivus*. Fr., *ergotisme convulsif*. See **Spasmodic e.** **-E'brand** (Ger.). See **Gangrenous ergotism**. **-Gangrenous e.** **-Necrotic e.** Lat., *ergotismus gangrenosus*. Fr., *ergotisme gangréneux*. Ger., *Ergotinbrand*. Chronic e. characterized by gangrene of the extremities due to persistent constriction of the arteries, preceded by itching and cutaneous anæsthesia. [A, 518; L, 20 (a, 14).] **-Spasmodic e.** Lat., *ergotismus spasmodicus*. Fr., *ergotisme spasmodique*. Ger., *Kriebelkrankheit*. A form of chronic e. in which either there are general convulsions followed by death, or there are itching sensations, especially in the hands, which may occasionally go on to the gangrenous form, with occasional general convulsions, vomiting, colic, and diarrhoea. [A, 326 (a, 21); D, 20; L, 20, 41 (a, 14).]

ERGOTTED, adj. U^r go²t-e²d. See **ERGOTED**.

ERGRAVEN (Ger.), n. E^r -gra³/u²-e²n. See **CANITIES**.

ERGUS (Ger.), n. E^r -gus². See **ERGIESSUNG**.

ERHABENHEIT (Ger.), n. E^r -ha²b/e²n-hit. A prominence or protuberance. [L, 31.] **Brustförmige E.** See **CORPUS albi cans** (2d def.). **Cerebrale E. des Hirnschädels.** The *juxta cerebrale*. [L, 80.] **-Ringförmige E.** The protuberantia annularis. [L, 80.] **-Seitliche E.** See **EMINENTIA collateralis**. **Strickförmige E.** See **Restiform body**.

ERHALTEN (Ger.), **ERHALTUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^r -ha²lt/e²n, -un². Reception, preservation, maintenance. [L, 80 (a, 14).] **-E. des Mittelfleisches.** The process of supporting the perineum during labor. **-E'sbrille.** An eye-preserver; spectacles of colored glass. [L, 46 (a, 14).] **-E'skunst.** Preservative or preventive treatment. [L, 80 (a, 14).] **-E'smittel.** A preventive medicine. [a, 14.]

ERHÄNGEN (Ger.), n. E^r -he²n²/e²n. Suspension, asphyxia by hanging. [L, 80, 135 (a, 14).]

ERHÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -he²rt/un². Induration. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

ERHEBER (Ger.), n. E^r -ha²b/e²r. See **ELEVATOR** and **LEVATOR**.

ERHEBUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -ha²b/un². Elevation. [L, 31.] **-E'swinkel.** See **ANGLE of elevation**.

ERHITZUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -hi²ts/un². See **CALEFACTION**.

ERHÖHUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -hu²/un². 1. An elevation, a prominence. [L, 43.] 2. A bringing up, rearing. [A, 323.] **-Hahnenkammförmliche E.** See **CRISTA galli**. **-Knopfförmige E.** See **CONDYLE**.

ERIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i²-a²n(a²n)/thu²s/thu²s. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *éranthe*. Ger., *Federblumig*, *haariggeblümt*. Having the flowers covered with hairs; as a n. (Ger.). *Federblumig*, plume (or beard) grass; a genus of the *Andropogoneæ*. [B, 31, 42 (a, 24); L, 180.]

ERICA (Lat.), n. f. E^r -i²e/ka². Gr., *ἔρικα*. Fr., *érica*, *bruyère*. Ger., *Heide*, *Heidekraut*. Heath, heather; a genus of ericaceous plants of the *Ericaceæ*. The species are confined to the Old World, abounding especially in southern Africa. They are generally bitter and astringent, sometimes resinous and aromatic, but are little employed in medicine. In the pl., *ericæ*, ericaceous plants. The

Ericaceæ (Fr., *éricacées*; Ger., *Ericaceen*) are a natural order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of De Candolle, a family of the *Dicotyledones monopetalæ* (*Craterifloræ* [Reichenbach]), *Ericariceæ* (Du-mortier); of Don, an order of the *Calycifloræ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Ericales*.—*E. arborea*. Ger., *Baumheide*, *weisblühende Heide*. A species found in southwestern Europe, northern Africa, and the Canary Islands; formerly famous as a lithontripic. [B, 46, 48, 49 (a, 14).]—*E. carnea*. Fr., *bruyère précocée*. A European species; a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *E. cinerea*. Fr., *bruyère cendrée*, *bruyette incane*. Ger., *aschgraue Heide*. Scotch heath, cat-heather; a species having the same properties as *E. carnea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. herbacea*. See *E. carnea*. *E. humilis*, *E. mutabilis*. See *E. cinerea*.—*E. vulgaris*. See *CALLUNA atlantica*.

ERICACEOUS, adj. E^r -i²-ka²shu²s. Lat., *ericaceus* (from *ἔρικα*, heath). Fr., *éricacé*. Ger., *heideartig*. Sp., *éricáceo*. Resembling the genus *Erica*, belonging to the *Ericaceæ*.

ERICALES (Lat.), n. E^r -i-ka²(ka²)/ez(as). The *Ericales*, or erical alliance (Lat., *nixus ericalis*), of Lindley are: 1. An alliance of the *Polycarpæ*, subsequently an alliance of hypogynous exogens (*nixus exogenarum hypogynarum*). 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the series *Heteromereæ* of the *Gamopetalæ*. The *Ericariceæ* are an order of the *Torocoronæ*. The *Ericææ* (Fr., *éricées*) are: Of R. Brown and of Sprengel, a family of ericaceous plants; of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifloræ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Craterifloræ*, or subsequently a division of the *Ericaceæ*; of Link, an order of the *Hypanthææ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*, or subsequently of the *Ericales*; of Bartling, an order of the *Ericineæ*; and of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Ericaceæ*. The *Ericidææ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Ericææ*. The *Ericineæ* (Fr., *éricinées*) are: Of Gray, a family of the *Calycifloræ*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*. The *Ericineæ* are: Of Jussieu, a family of the *Pericorollææ*; of De Candolle, an order of the *Calycifloræ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicitubieæ*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ERICANTHIN, n. E^r -i²-ka²nth/i²n. Fr., *éricanthine*. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on eritannic acid. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERICERON (Lat.), **ERICERUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^r -i²-se(ka)/ro²n, -ru²m(ru²m). Gr., *ἐρικρόν*. Of Aetius, a kind of collyrium; probably made from a species of *Erica*. [L, 50, 94.]

ERICETINUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i(e)-se²t(ke²t)-i(e)/nu²s(nu²s). From *ἔρικα*, heath. Fr., *éricétin*. Of plants, parasitic on heath. [L, 180.]

ERICIATUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i(e)-si²(ki²)-a²(a²)/tu²s(tu²s). From *ἔρικα*, heath. Fr., *hérissé*. Ger., *rauhaarig*. In botany, covered with many slender flexible spines or prickles. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ERICIN, n. E^r -i²-si²n. Fr., *éricine*. A dye obtained by treating the stems of the common heath and the wood of different varieties of poplar with a hot solution of alum. ["Chem. News," Mar., 1880; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

ERICINOL, n. E^r -i²-si²-o²l. Fr., *éricinol*. Ger., *E*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained by heating ericolin with dilute sulphuric acid. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ERICINONE, n. E^r -i²-si²-o²n. Fr., *éricinone*. Ger., *Ericinon*. Of Uloth, a crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, obtained by dry distillation of the aqueous extracts of various species of the *Ericineæ*. [B, 244 (a, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix (a, 14).]

ERICOLIN, n. E^r -i²-k'o²-i²n. Fr., *éricoline*. Ger., *Ericolin*. It., *Sp., ericolina*. Of Rochleder and Schwartz, a resinous powder, $C_{24}H_{36}O_{11}$, obtained from various plants of the *Ericaceæ*. [A, 516; L, 30, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

ERICOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i(e)-ko²f/i²-u²s(u²s). From *ἔρικα*, heath, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *éricophile*. Of plants, parasitic on heather. [L, 41, 180.]

ERICU [Malay], n. The *Calotropis gigantea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ERIGENS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i²-je²nz(gans). Causing erection. [L, 44, 107.] See **NERVI erigentes**.

ERIGERON [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. E^r (ar)-i²(i²g)/e²r-o²n(on). Gen., *erigeron* (os) (-is), also erroneously given as *erigeri*. Gr., *ἔριγρον* (from *ἔρις*, the spring, and *γρόν*, an old man, because it soon becomes hoary). Fr., *erigéron*, *vergerette*. Ger., *Berufkraut*, *Flöhkraut*. Sp., *olivardilla*. 1. Of Linnæus, a widely distributed genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., flea-bane; the herb of *E. heterophyllum* and *E. philadelphicum*, used in dropsical and nephritic diseases. The *Erigeronææ* (Fr., *érigérées*) are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Baccharideæ*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Astereæ genuinæ*; of De Candolle and others, a subdivision of the *Astereæ*; of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ*; of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Astereæ*. The *Erigerineæ* are a tribe of the *Corymbifereæ*. The *Erigeroneæ* are a subdivision of the *Astereææ*. [B, 5, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. acris*. Fr., *erigéron acre*. Ger., *scharfes Berufkraut*, *blaue Dillkraut*. A species formerly in use under the name of *herba conyzæ cæruleæ* (seu *minoris*, seu *asteris conyzoidis*, seu *erigeri*, seu *senecionis cæruleæ*), and still employed in domestic practice in Germany, in pectoral complaints, suppressed menstruation, dysuria, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. affinis*. Sp., *perite del país* [Mex. Ph.], *chilcanu*. A species growing in the valley of Mexico, where the root is used as a salagogue. [B, 224 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 11).]—*E. umbigosus*. See *E. strigosus*. *E. annuus*. A species found in North America and in Europe; one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870. [B, 5, 42, 215 (a, 24).]—*E. bellidifolius*. Robin's plantain; a species found in the United States. [B, 215; L, 107 (a, 14).]—*E. canadense*. Canadian flea-bane, horse-(or squaw-) weed; a species common throughout the northern and middle United States, and formerly one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph. It is a tonic, diuretic, and astringent. The oil is used as an

internal haemostatic and in gonorrhoea, and is popularly reputed to control uterine hemorrhage and quicken uterine contraction. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (a, 14).] **E. cochinchinensis**. A species used in Cochinchina as an emmenagogue. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. graveolens**. The *linola graveolens* [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. heterophyllus**. See *E. annuus*. **E. integrifolius**. See *E. strigosus*. **E. inosyris**. See *Aster inosyris* [B. 42, 211]. **E. paniculatus**. See *E. canadensis*. **E. philadelphicus**. **E. purpureus**. 1. Of Linnaeus and Aiton, one of the sources of the *c* of the U. S. Ph., 1850; abundant in the middle United States. Its oil is more viscid than the oil of *E. canadensis*, has a higher sp. gr., and contains more oxygen. 2. Of Loureiro, the *E. cochinchinensis*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] **E. pusillus**. A variety of *E. canadensis*; of Nuttall, a distinct species. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **E. strigosus**. A North American species resembling *E. annuus*. **E. tricuneatus**. A species perhaps identical with *Baccharis cuneata* (comferta). [B. 211]. **E. viscosus**. See *INULA viscosa*. **E. vulgaris**. See *E. acris*. **Extractum erigerontis canadensis fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **Extractum erigerontis fluidum**. An alcoholic extract of the herb of *E. canadensis*. [B. 81 (a, 14).] **Herba erigeri**. The herb of *E. acris*. **Oil of e.** Lat., *oleum erigerontis* [U. S. Ph.], *canadense* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *huile d'Erigeron*. Ger., *Flohkrautöl*. Oil of (Canada) flea-bane, obtained by distillation of the fresh herb of *E. canadensis* (q. v.). [B. 5.]

ERIGMA (Lat.), **ERIGME** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E²r i²g/ma². -mema. Gen., *erigmatosus*, *igmes*. Gr., *ἐρίγμα*, *ἐρίγμα*. Any leguminous fruit, de-coarcted and broken into pieces; of Hippocrates and Foësius, bruised beans. [A. 335 (a, 21); B. 144, 200.]

ÉRIGNE (Fr.), n. A-*ren-y'*. Lat., *uncus, uncinus*. A hook used in operations and dissections to keep certain parts separated. [L. 41, 87, 95 (a, 14).] **E. à branches divergentes**. A hook with divergent branches to take hold of hamorrhoids, etc. [L. 87 (a, 14).] **E. à chaîne**. See *Chain hook*. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14).] **E. à coulisse**. A hook with sliding protecting blades, used to hold a fold of mucous membrane which is to be caught by the galvanic cautery loop. [L. 87 (a, 14).]

ERIMOÏDES, n. Fr., *érimoïdes*. Of Paracelsus, a sandy urinary deposit. [L. 41, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉRINACE (Fr.), n. A-re-na²s. The *Hydnum repandum*. [B. 121 (a, 21).]

ÉRINACEUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-na-na²s/se² k²o² u²s u²s. 1. Of Dillenius, a genus of *Fungi*, comprising the *odontaria* and in part the *Sistotrema* of Persoon. 2. The hedgehog. [B. 121 (a, 21); L. 91, 105 (a, 14).] **E. combustus** [Sp. Ph., 1798, *Palat. Disp.*, 1364, *Wurt. Ph.*, 1798]. Ashes of the hedgehog; formerly used as a specific for incontinence of urine and for dropsy. [B. 119, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRINEOS (Lat.), n. m. E² rim-re²o² s. Gr., *ἐρίνεις*. The wild fig-tree (*Capparis*); according to others the *Campocaulis runcifolius*. [L. 84, 94, 119 (a, 14).]

ÉRINEUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-n²e² u²m u²m. Fr., *érinon*. Of Persoon, a genus of parasitic *Fungi* supposed to be concerned in the production of a sort of mildew in plants, now known to be due to an abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis, as in the *Amelanchier*, *Acræa*, *Rosa*, etc. [B. 19; Griffith and Henfrey (a, 24).]

ÉRINNERUNG (Ger.), n. E² r i²-n²e² r u²n². Remembrance. [a. 14.] **E'saphasie**. See *AMNESIC APHASIA*.—**E'svermögen**. Memory. [L. 80.]

ÉRIOBOTRYA (Lat.), n. f. E²r i²-o²o²-bo²t²r i²u²a². From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *βοτρυς*, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *éribotrye*. Ger., *Wolltraube*. A genus of the *Rosaceae*, tribe *Pomeae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

E. japonica. Fr., *éribotrye du Japon*, *ibabaeer*, *ibabaeer*, *ueller du Japon*. Ger., *japanische Wolltraube*. A species, the fruit of which is as large as a cherry and of a very pleasant taste, from which a wine is made. The leaves are used in China as an astringent and tonic in atonic dyspepsia, etc. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250.]

ÉRIOCALYX (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²k²a²-li²o²u²s. Gen., *ericalyxos* (-is). From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *καλῦς*, a calyx. Fr., *ericalyx*. Having a hairy calyx; as a n. (Fr., *ericalyx*), the genus *Aspalathus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-ka²r²p² u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *ériocarpus*. Ger., *wollfruchtig*. Having hairy fruit; as a n., the genus *Sarcotana*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOCAULIS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-ka²l²/(ka²u²l²)-i²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *καυλός*, a stem. Fr., *ériocaulis*. Ger., *wollstämmig*. Having a hairy stem. [L. 180.]

ÉRIOCAULON (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-o²o²-ka²l²/(ka²u²l²)-o²n. Pipewort: a genus of the *Eriocaulaceae*. The *Eriocaulaceae* (Fr., *ériocaulacées*) are an order of the *Glumales*. The *Eriocaulaceae* (Fr., *ériocaulacées*), *Eriocaulonaceae*, or *Eriocaulonaceae* are: of Richard, a family of hypogynous monocotyledons separated from the *Restiaceae*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **E. odoratum**. An East Indian species having an odor like that of *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 245.] **E. officinale**. An Asiatic species used in domestic medicine in China. [B. 245.] **E. robustum**. An East Indian species believed to be used in domestic medicine. [B. 245.] **E. setaceum**. An East Indian species employed as a remedy for scabies. [B. 245.] **E. wallichianum**. An East Indian species said to be used medicinally. [B. 245.]

ÉRIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-se²f²/(ke²f²)-a²l²-u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *ériocéphalé*. Ger., *wollköpfig*. Having a hairy top; as a n., a genus of the *Compositae*, tribe *Anthemideae* (of Baillon, a section of the genus *Athanasia*). The *Eriocéphaleae* are a division of the *Senecionideae*. [B. 42, 46, 121 (a, 24).] **E. africanus**. Fr., *ériocéphale d'Afrique*. A species employed at the Cape of Good Hope in dropsy. [B. 173

(a, 24).] **E. umbellulatus**. A species growing in southern Africa, said to be diuretic. [L. 167.]

ÉRIOCLADUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-kl²ad² u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *κλαδός*, a branch. Fr., *érioclade*. Ger., *wollästig*. Having hairy branches. [L. 180.]

ÉRIOCOMOUS, adj. E²r i²-o²o²-om² u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *κομή*, hair. Fr., *ériocomus*. Ger., *haushaarig*. Abounding in or covered with fine hair; villous. [a. 35.]

ÉRIODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-o²o²-de²n²dro²n. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *ériodendron*. Ger., *Wollbaum*. The silk cotton-tree; a genus of the *Malvaceae*. [B. 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).] **E. anfractuosum**. Fr., *cottonnier mapou*. A species having two varieties, *E. anfractuosum indicum* (see *E. orientale*) and *E. anfractuosum caribaeum* (see *E. occidentale*). [B. 46 (a, 14).] **E. leiantherum**. Sp., *Arborescens*. A species used like *E. occidentale*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.] **E. occidentale**. Fr., *ériodendron occidentale*. Ger., *westindischer Wollbaum*. Sp., *Arbo. pichito*. Mex. Ph. The West Indian silk cotton-tree; a species from 50 to 100 feet high, the root of which is purgative, emetic, and diuretic. The bark, in infusion, is used in skin diseases, the leaves, fruit, and seed are used externally as emollients, the ash from the cotton around the seed is employed as a styptic, and the gum from the stem is used in enteritis. [B. 173, 180, 224, 275 (a, 24); J. M. Maisch, l. c.] **E. orientale**. Fr., *ériodendron orientale*. Ger., *östindischer Wollbaum*. Malay, *pania*, *paniala*. Hindoo, *huttian*. The God-tree, East Indian silk cotton-tree; a species from 50 to 60 feet high, with seeds imbedded in silky cotton. Its gum, with the addition of spices, is used in intestinal diseases, and an oil is obtained from the seeds. The young leaves are substituted by the natives for okra. The root-bark is used as an emetic and antispasmodic. [B. 172, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

ÉRIODICTYON (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-o²o²-dik²t i²u²o²o²n. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *δίκτυον*, a net. A genus of the *Hydrophyllaceae*. [a. 24.] **E. californicum**. **E. glutinosum**. California tarbush, mountain-balm, bear's weed; consumptive's weed; a species found in California, containing resins, a bitter extract, tannic acid, and a volatile oil; much used in a syrup for disguising the taste of quinine. It has been used in tincture with benefit in the treatment of asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., and is considered by the Mexicans and Indians a cure for consumption. [B. 5, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).] **E. tomentosum**. A species found in California; used by the Spaniards, under the name of *yerba santa*, as a pectoral. [B. 5, 66 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-o²o²-glo²s(glo²s)/u²m u²m. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *érioglosse*. 1. Of Richard, a genus of the *Sapindaceae*, tribe *Sapindae*. 2. The seeds of *Sterculia scaphigera* (called by the Chinese *ta-hait-sai* and by the Malays *boa-tam-pai-jang*), formerly used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

ÉRIOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r i²-o²l²e²p²i²s. Gen., *eriolepidos* (-is). From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *λεπίς*, a scale. See *UNCUS*. **E. lanigera**. The *Cuculus triphorus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOLOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-lom² u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *λόμα*, a fringe. Fr., *eriolome*. Ger., *wollrandig*. Having a hairy border. [L. 180.]

ÉRIOMETER, n. E²r i²-o²o²-e²r i²u²r. Lat., *eriometrum* (from *ἐρίον*, wool, and *μετρον*, a measure). Fr., *érimètre*. Of Young, an instrument for measuring the diameter of fibres or minute objects by that of the colored rings produced by their diffraction of light. [L. 41, 56, 180.]

ÉRIOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-pe²t²a²l² u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *πέταλον*, a petal. Fr., *ériopétale*. Ger., *wollblumenblättrig*. Sp., *eripétalo*. Having hairy petals. [L. 180.]

ÉRIOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-o²o²-pho²r u²m u²m. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *ériophoron*, *linagrette*. Ger., *Wollgras*. It., *erioforo*. Sp., *erioforo*. Cotton-grass, cotton-rush, wild cotton, etc.; a genus of *Cyperaceae* of the tribe *Scirpeae*. [B. 42, 275 (a, 24).] **E. alpinum**. Fr., *eriphoron des Alpes*. A species the cotton of the seed of which is used as an application to burns. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. angustifolium**. **E. latifolium**. Varieties of *E. polystachyum*. [B. 138 (a, 24).] **E. polystachyum**. Fr., *chevelle chevêche des pauvres*, *linagrette*, *laines mores*. A European species, used as a laxative. [B. 88, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-pho²r u²s. Fr., *ériophoros* (from *ἐρίον*, wool, and *φορεῖν*, to bear). Fr., *ériophore*. Ger., *wolltragend*. It., *erioforo*. Sp., *erioforo*. Having cottony hairs; as a n., the genus *Andryala*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 50, 180 (a, 14).] **E. javanna**. The *Eriodendron orientale*. [B. 173.]

ÉRIOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-fi²l²fu²l² u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *ériophyllé*. Ger., *wollblättrig*. Having hairy leaves. [L. 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRIOPILUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-pi²l² u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *pilus*, a hair. Fr., *ériopile*. Ger., *wollbalgig*. Having hairy glumes. [L. 180.]

ÉRIOPODUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-po²d² u²s u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *ériopode*. Ger., *wollfüssig*. Having hairy paws. [L. 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r i²-o²o²-spu²rm(spe²rm)/u²m u²m. The typical genus of the *Eriospermaceae* or *Eriospermaceae* (a group or series of the *Liliaceae*). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-spu²rm(spe²rm)-u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ériosperme*. Ger., *wollsamig*. Having hairy seeds. [L. 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRIOSTACHYUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i²-o²o²-sta²ch²sta²ch² u²s. From *ἐρίον*, wool, and *στάχυς*, a spike. Fr., *ériostachyé*. Ger., *wollählig*. Having wooly spikes. [L. 180.]

ERIOSTEMONIS (Lat.), **ERIOSTEMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²r-i²o²st²em²on²is, ste²st²am²us²mu²s. From *erion*, wool, and *stemon* or *stema*, a filament. Fr., *eristémone*. Ger., *wollstaud-julee*. Having hairy stamens. [L. 41, 180 (a, 11).]

ERIOSTOME, adj. E²r-i²o²stom. From *erion*, wool, and *stoma*, the mouth. Fr., *eristome*. Ger., *wollmäulig*. Having a hairy mouth or opening. [L. 41 (a, 11).]

ERIOXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²o²x²yl²um² (u²m²u²m²). From *erion*, wool, and *xylos*, wood. In the older pharmacopœias, cotton-wood. [B. 37, 119 (a, 11).]

ERIRIBA (Port.), n. A-re-re-ba². In Brazil, the *Centralobium robustum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ERISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²z²is²ma². Gen., *eris'matos (-is)*. Fr., *érisme* (2d def.). 1. Of Rudge, a genus of tropical American trees, of the *Vochysiaceæ*. 2. The rachis or axis of grasses. The *Erismaceæ* of Dumortier (the *Erismæ* of Jussieu) are a tribe of the *Vochysiaceæ*, consisting of the genus *E.* [B. 19, 170 (a, 24).] **E. japura**. Of Spruce, the *japura* of Brazil; a tall species growing on the upper Rio Negro and the Uaupes. The kernels are eaten, and also furnish a sort of butter of disagreeable odor but pleasant taste. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

ERISTALIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²s²tal²(a²l²)/i²s. Fr., *éristale*. A genus of insects of the *Syrphidæ*. The larvæ of two species (*E. lewis* and *E. pendulum*) have been found in human urine. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 19, 136.]

ERITANNIC ACID, n. E²r-i²ta²n²i²k. Fr., *acide éritannique*. A variety of tannic acid, C₁₄H₁₆O₇, derived from *Erica herbacea*. [B. 241 (a, 25).]

ERITHACEÆ (Lat.), **ERITHALÆ** (Lat.), n's f. E²r-i²th²a²s²a²k²æ, æ²a²u²a²l²æ. Gen., *erithaceæ*, -ales. Gr., *ἐριθακή*. See *BEE-BREAD*.

ERITHALES (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²th²a²l²(a²l²)-ez²(æ²s). Gen., *erithalis*. Gr., *ἐριθαλές*. Fr., *érithale*. 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Chiococceæ*. 2. The genus *Timonius*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. fruticosum**. Fr., *épanille, bois-chandelle* (ou *-citron*, ou *-jasmijn*, ou *-jaune*). A species found in the West Indies. The resin is employed in nephritic complaints; the wood is used by the natives for torches, in powder as a perfume, and in decoction for ophthalmia and cholera morbus. [B. 88, 173 (a, 24).]

ERITRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²tri²ch²(tri²ch²)/i²z²m²u²m². A genus of the *Horagaceæ*, tribe *Horagæ*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] **E. gnaphalioides**. Sp., *h. de burro*. A species growing in Chili; used in infusion as a stomachic. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXIV (a, 14).]

ERKÄLTUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-kalt²un². Refrigeration, chilling, a taking cold (see *COLD*). [D.]—**E'ssapparat**. A refrigerating apparatus.

ERK-EL-AGRAB, n. In Egypt, a shrub found in Kordofan. The wood, pulverized and moistened, is applied to scorpion-bites. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ERKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. E²r-k²el²-kra²ut. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [L. 43.]

ERKENNUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ke²n²un². See *DIAGNOSIS*.—**E's-zeichen**. A diagnostic sign. [A. 521, 523.]

ERKRANKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-kra²n²k²un². The state of being sick, a disease. [B.]—**Allgemeine**. A general disease. [B.]—**E'sdisposition**. A tendency to a certain form of disease. [L.]—**E'sherd**. The seat or focus of a disease. [A. 521, 523.]

ERLACHBAD (Ger.), n. E²r-la²ch²-ba²d. A place in Austria where there are thermal baths. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ERLACHE (Fr.), n. E²r-la²sh. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ERLAU (Magyar), n. E²r-la²u². A place in Hungary where there is a warm saline spring. [A. 319 (a, 21); L. 49.]

ERLE (Ger.), n. E²r-l²e. The *ALNUS*. **E'nbaum**. See *ALNUS glutinosa*. **E'nblätter**. See *Folia ALNI*. **E'nrinde**. See *Cortex ALNI*. **Gemeine E.** See *ALNUS glutinosa*.

ERLENBAD (Ger.), n. E²r-l²e²n²-ba²d. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a cold gaseous and saline spring. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ERMÄTTUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ma²t²tun². Lassitude. [A. 521.]

ERMESIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r-i²mes²(me²s)/i²z²a²s. Gr., *ἐμεσία*. A mixture of honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm-oil, beaten together and mixed with milk; formerly supposed to be conducive to the begetting of strong and handsome children. [L. 94.]

ERMETSCHWYL (Ger.), n. E²r-me²t²-shvu²l. A place in the canton of Saint-Gallen, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring, with bathing establishments. [L. 135 (a, 14).]

ERMINE-CHOP, n. U²r-m²i²n²-cho²p. The *Mesembryanthemum cicutarium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

ERMON, n. U²r-m²o²n. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

ERMÜDUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-mu²d²un². Fatigue, exhaustion. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., 1877, p. 365 (L).]—**E'sgefühl**, **E'ssinn**. A sense of fatigue. [Mendel (A. 319).]—**E'sstoff**. The catalytic substance formed in a muscle during its activity which is supposed to give rise to the feeling of fatigue. [J. 57.]

ERNABRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E²r-na²-brun²-ne²n. A place in the duchy of Arnalt-Bernburg, Germany, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and potassium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates and phosphates. [L. 105 (a, 11).]

ERNÄHREND (Ger.), adj. E²r-na²-e²nd. Nutritive. [L. 80.]

ERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-na²-un². See *NUTRITION*.—**E'sarterie**. A nutrient artery. [a. 29.]—**E'sbahn**. A nutritive tract. [A. 521.]—**E'scentrum**. Lit., a nutrient centre; a nerve centre considered as the generator of nervous force. [Gruehagen (K).]—**E'sfluidum**, **E'sflüssigkeit**. A nutritive fluid or juice. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., 1846, 1853 (L).]—**E'sgefäss**. A nutritive vessel. [A. 521, 523.]—**E'sgeschäft**. See *NUTRITION*.—**E'sinstinct**. The appetite for food. [A. 523.]—**E'skanal**. A nutrient canal. [L. 115.]—**E'skraft**. Nutritive power. [L. 80.]—**E'skrankheit**. A disease due to malnutrition. [A. 521.]—**E'skunde**, **E'slehre**. See *DIETETICS*.—**E'sloch**. A nutrient foramen. [L. 31.]—**E'splasma**. A layer of protoplasm between the ectoplasm and the endoplasm; described by Brass and supposed to be specially concerned with the nutrition of the cell. [J. 61.]—**E'squelle**. A source of nutriment. [A. 521.]—**E'ssaft**. See *E'sflüssigkeit*.—**E'sschlagader**. A nutrient artery. [L. 115.]—**E'sschlauch**. A feeding-tube. [A. 521.]—**E'ssinn**. See *NUTRITIVE SENSE*.—**E'sstoff**. Nutritive material.—**E'sstörung**. A disturbance of nutrition. [A. 521, 523.]—**E'sthätigkeit**. Nutritive power. [L. 80.]—**E'strieb**. See *E'sinstinct*. **E'sverhältniss**. Nutritive value. [A. 521.]—**E'svorgang**. The nutritive process. [K.]—**E'szustand**. The nutritive condition of an organism. [a. 18.]

ERNÄHRZELLE (Ger.), n. E²r-na²-tse²l²-le². See *Yolk-CELL* (2d def.).

ERNEUTE (Fr.), n. E²r-nu²t. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [L. 41, 42.]

ERNFERN, n. U²r-n²-fu²-rn. The *Pteris aquilina*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ERNIEDRIGER (Ger.), n. E²r-ned²-ri²g-e²r. A depressor muscle. [L. 80.]

ERNIEDRIGUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ned²-ri²g-un². Depression, prostration. [L. 43.]

ERNOTE (Fr.), **ERNOTTE** (Fr.), n's. E²r-not. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ERNSDORF (Ger.), n. E²rns²-do²rf. A place in Silesia where there are bathing and whey-cure establishments. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ERTE-GRASMLIE (Ger.), **ERTEMILBE** (Ger.), n's. E²r-te²-gra²s²-mi²l²b-e², e²r-te²-mi²l²b-e². The *Leptus autumnalis*. [L. 57.]

ERNUT, n. U²r-nu²t. The *Carum flexuosum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ERODE, n. E-rod'. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [a. 24.]

ERODED, adj. E-rod'²d. Lat., *erosus*. Fr., *érodé*. Ger., *ausgebissen, genagt*. Gnawed, eaten, or worn away; of leaves, irregularly toothed. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

ERODENT, adj. E-rod'²nt. Gr., *ἀστροβύων, ἀστροβύων*. Lat., *erodens*. Fr., *érodent*. Ger., *wegfressend, ätzend*. Wearing away, eating up, gnawing off; as a n., a caustic. [A. 322 (a, 21); L. 56.]

ERODERS, n. pl. E-rod'²rz. See *RODENTIA*.

ERODION (Fr.), n. A-rod²o²n². See *ERODIUM*.—**E. à feuilles de ciguë**. See *ERODIUM cicutarium*.—**E. musqué**. See *ERODIUM moschatum*. **E. velu**. See *ERODIUM hirsutum*.

ERODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-od²i²um² (u²m²). From *ἔρωδις*, the heron. Fr., *érodion*, *érodium*. Ger., *Reiherschnabel*. Heron's bill; a genus of the *Erodiceæ* (a section of the *Geraniaceæ*). [B. 42, 170, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. cicutarium**. Fr., *cou de ciguë*. A species found in southern Europe and in Germany. The fruits are used as weather gauges, the tails of the carpels, that coil up spirally, untwisting at the approach of humid weather. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cicutarium**. Fr., *érodion à feuilles de ciguë*. Ger., *Ackerschnebelkraut, Ackerschnebelkraut, schierlingsblättriger Reiherschnabel*. Pine grass of California, wild mush; a species found in Europe, northern Africa, and the United States; used as a vulnerary and in dropsy. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. hirsutum**. Fr., *bec de grue*. A species found in southern Europe, Crete, and north Africa. It was once official. The tails of the carpels are used as hygrometers. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. hirsutum**. Fr., *érodion velu*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

—**E. officinale**. Fr., *érodion officinale*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, crowe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschatæ* [seu *geranii moschatæ*, seu *acris moschatæ*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A. 505; B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]



ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. [A. 327.]

189

ERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ze²(z'un²). Substitution. [A, 523.]

ERSMERT, n. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERSTARRUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-sta²r'un². Rigidity. [K.]—**Toddene**. See *Rigor mortis*.

ERSTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. E²rst'ge²-bar-e²nd-e². A primipara.

ERSTGESCHWÄNGERTE (Ger.), n. E²rst'ge²-shwan²-e²rt-e². A female pregnant for the first time. [A, 521.]

ERSTICKEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-sti²k'e²nd. Suffocative. [A, 521.]

ERSTICKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-sti²k'un². See **SUFFOCATION**.—**E'blut**. Blood surcharged with carbonic-acid gas; the blood of an asphyxiated subject. [K.]—**E'skrämpfe**. General convulsions due to slow asphyxiation. [L. Landois (A, 319).]—**E'stod**. Death by asphyxia. [A, 521, 523.]

ERTHEILEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²r-ti²l'e²n. See **ADMINISTER** (1st def.).

ERTHESMOK, n. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERTRÄNKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-tran²k'un². Suicidal or homicidal drowning. [A, 521.]

ERTRINKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-tri²n²k'un². Accidental drowning. [A, 521.]—**E'stod**. Death by drowning. [L, 57.]

ERTRUNKENER (Ger.), n. E²r-trun²k'e²n-e²r. A drowned person. [L, 43.]

ERUAYE (Sp.), n. A-ru-a²'ya. The genus *Medicago*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERUBESCENCE, n. Eru²-be²s'e²ns. From *erubescere*, to blush. Blushing, reddening of the skin. [L, 80.]

ERUCA (Lat.), n. f. Eru²-ru²'ka². 1. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Cruciferae*, tribe *Brassicæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 2. Of the pharmacopoeias, the *Sinapis alba*. 3. A larval insect. [B, 45.]—**Conserva erucæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *consève de roquette*. A mixture of equal parts of boiled and washed leaves of *Brassica e.* and thick syrup. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. alba**. The *Sinapis alba*. [B, 180.]—**E. arvensis**. See *SINAPIS arvensis*.—**E. austriaca**. See *BRASSICA e.*—**E. barbarea**. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. crucastrum**. See *BRASSICA crucastrum*.—**E. foetida**. See *BRASSICA e.*—**E. maritima**. The *Cakile maritima*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. muralis**. The *Diplotaxis muralis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. nigra**. See *SINAPIS nigra*.—**E. palustris**. The *Nasturtium silvestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. sativa**. See *BRASSICA e.*—**E'säure** (Ger.). See *ERUCIC ACID*.—**E. silvestris**. See *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*.

ERUCASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Eru²-ru²'ka²-st'ka²-st'ru²m-(ru²m). A section of the genus *Brassica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. foetida**. See *BRASSICA eruca*.

ERUCIC ACID, n. Eru²-u²'s'i²k. Fr., *acide érucique*. Ger., *Erucsäure*. A monobasic acid, occurring under the form of acicular crystals of the composition C₂₂H₄₂O₆, found in mustard-oil, rape-seed oil and grape-seeds. It is isomeric with brassic acid. [B, 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (a, 14).]

ERUCIDIC ACID, n. Eru²-si²d'i²k. Fr., *acide érucidique*. See *BRASSIC ACID*.

ERUCIFORM, adj. Eru²-si²-fo²rm. Lat., *eruciformis* (from *eruca*, a caterpillar, and *forma*, form). Fr., *eruciforme*. Resembling a caterpillar. [L, 41, 180.]

ERUCIN, n. Eru²-si²n. Fr., *érucine*. A yellow powder obtained from the bitter extract of white mustard. [A, 518; L, 41, 49.]

ERUCIVORES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Eru²-si²-vo²res. From *eruca*, a caterpillar, and *vorare*, to devour. See *SCANSORES*.

ERUCTATION, n. Eru²-k'ta²shu²n. Lat., *eructatio* (from *eructare*, to belch forth). Fr., *éructation*. Ger., *Aufstossen*. It., *eruttazione*. Sp., *eructacion*. A belching up of gas from the stomach. [D.]

ERUGINOUS, adj. Eru²-ji²-nu²s. See *ERUGINOUS*.

ERUKKU ERUKKAM (Tamil), n. The root bark of *Calotropis aquatica* and *Calotropis procera*; used in India to promote the secretions, and as an alterative, stimulant, and deobstruent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

ERUMBELIE (Tamil), n. The *Maba burifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ERUMPENT, adj. Eru²-mp'e²nt. Lat., *erumpens* (from *erumpere*, to burst forth). Ger., *herausbrechend*. Breaking forth; of a fruit, rupturing its capsule at maturity. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

ERUPTION, n. Eru²-p'shu²n. Lat., *eruptio*. Fr., *éruption*. Ger., *E. Ausfahren*. It., *eruzione*. Sp., *erupcion*. 1. A breaking forth, as of a pent-up gas or liquid. 2. An emergence, as of a tooth through the gum. 3. The breaking out of a rash, also the rash itself.—**Drug e.** See *MEDICINAL e.*—**Hæmatogenetic e's**. Ger., *hämato-genetische Eruptionen*. Of Behrend, a group of cutaneous diseases that includes medicinal and menstrual rashes, together with certain e's due to vaccination, variola, septicæmia, and pyæmia, and also those observed after surgical operations, injuries, parturition, etc. [G.]—**Heat e.** A term formerly applied to *erysima* or to a form of that disease, regarded as typical, produced by the application of heat to the skin. [G.]—**Medicinal e.** An e. (3d def.) due to the action of a medicament taken internally.

ERUPTIVE, adj. Eru²-p'ti²v. Lat., *eruptivus* (from *erumpere*, to burst forth). Fr., *éruptif*. It., *eruttivo*. Pertaining to or attended with an eruption. [G.]

ERVA (Port.), n. E²r'va². An herb or plant. [a, 14.]—**E. cipo de cobra**. See *E. de Nossa Senhora*.—**E. contra**. See *DORSTENIA faria*, *DORSTENIA vitella*, and *DORSTENIA Houstoni*.—**E. de cobra**. The *Mikania opifera*. [B, 46, 81 (a, 21).]—**E. da contra**. See *E. contra*.—**E. de andourinha**. The *Euphorbia linearis*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. de Nossa Senhora**. In Brazil, the *Cissampelos pariera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de passarinho**. In Brazil, the *Loranthus uniflorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. do bicho**. The *Polygonum antismorrhoidale*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. do sapo**. The *Begonia comestibilis*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. da cobra**. 1. The *Euphorbia pilulifera*. 2. The *Eupatorium opifera*. [B, 46, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. moira**. In Brazil, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. mular**. In Brazil, the *Croton antisiphiliticus*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. pombirha**. In Brazil, the *Phyllanthus ururi*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. Santa Lucia**. In Brazil, the *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. toustaô**. In Brazil, the *Boerhaavia hirsuta*. [B, 46, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

ERVAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-va²(va²/ji²gi²)-a². Of some ancient authors, the *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 33 (a, 14).]

ERVALENTA, n. U²r-va²l'e²nt'a². A food preparation, invented by Wharton, who kept the composition secret, and sold it at high prices as a remedy against consumption and tumors. Chemical analysis shows it to consist of meal made from leguminous grains, probably a mixture of peas and lentils, and identical with the *Revalenta arabica*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ERVE (Ger.), n. E²rf'e². See *ERVUM*.—**E'nlinse**. See *ERVUM*.—**E'nsamen**. The seed of *Vicia ervilia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERVILIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-vi²li²-a². Of Link, a genus composed of species taken from *Vicia* and *Errum*; of others, a section of *Vicia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. sativa**. See *Vicia e.*

ERVILIEN (Fr.), adj. E²r-vo-l'e²ni². Formed like a lentil; as a n., in the pl., e's, a group of ciliated Infusoria. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERVUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r'vu²m(vu²m). Fr., *lentille*. Ger., *Erve*, *Lause*, *Wicke*. The vetch; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous, papilionaceous

herbs of the *Viciæ* (by some made a section of that tribe), indigenous to Europe and eastern Asia. They are largely cultivated for forage, and the flour is used in cataplasms. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. ervilia**. See *Vicia ervilia*.—**E. hirsutum**. Fr., *lentille velue*, *gerceaulisset*, *luzerne*, *luzette*. A species found in the United States and France, where the seeds, called *cincelles*, are eaten and the stems used as forage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. lens**. Fr., *lentille cultivée*, *arousse arrouffe*. Ger., *gemeine Linse*. The lentil, the *phakos* of Dioscorides; a species found in southern Europe and the East. The seeds furnish a meal which serves as food, and, boiled, is used for cataplasms. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. minor**. Fr., *lentille petite*. A variety of *E. lens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. plicatum**, **E. verum**. See *Vicia ervilia*.—**Seamen ervi (veri)**. The seed of *Vicia ervilia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. E²r-va²ch²s'e²n. See **ADULT**.

ERWÄRMEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-va²rm'e²nd. See **CALORIFIC**.

ERWÄRMUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-va²rm'un². See **CALORIFICATION**.

ERWECKEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-ve²k'e²nd. Lit., awakening; exciting, enlivening, animating. [L, 43.]—**E'e Mittel**. An excitant. [L, 43.]

ERWEICHEND (Ger.), n. E²r-vi²ch'e²nd. See **EMOLLIENT**.—**E'e Mittel**. Emollient remedies. [L, 43.]

ERWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-vi²ch'un². Softening. [D, 4.]—**Braune E.** Softening (as in the mucous membrane of the stomach), with a brownish tinge, due to extravasated blood. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Breiege E.** Pultaceous softening. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Drüsene E.** See *ADENOMALACIA*.—**E'sbrand**. Gangrenous softening. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'syste**. See under *CYSTE*.—**E'sgeschwür**. An abscess caused by atheromatous or amyloid degeneration of the arteries or by amyloid degeneration of the tissues. It occurs in old people, and is to be distinguished in degree only from senile gangrene. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**E'sherd**. A focus of softening. [A, 321.]—**E'mittel**. An emollient. [A, 321.]—**Gehirne E.** See *ENCEPHALOMALACIA*.—**Gelatiniöse E.** Gelatinous softening. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Geruchlose E.** Gangrenous softening without putrefaction. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Hämorrhagische E.** Softening with hemorrhagic infiltration. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Hirne E.** See *ENCEPHALOMALACIA*.—**Knocheine E.** White softening (of the brain, spinal cord, etc.). [D, 4.]

ERWEITERER (Ger.), n. E²r-vi²te²r'e²r. See **DILATOR** and **DILATOR**.



ner of e., of an ulcerative inflammation of the genitals. [A. 21.]—**Medical e.** Fr. *érysipèle médical*. E. originating or apparently originating spontaneously and commonly belonging to the domain of the physician; in contradistinction to surgical or traumatic e., originating from wounds or injuries, and commonly belonging to the domain of the surgeon. [A. 329 (G.).]—**Metastatic e.** See *Metastatic e.*—**Oedematous e.** Lat. *e. oedematodes*. A mild variety of phlegmonous e. accompanied by more oedema of the cellular tissue than seems to be due to the inflammation of the skin.—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat. *e. phlegmonosum* (seu phlegmonodes). Fr. *érysipèle phlegmoneux*. It. *erisipela flemonosa*. E. involving the skin and the subcutaneous tissue, often attended with supuration and gangrene. [G.]—**Puerperal e.** Fr. *érysipèle puerpéral*. Traumatic e. in lying-in women; also, of some authors, e. of the umbilicus in the new-born as the result of infection from the mother. Cf. *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**Pustular e.** See *E. pustulosum*.—**Secondary e.** E. which appears during the course of a pre-existing disease. [L. 88 (a. 29).]—**Serpiginous e.** A form of e. which extends in various directions by the involvement of adjacent portions of the skin. [L. 88 (a. 29).]—**Simple e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Spontaneous e.** Fr. *érysipèle spontané*. E. not known to be due to an external cause. [L. 43.]—**Surgical e.** See *Traumatic e.*—**Symptomatic e.** E. due to some constitutional disturbance. [E.]—**Traumatic e.** Lat. *e. traumaticum*. Fr. *érysipèle traumatique*. Ger. *Wund-erisipel*. E. attacking the parts about a wound, probably as the result of infection; often erratic and generally more dangerous than simple e. [A. 326 (a. 21); A. 518.]—**True e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Vaccinal e.** Lat. *e. vaccinale*. Fr. *érysipèle vaccinal*. Ger. *Impferisipel*. E. proceeding from the site of a recent vaccination; usually due to secondary infection.—**Venous e.** Fr. *érysipèle veineuse*. E. attended with decided venous congestion, and characterized by a dark-red or vinous color which does not entirely disappear on pressure. The term was used by I. J. Sanson in contradistinction to lymphatic e. [A. 329 (G.).]—**Vesicular e.** E. attended with the formations of vesicles. [G.]—**Wandering e.** See *Erratic e.*—**White e.** Fr. *érysipèle lymphatique*. "A form of erysipelatous oedema in which there is no visible distension of blood-vessels." [J. Hutchinson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan. 6, 1883, p. 4.] Cf. *E. oedematosum*.

ERYTHROS (Lat., and) $\text{E}^2\text{r}^{12}\text{u}^4\text{so}^2\text{s}$. Gr., ἐρυθρός. See ERYTHROS.

ERYTHACOS (Lat.), n. m. *Erythraia* ak' a-k' o's. Gr. *erythraios*. Redness. [L. 91.]

ERYTHANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Erythanthema* thán'tha'n' the'm a. Gen. *erythanthematous*. *ery.* From *erythros*, red, and *anthos*, a blossom, an efflorescence. Ger. *Erythanthem*. A red cutaneous rash. The *Erythanthematosa* of Auspitz are a class of cutaneous efflorescences which, though differing in their mode of development, have a basis of erythema in common. [G. 4.] **1. essential.** Of Auspitz, an essential angioneuroticosis of the skin characterized by e., and including erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, herpes circinatus, herpes iris, herpes phlyctenodes, eczematous and pemphigoid eruptions of an angioneurotic nature, and purpura rheumatica. [G. 4.] **E. neuriticum.** A subdivision of Auspitz's "neuritic dermatoses," characterized by e. and by an acyclic course. It includes neuritic forms of erythema, herpes, pemphigus, eczema, furunculosis, erythema, and purpura. [G. 4.] **2. Of Branson,** a term employed to designate certain exanthems of an erythematous character occurring coincidently with syphilis and to which they are believed to be due, though not corresponding to typical syphilodermata. Ultimately, it is said, they may become the site of syphilitic infiltration. [Med. Record, Sept. 4, 1886, p. 253 (c).] Cf. *ERYTHEMA neuriticum*, etc.

ERYTHEM (Ger.), n. *Erythm* to'm. See *ERYTHEMA*.—**Heu-E.** See *ERYTHEMA aestivum*. **Knoten'.** See *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.

ERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Erythma* thá'tha'ma. Gen. *erythematous*. *ery.* Gr. *erythraia* from *erythraia*, to reddish. Fr. *erythème*, *derme erythémate*. Ger. *Erythem*. It., *eritema*. Syn. *dermatitis erythematosa*, *erysipelas superficialis*. Inflammatory hyperemia of the skin attended with redness of the surface, but usually only slight or imperceptible exudation, and with little or no disturbance of the epidermis. [G.]—**Amorphous e.** Fr. *erythème amorphe*. E. with efflorescences of an irregular shape and arrangement. [G. 7.] **Annular e.** Lat. *e. annulare*. Fr. *erythème annulaire ou en cerceau*. A form of e. exudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences are ring-shaped, subsiding at the centre while they spread at the periphery. [G.] Cf. *ERYTHEME en cerceau*. **Belladonna e.** Fr. *erythème belladonnaire*, *scarlatine belladonnaire*. A toxic e. resembling the eruption of scarlatina but not followed by desquamation, produced by large doses of belladonna. [G. 26.] **Centrifugal e.** Lat. *e. centrifugum*. Fr. *erythème centrifuge*. 1. Of Biett, a variety of lupus erythematosus in which cicatricial tissue occupies the centre of the patch, surrounded by an erythematous border. [G. 14.] **2.** See *Annular e.* **Choleraic e.** Fr. *roséole cholérique*. An e. consisting of papulatum, sometimes observed in cholera patients. Most observers describe it as occurring during the declining stage of the disease, though Hebra (Hebra and Kaposi, "Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten," ii. Auflage, 1872, p. 251) found it generally at the beginning of the cholera attack and continuing after the symptoms of the latter had disappeared, lasting often for a fortnight. According to Hebra, it chiefly affected the extremities. The color of the e. papules was bluish-red or livid. [G.]—**Desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of exfoliative dermatitis described by Féréol, characterized by a general e. resembling the eruption of scarlet fever and followed by copious desquamation. [Bull. gén. de therap., Feb. 15, 1856.]—**E. ab applicatis acerbis.** See *E. venenatum*. **E. ab attritu.** See *ISTRICTIO*. **E. ab igne.** *E. calorica* (q. v.) due to exposure to the heat of fire. [G. 11.]—**E. acrodynia** (q. v.) due to exposure to the heat of fire. [G. 11.]—**E. aestivum.** Fr. *erythème de fin d'été*, *derme erythem*. An affection of the skin of the backs of the feet and the lower part of the legs, observed in those who work barefooted in hay-fields; characterized by redness, edematous swelling, intense itching and burning, followed by the formation of bullae which, breaking, leave a loss of substance. There is moderate fever, with slight intestinal disturbance. The affection either disappears spontaneously or ends in chronic deep-seated thickening of the skin and torpid ulcers. It is attributed to the irritant action of the *Ranunculus acris*. [Baruch, "Berlin. klin. Woch." 1881, No. 50; "Ann. de dermat. et de syph." June, 1882, p. 382.] **E. a frigore.** *E. a gelu*. Fr. *erythème capiteux*. See *CHILBLAIN*. **E. ambustio.** See *BURN*. **E. angiectaticum.** A term proposed by Auspitz for rosacea, to express the fact that the disease depends upon dilatation of the cutaneous blood-vessels. [G. 4.] **E. annulare.** *E. annulatum*. See *Annular e.* **E. anthrax.** See *ANTHRAX*. **E. balsamicum.** E. due to the internal use of balsams (q. v., *copada*). [G.] **E. bullosum.** E. exudativum multiforme (q. v.) attended with the development of bullae. [G.] **E. calorica.** *E. simplex* (q. v.) due to the local action of heat or cold. [G.] **E. centrifugum.** *E. circinatum*. See *Annular e.* **E. complicatum cum alio morbo.** *E. simplex* (q. v.) due to any local inflammation adjacent to or involving the skin. [G. 11.] **E. congestivum.** E. characterized by hyperemia without appreciable exudation. [G. 3.] Cf. *E. rosacea*. **E. congestivum idiopathicum.** See *E. simplex*. **E. congestivum papulatum.** See *E. papulatum*.—**E. congestivum traumaticum.** See *E. traumatismum*. **E. contusiforme.** See *E. nodosum*.—**E. cyanoticum.** E. attended with bluish discoloration due to venous engorgement. [G.] **E. epidemicum.** Fr. *erythème épidémique*. See *PELLAGRA*.—**E. epidemicum.** Fr. *erythème épidémique*. See *ACRODYNIA* and *PELLAGRA*.—**E. essentielle.** Fr. *erythème spontané*. E. occurring as a spontaneous and independent form of disease. [G. 7.]—**E. ex profuvius.** See *INTERTRIGO*.—**E. exsudativum.** E. occurring as an essential disease and attended with inflammatory exudation, as distinguished from such forms as are produced by transitory hyperemia (e. congestivum) from such as are due to local irritations of the skin, and from those that are secondary to other inflammatory diseases. According to Hebra, it includes *e. exsudativum multiforme* and *e. nodosum* (q. v.). [G. 3.]—**E. exsudativum multiforme.** Fr. *erythème papulo-tuberculeux*. A cutaneous affection characterized by sharply defined,

more or less elevated erythematous efflorescences, which vary in form and arrangement, affecting most commonly the backs of the hands and feet, the forearms and legs, and sometimes also the face or other parts; and having the character of an essential disease. Its chief varieties are *e. annulare*, *e. figuratum*, *e. gyratum*, *e. iris*, *e. marginatum*, *e. papulatum*, *e. nodosum*, *e. nodosum malignum*. [G. 3.] **E. figuratum.** That variety of e. exsudativum in which the eruption has a figured arrangement. [G. 1.] **E. febrile.** Cf. *PLECK*. "A dusky, pustular e. of the nose in malignant fevers, which is a sign of approaching death." [G. 11.] **E. fugax.** Fr. *erythème fugace*. A transitory rash, consisting of spots or patches of hyperemia, occurring usually in young children or in females with a delicate skin; due to angioneurotic disturbance. [G.]—**E. gangrenosum.** A disease of uncertain character, in which patches of e. occur on various parts of the body, accompanied sometimes with bullae or excoriations, and sometimes with gangrene. It has usually been seen in hysterical women, and, according to some, is always produced artificially for purposes of deception. [G.] **2.** See *ANTHRAX* and *CARBU*. **E. granatistrum.** See *ANEMIA*. **E. gutta rosea.** E. accompanying rosacea. [G. 18.]—**E. gyratum.** That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of gyrate lines. [G.]—**E. hamorrhagicum.** Hemorrhagic e. associated with bloody extravasations. [G.]—**E. hyperemicum.** See *E. congestivum*. **E. infantile.** See *ROSEOLA infantilis*. **E. intertriginosum.** *E. intertrigo*. See *INTERTRIGO*.—**E. iracundie.** See *ROSEOLA iracundie*. **E. iris.** Fr. *erythème maculé*. It., *eritema iris*. A modified form of annular e. (q. v.), produced by the development of an erythematous papule in the centre of the annular efflorescence, giving rise to various shades of color between the centre and the periphery of the spot, whence the term *iris*. [G. 15.]—**E. lève.** Fr. *erythème lisse*. It., *eritema liscio*. A transitory form of e. occurring on swollen, edematous parts. [G. 9.]—**E. lupinosum [Veiel]. See *LUPUS erythematosus*. **E. maculatum.** See *E. iris* and *ERYTHEME maculé*.—**E. marginatum.** Fr. *erythème marginé*. E. exsudativum multiforme with a distinct margin. [G.]—**E. medicamentosum.** E. due to the toxic action of a drug. [G.]—**E. mercuriale.** Fr. *erythème mercuriel*. E. due to the local application of a mercurial. [A. 35 a. 21.] **E. multiforme [Hebra]. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*. **E. multiforme universale.** E. that tends to spread over the larger part of the body. [G.]—**E. novus.** See *NEVUS vasculosus*. **E. neonatorum.** See *RUBOR neonatorum*.—**E. neuriticum.** E. due to disease of the nerves or of the nervous supply of a part. [G. 4.] **E. nodosum.** Fr. *erythème noueux*. Ger. *Knötenerthem*. It., *eritema nodoso*. An exudative form of e. characterized by round or oval elevated tubercles or nodules of the skin, of a bright-red color at first, afterward becoming blue or livid, especially toward the centre, tender on pressure, and most commonly situated on the legs, but sometimes on the thighs and arms. [G.]—**E. nodosum malignum.** Of Uffelmann, a chronic grave disease of children, resembling e. nodosum, but thought to be connected with tuberculosis. [A. Schmitz, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," Jan. 31 (Feb. 12), 1887, p. 37; "Ctbl. f. Kinderh.," Apr. 2, 1887, p. 6.] **E. oedematodes.** *E. oedematosum*. See *E. lève*. **E. palmare et plantare syphiliticum.** See *SQUAMOUS SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles*.—**E. papulatum.** Fr. *erythème papuleux*. It., *eritema papuloso-tubercoloso*. Syn.; e. tuberculatum. That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of papules or tubercles. [G.]—**E. papulatum syphiliticum.** See *PAPULAR SYPHILODERM*.—**E. paratrimma.** See *PARATRIMMA*.—**E. pellagrum.** Fr. *erythème pellagrique*. The e. of pellagra. [A. 35 a. 21.] **E. pernio.** See *CHILBLAIN*. **E. polymorphum.** Fr. *erythème polymorphe*. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—**E. pudoris.** See *RUBOR pudoris*.—**E. puerperarum.** Ger. *Puerperal-Charlach*. Syn.; *scarlatina puerperarum*, *psudoscscarlatina*. A rash resembling that of scarlet fever, occurring in puerperal women, probably as the effect of septic poisoning. It begins on the abdomen and thence spreads over the body. It consists of more or less distinct red spots, rather than the "punctate redness" of scarlatina. [G.]—**E. purificans.** A form of intertrigo, occurring especially in the fold of the buttock in young children, attended with an abundant muco-purulent discharge. [G. 50.]—**E. pyemicum.** A form of symptomatic e. due to pyemia or septicemia. [G.]—**E. rosaceum.** See *ROSEOLA erythematosa*.—**E. scarlatiniforme.** Fr. *erythème scarlatiniforme*. E. in which the efflorescences are minute in size and closely aggregated together, so as to resemble the exanthem of scarlet fever. [G. 51.]—**E. septicemicum.** See *E. pyemicum*.—**E. serpens.** *E. serpinginosum*. E. exsudativum multiforme that spreads in a serpiginous manner. [G.]—**E. simplex.** See *E. congestivum*.—**E. solare.** Fr. *erythème solaire*. See *PELLAGRA*.—**E. spontaneum.** Fr. *erythème spontané*. See *E. essentielle*.—**E. syphiliticum.** See *ROSEOLA syphilitica*.—**E. traumaticum.** E. due to traumatic causes, such as friction, pressure, and the like. [G.]—**E. tuberculatum.** *E. tuberosum*. See *E. papulatum*. **E. urticans.** An erythematous eruption of the skin characterized by urticarial wheals with e. of the intervening spaces. [G. 12.] **E. urticatum.** *E. urticosum*. A form of e. papulatum which, on account of a considerable serous effusion into the papules and the presence of minute, resembles urticaria. [G.]—**E. vaccinicum.** See *ROSEOLA vaccinica*. **E. vaccinicum exsudativum.** A form of e. following vaccination and having the appearance of e. exsudativum multiforme. [G. 27.] **E. variolosum.** See *ROSEOLA variolosa*.—**E. venenatum.** E. due to the direct action of acid or poisonous substances on the skin. [G.]—**E. vesiculare.** *E. vesiculosum*. E. multiforme attended with vesiculation. [G.] Cf. *HERPES iris*.—**E. volans.** *E. fugax*, particularly in hysterical subjects. [G. 17.]—**E. volaticum.** See *E. fugax*.—**E. volaticum genarum.** A sub-bleu and transitory rubor of the cheeks and face observed either in connection with verminous or hysterical affections or with approaching menstruation, from shame, or, in sucking infants, in consequence of anger of the nurse. [G. 11.] **Idiopathic e.** Fr. *erythème idiopathique*. See *E. ex-*****

sentiale. Infectious e. Fr. *erythème infectieux*. A term employed for *e. multiforme*, implying a theory that the disease is of an infectious nature. [“Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.” Nov. 1888, p. 697, G.] **Menstrual e.** An erythematous exanthem that is sometimes associated with menstruation. [G.] **Papular e.** Fr. *erythème papuleux*. See *E. papulatum*. **Papulo-tubercular e.** See *E. papulatum*. **Polymorphous e.** See *E. multiforme*.

Recurrent exfoliative e. Of G. H. Fox, a form of skin disease characterized by recurrent attacks of general hyperæmia of the surface, attended with desquamation of the cuticle. [“Arch. de Dermat.” v. 1879, p. 264.] **Relapsing desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of recurrent *e.* in which the efflorescence resembles that of scarlet fever and is followed by desquamation. G. T. Elliot, “N. Y. Med. Jour.” Jan. 11, 1890, p. 29. **Syphilitic e.** Fr. *erythème syphilitique*. See *Erythematous syphiloderma*. **Syphilitic e. nodosum.** Fr. *erythème noueux syphilitique*. Of Mauriac, a form of *e.* closely resembling *e. nodosum* in appearance and location, and occurring at about the fourth month in the course of syphilis. [G. 93.] **Tubercular e.** Fr. *erythème tuberculeux*. See *E. papulatum*.

ERYTHEMATIC, ERYTHEMATOUS, adj's. *E₂r-i²th-ém²at²ik, th-ém²at²u²s*. Lat. *erythematicus, erythematosis, erythematodes*. Fr. *erythémateux, erythématique*. Ger. *erythematös*. Pertaining to or characterized by erythema. [G.]

ERYTHÈME (Fr.), n. A-ret-ém. See ERYTHEMA.—**E. centrifuge, E. circiné.** See *Annular ERYTHEMA*—**E. copalagium.** *Erythema balsamicum*, due to the internal use of copaliba. [G. 51.]

E. de foin, E. d'été. See *Erythema aestivum*.—**E. engelure.** See *CHILBLAIN*. **E. épidémique.** See *ACRODYNTIA* and *PELLAGRA*.—**E. excentrique.** A variety of annular erythema, most commonly observed upon the cheeks and chin, in which a small erythematous patch extends at the periphery while in the centre it presents the appearance of a superficial cicatrix. A similar form, described by Devergie, affects the tip of the nose and the ends of the fingers, following severe fevers. [G. 7, 44, 50.]—**E. induré.** A scrofulous disease of the skin described by Bazin as consisting of ill defined red or violet spots, hard and not sensitive to the touch, occurring most commonly on the outer or posterior aspect of the legs and sometimes on the face. [G. 36.] (Cf. *ERYTHEMA NODOSUM*.)

E. lisse. See *ERYTHEMA LÆVE*. **E. mamellé.** 1. See *ERYTHEMA MAMILLARE*. 2. Of Alibert, erythema occurring in oval patches of about the size of the hand, elevated above the surface, and bearing a fancied resemblance to the mamma. [G. 7.] **E. mamellonné.** Syn.: *resolue indurée* (Bazin). Of Hardy, an erythematous eruption characterized by red papules or tubercles occurring on the buttocks, back, breast, thighs, and face, observed during severe acute diseases or during convalescence from them. [G. 51.]

E. noueux. See *ERYTHEMA NODOSUM*. **E. noueux syphilitique.** See *Syphilitic ERYTHEMA NODOSUM*.—**E. papuleux fessiers post-érosifs.** A papular *e.* attended with erosion and occurring on the nates in infants. [“Ann. de dermat. et de syph.” Aug., 1886, p. 144, G.] **E. papulo-tuberculeux.** See *ERYTHEMA PAPULATUM*.—**E. trichophytique.** A form of trichophytosis in which the gross appearances are simply erythematous, while the trichophyton is found luxuriant and of great size. (Ducrohet, “Thèse de Paris,” 1883; “Rev. des sci. méd.” Jan., 1885, p. 359.) **E. vésiculo-pustuleux.** A form of dermatitis due to local irritation and characterized by erythema associated with vesicles or pustules, which break, giving rise to a sero-purulent discharge. According to Hardy, the disease is not *eczema*. [G. 51.]

ERYTHEMOID, adj. *E₂r-i²th-ém²oid*. More correctly written *erythematoid*. Lat., *erythemoides* (from *ἐρυθμα*, erythema, and *ειδός*, resemblance). Fr., *érythémioïde*. Resembling erythema.

ERYTHRÆA (Lat.), n. f. *E₂r-i²th-ræ²a*. From *ἐρυθραῖος*, red. Fr., *érythrae*, Ger. *Erythrae*. Blushwort; a genus of the *Gentianæ*. [B. 12, 275 (a, 24).] **E. angustifolia.** See *E. lanceolata*. **E. echanalahu.** See *E. chilensis*. **E. centaureum.** Fr., *petite centauree, fil de terre, herbe à la fièvre, plante febrifuge*. Ger., *gemeine Erythrae, grosses Tausendguldeneckkraut, Erdglocke, Fieberkraut, rother Auen*. Common European centaury; a species still official in the Edinb. Ph. The flowering tops are odorless, but have a strong, bitter taste, and constitute the official part. The herb contains a peculiar principle called by Méhu *erythrocentaurin*, and a wax-like substance, also saline matter. It is used as a tonic and in dyspepsia, and was once thought a febrifuge. It resembles gentian in its properties, and was one of the ingredients of the Portland powder; it also furnishes a dye. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. chilensis.** Fr., *chironia du Chili*. Ger., *chilesische Erythrae*. A species indigenous to Chili, having the properties of *E. centaureum*. It is used there as a mild tonic and febrifuge, and is called *echanalahu* or *echanalupa*. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. compressa, E. conferta.** See *E. linearifolia*. **E. jorullensis.** See *E. chilensis*. **E. linearifolia, E. linifolia, E. littoralis.** A species often found in commerce with *E. centaureum* and having similar properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. Plumieri.** The *Gentiana connata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

E. pulchella, E. ramosissima. A species often found in the shops with *E. centaureum* and having similar bitter properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. Roxburghii.** Of Don, a species found in the East Indies, very bitter and considered an excellent tonic. [B. 172 (a, 21).] **E. stricta.** A species constituting one of the sources of the *echanalupa* of the Mex. Ph. A. 47. **E. uliginosa.** See *E. linearifolia*. **E. venusta.** A variety found in California, said to be identical with *E. chilensis*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” XXXV (a, 11).]

ERYTHREMA (Lat.), n. f. *E₂r-i²th-rém²a*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *érythémie*. The aeration of the blood in the lungs. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRAMYUM (Lat.), n. n. *E₂r-i²th-rá-mi²um*. From *ἐρυθραῖος*, red, and *αμύμη*, starch. The “red” modification of starch produced by treating with iodine the

intermediate residue of granulose which has been submitted to the action of acids. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ERYTHRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. *E₂r-i²th-rá²ch²e*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἄνθος*, to struggle. See *Erysipelatos* ANGINA and *Erythematous* ANGINA.

ERYTHRARSIN, n. *E₂r-i²th-rá²rsin*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἀρσενικόν* (see ARSENIC). Fr., *érythrasine*. Of Bussen, an uncrystallizable, inodorous red substance, apparently containing $C_4H_2As_2O_5$, produced by the incomplete combustion of arsenol. It is insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B. 2, 146 (a, 14).]

ERYTHRASMA (Lat.), n. n. *E₂r-i²th-rá²sma*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *σμά*, Gen., *erythrasmatos* (-is). A contagious parasitic disease of the skin occurring especially in the groins and axilla, in the form of sharply defined, brownish-red, desquamating patches, bordered by a fringe of broken and partly detached epidermis. According to Bürensprung, it is due to the presence of the *Microsporon minutissimum* of Burchardt. Others regard the affection as identical with *eczema marginatum*. [A. 326 (a, 21); “Med. Zeit. d. Vereins f. Heilk. f. Preussen,” 1859, No. 29; “Ann. d. charité,” 1862, x (G, 82); “Arch. de neurop.” Jan., 1889, p. 8.]

ERYTHRATE, n. *E₂r-i²th-rat*. A salt of erythric acid. [B. 2.]

ERYTHREMA (Lat.), n. n. *E₂r-i²th-réma*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *σμά*, Gen., *erythrematos* (-is). See ERYTHEMA.

ERYTHREMELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *E₂r-i²th-rém²elalgia*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Ger., *Erythremelalgie*. Of Woodnut, the appearance of red, painful spots on the back and limbs in alcoholism, hysteria, and certain spinal affections. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. *E₂r-i²th-rénteria*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Intestinal hyperæmia. [A. 322.]

ERYTHRIC ACID, n. *E₂r-i²th-rík*. Fr., *acide érythrique*. Of Brugnatelli, alloxan. [B. 2.]

ERYTHRIN, n. *E₂r-i²th-rín*. Fr., *érythrine*. Ger., *E*. A compound, $C_{26}H_{42}O_{10}$, derived from *Rocella tinctoria*; considered also as erythric acid. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 244 (a, 27).]—**E. bitter.** Fr., *amer d'érythrine*. See *PICROERYTHRIN*.

ERYTHRINA (Lat.), n. f. *E₂r-i²th-rín²a*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, from the color of the flower. Fr., *érythrine*. Ger., *Korallenbaum*. The coral tree; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, often prickly. The *Erythrinae* (Fr., *érythrinées*) are a subtribe of the *Phaseolæ*, suborder *Papilionaceæ*. [B. 34, 12, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. corallodendron.** Fr., *érythrine, arbre de corail*. Ger., *ächter Korallenbaum*. The coral bean-tree or West Indian coral-tree. Its root is sudorific, the whole plant is sedative and vermifuge, the flowers are pectoral, and the leaves are applied to buboes. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); “Nouv. rem.” Sept. 15, 1886, p. 418 (a, 24); “Lancet,” July 4, 1888, p. 36 (a, 24).]—**E. fusca** [Loureiro]. Fr., *érythrine brune*. Ger., *brauner Korallenbaum*. A species found in Cochinchina and the Moluccas, where the bark and leaves are used as discutients to wounds, the root in rheumatism, and the wood in kidney and bladder diseases. The flowers are boiled in milk and eaten. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. indica.** Fr., *arbre immortel, érythrine des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Korallenbaum*. Coral-tree; an East Indian species. The leaves and bark are considered febrifuge, and are used as an emmenagogue and in syphilis. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); “Glasgow Med. Jour.” Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 24).] **E. monosperma.** Fr., *érythrine monosperme*. See *BUTEA FRONDOSA*. **E. Mulungu.** A Brazilian species. The bark, *casca de Mulungu*, is used as a febrifuge and emmenagogue. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxiii (a, 14).]—**E. orientalis.** See *E. indica*. **E. spinosa.** See *E. corallodendron*. **E. stricta.** A species used in Malabar like *E. indica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. velutina.** Fr., *érythrine veloutée*. A species found in Caracens, where an infusion of the flowers is given as a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ERYTHRINE, adj. *E₂r-i²th-rín*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red. Lat., *erythrinus*. Fr., *érythrin*. Red or partially red. [L. 94, 180.]

ÉRYTHRINE (Fr.), n. A-ret-rén. See ERYTHRINA and ERYTHRIN. Amer d'E. See *PICROERYTHRIN*. **E. brune.** See *ERYTHRINA FUSCA*. **E. des Indes.** See *ERYTHRINA INDICA*.

ERYTHRION (Lat.), n. n. *E₂r-i²th-rí²on*. From *ἐρυθρίων*. Of Paulus Ægineta, a malagma. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRISM, n. *E₂r-i²th-ríz²m*. Fr., *érythrisme*. A predominance of red pigment in the plumage. [L. 343.]

ERYTHRITE, n. *E₂r-i²th-rít*. Fr., *érythrite*. Ger., *Erythrit*. A tetrhydric alcohol, $C_4H_8O_4 = (CH_2OH)_4$ — $(CHOH)_2$. Obtained from *Protococcus rudgwickii* and by decomposing erythrin obtained from several species of *Rocella*, etc. It occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [H. 301 (a, 21); B. 4.] **Monosellie e.** Fr., *érythrite monosellique*. See *PICROERYTHRIN*.

ERYTHRITIC ACID, n. *E₂r-i²th-rítik*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_6O_4 = CO_2OH + (CHOH)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of erythrite. [B. 3.]

ERYTHROBENZENE, n. *E₂r-i²th-ré²ben²zen*. Fr., *érythrobenzène*. Ger., *Erythrobenzol*. A red coloring matter obtained by treating nitrobenzene with iron filings and hydrochloric acid. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ERYTHROBLAST, n. *E₂r-i²th-ré²blast*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *érythroblaste*. The rudimentary red corpuscle of the blood. [J. Denys, “La cellule,” iv, 1, 1887; “Rev. des sci. méd.” Oct. 15, 1888, p. 412.]

ERYTHROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. *E₂r-i²th-ré²carp²us*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *érythrocarpe*. Ger., *rothfruchtig*. Having red fruit. [L. 41.]

ERYTHROPHYLL, ERYTHROPHYLLIN, n's. E²r¹².
thro fi², e²r¹²-fi²-thro fi² i²n. See PHYLLERYTHRIN.

ERYTHROPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²r¹²-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro³)-fi²-
(fu⁶)/u³s(u⁴s). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *érythro-*
phyllé. Ger., *rothblättrig*. Having red leaves. [L. 41.]

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ü (German).

ERYTHROPHYTOSCOPE, n. E²r i² thro fit^o skop. From *erythros*, red, *phyton*, a plant, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A sort of eye-glass consisting of a blue glass superimposed upon one slightly tinted with copper oxide. It has the effect of converting the green of leaves into a red. [Lommel & B.]

ERYTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r i² u⁶ thro p² i² a². See **ERYTHROPIA**.

ERYTHROPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² p² i² a² s². Gen. *erythroptyrus* (as). From *erythros*, red, and *πυρίασις*, pityriasis. Fr., *erythroptyrus*. Ger., *rotter pityriasis*. See *PITYRIASIS rubra*.

ERYTHROPLAST, n. E²r i² thro pla² st. From *erythros*, red, and *πλαστέω*, to form. See **ERYTHROBLAST**.

ERYTHROPROTID, n. E²r i² thro pro² t² id. For deriv. see **ERYTHRINE** and **PROTEIN**. Fr., *erythroprotide*. Ger., *E*. A reddish-brown product, C₁₂H₁₈NO₂, of the action of a boiling concentrated solution of potash on protein. It is easily soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, and forms a pink precipitate with the salts of lead, silver, and mercury. [A, 301 (a, 21)]

ERYTHROPS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro p² s² throps. From *erythros*, red, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *erythrops*. In zoology, having red eyes. [L, 11.]

ERYTHROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r i² u⁶ thro p² s² i² a². From *erythros*, red, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *erythroptose*, *vue rouge*. Ger., *Erythroptose*. A visual disorder, either unocular or binocular, which causes all objects to appear red. It often follows after dazzling by light reflected from snow; it also occurs in aphakia. [A, 326 (a, 21); Rev. des sci. méd., Oct. 15, 1888, p. 632 (a, 18).]

ERYTHROPSIS, n. E²r i² thro p² s² i² s. See **VISUAL PURPLE**.

ERYTHROPTERUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro p² t² e² r u² s² u² s². From *erythros*, red, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *érythroptère*. Ger., *rothbügler*. Having red wings or fins. [L, 41, 42, 180.]

ERYTHROPIUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² thro p² i² u⁶ s² p² u² s². Gr. *erythrops*, from *erythros*, red, and *πύς*, a foot. Fr., *érythrope*. Ger., *rotthussig*. Having red feet. [L, 42, 180.]

ERYTHROPYGUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² p² i² g² y². From *erythros*, red, and *πύγξ*, the rump. Fr., *érythrope*. Ger., *rotthumpig*. In zoology, having a red back or rump. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E²r i² u⁶ thro p² i² u⁶ r a². From *erythros*, red, and *πύρ*, fire. Fr., *érythropyre*. An old term for erysipelas, also for any fever with great redness of the surface. [A, 322 (a, 21).] **E. aphthosa**. See **APHTHA febrilis**.

ERYTHRORRHAMPHUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro r² r a² m² r a² n². From *erythros*, red, and *ῥάμφος*, a beak. Fr., *érythrorrhamphe*. Ger., *rottschnabelig*. Having a red beak. [L, 41.]

ERYTHRORRHETIN, n. E²r i² thro ret² i² n. From *erythros*, red, and *ῥητίνη*, resin. Fr., *érythroretine*. A yellow, tasteless powder, C₂₀H₁₆O₄, found in rhubarb together with chrysophanin, dissolving in alkalies with a purple color, fusible at 100° C., and nearly insoluble in water and in ether. [B, 5, 46, 81 (a, 27); L, 41.]

ERYTHRORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² r² h² y² n² ch² u² s². From *erythros*, red, and *ῥύγχος*, a snout. Fr., *érythrorrhinus*. Ger., *rottschnabelig*. Having a red beak. [A, 322 (a, 21). L, 41.]

ERYTHROSCLEROTIN, n. E²r i² thro skl² e² r² o² t² i² n. See **SCLERERYTHRIN**.

ERYTHROSE, n. E²r i² thro s². Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *E*. A red coloring matter extracted from rhubarb by the action of nitric acid. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROSINE, n. E²r i² thro s² i² n. Fr., *érythrosine*. A compound, C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₆, obtained by the action of nitric acid on tyrosine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r i² u⁶ thro s² i² s². Gen. *erythros* (as). Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *Rothsicht*, *arterielle Vollblütigkeit*. Arterial hyperæmia. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 107.]

ERYTHROSOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² s² o² m² u² s². From *erythros*, red, and *σῶμα*, a body. Fr., *érythrosome*. Ger., *rotthörperig*. Having a red body. [L, 41, 180.]

ERYTHROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² s² p² e² r² m² u² m². From *erythros*, red, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A genus of bivalves found in the Mururus and Ceylon. The *Erythrosperma*. Fr., *érythrospermes* are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe or division of the *Ficoidaceæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a tribe or division of the *Biacææ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ERYTHROSPORUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² s² p² o² r² u² s². From *erythros*, red, and *σπορά*, a seed. Fr., *érythrospore*. Having red spores. See **BACTERES**.

ERYTHROSTOMUM (Lat.), n. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² s² t² o² m² u² m². From *erythros*, red, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *érythrostome*. Of Desvaux, a heterocarpous fruit whose conical placenta supports a large number of distinct and berry-shaped ovaries. [B, 11a, 24.]

ERYTHROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r i² u⁶ thro thro² s² t² o² m² u² s². From *erythros*, red, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *érythrostome*. Ger., *rottmündig*. Having a red mouth. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

ERYTHROTANNIN, n. E²r i² thro ta² n² i² n. Kino-tannic acid. [a, 25.]

ERYTHROXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. E²r i² thro x² i² a² n² thro a² n² thro a² q² u² i² n² o². One of the anthraquinone derivatives, C₁₄H₈O₄, of monoxanthraquinone; a crystalline body which begins to sublime at 150° C. and melts at about 175° C. After sublimation it condenses into reddish yellow needles. [B, 2.]

ERYTHROXYLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-re-trox e-la. From *erythros*, red, and *ξύλον*, wood. Having red wood. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROXYLINE, n. E²r i² thro x² i² l² i² n. An alkaloid extracted by S. R. Percy (1887) from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*; now known as cocaine. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXVI (a, 14).]

ERYTHROXYLON (Lat.), **ERYTHROXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²r i² u⁶ thro x² i² u⁶ l² o² n, -lu-m. From *erythros*, red, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *érythroxylon*. Ger., *Rothholz*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Erythroxyleæ*, order *Linales*, indigenous to Africa, the East Indies, Australia, and tropical and subtropical America. The *Erythroxyleæ* (Fr., *érythroxylées*) are: Of A. Richard, a division of *Lilacaceæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Sapindales*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Acera*. The *Erythroxyleæ* (Fr., *érythroxylées*; Ger., *Erythroxyleen*), are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, an order of tropical dicotyledons formed from the *Malpighiaceæ*; of De Candolle and Lindley, an order of the *Thalimifloræ*; of Agardh, an order of the *Triplidatæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Sauvagesææ*; of Bartling and Meissner, an order of the *Malpighinæ*; of Dumortier, an order of the *Sapindariææ*; of Link, an order of the *Allostemonææ*; of Lindley (1833), an order allied to the *Malpighiaceæ*; of Spach, a family of the *Malpighinææ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Linacæ* (the *Erythroxyleæ* of Endlicher). [B, 5, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).] **E. anguifugum**. A species substituted in Brazil for caïca. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. arcolatium**. Fr., *érythroxylon de Carthagène, bois marbré bûlard*. Ger., *vielblütiges Rothholz*. A species found in Colombia. The young sprouts, mixed with oil, are used as a liniment, the berries as a hydragogue; the fruit is considered diuretic, and, made into a salve, is used in cutaneous diseases; and the bark has tonic properties. [B, 173, 180 (a, 21).] **E. campestre**. A species found in Brazil, where it is used as an evacuant. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. cartha-**



ERYTHROXYLON COCA. (AFTER A. MARIANI.)



LEAVES OF ERYTHROXYLON COCA. (AFTER A. MARIANI.)

1, lower surface, 2, upper surface.

genense, **E. carthaginense**. See **E. arcolatium**. **E. coca**. Fr., *érythroxylon du Pérou, coca*. Ger., *peruanisches Rothholz*.

Coccoloba *h.* A species indigenous to Peru. Furnishing the official coca-leaves (Lat., *coca* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *feuilles de coca*; Ger., *Co-cablatzer*). The plant resembles a buckthorn bush, from 6 to 8 feet in height, with straight branches, bright green, oval, entire, coriaceous leaves, resembling tea leaves, on each side of the midrib of which is a longitudinal vein. When chewed, they produce a sense of warmth, and have a pleasant pungent taste. The flowers are yellowish-white, and in little clusters on short stalks. They are succeeded by red berries. In Peru the Indians carry a pouch (*chuspas*) for the leaves, and a supply of unslaked lime, or the ashes of the quinea plant (*Chenopodium quinoa*), called *llipta* or *llipta*. The leaves are chewed into a ball (*cocallana*), and a small quantity of the lime is then added, 2 or 3 oz. being used daily as a masticatory, which they assert enables them to labor and climb heights without fatigue or sense of hunger. It has been thus used from ancient times by the Peruvian Indians and is now used by the natives of South America to the number of 8,000,000. The leaves are considered useful in dyspepsia, constipation, colic, hypochondriasis, asthma, and diarrhoea. [B. 5, 77, 113, 180 (a, 21).] Cf. *Coca* and *Cocaine*. *E. hancense*. A Cuban species thought to furnish *basis de cheral* of *r. under Boiss.* [a, 21]. *E. hondense*. Fr., *cey-thorion de la Nouvelle Gr. inde*. A species found in Colombia, with tonic properties; used like *E. coca*. [B. 121, 153, 180 (a, 24).] *E. hypericifolium*. Fr., *cey-thorion a feuilles de millepertuis*, *basis de cheral* of *D'Almeida*. A species found in the Isle of Bourbon. The wood is used as a red dye. [B. 113 (a, 24).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxvi (a, 14). *E. indicum*. See *E. monogynum*. *E. monogynum*. Tamil, *tridharum*, Telugu, *a lepparenta*. Red cedar. A small species found in the East Indies. The young shoots are considered refrigerant, and are applied, with oil, to the head. The bark is a tonic, and the wood furnishes a fragrant oil used instead of sandal wood oil. [B. 152 (a, 24).] Noddell, "Indian Med. Gaz." Sept., 1885, p. 284. *E. novagranatense*. Of Morris, a variety of *E. coca* growing in Colombia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvii (a, 14).] *E. pruvianum*. See *E. coca*. *E. pulchrum*. A species growing in abundance near Rio de Janeiro, containing a very small percentage of cocaine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxv (a, 14).] *E. suberosum*. Fr., *cey-thorion a corce suberosa*. A species found in Brazil. The bark is astringent. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).] *E. tortuosum*. A variety found in Brazil, having an astringent bark. [B. 49.] *E. utile*. The *arce de pipa* of Brazil; perhaps a variety of *E. coca*.—*Extractum erythroxylifluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de coca*, Ger., *flüssiges Coccatrakt.* Syn.: *ex-tractum coca liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. Fluid extract of *c.*, made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of the leaves of *E. coca* in No. 30 powder, with 1½ oz. (av.), or 1¼ fl. oz., of diluted alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough diluted alcohol to leave a stratum above it, closing the percolator when the liquid begins to drop, macerating for 18 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding diluted alcohol until the *c.* is exhausted, reserving the first 1¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 fl. oz. [B. 81 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROXYLON (Fr.), n. *E. r. trox-e lo²n²*. See ERYTHROXYLON. *E. a. corce suberosa* (Fr.). See ERYTHROXYLON *suberosum*. *E. a. feuilles de millepertuis*. See ERYTHROXYLON *hypericifolium*—*E. de Carthagine*. See ERYTHROXYLON *orbiculatum*. *E. de la Nouvelle-Grenade*. See ERYTHROXYLON *hondense*.—*E. du Pérou*. See ERYTHROXYLON *coca*.

ERYTHROZYME, n. *E. r. i²th-ro-zim*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ζυμοῦν*, to ferment. Fr., *érythrozyme*. A peculiar nitrogenous ferment obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctorum*. It induces vinous fermentation in solutions of sugar. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRURIA (Lat.), n. f. *E. r. i²u²-thru²-thru²-ri² a²*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *érythrurie*. The condition in which the urine is red. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ERZ (Ger.), n. *E. r. t²z*. An ore. [L. 80.]

ERZENGLIWEIZEL (Ger.), n. *E. r. t²s²-n² e²l-vurts e²l*. The root of *Archangelica officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ERZEUGNISS (Ger.), n. *E. r. t²soig²-ni²s*. A product or production. [a, 30.]

ERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. *E. r. t²soig²-un²*. See GENERATION. *E. s. kraft*. Generative power. [L. 80.]

ERZITTERN (Ger.), n. *E. r. t²s²-t²t²-e²rn*. See TREMOR.

ERZMUTTER (Ger.), n. *E. r. t²s²-mut²-te²r*. See MATRIX.

ESAPHE (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. a²p²-h²-e²a*. Gen., *es²aphes*. Gr., *ἐσαφή* (from *ἐισαφασσειν*, to handle). Ger., *Hineinfühn*. n. Of Hippocrates, a digital examination of the os uteri. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ESBANACH (Ar.), n. The *Basella rubra*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCA (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²*. Food. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ESCA, ESCO, n's. The *Polyporus ignarius*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCABINOS, n. In Provence, the *Scabiosa arvensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCABIOSA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. *E. s. ka²-bi²-o²sa²*. The *Scabiosa atropurpurea*. [A. 447 (a, 21).]

ESCAIGNON (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-fen²-yo²n²*. A disagreeable odor of the feet. [L. 41.]

ESCALDAS (Sp.), **ESCALDES** (Fr.), n's. *E. s. ka²-l²-da²s*, *e²s-ka²ld*. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are warm, feebly alkaline and sulphurous springs. [A. 319 (a, 21); L. 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ESCALLONIA (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²-l²-ka²-l²-on²-i² a²*. Fr., *escal-lone*. Ger., *Escallone*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Escallonia*. The *Escallonia* *Escallonia* are: 1. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Saxifragaceae*; of Lindley, an order of his grossal variety of

epigynous exogens. *Grossales*. The *Escallonia* (Fr., *escallone*) are: 1. Of Agardh, an order of the *Calyptrata*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rhizocarpaceae*; of Lindley, an order of the *Calyp-trata*; subsequently of the *Grossales*; of DeCandolle and others, a tribe of the *Saxifragaceae*; of Lenth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Saxifragaceae*. The *Escallonia* (Fr., *escallone*) are: 1. Of R. Brown, an order of plants consisting of *Escallonia* and *Anopte-rus*; of Don, an order of the *Calyptrata*, consisting of the *Escal-lonia* of DeCandolle. [B. 12, 121, 121, 121, 159, 259 (a, 21).] *E. mytilloides*. Fr., *escallone a feuilles de mytil*. A species found in the Andes, New Granada, and Peru. The leaves have an aromatic bitter taste, and are used in cataplasms on wounds and as a tonic. [B. 153, 180 (a, 24).] *E. resinosa*. Fr., *escallone resinosa*. A species found in Colombia and Peru; used as a tonic. [B. 153, 180 (a, 24).] *E. rubra*. A species found in Chili; used as a tonic. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ESCALLOTTE (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-lo²t*. See ALLIUM *ascalonicum*.

ESCAMBROCIRA (Port.), n. *E. s. ka²-m-bro-se²ra²*. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

ESCAMOUNEO, n. In Provence, the *Cynanchum monspeli-aceum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCARA (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²-ra²*. See ESCHAR.

ESCARAMUJO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. *E. s. ka²-ra²-mu²ho*. The *Rosa canina*. [A. 467 (a, 21).]

ESCAROT (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-r² go*. The genus *Helix*. [A. 518.] *E. des vignes* [Fr. Cod.]. The *Helix pomatia* and other species. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

ESCAROULE (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-r² gul*. The *Agaricus colu-brinus*, the *Boletus edulis*, and the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B. 153, 188 (a, 24).]

ESCAROULE (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-r² zhul*. The *Agaricus procerus* and the *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCAROLA (Sp.), **ESCAROLE** (Fr.), n's. *E. s. ka²-ro²-la*, *es-ka-ro-l*. The *Cichorium endivia*. [B. 127 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).]

ESCARPOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Urospermum pic-rules*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCARRE (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-r²*. See ESCHAR.

ESCARVILLE (Fr.), n. *E. s. ka²-r² vel*. The *Cantharellus ci-barius*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESCAU (Fr.), n. *E. s. ko*. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ESCAVIHO, n. In Provence, the *Jasminum officinale*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESCAVOL, n. In Provence, the grain of *Phalaris canariensis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESCHALOT, n. *E. s. sha²-lo*, *e²sh²-a²l-o²t*. Fr., *escalotte*. Sp., *escalona*. See ALLIUM *ascalonicum*.

ESCHAR, n. *E. s. ka²-r²*. Gr., *ἐσχάρα*. Lat., *eschara*. Fr., *eschare*, *eschore*. Ger., *Schorf*, *Brandschorf*. It. Sp., *escara*. A slough; the disorganized matter arising from mortification or cau-terization of a part. [G.]

ESCHARA (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-a²*. 1. See ESCHAR. 2. Of Aristophanes, the vulva. [A. 387.]

ESCHARIFICATION, n. *E. s. ka²-r²-i²-fi²-ka²-shu²n*. Fr., *e*. See ESCHAROSIS.

ESCHARODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-o²s²-i²*, *ch²-a²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-i²-t²s²*. Gen., *escharodermitis*. From *ἐσχάρα*, *eschara*, and *δερμα*, the skin. Fr., *escharodermite*. Ger., *brun-dschorffartige Hautentzündung*. Inflammation of the skin with the formation of an eschar. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ESCHAROPEDOPHYLISIS (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-o²s²-i²*, *ch²-a²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-o²s²-i²*. Gen., *escharopedophylisis*. From *ἐσχάρα*, *eschara*, *παῖς*, a child, and *φύσις*, an eruption. Fr., *escharopedophylise*. Ger., *brun-dschorffartige Blattern*. Escharodermitis in children. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ESCHAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ka²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-o²s²-i²*. Gen., *escharos/eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐσχάρασις*. The formation of an eschar. [A. 387.]

ESCHAROTIC, adj. *E. s. ka²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-i²k*. Gr., *ἐσχάρατικός*. Lat., *escharoticus*. Fr., *escharotique*. Ger., *ätzend*. Having active caustic properties; producing an eschar; as a n. Lat., *escharoti-cum*, an *e.* substance or application. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

ESCHATIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *E. s. ka²-r² (ch²-a²-r²)-i²-t² (ch²-a²-r²)-i²*. Gr., *ἐσχάτια* (from *ἐσχάτος*, last). Of Hippocrates, the extremities of the limbs. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ESCHE (Ger.), n. *E. s. h²-e²*. See *Asch*. 2d def. — *Bittere*. The *Sinigrum officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. baum*. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — *E. manna*. The manna of *Fraxinus ornus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. nurel*. The root of *Potentilla alba*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — *Gemeine E.*, *Hohe E.* The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — *Nussbaumblättrige E.* The *Fraxinus juglandifolia*. [L. 80.] *Rothe*. The *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*. [B. 49.] — *Schwarze*. The *Fraxinus nigra*. [B. 49.] — *Trauerer*. The *Fraxinus excelsior pendula*. [B. 49.] — *Weisse*. The *Fraxinus americana*. [B. 49.]

ESCHELLOHE (Ger.), n. *E. s. h²-e²l-lo²-he²*. A place in Bavaria where there is a cold gaseous spring. [L. 105.]

ESCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. *E. s. h²-la²-uch²*. The *Allium ascalo-nicum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ESCHOMELIA (Lat.), n. f. *E. s. ko²-ch²-o²-m²-e²-l²-i²-a²*. A form of monstrosity in which a limb is defective. [G. J. Fisher (a, 20).]

A, ape; A² at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

ESORHINUS (Lat., adj.). *E'sorhino* (h²so²rh²no). From *είσω*, within, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Ger., *esorhin*. Having an angle of between 30° and 90°, formed by the intersection at the punctum naso-frontale of two lines, the one drawn from the punctum pte-maxillare and the other from the punctum foraminis incisivi to the first named point. [Lassauer (L).]

ESOSIS (Lat., n. f.). *E'sos* (o'si's). Gen., *esos eos* (i's). Gr., *είσωσις* (from *είσω*, into, and *ωσθεω*, to push). Ger., *Einbiegung*. A curvature. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ESOSMOMETRUM (Lat., n. n.). *E'sosmo* (o'sos mo) *metron* (me'tro'n). From *είσω*, into, *ωσμός*, a thrusting, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring endosmosis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ESOSMOSIS (Lat.), **ESOSMUS** (Lat., n's f. and m.). *E'saso* (o'so mo) *sis*, *osmos* (o'sos o'so mo) *mus*. Gen., *esosmos eos* (i's), *esos mi*. From *είσωθεω*, to thrust into. See **ENDOSMOSIS**.

ESOPHENOIDITIS (Lat., n. f.). *E'sas* (o'sen fano) *oidi* (oi'di) *tis*. Gen., *esophenoiditis* (o's). Endostentitis of the sphenoid bone. [a, 29].

ESOTERIC, adj. *E'so* (o'te'ri'k). Gr., *ἐσωτερικός*. Lat., *esotericus*. Ger., *esoterisch*. Originating within the organism; the opposite of *exoteric*. [L. 107].

ESOTHEMIS (Lat., n. f.). *E'sas* (o'the'mi's). Gen., *esothemis* (o's). See **ESOSIS**.

ESOTROPIA (Lat., n. f.). *E'so* (o'tro'pi'a). From *ἔσω*, inward, and *τροπή*, to turn. Convergent strabismus; the condition in which the visual axes are luminally or periodically crossed for vision at all distances. [G. T. Stevens (B).]

ESOX (Lat., n. m.). *E'so* (so'x). Gen., *esoci*. Fr., *esoc*. Ger., *Hecht*. 1. Of Phry, the pike. 2. A genus of the *Esocidae* *abdominales*. [L. 87, 105, 180 (a, 14).] **E. lucius**. The common pike. The liver yields an oil (*oleum lucii piscis*) which was formerly employed to disperse opacities of the cornea. [L. 84].

ESPACE (Fr., n.). *E'spa* (s). See **SPACE**. **E. cendré perforé postérieur**. See *Posterior perforated space*. **E. clair**. See *Isotropus disc*. **E. delto-pectoral**. The cellular adipose space between the deltoid and pectoral muscles on the anterior wall of the axilla. [Tillaux (a, 26).] **E's haversiens**. See *Haversian spaces*. **E. inter-aryténoïdien**. The space between the arytenoid cartilages behind the processus vocales. [a, 29]. **E's intercellulaires**. Spaces between cells or intercellular bridges. [L. 49]. **E's intercostaux**. See *Intercostal spaces*. **E. interglobulaire**. See *Interglobular space*. **E. intermenstruel**. See *Intermenstrual period*. **E's interorganiques**. Imaginary spaces between anatomical elements. [A. 385 (a, 21)]. **E. inter-pédonculaire**. See *Interpeduncular space*. **E's lacunaires**. See *E's interorganiques*. **E's lymphatiques** de J. Müller. The large subcutaneous lymph spaces in the frog. [Ann. des sci. nat., 1833, p. 340 (J); J. S.] **E. lymphatique épicerébral**. Of Huguénin, a space between the pia mater and the external surface of the brain. [L. 28 (K)]. **E. lymphatique périceculaire**. See *Circumcellular space*. **E. maxillo-pharyngien**. The space between the middle constrictor of the pharynx and the upper part of the inferior maxilla, occupied by the carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth pairs of cranial nerves. [A. 385 (a, 21)]. **E. pecto-pectoralis**. The space between the pectoralis major and the pectoralis minor. [a, 29]. **E. pelvi-rectal**. See *Ischo-rectal fossa*. **E. perforé antérieur**. See *Anterior perforated space*. **E. perforé de Vicq d'Azyr**. See *Anterior perforated space*. **E. perforé latéral**. A lamina of white substance perforated with numerous apertures for blood-vessels; seen at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius on separating its edges. [L. 42 (K)]. **E. perforé moyen**. **E. perforé postérieur**. See *Posterior perforated space*. **E. périceculaire**. See *Circumcellular space*. **E. plasmatique**. See *MER plasmatique*. **E. semilunaire** de Traube. See *Traube's space*. **E. sous-arachnoïdien antérieur**. The anterior subarachnoid space. [L. 14 (K)]. **E. sous-arachnoïdien postérieur**. The posterior subarachnoid space. [L. 42 (K)].

ESPADON (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa' do'n). The *Xiphias gladius*. [A. 301 (a, 21a).]

ESPANTA-LOBOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp., n.). *E's* (pa'n-ta-lo'bos). The *Colutea arborescens*. [A. 447 (a, 21).]

ESPANTA-VAQUERO (Sp., n.). *E's* (pa'n-ta-va'ka'ro). A Mexican plant used as a preventive of rabies and as a remedy for venomous bites. [Méd. cientéf., Aug. 15, 1888; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 16, 1889, p. 308].

ESPARAGON (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-ra'go'n). See **ASPARAGUS**. **E. sauvage**. The *Asparagus acutifolius*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ESPARCETTE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-se't). The *Onobrychis sativa*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPARGANEU, n. In Provence, the *Butomus umbellatus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESPARGANIO (Sp., n.). *E's* (pa'r-ga'n-i'o). See **CAREX arenaria**.

ESARGE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'rzh). The *Asparagus officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESARGO, n. In Provence, the *Parietaria officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESARGON (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-go'n). See **ESPARAGON**.

ESARGOULE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-gul). The *Parietaria officinalis* and the *Spergula arvensis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESARGOUTTE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-gut). The *Spergula arvensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESARGOUTTE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-gut). The *Matricaria parthenium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **E. des champs**. The *Spergula arvensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. gémulée**. The *Spergula arvensis*, var. *gemulata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ESARPAI, n. In Provence, the *Papaver argemone*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESARRAGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp., n.). *E's* (pa'r-ra'go). See **ASPARAGUS officinalis**. [A. 447 (a, 21).]

ESARRAGUERA (Sp., n.). *E's* (pa'r-ra'gwa'ra). A place in the province of Barcelona, Spain, where there are thermal and sulphurous springs. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ESARSETTE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'r-se't). See **ESPARLETTE**. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ESPARTO, n. In Algeria, the *Macrochloa tenacissima*; in Spain, the *Lycium spartum*. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 77].

ESPATHATE, adj. *E'spath* (at). From *e* priv., and *σπάθη* (see **SPATHE**). Fr., *exspathé*. Ger., *unblüthenscheidig*. Destitute of a spathe. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

ESPAULE (Fr., n.). *E's* (pa'tu'l). The *Iris fatulissima*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPAVE, n. In Panama, the *Anacardium chiovaccarpus*. [B. 19].

ESPE (Ger., n.). *E'spe*. The *Papulus fraxilla*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

Schwarze E. The *Papulus nigra*. [L. 80].

ESPECE (Fr., n.). *E'spece*. See **SPECIES**. **E's amères**. See **SPECIES amaræ**. **E's anthelminthique**. See **SPECIES anthelmintica**. **E's anti-arthritis**. Wurt. Ph., 1798. A preparation made by boiling down to one fourth 3 parts of guaiacum, 2 each of polypodium, sarsaparilla, the root of *Sedum rupestris*, and colchicum, in 192 of water and 48 of wine. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E's anti-phrénétiques**. See **SPECIES nephro-cathartica** *Foresti*. **E's anti-pléurétiques** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A preparation containing 2 oz. each of poppy heads and marsh-mallow, 1 oz. each of linseed, the seeds of fenugreek, cummin, and laurel-berries, three handfuls each of common mallow and matricaria, and two handfuls of chamomile; used as a fomentation. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E's antiscorbutiques**. See **SPECIES contra scorbutum**. **E's antispasmodiques**. See **Antispasmodic species**. **E's apéritives**. See **SPECIES aperientes**.

E's apéritives majeures. See **SPECIES aperientes majores**. **E's apéritives mineures**. See **SPECIES aperientes minores**. **E's aromatiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES aromatica**. **E's aromatiques cinnamomées**. See **SPECIES aromatica caryophyllata**. **E's aromatiques rosées**. See **SPECIES aromatica rosata**.

E's astringentes. See **SPECIES astringentes**. **E's béciques**. See **SPECIES pectorales**. **E's carminatives** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES carminativa**. **E's caryocostines**. See **PULVIS caryocostinus**.

E's céphaliques. See **SPECIES cephalica**. **E's cinnamomées**. See **SPECIES cinnamomum**. **E's contre la gangrène**. See **SPECIES pro tractu gangrenæ**. **E's cordiales**. See **SPECIES cordialis**. **E's cordiales impériales**. See **PULVIS vita impudens**. **E. dépuratives**. See **SPECIES mundificantes**. **E's diatracaanthes froides**. See **PULVIS TRACAANTHE compositis**. **E's diatributives**. See **SPECIES diatributum cum rebo**. **E's diurétiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES diuretica**. **E's emménagogues**. See **SPECIES pro tractu cum utero**.

E's emollientes [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES emollientes**. **E's froides**. See **SPECIES frigida**. **E's fumigatoires**. 1. See **SOLUTIO alexitera**. 2. See **SPECIES ad suffundendum**. 3. See **SPECIES fumidus**. **E's impériales**. See **SPECIES impudens**. **E. ictici-fiantes de Rhazès**. See **SPECIES ictici-fiantes**. **E's narcotiques**. See **SPECIES narcotica**. **E's odoriférantes**. See **PORPHIR**. **E's pectorales**. See **SPECIES pectorales**. **E's pectorales avec les fleurs** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES FLOREM pectoralem**. **E's pectorales avec les fruits** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES pectorales cum fructibus**. **E. pectorales d'Augustin**. A preparation consisting of equal parts of rasped stag's horn, pearl barley, and sugar of milk. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **E's pectorales et sudorifiques**. A preparation made by chopping very fine and mixing 8 parts of marsh-mallow-root, 4 each of licorice, *Iris versicolor*, *N. petit glaberrima*, and *Tussilago farfara*, 2 each of flowers of *Papaver somniferum* and flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*, and 1 part of *Illicium anisatum*. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **E's pharmaceutiques**. See **SPECIES** (21 def.). **E's pour épithème**. See **SPECIES pro epithemate cordis et pulvis**. **E's pour la décoction d'avoine**. See **SPECIES avenaceæ**. **E's pour tisane**. See **SPECIES pro tisana**. **E's pulvéfécibles**. See **POTRES composites**. **E's purgatives** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES laxantes**. **E's purgatives de Saint-Germain**. See **SPECIES laxantes Sancti Germani**. **E's résolutes**. See **SPECIES resolutæ**. **E's sudorifiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES sudorifica**. **E's sudorifiques de Taddel**. A preparation composed of 7 parts each of *Solanum dulcamara*, the bark of *Ulmus fulva*, and guaiacum, and 14 of *Lappa officinalis*. [L. 77 (a, 21).] **E's vernifuges**. See **SPECIES anthelmintica**. **E's viscérales** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts each of taraxacum and saponaria, 2 each of *Erythraea centaurium* and *Matricaria inodora*, and 3 each of *Matricaria chamomilla* and *Taraxacum vulgare*. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E's viscérales de Kaempfer** [Hess. Ph., 1806, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts each of taraxacum, saponaria, and *Valeriana officinalis*, 2 each of *Erythraea centaurium* and *Marrubium vulgare*, 1 part of *Antithesis nobilis*, 4 parts of *Matricaria chamomilla* and 8 of linseed. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E's vulnéraires** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES vulneraria**. **Sirop d'es pectorales** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SYRUPS pectoralis**.

ESPEL (Ger., n.). *E'spel*. The *Mespilus germanica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

ESPENZUELAS (Sp., n.). *E's* (pe'n-th'e-wa-las). The fruit of a certain species of the *Cucurbitaceæ*; used, in infusion in water, as a purgative. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESPERBIERO, n. In Provence, the *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ESPERMA (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe}^2r\text{-ma}^2$. 1. Of the Mex Ph. spermacei. 2. Semen. [A. 447 (a, 21); L. 77 (a, 14)] **E. ceti**, E. de ballena. Spermacei. [L. 77 (a, 14)]

ESPEULTO, n. In Provence, the *Hordeum vulgare*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESPHILASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2s\text{-fla}^2s\text{-fla}^2s\text{-i}^2s$. Gen. *esphila'seos* (*esphila'sis*). Gr. *εσφιλαις*. Fr. *esphaise*. Ger. *Schädelendrücke*. A crushing in, sand of the skull. [Hippocrates (A. 325)]

ESPI, n. In Provence, the *Lavandula spica*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESPIBAWN, n. $E^2s\text{-pi}^2\text{-ba}^2n$. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B. 275 (a, 24)]

ESPIC (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pek}$. The *Lavandula spica officinalis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24)]

ESPICANARDO (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-ka}^2\text{-na}^2r\text{-do}$. The *Valeriana indica* (seu *galamansa*). [B. 88 (a, 14)] **E. cético**. The *Valeriana cultiva*. [B. 88 (a, 14)]

ESPIDET (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-da}$. See **ESPIR**.

ESPIGA DO SANGUE (Port.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-ga}^2\text{-do-sa}^2n^2\text{-gwa}$. In Brazil, the *Helosia brasiliensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESPIGELLA (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-ha}^2\text{-le-a}^2$. The *Spigelia anthelmintica*. [B. 88, 92 (a, 14)]

ESPIGNETO, n. In Provence, the *Briza maxima*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESPIGNETTE (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pen-ye}^2t$. The *Clavaria coraloides* and the *Clavaria amethystina*. [B. 105, 121, 173 (a, 24)]

ESPIN, n. $E^2s\text{-pi}^2n$. The *Populus tremula*. [A. 505 (a, 21)]

ESPINACA (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-na}^2\text{-ka}^2$. The *Spinacia oleracea*. [B. 127 (a, 14)]

ESPINHA CERVINA (Port.), n. $E^2s\text{-pen-ya}^2\text{-se}^2r\text{-ve-na}^2$. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B. 88, 92 (a, 14)]

ESPINILLO (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-me}^2\text{-yo}$. In the Argentine Republic, the *Prosopis astringens*, also other spring *Mimosa*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESPIÑO (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe}^2\text{-no}$. A thorn; a spiny tree. [B.] **E. blanco**. The *Echinops ritro*. [B. 121 (a, 24)] **E. cervat**. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B. 92 (a, 14)] **E. jauno**. In Provence, the *Cyanus enduiculus*, var. *spinosus*. [B. 121 (a, 24)] **E. majuelo**. The *Mespilus oxyacanthus*. [B. 88, 127 (a, 14)] **E. vineto**. The genus *Berberis*. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESPINOCES (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-no-sh}$. The *Spinacia oleracea*. [B. 88 (a, 14)]

ESPINOSILLA (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-no-se}^2\text{-ya}^2$. In Mexico, the *Holcus coccineus*. [a, 11]

ESPIREA (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-re}^2\text{-a}^2$. The *Spiraea ulmaria*. [B. 127 (a, 14)]

ESPIRITU [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pe-re-tu}$. A generic term for alcohols, spirits, and essences. [A. 415 (a, 14)] **E. carminatif de Silvio** [Mex. Ph.]. See **ALCOOLAT AROMATIQUE DE SYLVIO**. **E. de Venus** [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *e de vinagre, vinagre de Venus*. A colorless liquid, of the sp. gr. of 1.05 to 1.083, obtained by distilling copper acetate in an earthen retort. [A. 447 (a, 14)]

ESPLIEGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-ple-a}^2\text{-go}$. Lavender; the *Lavandula spica* and the *Lavandula vera*. [A. 447 (a, 21); B. 88, 92 (a, 14)]

ESPOIC, adj. $E^2s\text{-po}^2\text{-i}^2k$. From *εσποϊκ*, inhalation. 1. Inspiratory. 2. As said to have been sometimes used, analgetic (*q. v.*). [A. 547]

ESPONJA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pon-ha}^2$. The *Spongia officinalis*. [A. 147 (a, 21)]

ESPONJILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-pon-he}^2\text{-ya}^2$. The *Luffa purpurea*. [A. 147 (a, 21)]

ESPRAT (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pra}^2$. The *Clupia halburgius*. [A. 385 (a, 21)]

ESPRINSONS (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pra}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-s}$. An epidemic disease which prevailed at Metz in 1453-1454, apparently a kind of dysentery. [A. 301 (a, 21)]

ESPRIT (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-pre}$. See **SPIRIT**. In pharmacy, the term is now superseded officially by *l'essence d'essence*. [B.] **E. adia-phorétique**. Of Boyle, see *E. de bois*. **E. alcalin**. Ammonia water. [L. 11 (a, 14)] **E. alcalin volatil**. Ammonia. [L. 49 (a, 14)] **E. ammoniacal aromatique**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIE AROMATICUS**. **E. ammoniacal cantharidé**. See **ALCOOL AMMONIACAL CANTHARIDE**. **E. ammoniacal féfide**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIE FEFIDE**. [L. 41] **E. ammoniacal succiné**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIE CUM SUCINO**. **E. ammoniacal térébenthiné**. See **ALCOOL AMMONIACAL TEREBENTHINUM**. **E. animaux**. See **ANIMAL SPIRITS**. **E. antiarthritique de Pott**. See **SPIRITUS ARTHRITICUS POTTI**. A preparation composed of 1 part of hydrochloric acid and 2 parts of oil of turpentine. [L. 77 (a, 21)] **E. antihystérique**. See **SPIRITUS ANTIHYSTERICUS**. **E. anti-ictérique**. See **SPIRITUS ANTI-ICTERICUS**. **E. antiscorbutique** Palat Disp., 1761. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts each of absinthum, hucabunga, borax, anchusa, cochlaria, fumaria, and cress, 2 of the root of *Linda helveticum*, 1 of the root of aspidium, 2 of orange-peel, 6 of turmeric root, and a sufficient quantity of spirit of cochlearia, straining and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21)] **E. apéritif** (Würt. Ph., 1798). Impure pyrotartaric acid. [L. 105 (a, 14)] **E. ardent**. Rectified alcohol. [A. 385 (a, 21)] **E. aromatique**. 1. See **SPIRITUS ROSMARINI**. 2. See **SPIRITUS AROMATICUS**. **E. aromatique ammoniacal**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIE AROMATICUS**. **E. arthritique**. See **SPIRITUS ARTHRITICUS POTTI**. **E. bérzardique de Bussius**. See **RUSSIA SPIRITUS BEZARDIUS**. **E. bleu**. See **SPIRITUS CARMINATIF**. **E. carminatif**. See **SPIRITUS CARMINATIF DE SYLVIO**. See **ALCOOLAT AROMATIQUE DE SYLVIO**. **E.**

carminatif de tribus. See **SPIRITUS CARMINATIFUS DE TRIBUS**. **E. de Béguin**. See **AMMONIA HYDROSULPHATE** and **Liquor Jumanis Bégui**. **E. de Bussius**. See **RUSSIA SPIRITUS BEZARDIUS**. **E. de Carus**. See **ALCOOLAT DE GORUS**. **E. de Minderer** [Fr. Cod.]. **E. de Mindérerus** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Liquor AMMONI ACETATIS**. **E. de Montpellier**. See **ALCOHOL**. **E. déphlogistiqué**. An old name for chlorine. [L. 49 (a, 14)] **E. de Sylvius**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIE AROMATICUS**. **E. de Vénus**. See **RADICAL VINEGAR**. **E. de vie de Matthioli**. See **ELIXIR VITA MATTHIOLI**. **E. de vin**. See **SPIRIT OF WINE**. **E. d'iva**. A spirituous liquor made from *Achilla moschata*. [B. 173 (a, 24)] **E. hydroprussique**. Alcoholic hydrocyanic acid. [B. 119 (a, 21)] **E. igno-aérien**. The vital fermentative, universal, and igneous principle (*spiritus vitalis igneus*) which, according to Mayow (1655), impregnates the air, and from its resemblance to nitre is called nitro-aerian. [Hofer (a, 27)]

E. mayrique. See **ANEMONE WATER**. **E. nervin**. A preparation made by mixing 20 parts each of volatile oil of lavender and volatile oil of rosemary, 75 of caustic ammonia, 300 each of camphorated alcohol and tincture of soap, 900 of alcohol, and 5 of laudanum. [L. 77 (a, 21)] **E. nitro-aérien**. See *E. igno-aérien*. **E. odoriférant**. See **SPIRITUS SUEAVOLUS**. **E. ophthalmique de Himley** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A solution in 1 oz. of alcohol, of 6 drops each of balsam of Peru, oil of lavender, oil of cloves, and oil of amber; used as an embrocation. [B. 119 (a, 21)]

E. preuve. Proof spirit. [L. 77 (a, 21)] **E. pyro-acétique**. See **ACETONE**. **E. pyrologique**. **E. pyroxylique**. See **METHYL ALCOHOL**. **E. recteur**. See **ALCOOLAT**. **E. spiritueuxes**. Alcoholic spirits, in contradistinction to oily or other spirits obtained by distillation. [L. 41 (a, 14)] **E. thériaical**. See **ESSENTIA THERIAICALIS**. **E. thériaical safrané** [Palat. Disp., 1761]. A carminative and stomachic preparation made by digesting for 8 days 10 parts of treacle, 5 of myrrh, 3 of *Crocus sativus*, and 20 of concentrated alcohol, and distilling on the water-bath. [B. 119 (a, 21)] **E. vineux**. Rectified alcohol. [B. 173] **E. volatil**. An old name for an empyreumatic oil. [L. 41 (a, 14)] **E. volatil ammoniacal huileux de Sylvius** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIE AROMATICUS**. **E. volatil spermatique**. See **AVRA SEMINALIS**.

ESQUAMATUS (Lat.), adj. *Es-skwa-mus-kwa-ma-ta-tu-nus* (atus). From *e* priv., and *squama*, a scale. Fr., *esquame*. Without scales. [L. 180]

ESQUILLE (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-kel-y}^2$. 1. The *Smilax china*. 2. A bony splinter. [A. 301 (a, 21); B. 121 (a, 24); L. 43]

ESQUILLEUX (Fr.), adj. $E^2s\text{-kel-yu}^2$. Reduced to splinters. [L. 41 (a, 14)]

ESQUINA (Sp.), n. $E^2s\text{-ke-na}^2$. The *Smilax china*. [B. 88, 92 (a, 14)]

ESQUINANCIE (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-ke-na}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-se}$. See **CYNANCHE**.

ESQUINE (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-ken}$. The *Andropogon schoenanthus* and the *Smilax china*. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 113 (a, 24)]

ESSAI (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-sa}$. See **ASSAY**.

ESSAIMAGE (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-sa-ma}^2\text{-zh}$. A swarming, as of bees. [L. 321]

ESSALON (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-sa}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{-n}^2$. See **BOLETUS EDULIS**. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

ESSATUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2s\text{-sat-sa}^2\text{-tu}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-m}$. The essential constituent of a medicinal substance. [A. 325] **E. vinum**. See **TINCTURE**.

ESSAYE (Fr.), n. $E^2s\text{-sa-y}^2$. The *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B. 88 (a, 14)]

ESSBAR (Ger.), n. $E^2s\text{-ba}^2r$. See **EDIBLE**.

ESSE (Fr.), n. E^2s . The seed of *Ervum lens*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24)]

ESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. $E^2s\text{-en}$. To eat; as a n. eating, food. *Heuschreckene*. See **ACRIDOPHAGY** (1st def.). **Unersättliches E.** See **ADPHAGIA**.

ESSENBAUM (Ger.), n. $E^2s\text{-en-ba}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}$. The genus *ULMUS*. [L. 43]

ESSENCE, n. $E^2s\text{-en}^2s$. Lat., *essentia* (from *esse*, to be). Fr., *e*. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Essenz*. It., *essenza*, *essence*. Sp., *esencia* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Of the Br. Ph., a solution of a volatile oil in four parts of rectified spirit; of the Fr. Cod., a volatile vegetable oil; of other pharmacopœias, a strong tincture or a strong solution of a volatile oil or of a mixture of the two. [B. 81, 95, 113 (a, 14)] **Anodyne e.** See **ESSENTIA ANODYNA OFFICINALIS**. **Arthritic e.** See **ESSENTIA ARTHRITICA Hoffmanni sine opio**. **Anti-hydrotic e.** See **ESSENTIA ANTIHYDROTICA Hoffmanni**. **Anti-hysteric e.** See **ESSENTIA ANTIHYSTERICA** and **ESSENTIA HYSTERICA**. **Balsamic e.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by distilling 1,200 parts from a mixture of 16 parts each of orange-peel and lemon-peel, 5 each of cinnamon and nutmegs, 2 of cloves, 120 each of ammonium chloride and potassium subcarbonate, and 1,344 of proof spirit, infusing in the distillate 24 parts each of lemon-peel and orange-peel, digesting for eight days, pouring off the clear liquor, expressing and filtering, and mixing the residue with the filtrate. [B. 95 (a, 21)] **Bitter e.** See **ESSENTIA AMARA**. **Cephalic e.** See **ESSENTIA CEPHALICA**. **E. alexipharmaque de Stahl** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA ALEXIPHARMACA STAHLE**. **E. alexipharmaque de Stahl tempérée** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA ALEXIPHARMACA TEMPERATA STAHLE**. **E. amère** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA AMARA**. **E. anodine de Langelot** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of cydoniated extract of opium in 4 parts of spirits of Juniperus communis. [L. 77 (a, 21)] **E. anodine de Ludwig** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA ANODYNA LUDOVICI**. **E. anti-hydrotique** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA ANTIHYDROTICA Hoffmanni**. **E. anti-hystérique** (Fr.). 1. See **ESSENTIA ANTIHYSTERICA**. 2. See **ESSENTIA HYSTERICA**. 3. See *Tinctura castorei thibana*. **E. aromatique** (Fr.). See **TINCTURA AROMATICA**. **E. aromatique laxative** (Fr.). A prepa-

ration composed of 10 parts each of *Heliborus niger* and jalap, 5 of saffron, 2 of cinnamon, 2 each of cloves and acorus, and 130 of rectified alcohol; or, according to a formula popular at Strasburg, 25 parts of resin of jalap, 25 of alcohol, and 5 each of the essences of lemon and bergamot. [L. 7 (a, 21).] **E. balsamique** (Fr.). See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*. **E. balsamique canadienne** (Fr.). See *Tinctura antiseptica*. **E. balsamique de Dippel** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA balsamica Dippelii*. **E. carminative** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA carminativa*. **E. carminative de Wedel** (Fr.). See *Tinctura ZEDOARIE composita*. **E. catholique de Roth** (Fr.). See *ELIXIR anthelminticum*. **E. céphalique** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA cephalica*. **E. de Claudet** (Fr.). See *Tinctura FULIGINIS alcalina*. **E. de Claudet** (Fr.). See *Tinctura FULIGINIS alcalina*. **E. de Hellywig** (Fr.). See *Tinctura de quinquina et de serpentaria*. **E. de petit grain** (Fr.). A volatile oil distilled from the urupe bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*, var. *amara*, or *Citrus bigaradia*). The commercial article is usually obtained from the leaves and young branches, and is of inferior quality. [B. 10.] **E. de Portugal** (Fr.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the oil of the rind of *Citrus aurantium*. 2. A commercial name for the oil of orange peel made from the sweet or Portugal orange; inferior to the *e. de bigarade*. [B. 5 (a, 21), 113 (a, 21).] **E. de reine des prés** (Fr.). See *Oil of SPIRÆA*. **E. de Rhodia** (Fr.). A perfume made from *Amuris balsamifera*. [B. 173 (a, 21).] **E. d'Italie** (Ger.). *Lubescere*. An aphrodisiac mixture made by digesting 45 parts of cinnamon bark, 30 each of galanga root and cardamom seeds, 75 each of ginger and cloves, 6 of long pepper, 1 of nutmeg, and 1 part each of ambergris and musk, in 500 parts of diluted alcohol for 8 days, expressing and filtering. [Bernatzki, A. 319.] **E. douce de Hales** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA dulcis*. **E. naturelles** (Fr.). E's which exist in barks, leaves, fruit, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21).] **E. noire anglaise**. See *Acetum OPII*. **E. nucléaire** (Fr.). See *CHROMATIN*. **E. royale** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA regis*. **E. splénétique de Stahl** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA splenetica Stahlii*. **E. stomacachique de Gundelsheimer** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri*. **E. vermifuge** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA contra vermes*. **E. vulnéraire** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA vulneraria*. **E. vulnéraire de Stahl** (Fr.). See *BALSAMUM vulnerarium Stahlii*. **Ludwig's anodyne** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA anodyna Ludovici*. **Stahl's alexipharmace**. See *ESSENTIA alexipharmaca Stahlii*. **Stahl's splenetie** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA splenetica Stahlii*. **Stahl's temperate alexipharmace**. See *ESSENTIA alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii*. **Thériacale**. See *ESSENTIA theriacalis*. **Traumatica**. See *ESSENTIA traumatica*. **Vermifuge** (Fr.). See *ESSENTIA contra vermes*. **Vulnerary** (Fr.). [Wurt. Ph. 1798]. Fr. *e. vulneraire*. A preparation made by macerating for several days 1 part of poplar sprouts in 3 parts of alcohol, expressing, and adding to the colature 1 part of the *e. of Hypericum perforatum*. [B. 119 (a, 21).]

ESSEND (Ger.), adj. E'ss'end. Eating, corroding. [L. 80.]

ESSENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E'ss'en-shi'2 a'2. 1. Of the Fr., Belg., and Swiss Ph's. See *ESSENCE*. 2. Of Paracelsus, the nourishing part of food (as distinguished from *venenum*, the poisonous part). [H.]—**E. alexipharmaca Huxhami**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*. **E. alexipharmaca Stahlii** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Lipp. Disp., 1794, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of the roots of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Asclepias vincticatum*, and *Carlinia vulgaris*, 2 each of *Angelica archangelica*, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, and *India helium*, 6 of the herb of *Tenacium scordium*, and 36 of alcohol, expressing and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of the roots of *Pimpinella saxifraga* and *Asclepias vincticatum*, and 2 of the herb of *Tenacium scordium* in 36 of alcohol, filtering, and distilling off one third of the spirit over a water-bath and preserving the remainder. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. amara** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence amère*. A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of the herb of *Tenacium vulgare*, 3 each of the herbs of *Scopolandium officinale*, *Erythraea centaurium*, *Cnicus benedicti*, *Gentiana lutea*, and *Rumex crispus*, 4 of the fresh peel of urupe oranges, and 96 of alcohol, expressing and filtering; used as a tonic, stomachic, carminative, and anthelmintic. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. anodyna Ludovici** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence anodyne de Ludwig*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of aqueous extract of opium and 8 parts of apopleptic liquor. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. anodyna officinalis** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of aqueous extract of opium in 9 parts of alcoholatium cinnamonum aquosum. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. antiscorbutica** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Ger. *Essenz wider den Scorbut*. A preparation made by digesting 16 parts of Winter's bark, 12 of potassium subcarbonate, 8 each of the roots of *Arum* and *Rumex*, the leaves of *Meconopsis trifoliate*, the barks of *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Laurus sassafras*, and myrrh, and 6 each of herb of *Sedum acri*, tops of *Erythraea centaurium*, and seeds of *Rumex*, in 288 of spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis*, expressing, and adding 24 of essence of amber and 12 of spirit of sulphuric ether, digesting and filtering; used as an excitant, attenuant, resolvent, diuretic, and stomachic, and reputed to be antiscorbutic. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. anthydropica Hoffmanni** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence anthydropique*. A preparation made by digesting for several days 12 parts each of Socotrine aloes, the root of *Asclepias vincticatum*, a of *Rapum alba*, 1 part each of the herb of *Absinthium vulgare* and *floribus* of *Sambucus*, 6 of gum ammoniac, 4 each of mace, cloves, ammonium chloride, and potassium subcarbonate, 3 each of woodlice and earth-worms, 2 of myrrh, and 64 of elder-flower water, adding 288 of alcohol, and digesting with a gentle heat. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. antysterica** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence antysterique*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of asafoetida, myrrh, saffron, and castoreum, 2 of camphor, 4 of ammonium subcarbonate, and 1 part of oil of amber, in 128 parts of alcohol. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. antiseptica Huxhami**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*. **E. aromatica**. See *Tinctura aromatica*. **E. balsamica**. See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*. **E. balsamica Dippelii** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Würt. Ph.,

1798]. Fr. *essence balsamique de Dippel*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of ambergris and balsam of Peru and of potassium subcarbonate in 7 of alcohol while heating gradually until the liquid comes to a boil, allowing it to cool and settle, then decanting and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E. carminativa** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. Fr. *essence carminative*. A preparation made by digesting for three days 8 parts of *Camilla alba*, 6 each of *zedoary* and *Galanga minor*, and 3 of lesser cardamoms, in 96 of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **—Essentia carminativa Wedelii**. See *Tinctura ZEDOARIE composita*. **E. catholica Purgans Rothii**. See *Tinctura JALAPÆ composita*. **E. cephalica** Wurt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence céphalique*. A preparation made by extracting 3 parts each of the root of *Acorus calamus*, aloes-wood, the wood of *Santalum citrinum*, and culilawan-bark, and 2 each of the herbs of *Betonica officinalis*, *Teucrium matum*, and *Salvia officinalis*, flowers of *Lavandula spica*, cinnamon, nutmeg, cubets, cloves, and the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum*, in 64 parts each of spirituous apopleptic water and Matthioli's incomplete elixir of life; used as a stimulant, stomachic, cordial, and carminative. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. contra vermes** Brunsw. Disp. 1798. Fr. *essence vermifuge*. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts each of the herbs of *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Absinthium vulgare*, and *Erythraea centaurium*, and the root of *Gentiana lutea*, 2 each of the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*, semen contra, and myrrh, and 96 of spirit of mint, expressing and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. de Portugal**. See *ESSENCE de Portugal* (2d def.). **E. dulcis** [Swiss Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence douce de Hales*. A preparation made by boiling, with constant stirring, 1 part of potassium acetate, 10 parts of sugar, and 5 of water, until the mass becomes dark brown, dissolving in 5 parts of hot water, and when cool, adding 30 of alcohol, and, after several days, filtering. A similar preparation was official in the Würt. Ph., 1798. [B. 95, 97 (a, 21).] **E. emetica**. An antimonial preparation made with the acid of vinegar. [B. 59.] **E. hamato-cathartica et alexipharmaca Clauderi**. See *Tinctura FULIGINIS alcalina*. **E. hystericæ** [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. Fr. *essence antihystérique*. A preparation made by digesting 48 parts of essence of castoreum, 3 each of ammonium subcarbonate and opium, and 4 of asafoetida, and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. martiana aperitiva** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence de mars aperitive*. A preparation made by digesting for several days at a gentle heat 4 parts each of iron filings and sulphuric acid, 48 of alcohol, 2 each of galanga, zedoary, cinnamon, and *Arundo phragmites*, and 1 part each of *Hypericum perforatum*, expressing and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **—E. regia** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. Fr. *alcool d'ambre et de musc composé, essence royale*. A preparation made by digesting for several days on the stove 2 scruples of amber, 1 scruple of musk, 10 grains of civet, 6 drops of essential oil of cinnamon, 4 drops of essential oil of rosewood, 36 grains of salts of tartar, and 14 oz. each of essence of orange-flowers and essence of roses, and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).] **E. splenetica Stahlii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence splénétique de Stahl*. A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*, 4 each of the herbs of *Verbena officinalis*, *Ruta graveolens*, *Ruta muraria*, *Salvia officinalis*, and *plantago*, in 96 of alcohol, expressing and filtering; used as an excitant, resolvent, and diuretic, and recommended in hypochondriasis. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. stomachica**. See *ELIXIR viscerale Hoffmanni* and *ELIXIR AURANTIIORUM compositum*. **E. stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr. *essence stomachique de Gundelsheimer*. A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of capsicum, 10 of cardamom, 2 each of *Piper album*, *Piper longum*, and *Piper nigrum*, and 48 each of a solution of potassium acetate and spirit of ammonia. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. theriacalis** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr. *esprit thériacal*. A preparation made by infusing for several days without heat 6 parts each of the herbs of *Tenacium scordium* and *Origanum dictamnus*, the root of *Angelica archangelica*, *Acorus calamus*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, and spikenard, 3 each of cinnamon, lesser cardamoms, and cloves, and 2 each of opium and saffron in 192 of proof spirit, and filtering. [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by infusing 1 part of theriac in 6 parts of proof spirit. [B. 97 (a, 21).] See *Aqua SCORDII composita*. **E. traumatica** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting for three days at a moderate heat 4 parts each of the root of *Tormentilla erecta* and the herb of *Sanicula europæa*, 2 each of the herb of *Drosera*, flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*, and rose gallice, 3 each of dragon's blood, mummy, catechu, and myrrh, 2 of *Santalum rubrum*, and 1 part of nutmeg, in 128 parts of alcohol, expressing and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).] **E. vulneraria Stahlii**. See *BALSAMUM vulnerarium Stahlii*.

ESSENTIAL, adj. E'ss'en-shi'2 a'2. Lat. *essentials*. Fr. *essentials*. Ger. *wesentlich*. It. *essenziale*. Sp. *esencial*. 1. Of or pertaining to an essence (see *E. oil*). [A. 322 (a, 21).] 2. Necessary, indispensable. [B. 77 (a, 24).] 3. Of diseases, specific in nature, not dependent on a local morbid process. [A. 15.]

ESSENTIALIZATION, n. E'ss'en-shi'2 a'2 a'shu'2 n. Fr. *essentialisation*. The personification of the vital properties, which are considered to be endowed with an individual essence and specific independence. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ESSENTIALISM, n. E'ss'en-shi'2 a'2 i'2 m. Fr. *essentialisme*. The doctrine that diseases are specific entities, and not the results of a local morbid process, and are to be cured only with specifics. [A. 15, 301.]

ESSENTIALISTE (Fr.), adj. E'ss'en-shi'2 se-a-lest. Pertaining to essentialism; as a n., a believer in essentialism (the opposite of *localisateur*). [A. 15.]

ESSENTIALITY, n. E'ss'en-shi'2 a'2 i'2 t. Fr. *essentialité*. Ger. *Wesentlichkeit*. *Essentialität*. The essential (specific) nature of a disease, as opposed to its dependence upon a local morbid process. [A. 15.]

ESSENTUK (Russ.), n. A place in the government of Stavropol, Russia, where there are cold alkaline and saline springs. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ESSENZ (Ger.), n. E'ssents'. See ESSENCE.—Schmerzstillende E. See *ESSENTIA anodyna*.—Stahl's schweisstreibende E. See *ESSENTIA alexipharmaca Stahlii*.—Wedel's windtreibende E. See *Tinctura ZEDOARIE composita*.—E. wider den Scorbut. See *ESSENTIA antiscorbutica*. [L. 80.]

ESSERA (Lam., n. f., *Essera*², ra³, Fr., *essière*, Ger., *Porcellanblase*, *Porcellankrankheit*, It., c.). A term originally used by the Arabian physicians for urticaria or some one of its varieties. Sauvages and Plenck distinguish *e.* from urticaria. According to Plenck, *e.* consists of discrete, smooth, shining, hot, itching spots, of a red color, not elevated, most commonly affecting the hands and face. [G. 11, 17.] **E. nocturna**. See **EPINXYCTIS**.—**E. Vogelii**, (Of Borsieri, rosacea, [D. 72.]

ESSIEU (Fr.), n. E^2s se-u⁵. See **AXIS** (8th def.).

ESSIG (Ger.). Eßsig. See ACETUM and VINEGAR.—**Äpfel**, Cider vinegar. **Aromatischer E.** See ACETUM aromaticum.—**Arznei**°. See ACETUM medicatum.—**Concentrirter E.** See ACETUM concentratum.—**Destillirter E.** See ACETUM destillatum.—**Eälchen**. See RHABBITUS aceti.—**Eälkohol**. See ALCOHOL aceti.—**Eärtig**. See ACETOUS.—**Eäther**. Acetic ether. [B. 81, a. 21.]—**Eäthergeist**. A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether and 3 parts of rectified alcohol. [L. 135 (a. 14).]—**Eäufguss**. See ACETOLAT.—**Eäulöslung**. See ACETOLAT.—**Eäusaug**. See ACETOLAT.—**Eäbaum**. The *Rhus coriaria*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Eäbeerstrauch**. See BERBERIS.—**Eäbildung**. See ACETIFICATION.—**Eädämpfe**. Vapors of vinegar. [L. 80.]—**Eädorn**. See BERBERIS vulgaris.—**Eädünste**. See Eädämpfe.—**Eäerzeugung**. See ACETIFICATION.—**Eäester**. See Acetic ETHER.—**Eäestersäilylsäure**. See ACETOSALICYLIC ACID.—**Eäether**. See ACETIC ETHER.—**Eäextrakt**. An acetic extract. [B.]—**Eäferment**. See Acetic FERMENTATION.—**Eäläschen**. See ACETABULUM (1st def.).—**Eäfliege**. The *Drosophila*. [L. 87 (a. 27).]—**Eägähung**. See ACETOUS FERMENTATION.—**Eägäist**. Acetone. [B.]—**Eäläutchen**. See MYCODYRMA vin.—**Eähonig**. See OXYMEL.—**Eäkahn**. See MYCODYRMA vin.—**Eäklystier**. A revulsive enema prepared by mixing 1 to 2 parts of vinegar with 100 of water (or of an infusion of chamomile). [Bernatzik (A. 319 (a. 14)).]—**Eäkolben**. The *Rhus typhina*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Eälimonade**. A sweetened mixture of vinegar and water. [Bernatzik (A. 319).]—**Eälöslung**. See ACETUM (2d def.).—**Eämesser**. See ACETOMETER.—**Eämolken**. See LAC acetosum.—**Eämutter**. See MYCODYRMA vin.—**Eänaphtha**. See ACETIC ETHER.—**Eäpiz**. The *Bacterium aceti*. [A. 396 (a. 21).]—**Eäeräucherung**. Fumigation with vinegar. [A. 521.]—**Eärose**. The *Rosa gallica*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Eäsauer**. Acetic, containing acetic acid; with the name of a base, the acetate of that base. [A. 521.]—**Eäsäure**. See the major list.—**Eäsyrup**. See SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETICI.—**Eäweinstein**. Normal potassium acetate. [B.]—**Eäzucker**. See OXYSSACCHARUM.—**Flüssiges Eärosenextrakt**. See *Extractum rose fludum*.—**Gewürzhafter E.** See ACETUM aromaticum.—**Gifte**°. See ACETUM antisepticum.—**Holze**°. Pyroligneous acid.—**Kampfer**°. See ACETUM camphoratum.—**Kräutere**°. **Medicinischer E.** See ACETUM medicatum.—**Muttere**°. See ACETUM antihystericum.—**Peste**°. See ACETUM antipepticum marasardinum and ACETUM aromaticum.—**Radikale**°. See RADICAL VINEGAR.—**Räubere**°. See ACETUM aromaticum.—**Rectificirter Holze**°. See ACETUM pyrolyticum rectificatum.—**Reiner E.** See ACETUM purum.—**Reher Holze**°. See ACETUM pyrolyticum crudum.—**Ro ene**°. See ACETUM rosatum.—**Stähle**°. See ACETUM chalybeatum and Tinctura ferri acetici.—**Verstärkter E.** See ACETUM concentratum.—**Vierräuber E.** See ACETUM aromaticum.

ESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{E}^{28}/\text{sf}^2\text{g}$ zoir e^2 . See ACETIC ACID.—**Allyl**°. See **ALLYL acetic acid**. **Aromatische E.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM aromaticum**. **Campherhaltige E.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM camphoratum**.—**Concentrirte E.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM concentratum**. **Concentrirteste E.** **Glacial acetic acid**. [α , 27].—**E-Allylester**. **Allyl acetate**. [**R**]. **E-Amylester**. **Amyl acetate**. [**R**]. **E-Anhydrid**. See **ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**. **E-Äthylester**. See **ACETIC ETHYL**. **E-Benzylester**. **Benzyl acetate**. [**R**]. **E-Cholesterylester**. **Cholesteryl acetate**. [**R**]. **E-Cyansäureanhydrid**. See **ACETOCYANIC OXIDE**.—**E-Jodigsäureanhydrid**. See **ACETOIODIC ANHYDRIDE**.—**E-Unterbromigsäureanhydrid**. See **ACETOHYPOBROMOUS ANHYDRIDE**.—**E-Unterchlorigsäureanhydrid**. See **ACETOHYPOCHLOROUS ANHYDRIDE**.—**E-Unterjodigsäureanhydrid**. See **ACETOHYPOIODOUS ANHYDRIDE**.—**Gewürze**°. **Gewürzhafter E.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM aromaticum**.—**Krystallinische E.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM crystallisatum**.—**Reine E.** **Glacial acetic acid**. [**L**].—**Verdünnte E.** **Ver-süßte E.** See **ACIDUM ACETICUM dilutum**.

ESSLÖFFEL (Ger.), n. *Ess'lu:f fel'*. A tablespoon. [L, 80.]

ESSLUST (Ger.), n. E²s'lust. The appetite for food.

ЕССОРИЛЛЕ (Fr.), adj. *E'ssorilya*. In zoology, having no perceptible ears; as a n., in the m. pl., *e'ss*, a family of rodents thus characterized. [*L.* 41, 180]

ESSOUFFLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ess-suf-fla. Out of breath; dyspnoic.
[L. 41.]

ESOUFFLEMENT (Fr.) *n.* E^{28} sulf'ma³n². See DYSPEPSIA.

ESSENCE Ger. *Essenz*, Fr. *Essence*, Ital. *Essenza*. See AROMATICS.

ESSWURZEL (Ger.), n. Eš'svurts-e2]. The *Lysimachia vul-*
garis. [B. 121 a, 24]

ESTAFATE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp., n. *Estafate*, *fe-a'ta*. The *Arte*-*basca* in *fe-a'ta*. A. 445 (a. 21).

ESTAFISAGRA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-ta³-fe-sa³'gra³. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [A, 46 (a, 31).]

ESTAGNON (Fr.), n. $\text{E}^{\text{stagn}}\text{on}^{\text{2}}$. A jar of tinned copper in which a distilled water, especially orange flower water, is sent from the south of France. [A. 301 (a, 21)]

ESTELO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the genus *Callitriche*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTER (Ger.), n. E2st'c'r. A compound ether (see under ETHER). [B]—Erstes E'anhydrid. See *Ethereal ANHYDRIDE*—Carbonsäure E. See *CARBONIC ether*.—E'anhydrid. See *Ethereal ANHYDRIDE*.

ESTHEOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{E}^2\text{s}^2\text{th}^2\text{a}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2$. From *ἔσθης*, clothing, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr. *estheostome*. Having a simple appendage at the orifice of the urn (said of mosses). [L. 116.]

ESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Est-a-ze. See **ÆSTHESIS**, and for other words in *Esth-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Æsth-*.

ESTHÉSIOMANIE (Fr.), n. E's-ta-ze-o-ma³.ne. Of Berthier, a mental condition characterized by a perversion of the moral sense, and by the performance of eccentric deeds with no plausible motive. [L. 88 (a, 29).]

ESTHIOMÈNE (Fr.), adj. and n. E²s-to-o-mo²n. See **ESTHIOMENOS**. — **E. de la vulve**. Of the vulva. Hugnier, a chronic affection of the ano-vulvar region "characterized by a leaden or violaceous hue of the parts and their simultaneous alteration of shape, induration, thickening, ulceration, destruction, hypertrophy, and infiltration, so that the orifices and canals of the vulva-canal region may be in the same time ulcerated, enlarged, and constricted, and its grooves and cutaneous and mucous folds exaggerated, the knotted, and the seat of more or less extensive and deep ulcerations, the knotted, and without pain, without directly threatening life, and for a long time, without affecting the constitution." Hugnier, "Mém. de l'Acad. de méd.," 1869, p. 507; Deschamps, "Arch. de tococl.," Mar., 1885, p. 221. Most writers use the term simply as a synonym of lupus of the vulva, while others make it include lupus, epithelioma, elephantiasis, and the lupus-like lesions of syphilis and scrofula. [G; R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan., 4, 1890, p. 1.] **E. elephantiasique**. One of Hugnier's varieties of *e. hypertrophique* characterized by chronic indurations and infiltrations of the tissue. [L, 88 (G).] — **E. erythémateux**. One of Hugnier's two varieties of *e. superficial*. The affected surface is of a deep red or violaceous color, smooth and glistening, with more or less thickening and a certain amount of desquamation, especially in places that are exposed to the air, with here and there little lenticular spots of a deeper color. [L, 88 (G).] — **E. hypertrophique**. Of Hugnier, one of the three forms of *e.* in which hypertrophy is a prominent feature. It comprises the two varieties, *e. végétant* and *e. éléphantiasique*. [L, 88 (G).] **E. perforant**. See **ESTHIOMENOS teretibrans**. — **E. superficial**. One of the three forms of *e.* as described by Hugnier. It comprises the two varieties, *e. erythémateux* and *e. tuberculeux*. [L, 88 (G).] — **E. tuberculeux**. One of the varieties of *e. superficial* of Hugnier, characterized by the formation of tubercular elevations that are succeeded by ulceration. [L, 88 (G).] **E. végétant**. Of Hugnier, one of the varieties of *e. hypertrophique*, marked by the development of little mamillated tumors. It may be associated with the erythematous or tubercular varieties. [L, 88 (G).]

ESTHIOMENOS (Lat.), **ESTHIOMENUS** (Lat. adj., *Esthiomēnos* (ἐσθίωμος, *esthiōmos*), Gr., *esthiomeros* (from *esthai*, to eat, Fr., *esthiomène*, Ger., *fressend*). Eating greedily, devouring, phagogenic; as a n., lupus exedens; also, of Fuchs, a disease said to be identical with the impetigo rodens of Willan, occurring mostly on the face in old people, and beginning with "a group of large, acuminate vesicles" upon which adherent crusts form, overlying an ulcerative process. [G.] See **EPITHELIOMA** and **RODENT ULCER**.—**E. ambulans**. Fr., *esthiomène ambulante*. Lupus seriginosus attended with decided ulceration. [G. 7.]—**E. perforans**. Fr., *esthiomène perforant*. See **E. tercibrans**. **E. serpens**, **E. serpinosus**. See **E. ambulans**. **E. tercibrans**. Fr., *esthiomène terbraint*. Lupus exedens attended with very deep ulceration. [G.]

ESTILL SPRINGS, n. *E2sTi21.* A place in Estill County, Kentucky, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ESTIRANERVIOS (Sp.), n. E²s-te-ra³-ne²r've-os. In Peru,
the *Molina* (*Baccharis*) *latifolia*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

ESTIVAL, adj. See **ESTIVAL**, and for other words in *Est-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Æst-*.

ESTOHER (Fr.), n. E²s-to-a. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L., 49, 87, 105 (a, 11).]

ESTOMAC (Fr.), n. E²s-to-ma⁹k. See STOMACH.

ESTRAC (Sp.), n. Est ra³k. A place near Barcelona, Spain, where there are thermal springs. [A, 319 (a), 21; L, 56.]

ESTRAGON (Fr.), n. $\text{E}^{\text{2s}} \text{tra}^{\text{2}} \text{go}^{\text{2n2}}$. The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ESTRAMONIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-tra³-mo'ni²-o. The *Datura stramonium*. [A, 447 (a, 21)]

ESTRANGLE-LIÉPARD (Fr.), n. E²s-tra³n²g¹le-a-pa³r.
The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]

ESTRANGLO BESTI, n. In Provence, the *Hordeum murinum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTRANGLO CHIVAU, n. The *Bromus arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTRELLA, n. In southern Africa, the *Rocella hypomecha*. [B. 121a, 24] — E. de San Nicolás [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Pancre-*

ESTRELLLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²s-tre²lleda³-e²). The *Echino-*

ESTRELLAMAR (Sp.), n. Es'tre[re]ˈja maˈr'. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B.]

ESTRELOQUE (Sp.), n. *Estraloque*. In the Spanish Antilles, the *Asperula plumbicarpa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTROPIÉ (Fr.), n. *Estrôpié*. See CHAPPEL.

ESTURGEON (Fr.), n. *Esturgen*. The genus *Acipenser*. [A, 385 (a, 24).]—**E. commun.** The *Acipenser sturio*. [A, 385 (a, 24).]—**Grand e.** The *Acipenser huso*. [A, 385 (a, 24).]—**Petit e.** The *Acipenser ruthenus*. [A, 385 (a, 24).]

ESULA (Lat.), n. f. *Esula*. Fr., *esule*. Of Haworth, the genus *Euphorbia*. [B, 12, 121 (a, 24).]—**Cortex radicis Esule.** The root bark of *Euphorbia c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cyparissias.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. major.** The *Euphorbia pulchra*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. minima.** The *Euphorbia pulchra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. minor.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rara.** The *Apocynum venetum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. rotunda.** The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [L, 105.]—**E. rotundifolia.** The *Euphorbia populus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. silvatica.** The *Euphorbia silvatica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉSULE (Fr.), n. *Azûl*. See **ESULA**. **Grande e.** The *Euphorbia esula*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Petite e.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ESURIES (Lat.), n. f. *Esuries*. Gen., *esuri'ei*. From *esurio*, to be hungry. Hunger. [A, 325 (a, 24).]

ESURIGO (Lat.), n. f. *Esurigo*. Gen., *esurig'ini*. 1. See **ESURIES**. 2. Of Savages, especially morbid hunger. [A, 322 (a, 24).]

ESURINUS (Lat.), adj. *Esurinus*. From *esurio*, to be hungry. Causing hunger. [A, 325.]

ESURITIO (Lat.), n. f. *Esuritio*. Gen., *esuri'tio*. See **ESURIES**.

ESURITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Esuritis*. Gen., *esuri'tis*. From *esurio*, hunger. Fr., *esurite*. Ulceration of the stomach due to malnutrition. [A, 301.]

ETABILLI, n. In Damara, the wood of the genus *Cynometra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ETERION (Lat.), n. n. *Eterion*. From *ἐταίριος*, associated. Fr., *étairon*, *phycarpe* [Desvaux], *synocarpe* [Richard]. Of Mirbel, a compound, aggregate fruit, having many cells disposed around a supposed axis. The *Eterionites* or *Étairionarii* (Fr., *étairionnaires*) of Mirbel are fruits formed by the union of many simple fruits; the multiple fruits of Richard. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

ETERISTRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Eteristria*. Gr., *ἐταίρις*. A lewd woman. [A, 387.]

ETERIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Eterium*. Gr., *ἐταίριον*. See **ETERION**.

ÉTAGE (Fr.), n. *A-ta²zh*. A step (as of a staircase); a degree. [A, 471.]—**E. frontal supérieur.** See **Superior frontal convolution**.—**E. frontal supérieur interne.** See **Marginal convolution**.—**E. inférieure du lobule frontal.** See **Inferior frontal convolution**.—**E. inférieure du pédoncule cérébral.** See **Crust of the peduncle**.—**E. moyen du lobule frontal.** See **Middle frontal convolution**.—**E. naït** (Ger.). See **SCUTE**.—**E. perforant du pédoncule.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a portion of the cerebral peduncle which is intersected by the prolongation of the anterior pyramids. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. perforé du pédoncule.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, certain bundles of fibres from the anterior pyramids which intersect those of the crura cerebri. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. supérieur du pédoncule.** See **TEGMENTUM**.—**E. surcilier** [Gratiolet]. See **Inferior frontal convolution**.

ÉTAGÉ (Fr.), adj. *A-ta²zha*. Of bracts, flowers, etc., ranged in series one above the other. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ÉTAÏN (Fr.), n. *A-ta²n²*. Tin. [B.]—**Beurre d'É.** Butter of tin (see **tin tetrachloride**). [B.]—**Cendre d'É.** **Crasse d'É.** See **CALX Jovis**.—**E. de glace.** See **BISMUTH**.—**E. en grains** (ou **poudre** [Fr. Cod.]). **E. pulvérisé.** Grain tin; tin powdered with the aid of heat. [B.]—**E. pur en baguettes** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *stannum purissimum*. Pure metallic tin in the form of small rods. [B.]—**Limaille d'É.** See **E. en poudre**.—**Potée d'É.** See **CALX Jovis**.—**Poudre d'É.** See **E. en poudre**.

ÉTAÏRION (Lat.), **ÉTAÏRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *E³-ta²(ta²e)-ri²-o²n*, *-u³m-u³m*. See **ETERION**.

ÉTALÉ (Fr.), n. *A-ta²la*. See **PARVULUS**.

ÉTAMAGE (Fr.), n. *A-ta²-ma²zh*. The operation of coating a metal with tin. [L, 88.]

ÉTAMINE (Fr.), n. *A-ta²-men*. 1. A stamen. 2. In pharmacy, a piece of woolen used for straining. [L, 41.]

ÉTAMINÉ (Fr.), adj. *A-ta²-me-na*. Furnished with stamens. [L, 41.]

ÉTAT (Fr.), n. *A-ta²*. See **STATE** and **STATUS**. **E. actuel.** See **STATUS praesens**.—**E. antérieur des corps.** Of Chevreul, the state of a body in solution before it assumes the crystalline form. [A, 301.]—**E. criblé.** A sieve-like appearance of the cut surface of the brain found sometimes at autopsies. It is due to numberless openings, some as large as a pin's head, dependent on enlargement of small vessels or, more frequently, dilatation of the circumvascular lymph-sheaths. It is met with principally in the white substance, the corpora striata, and the optic thalami. [L, 20 (a, 29).]—**E. de mal (épileptique).** See **STATUS epilepticus**.—**E. d'imminence des contractures.** The state of muscular activity which always precedes and often follows contracture. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. foetal.** The condition of any part which remains the same as it was in the fetus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. foetal du poulmon.** See **ATELECTASIS pulmonum**.—**E. mamelonné.** In the stomach, hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, with the formation of folds and warty or polypous excrescences. [D, 48.]—**E.**

piqueté. An ecchymotic condition. [a, 29.]—**E. ponctueux.** Of Devergie, the punctate state of the skin produced by abrasion of the summits of the minute vesicles of eczema. [Kaposi, A, 319.]—**E. puerpéral.** The puerperal condition. [A, 201.]—**Grand e. puerpéral.** Of Raymond, the state of the system during the puerperal period strictly so called, as distinguished from the more comprehensive sense in which it is commonly used. [A, 15.]—**Petit e. de mal.** A form of the status epilepticus resembling idiocy. [A, 301.]—**Petit e. puerpéral.** Of Raymond, the lesser derangements due to pregnancy and lactation, as distinguished from the true puerperal state. [A, 15.]—**Cl. Grand e. puerpéral.**

ÉTAU (Fr.), n. *A-to*. The superior half of the convolution of the great cerebral fissure. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTÉINT (Fr.), adj. *A-ta²n²*. Extinguished (in the sense of having lost its characteristics); in chemistry, saturated, slaked. [A, 385.]

ÉTENDARD (Fr.), n. *A-ta²n²-da²r*. See **VEXILLUM**.

ÉTENDU (Fr.), adj. *A-ta²n²-du²*. 1. Of acids, etc., diluted. [B.] 2. Of Mirbel, spread out (said of the nectary). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ÉTENDUE (Fr.), n. *A-ta²n²-du²*. Extent.—**E. de mésolobe.** See **CORPUS callosum**.

ETERNAL FLOWER, n. *E-tu²rn²-a²l flu²u²-u²r*. Fr., *éter-nelle*. The *Helichrysum orientale*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTERNUE (Fr.), n. *A-te²-nu²*. The *Achillea ptarmica*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. drageonnée.** The *Agrostis stolonifera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. genouillée.** The *Trichodium caninum*. [Agrostis canina]. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉTERNUEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-te²-nu²-ma²n²*. Sneezing. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETEROLADOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. *A-te²-o-la²-dos*. Ethereal tinctures. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ÉTERPÈNE (Fr.), n. *A-te²-r-pe²n*. Ethylterpene. [L, 49.]

ETESIU (Lat.), adj. *E²-t-ez-as²/i²-u²s²*. Gr., *ἑτήσιος*. Annual; as a n., in the f. pl., *etesiæ* (Fr., *etesiæ*; Ger., *Jahreswinde*, *Fassatwinde*), winds (said to be purifying) that blow through the summer months in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 89, 94.]

ETESTICULATION, n. *E-te²-ti²-k-u²-la²-shu²n*. See **CASTRATION**.

ÉTEULE (Fr.), n. *A-tu²l*. The base of the culm of *Triticum aestivum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ETHACETIC ACID, n. *E²-th-a²-s-et²ik*. Fr., *acide éthacétique*. Normal butyric acid. [B.]

ETHAL, n. *E²-th-a²l*. Fr., *éthale*. Ger., *Aethal*. Of Chevreul, cetyl alcohol. [B.]

ÉTHALATE (Fr.), n. *A-ta²-la²t*. A salt of ethalic acid. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETHALDEHYDE, n. *E²-th-a²l-de-hid*. Fr., *éthaldéhyde*. Cetyl aldehyde. [L, 41.]

ÉTHALÈNE (Fr.), n. *A-ta²-le²n*. The radicle, C₃₃H₃₂, of ethyl or cetyl. [a, 27.]

ETHALIC ACID, n. *E²-th-a²l²ik*. Fr., *acide éthalique*. Palmitic acid. [B.]

ETHAMIDE, **ETHAMINE**, n. *E²-th-a²m²id*, -en. See **ETHYLAMINE**.

ETHANE, n. *E²-th-an*. Fr., *éthane*. Ger., *Ethan*, *Aethan*. 1. A paraffin, C₂H₆; a colorless, odorless gas. 2. Any saturated hydrocarbon. See **PARAFFIN**. [B.]

ETHANIUM (Lat.), n. n. *E²-th-an(a²n)-i²-u³m(u³m)*. The genus *Alpinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTHEL (Fr.), n. *A-te²l*. A gigantic species of pine found in the Sahara Desert; said to furnish a useful resin. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

ETHEMOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. *E²-th-e²m(am)-o²s²-i²n(u²n)-e(a)*. Gen., *ethemosynes*. Gr., *ἑθμοσύνη*. Habit. [A, 387.]

ETHENE, n. *E²-th'en*. Fr., *éthène*. Ger., *Aethen*. See **ETHYLENE**.

ETHENYL, n. *E²-th-e²n-i²l*. Ger., *Aethenyl*. A trivalent radicle, (C₂H₃)³ = CH₂-CH. [B, 4.]—**E. bromide diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylbromürdiethylat*. See **BROMACETAL**.—**E. chloride diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylchlorürdiethylat*. See **CHLORACETAL**.—**E. dichloride ethylate.** Ger., *Aethenyldichlorüräthylat*. See **DICHLORETHER**.—**E. hydrate diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenyldiäthylat*. Oxyacetal, glycol acetal, C₂H₅(OH)(OC₂H₅)₂ = C₄H₁₀O₃, a liquid of a pleasant odor. [B, 4.]—**E. hydrate oxide.** Ger., *Aethenylhydratoxyd*. Oxyaldehyde, C₂H₃O₂ = CH₂(OH)-CHO, a body not yet completely isolated. [B, 4.]—**E. oxycarbonate.** Ger., *Aethenylcarbonoxyd*. Monochloraldehyde, C₂H₃ClO = CH₂-Cl-CHO. [B, 4.]—**E. triacetate.** Ger., *Aethenyltriacetat*. A liquid, C₂H₃(C₂H₅O₂)₃ = C₆H₁₂O₆, boiling above 250° C. [B, 4.]—**E. tribromide.** Ger., *Aethenyltribromür*. Bromethylene dibromide, C₂H₂Br₂ = C₂H₂Br₂, a liquid having an odor resembling that of chloroform. [B, 4.]—**E. tricarboxylic acid.** Fr., *acide éthylenetricarboxylique*. Ger., *Aethenyltricarboxylsäure*. A trisaccharic acid, C₂H₃(CO₂H)₃. [B, 3.]—**E. trichloride.** Ger., *Aethenyltrichlorür*. Chloroethylene dichloride, C₂H₃Cl₂ = C₂H₃Cl₂, a colorless oily liquid. [B, 4.]—**E. triethylate.** Ger., *Aethenyltriäthylat*. An oily liquid, C₂H₃(OC₂H₅)₃ = C₆H₁₄O₃. [B, 4.]

ETHER, n. *E²-thu²r*. Fr., *éther*. Ger., *Ether*, *Ester* (2d and 3d def's). It., *etere*. Sp., *éter*. 1. Primarily, any medium of extreme tenuity. 2. In physics, a supposititious medium of extreme tenuity pervading all space, whose vibrations serve, according to the undulatory theory, for the transmission of luminous, thermal, and electrical impulses. 3. In chemistry (primarily), the substance

called variously ethylic or sulphuric e., ($C_2H_5)_2O$ (see ETHYLE), which was also, at the time of its discovery, called ethereal spirit of wine, vitriolic e., naphtha, etc. The term has since been extended to all bodies of similar constitution to ethyl e., i. e., to all oxides of the monatomic hydrocarbons. E's in this sense consist of two univalent hydrocarbons united with one atom of oxygen. Their general formula, therefore, is $(C_2H_5)_2 + 1 O$. If the two hydrocarbons are the same, the compound is called a *simple e.*; if they are dissimilar, the compound is a *mixed e.* A still further extension of the term is now made, so that it includes all compounds of the alcoholic radicals with an acid radicle, these being denominated *compound e's*. Compound e's formed by the union of the alcoholic radicals with one of the halogens are called *haloid e's*. The term e. is frequently restricted, especially when the word is coupled with an adjective, to the compound e's of ethyl. See *Acetic e.*, *Hydrobromic e.*, etc. Three of the U. S. Ph. (Fr., *ether* d. 538) is ethyl e. [B.] **Absolute e.** E. which does not contain water. It is a colorless, limpid, permanent liquid of a strong refractive power, having a specific gravity of 0.719 at 20° C., a peculiar penetrating odor, and a sweetish, pungent taste. It is explosive, easily ignited, and burns with a bright flame, yielding water and carbonic acid. [B. 81 (a, 27)] **Acetic e.** See *ETHER ACETICUS*. **Alcoholic muriatic e.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS CHLORATI*. **Alcoholic nitrous e.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS NITROSI*. **Aldehyde e.** See *CROTONIC ALDEHYDE*. **Allophanic e.** See *ETHYL allophanate*. **Anesthetic e.** **Aran's e.** See *ETHER antisepticus*. **Bichloric e.** See *DICHLORETHER*. **Compound anesthetic e.** Of B. W. Richardson, a mixture of equal parts of rhigolene and anhydrous ethyl e., employed by him in the form of spray to produce local anesthesia by freezing. ["Lancet," Jan. 17, 1885, p. 101] **Compound e.** Fr., *ether composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Aether*. **Ester.** A salt of an alcohol radicle; a compound of the latter with an acid radicle. [B.] **Compound spirit of sulphuric e.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS COMPOSITUS*. **Cyanic e.** See *ETHYL allophanate*. **E-effect.** Of F. H. Hooper, paralysis of the muscles that close the glottis, observed in animals profoundly narcotized with sulphuric e. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 16, 1887, p. 43] **Halogen e.**, **Halogenic e.**, **Haloid e.** It, *etere aloigenico*. A compound of an alcohol radicle (methyl, ethyl, etc.) with a halogen (iodine, bromine, etc.). [B.] **Hylostyptic e.** See *COLLODIUM STYPTICUM*. **Luminiferous e.** The medium supposed to pervade all space and serving to transmit the impulses of light. [B.] **Methylated e.** See *Methyl-ethyl e.* **Methyl e.** A colorless inflammable gas, (CH_3), heavier than air, of an ethereal odor and aromatic taste. It forms a colorless liquid at -36° C., which boils at -21° C. [B. 81 (a, 27)] **Methyl-ethyl e.** Of Richardson, a saturated solution of methyl e. at 0° C. (32° F. in e.). [B. 81 (a, 27)] **Mixed e.** Ger., *gemischter Aether*. An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with two dissimilar hydrocarbons. [B.] **Monochlorinated hydrochloric e.** Fr., *chlorure d'ethyle monochloré*. A colorless, transparent, limpid liquid, $C_2H_5Cl_2$, isomeric with bichloride of ethylene, which it resembles in odor, but differs from it in density. **Official pure e.** See *Stronger e.* **Oxye.**, **Oxygen e.** An oxide of a hydrocarbon. [B.] **Ozonic e.**, **Ozonized e.** See *Ethereal solution of HYDROGEN peroxide*. **Perchlorinated e.** Perchloroethyl e. [B. 3] **Petroleum e.** See *BENZIN* (21 def.). **Phosphorated e.** A preparation made by macerating for 5 or 6 days in 100 parts of e. from 2 to 3 parts of finely divided phosphorus, and straining through glass-wool. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXVI (a, 14)] **Pure e.** Fr., *ether pur*. See under *ETHYL ETHER*. **Rectified commercial e.** Fr., *ether rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.] E. purified by repeated distillation. [a, 27] **Simple e.** Ger., *einfacher Aether*. An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with 2 molecules of a single hydrocarbon. Their general formula is $(C_2H_5)_2 + 1 O$. See *Mixed e.* **Spirit of e.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS*. **Spirit of nitrous e.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS NITROSI*. **Spirit of sulphuric e.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS*. **Stronger e.** Lat., *aether fortior*. Fr., *ether hydraque pur*, *ether officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ethyl e. containing no alcohol or water [Br. Ph.], or containing 6 per cent. of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]. [B.] **Syrup of e.** Fr., *syrup d'ether* [Fr. Cod.]. A saccharine preparation, containing 5 per cent. each of e. and alcohol [Fr. Form.], or 15 per cent. of e. [Belg. Form.]. **Terebinthinated e.** See *ETHER terebinthinatus*. **Thio-e.** Fr., *thio-ether*. Ger., *Thioäther*. A sulphide of a hydrocarbon radicle; a simple ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B. 1] See *MERCAPTAN*. **Three-carbon e.** Of Williamson, methyl-ethyl e. [B.] **Xylostyptic e.** See *COLLODIUM STYPTICUM*.

ETHER Fr., n. A-ta-er. See *ETHER*. E. A. 0-758 [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 7 parts of the *ether rectifié du commerce* corresponding to the *Stronger ether* of the U. S. Ph. with 3 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol. It is of about the strength of the ether of the U. S. Ph. [B.] **E. acéteux**, **E. acétique** [Fr. Cod.] Ethyl acetate. [B.] **E. acétique alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS ACETICI*. **E. acétique cantharidé.** A solution of cantharidin in acetic ether. [L. 19] **E. acétique ferré** (on marial). See *Tinctura FERRI ACETATIS*. **E. alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS*. **E. ammoniacal** [Finn. Ph., 1819, Swed. Ph., 1817, Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of ammonium chloride in 1 part of distilled water, adding 1 part each of quinine and sulphuric acid, and distilling in a receptacle surrounded with ice or cold water [Finn. Ph., 1819, Swed. Ph., 1817]; or by mixing equal parts of liquid ammonia and sulphuric ether [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. [B., 119 (a, 21)] **E. amylnitrué** [Fr. Cod.]. See *AMYL nitride*. **E. arsenique.** Ethyl ether obtained by decomposing alcohol with arsenic acid. [B. 88] **E. azoteux.** See *ETHYL nitride*. **E. azoteux alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS AZOTI*. **E. azotique.** See *ETHYL nitride*. **E. camphré.** See *Solutio CAMPHORAE aetherea*. **E. chlorhydrique alcoolisé** [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of hydrochloric ether with 8 parts of alcohol. [B., 119 (a, 21)] **E. chlorhydrique monochloruré.** Ethylidene dichloride. [B.] **E. composé.** See *Compound ETHER*. **E. dit sulfu-**

rique [Fr. Cod.]. See *ETHYL ETHER*. **E. hémostatique.** See *COLLODIUM STYPTICUM*. **E. hydraté**, **E. hydratée.** Ethyl ether (including the so-called sulphuric, phosphoric, and other ethers). [B. 88] **E. hydrique alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS*.

E. hydrique pur. See *Stronger ETHER*. **E. hydrochlorique alcoolisé.** Ethyl chloride mixed with an equal amount of alcohol. [B. 88] **E. hydrochlorique monochlorée.** Of Regnault, dichlorethane (ethylidene dichloride). [B. 8.] **E. ioduré.** See *Tinctura IODI aetherea*. **E. marin.** Hydrochloric ether. [B. 88] **E. martial.** An ethereal solution of an iron salt. [B. 88] **E. mercuriel.** See *ETHER mercurialis*. **E. muriatique.** See *HYDROCHLORIC ether*. **E. nitrique alcoolisé.** See *Spiritus ETHERIS NITROSI*. **E. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Stronger ETHER*. **E. officinal alcoolisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *ether officinale alcoolisé*, *liqueur de Hoffmann*. A preparation corresponding to the spiritus aetheris of the U. S. Ph., but containing more than twice as much pure ether. It consists of a mixture of equal weights of chemically pure ether and 90 per cent. alcohol. Its sp. gr. is 0.783. [B.] **E. oléo-sulfureux.** See *OLEUM aethereum*. **E. ordinaire.** Common ether. [a, 27] **E. oxygéné pesant.** Heavy oxygen ether; acetic aldehyde. [B. 46] **E. phosphoré.** See *ETHER phosphoratus*. **E. pur.** See *Stronger ETHER*. **E. rectifié du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rectified commercial ETHER*. **E. simple.** 1. Common ether. [A, 301 (a, 21)] 2. See *Simple ETHER*. **E. sulfatique.** A compound ether, $CH_3O_3SO_3$, obtained by collecting the vapors of anhydrous sulphuric acid in a balloon containing vinic ether freed from water. [A, 385 (a, 21)] **E. sulfurique alcoolisé.** See *E. officinal alcoolisé*. **E. sulfurique martial.** See *Tinctura FERRI CHLORATI aetherea*. **E. sulfurique neutre.** See *ETHYL sulphate*. **E. térébinthiné.** See *ETHER terebinthinatus*. **E. zincé.** 1. Zincocetylum. [a, 27] 2. See *ETHER ZINCI*. **Huile d'e.** See *OLEUM aethereum*. **Sirap d'e** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrup of ETHER*.

ÉTHÉRAT (Fr.), n. A-ta-ra³. See *ÉTHÉROLAT*.

ETHEREAL, adj. E-the'-ra-əl. Lat., *aethereus*. Fr., *éthéré*. Ger., *ätherisch*. Pertaining to, resembling, or made with, ether.

ETHERENE, n. E'thu'-ren. E'th'e'-ren. Fr., *éthérène*. See *ETHYLENE*.

ETHEREOUS, adj. E-the'-re-ū-s. See *ETHEREAL*.

ETHERIC ACID, n. E'th'e'-r'ik. See *ACETYLIC ACID*.

ETHERIDE, n. E'th'e'-r'id'id. A generic name for any compound of formyl with a haloid. [Gabler (B).]

ETHERIFICATION, n. E'th'e'-r'if-ik-ā'shu-n. From *aether*, ether, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *éthérification*. Ger., *Aetherification*. The formation of an ether from an alcohol. [A, 518.]

ETHERIN, n. E'th'e'-r'in. Fr., *éthérine*. Ger., *Aetherin*. A solid crystalline body, $C_{10}H_{18}$, probably $C_{10}H_{18}$ and so isomeric with cetylene, melting at 110° C., formed from ethylene by distillation, and polymeric with ethylene; a constituent of light oil of wine. [B. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.]

ETHERIOSCOPE, n. E-the'-ri-ō-skop. From *aether*, ether, and *oxerein*, to examine. Ger., *Aetherprobiercylinder*. An instrument for measuring the proportions of ether or of acetic acid to water in a given solution. It consists of a test tube so graduated as to contain two equal parts, of which the superior is again subdivided into ten equal parts. The tube is filled with water up to the zero of the subdivisions and with the ethereal mixture up to the tenth line. The tube is then closed, repeatedly shaken, and left in repose. The ascent of the water line will indicate the proportion of water in the ether solution. [B. 370 (a, 27)]

ÉTHÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ek. Produced by the combustion of alcohol (said of an acid). [L. 41.]

ÉTHÉRISATION (Fr.), n. A-ta-er-izā'se-ō-n. See *ETHERIZATION*.

ETHERISM, n. E'thu'-r'iz-m. Lat., *aetherismus*. Fr., *éthérisme*. Ger., *Aetherismus*. 1. The state of being affected with ether. 2. The administration of ether. [B.]

ETHERIST, n. E'thu'-r'ist. One who administers ether.

ETHERIZATION, n. E'thu'-r'iz-n'shu-n. Lat., *aetherisatio*. Fr., *éthérisation*. Ger., *Aetherisation*, *Aetherismus*. It., *eterizzazione*. Sp., *eterización*. The administration of ether for the purpose of producing anesthesia. [E.] **Local e.** Fr., *éthérisation locale*. An application of ether spray to produce local anesthesia by freezing. [A, 301 (a, 21)] **Rectal e.** Fr., *anesthésie rectale*, *éthérisation par la voie rectale*. Ger., *Aetherisation durch den Mastdarm*. Syn.: *rectal anesthesia*. The induction of general anesthesia by conveying ether vapor into the rectum; now generally abandoned as dangerous.

ETHERIZE, v. tr. E'thu'-r-iz. Fr., *éthériser*. Ger., *ätherisieren*. It., *eterizzare*. Sp., *eterizar*. To put under the influence of ether. [E.]

ETHERIZED, adj. E'thu'-r-izd. Lat., *aetherisatus*. Fr., *éthérisé*. Ger., *Aetherisat*. Anesthetized with ether. [E.]

ÉTHÉRO-CHLOROFORME (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-klo-ro-form. Of A. Robert, a mixture of ether and chloroform employed for long-continued anesthesia. [B. 52 (a, 27).]

ÉTHÉRO-HYPOSULFURIQUE, adj. A-ta-ro-e-po-su'-l-fu-rik. See *ISOTHIONIC*.

ETHEROÏDE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-oid. Resembling ether. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETHEROL, n. E'thu'-r-ol. Fr., *éthérol*. Ger., *Aetheröl*. An oily liquid polymeric of ethylene, $C_{10}H_{18}$, is probably $C_{10}H_{18}$, formed from ethylene, along with etherin, by distillation. It is a constituent of "light oil of wine," and so a product of the excessive action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. [B. 4, 5.]

ÉTHÉROLAT (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la³. Lat., *aetherolatum*. Of

Béral, a product obtained by distilling an aromatic substance with ether. [B. 52.]

ÉTHÉROLATURE (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la²-tu²r. Lat., *atherolatura*. Of Béral, an ethereal tincture. [B.]

ÉTHÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la. An ethereal tincture. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **E. odontalgique**. A preparation made by mixing 20 parts of camphorated sulphuric ether and 1 part of ammonia water. [L. 87 (a, 14).]

ÉTHÉROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-lek. Of Béral, having ether as the excipient; as a n., a preparation of that character. [A. 301.]

ÉTHÉROLOTIE (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-lo-tef. Lat., *atherolotium*. Of Béral, an ethereal preparation for external use. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ETHEROMANIA, n. f. E(a)-the²r-o(o²)-ma(n)ma²n/1²-a². From *ether*, ether, and *μανία*, madness. It., *eteromania*. Addiction to the habit of taking ether.

ETHERONE, n. E²th-e²r-on. Fr., *éthérone*. Ger., *Ätheron*. A limpid, light, very volatile liquid formed, together with "heavy oil of wine," in the dry distillation of the sulphovates. [B. 52 (a, 27).]

ETHERO-PHOSPHORIC ACID, n. E²th-e²r-o-pho²s-for²-i²k. Fr., *acide éthero-phosphorique* (on phosphorique). Ethylphosphoric acid. [B.] See under **ETHYL PHOSPHATE**.

ETHEROSULPHURIC ACID, n. E²th-e²r-o-sul²-fi² u²-ri²k. Fr., *acide éthero-sulphurique*. Ethylsulphuric acid. [B.] See under **ETHYL SULPHATE**.

ETHEROXALIC ACID, n. E²th-e²r-o²x-a²-li²k. Fr., *acide étheroxalique*. Ethylloxalic acid. [B.] See **ETHYL OXALATE**.

ETHERYL, n. E²th-e²r-i²l. Fr., *éthéryle*. Ger., *Aetheryl*. Ethylene. [B. 52.]

ETHIDE, n. E²th-i²d-id. Fr., *éthylure*. A direct addition compound of ethyl with an element or radicle. [B. 3.]

ETHIDENE, n. E²th-i²d-en. Ger., *Aethiden*. See **ETHYLIDENE**. **E-lactic acid**. Fr., *acide éthidène lactique*. Ethylidenelactic acid. [B.] **E-sulphurous acid**. See **ISETHIONIC ACID**.

ETHIMOPEMPHIGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²th-i²mo-mo²-pe²m-fi²g-u²-so²-s. From *ἔθμος*, accustomed, and *πυφίξ*, a pustule. Habitual pemphigus. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ETHINE, n. E²th-i²n. See **ACETYLENE**.

ETHINYL, n. E²th-i²n-i²l. Ger., *Aethinyl*. A quinquivalent radicle, C₂H : CHCl. B. 4. **E. bromide**. Ger., *Aethinylbromid*. Bromoacetylene, a spontaneously inflammable liquid, C₂HBr : CHCl. [B. 4.] **E. pentabromide**. Ger., *Aethinylpentabromid*. Tribromomethylene dibromide, a body, C₂HBr₃ : CBr₃, occurring in prismatic crystals. [B. 4.] **E. pentachloride**. Ger., *Aethinylpentachlorid*. Trichloroethylene dichloride, a colorless, oily liquid, C₂HCl₂ : CHCl₂ : CCl₂. [B. 4.] **E. tribromide**. Ger., *Aethinyltribromid*. Tribromomethylene, a liquid, C₂HBr₃ : CBr₃. [B. 4.] **E. trichloride**. Ger., *Aethinyltrichlorid*. Trichloroethylene, an oily liquid, C₂HCl₃ : HCl : CCl₂. [B. 4.]

ETHIONATE, n. E²th-i²-o²n-at. Ger., *Aethionat*. A salt of ethionic acid. [B.]

ETHIONIC, adj. E²th-i²-o²n-i²k. From *ethylene* (q. v.), and *θειον*, sulphur. Fr., *éthionique*. Compounded of ethylene and a sulphur compound. [B.] **E. acid**. Ger., *Aethionsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₂H₄.S₂O₇.H₂ or C₂H₄.O₂.SO₂.OH SO₂.OH, known only in aqueous solution, obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol. [B. 4.] **E. anhydride**. Ger., *Aethionsäureanhydrid*. A body, C₂H₄.O₂.S₂O₄, or e. acid deprived of the elements of water; a colorless, crystalline substance. [B. 4.]

ETHIOPS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)/thi²-o²ps. See **ÆTHIOPS**.

ÉTHIOPS (Fr.), n. A-te-ops. See **ÆTHIOPS**. **E. arsénical**. See **ÆTHIOPS ARSÉNICALIS**. **E. calcare**. See **HYDRARGYRUM cum creta**. **E. charbonneux**. See **ÆTHIOPS GRAPHITICUS**. **E. de Malouin**. See **ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS**. **E. orpimental**. See **ÆTHIOPS ARSÉNICALIS**.

ETHMETHACETIC ACID, n. E²th-me²th-a²s-et²-i²k. Ger., *Methyläthylsäure*. An acid, (C₂H₅)₂CH : CH₂.COOH, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 molecule each of ethyl and methyl. [B.] See under **VALERIC ACID**.

ETHMETHOXALIC ACID, n. E²th-me²th-o²x-a²-li²k. Ger., *Aethomethoxalsäure*. An isomeric variety of hydroxyvaleric acid, C₂H₄.C(OH).COOH = C₂H₁₀O₅, or oxalic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 1 molecule each of methyl and ethyl; a crystalline solid. [B. 4.]

ETHMOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th-mo²-ka²r-se-ne. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *καρκίνος*, a cancer. Cancer of the connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMOCARDITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th-mo²-ka²r-det. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *καρδία*, the heart (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart. [L. 82.]

ETHMOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²th-ath-mo²-mo²-se²-f. (ke²/a²l/a²l)/i²-a². From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of G. St. Hilaire, a form of acephalous monstrosity in which the eyes are distinct but very near together, and a rudimentary trumpet-shaped nose appears above the orbits. [A. 301, 326 (a, 21).]

ETHMOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²th-ath-mo²-mo²-se²-f. (ke²/a²l/a²l)-u²-s(u²s). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *ethmocephale*. A monster of the sort described under *ethmocephalia*. [L. 41.]

ETHMO-CRANIAL, adj. E²th'-mo²-kran-i²-a²l. From *ἔθμος*,

a sieve, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and the other portions of the cranium. [L. 148.] See **OLFACTORY ANGLE**.

ETHMODERMITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th-mo²-de²rm-et. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *δέρμα*, the skin (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue of the skin. [L. 82.]

ETHMOID, adj. E²th-moid. Gr. *ἔθμων*, from *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Lat., *ethmoides*. Fr., *ethmoïde*. Ger., *ethmoidum*. Sieve-like (see *E. ROSE*). [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ETHMOIDAL, adj. E²th-moid'a²l. Lat., *ethmoidalis*. Fr., *ethmoidal*, *ethmoidien*. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone; as a n., the ethmoid bone in comparative anatomy. [C.]

ETHMOIDES (Lat.), **ETHMOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²th-(ath)-mo²(mo²)-ie/te²(das), -i²de²(e²-u²s(u²s)). See **ETHMOID**.

ETHMOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²th-ath-mo²-i²de²-i²-tis. Gen., *ethmoidit'idis* (-is). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ειδος*, resemblance (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or of the soft parts immediately beneath it. [Knight, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 498.] **Anterior e.** Inflammation of the anterior portion of the ethmoid. [a, 29.] **Necrosing e.** Of E. Woakes, a disease characterized by "inflammation of the nasal tributaries of the ethmoid bone, including its muco-periosteal lining," with enlargement of the lower turbinate process and the presence of scales or spiculae of necrosed bone concealed in the depths of the tumor. ["Lancet," July 18, 1885, p. 108.]

ETHMOIDO-FRONTAL, adj. E²th-moid'-o-fru²nt'a²l. Pertaining to the ethmoid and the frontal bones (see *E.-f. SUTURE*).

ETHMOIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E²th-mwa². Diseases of the connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMOITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th-mo-et. Inflammation of the connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMO-LACRYMAL, adj. E²th-mo-la²k'ri²-ma²l. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and lacrymal bones. [a, 29.]

ETHMOLIPOSIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E²th-mo-le-po-ze. Fatty tumors of the connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMOPALATINE, adj. E²th'-mo²-pa²l-a²tin. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *palatum*, the palate. Relating to or connected with the ethmoid and palatal bones, cartilages, or regions. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1889 (L).]

ETHMOPHYMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E²th-mo-fe-me. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *φύμα*, a growth. Tubercles of the connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th-mo²-ra-me. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ῥήγνυσις*, to break forth. Hemorrhage into the connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMOS (Lat.), n. m. E²th-ath-mo²s. Gr., *ἔθμος*. A sieve, a strainer. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ETHMOSE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th-mos. Connective tissue. [L. 82.]

ETHMO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. E²th-mo-sfe²n-oid'a²l. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. [a, 29.]

ETHMO-TURBINALS, n. pl. E²th'-mo²-tur'bi²n-a²lz. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *turbo*, a top. See **ETHMO-TURBINAL BONES**.

ETHMO-VOMERINE, adj. E²th'-mo²-vo²-mu²r-i²n. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *vomer* (q. v.). Pertaining to or connected with the ethmoid bone and the vomer. [L. 294.]

ETHMYPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²th-mi²(mu²)-fe(fa). Gen., *ethmypo²phes*. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ψή*, a web. Of Hippocrates, connective tissue. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ETHMYPHITIS (Lat.), **ETHMYPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²th-mi²(mu²)-fi²fe/ti²s, -flog(flo²g)-os/i²s. Gen., *ethmyphit'idis* (-is), *-phlogos'eos* (-is). Inflammation of the connective tissue. [A. 322 (a, 21).] See **CELLULITIS**.

ETHMYPHOTYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²th-ath-mi²(mu²)-fo(fo²)-ti²(tu²l)-o²-si²s. Gen., *ethmyphotylos'eos* (-is). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *τύλος*, a web, and *τύλωσις*, a making callous. Ger., *Verhärtung des Zellgewebes*. Induration of the connective tissue; a term formerly used for sclerema neonatorum. [G.]

ETHMYPHYPERPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²th-ath-mi²(mu²)-fi²fe-tu²l-pe²r flog(flo²g)-os/i²s. Gen., *ethmyphyperphlogos'eos* (-is). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ψή*, a web, and *ὑπερ*, beyond measure, and *φλογωσις*, inflammation. Excessive inflammation of the connective tissue. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ETHNIC, adj. E²th-ni²k. From *ἔθνος*, a race. Fr., *ethnique*. Ger., *ethnisch*. Pertaining to race. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ETHNOGRAPHY, **ETHNOLOGY**, n's. E²th-no²g'-ra²f-i², -no²l-o²-j². From *ἔθνος*, a race, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *ethnographie*, *ethnologie*. Ger., *Ethnographie*, *Ethnologie*. The science of the characteristics of different races of men.

ETHOCHLORIN, n. E²th-o-klor'i²n. A green coloring matter extracted from ox gall-stones by ether, giving a complicated spectrum of five absorption lines, of which three resemble those of muskoprasin. [B. 220 (a, 27).]

ETHOKIRRHIN, n. E²th-o-ki²r'i²n. See **ÆTHOKIRRHIN**.

ÉTHOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A-to-lo-zhe'. From *ἔθος*, a habit, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the habits of man or of the lower animals. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ETHOMETHOXALIC ACID, n. E²th-o-me²th-o²x-a²-li²k. Fr., *acide éthométhoxalique*. See **ETHMETHOXALIC ACID**.

ETHOS (Lat.), n. n. E²th-ath-mo²s. Gen., *eth'eos*, *eth'ous*. Gr., *ἔθος*. Habit. [A. 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ETHOXAL, n. E²th-o²x-a²l. See **ETHYLOXAL**.

ETHOXIDE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}idid$. Ger., *Äthyloxyd*. A compound of ethyl, oxygen, and an element or radicle, $R'O.C_2H_5$; an ethylate. [B.]

ETHOXYACETIC ACID, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}a^{2}s\text{-}ete^{2}i^{2}i^{2}k$. Ger., *Äthoxyessigsäure*. Ethylglycollic acid, $C_2H_5 \cdot (O.C_2H_5) \cdot CO.OH$, or acetic acid in which a molecule of ethyl and an atom of oxygen replace an atom of hydrogen. [B. 1.]

ETHOXYBUTYRIC ACID, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}b\text{-}u^{2}t\text{-}i^{2}r\text{-}i^{2}k$. Fr., *acide éthylobutyrique*. Ger., *Äthoxybuttersäure*. Hydroxyethylobutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYCAPRIC ACID.

ETHOXYCAFFEINE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}k\text{-}a^{2}f\text{-}f\text{-}e^{2}en$. Fr., *éthoxycaféine*. Ger., *Äthoxykaffein*. A crystalline body, $C_8H_9(O.C_2H_5)_2N_4O_2$, obtained by boiling bromocaffeine with 2 parts of potassium hydrate and 10 parts of alcohol. It is said to be narcotic, and has been used in migraine. [A. 518 (a, 27); Dujardin Beaumetz, "Prog. méd." April 21, 1886, p. 363.] **E. bromide**. A crystalline substance, $(C_8H_9H_4NOBr)$ —probably $(C_8H_9O.C_2H_5)_2N.H_3Br$. [B. 79.]

ETHOXYL, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l$. Ger., *Äthoxyl*. A univalent radicle, (C_2H_5O) . [B. 1.]

ETHOXYLACTIC ACID, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l\text{-}a^{2}k\text{-}t\text{-}i^{2}k$. Fr., *acide éthyloxy lactique*. Ger., *Äthoxyglychsäure*. See ETHYLACTIC ACID.

ETHOXYGLICINONIC ACID, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l\text{-}s\text{-}i^{2}n\text{-}k\text{-}o^{2}n\text{-}i^{2}n\text{-}i^{2}k$. Fr., *acide éthyloxy cinchoninique*. Ger., *Äthoxyglycinoninsäure*. See under ETHOXYGLICINOLINIC CARBONIC ACID.

ETHOXYLPIPERIDINE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l\text{-}p\text{-}i^{2}p\text{-}e^{2}r\text{-}i^{2}d\text{-}en$. Fr., *éthoxyloxy-pipéridine*. Ger., *Äthoxyloxy-piperidin*. Syn.: *piper-ethylalkone*. An artificial alkaloid; a colorless oily liquid, $C_{15}H_{15}NO$ — $(C_2H_5N.H_2O)(CH_2O)_4H$. [B. 79.]

ETHOXYGLICINOLINIC CARBONIC ACID, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l\text{-}k\text{-}w\text{-}i^{2}n\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}e\text{-}n$. Fr., *acide éthyloxy-guinoléine-carbonique*. Ger., *Äthoxyglycinolincarbonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_9H_9O_4.C_2H_5.CO.OH.N$. Two isomeric bodies of this formula are known: 1, a white crystalline solid, $C_6[H.H.H.H.CH \cdot (CO.OH) \cdot CO.O.C_2H_5] \cdot N$; and 2, *ethoxyglcinoninic acid*, a crystalline

solid, $C_6[H.H.H.H.CH(CO.OH) \cdot CH \cdot (CO.O.C_2H_5) \cdot N]$. [B. 79.]

ETHOXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l\text{-}p\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}p\text{-}i\text{-}o\text{-}n\text{-}i^{2}k$. Ger., *Äthoxypropionsäure*. See ETHYLACTIC ACID.

ETHOXYQUINOLINE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}o^{2}x^{2}i^{2}l\text{-}k\text{-}w\text{-}i^{2}n\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}e\text{-}n$. Fr., *éthoxyquinoline*. Ger., *Äthoxychinolin*. A substitution compound, $C_9H_9(O.C_2H_5)_N$, of quinoline. Two isomeric bodies of this formula

are known: 1, *a.e.*, $C_6[H.H.H.H.O.C_2H_5 \cdot CH \cdot (CH \cdot N) \cdot N]$, forming lamellar crystals, and 2, *ethylcarbostyryl*, $C_6[H.H.H.H.CH \cdot (CH \cdot CO.C_2H_5) \cdot N]$, a colorless oily liquid. [B. 79.]

ETHYLE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}u^{2}l$. From *æthip*, ether, and *æth*, matter. Of Berzelius, ethyl. [A. 56 (a, 27)]

ETHUSE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}u^{2}l$. Fr., *éthuse*. See ÆTHUSA and ÆTHUSA cynapium.

ETHYDENE, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}i^{2}d\text{-}en$. Fr., *éthylène*. See ETHYLIDENE.

ETHYL, n. $E^{2}th\text{-}i^{2}l$. Lat., *æthyl*, *æthylum* (from *æthip*, ether, and *æth*, material). Fr., *éthyle*. Ger., *Äthyl*. It., *etile*. Sp., *etilo*. The hypothetical radicle, C_2H_5 , of ordinary alcohol. See ÆMYL ether.—**Æacetamide**. A syrup, $N(C_2H_5 \cdot C_2H_5O)_2H$, boiling at 200° C., obtained by decomposing ethyl acetate with ethylamine. [B. 4 (a, 27)] **E. acetate**. Lat., *æther aceticus* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], *acetas æthylicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *æther acetique* [Fr. Cod.], *acetate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Äthylacetat*, *Essigäther*, *Essigsäureäthylester* (oder *Äster*). It., *acetato di etile*, *etere acetico*. Sp., *etere acetico* [Sp. Ph.], *acetato de etilo*. A colorless, limpid, volatile liquid, $C_2H_5.C_2H_5O_2$, with an agreeable, refreshing, ethereal, and somewhat acetous odor and taste, boiling at about 73° C. [B. 1; B. 81 (a, 27).]

Æacetacetate. Ger., *Acetäthylsäure*. A salt of acetoacetic acid in which a molecule of e. replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B.]—**E. acetocitrate**. Ger., *Acetäthylcitronensäureäthylester*. An oily liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_8 \cdot C_2H_5 \cdot C_2H_5O_2 \cdot (COO.C_2H_5)_2$. [B. 3.]

E. acetoglycolate. Ger., *Acetäthylglycolsäureäthylester*. An oily liquid, of agreeable odor, $C_6H_{10}O_8 = CH_2O.(C_2H_5O)CO.O.(C_2H_5O)_2$, isomeric with ethylglycollic acid. [B. 1.] **E. acetolactate**. Fr., *acétolactate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Acetäthylmilchsäureäthylester*. A substitution product of lactic acid; a neutral, colorless, mobile, and aromatic liquid, $CH_3.CH(C_2H_5O_2)CO_2C_2H_5 = C_7H_{12}O_4$, insoluble in water, and decomposed by it into acetoacetic acid and alcohol. [B. 4; B. 244 (a, 27).] **Æacetylene**. See BENEZE. **E. acid phosphate**. See under E phosphate. **E. acid sulphate**. See under E sulphate. **E. acouitate**. Ger., *Acouitsäureäthylester*. An oily liquid of aromatic odor, $C_6H_8O_8.(C_2H_5O)_2 = C_{12}H_{16}O_8$. [B. 3.]

E. acrylate. Ger., *Acrylsäureäthylester*. A liquid of pungent odor, $CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot COO.C_2H_5$, $C_5H_8O_2$. [B. 1.] **E. alcohol**. See the major list.—**E. allophanate**. Fr., *allophanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Äthylallophanat*, *Allophanäureäthylester*. A substance, $C_4H_8N_2O \cdot NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot (CO.O.C_2H_5)_2$, forming prismatic, acicular, lustrous crystals, devoid of odor and taste, soluble in acids, and melting at 190° C. [B.] **E. allylacetoneacetate**. Fr., *allylacetoneacetate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Allylacetessigsäureäthylester*. A substitution product, $C_8H_{14}O_3 \cdot CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2.C_2H_5$, of acetoacetic acid, a liquid obtained by the action of allyl iodide upon ethylacetacetate, boiling at 206°, and yielding a beautiful crimson red color with ferric chloride. [B. 3 (a, 27).] **E. amidacetate**. Fr., *éthylglycolicé*. A substitution compound, $CH_3 \cdot NH_2 \cdot CO_2.C_2H_5$, prepared by treating the corresponding chloride with water and silver oxide. It forms small crystals, and in aqueous solutions readily decomposes into glycolic acid and alcohol. [B. 3 (a, 27).] **E. amidocyanurate**. Ger., *Amidocyanursäureäthylester*, *Amidäthyläthylester*. A

substitution compound of the e. cyanurate, in which the molecule NH_2 replaces the molecule OC_2H_5 . Two are known: *diethyl amidocyanurate*, $C_2N_2(OC_2H_5)_2NH_2$, occurring in white prismatic crystals melting at 95° C.; and *e. diamidocyanurate* (or *amimidide*), $C_2N_2(OC_2H_5)_2NH_2$, a crystalline body melting above 100° C. [B.] **E. amines**. See ETHYLAMINE, DIETHYLAMINE, and TRIETHYLAMINE. **E. ammelide**. Ger., *Äthylammelid*. See under E. amidocyanurate. **E. amyl**. See the major list.—**E. and calcium sulphate**. A body, $(C_2H_5)_2(Ca.SO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$. [B.]—**E. and hydrogen carbonate**. Fr., *acide carbonique (ou éthylcarbonique)*. A body, $C_2H_5.H.CO_2$, known only by its potassium salt. [B. 244 (a, 27).]—**E. and methyl silicate**. A salt resulting from the action of silicic acid on e. and methyl. Various silicates containing different proportions of e. and methyl are known, all of which are liquids, boiling at between 133° and 157° C. [B. 3.]—**E. and potassium oxalate**. Ger., *Kaliumäthyloxalat*. A salt, $K(C_2H_5.C_2O_4) = C_4H_5KO_4$. [B. 4.]—**E. and potassium sulphate**. A salt, $C_2H_5.KSO_4$, occurring in colorless, tabular crystals. [B.]—**E. and sodium lactate**. See E. sodiolactate. **E. angelate**. Ger., *Angelicasäureäthylester*. A salt of e. and angelic acid. [B.] See ANGELIC ether. **E. aniline**. See the major list. **E. anisate**. A salt of e. and anisic acid. [B.]—**E. antimonide**. A compound of e. and antimony. [B.] See also ANTIMONY radicle.—**E. arachidate**. Ger., *Arachinsäureäthylester*. A waxy substance, $C_{22}H_{42}O.C_2H_5O = C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, isomeric with behenic acid, and melting at 50° C. [B. 2, 4.]—**E. arsen**. See ARSENEETHYL. [B.]—**E. arsenate**. Ger., *Äthylarseniat*. A salt of e. and arsenic acid. Triethyl arsenate, $(C_2H_5)_3.AsO_4$, is a colorless liquid boiling at about 235° C. [B.]—**E. arsenite**. Ger., *Äthylarsenit*. A salt of e. and arsenious acid. Triethyl arsenite, $(C_2H_5)_3.AsO_3$, is a colorless liquid. [B.]—**E. azotate**. See E. nitrate.—**E. azotite**. See E. nitrite. **E. benzoate**. Fr., *benzoate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Benzoësäureäthylester*. A colorless, aromatic liquid, $(C_6H_5 \cdot COOC_2H_5)$, heavier than water, boiling at 211° C.; obtained by heating together for 9 hours, at 360° to 400° C., ordinary ether and benzoic acid. [B. 4, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. benzylate**. A substitution product, $C_7H_7.O.C_2H_5$, of benzyl alcohol, boiling at 185° C. [B. 158 (a, 27).]—**E. bichloride**. See Monochlorinated hydrochloric ether.—**E. borate**. Ger., *Äthylborat*. A salt of boric acid and e. Three such compounds are known: *e. orthoborate* (triethyl borate), $(C_2H_5)_3.BO_3$, a colorless, aromatic, inflammable fluid of bitter taste; *e. metaborate*, $(C_2H_5)_2.B_2O_4$, a thick, colorless liquid; and *e. triborate*, $C_2H_5.B_3O_6$, a gummy substance. [B. 4.]—**E. bromanilate**. Ger., *Bromansäureäthylester*. A crystalline salt of e. and bromanilic acid, $C_6H_5.(C_2H_5.BrO_2)$. [B. 2.] **E. bromide**. Fr., *bromure d'éthyle*, *éthylbromide*, *ether hydrobromique*. Ger., *Äthylbromür*. An inflammable, volatile liquid, $C_2H_5.Br$, having an odor and taste like those of chloroform, and boiling at 38° C. It is anæsthetic. [B.]—**E. butyrate**. Ger., *Buttersäureäthylester*, *Äthylbutyrat*. A body, $C_4H_9.O.C_2H_5O = C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with caproic acid; an oily liquid having the odor of anise and boiling at 121° C. The isomeric e. isobutyrate boils at 113° C. [B. 4.] See OIL of ANANAS.—**E. cadodyl**. Ger., *Äthylcadodyl*. See DIETHYLARSINE. **E. caproate**. Ger., *Äthylcapronat*. A liquid, $C_6H_{11}O.C_2H_5O = C_8H_{16}O_2$. [B. 4.] **E. caprylate**. Ger., *Caprylsäureäthylester*. A liquid, $C_8H_{17}O.C_2H_5O = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. [B. 4.]—**E. carbamate**. Ger., *Carbaminsäureäthylester*. Urethane, $C_3NH_7O_2 = CO \cdot (NH_2 \cdot OC_2H_5)$, occurring in fine crystals which, on fusing, become an amorphous, waxy mass. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and has lately been much employed as a hypnotic. [B.]—**E. carbamide**. See ETHYLUREA.—**E. carbanilate**. Phenylurethane, a crystalline substance, $C_6H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_5HN \cdot CO.OC_2H_5$. [B. 2.]—**E. carbimide**. Ger., *Äthylcarbamid*. E. isocyanate (see under E. cyanate). [B.] **E. carbonate**. Fr., *carbonate d'éthyle*, *ether carbonique*. Ger., *Äthylcarbonat*. A salt of carbonic acid and e. The e. carbonates include the acid carbonate hydrogen e. carbonate, e. carbonic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2H.CO_2$, a body known only in its metallic compounds; the e. carbonates, $R'.C_2H_5.CO_2$; the normal carbonate (die carbonate, carbethylic acid), $(C_2H_5)_2.CO_2$, a colorless, inflammable, aromatic liquid boiling at 126° C., insoluble in water, and forming with chlorine substitution compounds analogous to the chloroethers (chloro carbonates); and the ortho carbonate, $(C_2H_5)_2.CO_2$, an aromatic liquid boiling at 160° C. [B.] **E. cerotate**. Ger., *Cerotsäureäthylester*. A waxy body, melting at about 60° C. $C_2H_5O.C_{27}H_{55}O = C_{29}H_{58}O_2$. [B. 4.] **E. chloracrylate**. A mobile liquid, $C_2H_5.CO_2(C_2H_5)$, compounded of e. and chloracrylic acid. [B. 2.] **E. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Äthylchlorür*. Monochloroethane, a very volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid, $C_2H_5.Cl = CH_3 \cdot CH_2.Cl$, of aromatic, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, prepared from alcohol by the action of hydrochloric acid gas, soluble in 10 parts of water, and boiling at 12° C. It was known to the alchemists, who called its alcoholic solution *spiritus salis et vini*. [B. 2, 4.] **E. chlorocarbonate**. A body, $C_2H_5.CO_2Cl$, a colorless, mobile fluid, giving off irritant suffocating vapors. [B.]—**E. cholate**. Fr., *cholète d'éthyle*. A crystallizable salt, $C_{23}H_{49}(C_2H_5O)_6$, of cholic acid, from which it is prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 244 (a, 27).] **E. cinnamate**. Fr., *cinnamate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Zimmtsäureäthylester*. An oil, $C_9H_7O_2.C_2H_5$, boiling at 267° C. [B. 4 (a, 27).] **E. citrate**. Fr., *citräte d'éthyle*. Ger., *Citronensäureäthylester*. A compound of e. and citric acid. Normal e. citrate, trie' citrate (Ger., *normaler Citronensäureäthylester*), is a thick liquid, $C_6H_8O_7 \cdot (C_2H_5)_3$, odorless, but of very bitter taste. The acid e. citrates, $C_6H_8O_7 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2$ (die' citric acid), and $C_6H_8O_7 \cdot C_2H_5$ (e' citric acid), have not been isolated in the pure state. **Tetra' citrate**, $C_2H_4(COC_2H_5)_3 \cdot COO.C_2H_5$, is a basic salt occurring as an oily, aromatic liquid of a bitterish taste. [B. 3.]—**E. cyanamide**. Ger., *Äthylcyanamid*. A syrupy liquid, $N(C_2H_5).CNH$. By repeated solution and evaporation it is converted into the polymeride, $N_2(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot C_3N_3H_3$, e. (or trie') tricyanamide, e. cyanuramide, e. melamine, a crystalline body of

suberate. Fr., *suberate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Korksäure Äthylester*. A compound, $C_8H_{12}COOC_2H_5$, of *e* and suberic acid; a liquid of agreeable odor. [B. 3.] **E. succinate.** Fr., *succinate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Bersteinsäure Äthylester*. A salt of *e* and succinic acid. *Normal e succinate, de succinate*, $C_2H_5COOC_2H_3COOC_2H_5$, is an oily mobile liquid of aromatic odor. *Acid e succinate, mon e succinate, e succinic acid*, $C_2H_4COOC_2H_3COOH$, is a syrupy liquid acting as a monobasic acid. [B. 3.] **E. succinylsuccinate.** A compound, $C_2H_5COOC_2H_3COOC_2H_3COOC_2H_5$, forming light green prismatic crystals which in solution exhibit a blue fluorescence. [B. 3.] **E. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Äthyl Sulfat*. A salt of *e* and sulphuric acid. The *e* sulphates are: *acid* or *hydric e sulphate, e sulphuric* (or *sulphuric*) acid, $C_2H_5HSO_4$, a clear, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts, and itself forming in one of the stages of the manufacture of ether from alcohol; and *normal e sulphate, diethyl sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, a colorless, oily liquid, having an odor of peppermint, insoluble in water, and prepared by acting on absolute alcohol with sulphuric acid. Both the *e* sulphates are found in the oils of wine, the acid sulphate being present in the light oil of wine, and the normal sulphate in conjunction with other bodies occurring in the heavy oil of wine. [B. 3. a, 27.] See *Oil of wine* and *OLEUM æthereum*. **E. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Äthyl Sulfid*. A compound of *e* and sulphur. The *e* sulphides are: *dimethyl sulphide* (or *thioether*), $(C_2H_5)_2S$, a colorless liquid with a strong, garlicky odor. It forms a series of addition compounds with the metallic iodides and chlorides; *e methyl sulphide* (C_2H_5 , $(CH_3)_2S$, a liquid of disagreeable odor, forming similar addition compounds; the double sulphides of *e* and other radicles (see *Diethyl sulphine*, *Triethyl sulphine*, and *Diethyl sulphine*); *e disulphide*, or *persulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_2$, a colorless liquid having a garlicky odor; *e trisulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_3$, a colorless liquid; *e tetrasulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_4$, a colorless oil; and *e pentasulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_5$. [B. 3.] **E. sulphonic acid.** A colorless, oily, very acid liquid, $C_2H_5SO_3H$, insoluble in ether. [B. 3. a, 27.] **E. sulphite.** Ger., *Äthylsulfid*. A mobile liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_3$, having an odor of peppermint and a sulphurous taste. [B.] **E. sulphocarbonate.** See *E. thiocarbonate*. **E. sulphocyanate.** Ger., *Äthylsulfocyanat*. See *E. thiocyanate*. **E. sulphhydrate.** See *E. mercaptan*. **E. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Weinsäure Äthylester, Äthyltartrat*. A salt of *e* and tartaric acid. The *e* tartrates are: *acid e tartrate, monoethyl tartrate*, $C_8H_{10}O_6 = C_2H_2(OH)_2COOC_2H_5$; and *neutral*

e tartrate, diethyl tartrate, $C_8H_{14}O_6 = C_2H_2(OH)_2COOC_2H_5$, a liquid. [B. 2, 4.] **E. telluride.** Ger., *Äthyl Tellurid*. A salt of *e* and telluric acid. The *e* tellurides are: (1) *diethyl telluride*, $(C_2H_5)_2Te$, a thick, reddish liquid, giving off yellowish, foetid vapors whose odor is very persistent and which are reputed to be poisonous. It forms addition compounds with oxygen, the halogens, and the acid radicles; and (2) *e ditelluride*, $(C_2H_5)_2Te_2$, a dark, reddish liquid. [B.] **E. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tétrasulfure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Äthyltetrasulfid*. See under *E. sulphide*. **E. thiacetate.** Ger., *Thiacetäure Äthylester*. An ethereal, oily liquid, $C_2H_5C_2H_3OS$, of alliaceous odor, boiling at 114° to 116° C., and decomposing in contact with alkalies into mercaptan and acetic acid. [B. 3. a, 27, 4.] **E. thio-alcohol.** See *E. mercaptan*. **E. thiocarbamide.** See *E. thiourea*. **E. thiocarbimide.** Ger., *Äthylthiocarbimid*. *E. mustard oil*, $CS.NC_2H_5$, or *e isocyanate* in which an atom of sulphur replaces one of oxygen; a mobile liquid which produces irritation when inhaled and when applied to the skin. [B.] **E. thiocarbonate.** Ger., *Äthylthiocarbonat*, *thio Kohlensäure Äthyl*. A yellow, oily liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2CS$, of unpleasant odor. [B.] **E. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Äthyl Thiocyanat*. A colorless, mobile liquid, $C_2H_5S.CN$, of penetrating, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, boiling at 141° C., prepared by heating an alcoholic solution of potassium thiocyanate with *e* iodide. [B. 3. a, 27.] **E. trisulphocarbonate.** See *E. thiocarbonate*. **E. valerate.** *E. valerianate.* Ger., *Valeriansäure Äthylester, Baldriansäure Äthylester*. A body, $C_2H_5C_4H_7O_2 = C_2H_5OOCCH_2CH_2CH_2COOC_2H_5$, is a liquid boiling at 145° C. *E. isovalerate, e valerianate*, $C_2H_5C_3H_7O_2 = C_2H_5OOCCH_2CH_2COOC_2H_5$, is a colorless liquid boiling at 139° C., having a rennet-like and valerianic odor. [B. 4; B. 241 a, 27.]

ETHYLAL, n. $E^{2h}h^{2l}a^{2l}$. Fr., *éthylal*. Ger., *E*. See *ALDEHYDE*.

ETHYL ALCOHOL, n. $E^{2h}h^{2l}a^{2l}ko^{2l}$. Lat., *alcohol, spiritus, spiritus vini, aqua ardens, aqua vita*. Fr., *alcool, alcool éthylé, esprit de vin*. Ger., *Alkohol, Äthylalkohol, Weingeist*. It., *alcool, alcool etílico, alcoole*. Sp., *alcohol, alcohol etílico*. Syn., *alcohol, spirit, spirit of wine*. Hydrate or hydrated oxide of ethyl, $C_2H_5O.C_2H_5.OH$; a clear, colorless, mobile, very volatile and inflammable liquid of burning taste and peculiar pleasant ethereal odor, occurring in a dilute state in all beverages formed by the vinous fermentation of saccharine and starchy vegetable substances, and prepared in a pure state from these beverages by repeated distillation (rectification) and by dehydration with alkalies. It also occurs ready-formed in various vegetable substances, and occurs in coal-tar, bone-oil, and other products of organic distillation, as well as in bread. It has never been frozen, although at extremely low temperatures it becomes viscid. Boiling point, 78.3° C. Its sp. gr. varies greatly with the temperature, being 0.80625 at 0° C., 0.79367 at 15° C., 0.7809 at 30° C. It is very hygroscopic, and can not be freed by distillation alone from the moisture which it absorbs. It unites with various mineral salts, in the same manner that water does, to produce compounds, with one or more molecules of alcohol of crystallization. It is freely miscible with water, chloroform, ether, and benzene, and is a solvent for volatile oils, concrete oils (such as canphor), resins, phosphorus, iodine, bromine, and many

other substances. On account of this solvent power it is largely employed in the arts and in pharmacy as a vehicle. Solutions of medicinal substances in *e. a.* are called *tinctures* and *spirits*. Locally, *e. a.*, owing to its volatility, acts as a refrigerant, and when its evaporation is prevented, as an irritant and astringent, dehydrating moist surfaces, and coagulating albumin. Internally administered in moderate doses, it acts as a cardiac stimulant, particularly in cases of enfeebled cardiac action, but in excessive doses diminishes both the rapidity and force of the heart-beats. Small doses contract the arterioles (particularly in inflammatory conditions) and raise the blood-pressure and body temperature; large doses dilate the arterioles, diminish the blood-pressure, and lower the body temperature. Small doses likewise act as a stimulant to the gastric mucous membrane, the liver, and the cerebro-spinal centres, while large doses interfere with the functions of all of these organs. Applied in excessive or in continued doses, *e. a.* produces the condition called alcoholism (*q. v.*). *E. a.* is mostly eliminated unchanged by the lungs, kidney, and skin, but a small portion is oxidized in the body. *E. a.* is official in all of the pharmacopœias, the following table showing the various preparations extant, with their sp. gr. as given by the pharmacopœias. [B. 3, 10, 95, 97, 119.]

| Specific gravity (at 15° C.). | Per cent. by weight of alcohol. | Per cent. by volume of alcohol. | Official titles |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 955 | 31 | 38 | Spiritus vini dilutus, 38 p. c. [Russ. Ph.]. |
| 951 | 33 | 40 | Spiritus tenuis [Dan. Ph.]. |
| 942 | 38 | 45 | Alcohol dilutum [U. S. Ph., 1860, 1870]. |
| 940 | 39 | 46 | Spiritus tenuis [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. |
| 935 | 40 | 50 | Alcohol dilutus [Ed. Ph., 1826]. |
| 933 | 41 | 50 | Spiritus rectificatus [Batav. Ph., 1805; Belg. Ph., 1823]. |
| 932 | 41 | 50 | Spiritus tenuis [Ferrara Ph., 1832]. |
| 930 | 42 | 50 | Spiritus tenuis [Lond. Ph., 1824], alcohol dilutus [Ed. Ph., 1826]. |
| 928 | 45.5 | 53 | Alcohol dilutum [U. S. Ph., 1880]. |
| (at 15.6° C.) | 49 | 57 | Spiritus tenuior (proof spirit) [Br. Ph.]. |
| 920 | 52 | 60 | Spiritus tenuior [Dubl. Ph., 1830]. |
| 919 | 52 | 60 | Alcool de 60° [Sp. Ph.]. |
| 914 | 52 | 60 | Alcool à 60° [Fr. Cod.]. |
| 912 | 52 | 60 | Spiritus [Netherl. Ph.]. |
| 910 | 53 | 61 | Spiritus dilutus [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. |
| 908 | 54 | 61 | Alcohol dilutum [Greek Ph.]. |
| 905 | 55 | 62 | Spiritus dilutus [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. |
| 901 | 56 | 63 | Spiritus vini dilutus [Austr. Ph.], spiritus dilutus [Hung. Ph.], alcohol dilutus [Roum. Ph.]. |
| 896 | 60 | 62.5 | Alcohol de 70° [Sp. Ph.]. |
| 892 | 61.5 | 69 | Alcohol 70° [Belg. Ph.]. |
| 892 | 62 | 70 | Spiritus dilutus [Dan. Ph.]. |
| 891 | 62.5 | 70 | Spiritus dilutus [Swiss Ph.]. |
| 890.7 | 62.5 | 70 | Alcohol à 70° [Fr. Cod.]. |
| 894 | 63 | 70 | Spiritus vini rectificatus, 70 per cent. [Russ. Ph.]. |
| 890 | 62 | 70 | Spiritus rectificatus [Netherl. Ph.]. |
| 892 | 64 | 70 | Alcohol 80° [Belg. Ph.]. |
| 889 | 64 | 70 | Alcohol de 80° [Sp. Ph.]. |
| 888 | 62.4 | 70 | Alcohol à 80° [Fr. Cod.]. |
| 890 | 62 | 70 | Spiritus rectificatissimus [Lipp. Disp., 1794]. |
| 887 | 63 | 71 | Spiritus [Greek Ph.]. |
| 880 | 65 | 70 | Spiritus rectificatus [Br. Ph.]. |
| 878 | 65 | 70 | Alcohol de 90° [Sp. Ph.]. |
| 8645 | 73.5 | 80 | Alcohol à 90° [Fr. Cod.]. |
| 861 | 73.5 | 80 | Spiritus vini concentratus [Austr. Ph.]. |
| 8626 | 73.5 | 80 | Alcohol concentratus [Roum. Ph.]. |
| 850 | 75 | 90 | Spiritus [Hung. Ph.]. |
| 840 | 77 | 91 | Spiritus [Ger. Ph.]; Spiritus concentratus [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; Spiritus rectificatissimus [Finn. Ph.]; Saxony Ph., 1820; Ferrara Ph., 1832; Spiritus vini rectificatissimus [Austr. Ph., 1820; Antwerp Ph., 1812; Bavar. Ph., 1822; Swed. Ph., 1817; Finn. Ph., 1819]; Spiritus vini rectificatissimus, 90 per cent. [Russ. Ph.]. |
| 830 | 84 | 90 | Spiritus rectificatissimus [Netherl. Ph.]. |
| 823 | 85 | 90 | Alcohol absolutum [Bav. Ph., 1822]. |
| 8229 | 85.7 | 90 | Alcohol 92° [Belg. Ph.]. |
| 8236 | 85.7 | 90 | Standard alcohol (Sikes's hydrometer floats at 0°). |
| 823 | 85.7 | 90 | Spiritus vini rectificatissimus [Hann. Ph., 1819]. |
| 824 | 85.7 | 90 | Alcohol absolutum [Gr. Ph.]. |
| 831 | 87 | 91 | Alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; Alcohol alcalisatum [Amst. Ph., 1792]. |

| Specific gravity (at 15° C.). | Per cent. by weight of alcohol. | Per cent. by volume of alcohol. | Official titles. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 817 | | | Alcohol fortius [U. S. Ph., 1860, 1870]. |
| 8161 | 92.4 | 95 | Alcohol 95% [U. S. Ph., 1870]. |
| 815 | | | Alcohol Land Ph. [1824]. |
| 810 | | | Alcohol [Dubl. Ph., 1830]. |
| 800 | 98 | | Alcohol ethylicum [Br. Ph.]. |
| 797 | 99 | | Alcohol anhydrous [Sp. Ph.]. |
| 795 | 100 | | Alcohol anhydrous [Belg. Ph.]. |
| 794 | 100 | | Alcohol absolutus [Finn. Ph., 1819]; Alcohol vini alcoholizatum, Spiritus concentratissimus, Spiritus vini dephlegmatus, Alcohol aleahisatum. |
| 791* | 100 | | |
| 790 | | | |

* Probably erroneous.

ETHYLALIZARIN, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}z^{2l}a^{2l}r^{2l}i^{2l}n$. Fr., *éthylalzarine*. Ger., *Äthylalzarin*. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, $C_{24}H_{22}O_6 = C_{20}H_{18}O_4 + C_4H_4O_2$. [B, 107.]

ETHYLALLYL, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}l^{2l}$. Ger., *Äthylallyl*. A bivalent radicle, $C_2H_5C_2H_4$, which occurs in the free state as one of the isomeric varieties of amylene. [B, 4.] **E'urea**, Ger., *Äthylaldehydurea*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_4H_8N_2O$. [B.]

ETHYLALLYLAMINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}l^{2l}a^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}n$. A compound, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, melting at $84^\circ C$, obtained by Rinne on heating allylamine with ethyl iodide. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLAMIDE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}d$. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLMIDOBENZOLIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}d\alpha^{2l}be^{2l}zn^{2l}o^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Fr., *acide éthylamidobenzique*. Ger., *Äthylamidobenzoesäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_9H_8(C_2H_5)(NH_2)CO.OH$. [B.]

ETHYLAMINE, n.s. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}n$. Fr., *éthylamine*, *éthylamide*. Ger., *Äthylamin*. A primary amine of ethyl, $NC_2H_5 = H_5C_2H_4N$; a colorless, mobile liquid boiling at $180^\circ C$, isomeric with dimethylamine. [B.] **E. alum**. See ALUMINUM and *e. sulphate*.

E. carbonate. Fr., *carbonate d'éthylamine*. Ger., *Äthylamin Carbonat*. A deliquescent, crystalline mass, $[N(C_2H_5)_2H_2]_2CO_3$, smelling strongly of ammonia. [B.] **E. hydrochloride**, Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylamin*, *Äthylaminium Chlorid*. A body, $N(C_2H_5)_2H_2.HCl$, occurring in fine, deliquescent, prismatic crystals. [B.] **E. sulphate**. Ger., *Äthylaminium sulfat*. A deliquescent body, $(C_2H_5)_2H_2.H_2SO_4$. [B.]

ETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}n$. Fr., *éthylammonium*. Ger., *Äthylammonium*. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLAMYL, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}l$. A compound consisting of amyl and ethyl united with the same radicle. [B.]—**E. ether**. A liquid, $C_7H_{16}O = C_5H_{11}O$, of ethereal odor. [B, 3.]—**E'oxalic acid**. Fr., *acide éthylamyloxique*. Ger., *Äthylamyloxalsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_7H_{12}(C_2H_5)_2O_4$. $CO.OH$. [B, 3.]—**E. sulphide**. A liquid, $C_7H_{16}S = C_5H_{11}S$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLANILINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}n^{2l}i^{2l}l$. A substitution compound, $C_8H_9N(C_2H_5)_2$, of ethyl and aniline; a liquid boiling at $248^\circ C$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLARSEN, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}r^{2l}se^{2l}n$. See ARSENETHYL.

ETHYLARSENIC ACID, **ETHYLARSINIC ACID**, n's $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}i^{2l}r^{2l}se^{2l}n^{2l}i^{2l}k$, $-i^{2l}n^{2l}i^{2l}k$. A dibasic crystalline acid, $AsO(C_2H_5)_2(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLATE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}t$. Ger., *Äthylat*. A substitution compound of ethyl alcohol in which the hydrogen in the hydroxyl of the latter is replaced by a metal. The general formula of the e's is $(C_2H_5O)_nM_n$, where M_n is a metallic radicle whose atomicity is n. [B.]

ETHYLATION, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}shu^{2l}n$. Fr., *éthylation*. Ger., *Äthylirung*. The process of combining or causing to combine with ethyl. [B, 2.]

ETHYLBENZOIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}be^{2l}zn^{2l}o^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Fr., *acide éthylbenzoïque*. Ger., *Äthylbenzoesäure*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution product, $C_9H_8(C_2H_5)CO.OH$, of benzoic acid, forming laminar crystals, melting at $110^\circ C$. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

ETHYLBENZYL ETHER, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}be^{2l}zn^{2l}i^{2l}l$. See BENZYL-ethyl ether.

ETHYLBUCINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}bru^{2l}c^{2l}i^{2l}n$. A substitution product, $C_{23}H_{26}(C_2H_5)_2N_2O_4$, of brucine. [B, 2 (a, 27).]

ETHYLACODYLIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}k^{2l}o^{2l}di^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Diethylarsinic acid. [B.]

ETHYLCAFFEIDINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}f^{2l}e^{2l}i^{2l}d^{2l}e^{2l}n$. Fr., *éthylcafféine*. Ger., *Äthylkoffein*. A substitution compound, $C_7H_{11}(C_2H_5)_2N_4O$, of ethyl and caffeine. [B, 3.]

ETHYLCAMPHORIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}m^{2l}fo^{2l}r^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Fr., *acide éthylcamphorique*. Ger., *Äthylcamphersäure*. An acid, $C_{16}H_{18}(C_2H_5)_2O_4$. [B.]

ETHYLCARBAMINE, **ETHYLCARBAMMONIUM**, n's. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}r^{2l}ba^{2l}m^{2l}i^{2l}n$, $-ka^{2l}r^{2l}ba^{2l}m^{2l}o^{2l}ni^{2l}u^{2l}m$. Ethyl isocyanide. [B, 3.]

ETHYLCARBINOL, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}r^{2l}bi^{2l}n^{2l}o^{2l}l$. Primary propyl alcohol. [B, 4.]

ETHYLCARBONATE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}r^{2l}bo^{2l}n^{2l}at$. A salt of ethylcarbonic acid. [B.]

ETHYLCARBONIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ka^{2l}r^{2l}bo^{2l}n^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Ger., *Äthylcarbonsäure* (1st def.). 1. Propionic acid, a 1-molecule ethyl

substitution compound of carbonic acid, $C_2H_5.CO.OH$. 2. Acid ethyl carbonate (2d def.). [B, 4.]

ETHYLCINCHONINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}si^{2l}n^{2l}k^{2l}on^{2l}i^{2l}n$. An addition product of cinchonine, $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O.C_2H_5$. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

ETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}si^{2l}t^{2l}r^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Fr., *acide éthylcitrique*. Ger., *Äthylcitronensäure*. An acid citrate of ethyl. [B.] See under ETHYL citrate.

ETHYLCODEINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ko^{2l}d^{2l}i^{2l}n$. See CODETHYLNE.

ETHYLCONINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}kon^{2l}i^{2l}n$. Fr., *éthylconine*, *éthylconicine*. Ger., *Äthylconiin*. An ethyl substitution product, $C_{17}H_{21}N.C_2H_5 = C_{15}H_{19}N$, an oily, nearly colorless liquid, lighter than water. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLCROTONIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}kro^{2l}to^{2l}n^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Fr., *acide éthylcrotonique*. Ger., *Äthylcrotonsäure*. A liquid, $CH_3.CH(C_2H_5).CO.OH$, of peppermint-like odor. [B, 3.]

ETHYLDIACETIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}di^{2l}a^{2l}c^{2l}e^{2l}t^{2l}i^{2l}k$. Fr., *acide éthylbiacétique*. See ETHYL acetoacetic.

ETHYLDICARBOPYRROLIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}di^{2l}ka^{2l}r^{2l}bo^{2l}pi^{2l}r^{2l}o^{2l}i^{2l}k$. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_8H_{12}N(C_2H_5)(CO.OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

ETHYLDIMETHYLETHYLENE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}di^{2l}me^{2l}th^{2l}i^{2l}e^{2l}th^{2l}i^{2l}l$. See HEXYLENE.

ETHYLDISULPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}di^{2l}su^{2l}lf^{2l}o^{2l}ka^{2l}r^{2l}bo^{2l}n^{2l}i^{2l}k$. See XANTHIC ACID.

ETHYLENE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}en$. Lat., *æthylum*. Fr., *éthylène*. Ger., *Äthylen*. Olefant gas, $C_2H_4 = CH_2 + CH_2$, occurring as a colorless, inflammable gas of peculiar odor. In compounds it acts as a bivalent radicle, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, isomeric with ethylene. [B, 4.]—**E. alcohol**. Ger., *Äthylalkohol*. Syn., *glycol*, *e. glycol*, *e. dihydrate*. A diatomic alcohol, $C_2H_4O_2 = C_2H_4(OH)_2$, formed by the substitution of a molecule of e. for half the hydrogen in 2 molecules of water, or by the substitution of 2 molecules of hydroxyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen in ethane; a colorless, sweetish, sirupy liquid boiling at $197^\circ C$. [B, 2.]—**E. bichloride**. Ger., *bichlorure d'éthène*. See *E. dichloride*.—**E. bromide**. Ger., *Bromäthylen*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of agreeable odor and sweet taste discovered by Balard in 1826. It is isomeric with bromated ethyl bromide and with ethylene bromide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. bromiodide**. Ger., *Äthylenbromjodür*. A solid body, $C_2H_4Br.I$, melting at $28^\circ C$. [B, 4.]—**E. chlorhydrin**. Fr., *glycol monochlorohydrate*. A colorless, sweet-tasting liquid, $C_2H_4Cl.OH$, first obtained by Wurtz by saturating e. alcohol with hydrochloric acid gas. It may be considered as monochloroethyl alcohol. [B, 3, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. chloride**. See *E. dichloride*.—**E. chloriodide**. Ger., *Äthylenchlorjodür*. A liquid, $C_2H_4Cl.I$, of a sweetish odor. [B.]—**E. cyanide**. See *E. dicyanide*.—**E'diamine**. See the major list.—**E'diammonium**. See ETHYLENEDIAMINE.

E. dibromide. Ger., *Äthylen-dibromür*. A mobile, colorless liquid, $C_2H_4Br_2$, of sweetish odor and taste, boiling at $129^\circ C$; crystallizing with cold; prepared by direct combination of e. and bromine. It is isomeric with ethylene dibromide. [B, 4.]—**E. dicarbonitrile**. Ger., *Äthylenedicarbonitril*. See *E. dicyanide*.—**E'dicarboxylic acid**. Ger., *Äthylendicarbonsäure*. Succinic acid. [B.]—**E. dichloride**. Lat., *æthylum chloratum*. Ger., *Äthylendichlorid*. Dutch liquid, a colorless, oily, inflammable liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, of sweetish, ethereal odor and taste, boiling at $85^\circ C$, and soluble in alcohol and in ether; prepared by the direct union of e. with chlorine; isomeric with ethylene dichloride. It has been used as an anesthetic (see *ETHER anæstheticus Aranii*). [A, 308; B, 4.]—**E. dicyanide**. Ger., *Äthylendicyanid*. E. dicarbonitrile, $C_2H_4N_2 = (N.CH_2-CH_2.N)$, a crystalline body. [B, 4.]—**E. diethylate**. Ger., *Äthylen-diäthylat*. Diethylglycol ether, $C_2H_4(OC_2H_5)_2$, a liquid boiling at $124^\circ C$. [B, 4.]—**E. dihydrate**. Ger., *Äthylen-dihydrat*. See *E. alcohol*.—**E. diiodide**. Ger., *Äthylen-diiodür*. A body, $C_2H_4I_2$, occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals, which melt at $75^\circ C$; produced by the direct combination of e. with iodine. [B.]—**E. dinitrate**. Ger., *Äthylen-dinitrat*. A heavy, colorless, oily liquid, $C_2H_4(ONO_2)_2$, of an unpleasant, sweetish taste, inflammable, decomposing on percussion, and poisonous. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E. dinitrite**. Ger., *Äthylen-dinitrit*. A colorless, crystalline body, $C_2H_4(NO_2)_2$, melting at $35.5^\circ C$. [B, 4.]—**E. disulphhydrate**. Ger., *Äthylen-disulphydrat*. A colorless, highly refracting, oily liquid, $C_2H_4(SH_2)_2$, of peculiar pungent odor, and boiling at $146^\circ C$; formed by acting on alcoholic potassium hydrosulphide with e. bromide. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E. disulphocyanate**, **E. dithiocyanate**. A body, $C_2H_4(SCN)_2$, occurring in colorless, tabular crystals, melting at $90^\circ C$. [B, 4.]—**E'eugenol**. An ether, $(CH_3OC_6H_5O)_2C_2H_4$, crystallizing in prisms melting at $89^\circ C$. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E. glycol**. Ger., *Äthylen-glycol*. See *E. alcohol*.—**E. hydride**. See ETHYLHYDRIDE.—**E. hydrocyanate**. A compound, $C_2H_5CN.OH$, formed by heating e. chlorhydrin with potassium cyanide. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E'lactic acid**. Ger., *Äthylenmilchsäure*. A form of lactic acid, $CH_3(OH)-CH_2-CO.OH = C_3H_6O_3$, found in a watery extract of human muscle, and formed artificially by the union of e. with carbonic acid. [B; K.]—See LACTIC acid.—**E. mercaptan**. See *E. disulphhydrate*.—**E. muriate**. See *E. dichloride*.—**E'naphthalene**. See ACENAPHTHENE.

E. nitrate. See *E. dinitrite*.—**E. oxide**. Ger., *Äthylenoxyd*. A colorless, aromatic liquid, C_2H_4O , isomeric with acetic aldehyde, boiling at $14^\circ C$. [B, 4.]—**E. perchloride**. See *E. dichloride*.—**E. sulphate**. A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. *Acid e. sulphate* (ethylene-sulphuric acid), $C_2H_4(SO_3H)_2$, is a thick liquid, decomposing at $160^\circ C$, formed when glycol is allowed to fall drop by drop into chlorosulphonic acid cooled with ice. *Basic e. sulphate* (ethylene-sulphoxy-sulphuric acid), $C_2H_4(OH)SO_3H$, not known in a pure state, is formed when alcohol and sulphuric acid are heated together at $150^\circ C$. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**E'sulphonic acid**. Ger., *Äthylen-sulphonsäure*. See ETHIONIC ACID.—**E'sulphuric acid**. See under *E. sulphate*.—**E. thiodichloride**. A liquid, $C_2H_4SCl_2$, having a taste and smell like mustard-oil, producing blis-

ters on the skin, and attacking the mucous membranes by its vapors; formed by passing e. into well-cooled sulphur dichloride subsequently heated to 100° C. It easily decomposes on heating. [B. 3 (a, 27).] **Perchlorinated e. chloride.** Hexachloroethane. [B. 2.]

ETHYLENEDIAMINE. n. E²th-i²l en d²a²m-en. Ger., *Athylenediamin*. A strongly alkaline, diacid base, C₂H₄(NH₂)₂ = NH₂-C₂H₄-NH₂, a syrupy, colorless liquid of ammoniacal odor, very soluble in water, with which it forms a hydrate, and boiling at 17° C. It combines with acids to form neutral salts, C₂H₄(NH₂)₂R', the e. diammonium salts, and with alcoholic radicles to form a series of alkalies; identified by Brieger as one of the poisonous ptomaines of fish. [B. 4; B. 32 (a, 27); 1, 87 (a, 27).] **E. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylenamin*. An addition compound, C₂H₄(NH₂Cl)₂, occurring in silver-white acicular crystals, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethylene chloride or ethylene chloride. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLETHER. n. E²th-i²l-eth²er. Lat., *ether sulphuricus seu vitreolus, spiritus vini æthereus, naphtha vitreola*. Fr., *ether éthérique ou vinique, ou sulfurique, ou hydrique*. Ger., *Athyläther, Äther, Däthyläther, Äthyläther, Däthyläther, Schmelzäther*. It, *æthere vitreo, ætere, ætere sulfurico, ossido di etile, etil-eter*. Sp., *éter*. A compound consisting of an atom of oxygen united with a double molecule of ethyl, (C₂H₅)₂O; prepared by exposing ethyl alcohol to the action of sulphuric acid, subsequently purifying the product of the reaction by the addition of caustic potash or calcium chloride, and lastly rectifying by distillation. E. e. is a mobile, colorless liquid, of burning taste and peculiar odor; it is quite volatile, boiling at 35° C., and very inflammable. Sp. gr. at 0°, 0.736. Its vapor mixed with air forms an explosive compound. It is soluble in ethyl alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is a ready solvent of fats, oils and resins, and of many metallic chlorides. It forms substitution products with chlorine (*chloroethers*). The stronger ether of the U. S. Ph. is nearly pure e. e., containing about 6 per cent. of alcohol, while the ordinary ether contains 26 per cent. of alcohol. [B.]

ETHYLENYLENE. n. E²th-i²l-en²th-i²l-en. See BUTYLENE.

ETHYLFUGENOL. n. E²th-i²l-u²z j²u²n-a²l. An aromatic liquid, C₈H₈C₂H₄(OCH₃)₂, with a faint odor of cloves, strongly refractive, boiling at 254.0° C., prepared by heating eugenol with ethyl bromide and caustic-potash solution. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLGLYCOLIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l gl²ik-o²l²ik. Ger., *Aethylglykolsäure*. Ethoxyacetic acid; a liquid, CH₃OC₂H₄-COOH, isomeric with ethyl glycolate, having the properties of a monobasic acid, and regarded as a 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of glycolic acid. [B. 4.]

ETHYLIA. (Lat.), n. f. E²th-i²l-u²l²i-a². Fr., *éthyliaque*. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLIC. adj. E²th-i²l²ik. Fr., *éthyliaque*. Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from ethyl. [B.]—**E. alcohol.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**E. aldehyde.** Ger., *Aethylaldehyd*. See ACETIC ALDEHYDE.

ETHYLIDENE. n. E²th-i²l²-den. Fr., *éthylidène*. Ger., *Athyliden*. A bivalent radicle, C₂H₄ = CH₂ (CH =, isomeric with ethylene. [B. 4.] **E. bichloride.** Ger., *bichlorure d'éthylidène*. Ger., *Aethylidenbichlorid*. See **E. dichloride**. **E. bromide.** An unstable, thick, yellow liquid, C₂H₄Br₂ = (CH₂)₂-CHBr₂, insoluble in water (by which it is decomposed at high temperatures), and formed by passing aldehyde vapor into cooled phosphorus pentabromide. [B. 24 (a, 27).] **E. chloride.** Ger., *Aethylidenchlorid*, *Aethylidenchlorür*. See **E. dichloride**.—**E. chloroethylate.** Ger., *Aethylbenzochloroäthyläther*. Monochloroethyl ether, C₂H₄ClO-C₂H₅, an oily liquid boiling at about 98° C. [B. 5.] **E. dibromide.** Ger., *Aethylidendibromür*. A yellowish, oily liquid, C₂H₄Br₂ = CH₂CHBr₂. [B.] **E. dichloride.** Ger., *Aethylidendichlorür*. A colorless liquid, C₂H₄Cl₂ = CH₂CHCl₂, having an odor resembling that of chloroform, denser than water, boiling at 58° to 60° C., identical with chloroethyl chloride, and resulting from the action of phosphorus perchloride on aldehyde. It has been used as an anæsthetic. [B. 5; B. 24 (a, 27).] **E. diethylether.** Ger., *Aethylidendiäthyläther*. See ACETAL.—**E. dimethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidendimethylat*. A liquid, C₂H₄O(CH₃)₂, boiling at about 65° C. [B. 5.] **E. ethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidendäthylat*. See ACETAL. **E. oxide.** Ger., *Aethylidenoxid*. See ACETIC ALDEHYDE. **E. oxychloride.** Ger., *Aethylidenoxychlorür*, *Däthylidenchlorür*. A liquid, C₂H₄ClO.Cl₂C₂H₅, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas upon acetic aldehyde, and having the odor of both of these bodies. [B. 5.] **E. sulphide.** A thick oil, C₂H₄S. [B. 93.]

ETHYLIDENELACTAMIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l²-den-la²z²ka-ta²m²ik. Fr., *acide éthylidène-lactamique*. Ger., *Aethylidenlactaminsäure*. Alanine. [B.]

ETHYLIDENELACTIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l²-den-la²z²ik. Ger., *Aethylidenmilchsäure*. Fermentation (or ordinary) lactic acid, CH₃-CH(OH)-COOH = C₃H₄O₃, formed by the union of ethylidene with carbonic acid. [B. 4.]

ETHYLIN. n. E²th-i²l²-in. Ger., *Aethylin*. A body derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin) by the substitution of one or more molecules of the radicle (C₂H₅O) for hydroxyl (OH). The term is ordinarily limited to *mono*, C₂H₅-OH.C₂H₅O = C₂H₅(C₂H₅O) a liquid boiling at 20° C. *Di*, C₂H₅OH.C₂H₅O.C₂H₅O = C₂H₅(C₂H₅O)₂, is a liquid having an odor of pepper, and boiling at 182° C. *Tri*, C₂H₅(C₂H₅O)₃, is a liquid boiling at 185° C. [B. 4.]

ETHYLIZATION. n. E²th-i²l²-za-shu²n. The administration of ethyl bromide for anæsthetic purposes. [R. J. Levis, "Med. Rec." 1880, pp. 342-344, B.]

ETHYLIZE. v. tr. E²th-i²l²-iz. To anæsthetize with ethyl bromide. [W. R. Williams, "Brit. Med. Jour." Mar. 1, 1884, p. 402.]

ETHYLMANNITE. n. E²th-i²l ma²n²it. Fr., *éthylmannite*.

Ger., *Aethylmannit*. Of Berthelot, a syrupy liquid, C₁₀H₁₀O₆, very soluble in ether, obtained by the action of potash, water, and e. bromide upon mannite. [A. 301 (a, 21); B. 105.]

ETHYLNICOTINE. n. E²th-i²l ni²z²o²ten. Ger., *Aethylnicotin*. A body, C₁₀H₁₄(C₂H₅)₂N₂, known only in its compounds. [a, 27].—**E. hydrate.** Ger., *Aethylnicotinhidrat*. A powerful base, C₁₀H₁₄(C₂H₅)₂N₂(OH)₂, that has not been isolated. Its aqueous solution is colorless, odorless, very bitter, and strongly alkaline. When evaporated to a certain degree of concentration it gives out a smell of decaying fish. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLOXYDOCARBONAMIDE. (Fr.), n. A-tel-o²x-e-do-ka²r-bo-a²m²ed. Urethane. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ETHYLMORPHINE. n. E²th-i²l-mo²r²fe²n. Fr., *éthocodéine*. Ger., *Aethylmorphin*. A tertiary base, C₁₇H₁₇NO₂(C₂H₅)(OCH₃), an alcoholic morphine derivative obtained from codéine ethylidide. [B. 244 (a, 27).] **E. hydriodide.** Fr., *iodhydrate d'éthylmorphine*. A stable crystalline salt, (C₁₇H₁₆(C₂H₅)NO₂HI)₂ + H₂O, prepared by heating finely pulverized morphine for some hours on the water-bath with ethyl iodide and alcohol. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLPHOSPHINE. n. E²th-i²l fo²s²fen. Ger., *Aethylphosphin*. A phosphine in which one or more ethyl molecules replace hydrogen atoms in the radicle PH₃. There are known: (1) *primary* c. (or simply e.), P(C₂H₅)₃, a mobile, colorless, highly refracting liquid whose vapor has a very powerful odor and an excessively bitter taste; (2) *secondary* e., P(C₂H₅)₂H, a liquid which inflames spontaneously on exposure to air, possesses a very strong odor, and has a great affinity for oxygen, so as to produce irritant effects when brought into contact with the tissues; and (3) *tertiary* e., P(C₂H₅)₃, a colorless, mobile liquid, having a strong odor, which, when the liquid is diluted, resembles that of hyacinths. These bodies act as feeble bases, combining with acids to form salts whose constitutions are analogous to those of the salts of the ethylamines. [B.]

ETHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l fo²s²-fi²n²ik. Ger., *Aethylphosphinsäure*. A dibasic acid, P(C₂H₅)₂O(OH)₂, produced by the oxidation of primary ethylphosphine, occurring as a solid mass resembling spermaceti and melting at 41° C. [B.]

ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l fo²s²-fo²r²ik. Fr., *acide éthyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Aethylphosphorsäure*. Monethyl phosphate, H₂(C₂H₅)PO₄, or phosphoric acid in which ethyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ETHYLPIPERIDINE. n. E²th-i²l pi²p²-e²r²ik²en. Fr., *éthylpipéridine*. Ger., *Aethylpiperidin*. An artificial alkaloid; a substitution compound, C₈H₁₁(C₂H₅)N.H₂ = C₇H₁₀N, of piperidine; a strongly alkaline base, boiling at 128° C., capable of distillation, and forming addition compounds with the ethyl, methyl, and methylene iodides. Two isomeric varieties are known, both colorless, oily liquids. [B. 4 (a, 27), 79.]

ETHYLPROPYL. n. E²th-i²l-pro²pi²l. Ger., *Aethylpropyl*. See PENTANE.

ETHYLPROPYLENE. n. E²th-i²l-pro²pi²l-en. Fr., *éthylpropylène*. See AMYLENE.

ETHYLPYRIDINE. n. E²th-i²l pi²r²-ik²en. Fr., *éthylpyridine*. Ger., *Aethylpyridin*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyridine, C₅H₄(C₂H₅)N = C₅H₅N, of which two isomeric varieties, both liquids, are known. [B. 2, 79].—**E. hydrate.** Ger., *Aethylpyridinhidrat*. A body, C₅H₅N + H₂O = C₅H₇NO. [B. 2.]

ETHYLPYRROL. n. E²th-i²l pi²r²-o²l. Ger., *Aethylpyrrol*. A colorless liquid, C₄H₇N.C₂H₅ = C₄H₉N, a 1 molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyrrol. [B. 3.]

ETHYLQUINOLINE. n. E²th-i²l kwi²n²o²-len. Fr., *éthylquinoléine*. Ger., *Aethylchinolin*. A substitution compound, C₉H₈(C₂H₅)N, of quinoline. One compound, having probably the constitution C₈(H.H.H.H.CH-CH-C(C₂H₅)-N, -N, -) is known; it is an isomeric body, ethyl-benzoquinoline, a colorless oil, C₈(H.H.H.H.

H.CH-C(C₂H₅)-CH-N, -N, -). [B. 79.] **E. hydride.** A body, C₈(H₂H₂H₂N.C₂H₅), or, kairine less an atom of oxygen. [W. Fehle, "Berl. klin. Wochenschr." No. 45, 1882 (B).]

ETHYLSILICON. n. E²th-i²l-si²l²ik²en. Ger., *Aethylsilicium*. A trivalent radicle, Si(C₂H₅)₃. [B. 3.]

ETHYLSTRYCHNINE. n. E²th-i²l-stri²z²ik²nin. Fr., *éthylstrychnine*. Ger., *Aethylstrychnin*. A substitution compound, C₂₁H₂₁(C₂H₅)N₂O₂ = C₂₃H₂₅N₂O₂, homologous with strychnine. [B. 2.]—**E. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'éthylstrychnine*. Ger., *Aethylstrychninhidrat*. A substance, C₂₃H₂₅N₂O₂ = C₂₃H₂₅N₂O₂ + H₂O, compound of e. and the elements of a molecule of water; prepared from the iodide by the action of silver oxide upon the latter. [B. 2; B. 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLSULFAS. (Lat.), n. m. E²th-i²l-u²l²-su²l²fa²-fa²sa². See SULPHOVINATE.—**E. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium sulphovinate. [B.]

ETHYLSULPHINIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l-su²l²fi²-ik²en. Ger., *Aethylsulphinsäure*. An acid, C₂H₅SO₂OH, known through its salts. It bears the same relation to propionic acid that the thioethers bear to the oxygen ethers. [B.]

ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l-su²l²fi²-o²n²ik²en. Ger., *Aethylsulphonsäure*, *Aethylschwefelsäure*. An oily, acid liquid, H₂C₂H₅SO₃ = C₂H₅-SO₃-OH, crystalline at low temperatures. [B. 3.]

ETHYLSULPHURIC ACID. n. E²th-i²l-su²l²fi²-u²z²ik²en. Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure*. Sulphovinic acid. [B.] See ETHYL SULPHATE.

ETHYLSULPHUROUS ACID. n. E²th-i²l-su²l²fi²-u²z²ik²en. Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure*. See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

ETHYL-TARTARIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}ta^{2r}ta^{2r}i^{2k}$. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of tartaric acid, $C_2H_4(OH)_2$ ($CO_2OC_2H_5$, $COOH$). [B, 4 (a, 25).]

ETHYLTERPENE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}tr^{2p}en$. Fr., *ethyl terpène*, *éterpène*. A camphor-like, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{20}$ $C_{10}H_{18}$. C_2H_5 . [B, 93.]

ETHYLTHALLINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}tha^{2l}en$. Fr., *ethylthalline*. Ger., *Aethylthallin*, *Aethylthiocytopropylaminol*. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{17}NO$, a non-toxic febrifuge. Its salts are readily soluble in water, have an agreeable, bitter taste, and lower the temperature decidedly when administered to healthy animals. [Straup and von Jaksch, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," 1881 (a, 25).] **E. hydrochloride**. An addition compound of $C_{12}H_{17}NO$, HCl , a very acid, bitter, hygroscopic substance, readily soluble in water. [Straup and von Jaksch, *l. c.* (a, 25).]

ETHYLTHIOCARBAMIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}thi^{2k}a^{2r}b$. $a^{2m}i^{2k}$. Ger., *Aethylthiocarbaminsäure*. Thiocarbamic acid in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen, $H(C_2H_5)N=CS-SH$; an oily liquid which, on standing, hardens into a crystalline mass. [B.]

ETHYLTHIOUREA, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}thi^{2k}u^{2r}e^{2a}$. Ger., *Aethylthiourastoff*. A substitution product of urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen and ethyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ETHYL TROPIDINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}tr^{2p}id^{2n}$. A quaternary compound derived from tropine. [B, 244 (a, 25).] **E. chloraurate**. A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{15}N(C_2H_5)ClAuCl_2$. [B, 244 (a, 25).]

ETHYL TROPINE, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}tr^{2p}en$. A non-volatile, brown, amorphous substance, $C_8H_{15}N(C_2H_5)NO$. [B, 244 (a, 25).]

ETHYLUREA (Fr.), n. *Ate-lur*. See UREIDE.

ETHYLUREA, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}u^{2r}e^{2a}$. Ger., *Aethylurastoff*. Syn.: *ethyl carbamide*. An ethyl substitution compound of urea. Several varieties are known: (1) *Ethylurea*, $CO(NC_2H_5)NH_2$, forming prismatic crystals melting at $92^\circ C$; (2) α -*Dithylurea*, $CO(NC_2H_5)_2$; (3) β -*Dithylurea*, $CO(NC_2H_5)_2$; (4) *Methylethylurea*, $CONH_2(C_2H_5)(CH_3)$; (5) *Triethylurea*, $CO(NC_2H_5)_3$; and (6) *Tetethylurea*, $CO(NC_2H_5)_4$. All are crystalline solids except the last, which is a liquid. [B.]

ETHYLVANILLIC ACID, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}va^{2n}i^{2l}i^{2k}$. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of vanillic acid, $C_8H_7O_3(C_2H_5)$ ($COH(C_2H_5)C_2H_5$, boiling at 193° to $194^\circ C$). [B, 3 (a, 25).]

ETHYLVANILLIN, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}va^{2n}i^{2l}i^{2n}$. Fr., *ethylvanilline*. Ger., *Aethylvanillin*. An ethyl substitution product, $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_3$, of vanillin, a crystalline body, melting at 64° to $65^\circ C$, subliming without decomposition, and resulting from the action of ethyl iodide on a solution of potassium vanillate in boiling alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 25).]

ETHYL VINYL, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}vin^{2l}$. See BUTYLENE.

ÉTINCELLE (Fr.), n. $A^{2a}n^{2s}e^{2l}$. A spark. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTIOCRATIQUE (Fr.), adj. *A-te-o-kra²tek*. From *aira*, a cause, and *apara²*, to rule. Of Foussagrives, acting against the cause of a disease (said of remedies). [A, 518.]

ETIOLATED, adj. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}at^{2d}$. Lat., *albicans*. Fr., *étioilé*. Ger., *weissverdend*, *gebleicht*. Blanned, especially by exclusion from sunlight. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ETIOLATION, n. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}a^{2l}shu^{2n}$. Fr., *étiolement*, from *étiole* (O. Fr., *estiole*), to become slender or puny. Ger., *Bleichung*. The state of being or becoming, or the process of causing to become, etiolated. [G, 15, 30.]

ETIOLIN, n. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}in^{2n}$. Fr., *étiole*, *phytyocanthine*. The yellow pigment of etiolated leaves. [B, 46 (a, 14), 121 (a, 24).]

ETIOLOGICAL, adj. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}o^{2l}i^{2k}a^{2l}$. See ETIOLOGY.

ETIOLOGY, n. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}o^{2l}i^{2k}$. See ETIOLOGY.

ÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. *A tek*. See HECTIC.

ÉTIREMENT (Fr.), n. *A-ter-ma²n²*. A drawing out (see NERVE stretching). [A, 518.]

ÉTISIS (Lat.), n. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}si^{2s}$. Gen., *etis²eos*, *et²isis*. Fr., *étisie*. See PHTHISIS.

ÉTIVAZ (Fr.), n. *A-te-va²*. A place in the canton of Vaux, Switzerland, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉTITE (Fr.), n. *A-tet*. See AÉTITE.

ÉTINAG-BERRIES, n. pl. $E^{2ti}na^{2b}be^{2r}i^{2z}$. The fruit of *Juniperus communis*. [A, 565 (a, 21).]

ÉTNOS (Lat.), n. $E^{2tn}o^{2s}$. Gen., *et²nos* (-is). Gr., *ἔθνος*. Of Galen, porridge made from beans, peas, or the like. [A, 387; L, 94.]

ÉTOFFÉ (Fr.), adj. *A-to²f-fa*. Having masses of well-developed muscle (said of a horse). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTOILE (Fr.), n. *A-twa²*. A star (see ASTER); in botany, the name of many monocotyledons bearing stellate fruits. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. amygdacea**. A reproductive bulbil of the *Chara*. [A, 385 (a, 21).] **E. blanche**. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] **E. chardon**. In the Antilles, the *Eryngium foetidum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. d'eau**, **E. de berger**. The *Alisma (Demarsonium) stellatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. de mer**. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. des pâles**. See POLAR STARS. **E. de Verheyen**. See STELLULE *Verheyenii*. **E. du matin**. The *Pharbitis nil*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. fille**. See DIASTER. **E. mère**. See ASTER (1st def.).

ÉTOILÉ (Fr.), adj. *A-twa²-la*. Stellate; as a n., a stellate bandage; as a n., in the f. pl., *étoilées*, see STELLATE.

ÉTONNEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-to²n-ma²n²*. See STUPOR. **E. cérébral**. Of Trousseau, a stupor analogous to that which follows fright, occurring in cerebral apoplexy when the brain is compressed or lacinated. [D, 72.] **E. du sabot**. A painful, congestive state of the vascular tissue of the hoof; caused by a shock against a hard body. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETOR (Lat.), n. $E(a)^{2o}r$. Gen., *e²toros* (-is). Gr., *ἔτορ*. Ger., *Herz, Leben*. The heart. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉTOUFFEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-tuf-ma²n²*. See SUFFOCATION.

ÉTOUPADE (Fr.), n. *A-tu-pa²d*. A wad of tow. [L, 88.] **E. de Moscati**. A wad of tow impregnated with a mixture of 2 grammes of alum, beaten with the white of an egg; used for ulcerated frost bites and bed-sores. [L, 77 (a, 14).]

ÉTOUPE (Fr.), n. *A-tup*. See TOW.—**E. goudronnée**. See OAKUM.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-tur-des-ma²n²*. See VERTIGO.

ÉTRANGLÉ (Fr.), adj. *A-tra²n²-gla*. Strangulated. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉTRANGLE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. *A-tra²n²-g²-shi²-a²n²*. See ASPERULA cynanchica.

ÉTRANGLE-LOUP (Fr.), n. *A-tra²n²-g²-lu*. The *Aconitum lycoctonum* and the *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉTRANGLEMENT (Fr.), n. *A-tra²n²-g²-ma²n²*. See STRANGULATION and CONSTRICTION. **E. annulaires** (Rabvier). See NODES of Rensier. **E. aponevrotique**. The state in which an inflamed part is prevented from swelling by an unyielding aponeurosis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉTRANGUILLON (Fr.), n. *A-tra²n²-gel-yo²n²*. A form of angina which attacks horses and cows. [L, 42.]

ÉTRÉTAT (Fr.), n. *A-tr²-ta²*. A sea-bathing resort on the English Channel, in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ÉTRIER (Fr.), n. *A-tre-a*. 1. See STAPES. 2. A figure-of-eight bandage for the foot. [A, 301.]

ÉTRILLE (Fr.), n. *A-trely²*. The *Agaricus labyrinthiformis* and the *Dadalea quercina*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉTROITESSE (Fr.), n. *A-trwa²-te²s*. See STENOSIS.—**E. absolue** (Velpeau). Simple narrowing of the pelvis without alteration of shape (see PELVIS *æqualiter justo minor*). [A, 96.]—**E. relative** (Velpeau). Narrowing of the pelvis from distortion. [A, 96.]

ETRON (Lat.), n. $E(a)^{2o}tro^{2n}$. Gr., *ἔτρον*. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ETRONCUS (Lat.), n. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}ro^{2n}k^{2u}su^{2s}$. From *ἔτρον*, the hypogastrium, and *oikos*, a mass. Ger., *Unterleibsgeschwulst*. A tumor in the hypogastrium. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETTE, n. In Malabar, a tree (probably a species of *Strychnos*) all parts of which, boiled in the oil of *Helia azedarach*, are used externally for snake-bites and as an embrocation, and internally, infused with wine, as a febrifuge. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ETTE-AMBE, n. In Ceylon, the *Mangifera indica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ETTLÉ, n. $E^{2ti}t^{2l}$. See NETTLE.

ETUA, n. The *Kigelia africana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTUI (Fr.), n. *A-twe*. See SHEATH.—**E. cortical**. See STEM.—**E. de l'hippocampe**. The hippocampal convolution. [L, 55 (K).] **E. médullaire**. See MEDULLARY CANAL. **E. plastinien**. Of Carnoy, a resistant membrane supposed to inclose each nuclear fibril. [J, 15.]

ÉTUVE (Fr.), n. *A-tu²v*. 1. An oven or stove. [A, 301.] 2. A natural or artificial recess connected with a thermal mineral spring in which the vapor of the latter serves for a species of bath; also the use of mineral waters under such conditions. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. humide**. See VAPORARIUM. **E. sèche**. See TEPIDARIUM.

ETYMODRYS (Lat.), n. $E^{2ti}o^{2l}m^{2u}m^{2u}o^{2o}dri^{2s}(dru^{2s})$. Gen., *etymodryos* (-is). Gr., *ἐτυμόδρυς* (from *ἔτυμος*, true, and *δρῦς*, the oak). The genus *Quercus*. [L, 94.]

ETYPIC, ETYPICAL, adj's. $E^{2ti}p^{2i}i^{2k}$, $i^{2k}-a^{2l}$. From *ex*, without, and *τύπος*, a type. See ATYPICAL.

EUEMIA (Lat.), n. $E^{2u}e^{2l}(a^{2l})mi^{2a}$. Gr., *εὐαμία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *αἷμα*, blood). Ger., *Euämie*, *gute Beschaffenheit des Bluts*. Of Galen, a healthy condition of the blood. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EU-ESTHESIA (Lat.), n. $E^{2u}e^{2l}(a^{2l})est^{2h}e^{2s}$. Gr., *εὐαίσθησία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit der Sinne*. A normal condition of the senses. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUALTHES (Lat.), adj. $E^{2u}a^{2l}(a^{2l})thez^{2h}(thas)$. Gr., *εὐαλθής*. Of Hippocrates, easily healed. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. $E^{2u}a^{2n}(a^{2n})a^{2l}e^{2p}(lap)^{2i}si^{2s}$. Gen., *euanaleps²is* (-is). From *εὖ*, easily, and *ἀνάληψις*, recovery. Rapid recovery from disease. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUANALEPTOS (Lat.), adj. $E^{2u}a^{2n}(a^{2n})a^{2l}e^{2p}(lap)^{2to}si^{2s}$. Gr., *εὐανάληπτος*. 1. Easy to recover. 2. Of Hippocrates, easily and comfortably suspended (said of fractured limbs). [A, 311, 325 (a, 21).]

EUANASPHALTOS (Lat.), adj. $E^{2u}a^{2n}a^{2n}a^{2l}sfal^{2h}sa^{2l}$. Gr., *εὐανάσφαλτος*. See EUALTHES.

EUANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. $E^{2u}a^{2n}(a^{2n})the^{2m}o^{2n}$. Gr., *εὐάνθημον*. The genus *Anthemis*. [L, 84.]

EUANTHES (Lat.), adj. $E^{2u}a^{2n}(a^{2n})thez^{2h}(thas)$. Gr., *εὐάνθης* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Blooming; of the blood, red; of the urine, reddish. [Hippocrates (A, 325 [a, 21]).]

EUAPHES (Lat.), adj. $U^2a^2f(a^2f)ezas$. Gr., $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\upsilon$, well, and $\alpha\phi\eta$, the sense of touch). Ger., *weich, sanft*. 1. Yielding to the touch, soft, delicate. 2. Touching gently. [A. 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2a^2f(a^2f)z^2a^2$. Gr., $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha$. Ger., *Weichheit, Sanftheit*. Softness to the touch. [A. 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUAPHION (Lat.), n. n. $U^2a^2f(a^2f)z^2o^2n$. Gr., $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$. An old preparation for hemorrhoids. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUBLE (Fr.), n. U^2b^2l . The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EUCALIN, EUCALOSE, n's. $U^2ka^2li^2n$. -los. An amorphous substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_6$, produced by the decomposition of melitose. Its aqueous solution is dextrorotary. [B. 3, 4.]

EUCALYN, n. $U^2ka^2li^2n$. Fr., *eucalyne* (1st def.). 1. Of Berthelot, a syrupy, slightly saccharine principle, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12} + 2H_2O$, which remains undecomposed after the fermentation of melitose. [A. 301 (a, 21).] 2. See **EUCALIN**.

EUCALYPTENE, n. $U^2ka^2li^2p^2ten$. Fr., *eucalyptène*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{18}$, $C_{10}H_{16}$, or $C_{12}H_{18}$, according to various writers, boiling at $165^\circ C$; obtained by distilling eucalyptol over phosphoric anhydride or by treating it with hydrochloric acid. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

EUCALYPTIN, n. $U^2ka^2li^2p^2ti^2n$. Of Pereira, a pectin-like substance obtained from a tincture of Botany Bay kino by treating it with ammonia. [B. 5 (a, 21).]

EUCALYPTOL, n. $U^2ka^2li^2p^2to^2l$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A homologue of camphor, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$; a thin, colorless, or pale yellow liquid of camphoraceous odor, tasting like mint, of the sp. gr. of 0.905, boiling at $175^\circ C$, readily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water; obtained by distilling the resin, leaves, or wood of *Eucalyptus globulus*; used internally inhaled, injected, or swallowed; as an antiseptic, antizymotic, expectorant, antiperiodic, and balsamic remedy, and externally for various rubefacient and antiseptic applications, in the form of a liniment, ointment, or alcoholic or ethereal solution. [A. 301, 319 (a, 21); B. 10, 244 (a, 27).]

EUCALYPTOLENE, n. $U^2ka^2li^2p^2to^2len$. Fr., *eucalyptolène*. Ger., *Eucalyptolen*. A hydrocarbon polymeric with eucalyptene, boiling at $300^\circ C$; obtained by treating eucalyptol with phosphoric acid. [A. 385 (a, 21); Thomas (a, 27).]

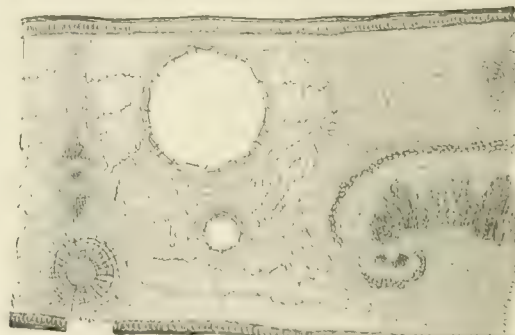
EUCALYPTUS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2ka^2li^2ka^2li^2p^2u^2tu^2stu^2s$. From $\epsilon\upsilon$, well, and $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\mu\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, to cover. Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. *Schön-mütze*. It., *eucalipto*. Sp., *eucalipto*. 1. Australian gum-tree; a genus of the *Myrtaceae*, or of the *Leptospermaceae* (Benth and Hooker), indigenous to Australia and Tasmania, and naturalized in various semi-tropical countries. The trees often grow from 200 to 400 feet in height and 80 feet in circumference, and have been supposed to destroy malaria in localities where they are made to grow, through their taking up from marshy soils and evaporating from their leaves large daily amounts of water, as well as exhaling considerable quantities of a volatile oil from the leaves. For this purpose they have been planted in various marshy localities. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. the leaves of *E. globulus*. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185 (a, 21).] **Alcoolature d'e**. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). A preparation made by bruising the fresh leaves of *E. globulus*, macerating them for ten days in a closed vessel in an equal quantity of 90-per-cent alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).] **Aqua eucalypti**. See *Eau distillée d'e*. **Cigarettes d'e**. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of dried e-leaves. [B.] **Eau distillée d'e**. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat., *aqua eucalypti*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the leaves of *E. globulus* with water until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. [B.] **E. acuminata**. An oil yielding species. [F. v. Müller, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi.]-**E. à éprouer** (Fr.). See *E. rosstrata*. **E. albens**. The white box of Australia. [a. 24.] **E. à manne** (Fr.). See *E. mannifera*. **E. amygdalina**. Peppermint-tree; a species in high repute as a means of rendering malarious localities habitable. It is one of the chief sources of e-oil. [F. v. Müller, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 181; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 581; B. 5, 172, 185 (a, 24).] **E. citriodora**. A species cultivated in the East Indies, by some considered a variety of *E. maculata*. Its oil has a citron-like odor; its bark yields a species of kino used in tanning and dyeing. [B. 172 (a, 24).]-**E. corymbosa**. Victoria bloodwood; a species cultivated in Australia and the East Indies which yields a valuable kino used for tanning and dyeing. [B. 172, 185 (a, 24).] **E. crebra**. A species of which the foliage has a lemon odor, and the oil closely resembles in odor that of verbena. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] **E. dealbata**. The gray box of Victoria. [B. 25 (a, 24).] **E. dumosa**. A small variety of *E. incrassata*, growing in Australia. The leaves and slender twigs, when punctured or injured, yield an exudation which, when dried, constitutes e. manna. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi. (a, 14).]-**E. eugeniolides**. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] **E. fissilis**. Messmate-tree; a species growing in South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania. The fresh leaves yield a volatile oil of sp. gr. 0.908. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi. (a, 14).]-**E. gigantea**. The stringy-bark; it yields one of the best qualities of timber. [B. 19 (a, 24).]-**E. globulus**. Fr., *e. globulus*, *bons bois de gommier*. Blue gum tree. The leaves of [U. S. Ph. l. Fr., *feuilles d'e* (Fr. Cod.) (Ger., *Eblätter*)] are highly camphoraceous, aromatic, bitter, and astringent, from the presence of an essential oil. See **EUCALYPTOL** and **Oil of e**. [B. 5, 173, 185 (a, 24).] **E. gonicalyx**. The white gum tree of Australia, a species yielding e-oil of 0.914 sp. gr. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]-**E. gracilis**. A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] **E-gum**. Red gum, Australian kino; a gum collected from incisions made into the trunk of several species of *E*, but especially *E. resinifera*. It is originally of dark-red, but appears in commerce in large irregular dark brown pieces, of a bitter taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi. (a, 14).]-**E. gummi**. The Tasmanian cider-tree. It yields a

cool, refreshing liquid from incisions made into its bark during the spring. [B. 19 (a, 24).]-**E. hamastoma**. A species yielding an oil with a peppermint-like odor. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]-**E. incrassata**. One of the chief sources of e. oil, the variety which it furnishes being, however, used chiefly in the arts. [F. v. Müller,



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

l. c.]-**E. kino**. See *E. resinifera*.-**E-leaves**. Lat., *e*. [U. S. Ph.] Fr., *feuilles d'e*. [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *Eblätter*. The leaves of *E. globulus*.-**E. leucosylon**. The iron-bark-tree of Australia. The leaves yield e. oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]-**E. longifolia**. The wollybutt of Victoria and New South Wales; it yields e. oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]-**E. macrocarpa**. A stout shrub found growing in Australia, from 6 to 8 ft. high. [B. 219 (a, 21).]-**E. maculata**. In Queensland, the spotted gum-tree; a species yielding Australian kino. A variety of this species is known as *E. citriodora*. [B. 5; F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]-**E-manna**. A variety of manna obtained by puncturing the bark and leaves of *E. mannifera*, occurring in small, rounded, and opaque masses, and said to resemble ordinary manna in medicinal properties. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]-**E. mannifera**. Fr., *e. à manne*. Ger., *mannabringende Schönmutze*. A species found in Australia, yielding e-manna. [B. 5 (a, 27).]-**E. melliodora**. A species poor in oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]-**E. microcorys**.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE LEAF OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

An oil yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] **E. obliqua**. Fr., *e. obliqua*. Stringy-bark-tree of Australia, a species furnishing a moderate amount of oil of sp. gr. 0.900. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]-**E. odorata**. The peppermint-tree of South Australia; it furnishes a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).] **E-oil**. See **Oil of e**. **E. oleosa**. The mallee scrub of Victoria; a small species, furnishing a volatile oil with a mint-like odor, one of the chief sources of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]-**E. paniculata**. The bloodwood tree of Queensland. **E. piperita**. Fr., *e. piperita*. A species furnishing an oil with a peppermint-like odor. [F. v. Müller,

ler, l. c. *E. raveretiana*. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] *E. resinifera*. Fr. *e. resinifera*, *arborescens la gommée*. Ger. *harztragende Scheinmutter*. One of the chief sources of Australian kino. [B. 5, 133-180 (a, 24)] *E. robusta*. Fr. *e. guipat esque*. A species found in Australia, with hard durable wood; it yields gum. [B. 173 (a, 24)] *E. rostrata*. Fr. *e. aegypti*. A variety, according to some, of *E. robusta*; it is poor in oil, but yields the most important of the e. gum resins, a mucilaginous astrigent said to be used as a substitute for kino. [B. 5, 173 (a, 24)] *E. v. Müller, l. c.* *E. salmonophloia*. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] *E. salubris*. A West Australian species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] *E. staigeriana*. See *E. crebra*. *E. stuartiana*. A species of the white gum tree found in Australia; one of the most gigantic in size, growing to a height of 425 to 500 feet. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXI (a, 14)] *E. uncinata*. A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] *E. viminialis*. A species found in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria; one of the sources of *e. macina*. It is poor in oil. [B. 5, a, 24] *E. v. Müller, l. c.* [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXI (a, 14)] **Extractum eucalypti fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *extraît liquide d'e.* Ger. *flüssiges Eucalyptus-extrakt*. Fluid extract of e., made by moistening 35 oz. av. of e. in No. 30 powder with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) or 104 fl. oz. of alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it when the liquid begins to percolate, closing the lower orifice and closely covering the percolator, macerating for forty-eight hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol, until the e. is exhausted, reserving the first 24 fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 fl. oz. It is of a deep brown or olive-brown color, and has the astrigent, bitter, and slightly aromatic taste of the leaves. [B. 81 (a, 21)] **Fenilles d'e** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *E. leaves*. **Fluid extract of e.** See *Extractum eucalypti fluidum*. **Folia eucalypti**. See *E. leaves*. **Oil of e.** Lat. *oleum eucalypti* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *huile volatile d'e.* [Fr. Cod.] Ger. *Eöl, Eucalyptusöl*. An essential oil obtained by distilling the leaves of various species, chiefly *E. amygdalina* and *E. dumosa* (together with *E. oleosa*, *E. microcarpa*, *E. guaiacis*, and *E. macinata*). The oil is largely used as a diluent for valuable essential oils employed as perfumes, and as a solvent of resins. In Australia it is a domestic remedy for rheumatism, and is used in veterinary practice as an embrocation for swellings, bruises, and stiff joints. [F. v. Müller, l. c.] **Oleum atherum eucalypti globuli rectificatum**. See *Eucalyptol*. **Oleum eucalypti** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Oil of e.* **Sirop d'e**. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for six hours in a closed vessel 1 part of the dried petals of *E. globulus* in 15 parts of boiling, distilled water, straining with expression, allowing to settle, decanting, and adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of colature, allowing to come quickly to a boil, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21)] **Teinture d'e** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating for ten days in a closed vessel 1 part of coarsely powdered *E. globulus* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21)] **Tincture eucalypti globuli**. Ger. *Eucalyptol*. Of Lörimer, a tincture made by digesting 1 part of the fresh or dried leaves of e. with 3 or 5 parts of alcohol; used in intermittent fever. [A. 319 (a, 21)] **Tisane d'e**. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of the dried leaves of *E. globulus* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21)] **Vin d'e**. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by reducing 3 parts of the root of *E. globulus* to a coarse powder, macerating it for 10 days in 100 parts of Grenache wine, in a closed vessel, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21)]

EUCARDIOS (Lat.), adj. U² ka²rdi²os. Gr. *εὐκάρδιος* (from *εὐ*, well, and *καρδία*, the stomach). Of Galen, grateful to the stomach. [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUCARISTOS (Lat.), n. m. U² ka²ristos²os. Gr. *εὐκαρίστος* (from *εὐ*, well, and *χαρίζομαι*, to be pleasing). Of Myrepsorus, an antidote. [L. 94]

EUCHERES (Lat.), adj. U² ke²reh²ez²ez²as. Gr. *εὐχέρης* (from *εὐ*, easily, and *χεῖρ*, the hand). Of Hippocrates, mild, void of danger (said of convulsions). [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUCHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. U² ku²eh²ma²as. Gen. *euechem²afos* (is). Of Agardh, a genus of *Algae*, of the *Sphaerococcoides*. [B. 121 (a, 24)] *E. gelatine*. A species yielding agar-agar. [B. 81.] *E. spinosum* [Agardh]. A species of the *Algae*, brownish-white, and having thorny projections on its branches. It furnishes agar-agar. [B. 81 (a, 25)]

EUCHLORINE, n. U² klor'en. Lat. *euchlorinum*. Fr. *e.* Ger. *Euchlorin*. Of Davy, a gas produced by treating potassium chlorate with hydrochloric acid, now known to be a mixture of free chlorine and chlorine peroxide. It is a very powerful oxidizing and disinfecting agent. [B. 3.]

EUCHRESTA (Lat.), n. f. U² kr²est²eh²rest²as. Fr. *euchreste*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [L. 49, 107.] *E. Horsfieldii*. A variety growing in India, where the seeds are used as a specific for the bites of poisonous animals. [L. 49, 107]

EUCHROEA (Lat.), n. f. U² kre²eh²ro²ez²as. Gr. *εὐχροία* (from *εὐ*, well, and *χρῶς*, the complexion). Of Hippocrates, a normal state of the complexion. [A. 311 (a, 30)]

EUCHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. U² krom²eh²rom²at²as. Gr. *εὐχρωματῶσις*. From *εὐ*, well, *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight. The faculty of distinguishing colors correctly. [L. 158 (a, 29)]

EUCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. U² kih²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐχλία* (from *εὐ*, well, and *χλῶς*, the chyle). Ger. *gute Beschaffenheit des Chylus*. A healthy condition of the chyle. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

EUCHYLOS (Lat.), **EUCHYLUS** (Lat.), adj's. U² kih²eh²eh²os. Gr. *εὐχλῶς*. Having healthy juices. [L. 94]

EUCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. U² kim²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐχμία* (from *εὐ*, well, and *χῦμος*, juice). A healthy condition of the juices. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

EUCHYMUS (Lat.), adj. U² kim²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐχμῶς*. Having healthy juices. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

EUCINÉSIE (Fr.), n. f. U² se²na²ze. See *EUKINESIA*.

EUCLEA (Lat.), n. s. U² kle²as. A genus of chenopodious trees or shrubs. [B. 42 (a, 24)] *E. racemosa*. Fr. *e. racemosa*. A species found in South Africa. The fruit is sweet and is eaten by the Hottentots, who also make a kind of wine from it. [B. 173 (a, 24)]

E. undulata. Of Thunberg, the *quart* of the Hottentots (see *E. racemosa*). [B. 46, 88 (a, 14)]

EUCOLIOS (Lat.), adj. U² kol²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐκόλιος* (from *εὐ*, easily, and *κόλια*, the belly). Of Dioscorides, easing the bowels (said of fresh cherries); as a n., in the n. pl., *eucolia*, cherries. [A. 311, 325 (a, 21)]

EUCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. U² kra²(kra²)/zi²(si²)-a². Gr. *εὐκράσια* (from *εὐ*, easily, and *κράσις*, a mixing). Of the humoral pathologists, the state of health resulting from a normal elaboration of the juices. [A. 301.]

EUCRASIE, adj. U² kra²zi²as. Fr. *eucrasique*. 1 In a state of eucrasia. 2 Capable of ameliorating dyscrasia. [A. 301 (a, 21)]

EUCRASY, n. U² kra²zi². See *EUCRASIA*.

EUCRINES (Lat.), adj. U² kri²ez²as. Gr. *εὐκρίνης*. 1 Of Galen, distinct, discrete, explicit. 2 Of Hippocrates, easy to diagnose (said of a disease). [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUCYCLIC, adj. U² si²kl²eh²as. Gr. *εὐκύκλιος* (from *εὐ*, well, and *κύκλος*, a circle). Fr. *eucyclique*. Of Braun, having isometric and regularly alternate whorls (said of a flower). [B. 121, 279 (a, 24)]

EUCYCLOS (Lat.), adj. U² si²kl²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐκύκλος* (from *εὐ*, well, and *κύκλος*, a circle). Orbicular, circular. [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUCYESIA (Lat.), **EUCYESIS** (Lat.), n's. f. U² si²ku²ez²(as) (a²), ez²as (is). Gen. *eucyesis*, *eucyesis*. From *εὐ*, favorably, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Normal pregnancy. [A. 88]

EUDIAPNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. U² di²ap²ne²st²is (a²). From *εὐ*, easily, *διά*, through, and *πνέειν*, to blow. Fr. *eudiapneustie*. A healthy condition of transpiration. [L. 41, 42, 43]

EUDIOMETER, n. U² di²om²et²er. Lat. *eudiometrum* (from *εὐδία*, fair weather, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr. *eudiomètre*. Ger. *E. Luftgütemesser* (1st. def.). 1 Originally, an instrument for determining the amount of oxygen present in the air, upon which the salubrity of the latter was thought to depend. [B. 2.] 2. An instrument for exploding gases by means of an electric spark in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases. It is a graduated glass tube, from 500 to 600 mm. long, and 20 mm. in diameter, open at one end and closed at the other. Two platinum wires enter it at its closed end, the glass being blown around them so as to make air-tight joints. By means of these wires the electric spark is passed through the gas collected in the inverted tube. [a. 27.] **Explosion e.** See *E.* 2d def.

EUDIOMETRY, n. U² di²om²et²er²ia. Fr. *eudiométrie*. See *Gasometric Analysis*.

EUDIPLURAL, adj. U² di²plu²ra²l. From *εὐ*, well, *δύς*, twice, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr. *eudipleurisch*. Having well-marked bilateral symmetry. [L. 176.]

EUDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. U² di²nam²ia²as. Gr. *εὐδυναμία*. From *εὐ*, well, and *δύναμις*, power. 1 Of Bartel, the specific vital power. [A. 322 (a, 21)] 2. See *EUCRASIA*.

EUECLYTOS (Lat.), adj. U² e²kl²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐεκλύτος* (from *εὐ*, well, and *ἐκλύειν*, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, having the property of cleansing or washing (said of pisans). [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUECTICOS (Lat.), **EUECTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. U² e²kl²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐεκτικός*, *εὐεκτικός*, *εὐεκτός*. 1 In good condition, healthy. 2 Conducive to health; as a n., in the f., *euectica*, hygienic gymnastics. [A. 311, 325 (a, 21)]

EUELCS (Lat.), n. m. U² el²sez²kas. Gr. *εὐέλκης* (from *εὐ*, easily, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer). A species in whom ulcers are readily cured. [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUEPIDION (Lat.), **EUEPIDIUM** (Lat.), n's. n. U² e²pi²di²on²as. Gr. *εὐεπίδιον*. A liquid collyrium. [L. 94]

EUMBOLOS (Lat.), n. m. U² e²bm²ol²as. Gr. *εὐμβολος* (from *εὐ*, well, and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to insert). A surgeon skilled in setting bones. [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUMES (Lat.), **EUMETOS** (Lat.), adj's. U² e²m²ez²as. Gr. *εὐμες*, *εὐμετός*. From *εὐ*, easily, and *μεῖν*, to vomit. Vomiting easily or inclined to vomit. [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EUNIOS (Lat.), adj. U² en²ios²as. Gr. *εὐνίος* (from *εὐ*, easily, and *ἥνία*, the reins). Yielding, tractable. [A. 325 (a, 21)]

EURETHISIA (Lat.), n. f. U² e²re²th²is²as. Gr. *εὐρεθισία*. From *εὐ*, easily, and *ερεθίζειν*, to excite. Of Bégin, the normal irritability of the muscles. [A. 322 (a, 21)]

EUTHES (Lat.), adj. U² eth²(ath)/ez²as. Gr. *εὐθής*. See *BENIGN*.

EUXENIA (Lat.), n. f. U² e²zh²eh²eh²as. Gr. *εὐξενία*. Fr. *euxenie*. Ger. *Eudoxie*, *Euphorie*. Of Galen, a healthy habit of body. [A. 326 (a, 21)]

EUGENATE, n. U² je²n²at. Fr. *eugénate*. A salt of eugenic acid. [B.]

EUGENÉSQUE (Fr.), adj. U² zha²na²zek. Fertile, or more fertile than others (said of the crossing of breeds). [A. 301 (a, 21)]

EUGENIA (Lat.), n. f. U² en²je²nia²as. Gr. *εὐγενία* (from *εὐγενής*, well-born). Fr. *eugénia*. Ger. *Eugenia*. West India

myrtle; a genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Myrteæ*. [B. 42, 275 (a, 24).] *E. acris*. The *Myrica acris*. [B. 1 (a, 21).] *E. acutangula*. Fr. *euponia a angles aguis*. See *BARRINGTONIA acutangula*. *E. angustifolia*. A species found in the West Indies and Venezuela; the seeds are used as an antidysenteric in stomatitis, and in cataplasms, to relieve after-pains. [B. 46, 180 (a, 24).] *E. aromatica*. See *E. caryophyllata*. *E. aurabida*. A variety furnishing an aromatic bark, used in India as an astringent. [L. 49, 187.] *E. caryophyllata*. Fr. *gérofler aromatique, bois de chat*. Ger. *Geurzwecher, Geirzwecken*. Clove-tree; an evergreen species indigenous to the Moluccas, bearing numerous small flowers in terminal cymes. It is cultivated in the adjacent islands, eastern Africa, and the West Indies. The unexpanded flowers or dried flower-buds are the cloves of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. CLOVES and CARYOPHYLLS. *E. caryophyllifolia*. See *SYZZOUA caryophyllifolia*. *E. cauliflora*. A species found in Brazil, having the properties of *E. Michelli*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. cheken*. The *Myrtus cheken*. [B. 81 (a, 21).] See *CHEKEN*. *E. corticosa*. See *SYZZOUA caryophyllifolia*. *E. corymbosa*. A species found in the East Indies. An infusion of the bark is used in ophthalmia. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. cotinifolia*. The *Myrtus acris*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. disticha*. In the West Indies, the wild coffee-tree. [B. 275 (a, 24).] *E. floribunda*. A species found in the West Indies, resembling *E. Michelli* in properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. fragrans*. Zebra wood; a species found in Jamaica, with fragrant leaves; employed in diarrhoea, in dyspepsia, and as a vulnerary. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. fructo candido*. Fr. *euponia a fruit blanc*. A variety of *E. jambos*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. fructo nigro*. Fr. *euponia a fruit noir*. A variety of *E. jambos*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. jambolana*. The *Syzygium jambolanum*. [W. Lascelles-Scott, Brit. and Colon. Druggist, July 31, 1886, p. 107.] *E. janthoo*. *E. jambos*. *E. januosa*. The *Jambosa vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. lineata*. Guava-berry; a species found in the island of Tortola, used like *E. Michelli*. The fruit is eaten, and also furnishes a cordial. [B. 180, 185 (a, 24).] *E. macrocarpa*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated for its fruit. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. maire*. A species growing in New Zealand, where the natives call it *whawhako*. The bark contains 16.7 per cent. of tannin. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).] *E. malaccensis*. Fr. *euponia de Malacca*. Malay apple; a species found in India and the Malay Peninsula. The large, quince-shaped fruit (Fr. *jambosa de Malacca*), with an odor of apples and a delicate flavor, is eaten. The bark is used in decoction as an astringent. An allied species (or variety) is found in the Sandwich and Fiji Islands, where the fruit is called *Kavika*. [B. 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 24).] *E. Michelli*. Fr. *euponia du Brésil*. A species growing in Brazil. The fruits (Fr. *cerises de Cayenne*) are edible and refrigerant, and furnish a syrup, a vinegar, and a wine. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. montana*. See *E. fragrans*. *E. oblata*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated in Chittagong for its fruit. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. paniculata*. See *E. fragrans*. *E. pimenta*. See *PIMENTA officinalis*. *E. pseudo-caryophyllus*. A species found in Brazil, all parts of which have a strong aromatic smell similar to that of cloves, for which the fruits (*arabos da terra*) are used. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. racemosa*. See *BARRINGTONIA racemosa*. *E. spiculata*. A species growing in Chili, called there *Arayán*; used medicinally like *E. cheken*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).] *E. uniflora*. See *E. Michelli*. *E. variabilis*. A variety found in Chili and Brazil, used in diarrhoea and rheumatism. [L. 49, 87.] *E. Vellozii*. Fr. *arabida*. *E. venosa*. The *Jambosa venosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. zeylanica*. A variety used as a stimulant and antispyllitic. [L. 49, 87.]

EUGÉNIA (Fr.), n. U³ zha ne-a³. See EUGENIA.—*E. à angles aguis*. See *EUGENIA acutangula*.—*E. à feuilles de fustet* (Fr.). See *MYRTUS acris*.—*E. à fruit blanc*. See *EUGENIA fructo candido*.—*E. à fruit noir*. See *EUGENIA fructo nigro*.—*E. à grappes*. See *BARRINGTONIA racemosa*.—*E. du Brésil*. See *EUGENIA Michelli*.

EUGENIC ACID, n. U³ je²n i²k. Fr., *acide eugénique*. See EUGENOL.

EUGENIN, n. U³ je²n i²n. Fr., *eugénine*. Ger. *E*. Camphor of cloves; a crystalline substance, C₁₅H₁₂O₂, isomeric with eugenol, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and formed spontaneously in distilled water of cloves, or obtained from cloves by means of alcohol. It has a slight clove odor. [A. 301 (a, 21); B. 81 (a, 21); L. 56, 87 (a, 14).]

EUGENOL, n. U³ je²n o²l. Fr., *eugénol*. Ger. *E*. It. *e*. A colorless, oily liquid, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, boiling at 247° C., found in essence of cloves, of cinnamon, etc. It has the constitution of a monethylic ether of a diatomic phenol. It has been used as an antiseptic and antipyretic. [Pharm. Ztschr. f. Russland, xxv, p. 723; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar. 1887, p. 127; Leubuscher, "Wien. med. Blätter," 1889, No. 8; "Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1889, p. 341; L. 87 (a, 25).]

EUGENOX CARBONIC ACID, n. U³ je²n o²x i² k a² b² o² n². Fr., *acide eugénoxy-carbonique*. An acid, C₂₂H₁₂O₆, isomeric with eugenol. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

EUGEOS (Lat.), adj. U³ je ga² o²s. Gr., *εὐγεος* (from *eû*, well, and *γῆ*, the earth). Fruitful, fertile; as a n., the uterus, also the hymen. [L. 81, 94.]

EUGETIC or **EUGETINIC ACID**, n. U³ je² i² k, je² i² n². Fr., *acide eugétique* (ou *eugénique*). Ger., *Eugelinsäure*. A colorless, crystalline derivative, C₁₁H₁₂O₄, of eugenol, melting at 124° C., and dissolving with difficulty in water; a member of the cinnamic group. [B. 4 (a, 25).]

EUGEUS (Lat.), adj. U³ je ga² u² s². See EUGEOS.

EUGLON (Lat.), **EUGLIUM** (Lat.), n's m. U³ je ga² o² n, u³ m u³ m. For deriv., see EUGLOS. Old names for the uterus. [A. 500.]

EUGRANIE, n. In Provence, the *Punica granatum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EUHÉMIE (Fr.), n. U³ a-me. See EUÆMIA.

EUKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. U³ ki²n ez as i² a². From *eû*, well, and *κίνησις*, movement. Normal power of movement. [A. 316.]

EULACHON, n. U³ la² k o² n. The candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the northern Pacific. [B. 5.] *E. oil*. An oil furnished abundantly by the e.; recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil. [E. L. Sharley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 611; B. 5.]

EULE (Lat.), n. f. pl. U³ la² a² e². Gr., *εὐλαί*. Of Hippocrates, maggots. [L. 84.]

EULALIA (Lat.), n. f. U³ la² la² i² a². A genus of graminaceous plants.—*E. japonica*. A species the root of which yields the Japanese drug *boonkang*, employed like *Triticum repens*. [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

EUL-CHA (Chin.), n. Kiuo. [L. 77 (a, 21).]

EULOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. U³ lo³ jo² i² u³ m (u³ m). Of Rhazes, an exanthem. [Forrestus (a, 325 (a, 21)).]

EULOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U³ lo³ fo² i² a². A genus of *Epiphyta*, of the tribe *Vandee*. [B. 19, 42 (a, 24).] *E. campestris*, *E. herbacea*. The East Indian salep-plant; one of the species from which the salep of the Indians (*salep masri*) is obtained. [B. 5, 18 (a, 24).]

EULYPTOL, n. U³ li² p² to² l. Of Schmelz, an antiseptic compound containing 6 parts of salicylic acid, 1 part of carbolic acid, and 1 part of eucalyptus oil. It has a strong, aromatic odor and an acrid, burning taste, and is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and in chloroform, also in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and glycerin and in alkaline solutions, sparingly soluble in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 19 (a, 27).]

EULYSIN, n. U³ li² s i² n. Fr., *eulysine*. 1. A greenish-yellow resin found in the bile, accompanying bilin, readily soluble in alcohol. 2. A yellow transformation-product of decacrylic acid, C₂₄H₃₆O₆. [L. 87 (a, 27).]

EUMEROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. U³ me² ro² o² s i² je² n ge² n i² es i² s. Gen. *eumero genesis* (from *eû*, well, *αἰσιν*, a part, and *γενεσις*, production). Of E. R. Lankester, the kind of segmentation or budding which results in a complex organism whose various buds or segments are nearly alike and form a linear aggregate, as in the tape-worm. Each such segment is then termed a eumeromorph or said to be eumeristic. ["Encycl. Brit.," (J).]

EUNE (Lat.), n. f. U³ ne² a². Gr., *ἐνύ*. 1. A lying down. 2. A couch, a bed. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUNÉ, n. In Provence, the *Helix helix*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EUNUCH, n. U³ nu² k. Gr., *εὐνοῦχος* (from *eû*, a bed, and *χω*, to hold). Fr., *eunuque*. Ger., *E*. A human male rendered impotent by removal or injury of the genitals. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EUNUCHION (Lat.), n. n. U³ nu² k nu² ch i² o² n. Gr., *εὐνοῦχιον* (from *eûnoῦχος*, a eunuch). Lettuce; so called from its supposed antaphrodisiac effects. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUNUCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U³ nu² (nu) ki² z² ch i² s mu² s (mu² s). Fr., *eunuchisme*. The state of being a eunuch. [A. 518.]

EUNIQUE (Fr.), n. U³ nu² k. See EUNUCH.

EUNUCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. U³ nu² k nu² ch i² u³ m u³ m. See EUNUCHION.

EUODIC, adj. U³ o² d i² k. Gr., *εὐώδης* (from *eû*, well, and *ὄδω*, to smell). Lat., *euodes*. See AROMATIC (1st def.).

EUONIC ACID, n. U³ o² n i² k. A substance obtained by Wenzell (1862) from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. It occurs in acicular crystals. [B. 81 (a, 27).]

EUONYMIN, n. U³ o² n i² m i² n. Lat., *euonyminum*. Fr., *euonymine*. A bitter substance obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether; used as a cholagogue. [B. 81 (a, 27).]

EUONYMINA (Lat.), n. f. U³ o² n i² m i² n a². See EUCONYMIN. *Liquor euonyminae et pepsinae compositus*. An English proprietary preparation of euonymin and pepsin. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 335.]

EUONYMITE, n. U³ o² n i² m i² t. Fr., *euonymite*. A sugar, C₁₂H₁₆(OH)₆, obtained from the inner bark, a species of *Euonymus*. [A. 518.]

EUONYMUS (Lat.), n. m. U³ o² n i² m i² s mu² s mu² s. From *eû*, well, and *ὄνομα*, a name. Fr., *euonymus*, *fusain*. Ger., *Spillbaum* (1st def.), *Spindelbaum* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastræ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. the bark of *E. atropurpureus*. [B. 5, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *Cortex euonymi*. The bark of *E. atropurpureus*. [B. 95.] *E. americanus*. The strawberry-bush, burning-bush, arrow-wood; a species found in moist woods in the United States and Canada. The bark is used as a cathartic, diuretic, alterative, tonic, and cholagogue. [B. 5, 34 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, viii (a, 14).] *E. atropurpureus*. Wahoo, spindle-tree, burning bush; a species growing throughout the northern and western United States, the bark of which (E. [U. S. Ph.]) has been employed as a cholagogue and diuretic. [B. 5 (a, 25).] *E. europæus*. Fr., *fusain d'Europe*, *bois a lardons* (ou *carre*), *bonnet de prêtres*, *fusain*, *fusain garni*, *garas*. Ger., *geuener*, *Spindelbaum*, *Paffelkuchen*, *Paffelkappchen*, *Pafferrussel*, *Hundsbäum*, *Zuckerkahol*. Ananbaum, cat-tree, louse-berry-tree, peg-wood; a species common in Europe, where the seeds are considered purgative and diuretic. They furnish a pale-yellow dye, and also an oil used as an insecticide and vulnerary, and contain a crystallizable principle discovered by Kibel, and probably analogous to mannite. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 14).] *E. tingens*. A species found in India, which furnishes a yellow dye and is em-

played in ophthalmia. [B. 5 (a, 24).] — **Extractum euonymi** (U. S. Ph.). Fr., *extraît d'euonymus de l'Inde*. Ger., *Spillbaumindus-extract*. An extract made by exhausting 1 part of e. in No. 30 powder with diluted alcohol so as to obtain 3 parts of tincture, evaporating to a yellowish brown mass, and combining with 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B. 81 (a, 24).]

EUPOMITE, n. U²oz²mit. A yellowish brown, fossil resin, C₂₁H₂₀O₂, of aromatic and camphoraceous odor, melting at 77° C., and soluble in cold alcohol and in ether; found at Bayersdorf, Germany. [B. 244 (a, 25).]

EUPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. U²pa²th²pa²th²iea². Gr. *εὐπάθεια*. 1. A condition of high sensibility and receptivity. 2. A high degree of well being. [A. 322 (a, 24).]

EUPATOIRE (Fr.), n. U²pa²twā²r. 1. An old term for the genus *Agrimonia*. 2. The genus *Eupatorium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **E. à feuilles d'archoche**. See *Eupatorium atriplicifolium*. **E. à feuilles de chanvre**. See *Eupatorium cannabinum*. **E. à feuilles de sophie**. See *Eupatorium sophiatolium*. **E. à feuilles de taurinum**. See *Eupatorium taurinum*. **E. à feuilles rondes**. See *Eupatorium rotundifolium*. **E. aquatique**. See *Eupatorium cannabinum*. **E. crénelée**. See *Eupatorium crenatum*. **E. d'Ayicenne**. See *Eupatorium cinereum*. **E. de la Jamaïque**. See *Dalea frutescens*. **E. de Mésoé**. See *Achillea agropyrum*. **E. des anciens ou Grecs**. See *Agrimonia eupatoria*. **E. du Chili**. See *Eupatorium chilense*. **E. femelle**. See *Bidens tripartita*. **E. perfoliée**. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. **E. pourprée**. See *Eupatorium purpureum*. **Extrait liquide d'e. perfoliée**. See *Extractum eupatorii fluidum*. **Hydrolé d'e. Infusion d'e.** See *Infusum eupatorii*.

EUPATORIA (Lat.), n. f. U²pa²pa²to²ri²a². See *AGRIMONIA*.

EUPATORIN, n. U²pa²to²ri²n. Lat., *eupatorium*. Fr., *eupatoire*. Ger., *E.* Of Righini, a crystalline glucoside, a bitter and acidulous white substance extracted from *Eupatorium cannabinum*, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in boiling water, and in concentrated acids. [L. 41, 43, 57; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]

EUPATORIOPHALACRON (Lat.), n. n. U²pa²pa²to²ri²a² fā²hā²lā²krō²n. From *eupatorium* q. v., and *φάλακρον*, bald-headed. Naked-headed agrimony, a species of *Eupatorium*. [L. 94.]

EUPATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²pa²(pa²)to²ri²u²m(u²m). Fr., *eupatoire*. Ger., *Wasserdosten*, *Abkraut*. It., *Sp.*, *eupatorio*. 1. Bonese; a genus of the Compositæ. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the *E. perfoliatum* and 140 other species of *E.* [B. 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **E. ageratoides**. Nettle-leaved hemp-agrimony, white anise; a species found in Canada and the United States. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).] — **E. amarum**. The *Mikania amara* (see *guaco*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).] — **E. aquaticum alterum** (see *femina*). See *Bidens tripartita*. **E. Arabum**. See *E. cannabinum*. — **E. aromaticum**. White snake-root; a species growing in Michigan; used as an aromatic and antispasmodic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).] — **E. atriplicifolium**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles d'archoche*, *herbe au chat*, *langue de chat*. A West Indian species, employed as an emmenagogue, aperient, and vulnerary. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. Aufguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum eupatorii*. — **E. Ayicenne**. See *E. cannabinum*. **E. aya-pana**. See *AYA-PANA*. — **E. cannabinum**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de chanvre* ou *chamarrin*, ou *commune*, ou d'*Ayicenne*, *herbe Sainte-Cunegonde*, *organe des marais*, *pentagone sauvage*. Ger., *hanfartige Wasserdosten*, *Wasserhanf*, *Kunigundenkraut*, *Harseklee*, *Abkraut*. Andurion, common hemp, agrimony, hemp-weed, holy rope, water-agrimony; a species found in Europe and central Asia. The root and herb (*radix et herba eupatorii*, seu *cannabini*, seu *hepatarii*, seu *consolidæ aquaticæ*) was formerly official and used in intestinal complaints, fevers, and dyspepsia. The root contains a volatile oil, resin, and extractives. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] — **E. chilense**. Fr., *eupatoire du Chili*. A species found in Chili, from which a yellow dye is obtained. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. colinum**. Sp., *yerba del angel* (Mex. Ph.). A species found in the mountains of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, where the leaves are used in atonic diarrhoea and as an antiperiodic, and fraudulently in making beer. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).] — **E. conatum**. See *E. perfoliatum*. — **E. crenatum**. Fr., *eupatoire crénelée*. A species found in Brazil, employed in infusion and locally in snake-bites. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. dalea**. Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque*. A species found in the West Indies. The leaves are substituted for vanilla for their odor. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] — **E. fœniculaceum**. Dog-fennel, a common weed found in the southern United States. The juice is used for relieving the pain of insects' bites. [B. 81 (a, 24).] — **E. glandulosum**. See *E. perfoliatum*. — **E. glutinosum**. The *chussalongo*, or *matico*, of South America. [B. 18.] — **E. Græcorum**. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. guaco**. See *Mikania guaco*. — **E. incarnatum**. A species said to contain coumarin, found in the United States from North Carolina to Texas, and in Mexico, where it is called *mata* and is used to perfume smoking tobacco. [B. 5 (a, 24).] — "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xx (a, 14).] — **E. maculatum**. Purple bonese; a species found in the United States and Canada. [B. 34, 180 (a, 24).] — **E. mezeus**. See *Achillea agropyrum*. — **E. nervosum**. A species found in Jamaica, where it is employed as a stimulant in typhus and typhoid fevers and as a cholagogue. [B. 5 (a, 24).] — **E. odoratum**. Ger., *wolbriechende Wasserdosten*. A species found in the West Indies, Martinique, and Guiana; a bitter tonic. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **E. parviflorum**. See *Mikania guaco*. — **E. perfoliatum**. Fr., *eupatoire perfoliée*. Ger., *durchwachsenblättriges Wasserdosten*. Bonese, Indian ague-weed, vegetable antimony, thoroughwort, Indian sage; a well-known species found in the United States and Canada. The leaves and flowery tops are the e. of the

U. S. Ph. The plant contains a bitter principle, eupatorin, and has tonic, diaphoretic, vermifuge, and, in large doses, emetic and aperient properties. It has also been used as an antiperiodic. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] — "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1888, p. 77.] — **E. pilosum**. E., *pubescens*. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de taurinum*. Wild heartbound; a species found from Massachusetts to Louisiana in wet places. It has been used like *E. perfoliatum*, though it is less bitter and tonic. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] — **E. purpureum**. Ger., *purpurrother Wasserdosten*. Purple hemp, agrimony, queen of the meadow, gravel-root, grumpweed, Joe-pye weed; a species found in the United States from Canada to Virginia. Its root, aromatic and bitter, is said to be used in nephritic diseases. [B. 5, 34, 275 (a, 24).] — **E. repandum**. Ger., *ausgeschweifert Wasserdosten*. A species found in the West Indies; used as an emmenagogue and as a vulnerary. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **E. rotundifolium**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles rondes*, *langue de vache*. Wild heartbound; a species found in New Jersey and the southern United States. [B. 34, 173 (a, 24).] — **E. salvia**. A species found in the central provinces of Chili; employed as a nervine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).] — **E. sanctum**. ["Flor. mex. med.," See *E. collatum*.] — **E. saturiæfolium**. See *Mikania guaco*. — **E. sessilifolium**. A species found in rocky woods from Massachusetts to Indiana and Georgia. The flowers are white. [B. 34 (a, 24).] — **E. Soleriolii**. A variety of *E. cannabinum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] — **E. sophiæfolium**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de sophie*. A species indigenous to America. The leaves are considered tonic, aperient, and astringent. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. tauricifolium**. See *E. pilosum*. — **E. triangulare**. See *E. atriplicifolium*. — **E. trifoliatum**. See *E. cannabinum*. — **E. triplinerve**. See *AYA-PANA*. — **E. truncatum**. See *E. perfoliatum*. — **E. verbenæfolium**. See *E. pilosum*. — **E. veronicæfolium**. Sp., *Gobernadora de Puebla* (Mex. Ph.). A Mexican species; the leaves are used in baths and fomentations for rheumatic pains. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.] — **E. veterum**. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] — **E. villosum**. In Jamaica, the bitter-bush. A decoction or an extract of the leaves and twigs is used in fevers, and as a cardiac stimulant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).] — **E. vineifolium**. See *Mikania guaco*. **Extractum eupatorii fluidum** (U. S. Ph.). Fr., *extraît liquide d'eupatoire*. Ger., *flüssiges Wasserdostenextrakt*. A fluid extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of e. in No. 30 powder with sufficient diluted alcohol to make 24 fl oz. [B. 81 (a, 21).] — **Infusum eupatorii** (U. S. Ph. (1870, 1820), Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes). Fr., *tisane d'herbe à fièvre*. Ger., *E.-Aufguss*. A preparation made by macerating for two hours in a covered vessel 1 troy ounce of the leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum* in 1 pint of boiling water, and straining. [B. 81 (a, 21).] — **Purple e.** See *E. purpureum*.

EUPAGES (Lat.), adj. U²pepa²jēzags. Gr. *εὐπαγής* (from *eû*, well, and *παγνύω*, to fasten together). Of Hippocrates, thick, solid, compact (said of the uterus). [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUPESIA (Lat.), n. f. U²pepāsiā²a². Gr., *εὐπείσια* from *eû*, well, and *πείνω*, to digest). Fr., *eupésie*. 1. Normal digestion. [K.] 2. The quality of being easily digestible. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EUPETIC, adj. U²pep'tik. Gr., *εὐπετός* (from *eû*, well, and *πείνω*, to digest). Pertaining to, having, or promoting, good digestion.

EUPETUS (Lat.), adj. U²pep'tus. Gr., *εὐπετός*. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having a good digestion. [A. 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUPERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. U²pep'r-i-sta²l(sta²l'si's). Gen., *euperistal'seas* (-is). From *eû*, well (see also PERISTALSIS). Normal peristalsis. [K. 16.] Cf. DYSPERISTALSIS.

EUPHARYNGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. U²fa²r(fa²)i²n(u²n²)jīd-(gīd'ēa²ēa²). From *eû*, well, and *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx. A deep-sea family of the *Lyomeri*, characterized by the excessive development of the jaws and oral parts. [L. 354.]

EUPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²floi²floi²g'i²a². From *eû*, well, and *φλόγισ*, a flame. Fr., *euphlogie*. Of Khazes, a benign form of small pox. [A. 322; D. 74; L. 41.]

EUPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. U²fon'i²a². From *eû*, well, and *φωνή*, the voice. A condition in which the speech is clear and easy. [A. 322.]

EUPHORBE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. U²-forb. See EUPHORBIA. — **Alcoolé d'e.** See *Tincture d'e.* — **E. à corolles**. See EUPHORBIA *corollata*. — **E. à feuilles de fustet**. See EUPHORBIA *cotinifolia*. — **E. à feuilles de genévrier**. See EUPHORBIA *phytolisa*. — **E. à feuilles de myrte**. See EUPHORBIA *myrtifolia* (2d def.). — **E. à feuilles de nérion**. See EUPHORBIA *neritfolia*. — **E. à feuilles de pourpier**. See EUPHORBIA *portulacoides*. — **E. à feuilles de thym**. See EUPHORBIA *thymifolia*. — **E. à feuilles d'hypericum**. See EUPHORBIA *hypericifolia*. — **E. à feuilles étroites**. See EUPHORBIA *palmistris angustifolia*. — **E. à globules**. See EUPHORBIA *palmifera*. — **E. à grandes fleurs**. See EUPHORBIA *corollata*. — **E. alimentaire**. See EUPHORBIA *edulis*. — **E. blanchâtre**. See EUPHORBIA *canescens*. — **E. chaméscée**. See EUPHORBIA *chamæscæ*. — **E. chargée de papilles**. See EUPHORBIA *papillosa*. — **E. cyprès**. See EUPHORBIA *cyparissias*. — **E. d'Afrique**. See EUPHORBIA *officinaria*. — **E. de Carthage**. See EUPHORBIA *punica*. — **E. de Chine**. See EUPHORBIA *chinensis*. — **E. de Gérard**. See EUPHORBIA *gerardiana*. — **E. des anciens**. See EUPHORBIA *antiquorum*. — **E. des bois**. See EUPHORBIA *silvestris*. — **E. des boutiques**. See EUPHORBIA *officinaria*. — **E. des Canaries**. See EUPHORBIA *canariensis*. — **E. des marais**. See EUPHORBIA *palmistris*. — **E. d'Éthiopie**. See EUPHORBIA *officinaria*. — **E. épineuse**. See EUPHORBIA *ipæacuanha*. — **E. noueuse**. See EUPHORBIA *nodosa*. — **E. panachée**. See EUPHORBIA *picta*. — **E. péplis**. E. *péplus*. See EUPHORBIA *péplis*. — **E. tachetée**. See EUPHORBIA *maculata*. — **E. velue**. See EUPHORBIA *hirta* and EUPHORBIA *villosa*. — **E. vomitive**. See EUPHORBIA *ipæacuanha*. — **Gomme-résine d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] See EUPHORBUM. — **Huile d'e.** 1. See *Oil of EUPHORBIA*. 2. See *Oleum EUPHORBII*. — **Poudre d'e.** [Fr. Cod.] A powder made by drying the resin of

Euphorbia resuscitans in a moderately hot oven, triturating in an iron mortar, and passing through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]
Tincture d'E. Fr. Cod. L. Lat. *Tinctura euphorbiae*. A tincture made by macerating for ten days in a closed vessel 1 part of *Euphorbia resuscitans* in 5 parts of 80 per cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. A similar preparation was official in some of the older pharmacopœias of Europe. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

EUPHORBIA (Lat., n. f. U^2 fo2b32 a3. Named for *Euphorbus*, physician to King Juba, of Mauretania. Fr., *euphorbe*. Ger., *Wolfsmilch*. Devil's or wolf's milk, gum thistle, spurge; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, all species of which have a milky juice. The *Euphorbiaceae* (Fr., *euphorbiacées*; Ger., *Euphorbiaceae*), or spurge-worts, are: Of St. Hilaire, R. Brown, and others, a family or order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, made by Lindley the type of his euphorbial alliance (*Euphorbiales*) of dichlamydeous exogens; of Endlicher, a family (order) of the *Tricocceae*, including the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Hippocaneae*, *Sapineae*, *Acalyphaceae*, *Crotonaceae*, *Ricinaceae*, *Phyllanthaceae*, and *Burseraceae*, or *Burseraceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a family or order comprising the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Stenolobaceae*, *Burseraceae*, *Phyllanthaceae*, *Galeaceae*, and *Crotonaceae*; of H. Baillon who considers the *E.* as having the greatest affinities with the *Malvaceae*, an order comprising two grand groups, the *E.* with one ovule, and the *E.* with two ovules, the first group comprising the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Ricinaceae*, *Jatrophaeae*, *Crotonaceae*, and *Escaraceae*, the second comprising the *Dichapetalaceae*, *Phyllanthaceae*, and *Callitricheae*. The *E.* comprise over 200 known genera, *Euphorbia*, *Hirta*, *Morriculoides*, *Acalypha*, *Siphonia*, *Ricinus*, etc. An acrid stimulant and poisonous principle pervades the whole odor, but it is volatile, and is easily expelled by heat. The *Euphorbiales* of Lindley (1833) are an alliance of *Sapocarpeae*, including the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Stackhouseae*, *Empuricaceae*, *Celastrineae*, and *Malvaceae*, and (in 1847) an alliance of dichlamydeous exogens (*Eleganceae*), comprising the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Serpentineae*, *Callitricheae*, *Empuricaceae*, and *Nepentheae*. The *Euphorbiaceae* are: 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Tricocceae*; of Jussieu (1832), a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rutaceae*, including *Euphorbia*, *Pedilanthus*, *Acalypha*, *Croton*, *Jatropha*, etc.; or Reichenbach's *Callitricheae*, *Tithymaleae*, *Hippocaneae*, *Acalyphaceae*, *Ricinaceae*, *Phyllanthaceae*, and *Burseraceae*, or subsequently the *E. gracilis* including the *Callitricheae*, *Tithymaleae*, and *Ricinaceae*; *Crotonaceae*, and *Burseraceae*. 2. Of Blume, Brongniart, Jussieu (1847), Bartling, and others, the *Tithymaleae* of Reichenbach. 3. Of Baillon, a series of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising *Euphorbia* and *Pedilanthus*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceae*, including *Euphorbia*, *Pedilanthus*, *Synadenium*, *Calycophyllus*, and *Anthostema*. The *Euphorbiaceae* of Baillon are a division of the one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 43, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *E. acuminata*. A variety of *E. falcata*. [a, 24.] *E. alpeppica*. Ger., *dichtheblütherte Wolfsmilch*. Of Linnaeus, a species found in southeastern Europe and the East. In the Levant it is used as a purge. Probably the *εὐφώρβιον δένδρον* of Dioscorides. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. amygdaloides*. Ger., *mandelblüthrige Wolfsmilch*. 1. Of Duby, the *E. esula* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnaeus, a species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *E. cypris* and *E. esula*. The root was formerly used in southern France in intermittent fevers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. anacampseroides*. The *Pedilanthus pudifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *E. antioqui-rum*. Fr., *euphorbe des canariens*. Ger., *Wolfsmilch der Alten*. Malay, *schadida-calli*. Triangular spurge; the *εὐφώρβιον δένδρον* of Dioscorides; a species found in Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies, supposed by some to be the plant from which the ancients derived *euphorbium*. In the East Indies the corrosive juice which flows from the branches is used externally in rheumatism and for toothache; a plaster (also containing asafetida) made from the roots is applied to the abdomen as a vermifuge, the root-bark furnishes a purgative, and a decoction of the stems is employed in gout. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. apios*. A species the root of which (the *ἀριος* of Dioscorides) is used in Greece as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. arborescens*. A species indigenous to southern Africa, the milky juice of which is used for poisoning arrows. [B, 185 (a, 24).] *E. arvensis*. A species growing in middle and southern Europe, and in North Africa. [a, 24.] *E. atolo*. A species found in the Maldive Islands, where it is used in baths for gastralgia and as an application to sores. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. balsamifera*. Balsam-spurge; a species indigenous to the Canary Islands yielding a sweet milky juice, which is cooked and eaten. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *E. buxifolia*. A species found in the West Indies. The drastic, milky juice, combined with lemonade or the sap of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, is used in constipation, jaundice, dropsy, and intermittent fever. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. cajogala*. See *E. gerardiana*. *E. canariensis* [Austr. Ph. Dan. Ph. Gr. Ph. Swiss Ph. Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *euphorbe des Canaries*. Ger., *kanarische Wolfsmilch*. A very poisonous species; supposed to furnish euphorbium. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. canescens*. Fr., *euphorbe blanchâtre*. Ger., *grauhaarige Wolfsmilch*. Of Linnaeus and others, a variety of *E. chamaesyce*. In Spain an infusion is employed in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. capitata*. See *E. pulchra*. *E. caput medusae*. In Ethiopia, a species used to poison arrows. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. cattimandoo*. Tel., *cattimandu*. Madras caoutchouc-plant; a species found in the East Indies. The milk which it yields furnishes a cement, and is applied externally in rheumatism. The fresh juice is used as a vesicant. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *E. cerebrina*. A species used to expel tape worms. [B, 121 (a, 24).] *E. chamaesyce*. Fr., *euphorbe chamaesyce*. A species found in southern Europe, central and southern Asia, and the West Indies, the *γαμαίσυς* of Dioscorides. 2. The herb *chamaesyce* was formerly used as a purge and as a caustic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. characias*. The *τάρμαλος* of Hippocrates, the *τάρμαλος χαρακας* of Dioscorides; a species used as a caustic externally internally in intestinal obstruction, dropsy, and intermittent fevers. The milk is used on the Italian

coast to kill fish. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. chilensis*. A species found in Chili. The juice is used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5 (a, 24).] *E. chinensis*. Fr., *euphorbe de Chine*. A variety of *E. acrifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *E. corollata*. Fr., *euphorbe à corolles* (ou *grandes fleures*). White-flowered spurge; a species formerly recognized in the U. S. Ph. The root is used as a purgative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and when fresh, as a caustic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. cotonifolia*. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de Jute*. In the Antilles and South America, a species reputed to be a violent poison, and used in Brazil to kill fish. [B, 46, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. cypris*. *E. cypris*. *E. cypris*. Fr., *euphorbe ou petit cypris*, *petite esule*, *pharynx des patures*. Ger., *Cypressen-wolfsmilch*, *Ar. alsebrum*. Cypress-spurge, welcome-to-our-house, a species found throughout Europe. The herb, *herba euphorbiae cypris*, and especially the root and its bark, *radix et cortex radicis esulae minoris* (seu *tithymali*, seu *tithymali cypris*), were formerly in use as a purgative. It yields a yellow dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *E. Dalechampi*. See *E. esula*. *E. dendroides*. A species found in southern Europe; the *τάρμαλος μέγας* of Hippocrates, the *τάρμαλος δένδροειδής* of Dioscorides. It is extremely poisonous, yet was formerly used as a drastic purge. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. depauperata*. A species used as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).] *E. dichotoma*. See *E. peptis*. *E. divaricata*. See *E. dendroides*. *E. Drummondii*. A species indigenous to western Australia, yielding a druggine. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., May 1887, p. 263.] *E. elaeis*. Fr., *euphorbe alimentaire*. A species found in central Europe with sub-acrid, milky juice. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. esula*. Fr., *euphorbe alimentaire*. A species found in Coochin-China, where the leaves are eaten, cooked. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *E. emarginata*. See *E. myrtifolia*. *E. esula*. Fr., *grande esule*, *emarginata*. Ger., *gemeine Wolfsmilch*, *Esulmilch*, *Handmilch*. 1. Of Linnaeus, wood spurge; a species found in Europe. The sap is emetic and purgative, though now but little used. The root and its bark, *radix et cortex radicis esulae* (seu *tithymali*), were formerly official. 2. Of Pollich, the *E. gerardiana*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. falcata*. See *E. arvensis*. *E. filicina*. The *E. phloea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. flavicoma*. See *E. verrucosa*. *E. genistoides*. A species found in southern Africa, said to be distinguished from the other acid species by its acting first upon the urinary passages, instead of the stomach. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. geniculata*. Fr., *plante au lait*. Ar., *lebbeh*. A poisonous species met with in Egypt, said to have been brought from South America. [E. Sickenberger, "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 8, 1888, p. 433.] *E. gerardiana*. *E. glaucescens*. Fr., *euphorbe de Gérard*. A species used like *E. esula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] *E. gum.* See *EUPHORBIA*. *E. helioscopia*. Fr., *revallée-mulva*, *lent de couleur*, *omblette*, *tithymale*. Ger., *sonnenwendige Wolfsmilch*. Cat's-milk, wartgrass, the *τάρμαλος ἡλιοσκοπός* of Dioscorides; a species used as a caustic for warts and to dye paper a clear blue. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., May 1887, p. 263; "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 41.] *E. heptagona*. Fr., *euphorbe heptagona*. A species the milk of which is a violent poison, and used in Ethiopia to poison arrows. [B, 173 (a, 24).] *E. heterodoxa*. An African species furnishing *alvexol* (q. v.). [J. Barnsfather, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 4, 1887, p. 630.] *E. hiberna*. Fr., *euphorbe d'Irlande*. Irish spurge, mackinboy; a species with drastic qualities, formerly used in Ireland for syphilis, etc. It is said to be used also in Ireland for killing fish. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *E. hirta*. Fr., *euphorbe ruche*. A species found in the Antilles where it is used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. hondonkunk*. A species employed as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).] *E. hypericifolia*. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles d'hypericum*, *persil noir*. Large-spotted spurge; a species indigenous to America, having astringent and milky narcotic properties, and used in dysentery, diarrhoea, colic, menorrhagia, and



EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS. (AFTER DE LANCESSAN.)

leucorrhœa, and as an application to warts. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).] *E. ieterodoxa*. See *E. heterodoxa*. *E. ipecacuanha*. Fr., *euphorbe émétique* (ou vomitive), *fauz ipecacuanha*, *ipecacuanha de Canada*. Ipecacuanha-spurge, American ipecacuanha; a species common in pine barrens and other sandy places in the middle and southern United States, especially along the seaboard. The dry root is light and brittle, of a grayish color and a sweetish taste. It is a certain purge, somewhat milder than *E. corollata*, but in overdoses apt to produce nausea and vomiting; in small doses it is diaphoretic. It is an unfit substitute for ipecacuanha, because of its tendency in overdoses to produce general prostration and hyper-

euphorbia. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. hirta*. See *E. dendroica*.
E. lanuginosa. See *E. platyphyllos*. *E. lathyris*. Fr., *épurge*.
 [Fr. Cod., *catapuce*, *cathartique*, *grièvement*, *herbe à l'épurge*.
 Ger., *Krautblutige Wollschicht*, *kleines Springkraut*, *Mandel-
 kraut*. Capier bush cor. spurge; a oil plant, myrtle spurge, wild
 caper, mole plant; a species indigenous to Europe and found in
 North America. The seed, *semen cataputiae nigrum* seu *tithymali
 latifolia*, seu *lathyris nigra*, seu *euphorbia*, was formerly used
 as an emetic and purgative; the oil (see *Oil of E.*) is still used. [B.
 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. ligularia*. An East Indian species
 sacred to Munis, goddess of serpents. The root, mixed with black
 pepper, is used both internally and externally in snake-bites, and
 the milky juice is employed as a caustic application to warts and
 skin eruptions and internally as a purgative. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]
E. linearifolia. See *E. caprotha*. *E. linearis*. Fr., *euphorbe
 linéaire*. A species found in the Antilles and South America. In
 Brazil its milky juice is applied to syphilitic ulcers. [B. 173 (a, 24).]
E. literata. See *E. platyphyllos*. *E. maculata*. Fr., *euphorbe
 tachetée*. Sp., *hecha de la gabouirina* [Mex. Ph.]. Milk purslane,
 West Indian eyebright; a species found in Mexico and the United
 States. In Mexico the juice is used to remove spots from the cor-
 nea, and the decoction as a lotion in skin diseases. The plant is
 sometimes substituted for *Chelidonium majus*, and is said to pos-
 sess properties similar to those of *E. hypericifolia*. [J. M. Marsh.
 "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1896, p. 168; B. 5, 173, 275 (a, 24).]
E. mucronata. See *E. falcata*. *E. myrsinitis*. A species
 found in southern Europe, supposed to be the *ῥεθαλαος θῦλας* or the
μυρσινίτης of Dioscorides. It has similar properties to those of *E.
 parvifolia*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. myrtifolia*. Fr., *euphorbe à
 feuilles de myrte* (24 def.), *plantainier des neiges* (24 def.). 1. Of Lin-
 naeus, the *Pseudanthus tithymaloides*. 2. Of Lamour, negro's
 slippers; a poisonous species found in Jamaica. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]
E. nerifolia. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de nerium*. 1. Of Lin-
 naeus, the *E. ligularia*; according to some, the *E. nivulica*. 2. Of
 Roxburgh, the *E. nivulica*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. nivulica*.
 A species indigenous to the East Indies, very much like the *E. ligu-
 laria*. The juice of the leaves is employed as a purgative, and,
 mixed with margosa oil, as an external application in rheumatism.
 The pulp of the stem, mixed with green ginger, is used to prevent
 hydrophobia. The juice of the leaves, warmed, is used for carache,
 and is sometimes rubbed over the eyes to remove dimness of sight;
 the leaves, warmed and applied externally, are said to promote the
 flow of urine. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. nodosa*. Fr., *euphorbe noueuse*.
 A variety of *E. thymifolia*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. officinarum*.
 [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *eu-
 phorbe des boutiques*, ou *d'Afrique*, ou *d'Éthiopie*. Ger., *officinelle
 Wolfenbich*. Poisonous gum-thistle; a species found in central
 and southern Africa, the *εὐφώρβιον δένδρον* of Dioscorides, which
 affords euphorbium. The capsules are used to poison predatory
 animals. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] *E. oil*. See *Oil of E.*
Oil-plant. See *E. lathyris*. *E. palustris*. Fr., *euphorbe des marais*,
lurbin, ou *Ger. Swamp Wollschicht*. Marsh spurge; a species
 found in southern and central Europe and central Asia; the root
 and root-bark were formerly in use as a drastic purgative. The
 plant is still sometimes used instead of pelittory in toothache. [B.
 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. palustris angustifolia*. Fr., *euphorbe à
 feuilles étroites*. A narrow-leaved variety of *E. palustris*. [B. 173
 (a, 24).] *E. papillosa*. Fr., *euphorbe couverte de papilles*. A species
 found in Brazil, where the root is used as a purgative. [B. 173
 (a, 24).] *E. parafolia*. See side spurge; a species found in south-
 ern Europe, the *ῥεθαλαος παράλιος* of Dioscorides, the root, herb,
 and seed of which were formerly used as an emetic and as a caustic
 application to warts, skin eruptions, etc. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).]
E. parvifolia. A species used like *E. hirta*. [A. 479.] *E. pep-
 lis*. Fr., *euphorbe péplis*. Hyssop-spurge, purple spurge; a species
 indigenous to southern Europe, the *πεπλὶς* of Dioscorides, the
πεπλὸν of Hippocrates; anciently used as an expectorant and chol-
 azogue. [J. Am. Jour. of Pharm., May, 1887, p. 263; B. 173, 180 (a,
 24).] *E. peploides*. A species having the properties of, and per-
 haps identical with, *E. pepalus*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. pepus*.
 Fr., *euphorbe péplis*, *ombelle*, *petit réveille-matin*. Ger., *Gast-
 wölfchen*. Petty spurge; a species indigenous to Europe, the
 herb of which, *hecha esula rotundifolia*, was formerly in use as a
 purgative. The juice, applied to the skin, causes heat, swelling,
 erysipelatous inflammation, and vesication. [A. 319; B. 173, 180, 275
 (a, 24).] *E. petiolaris*. Fr., *petit mucronellier*. A very pois-
 onous species growing in the Antilles. [B. 46.] *E. pilosa*. Of Bro-
 tero, see *E. verrucosa*; of Linnaeus, see *E. villosa*. *E. pilulifera*.
 Fr., *euphorbe à globules*, *herbe à serpents* ou *Jettu-Rénaudi*, *mal
 fante* ou *nonnense*. A species found in the Antilles and in Australia.
 The active principle is an acrid resin soluble in water and in
 dilute alcohol. It contains one or more glucosides, but no alkaloids
 or volatile principles. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory stimu-
 lant. It is used as a remedy for poisonous bites, combined with
 magnesia in syphilis, and in infusion (of the leaves) in asthma, and
 in dysentery and colic. The milky juice is used to destroy warts.
 In toxic doses the plant is said to arrest respiration. [B. 5, 173, 180
 (a, 24).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxiii, xxxiv (a,
 14); J. H. Bunting, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1888, p. 552;
 "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.] *E. pinifolia*. See *E.
 esula* (1st def.). *E. piscatoria*. A species indigenous to South
 America; used for poisoning arrows and destroying fish. [B. 180,
 185 (a, 24).] *E. pithyusa*. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de genévrier*.
 The *πυθούσα* of Dioscorides, a species found in Europe. The root is
 emetic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. platyphyllos obtusifolia*.
 The *ῥεθαλαος πλατύφυλλος* of Dioscorides, a species found through-
 out Europe, especially southern Europe; one of the milder species
 in its properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. platyphyllos obtusifolia*.
 The *E. platyphyllos* of Linnaeus. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. polycarpa*.
 A species (called *golondrina* in Mexico) used in decoction in Ariz-
 ona and Southern California as a remedy for snake-bites. [Pal-
 mer, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1878; "Proc. of the Am.
 Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).] *E. portulacoides*. Fr., *euphorbe*

à feuilles de portulac. A species found in South America. In
 Chib the milk, the root and the leaves in decoction are used
 as a purgative and emetic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E. prostrata*.
 Trailing red spurge; a species found in the southwestern parts
 of the United States and in Mexico; emetic and cathartic; be-
 lieved to be the *golondrina* of the Mexicans, who use it as an
 antidote to the poison of serpents. It is said to have no injurious
 effects on the system unless used in large quantities. [B. 5, 255
 (a, 24).] *E. pulcherrima*. A species growing in warm, moist
 regions and cultivated in gardens, in Mexico, where it is called
flor de noche buena. The bracts are used as a galactagogue, and
 a decoction is employed as a solvent. ["Proc. of the Am.
 Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).] *E. pungens*. See *E. spinosa*. *E.
 punicea*. Fr., *euphorbe de Carthage*, *fleur de feu*. Scarlet flow-
 ered spurge, vegetable leather; a species yielding caoutchouc. The
 juice is poisonous, and is used by the negro women as a depilatory.
 In the Antilles the seed and leaves are used to kill fish. [B. 173, 275
 (a, 24).] *E. resinifera* [Belg. Ph., 3d ed., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Norw.



EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA. (AFTER DE LANCESSAN.)

Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. *Euphorbium* gum plant; a species
 found in Morocco; according to Baillon, the true source of euphor-
 bium. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).] *E. rotundifolia*. See *E. peploides*.
E. schimperiana. A species used as a vermifuge. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
E. serpyllifolia. A species found in Europe, used like *E. por-
 tulacoides*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. silvatica*. Fr., *euphorbe des bois*.
 See *E. amygdaloides*. *E. solissequa*. See *E. dulcis*. *E. spinosa*.
 Fr., *euphorbe épineuse*. A species found in southern Europe,
 the *ἰσποφᾶς* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates. The herb is used as a
 purgative; the root as an emetic and purgative. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]
E. subciliata. See *E. platyphyllos*. *E. terracina*. A species
 growing in Africa. The dried root, called *waskra*, is exported from
 Morocco, and used as an emetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. As-
 soc.," xxiii (a, 14).] *E. tetragona*. A species said to furnish
 euphorbium. [B. 19 (a, 24).] *E. thymifolia*. Fr., *euphorbe à
 feuilles de thym*. Tamil., *chin-amaum-patchayarise sittra paladi*.
 Tel., *biddarie-nanabeam*. Beng., *shevt-kherua*. A species found
 in the East Indies, where the leaves and seeds, which are slightly
 aromatic and astringent, are used as a vermifuge. [B. 172, 173, 180
 (a, 24).] *E. tirucalli*. Fr., *euphorbe tirucalli*. Malay, Tamil.,
tirucalli. Beng., *lunka sij*. Indian tree-spurge, milk-hedge; a tree
 found in the East Indies, where the fresh acid juice is em-
 ployed as a vesicatory, and the root in decoction internally for gas-
 tralgia. On the Malabar coast, the milky juice is said to be given,
 mixed with butter, as a purgative. It is said to be employed inter-
 nally, combined with milk, in syphilis. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] *E.
 tithymaloides*. See *PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides*. *E. tortilis*.
 Fr., *euphorbe tortillée*. A species found in the East Indies. The
 juice is used as a cathartic, externally as a vesicant, and, combined
 with castor-oil, as a liniment in rheumatism and paralysis. [B. 173
 (a, 24).] *E. tribuloides*. Fr., *euphorbe tribuloide*. A species
 found in the Canaries, where the juice is employed as a sudorific.
 [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. trigona*. A species very similar to *E. anti-
 quorum*; it is indigenous to the East Indies, and is said to furnish
 euphorbium. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. veneta*. See *E. characias*. *E.
 verrucosa*. Fr., *euphorbe verruqueuse*. Hairy spurge. In France
 the root is used in intermittent fevers. [B. 173 (a, 24).] *E. verti-
 cillata*. See *E. petiolaris*. *E. villosa*. Fr., *euphorbe velue*. A
 species found in Russia. Used in decoction as a cathartic and
 emetic. According to Andrejewsky, in Russia and Galicia the root
 is used in hydrophobia. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).] "Proc. of the Am.
 Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).] *E. viminalis*. The *Sarcostemma
 viminalis*. [B. 214.] *E. virgata*. A species used like *E. esula*.
 [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. virosa*. A species found in South America;
 used as an arrow-poison. [B. 180 (a, 24).] *E. vulgaris*. Go-quick,
 a species growing in Michigan; the root is a strong purgative.
 ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).] *Oil of E.* Fr.,
huile d'euphorbe. A fixed, colorless, inodorous, and, when fresh,
 nearly insipid oil, obtained from the seeds of *E. lathyris*. It is a
 powerful but uncertain and nauseating purgative. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

EUPHORBIC ACID, n. U^2 $\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{b}^2\text{r}^2\text{h}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide euphor-
 bique*. A brown, amorphous substance, obtained by the action of
 dilute acids on euphorbium. [B. 18.]

EUPHORBIN, n. U^2 $\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{b}^2\text{r}^2\text{h}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *euphorbine*. Ger., *E*. A
 bitter, acrid substance obtained from euphorbium. [A, 301, 518.]

EUPHORBIIUM (Lat.), n. n. $U^2\text{-fo}^2\text{rb}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Fr., *gommé d'euphorbe*. Ger., *E. Euphorbiaebaumum*, *Euphorbiaharz*, *E. harz*. Gummy, the concrete resinous juice of certain species of *Euphorbia*. Its precise source is unknown, having been ascribed to *Euphorbia affricanum*, *causaricus*, *antiquorum*, etc., but it is now thought that *Euphorbia resinosa* is its chief source, most of it coming from Morocco and Barbary. It occurs in the form of tears or oblong masses of about the size of a pea, with small holes produced by the prickles of the plant, and has a light-yellowish or reddish color, acrid taste, and slight odor. It contains resin, wax, calcium malate, lignin, bassorin, volatile oil, and water, and is violently emetic and cathartic. Largely diluted with wheat-flour or starch, it is employed as an emetine in amaurosis, deafness, and other obstinate affections of the head. It is a vesicant, and is employed as such especially in veterinary practice. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).] **Compound oil of e.** Lat., *oleum de euphorbia compositum*. A preparation made by bruising $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of *Delphinium staphisagry* and *Saponaria officinalis*, 6 drachms of *Anthemis pyrethrum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of dry *Calamintha grandiflora*, 10 drachms of *Costus*, and 5 drachms of castoreum, macerating for three days in $\frac{3}{4}$ pints of fragrant white wine, boiling with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of the oil of *Cheirantes cheiri*, adding, before the wine is quite consumed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of e., and then finishing the boiling. [L. 94 (a, 21).] **Emplastrum de euphorbia**. Fr., *emplâtre ischiadique*. A plaster made by melting together 64 parts of white resin and 12 of turpentine, adding 3 of e. [Dan. Ph., 1805, Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 8 parts of white resin, 4 of turpentine, and 3 of e. [Lip. Ph., 1794, Dutch Ph., 1885, Neumann's Notes, B. 37, 119 (a, 14).] **Emplastrum euphorbii** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM perpetuum*.—**E.-gumplant**. See *EUPHORBIA resinifera*.—**E.-resin**. See *E.-Eink-tink* (Ger.). See *Teinture d'EUPHORBIE*.—**Oleum euphorbii** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *huile d'euphorbe*. Oil of e., made by digesting 1 part of e. in 12 parts of olive oil, and filtering [Sp. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling 1 part of e., 10 parts of oil of cloves, and 4 of wine until the moisture is consumed, and straining [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling together 6 parts of e., 40 of *oleum cheirinum*, and 24 of aromatic wine until the wine is evaporated. [B. 119 (a, 24); L. 94 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura euphorbii**. See *Teinture d'EUPHORBIE*.

EUPHORBONE, n. $U^2\text{-fo}^2\text{rb}^2\text{on}$. Ger., *Euphorbon*. A principle, $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$, found in euphorbium and thought to be its drastic principle. [Flückiger (A. 385).]

EUPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-fo}^2\text{fo}^2\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *εὐφορία*. Fr., *euphorie* (1st def.), *bien-être* (2d def.). Ger., *Euphorie*. 1. Of Jussieu, a genus of sapindaceous trees found in Asia and tropical Oceania. 2. A state of general bodily well-being. [Samuel (A. 319); B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. itchi**. The *Nephelium itchi*. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. longan**, *E. longana*. Fr., *longanier*. Ger., *Longanbaum*. A species having edible fruits, the longan of commerce, or dragon's-eye (Fr., *œil de dragon*), which is dried and preserved, and is said to be less fine than that of *Nephelium itchi*. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. nophelium**. The *Nephelium lappaceum*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. punicea**. The *Nephelium itchi*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

EUPHRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-fra}^2\text{fra}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-gi}^2\text{-a}^2$. See *ET-PHRASIA*.

EUPHRAISE (Fr.), n. $U^2\text{-fre}^2\text{z}$. See *EUPHRASIA*.—**Eau d'e.**, *Hydrolat d'e.* See *Aqua EUPHRASIE*.

EUPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-fraz}^2(\text{fra}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *εὐφρασία*, cheerfulness. Fr., *euphrasie*. Ger., *Augentrost*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*, tribe *Euphrasieae*. The *Euphrasieae* (Fr., *euphrasieae*) are a tribe of scrophulariaceous plants distinguished chiefly by the unequally separated anther-cells [B. 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **Aqua euphrasie** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) d'euphrasie*. A preparation made by distilling off 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of *E. officinalis* and 3 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. alpestris**. A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. granum**. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B. 300.]—**E. imbricata**. A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. nigranthera**. See *E. alpestris*.—**E. neglecta**, *E. nemorosa*. Varieties of *E. officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. odontites**. The *Bartsia odontites*.—**E. officinalis**. Fr., *euphrasie officinale*, *herse*, *ou cresse*, *linette*, *euphrasie*, *herbe à l'ophthalmie*, *linapole*, *linament*. Euphrasy, eyebright; a species common in heaths and dry meadows, formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues, the var. *pratensis* being recommended as the best because its herb, *herba euphrasie* (seu *euphrasie*, seu *ophthalmica*, seu *ocularia* (Ger., *Augentrostkraut*, *Augenkraut*)) contains more of the astringent and bitter properties than the other varieties. Its use was recommended by the old herbalists both outwardly and inwardly, in powder and in decoction, for diseases of the eyes. It is still a domestic remedy, and has been recommended for colds in the head. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); G. M. Garland, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Nov. 7, 1889, p. 453.]—**E. pratensis**, *E. rostkoviana*. A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rubra**. The *Bartsia odontites*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. stricta**. See *E. nemorosa*.

EUPHRASY, n. $U^2\text{-fra}^2\text{zi}^2$. The genus *Euphrasia*, especially the *Euphrasia officinalis*. [B. 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

EPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $U^2\text{-fi}^2\text{fi}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{-m}^2(\text{lu}^2\text{m})$. From *εὐ*, well, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A true leaf. [a, 24.]

EUPION (Lat.), n. n. $U^2\text{-pi}^2\text{pi}^2\text{-on}^2(\text{on})$. Gen., *eupionos* (-is). From *εὐ*, well, and *πῶς*, but Fr., *eupione*. Ger., *Ferulit*. Of Reichenbach, a mixture of the lower members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, which form oily liquids. [B. 3.]—**Amber e.** See *Cholesterin*.—**E. animal**. Fr., Of Boeckler, a liquid oil having a strong hyacinth odor and a pungent (afterward sweet) taste, obtained by distillation and repeated rectification of Dippel's animal oil. [B. 119 (a, 21).]

EUPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-plaz}^2(\text{plaz}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Normal formation.

EUPLASTIC, adj. $U^2\text{-pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *euplasticus* (from *εὐ*, well, and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion). Fr., *euplastique*. 1. Readily undergoing organization; the opposite of *cacoplastic*. 2. Promoting euplasia. [A. 301.]

EUPLEOPTERA (Lat.), **EUPLEXOPTERA** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. $U^2\text{-ple}^2\text{k to}^2\text{p}^2\text{-te}^2\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2$, $U^2\text{-ple}^2\text{x o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-te}^2\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2$. The *Forficulidae*. [L. 121.]

EUPNÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. $U^2\text{-p-na-ek}$. Facilitating respiration, alleviating dyspnoea. [M. Fourier, "Rev. gén. de chin. et de therap.," May 23, 1889, p. 337.]

EUPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-p-ne}^2(\text{no}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *εὐπνοία* (from *εὐ*, well, and *πνέειν*, to breathe). Fr., *respiration facile* (3d def.). Ger., *Eupnoë*. 1. A condition in which the amounts of oxygen and of carbon dioxide in the blood are normal, and the respiratory centre is moderately active, thus producing normal respiratory movements. 2. A condition midway between apnoea and dyspnoea. 3. Normal breathing. [J.]

EUPNOICUS (Lat.), **EUPNOUS** (Lat.), **EUPNUS** (Lat.), adj's. $U^2\text{-p-no}^2(\text{no}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$, $U^2\text{-p-no}^2(\text{no}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$, $U^2\text{-p-no}^2(\text{no}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. In a state of or conducing to eupnoea. [A. 322.]

EUPORISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $U^2\text{-po}^2r\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{-ta}^2$. From *εὐπόριστος*, easy to procure. Of Linnaeus, remedies which are easily obtained or consisting of plants indigenous to a country and likely to be of use. [L. 94, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

EUPTERON (Lat.), n. n. $U^2\text{-p-te}^2r\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. From *εὐ*, well, and *πτέρον*, a feather. The *Cetevach officinarum*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

EUREKA SPRING, n. $U^2\text{-re}^2\text{-ka}^2$. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York. [A. 363.]

EUREKA SPRINGS, n. $U^2\text{-re}^2\text{-ka}^2$. A place in Carroll County, Arkansas, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

EURHYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-ri}^2\text{th}^2(\text{ru}^2\text{th})\text{-mi}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *εὐρυθμία*. Fr., *eurhythmie*. Regularity (as of the pulse). [A. 325.]

EURIBALI, n. See *Juribali* BARK.

EURODES (Lat.), adj. $U^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-de}^2\text{(as)}$. Gr., *εὐρώδης* (from *εὐρώς*, decay, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Carius. [A. 322.]

EURODONTICUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-nt}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *εὐρώς*, decay, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Affected with dental caries. [A. 322.]

EURGEOS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2\text{-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *εὐργεος*. See *LAPIS JUDICUS*.

EUROLOÏÉMIE (Piorry) (Fr.), n. $U^2\text{-ro-lo-e-a-me}$. Epidemic typhus. [L. 82.]

EUROMESOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2\text{-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{s-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2)(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *εὐρύς*, broad, μέσος, the middle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of Mayer, having the bitemporal diameter long. [L.]

EUROISOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2\text{-ro}^2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2)(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *εὐρύς*, broad, ὀπίσω, behind, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *europisoccephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the occipital region. [L.]

EUROPROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2\text{-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-pro}^2(\text{pro}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2)(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *εὐρύς*, broad, πρό, in front, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *europrocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the frontal region. [L.]

EUROS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2\text{-ro}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ros})$. Gen., *eurol'os* (-is). Gr., *εὐρός*. Rotteness, putrefaction. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

EUTROIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^2$. A genus of the *Atriplicaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. lanata**. Of Moquin, a species growing throughout the Western territories, used as fodder for cattle. It is said to be useful in malarial affections. [B. 66.]

EUROTIN, n. $U^2\text{-rot}^2\text{-in}$. A variety of diastase found in *Eurotium oryze*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

EUROTIIUM (Lat.), n. n. $U^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *εὐρώς*, mold. Of Link, a genus of *Fungi* of the *Thecasporei*. [B. 121, 291 (a, 24).]—**E. aspergillus flavus**. A species found in the auditory canal, having a yellow fructification that, when luxuriantly developed, gives the entire fungus a yellowish hue. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus flavus* [Brefeld] (seu *flavescens* [Wreden]). [B. 72; a, 24.] Cf. *ASPERGILLUS fumigatus*—**E. aspergillus glaucus**. One of the mildews most common on preserved fruits. [B. 291 (a, 24).]—**E. aspergillus niger**. A species distinguished by the large size and dark-brown color of its conidiophores, fruit, and sterigmata, and by the division of the latter into terminal, palmately arranged branches. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus niger* [Van Nighen] (seu *nigrans* [Wreden]) and *Sterigmatocystis antacustica*.—**E. epixylon**. See *E. aspergillus glaucus*.—**E. herbariorum**. 1. Of Link, the *E. aspergillus glaucus*. 2. Of Fückel, the *E. repens*. [B. 72.]—**E. oryze**. A species with a conspicuous, yellow perithecia, white, floccose mycelium, numerous asci, and sponidia not catenate. It is found on the fermenting grain of rice in Germany. [B. Saccardo (a, 24).]—**E. repens**. One of the mildews most common on preserved fruits. [B. 291 (a, 24).]

EURYALE (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-ri}^2(\text{ru}^2/\text{a}^2)(\text{a}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})$. Gen., *eury'ales*. From *εὐρύαλος*, wide. Of Salisbury, a genus of the *Nymphaeaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**E. ferox**. A species used in India as a tonic and as an article of food. [A. 479.]

EURYANGIUM (Lat.), n. $U^2\text{-ri}^2(\text{ru}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Of Kniffmann, a genus of umbelliferous plants; of other authors, a section of *Ferula*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. sumbul**. See *FERULA sumbul*.

EURYBIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2\text{-ri}^2\text{b}^2(\text{ru}^2\text{b}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. The genus *Olearia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. argophylla**. The *Olearia argophylla*. [B. 42, 214.]—**E. corymbosa**. The *Aster corymbosus*. [B. 42, 214, 215.]

EURYCEPHALOUS, adj. $U^2 r^2 s^2 p^2 i^2 n^2 s$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *eurycephale*. Having the head broad. [A, 301.]

EURYCEROUS, adj. $U^2 r^2 s^2 o^2 r^2 u^2 s$. Gr., *εὐρύκερος* (from *eûpēs*, broad, and *κερως*, a horn). Fr., *eurycerus*. Having broad horns. [L, 56.]

EURCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k a^2 z c h^2 a^2 s^2 m^2 u^2 s$ (mis). From *eûpēs*, broad, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Gr., *eurchasmus*. Having an angle of between 15° and $15\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, formed by the intersection at the punctum alae vomeris of two lines drawn from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris, and the punctum foraminis maxillæ anterioris. [Lassauer (L).]

EURCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k o r^2 c h^2 o r^2 i^2 a^2$. Gr., *εὐρχωρία* (from *eûpēs*, broad, and *χωρίον*, a region). An internal sinus or cavity. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EURYCLES (Lat.), n. m. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k l e^2 z^2 k l a^2 s i$. From *Εὐρύκλης*, the name of a soothsayer who was a ventriloquist. 1. A ventriloquist. [A, 322.] 2. Of Salisbury, a genus of amaryllids; of Benham and Hooker, a genus of the *Amorphaceæ*, comprising two species found in northern Australia, one of which is also found in the Malay Archipelago. [B, 42 (a, 24).] **E. ambloensis**, **E. silvestris**. Gr., *amboinische Röhrentilie*. A species the bulb of which acts like *Scilla maritima*, only more powerfully. In the Moluccas the leaves are applied externally to carbuncles and boils. [B, 180 (a, 21).]

EURYCNÉMIE (Fr.), n. $U^2 r^2 e^2 k n a^2 m e$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *κνήμη*, the leg. A relative transverse widening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, associated with a great development of the muscles of the leg; the reverse of *platycnémie* (q. v.). [Kühff, "Rev. d'anthropol.," 1881, 2; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]

EURYCOMA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k o m^2 a^2$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *κόμη*, the hair. A genus of Sumatran shrubs of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] **E. longifolia**. A species said to be a valuable febrifuge. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EURYGNATHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k g o n^2 a^2 t h o n^2 a^2 t h^2 i^2 z i^2 s^2 m^2 u^2 s$ (mis). The condition of being eurygnathous. [L.]

EURYGNATHOUS, adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k n^2 a^2 t h o^2 u^2 s$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *eurygnathe*. Having the upper jaws broad (as in the Mongolians). [L. Geoffroy St. Hilaire (A, 301).]

EURLABIS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k a^2 b^2 a^2 b^2 i^2 s$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *λαβίς*, a forceps. Fr., *eurlabe*. Having the anus furnished with very large pinchers or forceps. [L, 180.]

EURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k n^2 t e^2 r^2 a^2$. Gen., *eurynteros* (-is). From *eûpnein*, to make broad. Fr., *euryntère*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. A dilating instrument. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EURYNOTE (Fr.), adj. $U^2 r^2 e^2 n o^2 t$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *νότος*, the back. Having the back broad. [A, 385.]

EURYPSTROPHIK (Ger.), n. $O^2 r^2 i^2 p e^2 s t r o^2 f e^2 k$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *περιστροφή*, rotation. Of Künkele, the rotation of the foetal head in its passage through the pelvis from an occipito-posterior to an occipito-anterior position. [A, 91.]

EURYPSTROPHISCH (Ger.), adj. $O^2 r^2 u^2 p e^2 s t r o^2 f i^2 s h$. Pertaining to *Eurypstrophik* (q. v.). [A, 91.]

EURYPROCTOS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k p r o^2 k t o^2 s$. Gr., *εὐρύπρωκτος* (from *eûpēs*, broad, and *πρωκτός*, the rump or the anus). Having broad buttocks or a dilated anus. [A, 322, 387.]

EURYPTERIDA (Lat.), n. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k p t e^2 r^2 i^2 d a^2$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *πτερόν*, a feather. 1. An extinct suborder of the *Arthropoda*. 2. An order or suborder of the *Merostomata*. The *Eurypterida* are a family of the same. [L, 121, 147, 228, 353, 354.]

EURYPYGE (Fr.), adj. $U^2 r^2 e^2 p e^2 z h$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *πύγη*, the rump. Having a large rump or tail. [L, 41.]

EURYPYLOUS, adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 p^2 i^2 l o^2 u^2 s$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *πύλη*, a gate. Of sponges, having a direct communication of the flagellated chambers with the incurrent and excurrent canals. [L, 121.]

EURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $U^2 r^2 i^2 z u^2 s^2 m a^2$. Gen., *eurysmatos* (-is). From *eûpnein*, to dilate. Fr., *euryisme*, Ger., *Erweiterung*. 1. Dilatation. 2. A dilated structure. [A, 322.]

EURYSMATICUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 z u^2 s^2 m a^2 t^2 m a^2 t^2 i^2 k u^2 s$ (u's). Pertaining to or affected with dilatation. [A, 322.]

EURYSOMA (Lat.), n. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k s o^2 m a^2$. Gen., *euryso'matos* (-is). From *eûpēs*, broad, and *σώμα*, the body. Of Dujardin, a subgenus of the genus *Distoma*. [L, 18.]

EURYSTOMA (Lat.), **EURYSTOME** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k t o^2 m a^2 s^2 e^2 a^2$. From *eûpēs*, broad, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *eurystomes*. Ger., *Weitmündige*. A legion (or order) of the *Ctenophora* having wide mouths. The *Eurystomata* are a suborder of the *Ophidia*, including species having a dilatatable mouth-cavity. [L, 173, 180, 210.]

EURYSTOMATOUS, adj. $U^2 r^2 i^2 s t o^2 m a^2 t u^2 s$. Of or resembling the *Eurystomata*. [L, 121.]

EURYTHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 i^2 r^2 u^2 k t h a^2 l i^2 t h a^2 l i^2 (e)^2 a^2$. The genus *Gentiana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. amarella**. See *Gentiana amarella*. **E. campestris**. The *Gentiana campestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. germanica**, **E. pratensis**. The *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EURHYTHMY, n. $U^2 r^2 i^2 t h^2 m i^2$. See *EURHYTHMIA*.

EUSARCOS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 s a^2 r k^2 o^2 s$. Gr., *εὐσαρκος* (from *eû*, well, and *σάρξ*, flesh). Ger., *fleischig*. Plump, robust. [A, 322, 325.]

EUSCAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 s k a^2 f (s k a^2 f)^2 i^2 s$. Gen., *euscaph'idus* (-is). Of Benthall and Hooker, a small genus of sapindaceous plants of the *Melanther*, found in Japan. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **E. staphyleoides**. A species the internal bark of which is bitter and

astringent, and in Japan is given in intus, in dysentery and chronic diarrhoea. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUSE, n. In Provence, the *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUSEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 s e^2 m i a$. Gr., *εὐσημία*, (from *eû*, well, and *σημα*, a sign). Fr., *eusemie*. A favorable sign. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 41.]

EUSINE (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 i^2 n e^2 a$. Of Dioscorides, the *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EUSITIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 s i^2 t i a$. Gr., *εὐσιτία*. A good appetite. [A, 325.]

EUSOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2 r^2 e^2 o^2 m^2 f a^2 l u^2 s$. From *eû*, good, and *ὀμφαλος*, the navel. Fr., *eusomphalion*. Of J. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a double monster of which each individual performs its vital functions independently of the other and has its own umbilicus. [L, 41, 49, 88.]

EUSPLANCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 s p l a^2 n^2 k s p l a^2 n^2 c h^2 n i^2 a^2$. Gr., *εὐσπλαγχνία* (from *eû*, well, and *σπλάγχνα*, the entrails). A healthy condition of the internal organs. [A, 322.]

EUSPLANCHNOS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 s p l a^2 n^2 k s p l a^2 n^2 c h^2 n o^2 s$. Gr., *εὐσπλαγχνος*. Having healthy viscera. [A, 325.]

EUSPONGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 s p o^2 n^2 i a$. From *eû*, well, and *σπῆγος*, a sponge. A genus of the *Spongiada*; in the pl., *Euspongia*, a family of the *Dactylospongia* having the sponge well marked. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1867, p. 498, L.] —**E. equina**. The variety furnishing the ordinary bath-sponge. [L, 121.] —**E. Matthewii**. A variety found in the vicinity of the Caroline Islands. [L, 121.] —**E. officinalis (adriatica)**. The variety furnishing the Turkey or Levant sponge, the softest and most valued variety. [L, 121.] —**E. zimoreca**. A hard, dense variety. [L, 121.]

EUSPORANGIATE, adj. $U^2 r^2 s p o^2 r a^2 n^2 g i^2 a t$. From *eû*, well, *σπορά* (see *Spore*), and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel. Having sporangia formed from a group of cells. [B, 379.] Cf. *LEPTOSPORANGIATE*.

EUSTACHIAN, adj. $U^2 r^2 s t a^2 k i a^2 n$. Fr., *d'Eustache*. Ger., *Eustachisch*. 1. Discovered or described by Bartolomeo Eustachio. 2. Pertaining to the E. tube.

EUSTATHES (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 s t a^2 t h (t a^2 t h)^2 e^2 z (a^2 s)$. Gr., *εὐσταθής* (from *eû*, well, and *ιστάναί*, to stand). Fr., *eustathe*. Constant, regular (said of the seasons and diseases, in the latter case sometimes meaning mild); as a n., of Hartig, the outermost layer of cellulose in vegetable cells. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 24).]

EUSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 s t h e^2 n i a$. Gr., *εὐσθενεια*. Robustness. [A, 387.]

EUSTOMACHUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2 r^2 s t o^2 m a^2 k a^2 c h^2 u^2 s$. Gr., *εὐστόμαχος*. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having good digestion. 3. Promoting digestion. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

EUSTROGYLUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2 r^2 s t r o^2 g y l u^2 s$ (u's). From *eû*, well, and *στρογγύλος*, round. A genus of the *Strongylidae*. [Dising (L, 16).] **E. gigas**. Fr., *strongle géant* (ou des reins). A species found in the kidney of many of the lower animals, and rarely in man. The male is about a foot, the female from 2 to 3 feet in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, with a blunt head, a single oral aperture, and six papilliform nodules. It is probably viviparous. On the tail of the male there is a cup-shaped bursa, while that of the female is blunt. The vaginal orifice is on the ventral surface, near the head. [L, 17, 18.]

EUTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 a^2 x i a$. Gr., *εὐταξία* (from *eû*, well, and *τάττειν*, to arrange). Fr., *eutaxie*. Ger., *Eutaxie*. A normal state of the organism as to the arrangement and action of its various parts. [A, 322, 325; L, 41.]

EUTECTIC (Guthrie), adj. $U^2 r^2 e^2 k t i^2 k$. From *eû*, well, and *τεκτείνω*, to produce. Of stable structure, solidly combined (said of mixtures which, in passing from a liquid to a solid state, behave like a simple body, the temperature remaining constant and the constituent substances forming the mixture remaining associated during the process of solidification). [T. Turner, "Chem. News"; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1885, p. 11 (B).]

EUTER (Ger.), n. *Oit'er*. The udder. [A, 521.]

EUTERPE (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 i^2 p e^2 r p e^2 a$. Gen., *euterpes*. From *Εὐτέρπη*, one of the Muses. Fr., *e*. A genus of the *Palmæ*, tribe *Areceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **E. caribæa**. Fr., *chou palmiste*, *arbre au chou*. Ger., *caribäische Kohlpalmie*, *Kohlbaum*. West Indian cabbage-palm; a species the fruit of which yields a palm-oil. The heart of the young leaves is boiled and pickled like cabbage. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).] **E. edulis**. Fr., *avocatier*, *palme d'huile*, *palmiste franc*. The assai-palm of Pará. The young terminal buds furnish a nutritive and agreeable food. The trunk supplies sago. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] —**E. globosa**. Fr., *e. globuleuse*. A species found in Brazil. The young buds are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).] —**E. montana**. A species found in the West Indies. The central portion of the upper part of the stem and the leaf-bud are eaten, cooked or pickled. [B, 19 (a, 24).] —**E. oleracea**. See *E. globosa*. —**E. pisifera**. A variety of the *E. globosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EUTEXIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 e^2 x i a$. The state of being eutectic. [B.]

EUTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 t h a^2 n (t h a^2 n)^2 a^2 z (a^2 s)^2 i^2 a^2$. Gr., *εὐθανασία* (from *eû*, well, and *θάνατος*, death). Fr., *euthanasie*. Ger., *Euthanasie*. An easy, peaceful, or painless death. [D.]

EUTHENIA (Lat.), n. $U^2 r^2 t h e^2 n (t h a^2 n)^2 i^2 a^2$. Gr., *εὐθηνία*. Vigor, health. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $U^2 r^2 t h e^2 t h a^2 r i^2 a^2$. From *eû*, well, and *θηρ*, a beast. Of Huxley, the *Monodelphia*. [L, 121, 210.]

EUTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2 r^2 t h e^2 z (t h e^2 s)^2 i^2 a^2$. Gr., *εὐθεςία* (from *eû*, well, and *θεύω*, to place). Fr., *euthésie*. Ger., *Euthesie*. Of Galen, a strong habit of body. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHYCORYPHUS (Lat., adj. U^2 thi² thu⁶ ko² r² i² n⁶ fu²s (fu²s). From *eûthys*, straight, and *κορυφή*, the crown of the head. Ger., *euthycoryph*. Having an angle of from 142° to 151° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L.). Cf. *EUTHYCORYPHUS* and *HOMALOCORYPHUS*, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.]

EUTHYENTERON (Lat., n. n. U^2 thi² thu⁶ e² n⁶ te² r² o² n. From *eûthys*, straight, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Of Aristotle, the rectum. [A. 322.]

EUTHYENTEROPOLYPUS (Lat., n. m. U^2 thi² thu⁶ e² n⁶ te² r² o² (o²) po² l² i² p² u² p² u² si² u² s. For deriv., see *EUTHYENTERON* and *POLYPUS*. Ger., *Musculenteropolyp*. A rectal polypus. [A. 322.]

EUTHYENTEROSTENOMA (Lat., n. n. U^2 thi² thu⁶ e² n⁶ te² r² o² (o²) ste² n⁶ o² ma². Gen., *euthyenterostenomatos* (-is). From *eûthys*, straight, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *στενωύν*, to contract. Ger., *Musculenterostenomierung*. Stricture of the rectum. [A. 322.]

EUTHYMETOPUS (Lat., adj. U^2 thi² thu⁶ me² to² p² u² s. From *eûthys*, straight, and *μετωπον*, the forehead. Having a frontal angle of 141° or more. [Lissauer (L.).]

EUTHYMIA (Lat., n. f. U^2 thi² thu⁶ m² i² a². Gr., *εὐθυμία* (from *eû*, well, and *θυμός*, the soul. Fr., *euthymie*. Ger., *guter Gemuthesstand*. Of Hippocrates, tranquillity of mind, gladness. [L. 43, 95.]

EUTHYNEUROS, adj. U^2 thi² nu² r² u² s. Pertaining to or resembling the *Euthyneria*, a branch of the *Ausoploidea*. [L. 121.]

EUTHYPISTHOKRANUS (Lat., adj. U^2 thi² thu⁶ i² p² i² sto² k² r² a² n⁶ u² s. (tho² tho² k² r² a² n⁶ u² s. From *eûthys*, straight, *δπισθεν*, behind, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Ger., *euthyopisthokran*. Having an angle of between 154° and 172° formed by the union of two lines drawn from the external occipital protuberance and the punctum occipitale, at the point upon the skull highest above the horizontal plane. [Lissauer (L.).]

EUTHYPSNOE (Lat.), **EUTHYPNEA** (Lat.), n. s. f. U^2 thi² p² (thu⁶) p² no² n⁶ o² s. (-e), -thi² p² (thu⁶) p² ne² (no²) e² a². From *eûthys*, straight, forward, and *πνέω*, to breathe. The state of being euthypnous. [A. 322.]

EUTHYPSNOUS, adj. U^2 thi² p² nu² s. Gr., *εὐθύπνοος*. Lat., *e*. Of Galen, breathing easily. [L. 94.]

EUTHYPOROS (Lat.), **EUTHYPORUS** (Lat.), adj. s. U^2 thi² p² (thu⁶) p² o² r² o² s, -u² s. Gr., *εὐθύπορος* (from *eûthys*, straight, and *πορεύσθαι*, to travel). Of Galen, direct (said of the extension of a fractured limb). [L. 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHYURANUS (Lat.), adj. U^2 thi² thu⁶ u² r² a² n⁶ u² s. From *eûthys*, straight, and *οὐρανός*, heaven. Ger., *euthyuran*. Having an angle of from 163° 55' to 180° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L.). Cf. *HOMALURANUS* and *CYRTURANUS*.]

EUTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2 to² (to²) s² i² (ki²) a². Gr., *εὐτοκία* (from *eû*, easily, and *τοκεῖν*, to bring forth. Fr., *eutocie*. Ger., *Eutokie*, *gesundheitsgemässe Geburt*. It., Sp., *e*. An easy parturition, unattended with any deviation from the natural course of events. The opposite of *dystocia*.

EUTOCOUS, adj. U^2 to² k² u² s. Gr., *εὐτοκος*. Lat., *eutocos*. 1. Having easy labors. 2. Prolific. [A. 322.]

EUTOLMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2 to² l² m² i² a². Gr., *εὐτολμία* (from *εὐτολμειν*, to be resolute. Fr., *eutolie*. Ger., *Eutolie*. Courage, confidence of recovery (in patients). [A. 325, 521.]

EUTONIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2 to² n⁶ (to²) i² a². Gr., *εὐτονία* (from *eû*, well, and *τείνειν*, to stretch). Fr., *eutonie*. Ger., *gehörige Kraft*. Strength, tone, vigor. [L. 43.]

EUTONOS (Lat.), adj. U^2 to² n⁶ o² s. Gr., *εὐtonos*. Possessed of eutonia. [A. 322.]

EUTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2 tro² (to²) f² i² a². Gr., *εὐτροφία* (from *eû*, well, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *eutrophie*. Ger., *Wohlgemetheit*. Good and abundant nutrition. [L. 43.]

EUTROPHIC, adj. U^2 tro² f² i² k. Gr., *εὐτροφος*. Lat., *eutrophos*. 1. Nutritious. 2. Well nourished. [A. 322, 387.]

EUTROPIC, adj. U^2 tro² p² i² k. Gr., *εὐτροπος* (from *eû*, easily, and *τρέπειν*, to turn). Turning with the sun (said of twining stems coiling from right to left of the observer, viewing the coil from the outside as in the hop). ["Am. Jour. of Sci.," ser. 3, xiii, p. 391 (a, 24).]

EUTROPION (Lat.), n. n. U^2 tro² p² i² o² n. Inversion. **E. partiale**. An inversion of the ciliary margin of the eyelid, so that the edge of the lid as well as the cilia rubs against the eyeball. [F.]—**E. totale**. Inversion of the entire length of the ciliary margin of the lid from internal to external canthus. [F.]

EUXANTHATE, n. U^2 za² n⁶ tha². A salt of euxanthic acid.

EUXANTHIC ACID, n. U^2 za² n⁶ thi² k. Fr., *acide euxanthique*. Ger., *Euxanthinsäure*. A pale-yellow, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_{11}$, occurring combined with magnesium, in East Indian yellow (*purree*). By some it is considered a vegetable substance, by others it is thought to be derived from the intestinal or urinary excretion of the camel, elephant, or buffalo. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHIN, n. U^2 za² n⁶ thi² n. Fr., *euxanthine*. Ger., *E*. The principal constituent, $C_{16}H_{16}O_{16}$, of East Indian yellow purree. It forms shining yellow prisms. [B. 4 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHONE, n. U^2 za² n⁶ thon. Fr., *euxanthone*, *purree*, *purree*. Ger., *Euxanthon*. Porphyrine acid; a compound, $C_{20}H_{12}O_{18}$, occurring as a yellow crystalline sublimate, obtained by heating euxanthic acid to from 160° to 180° C. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHONIC ACID, n. U^2 za² n⁶ tho² n⁶ i² k. See *EUXANTHIC ACID*.

EUZET-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. U^6 za-la-ba² n². A place in the department of Gard, France, where there are cold and thermal springs, sulphurous, bituminous, and calcareous. [L. 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

EUZOMIS (Lat.), **EUZOMON** (Lat.), n. s. f. and n. U^2 zo² m² i² s, -mo² n. Gr., *εὐζωμον*. The genus *Eruca*. [A. 322; L. 94 (a, 21).]

EUZODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. U^2 zo² o² (o²) di² n⁶ (du²) a² i² mi² a². From *eû*, well, *ζωον*, a living being, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *euzodynamie*. Of Gilbert, integrity of the vital forces, and perfect functional regularity. [L. 32.]

EVACUANT, adj. E va² k² u² a² nt. Lat., *evacuans*. Fr., *évacuant*, *évacuateur*. Ger., *abführend*. It., Sp., *evacuante*. Causing evacuation, purgative or cathartic; as a n. an e. remedy. [A. 301.]

EVACUATION, n. E va² k² u² a² shu² n. Gr., *ἐκένωσις*. Lat., *evacuatio* (from *e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *évacuation*. Ger., *Abgang*, *Abgehen*, *Ausleerung*, *Entleerung*. It., *evacuazione*. Sp., *evacuación*. 1. The act of removal of the contents of a cavity. It is often used to signify the emptying of the rectum, and in this sense is synonymous with *alvine e*. 2. Matter discharged from the rectum. [D. 1.]

EVACUATIVE, adj. E va² k² u² a² ti² v. See *EVACUANT*.

EVACUATOR, n. E va² k² u² a² to² r. A mechanical device for washing calculeous *débris* out of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [F. N. Otis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 197.] See *LITHOLAPAXY*.

EVACUATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E (a)-va² k² (wa²) k² u² (a)-a² to² ri² u² n⁶ i² u² m. An excretory duct.—**E. seminis**. See *Vas deferens*.

EVAGAITIDOS, n. A barbarous word of unknown origin and meaning, used in the term *humor e*. [L. 349.]

ÉVAGINATION (Fr.), n. A -va² zhe-na² se-o² n². From *ex*, out of, and *vagina*, a sheath. Protrusion from a sheath or of anything invaginated. [A. 385.]

EVALVATE, adj. E -valv² at. Lat., *evalvis*. Fr., *évalve*. Ger., *kloppentlos*. Without valves (said of fruits and especially of indehiscent fruits). [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EVANESCENT, adj. E v-a² n-e² s'e² nt. Lat., *evanescent*, *evanidus*. Fr., *évanescent*. Ger., *verschwindend*, *verlöschend*. Fugacious; of Mirbel, failing to develop and finally disappearing (said of a glandular reproductive organ); of Kirby, not distinct (said of a prothorax represented simply by a membrane); of leaves, decreasing abnormally, and disappearing. [B. 1, 123 (a, 21); L. 180.]—**E. venose**. In botany, having lateral veins that disappear within the margin of the leaf. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

EVANIDINERVUS (Lat.), adj. E (a)-va² n⁶ (wa²) n⁶ i² di² nu² r² (ne² r²) v² u² s² (u² s). Fr., *évanidinervé*. See *EVANESCENT-venose*.

EVANIDUS (Lat.), adj. E (a)-va² n⁶ (wa²) n⁶ i² d² u² s² (u² s). See *EVANESCENT*.

ÉVANOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A -va² nu-es-ma² n². Fainting. [L. 41, 88.]

EVAPORABLE, adj. E -va² p² o² r-a² b² l. Fr., *évaporable*. Ger., *verdampfbar*. Susceptible of being evaporated. [L. 180.]

EVAPORATE, v. tr. and intr. E -va² p² o² rat. Lat., *evaporare*. Fr., *évaporer*. Ger., *abdampfen*, *abdunsten*, *evaporieren*, *verdampfen*, *verdunsten*. It., *evaporare*. Sp., *evaporar*. 1. To convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous, by means of slow artificial or natural heat. 2. To undergo such a conversion. [A. 17, 27.]

EVAPORATING, adj. E -va² p² o² r-at-i² n². Lat., *evaporans*. Readily undergoing evaporation.

EVAPORATION, n. E -va² p² o² r-a² shu² n. Lat., *evaporatio* (from *ex*, out, and *vapor*, steam). Fr., *évaporation*. Ger., *abdampfung*. It., *evaporazione*. Sp., *evaporación*. The act or process of evaporating. **E. in vacuo**. Fr., *évaporation dans le vide*. A process of evaporating extracts in an exhausted receiver which may be accomplished more rapidly and at a lower temperature than by the ordinary process. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

EVAPORATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E va² p² o² r-a² shu² n. An evaporating apparatus.

EVAPOROMETER, n. E va² p² o² r-o² m² e² t² e² r. From *evaporare*, to evaporate, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *évaporomètre*. See *ATMIDOMETER*.

ÉVAUX (Fr.), n. A -vo. A place in the department of the Creuse, France, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L. 87, 88, 105 (a, 14).]

EVEN, adj. E v² n. Of feathers, equal in length; of leaves, having a smooth surface, free from inequalities. [L. 343.]

EVENING-FLOWER, n. E v² n⁶ i² n⁶ flu² u² u² r. The genus *Hesperantha*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EVENING-PRIMROSE, n. E v² n⁶ i² n⁶ pri² m² ro² z. The *Oenothera biennis*. [B. 121, 185 (a, 24).] Common e.-p. See *E. p.*—**Double-leaved e.-p.** The *Oenothera lamarckiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Large-flowered e.-p. The *Oenothera lamarckiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Large rose-tinted e.-p. The *Oenothera marginata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] Orange-flowered e.-p. The *Oenothera lamarckiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Tall-white e.-p.** The *Oenothera speciosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EVENNESS, n. E v² n⁶ ne² s. Lat., *planitudo*. Fr., *égalité*, *uniformité*. Ger., *Ebenheit*. The quality of being even. [a, 17.]

ÉVENT (Fr.), n. A va²n². The vent, or blow hole, of a cetacean. [L. 43, 180.]

ÉVENTAIL (Fr.), n. A va²n² ta² a². 1. A fan. 2. The *Hordeum jubatum*. [L. 121, 173 (a, 24).] **E. astigmatique**. See *Astigmatie*. **E. fibreux**. Cf. Lenoet and Gratiolet, the radiating appearance seen in a cross section of the corpus striatum. [L. 35 (a).] **E. pédonculaire**. The beginning of the corona radiata in the crus cerebri. Figured by Lenoet and Gratiolet. [L. 35 (a).]

ÉVENTÉ (Fr.), adj. A va²n² ta. Deprived of aroma. [A. 301.]

ÉVENTRATION, n. E va²n² tra² shu²n. Lat. *eventratio* (from *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly). Fr. *eventration*. Ger. *Bauchbruch*. It., *sventrazione*. Sp., *eventración*. 1. A partial protrusion of the contents of the abdomen, between the two recti muscles, in consequence of their separation. 2. A hernia appearing at any point of the anterior or lateral surfaces of the abdomen, outside of the recti muscles. [E.] 3. See **EXENTERATION**.

EVENTUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ve²nt(we²nt)'u²s(u²s). The termination of a disease. [L. 34.]

EVER, n. E²v u²r. The *Lolium perenne*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EVERFERNE, n. E²v u²r ferna. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EVER-GRASS, n. E²v u²r gra²s. The *Lolium perenne*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EVERGREEN, adj. E²v u²r gren. Lat., *sempervirens*. Fr., *terné-ver*. Ger., *immergrün*. Having leaves which remain on the stem without apparent change throughout at least one period of suspension of vegetation (and especially of pines and spruces). [B. 229 (a, 24).]

EVERLASTING, n. E²v u²r la²st'z'n². A name for various species of the *Compositæ* (e. g., *Guaiaphilum*, *Hibiscus*, and *Antennaria*), which retain their form and color when dried. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).] **Australian e.-flower**. The *Helichrysum lucidum* (syn. *bracteatum*), and *Helichrysum Manglessi*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Bridal e.-flower**. The *Guaiaphilum leontopodium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Common American e.-flower**. The *Guaiaphilum polyphallum*, and *Guaiaphilum decurrens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Common shrubby e.-flower**. The *Helichrysum stoechas*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **E. Moor**. The *Antennaria dioica*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **E. pea**. The *Lathyrus latifolius*, etc. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Jamaica e.-flower**. The *Guaiaphilum americanum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Large-flowered e.-flower**. The *Helichrysum macranthum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Moor or Mountain e.-flower**. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Mouse-ear e.-flower**. The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Pearly e.-flower**. The *Antennaria margaritacea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Pink-rosette e.-flower**. The *Rhodantha Manglessi*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Rosy e.-flower**. The *Rhodantha Manglessi maculata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Rosy-flowered mountain e.-flower**. The *Antennaria dioica minor*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Swan River e.-flower**. The *Rhodantha Manglessi*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Sweet-scented e.-flower**. The *Guaiaphilum polyphallum*. [B. 274 (a, 24).] **Tasmanian e.-flower**. The *Helichrysum apiculatum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).] **Yellow e.-flower**. The *Helichrysum orientale* and *Helichrysum Guaiaphilum arvense*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EVERNIC ACID, n. E²v u²r ne²s'z'k. A substance, C₆H₁₀O₄, crystallizing in nacreous lamellae, fusible at 157° C., and either extracted from lichens, or formed by treating evernic acid with milk of baryta. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

EVERNIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vu²rn(we²rn)'i²a². From *evēvōs*, sprouting well, flourishing. A small genus of lichens belonging to the *Parmeliæ*, some of the species of which furnish dye, others, when powdered with starch, were used formerly as a basis of hair-powder and perfumes, and also as a substitute for gum arabic in cotton-printing. It was employed also as a demulcent under the name of *muscus acacie*. [B. 19, 180 (a, 24).] **E. furfuracea**. A species of *E.* found in France which is considered a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **E. prunastri**. The *Parmelia prunastri*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. vulpina**. A European species which is used in Norway mixed with powdered glass to kill wolves. It furnishes a dye called *vulpine*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a, 14).] **E. xantholina**. A variety of *E. vulpina*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

EVERNIC ACID, n. E-vu²rn'z'k. Fr., *acide évernique*. Ger., *Evernicäure*. A homologue, C₁₇H₁₆O₄, of lecanoric acid, occurring in little crystalline spheres, and extracted from *Evernia prunastri*. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

EVERNIC ACID, n. E²v u²r ni²n'z'k. Fr., *acide évernique*. Ger., *Evernicäure*. See **EVERNIC ACID**.

EVERNIC ACID, n. E²v u²r ni²n'z'k. Fr., *acide évernique*. An acid, C₆H₆(NO₂)₃H₂O₄, resembling styphnic oxyperic acid and prepared by treating evernic acid with nitric acid. It forms long yellow acicular crystals. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

EVEROCKS, n. E²v u²r o²x. The *Rubus chamaemorus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ÉVERRER (Fr.), v. tr. A-ve²r-ra. To cut out a so-called worm (a tendon, nerve, or the like) from an animal. [A. 301.]

EVERRICULUM (Lat.), n. m. E(a) vu²r we²r ri²k(u²u²)'u²m. (lu²m). Fr., *éverricule*. A scoop for cleaning out fragments of stone or other foreign bodies from the bladder. [E.]

EVERSIBLE, adj. E-vu²rs'z'b'l. Capable of being everted, [L. 11.]

EVERSION, n. E-vu²r zhu²n. Gr., *ἀναρπών*. Lat., *eversio*. Fr., *éversion*. Ger., *Ausschüpfung*, *Heerauswenden*. A turning out ward. [A. 322.]

EVERTEBRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a) vu²r we² te² bra-(bra²)'ta². See **INVERTEBRATA**.

EVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. m. E(a) vu²r we² ri²k(u²u²)'u²m. (lu²m). Fr., *éverticule*. See **EVERRICULUM**.

EVERY, n. E²v u²r i². The *Lolium perenne*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EVER'S-CUSHION, n. Evz'ku²sh-u²n. The *Saxifraga hypnoides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EVERWEED, n. Ev-wed. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EVIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)'vi²(wi²)'a². A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondiææ*, closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Spondias*. Its fruits are edible. [B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).] **E. amara**. The *Spondias amara*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ÉVIAN (Fr.), n. A-ve-a²n². A place in Switzerland, near Lake Geneva, where there is a spring containing free carbonic acid, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, etc. [L. 87, 88, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉVIDEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ved-ma²n². Ger., *Aushöhlen*. It., *vuotamento*. A scooping out. [L. 41.] **E. des os**, *E. sous-périoste*. Of Sédillot, the operation of scraping out carious bone with a sharp scoop. [A. 319.]

ÉVIDEUR (Fr.), n. A-ve-du²r. An instrument used in *évidement*. [A. 385.]

EVIL, n. Ev'l. A popular term for certain diseases.—**Aleppo e.** Lat., *febris aleppensis*. Fr., *mal d'Aleppe*. Ger., *Aleppkrankheit*, *Aleppbeule*, *Aleppopustel*. See **Aleppo BOLL**.—**Fox e.** Baldness. [A. 301.] See **ALOPECIA**. **King's e.** See **SCROFULA**.

EVIM PANNAH, n. In Malabar, the *Caryota urens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EVIRATION, n. E²v i²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *eviratio* (from *ex*, priv., and *vir*, a man). Fr., *éviration*. 1. Castration. 2. The premature loss of sexual power in men. [L. 41.]

EVISCERATION, n. E-vi²s-u²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *evisceratio* (from *ex*, out, and *viscera*, the viscera). Fr., *éviscération*. Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Ausweidung*. It., *eviscerazione*. Sp., *evisceración*. That variety of embryotomy which consists in removing the contents of the thorax and abdomen.—**E. of the eyeball**. Fr., *éviscération de l'œil*. Ger., *E. des Auges*. An operation which consists in first excising the anterior portion of the eyeball and then completely evacuating its contents, leaving nothing behind but the sclerotic. [F.]

EVISTIOLA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vi²s(wi²)s-ti²(ti²)'o²a². Of Paracelsus, a leprous affection of the nape of the neck. [L. 84.]

EVITTATE, adj. E-vi²t'at. Lat., *evittatus* (from *ex*, out, and *vitta*, a band). Fr., *évitte*. Ger., *striemenlos*. Having no stripes, vittæ, or spots. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EVODIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vod'i²a². Fr., *évodie*. Of Forster, a genus of the *Rutacææ*, tribe *Zanthoxyloæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).] **E. aromatica**. See *AGATHOPHYLLUM aromaticum*. **E. febrifuga**. See *ESENBECKIA febrifuga*. **E. fraxinifolia**. Of Helbig, a species furnishing a pale-yellow oil said to have the power of masking the odor of iodoform. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **E. glauca**. A species found in Japan that contains berberine, and is used as a yellow dye. [B. 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxxiv, xxxv (a, 14).] **E. hortensis**. A species found in the New Hebrides, where it is used as a vulnerary, and internally for headache. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **E. longifolia**. A species found in the Fiji Islands, where it is called *Ucalsulala*. The leaves, steeped in the milk of the cocoa-nut, are used to prevent abortion. [B. 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, xxxiv (a, 14).] **E. ravensara**. See *AGATHOPHYLLUM aromaticum*. **E. rutacarpa**. A Japanese shrub. The fruit and stalks are used as a purgative and emmenagogue. [B. 81 (a, 21).]

EVODINE, n. E²v o-den. See *ESENBECKINE*.

ÉVODYLE (Fr.), n. A-vo-del. A compound, C₁₁H₂₁O, a homologue of acetyl, whose hydride is the essential constituent of oil of rue. [B. 244 (a, 27); L. 49.]

EVOLUTE, **EVOLUTED**, adj's. E²v o-lu²t'e, -lu²t'e'd. Lat., *evolutus*. Fr., *évoluté*. Ger., *entwikkelt*, *enthüllt*. Developed, expanded (said of flowers and other organs). [B. 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

ÉVOLUTIF (Fr.), adj. A-vo-lu²-tef. Pertaining to evolution. [A. 385.]

ÉVOLUTILITÉ (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu²-te-le-ta. Capability of undergoing evolution. [A. 301.]

EVOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vo²l(wo²)'u²(u²)'shi²(ti²)'o. Gen., *evolutio'nis*. See **EVOLUTION**.—**E. conduplicato corpore**. Of Röderer, that form of spontaneous evolution of the fœtus in which the presenting shoulder is forced downward and imprisoned under the symphysis pubis. "The trunk having been enormously flexed, the head and thorax simultaneously enter the pelvic cavity, the former being deeply imbedded in the latter. The second arm and shoulder lie between the breech and thorax on the one hand, and the head on the other. The presenting shoulder having been expelled, the head and thorax are born together, and these are followed by the breech and the legs." [A. 22.] **E. ex omnibus partibus**. A term formerly applied in embryology to that form of development in which there is no germinal streak. [L. 353.] **E. ex una parte**. A term in embryology formerly applied to that form of development in which a germinal streak is formed. [L. 353.] **E. spontanea**. See **Spontaneous EVOLUTION**.

EVOLUTION, n. E²v o-lu²shu²n. Lat., *evolutio* (from *evolvere*, to unroll). Fr., *évolution*. Ger., *Entwicklung*. It., *evoluzione*. Sp., *evolución*, *desarrollo*. 1. The gradual development of an organism or of one or more of its parts. 2. Of Darwin and others, the supposed process of gradual change by which new species arise and low organisms are converted into higher ones in the course of long periods of time. 3. Of the uterus, its growth and development during pregnancy (the opposite of *involution*). 4. In chemistry, the gradual liberation of a substance (e. g., a gas) from

a compound. 5. In obstetrics, see *Spontaneous e*. **Cephalic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée céphalique*. Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the cephalic pole descends. [A, 24.] **Doctrine of e.** Ger., *Evolutionstheorie*. 1. The theory of the origin of species by the operation of internal agencies, as distinguished from environment. 2. That theory in embryology which held that the formation of the embryo began in the ovarian ovum, as opposed to epigenesis (q. v.). [A, 8.] **E's aplasia** (Ger.). Defective fetal development. [Samuel (A, 319).] **Hypothesis of e.** See *Doctrine of e.* **Pelvic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée pelvienne*. Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the pelvic pole descends. [A, 24.] **Spontaneous e.** Lat., *evolutio spontanea*. Fr., *évolution spontanée*. Ger., *Selbstentwickelung*. It., *evoluzione spontanea*. Sp., *evolución espontánea*. The natural exitation of a fetus that presents transversely without the occurrence of spontaneous version. "The presenting shoulder is forced into the depths of the true pelvis by the violence of the uterine contractions, instead of being diverted laterally, as is the case in spontaneous version, and becomes firmly fixed beneath the symphysis, while the corresponding arm protrudes through the vulva. The body of the fetus is then so forcibly flexed that the breech and the head lie in close proximity to each other. The former is immovably held between the breech and the upper border of the symphysis. The neck and shoulder, which rest against the lower border of the symphysis, now become the pivot upon which the fetus rotates. The trunk of the fetus is driven beyond the shoulder, and the thorax, breech, and legs are born in the order named. The other shoulder then follows, and the head is finally expelled." This is the variety described by Douglas; for the other, see *Evolutio conductuato corpore*. Although the term "spontaneous expulsion" has been attributed to Douglas, he expressly says: "I wish to retain the appellation 'spontaneous evolution,' given by Dr. Denman to the event of a delivery, in arm presentation, unaided by the accoucheur; both because the fact is known by the term, and because it appears to me more suitable than that of expulsion." [A, 22, 40, 67.] See also *Cephalic and Pelvic spontaneous e.* and cf. *Spontaneous version*.—**Theory of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*—**Vitiated e.** See *GENOGENESIS*.

ÉVOLUTION (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu⁶-se-o³n². See *EVOLUTION*—**E. forcée**. An evolution (in the obstetrical sense) made possible or induced by forcible measures directed to the destruction of the integrity of the fetus, such as rachiotomy, etc. [A, 54.]—**E. nodulaire graisseuse du foie**. SYN.: *intercession lobulaire*. Of Sabourin, the nodular lesion of cirrhosis of the liver, consisting, according to him, of a vesiculo-fatty degeneration of the cells surrounding the portal spaces, which extends toward the central veins of the neighboring hepatic lobules. [Rev. de méd., May, July, 1883; "Union med.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 340.]—**E. régressive**. See *HISTOLYSIS*.

ÉVOLUTIONISME (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu⁶-se-o³n²-i²z'm. See *Doctrine of EVOLUTION*.

ÉVOLUTIONISTE (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu⁶-se-o³n²-est. A believer in the doctrine of evolution. [A, 301.]

EVOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-vo-l⁶(wo-l⁶)/vu²(wu²)-lu³(lu³). A genus of the *Convolvulaceae*, tribe *Convolvulæ*. [B, 12, 121 (a, 24).] **E. alsinoides**. E. *hirsutus*. Fr., *liserote à feuilles d'alsine*. Ger., *miereartige Kriechwinde*. A species found in India: given in decoction as a tonic febrifuge and in intestinal affections. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉVONYMINE (Fr.), n. A-vo-ne-men. See *EVONYMIN*.

EVULSION, n. E-vu-l³/shu³n. Lat., *evulsio* (from *evellere*, to pluck out). Fr., *évulsion, arrachement*. Ger., *Ausreissung*. Forcible extraction. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

EVULSIVE, adj. E-vu-l³/si²v. Fr., *évulsif*. Pertaining to or serving for evulsion. [A, 385.]

EXACERBATION, n. E²x-a²s-a²r ba'shu³n. From *acerbus*, harsh. Gr., *παρακίνησις*. Fr., *e. Ger., Verstärkung, Steigerung*. It., *esacerbazione*. Sp., *exacerbación*. A temporary aggravation of the symptoms of a disease. [A, 301, 322.]

EXACUM (Lat.), n. E²x-a²k-a²k-a²nu³m⁴m. Fr., *centaurelle, gentiane*. Ger., *Kugelröhre*. A genus of the *Gentianeae*, tribe *Genetideae*. [B, 12, 121 (a, 24).] **E. bicolor**. Hind. *oodi chiretta*. A small plant of the *Gentianeae*, found in the East Indies, where it is sold under the name of *country karyit*. It is powerfully bitter, and is a substitute for gentian as a stomachic. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. filiforme**. See *Gentiana filiformis*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] **E. guianense**. See *SEBÆA guianensis*.—**E. hyssopifolium**. The *Cicendrachysopifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. pedunculatum**. An East Indian species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. purpureum**. The *Salvia guianensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. ramosum**. See *COTYLEDON ramosa*. **E. spicatum**. See *COTYLEDON spicatum*. **E. tenuifolium**. Fr., *centaurelle violet*. A Guiana species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. tetragonum**. An East Indian species having properties similar to those of the *E. bicolor*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. verticillatum**. Fr., *gentiane verticille*. A West Indian species furnishing a bitter tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] **E. violaceum**. See *E. tenuifolium*.—**E. zeylanicum**. The *Limonium zeylanicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EXEMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²m-a²z-a²m-a²z-a²s. From *ex*, out, and *ema*, blood. Gen., *exematosis* (s). 1. See *HEMATOSIS*. 2. A wound sufficient to draw blood. [L, 135 (a, 11).]

EXEMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²m-a²z-a²m-a²z-a²s. See *ANEMIA*.

EXEMOS (Lat.), adj. E²x-em³(a²-am³)-o²s. Gr., *ἐξέμος*. See *ANEMIC*.

EXERESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²r³(a²-er³)-e²s-i²s. Gr., *ἐξέρσις* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *έρσις*, taking). Gen., *exeresis*. Fr., *exérèse*. Ger., *Herausnehmen*. One of the general divisions of

surgery according to the ancients, including all operations by which parts of the body were removed; such as amputation, excision, ablation, etc. [E.]

EXAGOGÉ (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²g(a²g)-o²je(ga). Gen., *exagoge's*. Gr., *ἐξαγωγή*. 1. A departure, evacuation, excretion. 2. Death. [A, 322, 387.]

EXAGOGIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²g(a²g)-o²ji²s(gi²s). Gr., *ἐξαγωγή*. An excretory channel. [A, 322.]

EXALATE, adj. E²x-a²l³. From *ex*, without, and *ala*, a wing. Without wings. [L, 48 (a, 24).]

EXALBUMINOUS, adj. E²x-a²l³-bu²/mi²-nu³s. Lat., *exalbuminosus* (from *ex*, priv., and *albumen*). Fr., *exalbuminé*. Ger., *eineisslos*. Destitute of albumen. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXALGINE, n. E²x-a²l³jen. From *ex*, priv., and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *e. Ger., Exalgin*. Methyl acetanilide, (C₆H₁₁NO) = (C₆H₅N) $\frac{1}{2}$ C₂H₅O, a derivative of the aromatic series, discovered by Brignonet, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on sodium acetanilide; occurring in acicular or tabular crystals. It is closely allied to antipyrine in its physiological action, but said to have less power as an antipyretic and more as an analgesic. It is eliminated with the urine, and is said to decrease the amount of sugar in the urine in diabetes. In poisonous doses it causes convulsions, cyanosis, and dyspnea. [Dujardin Beaumetz, "Comptes rend. de l'Ac. des sci.," Mar. 18, 1889 (a, 18); A. B. Pope, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 22, 1890, p. 349; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 14); a, 27.]

EXALIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²l³(a²l)-i²p(ep)/trū³m(trū³m). Gr., *ἐξάλιψις*. A blot or box for perfumes, ointments, etc. [A, 322, 387.]

EXALLAGE (Lat.), **EXALLAXIS** (Lat.), n's. f. E²x-a²l³(a²l)-la²-jo²ga, -a²l³(a²l)-la²x(la²x)/i²z's. Gen., *exallages*, *exallaxes* (s). Gr., *ἐξάλλαξις, ἐξάλλaxis*. Alteration (as of tissues). [A, 322, 387.]

EXALMA (Lat.), **EXALNIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. E²x-a²l³(a²l)-ma², -ni²s. Gen., *exalmatos* (s), *exalnis* (s). Gr., *ἐξάλμα, ἐξάλαν* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀλλασθαι*, to leap). Ger., *Ausspringen*. Dislocation of one of the vertebrae or of one of the carpal or tarsal bones. [E.]

EXALTATION, n. E²x-a²l³-a²shu³n. Gr., *ὑψώσις*. Lat., *exaltatio* (from *exaltare*, to lift up). Fr., *e. Ger., Erhöhung* (2d def.). *Aberwitz, Größenwahn* (3d def.). 1. Anciently, sublimation. 2. An increase of a function. 3. An insane state characterized by delusions of grandeur. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

EXALTATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-a²l³(a²l)-ta(ta²)/tu³s(tu³s). Fr., *élané*. Ger., *hoch*. Of stems, tall and slender. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXAMBLOMA (Lat.), **EXAMBLOSIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. E²x-a²m(a²m)-blo²ma², -si²s. Gen., *exambloomatosis* (s), *blosfosis* (s). Gr., *ἐξάμβλωμα, ἐξάμβλωσις* (from *ἐξάμβλουν*, to make to miscarry). Fr., *exambloime, examblose*. Ger., *Fehlgeburt*. Abortion. [A, 322, 325.]

EXAMINATION, n. E²x-a²m-i²-na'shu³n. Lat., *examinatio* (from *examinare*, to examine). Fr., *examen, exploration*. Ger., *Untersuchung*. It., *esame*. Sp., *examen*. The process of ascertaining the properties, condition, etc., of a substance or an organism by means of the senses or in the case of a person, by asking questions.—**Bimanual e.** **Combined e.** **Conjoined e.** Fr., *exploration combinée*. Ger., *gemischte (oder mehrseitige) Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione combinata*. Sp., *exploración mixta, manipulación combinada*. The e. of a part (e. g., the uterus) with both hands, each hand approaching it by a different route.—**Digital e.** An e. with the finger. **External e.** Fr., *examen extérieur, vue* (2d def.). Ger., *äussere Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione esterna*. Sp., *examen externo*. 1. Physical e. from without. 2. See *INSPECTION*.—**Instrumental e.** Ger., *instrumentelle Untersuchung*. An e. by means of instruments.—**Internal e.** Fr., *exploration interne*. Ger., *innere Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione interna*. Sp., *examen interno*. An e. of the interior or of a part by means of the finger or an instrument inserted within the body.—**Manual e.** Fr., *exploration manuelle*. Ger., *manuelle Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione manuale*. Sp., *examen manual*. An e. with the hand.—**Microscopical e.** E. with the microscope.—**Oral e.** Fr., *examen oral*. Ger., *mündliches Examen*. It., *esplorazione orale*. Sp., *examen oral*. The e. of a patient by interrogation, as opposed to physical e.—**Physical e.** Fr., *exploration physique*. Ger., *physikalische Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione fisica*. Sp., *examen físico*. E. by means of sight, hearing, smell, touch, etc., as distinguished from interrogation.—**Post-mortem e.** The e. of a dead body, especially with the object of ascertaining the cause of death.

EXANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-a²s(a²s)-to²m-o²-sis. Gen., *exanastomosis* (s). Gr., *ἐξαναστόμωσις*. See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

EXANASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-a²s(a²s)-tro(tro²)-f(e)ta. Gr., *ἐξαναστροφή*. See *CONVALESCENCE*.

EXANGELA (Lat.), n. E²x-a²n(a²n)-a²z-a²z-a²s. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Dilatation of a blood vessel; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraglymphata*. [L, 290.]—**E. aneurysma**. See *ANEURYSM*.—**E. intermedia**. Aneurysm by anastomosis. [L, 290.]—**E. mixta**. Varicose aneurysm. [L, 290.] **E. varix**. See *VARIX*.

EXANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-an(a²n)-i²a². Fr., *exanie*. See *PROCTOCELE*.

EXANIMATION, n. E²x a²n a²m a²shu²n. Lat., *exanimatio* from *ex*, priv., and *anima*, the soul. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Entseelung* (1st det.). [L. 322.] 1. swooning. 2. Death. [A, 322.]

EXANNUATE, adj. E²x a²n a² lat. Lat., *exannuatus* (from *ex*, without, and *annulus*, a ring). Fr., *exannulé*. Ger., *unberingt*. In botany, destitute of an annulus. [B, 1, 77, 123 a, 24.]

EXANTENNATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x a²n a²n te²n a²at² n²s. (n²s). From *ex*, without, and *antenna*, a horn. Fr., *exantenné*. Ger., *fühlorlos*. Having no antennae. The *Exantennata* branchless Fr., *exantennées branchées* of Lamarck, are an order of the Arachnides. [L, 180.] and the *Exantennata tracheales* (Fr., *exantennées tracheales*) of Lamarck, are an order of the Arachnides, comprising those which are deprived of antennae, and breathe through the trachea. [L, 180.]

EXANTHALOSE, n. E²x a²n tha²los. From *ἐξανθάλω*, to effloresce. Fr., *e*. Of Eudant, efflorescent hydrated sodium sulphate. [A, 316, 385.]

EXANTHEM, n. E²x a²n the²m. Gr., *ἐξάνθημα* from *ἐξ* out, and *ἀνθος*, a blossom. Lat., *exanthema*. Fr., *exanthème*. Ger., *E. Ausschlag*. It., *eruzione*. Sp., *erupción*. 1. A superficial and commonly inflammatory disease or eruption of the skin consisting either of a uniform rash or of discrete efflorescences distributed more or less generally over the surface of the body. 2. In a restricted sense, an exanthematic fever. [G.]—**Acute e.** Lat., *exanthema acutum*. An acute infectious disease arising from a specific contagion, characterized by a regular succession of individual stages and by special morbid manifestations on the skin. [A, 326 a, 24.]—**Anomalous e.** See RUBEOLA. **Carbuncular e.** An e characterized by the formation of swellings, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges and for the most part a sanious core. [L, 83.]—**Ichorous e.** See EMPHYSEM. **Pustulous e.** See EMPHYSEM. **Rash e.** See EXANTHESIS (2d det.).

EXANTHEMA (Lat.), n. E²x a²n a²m a² the²ma². Gen., *exanthematos* (is). Gr., *ἐξάνθημα* (from *ἐξανθάλω*, to effloresce). See EXANTHEM; in the pl., *exanthemata*, the eruptive fevers. [G.]—**E. antivariololum.** See VACCINIA. **E. Autenriethi.** Syn: *ecthyma autenriethi*. The pustular eruption produced by the action of antimony on the skin; first described by Autenrieth. [G.]—**E. balsamicum.** A form of e. characterized by erythematous and roseola spots, which sometimes occurs after the use of copaiba. [A, 326 a, 24.]—**E. ceruleum** [Lewin]. See MACULÆ CERULEÆ. **E. labiale.** See HERPES LABIALIS.—**E. maculosum syphiliticum.** See SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA.—**E. internum.** See EXANTHEMA.—**E. iodicum.** A toxic exanthem due to iodine; more particularly an erythema papulatum due to internal use of iodine or its compound. [G.]—**E. miliare.** See MILIARIA.—**E. pestis.** 1. An exanthem associated with the plague. 2. The exanthem of variola. [G.]—**E. serosum.** See PEMPHIGUS.—**E. strophulus.** See STROPHULUS.—**E. subaxillare.** Of Plenck, an eruption in one or both axillae of vesicles which break and often secrete a great abundance of viscid fluid, and leave thin crusts; probably eczema. [G, 11.]—**E. syphiliticum.** A syphilitic eruption. [G.]—**E. urticatum.** Urticaria. [G.]—**E. vaccinia.** See VACCINIA. **Exanthemata vaccinalia.** Cutaneous diseases incident to vaccination; embracing local affections, such as phlegmonous inflammation at the site of the vaccination, erysipelas, eczema, and the like, as well as such general affections as erythema, and eczematous, herpetic, pustular, and gangrenous eruptions. [G, 27.]—**Major exanthemata.** The exanthematic fevers. [G.]—**Minor exanthemata.** Cutaneous diseases, such as erythema, urticaria, and herpes, accompanied with fever not of an essential nature. [G.]—**Sine exanthemate.** Not accompanied by a rash (said of irregular cases of the exanthematic fevers).

EXANTHEMATIC, n. E²x a²n the²m a²t²i²k. Lat., *exanthematicus*. See EXANTHEMATOUS.

EXANTHEMATICHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²n a²m a²n the²ma² ti²ch²is. Gen., *exanthematichesis* (is). From *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *ἵσχειν*, to hold. The suppression of an exanthem. [G.]

EXANTHEMATOLOGY, n. E²x a²n the²m a²t²i²o j²i². Lat., *exanthematologia* (from *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *λογία*, understanding). Fr., *exanthématologie*. The science of exanthematic diseases. [G.]

EXANTHEMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²n a²m a²n the²ma² t²o²phi²tha²l²mi²a². From *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. An obsolete term for an inflammation of the conjunctiva and eyelids and sometimes of the eyeball following a cutaneous eruption (especially a febrile exanthema). [F.]

EXANTHEMATOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²n a²m a²n the²ma² t²sch²is. See EXANTHEMATICHESIS.

EXANTHEMATOUS, adj. E²x a²n the²m a²t²i² n²s. Lat., *exanthematicus*, *exanthematikus*. Fr., *exanthématique*. Ger., *exanthematisch*, *ausschlagartig*. Pertaining to or attended with an exanthem. [G.]

EXANTHÈME (Fr.), n. E²x a²n te²m. See EXANTHEM and EXANTHEMA.—**E. coital.** See MAL DE COÛT.—**E. fugace.** Roseola. [D, 72.]

EXANTHÉMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E²x a²n te²m a²mo zhe²n. From *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Causing a rash. [A, 385.]

EXANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²n a²m a²n the²si²s. Gen., *exanthesis* (is). Gr., *ἐξάνθησις*. Fr., *exanthèse*. 1. An exanthem, or, more properly, the breaking out of an exanthem. 2. Of Good, an order of skin diseases, a genus of the *Exanthematicæ* characterized by "simple cutaneous, rose-colored efflorescences in circumscribed plots, with little or no elevation," and comprising rosalia (scarlatina), rubeola, and urticaria. [G, 52.]—**E. arthrosia.** See

DENGUE.—**E. rosalia.** See SCARLATINA.—**E. rosalia arthrodynia** Cask. See DENGUE.

EXANTHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x a²n a²m a² the²si²s ma². Gen., *exanthismatos* (is). Gr., *ἐξάνθημα*. 1. An acute, suppurative or boil. [A, 85.] 2. A tumor attended with itching in Young's classification of skin diseases, a genus of the *Epiphymata*. [L, 290.]

EXANTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²n a²m a²n the²ro pi²a. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀνθρωπος*, man. Fr., *exanthropie*. See APANTHROPIA.

EXAPOPHYSATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x a²p a²p a² the²si²s. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀποφύσις*, to put forth an offshoot. Fr., *exapophyse*. Having no apophysis (said of mussels). [L, 180.]

EXAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²p a²p a² the²si²s. Gen., *exapsis* (is). Gr., *ἐξάψις* from *ἐξ* from, and *ἀπτεν*, to fasten. See EXAPROSIS.

EXARAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x a²r a² the²si²s ma². Gen., *exaragmatis* (is). Gr., *ἐξάρagma* (from *ἐξαρᾶσθαι*, to dash out). Fr., *exaragme*. Ger., *Spatzknäuel*. Of cancer, a comminuted fracture. [L, 41, 94, 135 a, 14.]

EXARATE, adj. E²x a²r at. Lat., *exaratus*. Fr., *silloné*. Ger., *ausgerichtet*. Of plant organs, furrowed, sulcate, with few deep but not parallel lines. [B, 1, 123 a, 24.]

EXARILLATE, adj. E²x a²r ill at. From *ex*, priv., and *arillus*, an aril. Having no aril. [L, 56.]

EXARISTATE, adj. E²x a²r i²st at. Lat., *exaristatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *arista*, an ear of corn). Fr., *exaristé*. Ger., *unbegrannt*, *granulos*. Beardless, without an awn (said of grasses, etc.). [B, 1, 123 a, 24.]

EXARMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x a²r ma². Gen., *exarmatos* (is). Gr., *ἐξάρμα* (from *ἐξαιρεν*, to raise). Fr., *exarme*. Ger., *Erhebung*, *vorstehende Geschwulst*. A projecting tumor. [L, 41, 84, 135 a, 14.]

EXARSIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²r si²o. Gen., *exarsio* (is). From *ex*, out, and *ardere*, to burn. A high temperature. [L, 84.]

EXARTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x a²r te²ma². Gen., *exartematos* (is). Gr., *ἐξάρτημα* (from *ἐξαρτάνω*, to hang upon). An amulet. [L, 94.]

EXARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²r te²r (tar)-i² (ie) ti²s. Gen., *exarteritis* (is). Fr., *arterite*. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. [L, 20, 41, 43.]

EXARTHRE (Fr.), adj. E²x a²r th²r. Situated upon or near the external margin or angle of an appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

EXARTHREMA (Lat.), **EXARTHROMA** (Lat.), n. n. E²x a²r th²re ma², th²ro ma². Gen., *exarthrematos* (is), *exarthromatos* (is). Gr., *ἐξάρθρωμα*, *ἐξάρθρωμα* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀρθρον*, a joint). Fr., *exarthrema*, *exarthrome*. See LUXATION.

EXARTHROS (Lat.), adj. E²x a²r thro²s. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀρθρον*, a joint. Of Hippocrates, having large, prominent joints. [L, 94 a, 24.]

EXARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²r thro²si²s. Gen., *exarthrosis* (is). Gr., *ἐξάρθρωσις*. Fr., *exarthros*. See LUXATION.

EXARTICULATION, n. E²x a²r ti²k u² la² shu²n. Lat., *exarticulatio* (from *ex*, out, and *articulus*, a joint). Ger., *Exarticulation*. 1. Dislocation of a bone. [A, 322.] 2. Amputation through a joint. [E.]

EXARTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x a²r ti²k u² la² shu²n. (tu²s). Fr., *exarticulé*. Ger., *gelenklos*. Of insects, having no visible articulation in the antennæ. [L, 41, 116.]

EXARYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²r a²r i²s n²s i²s. Gen., *exarysis* (is). Gr., *ἐξάρσις*. Exhaustion. [A, 322.]

EXASPERATE, adj. E²x a²sp e²r at. Lat., *exasperatus*. Fr., *bosselé*. Ger., *rau*. Rough, bristled, covered with sharp points. [B, 1, 19, 123 a, 24.]

EXASPERATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x a²sp a²sp e²r a² shi² (ti²) o. Gen., *exasperatio* (is). Roughening (as of the skin). [L, 34 a, 24.]

EXASPERATION (Fr.), n. E²x a²s pa ra se o²n. See EXACERBATION.

EXASTOSIE (Fr.), n. E²x a²sto ze. From *ἐξαστις*, fluff. Of Fermond, the expansion of a plant-organ in its development. [A, 301.]

EXATMOSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x a²ti a²t mo mo² skop (sko²) i² a²m a²m. Fr., *exatmoscope*. See ATMOSMETER.

EXBIBITION, n. E²x bi² bi² shu²n. From *ex*, out, and *bibere*, to drink. Fr., *e*, *suintement*. The passage of fluids out of a body, as opposed to imbibition. [K.]

EXCECARIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x se ka² e² ka² ri² a². From *excavare*, to blind. Fr., *excavarie*. Ger., *Blindenbaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, of the *Crotonæ*. The *Excavarieæ* (Fr., *excavariées*) are a series of the *Euphorbiacæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 a, 24.]—**E. agallocha.** Fr., *excavarie agalloche*, *tour calambac*. Ger., *Agalloch-Blindenbaum*. A small tree found in the East Indies. The wood dignum *aquillaria*, seu *aquillinum*, seu *agalochum spiritum* was once considered the true aloeswood. The juice, which is acrid and vesicant, is applied to ulcers, and is considered antisyphilitic. An oil obtained from the wood is used in rheumatism. [B, 19, 173, 180 a, 24.] See AGALLOCHUM and ALOESWOOD.—**E. biglandulosa.** The *Sapnum biglandulosum*. [a, 24.]—**E. camettia.** A small tree found in the East Indies having an acrid, milky juice, containing caoutchouc, and having vesicant properties. An infusion of the leaves is used externally in syphilis and for indolent ulcers. [B, 172, 173 a, 24.]—**E. cochinchinensis.** A species found in Cochinchina, which yields a spurious species of aloeswood. The leaves are astringent, and are used in epilepsy. The gum resin is purgative. [B, 173, 180 a, 24.]—**E. hibernica.** A species having similar properties to those of *E. agal-*

loscha. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. lanceolata**, Fr., *aybre arougant*, *burs d'aloës, calambur*. A species found in Brazil. It furnishes a reddish brown, hard, unctuous, and very bitter wood (earle-wood, azalloch), having an aroma like myrrh, and burning with an agreeable odor. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. sebifera**. The *Stillmania sebifera*. [B, 81 (a, 21).] **E. spinosa**. A species the juice of which has sudorific and depurative properties, and is employed in syphilis. [B, 121 (a, 24).] **E. silvatica**. Queen's-delight; a species growing in Virginia, Florida, and Texas. The juice is sudorific, and the bitter root (yaw root) is used in syphilis. [B, 46 (a, 14), 121 (a, 24).]

EXCALCARATE, adj. E^2x -ka²/ka²-at. Lat., *excalcaratus* (from *ex*, without, and *calcar*, a spur. Without a spur. [L, 48 (a, 35).]

EXCANDESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -ka²nka²n-dēs se²n-kan/shi²(ti²)-a². From *excanescere*, to glow. Gr., *ἐκγυμνία*. Morbid irascibility. [A, 325.]

EXCARNATION, EXCARNIFICATION, n's. E^2x ka²rn-a'shu²n, -i²-fi²-ka'shu²n. From *ex*, priv., and *caro*, flesh. Fr., *e*. The process of freeing an anatomical preparation from superfluous material. [A, 385.]

EXCASTRATUS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -ka²st(ka²st)-rat(rat²)/u²s-(u²s). Castrated. [A, 325.]

EXCATHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -ka²th(ka²th)-i²zi²s/ma². Gen., *excathismatos* (-is). A semicupium. [L, 94.]

EXCAVATE, adj. E^2x -ka²v-at. Hollowed out. [L.]

EXCAVATEUR (Fr.), n. E^2x -ka²-va²-tu²r. See EXCAVATOR.

EXCAVATION (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -ka(ka²)-va(wa²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *excavationis*. See EXCAVATION. — **E. Douglasii**. See DOUGLAS'S POUCH. **E. ischio-rectalis**, **E. perinaei**, **E. recto-ischiadica**. See ISCHIO-RECTAL FOSSA. — **E. recto-uterina** (peritonæi). Douglas's pouch in the female. [L, 332.] — **E. recto-vaginalis fasciæ pelvis**. The pouch formed by the pelvis fascia in the middle line, between the vagina and the rectum. [L, 332.] — **E. rectovesicalis (peritonæi)**. See RECTO-VEsICAL POUCH. — **E. vesico-uterina (peritonæi)**. See Vesico-uterine pouch. **E. vesico-vaginalis fasciæ pelvis**. The pouch formed by the pelvic fascia in the middle line, between the bladder and the vagina. [L, 332.]

EXCAVATION, n. E^2x -ka²-va'shu²n. Lat., *excavatio* (from *ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E. Aushöhlung*. It., *escavazione*. Sp., *excavación*. 1. The act of making a hollow. 2. A hollow. [D.] — **Atrophische E.** (Ger.). An *e*. due to atrophy. — **Drucke**. An *e*. due to pressure. **E. du petit bassin** (Fr.). The cavity of the true pelvis. [L, 88.] — **E. médiane de la base du cerveau** (Fr.). See INTERpeduncular SPACE. — **Pelvic e.** Fr., *e. pelvienne* ou du bassin. See PELVIC CAVITY.

EXCAVATO-PUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -ka²(ka²)-va(wa²)/to(tō²)-pu²n²k(pu²n²k)-ta(ta²)/tu²s(tu²s). From *ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow, and *punctum*, a point. Marked with pointed sulci. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

EXCAVATOR (Lat.), n. m. E^2x -ka²(ka²)-va(wa²)/to²r; in Eng., e^2x /ka²v-at-o²r. Gen., *excavatoris*. Fr., *excavateur*. Ger., *E*. An instrument for excavating. [A, 385.]

EXCAVATUS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -ka²(ka²)-va(wa²)/tu²s(tu²s). From *ex*-cavare, to hollow out. In entomology, hollowed out. [a, 27.]

EXCELSIOR SPRING, n. E^2x se²i si²-o²r. One of the springs at Saratoga (q. v.).

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, n. E^2x se²i si²-o²r. A place in Clay County, Missouri, where there are springs containing iron, alumina, silica, various chlorides, and magnesium, calcium, and sodium carbonates. [A, 343 (a, 21).]

EXCENTRIC, adj. E^2x -se²n/tri²k. Lat., *excentricus* (from *ex*, out, and *centrō*, a center). See ECCENTRIC.

EXCERBRATION, n. E^2x -se²r-e²-bra'shu²n. Lat., *excerebratio* (from *ex*, out, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *excerebration*. Ger., *Enthirnung*. The operation of removing the brain of the foetus, in order to diminish the size of the head, and thus render delivery possible, in cases of great disproportion.

EXCERBRATUS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -se²r(ke²r)-e²-bra²t(bra²t)-u²s(u²s). See ANENCEPHALUS.

EXCERNENT, adj. E^2x su²rn/e²nt. Lat., *excernens* (from *excernere*, to sift out). See EXCRETORY.

EXCERNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -su²rn(ke²rn)-i²2k(u²n²)-lu²m(lu²m). Lat., a little sieve; of the old writers, a secretory organ. [A, 325.]

EXCESTRENSE (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -se²s(ke²s)-tre²ns(e²n). An old preparation of the Lond. Ph., made by macerating and boiling various vegetable drugs in oil. [A, 325.]

EXCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -si²d(ki²d)-e²n/shi²(ti²)-a². From *excidere*, to fall down or out. See PROLAPSE and PROCIDENTIA.

EXCIPIENT, n. E^2x -si²p/i²-e²nt. Lat., *exicipiens* (from *excipere*, to receive). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. Any indifferent substance serving to give form, consistence, etc., to a medicinal substance blended with or dissolved in it. [A, 301, 518.] — **E. savonneux de Steers** (Fr.). See Tinctura Saponis.

EXCIPULA (Lat.), n. f. E^2x si²pki²p(u²n²)-la². From *excipere*, to receive. Fr., *excipule*. Ger., *Gehäuse* (2d def.), *Fruchtgehäuse* (2d def.). 1. A receptacle. 2. That part of a thallus in lichens which forms a rim to the shield; the hypothecium in disciform apothecia. The *Excipuleæ* of Corda are a section of the *Phaeomitrachaceæ*. The *Excipula* of Léveillé are a section of the *Sarcopsidei*. [B, 1, 77, 123, 170 (a, 24).]

EXCIPULIFORM, adj. E^2x si² pu²i²-fo²rm. Lat., *excipuliformis* (from *excipula*, q. v., and *forma*, form). Fr., *excipuliforme*. Ger., *excipuliformig*. Cup-shaped. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXCIPULUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -si²p(ki²p)/u²i(u²)-lu²m(lu²m). See EXCIPULA.

EXCISION, n. E^2x -si²zh'u²n. Lat., *excisio* (from *ex*, out, and *cadere*, to cut). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Auslösung, Ausschneidung*. It., *escisione*. Sp., *escisión*. The cutting out of a part. [E.] — **E. blocus** (Fr.). *E.*, particularly of a chancre, *en bloque*. [Aubert, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 2, 1882.] — **Intermediate e.** An *e.* performed in the intermediate period between the commencement of an inflammation and the complete establishment of suppuration. [E.] — **Primary e.** An *e.* performed before the period of inflammation. [E.] — **Secondary e.** An *e.* performed after suppuration has been fully established. [E.] — **Subperiosteal e.** The removal of a portion of a bone leaving the periosteum in position. [a, 29.]

EXCISOR (Lat.), n. m. E^2x -siz(ke²s)/o²r. Gen., *excisoris*. Fr., *exciseur, emporte-pièce*. Ger., *Ausschneider*. An instrument for cutting out a portion of tissue. — **E. prostate**. An instrument devised for the purpose of removing the prostate. [a, 29.]

EXCISURA (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -si(ke)-su²ra². Ger., *Ausschnitt*. A notch. [B, 123 (a, 24).] — **E. calami scriptorii**. The cleft of the calamus scriptorius. [L, 349 (a, 29).]

EXCITABILITY, n. E^2x -si²-a-bi²i²-ti². Lat., *excitabilitas*. Fr., *excitabilité*. Ger., *Reizbarkeit, Erregbarkeit*. It., *eccitabilità*. Sp., *excitabilidad*. Capability of being excited; sensitiveness to stimulation. [B, 1 (a, 24).] — **Cell e.** The character or property of a cell which makes it capable of responding to a stimulus or excitation. [J.] — **Independent e.** Ger., *unabhängige Erregbarkeit*. The power possessed by a muscle of responding to a stimulus applied directly to its substance (without the intervention of its motor nerves). [Landois (K).] — **Reflex e.** Sensitiveness to reflex irritation. — **Specific muscular e.** Ger., *spezifische muskulöse Erregbarkeit*. See Independent e.

EXCITANT, adj. E^2x -si²-a²-nt. Lat., *excitans* (from *excitare*, to rouse). Fr., *e*. Ger., *reizend, erregend*. It., *eccitante*. Sp., *excitante*. Stimulating the action of any of the organs, especially that of the nervous system; as a n. (Ger., *Reizmittel*), a remedy so acting. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXCITATEUR (Fr.), n. E^2x -se²-ta²-tu²r. See EXCITOR.

EXCITATION, n. E^2x -si²-ta'shu²n. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Erregung*. It., *eccitazione*. Sp., *excitación*. The production of excitement, also a state of excitement, especially of the nervous system. [A, 518.]

EXCITATOR (Lat.), n. m. E^2x -si²(ki²)-ta(ta²)/to²r. Gen., *excitatoris*. See EXCITOR.

EXCITEMENT, n. E^2x -sit/me²nt. Lat., *excitatio*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Reizung*. It., *eccitamento*. Sp., *excitación*. 1. In general, the state of being excited. 2. Of Cullen, the re-establishment of the normal activity of the brain on waking or on emerging from any pathological state of the cerebral functions. [A, 301.]

EXCITING, adj. E^2x -sit/i²n². 1. Causing excitement. 2. Of the causes of disease, acting immediately, as opposed to remotely (see Proximate cause).

EXCITO-MOTOR, EXCITO-MOTORY, adj's. E^2x -sit-o-mo²to²r, -to²r-i². Fr., *excito-moteur*. Exciting muscular action (said of drugs and of particular portions of the nervous system).

EXCITO-NUTRIENT, adj. E^2x -sit/o²-nu²i²-tri²-e²nt. Excited by impressions reflected from some other region of the body, especially the centre nervous system (said of a condition of nutrition in some parts). [J, 16.]

EXCITOR, n. E^2x -sit/o²r. Lat., *excitator*. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Erreger*. 1. See EXCITANT. 2. See DISCHARGER. 3. An electrode to be placed in contact with a nerve to produce excitation. [B.]

EXCITORY-MOTOR, adj. E^2x -sit/o²-ri²-mo²to²r. See EXCITO-MOTOR.

EXCITO-SECRETORY, adj. E^2x -sit/o²-se²-kre²-to²-ri². Tending to produce secretions, especially by impressions reflected from some other part of the body, as the secretion of tears excited by mental emotions. [J, 16.]

EXCITO-VASO-MOTOR, adj. E^2x -sit/o²-vas-o-mo²to²r. Allowing stimuli to reach the vaso-motor centres and thus give rise to a constriction of the blood-vessels and consequently an increased arterial blood-pressure (said especially of an afferent nerve). [J, 57, 183.]

EXCLUSION, n. E^2x klu²zhu²n. Lat., *exclusio* (from *excludere*, to shut out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. 1. A shutting out (as of germs from a wound). 2. A dismissing from further consideration (see DIAGNOSIS by e.).

EXCLUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -klu²(klu)-so²ri²-u²m(u²m). An old term for an oxytocic or abortifacient. [A, 325.]

EXCOCHLEATION, n. E^2x -ko²k-le-a'shu²n. Lat., *excochleatio* (from *ex*, out of, and *cochlea*, a spoon). Ger., *E*. The operation of curetting a cavity (e. g., that of the uterus). [E. Braun von Fernwald, "Arch. f. Gynäk.," xxxvii, 1890, p. 452.]

EXCŒCARIA (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -se²(ko²-e²)-ka(ka²)/ri²-a². See EXCŒCARIA.

EXCORIABILIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -korh(2or)-i²-a(a²)/bi²i²-i²s. From *ex*, from, and *corium*, leather. Of Spigelius, the darts. [L, 349 (a, 20).]

EXCORIATION, n. E^2x -ko²-ri²-a'shu²n. Lat., *excoriatio, excoriatura* (from *ex*, out, and *corium*, bark). Fr., *e. écorchure*. Ger., *E. Abzehrung*. It., *escoriazione*. Sp., *excoriacion*. See ABRASION.

EXCORTICATION, n. E^2x -ko²rt-i²-ka'shu²n. Lat., *excortication* (from *ex*, away from, and *cortex*, bark). See DESCORTICATION.

EXCREABLE, adj. E^2x -kre-a-b'l. See EXCREABLE.

EXCRETION, n. E^2x -kre-a'shu²n. See EXCRETION.

EXCREMENT, n. E^2x -kre²-me²nt. Gr. $\kappa\rho\epsilon\pi\rho\omega\alpha$. Lat. *excrementum*. From *excreare*, to discharge. Fr. *excrement*. Ger. *E*. It. *escremento*. Sp. *excremento*. Any effete material discharged from the body, especially the feces. [K.] **White e. of dogs.** See ALBUM GUANO.

EXCRÉMENT (Fr.), n. E^2x -kra²-ma²nt. See EXCREMENT. **E's de paon.** See EXCREMENTUM PATENSIS GALLI.

EXCREMENTITIAL, adj. E^2x -kre²-me²nt i²sh a²l. See EXCREMENTITIOUS.

EXCRÉMENTITION (Fr.), n. E^2x -kra²-ma²nt-te-se²o²n². Of C. Robin, the process of excretion. [A, 385.]

EXCREMENTITIOUS, adj. E^2x -kre²-me²nt i²sh n²s. Lat. *excrementitius*. Fr. *excrementitieux*. Of the nature of excrement.

EXCREMENTO DE LAGARTO (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. E^2x -kra²-me²nto da la² ga²rto. See ASPHALT.

EXCRÉMENTO-RÉCRÉMENTITIEL (Fr.), adj. E^2x -kra²-ma²nto ra kra²-ma²nt te se²o². Partly discharged as excrementitious and partly taken up into the system again (said of secretions). [A, 385.]

EXCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -kre²-kra²-me²nt u²m²u²m. See EXCREMENT. **Excrementa cerebri.** Syn.: *paragmata cerebri*. Nasal discharge. [L, 319 (a, 29).] **Mensium e., Menstruum e.** The menstrual discharge. [Aristotle (H).]

EXCRESCENCE, n. E^2x -kre²-e²ns. Lat. *excrecentia* (from *ex*, out, and *crevere*, to grow). Fr. *excroissance*. Ger. *Exerz*. Gen. *Auswuchs*. It. *escrescenza*. Sp. *excrecencia*. A morbid outgrowth from a cutaneous or mucous surface; in botany, a node or embryo bud on the surface of a stem, a gall, etc. [A, 385, B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).] **Cauliflower e.** J. Clarke. Fr. *chou fleur*, *neoplasme en forme de chou fleur*. Ger. *Blumenkohlschwaust*. Soft cancer of the cervix uteri. **Fungous e. of the umbilicus.** Fr. *excroissance fongueuse de l'ombilic* (Nélaton), *végétations de l'ombilic chez les nouveau-nés* (Broussolle), *fongus de l'ombilic des nouveau-nés* (Dugès), *bourgeonnement de l'ombilic* (Depaul), *végétation ombilicale* (Guersant), *fongus of the region umbilicale* (Descroix), *ad nunc non grandoine de l'ombilic* (Chandelux). Syn.: *granuloma of the umbilicus* (Virchow), *warty tumor of the umbilicus* (Holmes), *vascular polytip of the umbilicus* (Owen). An exuberant, nipple-like fungous growth springing from the umbilicus after the separation of the umbilical cord. [A, 524; E. Broussolle, "Revue des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1886, p. 314.] **Horny e.** See CORNEA CUTANEA. **Papillary e's of the membrana tympani.** Fr. *excroissances papillaires de la membrane du tympan*. Ger. *wazige Auswüchse des Trommelfells*. Light-red papillae, of varying size, occurring singly or in groups, or in great numbers spread over the whole surface of the tympanic membrane. They are a somewhat uncommon result of chronic myringitis. [F, 32.] **Warty e.** See CONDYLOMA.

EXCRESCENT, adj. E^2x -kre²-e²nt. Lat. *excrecent*. Fr. *e.* Ger. *auswüchsend*. Having the form of an excrescence.

EXCRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -kre²-se²nt-ke²n²-shi²ti²a². See EXCRESCENCE. **E. carnosae.** See SARCOMA. **E. gingivae.** See EPULIS. **Excrecentia quercus infectiorie.** The galls on the oak. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **E. vesicæ urinae.** See CYSTHYPERSARCOSIS.

EXCRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^2x -kre²-(kra²)ta². From *excernere*, to discharge. Matters voided from the body, especially the urine and feces. [A, 385.]

EXCRETEUR (Fr.), n. E^2x -kra²-tu²r. See EXCRETORY.

EXCRETIN, n. E^2x -kre²-t²n. Fr. *excretine*. Ger. *E*. A non-nitrogenous, crystalline body, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, resembling cholesterol, obtained from human feces by exhausting with alcohol, and precipitating with milk of lime. [K, 8.]

EXCRETION, n. E^2x -kre²-shu²n. Gr. $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\alpha\chi\omega\rho\eta\varsigma$. Lat. *excretio*. Fr. *excrétion*. Ger. *Ausscheidung*. It. *escrezione*. Sp. *excreción*. The separation from the economy of those things which are not necessary to it; also any substance so rejected. [K.]

EXCRETOLEIC ACID, n. E^2x -kre²-o-le²ik. Fr. *acide excrétoleique*. Ger. *excretolische Säure*. An acid found in the feces. Its formula is unknown. [K.]

EXCRETORY, adj. E^2x -kre²-o-ri². Lat. *excretorius*. Fr. *excrétoire*. Ger. *excretorisch*, *absondernd*. Pertaining to excretion. [L, 343.]

EXCRETUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -kre²-(kra²)tu²m (u²m). See EXCREMENT.

EXCROISSANCE (Fr.), n. E^2x -kra²-sa²n²s. See EXCRESCENCE. **E. fongueuse de l'ombilic.** See Fungous EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus.

EXCURRENT, adj. E^2x -ku²-re²nt. Lat. *excurrent* (from *excurrere*, to run out). Fr. *excurrent*. Ger. *auslaufend*. 1. Leading outward (said of canals). [L, 121.] 2. Of the trunk of a tree, continued straight to the top. [B, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

EXCURSION, n. E^2x -ku²-r²zhu²n. Lat. *excursio* (from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run). Outward movement—as of the ribs in inspiration), movement away from a given point.

EXCURVATION, n. E^2x -ku²-rv-a²-shu²n. Lat. *excurvatio*. Fr. *e.* Outward curvature.

EXCUSO (Lat.), **EXCUTIO** (Lat.), n's f. E^2x -ku²-ku²-shi²ti²a² (u²). Gen. *excussio*, *-cutio*'is. From *excussere*, to remove. 1. The action of a distant irritation on an organ. [A, 325.] 2. An instrument for removing foreign bodies. [A, 322.] **E. ventriculi.** Ger. *Magenbürste*. An old instrument in the form of a brush for removing foreign bodies from the upper part of the alimentary canal. [A, 322.]

EXDERMOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -der²-mo²-pto²-sis. Gen. *exdermoptosis*. From *ēx*, out, and *ptōsis*, the sick and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr. *e.* Of Higginson an hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands with retained secretion. [A, 32.] Probably the same lesion as that of molluscum contagiosum (q. v.).

EXLHIBEROSCHOS, (adj.) E^2x -le²-be²-ro²-sho². From *ēx*, out, and *βραχύνω*, to stand out, and *βραχύνω*, the throat. Of Hippocrates having a prominent throat. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXECHIGLUTOS (Lat.), n. E^2x -e²-che²-glu²-to². From *ēx*, out, and *ἐχέχλυτος*, from *ἐχέχειν*, to stand out, and *χλύνω*, the rump. One who has prominent buttocks. [L, 81.]

EXEDENS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -e²-de²-ns. From *exedere*, to eat up. Ger. *fressend*. Devouring, consuming, corroding, phagædic. [G.]

EXELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -e²-l²-ko²-sis. Gen. *exelcosis*. From *ēx*, out, and *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr. *exelcosis*. Ger. *Exschwürung*. See EXULCERATION.

EXELCYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^2x -e²-l²-si²-ku²-s. From *ēx*, out, and *ἐλκύνω*, to draw. The raising or replacement of depressed bone in fractures of the skull. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EXEMBRYONATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^2x -e²-m²-br²-yo²-n²-a²ta² (u²). Of Richard, a division corresponding to the *Cryptogamia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EXENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. E^2x -e²-ne²-e²-ph²-a². From *ēx*, without, and *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain. Of Larger, a generic term for meningocele, encephalocele, hydronephalocele, and synencephalocele; a malformation in which a portion of the cranial contents lies outside the skull. [A, 15.] **Complete e.** Fr. *exencephalie complete*. That form in which there is no proper tumor, but the skull is wholly or in great part membranous. [A, 15.]

EXENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^2x -e²-ne²-e²-ph²-a². From *ēx*, without, and *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain. A monster characterized by exencephalia. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

EXENTERATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -e²-nt²-e²-ra²-tio (a²) (u²). Gen. *exenterationis*. See EXENTERATION. **E. bulbi.** Removal of the contents of the eyeball, leaving the sclera and the optic nerve. [A, 326 (a, 21).] **E. orbitæ.** Fr. *exenteration de l'orbite*. Ger. *Auscheidung des Augenhöhle*. It. *esenterazione dell'orbita*. Sp. *desentrañación del orbita*. The removal of the entire contents of the orbit, including sometimes the periosteum. [F.]

EXENTERATION, n. E^2x -e²-nt²-e²-ra²-tio (a²) (u²). From *ēx*, out of, and *ἐντέρα*, the entrails. Fr. *exenteration*. Ger. *Exenteration*. 1. See EVISCERATION. 2. The removal of the contents of any cavity. **E. of the eyeball.** See EXENTERATIO BULBI. **E. of the orbit.** See EXENTERATIO ORBITÆ.

EXENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -e²-nt²-e²-ra²-tio (a²) (u²). Situated outside the intestine. [A, 322.]

EXENTERIREN (Ger.), n. E^2x -e²-nt²-e²-re²-n². See EXENTERATION.

EXENTERISIS (Lat.), **EXENTERISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^2x -e²-nt²-e²-ra²-tio (a²) (u²). See EXENTERATION.

EXENTÉRITE (Fr.), n. E^2x -a²-n²-ta-ret. Intestinal peritonitis. [L, 41.]

EXEPITHEL (Ger.), n. E^2x -e²-p²-i²-te²l. Ectodermic epithelium. [J.]

EXERAMA (Lat.), n. n. E^2x -e²-ra²-ma². Gen. *exeramat* (is). Gr. *ἐξέραμα* (from *ἐξέρω*, to cast off). Fr. *exerame*. Ger. *Ausgeleerte*. Of Hippocrates, vomited matter. [L, 84.]

EXERASIS (Lat.), **EXERASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E^2x -e²-ra²-a²-sis (is), -a²-s (as) (u²) (u²). The expulsion of matter by defæcation, vomiting, expectoration, etc. [A, 322.]

EXERCIRKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. E^2x -e²-r²-ker²-no²-ch²-e²-n². See EXERCISE-BONE.

EXERCISE, n. E^2x -e²-r²-siz. Gr. $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\gamma\upsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma\iota\alpha$. Lat. *exercitatio*. Fr. *exercice*. Ger. *Übung*. The voluntary use of any power or faculty; as commonly used, systematic muscular exertion for the benefit of the health.—**Active e.** E. by voluntary muscular movements.—**Cumulative e.** E. which is augmented from day to day. [A, 29.] **Double concentric e.** That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by the patient are resisted by the assistant. [A, 77.] **Double eccentric e.** That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by an assistant are resisted by the patient. [A, 77.] **E.-bone.**—See under BONE.—**Passive e.** E. in which the body is subjected to movements imparted from without, the only voluntary exertion made being such as is required to maintain the balance and posture.

EXERCITATIO (Lat.), **EXERCITIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^2x -e²-r²-ci²-ti²-o (u²), -ti²-u²m (u²). Gen. *exercitationis*, -ci²-ti². See EXERCISE.

EXÉRESE (Fr.), n. E^2x -e²-re²-z. See EXARESIS.

EXERRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^2x -e²-rr²-ho²-sis. From *ἐξέρρω*. Fr. *exerrhose*. Evaporation caused by insensible transpiration. [L, 32, 94.]

EXERT (Fr.), adj. E^2x -e²-r. See EXERT.

EXESION (Ger.), n. E^2x -e²-se²-on. The gradual superficial destruction of organic parts, especially bone, resulting from abscesses and other destructive processes. [A, 326 (a, 21).] Cf. ARRESION, EXFOLIATION, and USUR.

EXESUS (Lat.), adj. E^2x -e²-se²-us (u²). From *exedere*, to eat away. Ger. *ausgefressen*, *ausgetatsen*. In botany, decayed, worm-eaten, carious. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

EXFOLIATION, n. E²x-fe-ta³shu³n. Fr., e. See *Ectopic gestation*.

EXFOLIATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-fol-fol²i-j²-a-a³/shi²(i²) o. Gen., *exfoliatio*. See *Exfoliation*. **E. areata lingue**, Ger., *Kreischuppe-Exfoliation der Zunge*; flüchtige gutartige Plaques der Zungenschleimhaut, Leberkarzinome, geographische Zunge. A disease of the mucous membrane of the tongue characterized by round or gyrate patches of a reddish color denuded of epithelium, and surrounded by a narrow border of yellowish, apparently thickened epithelium. The disease has been most commonly observed in children, but occurs also in adults. It differs from leucoplakia buccalis chiefly in the tendency of patches to change rapidly from place to place and to disappear suddenly. [Caspary, "Vierteljahrsch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," vii, 1880, p. 183 (G); Unna-id., viii, 1881, p. 255 (G); Mibelli, "Giorn. ital. del. mal. ven. e del. pelle," 1881, p. 383; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 135.] **E. areata palmarum manus**, Ger., *Kreischuppe-Exfoliation der Hohlhand*. A disease of the palms and palmar surfaces of the fingers described by Unna. "Vierteljahrsch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," viii, 1881, p. 255. characterized by circular patches denuded of cuticle which were regarded by Unna as allied to *e. areata lingue*. [G.]

EXFOLIATION, n. E²x-fol-j²-a³shu³n. Lat., *exfoliatio* (from *exfoliare*, to strip off leaves). Fr., e. Ger., *Abblätterung*. 1. In botany, the separation of dead leaves. [B. 1 (a, 24).] 2. The separation of dead tissue (e. g., the epidermis or a superficial portion of bone) in the form of flakes or sheets. [G.]—**Insensible e.** In pieces too small to attract attention (e. g., that of the uterine mucosa in menstruation).

EXFOLIATIVE, adj. E²x-fol-j² at ²v. Lat., *exfoliatus*. Fr., *exfoliatif*. Ger., *exfoliativ*, *abblättern*. Pertaining to or producing exfoliation. [A, 385.]

EXFOLIATIVUM (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *exfoliativus* (*strepanum* understood). E²x-fol-fol²i-j²-a³t(a³)t(i²)c(vu³m(wu⁴m)). An old name for an instrument for scaling off layers of dead bone. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXHALAISON (Fr.), n. E²x-a³l-a²-o²-a³n². See *EXHALATION*.

EXHALANT, adj. E²x-hal-a³nt. Lat., *exhalans*. Fr., e. Ger., *ausstehend*. Serving for exhalation.

EXHALATION, n. E²x-hal-a³shu³n. Gr., *ἀναθυμίασις*. Lat., *exhalatio* (from *exhalare*, to breathe out). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausdünstung*. It., *esalazione*. Sp., *exhalación*. 1. The giving off of finely divided or vaporous substances, as of water and carbon dioxide, from the lungs, from the skin, etc. 2. Expiration. [J.] 3. An escape of some of the constituents of the blood through unbroken capillaries.—**Areolar e.** Lat., *exhalatio areolaris*. Fr., *e. aréolaire*. 1. A secretion of fluid within the interstices of tissues. 2. The fluids of the eye (aqueous, vitreous, etc.). [K.]—**Pulmonary e.** Fr., *e. pulmonaire*, *haleine*. 1. Air expired from the lungs. 2. The watery vapor excreted by the lungs and sent out with the expired air. [J, 16, 33.]

EXHAUSSE (Fr.), adj. E²x-os-sa. Lat., *sublatus*. Of Mirbel, placed upon a gynophore (said of the ovary of a flower). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXHAUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-hat³st(ha³n⁴st) i²-o. Gen., *exhaustio*. From *exhaustire*, to draw out. See *EXHAUSTION*—**E. uteri**. Extreme weakness of the uterus in labor. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXHAUSTION, n. E²x-a³st-shu³n. Lat., *exhaustio*. Fr., e. (1st def.), *épuisement* (2d def.). Ger., *E.* (1st def.), *Erschöpfung* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, the process of dissolving out one or more of the constituents of a crude drug by maceration or percolation. 2. A state of prostration of the vital forces. [D.]—**Heat e.**, **Solar e.** See *INSOLATION*.

EXHIBITION, n. E²x-i²b-i²sh-u³n. Lat., *exhibitio* (from *exhibere*, to display). The administration or employment of a particular remedy.

EXHIBITIONISM, n. E²x-i²b-i²sh-u³n-i²z'm. Fr., *exhibitionisme*. A form of perversion of the sexual instinct characterized by a propensity to display the genitals in the presence of other persons. [Magnan, "Progr. méd.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 26, 1890, p. 101.]

EXHIBITIONNISTE (Fr.), n. E²x-e-be-se-o³n-nest. Of Lasègue, a person manifesting exhibitionism.

EXHILARANT, adj. E²x-i²l-a³r-a³nt. Lat., *exhilarans*. Fr., *exhilarant*. Ger., *erheiternd*. Causing exhilaration.

EXHILARATION, n. E²x-i²l-a³r-a³shu³n. Lat., *exhilaratio* (from *exhilarare*, to gladden). Fr., e. Ger., *Heiterkeit*. 1. A condition of moderate exaltation of the mental and bodily powers, accompanied with a feeling of content and often with a tendency to boisterousness; often seen in the first stage of the action of alcohol and after a refreshing bath, etc. 2. The production of such a condition.

EXHUMATION, n. E²x-hu³m-a³shu³n. From *ex*, out of, and *humus* the soil. Fr., e. Ger., *E.* The digging up of a corpse or parts of a corpse, whether according to a legal injunction, on grounds other than that, or accidentally. [Blumenstock (A, 319) (a, 21); L, 88.]

EXHYMÉNINE (Fr.), n. E²x-e-ma-nen. From *ἐξ*, outward, and *hymēn*, a membrane. See *EXTINE*.

EXIDIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²d-i-a³. Fr., e. Ger., *Ohrpilz*. Of Fries, a genus of the *Hymenomyces*, tribe *Cupularei*, having a soft, gelatinous horizontal receptacle. They live on other plants. The *Exidei* are a subdivision of the *Tremellini*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).] **E. auricular** Jude. Fr., *e. à oreille*, *auriculaire*, *oreille de Judas*. Ger., *quersche Ohrpilz*, *Judasohr*, *Hollenderschramm*. Judas's-ear, Jew's-ear; a fungus that is considered an astringent and has been used in diseases of the throat, in dropsy, and in ophthalmia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

EXIGUOUS, adj. E²x-i²g-u²-u³s. Lat., *exiguus*. Fr., *exigu*. Ger., *schlank*. In botany, slender. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXILE, adj. E²x-i²l. Lat., *exilis*, *gracilis*, *tenuis*. Fr., *grêle*. In botany, long, delicate, slender. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]—**E.-tree**. The *Thuja neriifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EXINATION, n. E²x-i²n-a³n-i²sh-u³n. Lat., *exinatio*. Fr., e. Ger., *völlige Erschöpfung*. Extreme exhaustion. [L, 41, 43.]

EXINDUSIATE, adj. E²x-i²n-du³s-i² at. Lat., *exindusiatus*. Fr., *exindusié*. Ger., *unverschleiert*, *schleierlos*. Having no indusium. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EXINE, n. E²x-en. See *EXTINE*.

EXTINE, n. E²x-i²nt-en. Of Fritzsche, a membrane in the pollen-grain, lying between the intine and the extine and next the former; probably but a fold of one of these membranes. [B, 19, 77 (a, 24).] Cf. *INTEXTINE*.

EXIPOTICOS (Lat.), adj. E²x-i²-po²t(pot)²i²k-o²s. Gr., *ἐξίπωτικός*. Cleansing, digestive. [Galen (A, 325).]

EXIRIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²e-ri²s. See *IRIDOPTOSIS*.

ENISCHIOS (Lat.), **ENISCHIOS** (Lat.), adj's. E²x-i²sk-(i²sch²/i²-o²s, -u³s(u³s)). Gr., *ἐσχίος*. Having broad hips, as from dislocation of the femur. [A, 322.]

EXITELE (Fr.), n. E²x-e-te²l. Oxide of antimony. [L, 41.]

EXITALIS (Lat.), adj. E²x-i²sh(i²t)-i²-a(a³)li²s. From *exitium*, ruin. Pernicious, deadly. [A, 325.]

EXITURA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²t-u²(u³)ra³. 1. An old name for an abscess. 2. Of Paracelsus, a purulent or putrid discharge. [A, 325.]

EXITUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-i²t-u³s(u³s). Gr., *ἐξόδος*. 1. A termination. 2. An outlet. [A, 318, 322.]—**E. letalis**, **E. lethalis**. A fatal termination.

EXOARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-a³rt-e²r(ar)-i²(e)²ti²s. See *EXARTERITIS*.

EXOCARDIAC, **EXOCARDIAL**, adj's. E²x-o-ka³rd/i²-a³k, -a³l. From *ἐξω*, without, and *καρδιά*, the heart. Fr., *exocardiaque*. Situated or originating outside the heart. [A, 385.]

EXOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-ka³rd-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., *exocarditis* (-idos (-is)). Inflammation of the outer surface of the heart or of the visceral pericardium. [A, 301, 518; L, 41.]

EXOCARP, n. E²x-o-ka³rp. From *ἐξω*, without, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *exocarpe*. Ger., *äussere Fruchthülle*. The outer layer of the pericarp. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

EXOCARPOS (Lat.), **EXOCARPUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²x-o-ka³rp/o²s, -u³s. A genus of the *Santalaceæ*, tribe *Anthoboleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. latifolius**. A species yielding West Australian sandal-wood, with but little fragrance. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

EXOCCIPITAL, adj. E²x-o²k-si²p/i²t-a³l. Lat., *exoccipitalis* (from *ex*, away from, and *occiput* [q. v.]). Fr., e. Occipital and situated externally. [L.] See *E. BONE*.

EXOCHAS (Lat.), **EXOCHAE** (Lat.), n's f. E²x-o²k(o²ch²)-a³s, -a³s). Fr., *échox*. Gr., *ἐχόχας*. Fr., *eroche*. Ger., *Afterbeule*. Lat., a prominence; of the old writers, a condyloma. [A, 301, 322, 325.]

EXOCHORION (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-ko(ch²o²)ri²-o²n. From *ἐξω*, without, and *χόριον* (see *CHORION*). Fr., e. Ger., *E.* 1. Of Dutrochet, the decidua vera. 2. Of Velpeau, the outer layer of the chorion at an early stage of development. [A, 45.]

EXOCHORHYPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-ko²r(ch²o²)ri²-p(ru³)p-i²a³. From *ἐξωχός*, elevated, and *ρυπός* (see *RUPA*). Rupia prominens. [A, 322.]

EXOCULARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-sel-ko²(o²)-a(a³)ri²-u³m(u³m). From *ἐξω*, without, and *κοιλία*, a hollow. The parietal colum-epithelium or the cell-layer which forms the inner covering of the body wall. [L, 146.]

EXOCLE, n. E²x-o-sel. In certain corals, a chamber or division of the coelenteron situated between every two pairs of mesenteries. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).]

EXOCLEAR, **EXOCLELIC**, adj's. E²x-o-sel-a³r, -i²q. Relating to the exoclele. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).]

EXOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-kol-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., *exocolitis* (-idos (-is)). From *ἐξω*, without, and *κόλον*, the colon. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon. [a, 29.]

EXOCRANE (Fr.), n. E²x-o-kra³n. From *ἐξω*, without, and *κράνιον*, the skull. The external surface of the cranium. [L, 150.]

EXOCULATION, n. E²x-o²k-u²shu³n. Lat., *exoculatio* (from *ex*, out of, and *oculus*, the eye). 1. Removal of the eyeball. 2. Destruction of sight. [A, 322.]

EXOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-si²st(ku³st)²i²s. From *ἐξω*, without, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *exocyste*. Ger., *Blasentorfall*. Prolapse of the urinary bladder. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EXODERM, n. E²x-o-du³erm. Lat., *exoderma* (from *ἐξω*, without, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *exoderme*. 1. See *ECTODERM*. 2. The external crust of the body of an insect. [L, 146, 180.]

EXODIC, adj. E²x-o²d-i²q. Lat., *exodicus* (from *ἐξ*, away from, and *δός*, a path). Fr., *exodique*. See *EFFERTENT*.

EXODESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²d(o²-a³)d(e)a³/si²s. Gen., *exodesis* (-idos). From *ἐξοδάειν*, to swell. Fr., *exodèse*. Ger., *Ausschwellung*. Swelling. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EXOEMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-em(u³m)u³m(u³m). Fr., *exoème*. Of Richard, two small fascicles of hairs at the top of the glume in grasses. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXOASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-ō²ga²s ga²s-āstritētis. Gen., *exopistritidos* (-is). From *ἐξω*, without, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. [a. 29.]

EXOGEN, n. E²x-o-jēn. From *ἐξω*, outward, and *γενεῖν*, to engender. An exogenous plant.

EXOGENETIC, adj. E²x-o-jēn-e²tēk. Arising from external causes. [a. 29.]

EXOGENOUS, adj. E²x-o-jēn-nōs. Lat., *exogenus* Fr., *exogène*. Lit., outward-growing (said of most dicotyledons, the stems of which increase from within outward). The term is not now distinctive of dicotyledons, as some monocotyledons and some acotyledons are also exogenous, and some dicotyledons endogenous. The *Exogena* are: 1. Of De Caudolle (1818), a primary division of vascular plants, and synonymous with dicotyledons, comprising the *Thalamiflorae*, *Calyciflorae*, *Corolliflorae*, and *Monochlamydeae*; or of Lindley (1830), a subclass of vascular plants comprising the tribes *Angiosperma* and *Gymnosperma*, and in 1823 the subclasses *Polypetalae*, *Tricometae*, and *Monopetalae*; and in 1847 the subclasses of the *Tricometae*, *Hypogynae*, *Perigynae*, and *Epygynae*. 2. Of Link, a class consisting of the subclasses *Vaganales*, *Vaginates*, *Perigonatae*, *Xeranthae*, *Hypanthae*, *Epanthae*, *Anthodactylae*, *Perigynae*, *Leptomomae*, *Catastemonae*, *Anastemonae*, *Allostemonae*, *Apetalae*, *Hydrophyllae*, *Catalpae*, and *Amantaceae*. 3. Of Wood, the first province of the subkingdom *Phanerogamia* (flowering plants), and divided into the *Angiospermae* and *Gymnospermae*, the *Angiospermae* being subdivided into *Polypetalae* (*Polypetalae*), *Gymnospermae* (*Monopetalae*), and *Apetalae* (*Monochlamydeae*); the *Gymnospermae* having the single division *Coniferae*. [B. 1, 34, 57 (a. 24).]

EXOGNATH, n. E²x-o-gnath. From *ἐξω*, without, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *exognathe*. The accessory branch of a gnathite. [L. H. 158.]

EXOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-gnathion. The alveolar process of the superior maxilla. [L. 332.]

EXOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-gnōsis. Gen., *exognosios* (-is). From *ἐξ* out of, from, and *γινώσκω*, to learn, to know. A term proposed by C. H. Leonard, to signify diagnosis by exclusion. ["Leonard's Illustr. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1883, p. 11.]

EXOGONUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-gonon. A genus of the genus *Ipomoea*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—**E. jalapa**, **E. officinale**, **E. purga**. See *Ipomoea jalapa*.

EXOGONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o-go-ni²(u²)-a²n²(a²n²)-kon. From *ἐξω*, outward, *γόνα*, the knee, and *ἄγκων*, an angle. Bowleggedness. [E.]

EXOGYNOUS, adj. E²x-o-jēn-nōs. Lat., *exogynus* (from *ἐξ* out of, and *γυνή*, a female). Fr., *exogyne*. Having the style projecting decidedly from the flower. [L. 32.]

EXOLCE (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-l²se(ka). Gen., *exolces*. Gr., *ἐξολκή*. Extraction. [A. 387.]

EXOLEVUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o-l²se²ku²s. Gen., *Exolevber*. A bone-elevator. [A. 322.]

EXOLCYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o-l²si²ku²s-mu²s-mu²s. See *EXELCYSMUS*.

EXOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-me²t(mat)²ra². From *ἐξω*, outward, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *exomètre*. Ger., *Umstürzung der Gebärmutter*. Inversion or prolapse of the uterus. [L. 41, 135 (a. 14).]

EXOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-me²t(mat)²ri²(re)²ti²s. Gen., *exometritidos* (-is). Fr., *exométrite*. Perimetritis; of Hervieux, parametritis. [A. 89.]—**Angiomeleutic** Fr., *exométrite angiomeleuticque*. Parametritis originating in inflammation or thrombosis of the lymphatics. [A. 89.]

EXOMPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-m²fa²(fa²)li²a². Fr., *exomphalie*. Protrusion of the navel. [A. 385.]

EXOMPHALOCLE (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-m²fa²(fa²)li²-o²se(ka)²le²(la); in Eng., *ex-om²fa²-li²-o²se*. From *ἐξ*, out of, *ὄμφαλος*, the navel, and *κλή*, a tumor. Fr., *exomphalocèle*. Ger., *Nabelbruch*. See *UMBILICAL HERNIA*.

EXOMPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-m²fa²(fa²)li²-o²n. Gr., *ἐξ ὀμφαλον*. Fr., *exomphalie*. Prominence or protrusion of the navel. [A. 387.]

EXOMPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o-m²fa²(fa²)li²-o²s. Gr., *ἐξ ὀμφαλος*. Properly, a person having an umbilical hernia or a prominent navel; as commonly used, an umbilical hernia. [E.]—**E. aquosus**. See *HYDROMPHALON*.

EXONCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-n²ko²ma². Gen., *exoncomatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξόγκωμα*. Ger., *hervorragende Geschwulst*. A prominent tumor. [E. L. 135 (a. 14).]

EXONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-n²ko²si²s. Gen., *exoncosios* (-is). Gr., *ἐξόγκωσις*. The formation or growth of an exconoma. [E.]

EXONDE (Fr.), adj. E²x-o-n²de. See *EXUNDATIS*.

EXONEIROGMS (Lat.), **EXONEIROGMS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. E²x-o-n²iro²(e²)r²-o²g²mo²s, -o²si²s. From *ἐξ*, out of, and *νειρος*, a dream. Fr., *exonirose*. Ger., *nächtliche Samenergießung*. A nocturnal emission of semen. [L. 41, 84.]

EXOPHACIN, n. E²x-o-fas²in. From *ἐξω*, without, and *φάσγ*, a lentil. A liquid uncoagulable albuminous principle found by Frémy and Valenciennes in the cortical layers of the crystalline lens. [L. 88 (a. 27).]

EXOPHLEUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-fl²(fo²)e²u²m-u²m. See *EPHLEUM*.

EXOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²f²tha²li²mi²a². From *ἐξ*, out, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *exophtalmie*. Ger., *Exophthalmie*. *Augenverfall*. It *exophtalmia*, Sp. *exophtalmia*. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.—**E. cachectica**. Fr., *exoph-*

thalmie cachectique. See *EXOPHTHALMIA* *cachectica*. **E. fungosa**. Fr., *exophthalmie fungosa*. Ger., *Exophthalmie fungosa*. A late stage of glioma retinae, after the malignant growth has filled the eyeball and caused a perforation of the cornea or anterior portion of the sclera. The growth then protrudes very rapidly, and gives a fungous appearance to the front of the eyeball. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMIC, adj. E²x-o²f²tha²li²mi². Lat., *exophthalmicus*. Fr., *exophthalmique*. Ger., *Exophthalmisch*. Pertaining to or accompanied with exophthalmia.

EXOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²f²tha²li²mi²-itis. Gen., *exophthalmitis* (-is). An obsolete term for *exophthalmia* accompanied by inflammation of the contents of the orbit or of the capsule of Tenon. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMOMETER, n. E²x-o²f²tha²li²mo²m²e²t²er. From the *ἐξοφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *exophthalmomètre*. Ger., *E*. The name given subsequently by Cohn to his ophthalmoprostatorimeter. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), **EXOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²x-o²f²tha²li²mi²-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *ἐξοφθαλμος*. Fr., *exophthalmie*. Ger., *E*. Properly, a person affected with exophthalmia; as commonly used, exophthalmia.—**E. anemicus**, **E. cachecticus**. See *EXOPHTHALMIA* *cachectica*. **E. paralyticus**. Exophthalmia resulting from total or partial paralysis of the oculomotor or other muscles of the eye. [A. 319 (a. 21).]—**E. simplex**. Of the older authors, that form of exophthalmia in which the cause is unknown. [A. 319 (a. 14).]—**Pulsating E**. Fr., *exophthalmie pulsative* (ou *pulsatile*). Ger., *pulsirendes Glanzauge*. A disease of the orbit, characterized by a complex group of symptoms consisting in protrusion of the eyeball; the presence of peculiar, audible noises over the region of the orbit and the cranial bones in the vicinity; and a visible pulsation in the eyeball or the anterior portion of the orbital aperture. These symptoms are due either to a disease of the blood-vessels in the orbit or in the cranial cavity, which may be either a true aneurysm, or a spurious traumatic aneurysm; an arterio-venous aneurysm or varix aneurysmaticus; an aneurysm by anastomosis; or finally it may be due in rare instances to some obstruction to the venous current through the cavernous sinus. [F.]

EXOPHYLLOUS, adj. E²x-o²phi²l²l²ous. From *ἐξω*, without, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Of Dumortier, without a sheath, nude (said of the young leaves of dicotyledons developed without a sheath in distinction to those of monocotyledons). [a. 24.]

EXOPLASM, n. E²x-o²pla²z²m. From Gr., *ἐξω*, outside, and *πλάσμα*. See *PLASMA*. See *ECTOPLASM*.

EXOPDITE, n. E²x-o²p²o²d²it. From *ἐξω*, without, and *πούς*, a foot. The external of the two branches into which the protopodite of crustaceans divides. [L. 121, 354 (a. 27).]

EXOPROSOPUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²p²ro²s²op²u²s(u²s). From *ἐξω*, without, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. See *EPIGNATHUS*.

EXOPTILATE, **EXOPTILE**, adj's E²x-o²p²ti²lat², -o²p²ti²l. Lat., *exoptilis* (from *ἐξω*, without, and *πτίλον*, a wing). Fr., *exoptile*. Lit. having a free plume or wing; of the genitule of a dicotyledonous embryo, not entirely shut up in its cotyledonary cavity. [Lestiboudois (B. 1 (a. 24).)]

EXORBITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²rb²i²t²is-mu²s(mu²s). Fr., *exorbitisme*. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.

EXORESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²r²e²s²se²n²(ke²n²)shi²(ti²)a². From *exoriri*, to appear. See *EXACERBATION*.

EXORHIZA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²ri²(re)²za². From *ἐξω*, without, and *ῥίζα*, the nose. Fr., *exorhize*. Ger., *Nakwurzel, Freiwurzel*. A root destitute of a sheath. The *Exorhizae* of Richard are a subdivision of the *Embryonatae*, including all plants so characterized. [B. 1, 123, 170 (a. 24).]

EXORHIZAL, adj. E²x-o²ri²za²l. Lat., *exorhizus* (from *ἐξω*, without, and *ῥίζα*, a root). Fr., *exorhizé*. Ger., *Nakwurzelig, freiwurzelig*. Having a root destitute of a sheath. [B. 1, 123 (a. 24).]

EXORMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²rm²i²a². From *ἐξορμᾶν*, to send forth. Ger., *Ausbruch* (1st def.), *Hautgries* (2d def.), *Wahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. An outbreak or attack of disease. 2. In Good's classification of skin diseases, an order characterized by small acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing fluid nor tending to suppuration, commonly terminating in a scurf. It corresponds to the *Papule* of Willan. 3. Of Pausanias, dementia. [G. 62; L. 107, 135 (a. 14).]

EXORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²r²ri²za². See *EXORHIZA*.

EXORTUS (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²r²tu²s(tu²s). Gen., *exortus*. From *exoriri*, to come forth. An appearance, a springing up. [A. 318.]—**E. ungulum**. See *LUNULA*.

EXOSEPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²x-o²(o²)se²p²ta². From *ἐξω*, without, and *septum* (q. v.). The septa of certain corals, which are situated in the exocoelae. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 133 (L).]

EXOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²si²s. Gen., *exosios* (-is). Gr., *ἐξωσις*. Protrusion, dislocation. [Hippocrates, Galen (A. 325).]

EXOSKELETAL, adj. E²x-o²ske²l²e²t²a²l. Relating to, connected with, or formed from, the exoskeleton. [L. 14.]

EXOSKELETON, n. E²x-o²ske²l²e²-tu²n. From *ἐξω*, without, and *σκελετός* (see *SKELTON*). Fr., *exosquelette*. The more superficially situated support of the body in animals, i. e., the skin, nails, scales, hairs, feathers, hoofs, etc. [B. 28; L. 343.]—**Placoid e**. The "dermal defenses" of certain elasmobranch fishes, being spinous, tooth-like, or tubercular calcifications of the cutaneous papillae. [A. 13.]

EXOSMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²os²ma². Gen., *exosmatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξωσμα*. A protruded part. [A. 322.]

EXOSMIC, adj. E²x o²z mi²k. Fr., *exosmique*. See EXOSMOTIC.
EXOSMOMETER, n. E²x-o²s-mo²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *exosmometer*. Fr., *exosmomètre*. See EXOSMOMETER.

EXOSMOSE, n. Lat., *exosmosis* (from *ἔξω*, outside, and *σμός*, a thrusting). Fr., *e. Ausauchung*. In osmosis, the passage of a current outward. [B. 19, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. ENDOSMOSE.

EXOSMOTIC, adj. E²x o²s-mo²t'i²k. Lat., *exosmoticus*. Fr., *exosmotique*. Ger., *exosmotisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmose. [A. 301.]

EXOSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x o²z os'mi²s(mi)²s. See EXOSIS.

EXOSPORE, n. E²x'o spor. Lat., *exosporium* (from *ἔξω*, without, and *σπόρος*, a seed). Fr., *e.* The outer coat of a spore. [B. 121, 291 (a, 24).]

EXOSPOROUS, adj. E²x-o²s'po²r-u²s. Lat., *exosporous*. Fr., *exosporé*. Having the spores developed on the outside of the basidia. The *Exosporous* are a division of the *Hymenogasteres* so characterized. [A. 385; B. 121, 291 (a, 24).]

EXOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. E²x-o²-ske²-le²t. See EXSKELETON.

EXOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²s'i²s. The *Acipenser huso*. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

EXOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²(o²)-ste(sta)'ma². Gen., *exostematos* (-is). From *ἔξω*, without, and *στέμα*, a stamen. Fr., *exostème*. Ger., *Exostemme*. *Exostema*. A genus of the Rubiaceae, tribe *Cinchonae*, distinguished from the true *Cinchona* by having the stamens projecting beyond the corolla. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. à feuilles étroites* (Fr.). See *E. angustifolium*.—*E. à fleurs dissimulables* (Fr.). See *E. dissimuliflorum*.—*E. à fleurs nombreuses* (Fr.). See *E. floribundum*.—*E. à longues fleurs* (Fr.). See *E. longiflorum*.—*E. angustifolium*. Fr., *exostema à feuilles étroites*. Ger., *schmalblättrige Exostemme*. A species found on river banks in Santo Domingo, where the bark, *cortex chinæ angustifoliae* (Ger., *China von St-Domingo*) is used. It has a sweetish, aromatic taste. Very little, if any, is exported to Europe. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. à petites fleurs* (Fr.). See *E. parviflorum*.—*E. australe*. Fr., *e. austral*. Ger., *südlische Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil. The bark (*quina do mato*) is used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. brachycarpum*. Fr., *e. de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *kurzfrüchtige Exostemme*. A species found in Jamaica. The bark, *cortex chinæ brachycarpæ*, has the bitter taste of the cinchona barks, but is not astringent. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. caribæum*. Fr., *e. caribæ*, *bois-chandelle*, *Marie-galante*, *poivre de montagne*, *quinquina caribæ* (ou des Antilles). Ger., *caribäische Exostemme*. Sea-side beech, primewood; a species found in the West Indies and the Caribbean islands. The bark, *cortex chinæ caribæus* (seu *jamaicensis*, *cinchona* (ou *chinæ*) *caribæa*, *cortex jamaicensis* (seu *caribæus*), is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge (in the Bahamas, in intestinal affections) and was once exported to Europe, though but little used. It is one of the false barks that have sometimes been sold for cinchona. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxiv (a, 14).]—*E. coriaceum*. Fr., *e. coriace*. A species found in the Antilles. Its bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. corymbiferum*. Fr., *e. corymbifère*. Ger., *doldentraubige Exostemme*. The *Badusa corymbifera*. [B. 42, 173, 180, 214 (a, 24).]—*E. corymbosum*. Fr., *e. corymbe*. A species found in Peru; tonic and febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. cuspidatum*. Fr., *e. cuspidé*. Ger., *feinspitziige Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil, where the bark (*quina do mato*) is used like that of *E. australe*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. de la Jamaïque* (Fr.). See *E. brachycarpum*.—*E. de Philippi* (Fr.). See *E. philippicum*.—*E. dissimuliflorum*. Fr., *e. à fleurs dissimulables*. A species found in Peru, resembling in properties *E. floribundum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. du Pérou* (Fr.). See *E. peruvianum*.—*E. en corymbe* (Fr.). See *E. corymbosum*.—*E. floribundum*. Fr., *e. à fleurs nombreuses*. Ger., *reichblüthige Exostemme*. A species found in the West Indies. The bark (*cortex chinæ Piton* (seu *Sauva Lu ciæ*), *china Piton* (seu *montana*, seu *martinicensis*) is a febrifuge, emetic, and tonic, and is the best known of the false cinchona barks. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. lineatum*. Fr., *e. linéaire*. A species found in Santo Domingo. The bark is very like that of *E. floribundum*, with which it is often mixed. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. longiflorum*. Fr., *e. à longues fleurs*. A species found in Guiana, having the same properties as *E. dissimuliflorum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. macronemia*. The *Remijia macronemia*. [B. 283.]—*E. parviflorum*. Fr., *e. à petites fleurs*. A species found in the Antilles; used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B. 5, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. peruvianum*. Fr., *e. du Pérou*. A species found in the Colombian Andes, with a bitter bark; used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. philippicum*. Fr., *e. de Philippi*. A species found in Peru, having the properties of the other species. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. souzianum*. Ger., *Souza's Exostemme*. A species found especially in the Province of Piahy, Brazil. The bark (*quina do Piahy*) has a very bitter, somewhat slimy taste, resembling that of true cinchona. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. triflorum*. A species found in Peru, where its bark is used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 282 (a, 24).]

EXOSTEMME (Ger.), n. E²x-o²ste²m'me². See EXOSTEMA.
Caribäische e. See EXOSTEMA *caribæum*. **Doldentraubige e.** See EXOSTEMA *corymbiferum*. **Feinspitziige e.** See EXOSTEMA *cuspidatum*. **Kurzfrüchtige e.** See EXOSTEMA *brachycarpum*. **Reichblüthige e.** See EXOSTEMA *floribundum*. **Schmalblättrige e.** See EXOSTEMA *angustifolium*.—**Souza's e.** See EXOSTEMA *souzianum*. **Südlische e.** See EXOSTEMA *australe*.

EXOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²st-o²ma². Gen., *exostomatos* (-is). From *ἔξω*, out, and *στόμα*, a bone. See EXOSTOSIS.

EXOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²s(os)'to²m-a². From *ἔξω*, without, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *exostome*. Ger., *ausserer Eimund*. The opening in the primæ of the ovule of a plant. [B. 19, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

EXOSTOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. E²x-os-toz, -toz'e². See EXOSTOSIS.
E. cranienne (Fr.). See *Ivory EXOSTOSIS*. **E. de croissance** (Fr.). Of Broca, a cartilaginous exostosis; so-called because of its frequency in the young. [Marchand (A. 319).]—**E. éburnée** (Fr.). See *Ivory EXOSTOSIS*.—**E. en plaque**. See *Laminar EXOSTOSIS*.—**E. épiphysaire**. See *E. essentielle*.—**E. essentielle**. An exostosis which is the result of an error of development; found principally at the extremities of the long bones. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**E. goutteuse**. An exostosis of gouty origin. [L. 49 (a, 29).]—**E. rhumatismale**. An exostosis of rheumatic origin. [L. 49 (a, 29).]—**E. sous-unguëale**. A partial hypertrophy of the spongy tissue of the distal phalanx, especially observed on the great toe in young people of a very lymphatic or scrofulous diathesis. [L. 49 (a, 29).]—**E. spongieuse**. See *Spongy EXOSTOSIS*. **E. symptomatique**. See *Symptomatic EXOSTOSIS*.—**E. syphilitique**. See *Syphilitic EXOSTOSIS*.—**E. tendineuse**. An exostosis which replaces the tendon of insertion in old and gouty people. [L. 49 (a, 29).]

EXOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²s-to²si²s. Gen., *exostosis* (-is). Gr., *ἐξοστῶσις* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *στόμα*, a bone). Fr., *exostose*. Ger., *Exostose*, *Beingeschwulst*, *Knochenauswuchs*. It., *exostosi*. Sp., *exostosis*. 1. A morbid bony outgrowth or enlargement; an osseous tumor. [A. 326 (a, 21).] 2. A diseased condition in plants in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like tumors from the stem or roots. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Button-like e.** See *E. eburnea clavata*.—**Cancellous e.** See *Parenchymatous e.*—**Cartilaginous e.** Lat., *e. cartilaginea*. Fr., *exostose cartilagineuse*. A bony tumor in which the amounts of bone and cartilage are nearly equal. [E.]—**Cauliflower e.** See *Spongy e.*—**Compact e.** See *Ivory e.*—**Dental e.** See *ODONTOMA*.—**Epiphyseal e.** An e. formed on an epiphysis of a bone. [a, 29].—**E. apophytica**. An e. consisting of an enlargement of a normal bony prominence at the point of insertion of a tendon or fascia. [Birsh-Hirschfeld (A. 319).]—**E. bursata**. An e. springing from an articular surface and enclosed in a cartilaginous or synovial capsule, together sometimes with free cartilaginous bodies. [Feibelsen, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxiii, 1; "Ann. of Surg.," July, 1886, p. 77; J. Bell, "Ann. of Surg.," ix, p. 112; "Cribb. J. Chir.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 775].—**E. cartilaginea**. See *Cartilaginous e.*—**E. clavata**. See *E. eburnea clavata*.—**E. eburnea**. See *Ivory e.*—**E. eburnea clavata**. E. characterized by little round, flat growths on the cranium, which look like ivory buttons. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**E. maligna**. See *OSTEOMYELITIS*.—**E. medullosa**. E. characterized by a large collection of medullary tissue corresponding to the medullary canal in the large bones. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**E. multiplex**. See *Multiple e.*—**E. spongiosa**. See *Spongy e.*—**E. steatomatodes**. See *OSTEOSARCOMA*.—**E. subunguealis**. See *Subungual e.*—**False e.** Fr., *exostose fausse*. An appendix developed upon a bone which has not the nature of bone or has not the same constitution. [L. 41 (a, 29).]—**Hypophyseal e.** See *Subungual e.*—**Ivory e.** Fr., *exostose (ou ostéome) éburnée*. A tumor composed of compact bone, peculiar to the cranial bones. [E.]—**Laminar e.** Fr., *exostose laméine*. An e. formed of superposed laminae. [L. 41 (a, 29).]—**Medullary e.** See *E. medullosa*.—**Multiple e.** Lat., *e. multiplex*. The occurrence of a number of exostoses in the same subject. [Marchand (A. 319).]—**Parenchymatous e.** A bony tumor developed from the cancellous structure.—**Parosteal e.** An e. originating in the connective tissue. [Marchand (A. 319).]—**Periosteal e.** An e. originating from the periosteum. [Marchand (A. 319).] Cf. *HYPEROSTOSIS*.—**Scorbutic e.** An e. of scorbutic origin. [L. 49 (a, 29).]—**Scrofulous e.** An e. of scrofulous origin. [L. 49 (a, 29).]—**Spongy e.** Fr., *exostose spongieuse*. Lat., *e. spongiosa*. Ger., *spongiöse Exostose*. An e. consisting almost wholly of spongy bone tissue. [Marchand (A. 319).]—**Subungual e.** Fr., *exostose sous-unguëale*. A form of e. found beneath the nail, generally of the great toe. [Marchand (A. 319).]—**Symptomatic e.** An e. by traumatic or non-traumatic inflammation, or by syphilis. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**Syphilitic e.** Lat., *e. syphilitica*. Fr., *exostose syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Exostose*. An e. due to syphilis, usually a hyperostosis. [Marchand (A. 319).]—**True e.** See *E.*

EXOSTOTIC, adj. E²x-o²st-o²t'i²k. Lat., *exostoticus*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an exostosis. [A. 322.]

EXOTERIC, adj. E²x-o²-te²r'i²k. Gr., *ἐξωτερικός*. Lat., *exotericus*. Fr., *exotérique*. Ger., *exoterisch*. Resulting from causes external to the organism. [L. 107.]

EXOTHECA (Lat.), **EXOTHECIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²x-o²-the²-ka², -si²-ka² (u²m'm'm). From *ἔξω*, without, and *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *exothèque*. The outer covering of an anther. [B. 77, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *Endothecium*.

EXOTHERMIC, adj. E²x-o²-the²m'i²k. From *ἔξω*, without, and *θερμός*, hot. Fr., *exothermique*. Of light, determining chemical action. [L. 41.]

EXOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²-the²(tha)'si²s. Gen., *exothesis* (-is). Gr., *ἐξώθησις* (from *ἐξωθεῖν*, to expel). See *DISLOCATION*.

EXOTIC, adj. E²x-o²t'i²k. Gr., *ἐξωτικός*. Lat., *exoticus*. Fr., *exotique*. Ger., *ausländisch*. It., *essotico*. Sp., *exotico*. Not indigenous; of foreign origin. [a, 24.]

EXOTICADENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-a²d(a²d)-e²n-i(e)²a². See *EXOTICUDENIA*.

EXOTICHEMATICS (Lat.), adj. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-k²m'e²ch²a²-am-a²t(a²t)²i²k-u²s(u²s). From *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, and *αἷμα*, blood. Pertaining to the transfusion of blood. [L. 135 (a, 14).]

EXOTICHEMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-k²m'e²ch²a²-am-a²-to²-si²s. Gen., *exotichematosis* (-is). Ger., *Bluttransfusion*. Transfusion of blood. [A. 322.]

EXOTICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-k²m'a²n-i²a²-ma²-ni²a². From *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *exoticomanie*. Ger., *übernässige Vorliebe für Fremdes*. An excessive fondness for anything foreign. [A. 322.]

EXOTICOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-k²-o²(a²)-si²m-i²(su²m)/i²(fu²a²)-si²s. Gen., *exoticosymphysis* (-is). From

ἐξωτικός, foreign, and συμφύσις, a growing together. Fr. *exotico-symphysie*. The union of a substance with the organism *e. g.*, the adhesion of a flap in plastic surgery. [A, 322.]

EXOTICUDENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x o²tōt. i²k n² dēndō²m-ia². From ἐξωτικός, foreign, and ἀδένεια, worthlessness. Fr. *exotrudénie*. Ger. *Gewisschaltung ausländischer Mittel*. Excessive dislike for anything foreign. [A, 322.]

EXOTRACHELUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E²x o²trā²chē²trā²ch-ēu² hē²sh²h²s. From ἐξω, without, and τραχὺς, the neck. See EPIGNATHES.

EXPANSIBILITY, n. E²x-pa²n si²bi²l²i²ti². Lat. *expansibilitas*, from *expandere*, to stretch out. Fr. *expandibilité*. Ger. *Ausdehnbarkeit*. Capability of expanding or of being expanded. [L, 180.]

EXPANSION, n. E²x-pa²n shu²n. Lat. *expansio* (from *expandere*, to spread out). Fr. *e.* Ger. *E.* *Ausdehnung*. A spreading out, increase of volume.—**Coefficient of e.** Ger. *Ausdehnungskoeffizient*. Sp. *coeficiente de dilatación*. The increase in length or volume of one of the equal parts of a substance when its temperature is raised one degree from zero. [a, 27.]—**E. fasciæ** (Fr.). Of the caudole, an unusual spreading of limbs or branches in certain plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**E. pédonculaire** (Fr.). The divergence of the pyramids in the medulla oblongata. [a, 29.]—**Linear e.** Ger. *Leitungsverbreiterung*. Elongation by e. [a, 27.]—**Muscle-e.** Ger. *Muskel-Ausdehnung*. The degree to which a muscle is stretched by an attached weight. [K, 35.]

EXPANSUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pa²n-pa²n²su²su²s. Fr. *étendu*. Ger. *ausgedehnt*. Stretched (said by Mirbel of the nectary when it is spread as a covering upon the top of the ovary). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXPECTANT, adj. E²x-pe²kt²a²nt. Lat. *expectans*. Fr. *e.* Ger. *expectierend*, *expectativ*. Characterized by non-interference in the absence of clear indications (said of a method of treating disease).

EXPECTATION, n. E²x-pe²kt²a²shu²n. Lat. *expectatio*. Fr. *e.* *expectantisme*. Ger. *Abwartung*. The expectant method of treating disease.—**E. of life**. In life insurance, the length of time that a person of a given age and in good health may be expected to live.

EXPECTORANT, adj. E²x-pe²kt²o²r-a²nt. Lat. *expectorans* (from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the chest). Fr. *e.* Ger. *auswurfbe-fördernd*. It. *expectorante*. Sp. *expectorante*. Promotive of expectoration. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXPECTORATION, n. E²x-pe²kt²o²r-a²shu²n. Lat. *expectoratio*. Fr. *e.* Ger. *Ausspeien* (1st def.), *Speichel* (2d def.). It. *expectorazione*. Sp. *expectoración*. 1. The act of expelling from the mouth matter which has been brought to it from the lungs or from the passages which lead to them. 2. See SPUTUM. [D, 1.]—**Prune-juice e.** The peculiar sputum of pneumonia, especially when the disease is hastening to a fatal termination. It is less abundant, less tenacious, and darker in color than the ordinary rusty sputa of pneumonia. [D, 1.]

EXPECTORATIVE, adj. E²x-pe²kt²o²r-a²ti²v. See EXPECTORANT.

EXPILIENT, adj. E²x-pe²l²o²nt. Lat. *expellens*. Ger. *ausstreibend*. Facilitating the expulsion of noxious material from the system. [A, 322.]

EXPERIENCE, n. E²x-pe²ri²e²ns. Lat. *experientia* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr. *expérience*. Ger. *Erfahrung*. 1. The act of undergoing, taking part in, or personally observing, an occurrence. 2. Knowledge based on observation.

EXPERIMENT, n. E²x-pe²ri²me²nt. Gr. *ἐμπειρία*. Lat. *experimentum* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr. *expérience*, *épreuve*. Ger. *E.* *Probe*, *Versuch*. A trial, test; the careful and methodical observation of what takes place under conditions that have been arranged for the purpose of eliminating all sources of error in deduction so far as possible.—**Active e.** An e. in which the observer determines or controls the conditions.—**Archimedes's e.** An e. for demonstrating the principle that when a body is plunged into a liquid, a part of its weight, equal to the weight of the displaced liquid, is lost. A cylindrical weight is suspended from the pan of a hydrostatic balance by means of a tube of the same volume as itself. If when the weight is plunged into water the hollow is filled with the same, the equilibrium is exactly maintained. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Check-e.** **Control-e.** An e. consisting in the repetition of a previous e., the conditions being changed in some particular so as to prove the validity of the inference drawn from the first e.—**Croaking e.** Ger. *Quarrversuch*. The production of a croak in a male frog deprived of its brain by gently pinching the dorsal integument. [Landois (K).]—**Crucial e.** See **CRUCIAL TEST**.—**Dropping e.** Fr. *épreuve tombante*. Ger. *Fallversuch*. A simple e., devised by Hering to show whether there is a normal binocular act of vision. A cylindrical tube, 25 cm. long, and wide enough to be looked through with both eyes, has at one end, and fastened on its outside, two long needles, which must be so bent outward that they can not be seen on looking through the tube. A fine silken thread connects the point of one needle with that of the other. Midway between the needles is a knot in the thread, or a small bead, which then lies in the centre of the field of vision of the tube. The tube is held close before the face, with the thread horizontal, and the patient looks through the tube with both eyes; the bead in the middle serves as a fixation point. Small balls of different sizes are allowed to fall about twelve times, one after the other, some before and some behind the bead. One who sees binocularly can tell with certainty whether a ball falls within or beyond the fixation point, while one who perceives the retinal image of one eye only is frequently deceived. [F.]—**Embrace e.** Ger. *Umarmungsversuch*. Stimulation of the skin overlying the sternum of a male frog deprived of its brain, so as to cause it to embrace reflexively the object used to produce the irritation. [Landois (K).]—**Fechner's**

paradoxical e. Fr. *épreuve paradoxale de Fechner*. Ger. *Fechner's paradoxischer Versuch*. An e. introduced by Fechner in the domain of the color sense for the determination of binocular light-perception. In the case of most observers, when one eye is closed, Fechner found that at first there was a slight clouding of the common visual field, but this was quickly followed by an equal clearing up of the field. If the visual field of one eye is darkened by a gray glass held before the eye, and then the common visual field or a white object in it be regarded, the latter appears darker than when the eye behind the gray glass is entirely closed. [F.]—**Gellé's e.** An e. by which Gellé professes that a diagnosis can be made between affections of the middle ear and of the labyrinth. If the air in the meatus is condensed by means of a rarefying apparatus, the tone of a tuning-fork, brought into contact with the india-rubber tube or the bones of the head, will be decidedly weakened. If an obstacle to the conduction of sound exists, as in ankylosis of the stapes, according to Gellé, the tone remains unchanged during the e.; if, however, the labyrinth is affected and the stapes movable, at every condensation there will be a feeling of giddiness and noises in the ear, symptoms of an increase of pressure in the labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**Hering's e.** See **DROPPING e.**—**Kühne's e.** An e. to demonstrate the contractility of plasmodium by means of electricity. [a, 27.]—**Passive e.** An e. in which nature determines the conditions, the observer simply taking cognizance of what goes on.

—**Rinne's e.** An e. consisting in setting a tuning-fork (pitched in the bass C) on the vertex or mastoid process, and allowing it to vibrate till the note is no longer heard; the prongs of the fork are then brought close to the ear, and in normal circumstances the tone will be heard again. When this e. turns out positive, according to Luze, there is an affection of the internal ear. When it turns out negative, there is disturbance in the sound-conducting apparatus, though there may be a simultaneous affection of the nervous apparatus. [F, 32.]—**Schneider's e.** An e. for proving that the eye can not accommodate for a near and a distant object at the same time. It consists in fixing the gaze upon a small object, and then looking beyond it at some distant point. The image of the former then appears to be double and blurred. [K.]—**Toricelli's e.** An e. designed to demonstrate the amount of atmospheric pressure by means of a cistern barometer. [a, 27.]—**Valsalvan e.** The condensation of the air in the naso-pharynx by a strong act of expiration, performed with closed mouth and nostrils, thus driving the air up through the Eustachian tubes into the tympanic cavities and forcing the drum-membranes outward. [F.]

EXPERIMENTAL, adj. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt²a²l. Lat. *experimentalis*. Fr. *experimental*. Ger. *e.* Pertaining to or derived from experiment or experience.

EXPERIMENTATION, n. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt²a²shu²n. Fr. *expérimentation*. Ger. *E.* The performance of experiments.

EXPÉRIMENTÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-pa-re-ma²n²-ta. Subjected to experiment. [A, 385.]

EXPERIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt²u²m²u²m. See **EXPERIMENT**.—**E. crucis**. See **CRUCIAL TEST**.

EXPERT, n. E²x-pu²rt. Lat. *expertus* (from *experiri*, to be experienced). Fr. *e.* Ger. *E.* *Fachmann*. A person reputed to have special skill or experimental knowledge of a particular subject.

EXPERTISE (Fr.), n. E²x-pe²r-tez. A medical or medico-legal investigation by an expert. [Max Simon, "Lyon méd.," Dec. 6, 1885, p. 429.]

EXPIRATEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-pe-ra²-tu²r. See **EXPIRATORY**.

EXPIRATION, n. E²x-pi²-ra²shu²n. Gr. *ἐκπνοή*. Lat. *expiratio* (from *ex*, out, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr. *e.* Ger. *E.* *Ausathmung*. It. *espirazione*. Sp. *expiración*. Breathing out, exhalation. 1. The act of expelling the air from the lungs. In ordinary tranquil breathing, e. is accomplished (a) by gravity and the elasticity of the thorax, both of which tend to bring the ribs back to the position occupied before inspiration; (b) by the elasticity of the lungs; (c) by the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera which arch the relaxed diaphragm back into the thorax. In this way the thorax is narrowed in its three diameters and the air is forced from the lungs. [J.] 2. In botany, the act by which plants reject or expel through their leaves a part of the gas which they absorb. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**E. akt** (Ger.). The act of e. [J.]—**E. forcée** (Fr.). See **LABORED e.**—**E. skrampf** (Ger.). See **EXPIRATORY TETANUS**.—**E. sluft** (Ger.). See **EXPIRED AIR**.—**E. smuskein** (Ger.). See **MUSCLES of expiration**.—**E. stillstand** (Ger.). See **EXPIRATORY STANDSTILL**.—**E. tetanus** (Ger.). See **EXPIRATORY TETANUS**.—**Forced e.** **Forcible e.** See **LABORED e.**—**Labored e.** Fr. *e. forcée*. Ger. *forcirt e.* Expiratory movements in which the ordinary expiratory efforts due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, and abdomen are assisted and increased by the so-called expiratory auxiliaries, *i. e.*, the abdominal and part of the thoracic muscles. If the respiratory movements become excessively labored there is brought into co-ordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly, or indirectly, by giving fixed support to other muscles, lessen the cavity of the thorax, and thus force the air from the lungs. [J.]—**Prolonged e.** Fr. *e. prolongée*. A prolonged expiratory sound heard on auscultation; one of the physical signs, in many cases, of certain pulmonary diseases. Heard over a limited area in the upper part of the chest, it often indicates tuberculosis; heard over the middle region of the lungs, it may indicate emphysema. [D, 1.]—**Systolic e.** An e. due to the filling of the pulmonary arteries and consequent pressure upon the lungs (said of the slight e. at the beginning of the cardiac systole). [J, 57.]

EXPIRATORY, adj. E²x-pi²-ra²-a²t²-o²-ri². Fr. *expirateur*. Ger. *expiratorisch*. It. *expiratore*. Sp. *expirador*, *expiratorio*. Pertaining to expiration. [J.]

EXPIRED, adj. E²x-pi²-rd. Lat. *expiratus*. Fr. *expiré*. Breathed out, given off from the lungs. [A, 385.]

EXPLANATE, adj. E²x-pla²n-at. Lat., *explanatus*. Ger., *ausgehend*. 1. Of an insect, having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. [L. 56] 2. Of plants, stretched out in an even plane or laid one upon another. [B. 121 (a, 24)]

EXPLETIVE, adj. E²x-plē²tiv. Lat., *expletivus* (from *expleo*, to fill up). Fr., *expletif*. Serving to complete a connection (said of nerve fibres). [A. 301.]

EXPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pli²k-ka³/tu³stu⁴s. From *explicare*, to unfold. Fr., *expliquer*. Ger., *entfaltet*. Of flowers, unfolded, evolved, developed. [B. 123 (a, 24)]

EXPLODENDUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-plod-e²nd-u³su⁴s. See **EXPLOSUS**.

EXPLORATEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-plō-ra³-tu³r. Exploratory; as a n., an exploring instrument. [A. 326 (a, 21)]

EXPLORATION, n. E²x-plō-ra³-shu³n. Lat., *exploratio* (from *explorare*, to explore). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione*. Sp., *exploración*. An examination, especially of parts situated under and hidden by other parts. [A. 326 (a, 21)]

EXPLORATIVE, adj. E²x-plō-ra³-ti³v. See **EXPLORATORY**.

EXPLORATORIUM (Lat.), n. E²x-plō-ra³-ri³-u³m. (u⁴m). See **EXPLORER**.

EXPLORATORY, adj. E²x-plō-ra³-to³-ri³. Lat., *exploratorius*. Fr., *explorateur*. Ger., *explorativ*. Serving the purpose of exploration.

EXPLORER, n. E²x-plō-r-u³r. Lat., *exploratorum*. Fr., *explorateur*. Ger., *Untersuchungsinstrument*. Any instrument for exploring. Electrical c. See **INDUCTION BALANCE**.

EXPLOSION, n. E²x-plō-zhu³n. Gr., *ἐκλάσις*. Lat., *explosio* (from *explodere*, to drive away). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Verpuffung*. It., *esplosione*. Sp., *explosión*. 1. A noisy and violent commotion from the bursting of a receptacle containing gas or liquid under pressure or from the sudden evolution of gas in consequence of chemical action precipitated by ignition or concussion. 2. In pathology, the sudden occurrence of symptoms (e. g., convulsions). [A. 385]

EXPLOSIVE, adj. E²x-plō-ziv. Lat., *explosivus*. Fr., *explosif*. Ger., *explosiv*. Pertaining to, attended with, or prone to give rise to explosion. [A. 385]

EXPLOSUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-plō-su³su⁴s. Ger., *ausspreihend*. In botany, extruded suddenly and with violence (said of spores). [B. 198]

EXPOSURE, n. E²x-pō-zu³r. Lat., *expositio* (from *exponere*, to lay bare). Fr., *exposition*. Ger., *Blossstellung*. 1. A laying bare to view, to the sun, to the action of cold, etc.; a divesting of the ordinary clothing so as to lay a part open to observation. 2. Subjection to the danger of infection.

EXPRESSED, adj. E²x-prē²st. Lat., *expressus*. Fr., *exprimé*. Ger., *ausgedrückt*. Pressed out.

EXPRESSIO, n. E²x-prē²shu³n. Lat., *expressio* (from *exprimere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Ausdrücken* (1st def.), *Herausdrängen* (1st def.), *Ausdruck* (2d def.). 1. A squeezing out (as of a juice, of the foetus or placenta from the uterus, etc.). 2. The recognizable manifestation of a condition (physical, bodily, mental, or emotional). [A. 301]—**Credé's method** of e. Fr., *methode d'e de Credé*. See **E** of the placenta.—**E** of the foetus. Fr., *e artificielle du fœtus, e. utérine*. Ger., *Kristeller'sche Esmethode*. A method of hastening the expulsion of the foetus during labor by rubbing, squeezing, and pressing upon the uterus. With the woman lying on her back, the obstetrician tries to displace any coils of intestine that may lie in front of the uterus; then he grasps the fundus in both hands, with the thumbs in front and the rest of the hands behind. Gentle friction is practised at first, increasing its force and directing it from above downward. This is continued from five to eight seconds, diminishing gradually, after the manner of the natural contractions. After an interval, varying from half a minute to three minutes, the manipulation is renewed, a fresh portion of the uterus being seized; and this is repeated ten, twenty, or forty times if necessary. [Kristeller, "Berl klin Woch." 1867, No. 6; A. 24]—**E** of the placenta. Lat., *expressio placentæ*. Fr., *délivrance par e*. Ger., *Credé'scher Handgriff, Herausdrängen der Placenta*. The procedure of pressing out the placenta from the uterus after the expulsion of the foetus. The uterus is grasped between the two hands, and they are forced together slowly and equably, so as to stimulate and aid uterine contraction.—**Placental e**. See **E** of the placenta.—**Rectal e**. A method of hastening the birth of the foetal head by pressing forward upon it with two fingers inserted into the rectum and hooked into the mouth or under the chin. [A. 22]—**Uterine e**. Fr., *e utérine*. See **E** of the foetus.—**Vesical e**. A procedure proposed by J. Heddaeus for retention of urine when there is no mechanical impediment. With the femoral muscles relaxed, the bladder is grasped with both outspread hands through the abdominal wall, and gentle and steady compression made in the direction of its neck. [Berl klin Woch.;" Dtsch. Med. Ztg." N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 23, 1889, p. 211]

EXPUITION, n. E²x-pu²i³shu³n. See **EXSPUITION**.

EXPULSION, n. E²x-pu²shu³n. Gr., Lat., *expulsio* (from *expellere*, to expel). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Ausstossung*. It., *espulsione*. Sp., *expulsión*. The process by which anything is expelled; as used by some old French writers, an abortion at a later period of gestation than that denoted by *accidentum* and *effluxio* (q. v.). [A. 44]—**Spontaneous e**. In obstetrics, the e. of the foetus in an abnormal attitude (as when it is doubled upon itself by uterine contraction in a transverse presentation). Cf. **SPONTANEOUS EVOLUTION** and **SPONTANEOUS VERSION**.

EXPULSIVE, adj. E²x-pu²i³shu³n. Lat., *expulsivus*. Fr., *expulsif*. Ger., *ausstreibend*. Causing expulsion; in obstetrics, serving to expel the uterine contents (said of the pains of labor); in pharmacology, diaphoretic. [L. 107.]

EXPULSORIUM (Lat.), n. E²x-pu²i³shu³-so³-ri³-u³m. (u⁴m). An expulsive agent or channel. [L.]—**E. seminis**. See **VAS DEFERENS**.

EXPULTEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-pu²-tu³r. Expulsive. [A. 301.]

EXPULTRIX (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *expultrix* (vis understood). E²x-pu²i³shu³-tri³x. Gen., *expultricis*. Fr., *expultrice*. Ger., *Treibkraft*. Expulsive force. [A. 322.]

EXPURGANS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pu²rg-pu²rg-u³an³z(a³ns). Gen., *expurgantis*. Fr., *expurgant*. Serving to facilitate the discharge of excrementitious matter. [L. 49.]

EXPURGATION, n. E²x-pu²-rg-a³-shu³n. Fr., *e*. See **PURGATION**.

EXRUPEAL (Fr.), n. E²x-ru³-pa-a³l. The squamosal bone in fishes. [L. 207.]

EXSANGUINATED, adj. E²x-sa²n²-gw²i²n-at-e²d. See **EXSANGUINE**.

EXSANGUINATION, n. E²x-sa²n²-gw²i²n-a³-shu³n. From *ex*, out, and *sanguis*, blood. Deprivation of blood (as in the process of squeezing the blood from a limb toward the trunk by bandaging).

EXSANGUINE, **EXSANGUINEOUS**, adj's. E²x-sa²n²-gw²i²n. -sa²n²-gw²i²n-e²-u³s. Fr., *exsangue*. Ger., *blutarm*. Deprived of or destitute of blood.

EXSANGUINITY, n. E²x-sa²n²-gw²i²n-i²-ti². Lat., *exsanguinitas*. Fr., *exsanguinité*. The state of being exsanguine.

EXSANGUINOUS, **EXSANGUOUS**, adj's. E²x-sa²n²-gw²i²n-u³s. -gw²i²-u³s. See **EXSANGUINE**.

EXSARCOMA (Lat.), n. E²x-sa²-rk-o³-ma. Gen., *exsarcomatos* (-is). See **SARCOMA**.

EXCRETATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-skre(sk²re²)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *excretatio*-nis. Fr., *excrétion, crachement*. Ger., *Räusperrn*. The act of spitting out mucus, etc., from the mouth and the upper air-passages. [L. 49]

EXSCULPTUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-sku²lp(sk²u²lp)/tu³s(tu⁴s). From *exsculpere*, to dig out. Ger., *ausgegraben, angestochen*. Scrobiculate, but with very regularly formed hollows. [B. 123, 198 (a, 24)]

EXSCUTELLATE, adj. E²x-sku²-te²l-at. Lat., *exscutellatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *scutellum* [q. v.]). Fr., *exscutellé*. Of an insect, having no scutellum. [L. 180.]

EXSECTION (Lat.), n. f. E²x-se²k/shu³n. From *ex*, out, and *secare*, to cut. The cutting out of a part. [E.] Cf. **EXCISION** and **RESECTION**.

EXSERTED, adj. E²x-su²rt-e²d. Lat., *exsertus*. Fr., *exsert*. Ger., *hervortretend, hervorstehend*. Projecting beyond the orifice of an organ (said of stamens larger than the corolla). [B. 19, 121, 123 (a, 24)]

EXSERTILE (Fr.), adj. E²x-se²r-tel. See **PROTRACTILE**.

EXSERTION, n. E²x-su²rt-shu³n. Lat., *exsertio* (from *exsere*, to protrude). Fr., *e*. Of De Candolle, see **INSERTION**.

EXSERTOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-su²rt(se²rt)/or. Gen., *exsertoria*. A muscle serving to protrude a part. [L.]—**E. lingue**. See **GENIO GLOSSUS**.

EXSICCATION, n. E²x-si²k-a³-shu³n. See **DESICCATION**.

EXSICCATIVE, adj. E²x-si²k-a³-ti³v. See **DESICCANT**.

EXSICCATOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-si²k-at(ka³)/o²r; in Eng., *e²x-si²k-at-o²r*. See **DESICCATOR**.

EXSPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-spi²-ra(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *expiratio*-nis. See **EXPIRATION**.

EXSPIRATOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-spi²-ra(at³)/o²r; in Eng., *e²x-spi²-ra-at-o²r*. A large flask with a stop-cock devised by Vierordt to receive expired air for analysis. [J. 53.]

EXSPUITION, n. E²x-spu²-i³shu³n. Lat., *exspuatio* (from *ex*, out, and *spuere*, to spit). Fr., *exspuition*. The act of spitting. [A. 301.]

EXSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-sta²s(sta³s)/i²s. Gen., *exstasis* (ex²/stasis). See **ECSTASY**.

EXSTALLATION, n. E²x-sti²l-a³-shu³n. See **DISTILLATION**.

EXSTINCTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-sti²n²k/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *extinctio*-nis. See **EXTINCTION**.

EXSTIPULACEOUS, **EXSTIPULAR**, **EXSTIPULATE**, adj's. E²x-sti²p-u²l-a³-shu³s, -sti²p-u²l-a³-at. Lat., *exstipulaceus, exstipulatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *stipula*, a stipule). Fr., *exstipulacé, exstipulé*. Ger., *nebenblütlos, afterblütlos*. Destitute of stipules. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24)]

EXSTIRPATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-sti²-r pa³(pa³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *extirpation*-nis. See **EXTIRPATION**.

EXSTROPHY, n. E²x-stro²-fi². Lat., *exstrophia* (from *ἔξ*, outward, and *στροφή*, a turning). Fr., *exstrophie, renversement* (1st def.). Ger., *Exstrophie*. 1. That state of a hollow organ in which it is turned inside out. 2. A malformation in which the interior of a hollow organ (e. g., the bladder) is exposed by a defect of the abdominal wall. 3. Of the eyelid, see **ECTROPION**.

EXSUCCATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-su²k(su²k)-ka³(ka³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *exsuccatio*-nis. From *ex*, and *succus*, juice. See **ECCHYMOA** and **ECCHYMOUS**.

EXSUCCOUS, adj. E²x-su²k-u³s. Lat., *exsuccus* (from *ex*, priv., and *succus*, juice). Ger., *safflos, safterle*. Without juice. [B. 19, 123 (a, 24)]

EXSUCTION, n. E²x su²k shu²n. From *exsugere*, to suck out. Fr., *exsuction*. Ger., *Aussaugung*. A sucking out (as of poison from a wound). [A. 385.]

EXSUDAT (Ger.), n. E²x su²da²t. See EXUDATE.

EXSUDATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x su²d ad²u² shi²ti²o. Gen., *exsudationis*. 1. Sweating. 2. See EXUDATION. [A. 322.]

EXSUDATORIUS (Lat.), adj. E²x su²d ad²u² shi²ti²o ri²u²s. (u²s). See EXSUDATIVE.

EXSUFFLATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x su²f (su²f) fla²fla² shi²ti²o. Gen., *exsufflationis*. Forceful expiration. [A. 322.]

EXTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²x ta²s. The viscera. [A. 322.]

EXTASE (Fr.), n. E²x ta²s. See ECSTASY.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, adj. E²x te²m po²ra²n'e u²s. From *ex*, without, and *tempus*, time. Fr., *extemporane*. Ger., *unvorhergesehen*. Of a prescription, devised for the occasion, and not according to a standing formula. [L. 41, 43.]

EXTENDED, adj. E²x te²nd ed. Lat., *extensus*. Fr., *étendu*. Ger., *angestreckt*. Held at full length (said of the limbs).

EXTENSEUR (Fr.), n. E²x te²nsu²r. See EXTENSOR. — **Court e. de l'avant bras.** See HUMERO-OLECRANICUS *extensor*. — **Court e. desorteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*. — **Court e. du ponce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*. — **E. antérieur du métacarpe.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magis*. — **E. antérieur des phalanges.** See EPICONDYLO-PREPHALANGIUS. — **E. commun des doigts.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis*. — **E. commun desorteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus*. — **E. court desorteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*. [A. 29.] — **E. court du ponce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*. — **E. de la jambe.** See EXTENSOR *quadriceps femoris*. — **E. de l'avant bras.** See *Triceps extensor cubiti*. — **E. du coccyx.** See EXTENSOR *coccygis*. — **E. du pied.** See EXTENSOR *pedis*. — **E. du ponce court.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*. — **E. du ponce long.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus*. — **E. latéral des phalanges.** See CUBITO-PREPHALANGIUS. — **E. long desorteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus*. — **E. oblique du métacarpe.** See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus*. — **E. propre de l'index.** See EXTENSOR *indidis*. — **E. propre du gros orteil.** See EXTENSOR *hallucis longus*. — **E. propre du petit doigt.** See EXTENSOR *minimi digiti*. — **Gros e. de l'avant bras.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANICUS *major*. — **Long e. du ponce.** See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus*. — **Moyen e. de l'avant bras.** See HUMERO-OLECRANICUS *intermus*. — **Petit e. de l'avant bras.** See HUMERO-OLECRANICUS *minor*. — **Petit e. desorteils.** See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*.

EXTENSIBILITY, n. E²x te²ns i²b i²l i²l i²l. Fr., *extensibilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. Capability of being extended. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

EXTENSIBLE, EXTENSILE, adj's. E²x te²ns i²b i²l i²l. Capable of extension.

EXTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x te²ns (ans) i²o. Gen., *extensionis*. See TETANUS and EXTENSION.

EXTENSION, n. E²x te²nsu²r. Gr., *ἐκτασις*. Lat., *extensio* (from *extendere*, to stretch out). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausdehnung*. It, *extensio*. Sp., *extensión*. A straightening (as of the limbs). 2. A stretching (as of a limb for reducing a fracture or dislocation). See E. APPARATUS. 3. In the *Arthropoda*, a bending dorsad. [C. 3; L. 322.] — **Counter-e.** See the major list. — **Elastic e.** E. (ad def.) by means of a weight and pulley or by the interposition of a piece of elastic material in some other form of e. apparatus. — **E. of the fetal head.** A backward inclination of the head, by which the chin is thrown away from the sternum. — **Kontrae'** (Ger.). See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

EXTENSOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x te²ns (tan)'sor. Gen., *extensoris*. Fr., *extenseur*. Ger., *Strecker*. A muscle that acts to extend a part. (C.) — **Anterior e. of the phalanges.** See FEMORO-PREPHALANGIUS and EPICONDYLO-PREPHALANGIUS. — **Anterior e. of the radius.** See E. *metacarpi magis*. — **Common e. of the fingers.** See E. *digitorum manus communis*. — **Digitatorum e. primus.** See E. *communis digitorum*. — **E. annularis.** An anomalous e. of the ring finger. [L.] — **E. antibrachii.** See *Triceps e. cubiti*. — **E. brevis digiti quinti.** See PERONEUS. — **E. brevis digitorum manus.** See E. *digitorum manus brevis*. — **E. brevis digitorum pedis.** See E. *digitorum pedis brevis*. — **E. carpi intermedius.** An anomalous bundle of fibres extending between the e. carpi radialis brevis and the e. carpi radialis longus. [L. 322.] — **E. carpi radialis accessorius.** An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the e. digitorum communis, or is given off from it, and is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb or into the trapezium. [L. 322.] — **E. carpi radialis brevis** (see *brevis*). Ger., *kurzer äußerer Speichenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the antibrachial fascia, the septa between it and the adjacent muscles, and the external lateral ligament of the elbow joint. In the middle of the forearm its muscular fibres terminate in a flat tendon which is closely connected with that of the e. carpi radialis longus, in company with which it passes through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. It is an e. of the wrist and of the forearm upon the arm. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] — **E. carpi radialis intermedius.** See E. *carpi intermedius*. — **E. carpi radialis longus** (see *longus*). Ger., *langer äußerer Speichenmuskel*. A flat, long muscle which arises from the lower portion of the external condyloid ridge of the humerus, the external condyle, and the external intermuscular septum. It becomes tendinous about the middle of the forearm, its tendon passing down in company with that of the e. carpi radialis brevis along the outer side of the radius to the annular ligament, through which it passes and is inserted into the radial side of the

base of the metacarpal bone of the index finger. Its action is the same as that of the e. carpi radialis brevis. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] — **E. carpi ulnaris.** Ger., *äußerer Ellenbogenmuskel*, *Ellenbogenstrecker der Hand*. A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the intermuscular septa, the capsular ligament of the elbow joint, the middle third of the posterior border of the ulna, and the antibrachial fascia. It is the most internal of the muscles on the ulnar side of the back of the forearm, it becomes tendinous shortly above the annular ligament, through which it passes in a separate compartment, and is inserted into the tuberosity upon the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It has the same action as the e. carpi ulnaris brevis. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]

E. coccygis. See LEVATOR *coccygis*. — **E. communis digitorum.** See E. *digitorum communis*. — **E. communis digitorum brevis.** See E. *digitorum pedis brevis*. — **E. communis digitorum manus.** See E. *digitorum manus communis*. — **E. communis digitorum pedis.** See E. *digitorum pedis longus*. — **E. communis indicis et medii.** An anomalous e. inserted into the first and middle fingers; or the e. digitorum manus communis when the tendons to the ring and little fingers are lacking. [L. 332.] — **E. communis indicis medii et annularis.** The e. digitorum manus communis when the tendon to the little finger is lacking. [L. 332.] — **E. communis longus digitorum pedis.** See E. *digitorum pedis longus*. — **E. communis pollicis et indicis.** See E. *pollicis indicis*. — **E. cruris.** See E. *quadriceps femoris*. — **E. cruris externus.** See VASTUS *externus*. — **E. cruris medialis superficialis** [Meckel]. See RECTUS *femoris*. — **E. cruris quadriceps.** Ger., *vierköpfiger Unterschenkelstrecker*. A collective term for the rectus femoris, vastus medius (Crævus), vastus internus, vastus externus, and subcrureus muscles regarded as one muscle. [L.] — **E. cruris vastus.** See VASTUS *externus*. — **E. cubiti.** The *triceps e. cubiti*. [L.] — **E. cubiti longus.** See ANCONÆUS *longus*. — **E. digiti medii manus proprius.** A rare e. muscle of the middle finger observed by Müller and Hartmann. [L.] — **E. digiti minimi proprius.** Fr., *extenseur propre du petit doigt*. Ger., *eigener Strecker des kleinen Fingers*. A long, spindle-shaped muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus by a tendon common to it and the e. digitorum communis, between which and the e. carpi ulnaris it is placed. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, behind the inferior radio-ulnar articulation, and upon the back of the hand divides into two portions, the outermost of which is blended with the fourth tendon of the e. digitorum communis. The two portions expand into a broad aponeurosis, upon the dorsum of the little finger, which is inserted into the second and third phalanges in the same manner as the tendons of the e. digitorum communis. It is an e. of the little finger, and of the wrist upon the forearm. The number of tendons which are given off is uncertain. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] — **E. digiti quinti brevis.** See PERONEUS. — **E. digitorum** [E. Coues]. See E. *digitorum pedis longus*. — **E. digitorum brevis.** See E. *digitorum pedis brevis*. — **E. digitorum communis.** See E. *digitorum manus communis*. [L. 322.] — **E. digitorum communis brevis.** See E. *digitorum pedis brevis*. — **E. digitorum communis longus.** See E. *digitorum pedis longus*. — **E. digitorum manus communis.** Fr., *extenseur commun des doigts*. Ger., *gemeinschafflicher Fingerstrecker*. A long, flat, round muscle which arises in a point from the external condyle of the humerus, the deep fascia and the adjacent intermuscular septa, and in the middle of the dorsum of the forearm divides into four bellies which become tendinous in the lower third of the forearm. The tendons pass through a compartment of the annular ligament on the back of the radius, and upon the carpus diverge to reach the index, middle, ring, and little fingers. Opposite each metacarpophalangeal articulation a thin slip is given off from each side. These form the posterior ligament of the joint, and are re-enforced by fasciuli from the lumbricals and interossei muscles, which make a fibrous expansion upon the dorsal surfaces of the first phalanges. The tendon divides into three slips, the middle one being inserted into the base of the second phalanx, the two lateral ones being continued along the sides of the second phalanx to unite into one tendon which is inserted upon the dorsum of the distal phalanx. The tendons of the index and little fingers are joined by those of their special e's before their division. Upon the dorsum of the hand the tendons are united to each other by cross-slips, that between the index and middle fingers being loose, while those on each side of the ring finger are more closely united, so that any great degree of independent motion of the middle or ring finger is prohibited. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] — **E. digitorum pedis.** Ger., *Streckmuskel der Zehen*. See E. *digitorum longus pedis*. — **E. digitorum pedis brevis.** Fr., *extenseur court des orteils*. A muscle which arises from the outer side of the os calcis, the anterior annular, and the calcaneo-astragaloid ligaments and terminates in four tendons, the innermost of which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe, and the others into the outer sides of the tendons of the e. digitorum longus, going to the second, third, and fourth toes. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. E. *hallucis brevis*. — **E. digitorum pedis longus.** Fr., *long extenseur des orteils*. Ger., *gemeinschafflicher langer Zehenstrecker*. A long, flat muscle which arises from the external tuberosity of the tibia, the head and upper three fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula, the septa between itself and the adjacent muscles, the upper portion of the interosseous membrane, and the deep fascia. It divides into a varying number of tendons (three, four, or five) either just above the annular ligament or upon the dorsum of the foot, which, after subdividing into four tendons when the original number is less than four, are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the four outer toes. The fifth tendon, when it exists, is inserted upon the dorsal surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. The tendons become expanded over the first phalanges, being joined by tendinous processes from the lumbricals and interossei muscles, and divide into three portions, the central ones being inserted into the bases of the second phalanges, and the lateral ones, after uniting into one, into the bases

of the third phalanges. The three inner tendons are each joined on the outer side by a tendon from the *e. digitorum brevis*. It extends the phalanges, and, after extension is executed, flexes the tarsus upon the leg. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] *E. digitorum primus*. See *E. digitorum manus communis*. *E. dorsi communis*. See *ERECTOR SPINÆ*. *E. hallucis* [E. Coues]. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. hallucis brevis*. Fr., *court extenseur du gros orteil* [Testut]. Ger., *kurzer Strecken der grossen Zehe*. The tendon of the *e. digitorum pedis brevis* which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe. [L. 31.] *E. hallucis longus*. Fr., *long extenseur du gros orteil*. Ger., *langer Strecken der grossen Zehe*. A thin, flat muscle which arises from the middle two fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula and the corresponding portion of the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament and along the dorsum of the foot, to be inserted into the base of the last phalanx of the great toe. Opposite the metatarso-phalangeal articulation it gives off a broad process on each side, which covers the surface of the joint. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] *E. hallucis longus accessorius*. See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus*. *E. hallucis minor*. See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus*. *E. hallucis proprius*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. indicis* [proprius]. Fr., *extenseur propre de l'index*. Ger., *eigener Strecken des Zeigefingers*. Syn.: *indicator*, *abductor indicis*. A long, thin, and flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, just below the origin of the *e. secundi internodii pollicis*, and from the lower part of the interosseous muscle. Its tendon passes through the annular ligament in common with those of the *e. digitorum communis*, and unites with the tendon of that muscle destined for the index finger at a point about opposite the lower end of the corresponding metacarpal bone. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] *E. longi-radialis* [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi radialis longior*. *E. longus digitorum pedis*. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*. *E. longus hallucis*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. longus hallucis triaundatus*. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*. *E. longus pollicis*. See *E. pollicis longus*. *E. longus pollicis pedis*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. magnus*. See *GASTROCNEMIUS*. *E. major pollicis manus*. *E. pollicis longus*. *E. manus radialis brevis*. See *E. carpi radialis brevis*. *E. manus radialis longus*. See *E. carpi radialis longus*. *E. manus ulnaris*. See *E. carpi ulnaris*. *E. medii digiti*. An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower posterior portion of the ulna, or from the annular ligament, and is united with the tendon of the *e. digitorum communis* of the middle finger, or with an anomalous tendon given off from the *e. indicis*. [L. 142.] *E. metacarpi magnus*. Fr., *extenseur antérieur du métacarpe*. *E. pincer* [metacarpi]. Ger., *Arm-schieben-muskel*, *langer oder gerader Schienbeinstrecker*, *Strecken der Schienbeins*. A muscle of the solepids which represents the *e. carpi radialis brevis* and the *e. carpi radialis longior* of man. [L. 13.] *E. metacarpi obliquus* (seu *parvus*). Fr., *cubito-radialis pincer* [metacarpi], *extenseur oblique du métacarpe*. Ger., *Vorarm-schieben-muskel*, *Strecken des Vorderfussmuskels* (oder des Knies), *kurzer oder gekrümmter Schienbeinstrecker*, *schiefer Abzieher* (oder *Strecken*) *des Vorderknies*. The analogue of the *e. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and the *e. pollicis brevis* of man, found in lower mammals. [L.] *E. meta-pollicis* [E. Coues]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*. *E. minimi digiti*. See *E. digiti minimi*. *E. minor pollicis manus* [Albini]. See *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*. Fr., *cubito-radialis metacarpi du pouce*. Ger., *grosser oder langer Daumenstrecker*. Syn.: *abductor longus pollicis*. A long, flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the ulna, between the insertion of the anconeus muscle and the *e. secundi internodii pollicis*, the middle third of the posterior surface of the radius and the interosseous membrane, and after becoming tendinous, passes, together with the tendon of the *e. primi internodii pollicis*, through a groove on the outer side of the lower extremity of the radius to be inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L. 31, 142, 332.] *E. ossis metatarsi hallucis*. An anomalous muscle given off from the tibialis anticus, the *e. digitorum communis*, the *e. hallucis proprius*, or arising close to the latter, and inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe. [L. 142.] *E. parvus antibrachii*. See *AXONÆUS* 3d def. *E. pedis*. Fr., *extenseur du pied*. The *gastrocnemius* and *soleus* muscles regarded as one. [a. 29.] *E. pedis digitorum brevis*. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*. *E. pedis minor* [Douglas]. See *PLANTARIS*. *E. pollicis brevis*. Fr., *court extenseur du pouce*. Ger., *kurzer Daumenstrecker*. 1. A small, flat muscle which arises from the interosseous ligament and a portion of the posterior surface of the lower part of the radius and becomes tendinous close to the upper border of the annular ligament. Its tendon accompanies that of the *e. ossis metacarpi pollicis* through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the posterior surface of the proximal phalanx of the thumb. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*. *E. pollicis indicis*. The *e. pollicis longus* when, as is often the case, it sends a tendon to the index finger. [L. 332.] *E. pollicis longus* (seu *major*). Fr., *long extenseur du pouce*. Ger., *langer Daumenstrecker*. A muscle which arises from the posterior aspect of about the middle third of the ulna and the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, lying in a groove upon the posterior surface of the lower end of the radius, and is inserted into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. It extends and abducts the thumb. [L. 31, 142, 332.] *E. pollicis minor*. See *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. pollicis primus*. See *E. primi pollicis*. *E. pollicis secundus*. Winslow. See *E. pollicis longus*. *E. primi internodii*. See *E. pollicis brevis* (1st def.) and *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*. *E. primi internodii hallucis* (longus). An anomalous bundle of fibres given off from the *e. hallucis longus*, and inserted into the metacarpal bone of the great toe, or into its proximal phalanx, or into the tendon of the *e. hallucis brevis*. [L. 31, 142.] *E. primi internodii pollicis*. See *E. primi internodii*. *E. primi pollicis*. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*. *E. primus pollicis* [Winslow]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. proprius hallucis*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. proprius indicis*. See *E. indicis*. *E. proprius minimi*. See *E. minimi digiti*. *E. proprius pollicis pedis*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. proprius quinti digiti*. See *PERONEUS quinti digiti*. *E. quadriceps cruris* (seu *femoris*). See *E. cruris quadriceps*. *E. radialis externus brevis* (seu *secundus*). See *E. carpi radialis brevis*. *E. radialis externus longus* (seu *primus*). See *E. carpi radialis longus*. *E. secundi internodii*. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. secundi internodii indicis proprius*. See *E. indicis*. *E. secundi internodii pollicis*. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. spinæ*. See *ERECTOR SPINÆ*. *E. suffraginis*. See *CUBITO-PREPHALANGÆUS*. *E. tarsi* [E. Coues]. See *TIBIALIS posticus*. *E. tarsi magnus*. See *TRICEPS suræ*. *E. tarsi minor*. See *PLANTARIS*. *E. tarsi suralis*. See *TRICEPS suræ*. *E. tertii internodii* [Douglas]. See *E. pollicis longus*. *E. tertii internodii indicis*. See *E. indicis*. *E. tertii internodii minimi digiti*. See *ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus*. *E. triceps*. See *E. cruris quadriceps*. *E. triceps antibrachii* (seu *cubiti*). See *Triceps e. cubiti*. *E. triceps suræ*. See *TRICEPS suræ*. *E. ulnaris* [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi ulnaris*. *E. lateral e. of the phalanges*. See *CUBITO-PREPHALANGÆUS*. *Long e. of the forearm*. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS*. *Magnus e. digitorum*. See *E. digitorum manus communis*. *Oblique e. of the metacarpus*. See *E. metacarpi obliquus*. *Quadriceps e. cruris*. See *E. cruris quadriceps*. *Short e. of the forearm*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*. *Short e. of the toes*. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*. *Small e. of the forearm*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*. *Triceps e. cubiti*. Ger., *Dreiköpfiger Arm-muskel*, *Vorderarmstrecker*. A muscle arising by three heads or portions, which occupies nearly the whole of the posterior portion of the arm. Its long or middle head (the anconeus longus) arises as a flat tendon from the infra-glenoid tubercle and contiguous portions of the axillary border of the scapula, its external head (the anconeus brevis) is fleshy and tendinous and arises from the upper and outer part of the posterior surface of the humerus between the insertion of the *teres minor* and the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve, and from the external intermuscular septum, where it forms an arch over the upper portion of the groove, and its internal or deep head (the anconeus internus) arises from the posterior surface of the humerus, between the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve and a point about an inch above the trochlear surface and the internal and external intermuscular septa. It is inserted into the back part of the upper surface of the olecranon by the common tendon which commences at about the middle of the arm as two aponeurotic layers, the one subcutaneous and the other situated in the substance of the muscle. The muscular fibres of the different heads are inserted into these layers, which unite just above the olecranon to form a single tendon. It extends the forearm upon the arm and renders the fascia of the forearm tense. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]

carpi pollicis. *E. primus pollicis* [Winslow]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. proprius hallucis*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. proprius indicis*. See *E. indicis*. *E. proprius minimi*. See *E. minimi digiti*. *E. proprius pollicis pedis*. See *E. hallucis longus*. *E. proprius quinti digiti*. See *PERONEUS quinti digiti*. *E. quadriceps cruris* (seu *femoris*). See *E. cruris quadriceps*. *E. radialis externus brevis* (seu *secundus*). See *E. carpi radialis brevis*. *E. radialis externus longus* (seu *primus*). See *E. carpi radialis longus*. *E. secundi internodii*. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. secundi internodii indicis proprius*. See *E. indicis*. *E. secundi internodii pollicis*. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*. *E. spinæ*. See *ERECTOR SPINÆ*. *E. suffraginis*. See *CUBITO-PREPHALANGÆUS*. *E. tarsi* [E. Coues]. See *TIBIALIS posticus*. *E. tarsi magnus*. See *TRICEPS suræ*. *E. tarsi minor*. See *PLANTARIS*. *E. tarsi suralis*. See *TRICEPS suræ*. *E. tertii internodii* [Douglas]. See *E. pollicis longus*. *E. tertii internodii indicis*. See *E. indicis*. *E. tertii internodii minimi digiti*. See *ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus*. *E. triceps*. See *E. cruris quadriceps*. *E. triceps antibrachii* (seu *cubiti*). See *Triceps e. cubiti*. *E. triceps suræ*. See *TRICEPS suræ*. *E. ulnaris* [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi ulnaris*. *E. lateral e. of the phalanges*. See *CUBITO-PREPHALANGÆUS*. *Long e. of the forearm*. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS*. *Magnus e. digitorum*. See *E. digitorum manus communis*. *Oblique e. of the metacarpus*. See *E. metacarpi obliquus*. *Quadriceps e. cruris*. See *E. cruris quadriceps*. *Short e. of the forearm*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*. *Short e. of the toes*. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*. *Small e. of the forearm*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*. *Triceps e. cubiti*. Ger., *Dreiköpfiger Arm-muskel*, *Vorderarmstrecker*. A muscle arising by three heads or portions, which occupies nearly the whole of the posterior portion of the arm. Its long or middle head (the anconeus longus) arises as a flat tendon from the infra-glenoid tubercle and contiguous portions of the axillary border of the scapula, its external head (the anconeus brevis) is fleshy and tendinous and arises from the upper and outer part of the posterior surface of the humerus between the insertion of the *teres minor* and the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve, and from the external intermuscular septum, where it forms an arch over the upper portion of the groove, and its internal or deep head (the anconeus internus) arises from the posterior surface of the humerus, between the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve and a point about an inch above the trochlear surface and the internal and external intermuscular septa. It is inserted into the back part of the upper surface of the olecranon by the common tendon which commences at about the middle of the arm as two aponeurotic layers, the one subcutaneous and the other situated in the substance of the muscle. The muscular fibres of the different heads are inserted into these layers, which unite just above the olecranon to form a single tendon. It extends the forearm upon the arm and renders the fascia of the forearm tense. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]

EXTENUATIO (Lat.), n. f. *E²x-te²n-u²(u)-a(a³)/shi²(ti)²-o*. Gen., *extenuatio*'is. From *extenuare*, to make thin. Fr., *exténuation*. Ger., *Verdünnung*, *Abmagerung*. See *EMACIATION*.

EXTERGENT, adj. *E²x-tu²rj²-e²nt*. Lat., *extergens*. See *DETERGENT*.

EXTERIOR, adj. *E²x-te²ri²-o²r*. Lat., e. Fr., *extérieur*. Ger., *äusserlich*. See *EXTERNAL*.

EXTERIORATION, n. *E²x-te²ri²-o²r-a³shu²n*. Fr., *extérioration*. 1. The mental faculty by which the image of an object seen is referred to the actual situation of the object. [A. 301.] 2. (Fr., *extérioration des amputés*.) The physiological process by which a painful impression on a nerve coming from a stump is referred to the amputated part. [A. 385.]

EXTERIORITY, n. *E²x-te²ri²-o²r-i²-ti²*. Fr., *extériorité*. The mental perception resulting from exterioration (1st def.). [A. 385.]

EXTERN, adj. *E²x-tu²r²n*. Treated as an out-patient. [Simpson, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," May, 1882.]

EXTERNA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *externus* (*tunica* understood). *E²x-tu²rn²(te²rn)²a³*. An external tunic. [L.] *E. oculi*. See *SCLERÆ*.

EXTERNAL, adj. *E²x-tu²rn²a²l*. Lat., *externus*. Fr., *externe*. Ger., *äusserlich*. Situated on the outside or on the outer side. [a. 24.]

EXTERNALITY, n. *E²x-tu²rn²a²l-i²ti²*. The state of being external. [B. 100.]

EXTERNAT (Fr.), n. *E²x-te²r-na²*. In the French hospitals, the office of an *externe*. [A. 385.]

EXTERNE (Fr.), adj. *E²x-te²rn*. See *EXTERNAL*; as a n. m., in the French hospitals, a medical student who, after an examination, is appointed to serve under an *interne*. [A. 385.]

EXTERNO-MARGINAL, adj. *E²x-tu²rn²'o-ma²rj²i²n-a²l*. A more correct term for *ectomarginal* (q. v.). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

EXTERNO-MEDIAL, adj. *E²x-tu²rn²'o-med²i²a²l*. Lat., *externo-medialis*. Fr., *externo-médial*. Situated between the median and external veins (said of a vein in an insect's wing). [L. 196.]

EXTERNO-MEDIALIS (Lat.), adj. *E²x-tu²rn²(te²rn)²'o-med²i²a²l*. See *EXTERNO-MEDIAL*; as a n., of Kirby, the third principal nerve of the wing of insects. [L. 180.]

EXTERNUS (Lat.), adj. *E²x-tu²rn²(te²rn)²u²s(u²s)*. Fr., *externe*. Ger., *äusserlich*. See *EXTERNAL*; as a n., a muscle situated externally to another muscle. *E. auris*. *E. mallei*. See *LAXATOR tympani*.

EXTESTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. *E²x-te²st-i²k-u²(u)-lat²u²(u²s)*. From *ex*, priv., and *testis*, the testicle. Castrated. [E.]

EXTINCTILIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. E^2x t^2n^2k t^2l t^2l i^2 $f^2o^2r^2m^2$. From *extinguere*, to extinguish, and *forma*, form. Ger., *licht löschformig*. Having the form of an extinguisher. [B, 123 (a, 24)]

EXTINCTION, n. E^2x t^2n^2k shu^2n . Lat., *extinctio* (from *extinguere*, to extinguish). 1. The eradication or destruction of anything. [A, 326 (a, 21)] 2. The act or process of extinguishing mercury by reducing it by trituration with a powder of a fatty substance to such a fine state of subdivision that the globules are no longer visible to the naked eye and have no tendency to run together. [B, 3] 3. Of lime, the process of slaking. [A, 385] 4. The state or condition of being extinguished.

EXTINE, n. E^2x ten . Fr., *extine*, *echyménine*. The outer coat of a pollen grain. [B, 77, 391 (a, 24)]

EXTIRPATION, n. E^2x tu^2r pa^2shu^2n . Lat., *extirpation* (from *extirpare*, to root out). Ger., *Extirpation*. It., *estirpazione*, *esportazione*. Sp., *arrancamiento*, *extirpación*. The complete removal of a part. [E] See also ANESTHESIA and EXCISION.

EXTOZOAN (Lat.), **EXTOZOARIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. E^2x to $(to^2)zoa^2$ zoa^2 ri^2a^2 . From *ēx*, without, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *extozoaires*. See ECTOZOA.

EXTRA-AMNIOTIC, adj. E^2x tra^2 a^2m $ni^2o^2t^2i^2k$. Outside the amnion; between the amnion and the chorion. [J]

EXTRA-AXILLARY, adj. E^2x tra^2 a^2x i^2l a^2ri^2 . Lat., *extra-axillaris* (from *extra*, without, and *axilla* [q. v.]). Fr., *extra axillaire*. Ger., *ausserwinkelständig*. Sprouting beyond or above the axils (said of flowers, buds, etc.).

EXTRA-BRANCHIAL, adj. E^2x tra^2 bra^2n^2h i^2a^2l . From *extra*, without, and *βραγχία*, the gills. Situated external to the branchiae. [L, 304]

EXTRACALICULAR, adj. E^2x tra^2 ka^2l i^2k u^2la^2r . Situated external to the calix. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 407 (L)]

EXTRACAPSULAR, adj. E^2x tra^2 ka^2p su^2la^2r . Fr., *extra-capsulaire*. Situated outside a capsule, especially an articular capsule. [A, 385]

EXTRACARDIAL, adj. E^2x tra^2 ka^2rd i^2a^2l . External to the heart. [a, 29]

EXTRACELLULAR, adj. E^2x tra^2 se^2lu^2lar . Fr., *extracellulaire*. 1. Pertaining to a physiological process going on, or a part existing outside the cells of the organism in contradistinction to what goes on within cells or what is composed of cells (e. g., e. c. digestion, in distinction from intra-cellular digestion). [J] 2. Situated outside of the cells of an insect's wing. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 141 (L)]

EXTRACOSTALES [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. pl. E^2x tra^2 ko^2st a (a^2) lez (as) . From *extra*, without, and *costa*, a rib. The external intercostal muscles. [L; "N. Y. Med. Soc.," July 30, 1887]

EXTRA-COURANT (Fr.), n. E^2x tra^2 $ku^2ra^2n^2$. See *EXTRA CURRENT*.

EXTRACRANIAL, adj. E^2x tra^2 kra^2n i^2a^2l . Situated outside the cranial cavity. [J]

EXTRACRESCENT (Fr.), adj. E^2x tra^2 kr^2es sa^2n^2 . Lat., *extracrescens* (from *extra*, without, and *crescere*, to grow). Growing from without. [B, 1 (a, 24)]

EXTRA-CRUREUS [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. E^2x tra^2 kr^2u^2 (kr^2u^2) ra^2 i^2a^2 u^2s (u^2s) . See *VASTUS EXTERIUS*.

EXTRACT, n. E^2x tra^2kt . Lat., *extractum* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *extrait*. Ger., *Extrakt*. Abs. It., *estratto*. Sp., *extracto*. A preparation, soft, hard, or dry, obtained by the evaporation of either the natural juice pressed out of fresh herbs or other parts of plants, or of a solution obtained by treating vegetable or animal substances with a liquid, such as water, alcohol, or ether, which can be evaporated. E's are made by maceration, digestion, or infusion with hot or boiling water, and sometimes by boiling in water with repeated stirring, pressing the liquid out between strong tin plates, and then evaporating it, generally over a water-bath, to one third or one fourth the original volume, according to the consistence prescribed. Sometimes the evaporation is conducted *in vacuo*. [B, 95 (a, 14)]—**Abführendes E.** (Ger.). See *EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM*.—**Acetic e.** Lat., *extractum aceticum*. Fr., *extrait acétique*. Sp., *extracto acético*. An e. prepared by exhausting the drug with an acetic solution. [L, 41 (a, 21)]—**Aetherisches E.** (Ger.). See *OLEO-RESIN*.—**Alcoholic e.** Lat., *extractum alcoholicum* (seu *spirituosum*). Fr., *extrait alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches* oder *geistiges E.*, *Abstrakt*. An extract obtained by exhausting the powdered drug with strong or diluted alcohol. [B, 81 (a, 21)]—**Anodyne e.** See *EXTRACTUM ANODYNUM*.—**Aperient e.** See *EXTRACTUM SOLUTIVUM*.—**Aqueous alcoholic e.** Ger., *spirituöswässriges E.* An e. made by exhaustion with a mixture of water and alcohol. [B, 95, 108 (a, 14)]—**Aqueous e.** Lat., *extractum aqueum*. Fr., *extrait aqueux*. Ger., *weiseriges Extract*. An e. formerly made by boiling the drug with water and expressing, but more recently, according to nearly all the pharmacopoeias, by infusing or percolating with water. [B, 81 (a, 21)]—**Aromatic fluid e.** See *EXTRACTUM AROMATICUM FLUIDUM*.—**Bezoardic e.** See *EXTRACTUM BEZOARDICUM CUMIRARIUM*.—**Bitteres E.** (Ger.). See *EXTRACTUM ANARIUM*.—**Cathartic e.** See *EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM*.—**Compound e.** Lat., *extractum compositum*. Fr., *extrait composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes E.* An e. made from more than one drug or an e. with the addition of other ingredients.—**Dickes E.** (Ger.). See *EXTRACTUM SPISSUM*.—**Dry e.** See *EXTRACTUM SECUM*.—**Dry narcotic e's.** Lat., *extracta narcotica sicca*. Of the Ger. Ph., a class of e's, identical with those of the Pruss. Ph., 1862, made by mixing 4 parts of the e. with 3 of finely powdered licorice-root, drying the mixture at between 40° and 50° C., rubbing the residue to

powder while warm, and adding sufficient powdered licorice-root to make 8 parts. [B, 81 (a, 21)]—**Dümmes E.** Ger. See *EXTRACTUM TENUE*.—**Ethereal e.** (Fr. Ph.) See *OLEO-RESIN*.—**Ethereal narcotic e's.** Of Lefort, a class of e's obtained by treating narcotic plants with carbon disulphide. They have a butyaceous consistence, and are soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fatty and volatile oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21)]—**E's in vacuo.** Of Berget, a class of light, frothy, very hygroscopic e's obtained by the evaporation of decoction *in vacuo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (a, 21)]—**E's without heat.** Of Herrera, a proposed class of e's made by partially freezing and expressing (several times alternately) the aqueous solution of a vegetable matter and evaporating to the desired consistence in shallow dishes by exposure to the sun in a drying room the temperature of which does not exceed 30° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21)]—**Fluid e.** Lat., *extractum fluidum* (U. S. Ph.) (seu *liquatum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges E.* It., *estratto fluido*. Sp., *extracto fluido* (5 *liquido*) (Mex. Ph.). An e. consisting, according to the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., of permanent concentrated solutions of vegetable drugs made of such a strength that, in the U. S. Ph., 1 cubic centimetre contains the medicinal principles and represents the virtues of 1 gramme of the drug. [B, 81 (a, 21)]—**Geistiges E.** (Ger.). See *ALCOHOLIC e.*—**Gelatinous e.** An e. containing gelatin. [L, 41 (a, 21)]—**Gouldard's e.** See *LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETIS*.—**Granville's narcotic e's.** A class of e's obtained by exhausting narcotic drugs *in vacuo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 21)]—**Green e.** An e. prepared from the plant while it is green. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21)]—**Gummy e.** An e. containing gum. [L, 41 (a, 21)]—**Gum-resinous e.** An e. of which gum and resin form the principle constituents. [a, 21]—**Hard e.** Fr., *extrait solide*. An e. evaporated to dryness. [a, 21]—**Hydro-alcoholic e.** An e. made with both alcohol and water. [B, 3]—**Liquid e.** See *FLUID e.*—**Macrocostine e.** See *EXTRACTUM MACROCOSYLINUM*.—**Mucilaginous e.** An e. the chief constituent of which is mucilage. [L, 32 (a, 21)]—**Mucous e.** An e. of which the principal constituent is gum or mucilage. [L, 32 (a, 21)]—**Pond's e.** A proprietary preparation of *Hamamelis virginica*; a clear, thickish liquid of a peculiar odor, used as a vulnerary.—**Powdered e.** A pulverized solid e. [a, 21]—**Powdered narcotic e's.** See *Dry narcotic e's*.—**Resinous e.** Lat., *extractum resinosum*. Fr., *extrait résineux*. An e. of which the base is resin. [L, 32 (a, 21)]—**Saccharated e.** Of Hallberg, an e. made by triturating the dry extractive matter of a drug with enough milk-sugar to give it the same weight as that of the drug employed. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21)]—**Saponaceous e.** Fr., *extrait savonneux*. An e. containing resinous matter so combined with other substances that it can not be separated from them. [L, 32 (a, 21)]—**Schleimaufhührendes E.** (Ger.). See *EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM*.—**Solid alcoholic e.** A solid e. made by employing alcohol as a menstruum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21)]—**Spirituöses Fluide' (Ger.).** An alcoholic fluid e. [A, 319 (a, 14)]—**Spirituöswässriges E.** (Ger.). See *AQUEOUS ALCOHOLIC e.*—**Spirituous e.** See *ALCOHOLIC e.*—**Thick e.** See *EXTRACTUM SPISSUM*.—**Thin e.** See *EXTRACTUM TENUE*.—**Trockenes E.** (Ger.). See *Dry e.*—**Vinous e.** Fr., *extrait vineux*. Ger., *weiniges E.* An e. obtained by exhausting the drug with an alcohol solution. [L, 41 (a, 21)]—**Wässriges E.** (Ger.). See *AQUEOUS e.*—**Wässriges Fluide' (Ger.).** A fluid e. made with water.—**Watery e.** See *AQUEOUS e.*—**Weiches E.** (Ger.). See *EXTRACTUM TENUE*.—**Weiniges E.** See *VINOUS e.*—**Zusammengesetztes E.** (Ger.). A compound e. [L, 80]

EXTRACTED, adj. E^2x tra^2kt e^2d . Lat., *extractus*. Fr., *extrait*. 1. Drawn out. 2. Prepared by extraction. 3. Subjected to extraction.

EXTRACTEUR (Fr.), n. E^2x tra^2ktu^2r . See *EXTRACTOR*.

EXTRACTIF (Fr.), n. E^2x tra^2kt ef . See *EXTRACTIVE*.

EXTRACTIFORM, adj. E^2x tra^2kt $i^2fo^2r^2m$. From *extractum*, an extract, and *forma*, form. Fr., *extractiforme*. Resembling or of the nature of an extract. [A, 385]

EXTRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. E^2x tra^2k (tra^2k) shi^2 (ti^2) o . Gen., *extractio*'is. See *EXTRACTION* and *EXTRACT*.

EXTRACTION, n. E^2x tra^2k shu^2n . Gr., *ἐξελκυσμός, ἐξαγωγή*. Lat., *extractio* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.* Ausziehen. It., *estrazione*. Sp., *extracción*. A drawing out, as of a tooth, a hair, the crystalline lens, a foreign body, etc.; in obstetrics, the manual or instrumental removal of the fetus, especially by the pelvic pole; in pharmacy, the process of making an extract.—**Cataract e.** The operation of extracting a cataract. *Asner's method* is the same as Schmidt's (*vide infra*). *Beer's method* is a so-called modification of the original Daviel's operation in which the flap in the cornea is made by a single incision with a knife, without the aid of scissors. *Beer's method* is the typical corneal flap operation, made with Beer's triangular knife (the edge of the blade being the hypotenuse), and the incision being made downward, followed by free capsulotomy and the extrusion of the lens without iridectomy. *Beer's flap e. without capsulotomy* is an operation in which the corneal section is made downward in the usual manner with a Beer's knife, the lens is then split on the needle, and then (by lateral movements of the needle from above downward and from right to left, accompanied by a rotatory motion) the lens in its capsule is detached from the zonula and extracted. *Berenger's method* is a modification of Daviel's operation in which the corneal section is made with a single instrument (a knife), no scissors being employed to enlarge the wound. *Boroman's modified linear e.* is an operation in which a broad lance-knife is employed, the section being made in the sclero-corneal margin, and lengthened during the withdrawal of the lance-knife. The iridectomy is made upward, the capsule lacerated, and the lens removed by a spoon resembling Critchett's rather than Waldau's. *Brisson's operation* is one in which two modifications of the peripheral linear operation are

proposed. The capsule is first lacerated through the cornea by a sharp needle. The narrow knife is then introduced, and, as it is passed across the anterior chamber, rotated slightly so as to cause a prolapse, upon the knife, of the iris, which is thus excised. *Carré's operation* is one in which the knife recommended is 30 mm. long, 2 mm. broad, and very thin. The points of entrance and exit are just behind the margin of the cornea, on a line 2 mm. below the horizontal tangent. The incision is completed by a series of gently drawing cuts, and the rotation of the edge forward should be sufficient to make the centre of the incision correspond exactly with the sclero-corneal junction, so that its whole track will lie in a plane less oblique than and anterior to the plane of Von Graefe's section. There may or may not be made a conjunctival flap. The iridectomy is then made in the usual way. Then the anterior capsule is incised with a double beam-shaped cystitome, and a quadrangular piece of capsule removed. The cataract is then caused to extrude by gentle pressure and counterpressure. *Christie's operation* consists in removing the lens in its capsule by pressure upon the upper lid after the incision in the cornea has been made in the usual manner in the limbus. *Critchett's operation* is a modification of Von Graefe's peripheral operation, in which the puncture and counterpuncture are made in the sclerotic at a distance of 1 mm. from the edge of the cornea, and 3 mm. below its upper tangent, and the knife is brought out through the sclerotic immediately above the cornea. *Critchett's modified linear c.* is an operation in which the section is made in the cornea upward within the limbus with a broad lance-knife, and then the wound is enlarged in both directions with a pair of blunt-pointed scissors. An iridectomy upward is then made, and the capsule lacerated. The spoon employed is shallower and with a blunter edge than the spoon of Waldauf. The corneal section is more like a fissure than a flap-wound. *Daviel's flap-c.* is an operation in which an incision in the cornea is made with a pointed lance-knife, and the wound enlarged with a myrtle-shaped lance-knife, and later with two pairs of scissors, one curved on the flat, and the other on the edge. The anterior capsule is then freely opened in various directions, and the lens then extruded by slight pressure on the eye with a spoon. *Desmarres's operation* is for shrunken capsular cataracts, devised in 1847. It resembles Sichel's operation through the sclerotic, except for the use of a strong pair of forceps, with arms 1 to 5 mm. long. *Earle's cataract c. through the sclerotic* is an operation in which a small lancet, moving backward and forward between the blades of a pair of forceps, is employed. This instrument being introduced into the sclera, the lancet is withdrawn by means of a spring within the handle, the blades of the forceps are opened, and the cataract seized and extracted. The incision should form a line perpendicular to the edge of the cornea. *Gibson's simple linear cataract c.* is an operation, advised in 1811, consisting in extracting a capsular cataract through a simple corneal incision by means of a hook. *Gibson's operation for soft cataract* is one in which the anterior capsule was first freely lacerated with a needle, and then in the course of a few weeks the cornea was opened through a small incision near its temporal edge, a curette introduced as far as the pupil, and the lens thus evacuated by means of gentle pressure. *Gioppi's peripheral modified linear cataract c.* is an operation in which a peripheral linear section is made upward, as in Von Graefe's operation, and the lens in its capsule is removed with a spoon-shaped instrument resembling Waldauf's spoon. There is no iridectomy, and no laceration of the capsule. *Jacobson's modified flap-c.* is an operation in which the corneal section is made in the sclero-corneal margin, the lens and capsule are extracted in the usual manner, and finally the segment of iris which has been pressed upon by the lens in its extrusion, excised. *Jaeger's flap-c.* is an operation in which the corneal incision is made upward, as recommended by Wenzel in 1786. In other respects it is the same as Beer's operation. *Jaeger's peripheral modified linear cataract c.* is an operation in which the incision is made with a knife, shaped like a Beer's knife, one surface of which is concave, and the other convex, the latter being turned toward the eyeball. The section is made upward, the points of entrance and exit being 3.5 mm. below the apex of the corneal base, and lying in the sclera about 2.5 mm. from the corneal margin. The knife is pressed steadily forward in making the section, just as the ordinary Beer's knife is employed. The capsule is then opened freely, and the lens extruded. No iridectomy is done. *Jacquin's simple linear cataract c.* is an operation resembling Gibson's, in which an ordinary iris-hook is used. *Küchler's cataract c. by horizontal incision* is an operation in which a transverse section is made across the middle of the cornea, in its horizontal diameter, and after extracting the lens through this opening, immobilizing the eyeballs by enveloping the whole head and face in a sort of helmet of plaster-of-Paris bandage, which was not removed for several days. *Lafayé's flap-c.* consisted in making the corneal wound a curve, and using only one instrument, which was a knife shaped something like a calpel. *Landrauf's modified flap-c.* is the same as Schmidt's. *Lebrun's corneal flap-c.* resembles Liebreich's, except that the two ends of the incision lie in the cornea within the limbus, and about one mm. below the horizontal meridian. The section is made upward, and its apex lies at the point of limitation between the upper and middle thirds of the vertical corneal meridian. The blade of the knife is gradually rotated during the section, making at first an angle of 30° with the base of the cornea, and ending at almost a right angle. The capsule is then lacerated, and the lens extracted by gentle pressure, without an iridectomy. *Liebreich's corneal flap-c.* is one in which the section lies in the lower half of the cornea so that the apex of the slightly curved incision is placed about two mm. above the lower corneal margin. It is made with a very narrow Graefe knife. The plane of the blade should form an angle of 45° with the horizontal meridian of the cornea. The points of entrance and exit lie in the scleral margin, one mm. from the corneal margin and about two mm. below the horizontal meridian. No iridectomy is made, but the capsule is immediately opened and the lens extracted by gentle pressure. *Marnumari's operation* is an c. of the lens in the cap-

sule without an iridectomy, by means of a large, straight, triangular keratome. With this a large incision is made just within the margin of the cornea, on the outer side. A scoop is then inserted through the wound as far as the outer edge of the pupil, having reached which its handle is raised so as to bring the lower end into contact with the capsule of the lens. The scoop is then slightly withdrawn, but so as to draw open the pupil far enough for pressure to be made on the edge of the lens with the rounded end of the scoop. This causes the lens to tilt over in front of the scoop, and both are then withdrawn. *Mooren's modified flap-c.* is an operation which consists in making a preliminary iridectomy several weeks before the operation, so as to avoid the dangers incident to hemorrhage or the possibilities of a suppurative iris. The operation is then done in the usual manner, and the lens in its capsule extracted either by pressure or with the spoon. *Pagenstecher's modified flap-c.* is an operation for the removal of the lens in its capsule. Pagenstecher employed complete anesthesia, and made his corneal flap downward with the incision back in the sclero-corneal limbus. He then excised a piece of iris, and then by pressure on the eyeball through the closed upper lid endeavored to cause extrusion of the lens in its capsule by rupture of the zonula. If this proved unsuccessful, he opened the canal of Petit below and introduced a small spoon below and behind the lens, and lifted it out. More recently, he has advised making the Graefe peripheral linear incision with iridectomy. *Pagenstecher's peripheral modified linear c.* consists in removing the lens and its capsule at the same time. The section is a peripheral one, resembling somewhat the incision of Von Graefe, though having somewhat more of a flap-wound, and the iridectomy is made upward. The section is best made with a straight, narrow knife. *Palucci's simple linear c.* is an operation devised in 1750 which consists in extracting lens and capsule through the usual corneal incision by means of a fine forceps. *Richter's flap-c.* is a modification of Daviel's operation, consisting merely in the use of a single instrument (a knife), in completing the corneal incision. *Rosa's flap-c.* is an operation in which the corneal incision is made upward, but in all other respects the same as Beer's. *Santerelli's simple linear c.* was an operation (employed from 1795 to 1810 for all forms of cataract) in which the corneal incision was made with a broad lance-knife with curved surface, near its upper margin, and the capsule opened at the same time with the point of the knife. The lens was then extruded by pressure. *Schmidt's flap-c.* consists in a simple puncture of the vitreous humor through the posterior capsule or hyaloid membrane (after the lens has been extracted in the ordinary way), in order to overcome the collapse of the cornea which frequently occurs in this operation. All the other steps are precisely as in the ordinary Beer's operation. *Sharp's flap-c.* is almost exactly similar to Lafayé's. *Sichel's cataract c. through the sclerotic* was devised in 1840 for the c. of shrunken cataracts. The incision is made through the sclerotic with a lance-knife, and the cataract extracted with a fine forceps. *Steffan's modified flap-c.* is an operation in which the points of entrance and exit of the knife, in making the corneal section, lie about one mm. within the corneal margin, so as to make the incision long enough for the extraction of large, hard cataracts. An iridectomy is then made, the capsule opened freely, and the lens extruded by pressure on the upper lid. *Taylor's cataract c.* is an operation in which it is proposed to combine the benefits of iridectomy with the preservation of the integrity of the pupil. An incision is made in the corneal margin, the iris is separated for a corresponding distance from its ciliary attachment, and the lens is then pressed out through the peripheral opening thus made. After this operation, the detached portion of iris falls slightly, but this forms but a slight blemish. *Teale's operation by suction* was devised in 1864. Teale invented an instrument which consisted of a fine, somewhat curved tube of metal, a piece of rubber-tubing, and a glass mouth-piece. The cornea was first opened by a broad needle, and the capsule freely lacerated. A curette was then passed into the lens-mass, and connected with the suction apparatus, and the lens matter removed by aspiration. *Travers's simple linear c.* is an operation in which the usual corneal incision is made, and the anterior capsule opened with the point of the knife, when by gentle pressure and counter-pressure the lens is caused to present at the corneal wound and is removed with a curette or spoon. He at first advised preliminary dislocation of the cataract into the anterior chamber. *Von Graefe's peripheral modified linear c.* is an operation in which the knife employed is 2 mm. wide, 3.5 cm. long, and very thin. This should puncture the sclera 1.5 mm. from the corneal margin, enter and cross the anterior chamber, and the counter-puncture should be in the sclera, on the opposite side, at an equal distance from the corneal margin. The direction of the blade should be such that its back is turned toward the centre of curvature of the anterior surface of the cornea. The edge then appears as a curved line which corresponds to the greatest circle of the corneal surface. By a to-and-fro, sawing motion, the section is then completed upward. Externally the distance between the point of entrance and point of exit should measure 11 mm. in a straight line. A broad iridectomy is then made, which may or may not be as broad as the section is long. The capsule is then to be opened freely, either by a straight incision, or a crucial incision, or a quadrilateral incision, with a cystitome or hook. In the original operation they introduced Daviel's spoon inside the capsule and removed the lens entire. *Waldauf's modified linear c.* is one in which an incision is made in the cornea, with a lance-headed keratome, half a line from its junction with the sclerotic and embracing one fourth of its circumference; a portion of iris is excised; the capsule of the lens is lacerated freely with a cystitome; a silver spoon is inserted into the corneal incision, and glided along the posterior surface of the lens, between it and its capsule; the lens is then within the bowl of the spoon, and the latter with the lens is slowly and carefully withdrawn from the eye. The spoon employed is something like a shovel in shape, and four sizes are used. *Weber's peripheral modified linear c.* is an operation done with a broad concave lance- or heart-shaped knife, bent

at an angle of 120° with the shaft, the concavity being on the posterior surface. The section is made preferably downward in the base of the cornea. When an iridectomy is deemed necessary, the excision should be confined to the pupillary margin of the iris, and it is better to use an iris hook than a forceps. The capsule is then to be extensively lacerated, especially in a transverse direction. The wound is then made to gape by a gentle steady pressure and counter pressure, and the lens is extracted. *Wenzel's flap*, at first consisted in making the corneal flap upward, but subsequently he recommended a lateral incision in the cornea, so that the flap was directed outward toward the external canthus. The supposed advantages of this modification are purely imaginary. *Williams's operation* consists in making a typical classical flap-e, without an iridectomy, going through each step in the ordinary way. Then when the lens has been extruded, a single point of very fine suture is inserted at the apex of the corneal flap by means of a straight needle, less than one fourth of an inch long, with a flat cutting point. A single strand of the finest silk is employed for the suture, the edges of the wound being held with very fine, toothed forceps. The suture is left in for a week, and should then be removed under ether. [F. 2, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69; Liebreich, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1871 (F); Sharp, "Phil. Trans.," xlviii, p. 161 (F); "Mém. de l'Acad. de chir.," 1748 (F); "Am. d'oc.," xiii, p. 181, xiv, p. 54, lxvi, p. 250, lxx, p. 163, lxxi, p. 126, lxxviii, p. 2, lii, p. 115 (F); "Giorn. d'otol. ital.," 1869 (F); "Arch. f. Ophth.," xiii, p. 187 (F); "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," iii (F); "Trans. of the Fourth Int. Ophth. Congr.," 1872 (F); "Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iv, 4, p. 316 (F).]—*E. à lambeau* (Fr.). See *Flap-e*. *E. of cataract*. See *Cataract*. *E. per vias naturales*. Fr., *accouchement artificiel par les voies naturelles*. E. of the fetus through the parturient canal, as distinguished from delivery by the Caesarean operation (generally used in speaking of artificial delivery after the death of the mother). *Flap-e*. Fr., *c. à lambeau*. E. of a cataract by making a flap in the cornea.

EXTRACTIVE, n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2v$. Fr., *extractif*. Ger., *Extractivstoff*. It., *estrattivo*. 1. A name given in a chemical analysis of an organic substance to matters present in small quantity and of indeterminate composition which can be extracted or removed by solvents. 2. A substance also called *extract* and *e. matter* present in most vegetable extracts, and either occurring already formed in the vegetable tissues, or else produced at the time of preparation of the extract by the interaction of the other ingredients. It is at first soluble in water and alcohol, but by evaporation, and by heating in the presence of air, it becomes insoluble, and then constitutes *oxidized e.* [B, 5.]—**Oxidized e.** A name erroneously given to the insoluble modifications of an e. produced by heating or evaporation, under the idea that the change was due to a combination with oxygen. [B, 5.]

EXTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2a^2k\text{-}t^2o^2r$. Gen., *extractor'is*. Fr., *extracteur*. Ger., *Auszieher*. An instrument for extracting; of W. Gifford, who died in 1731, an obstetrical forceps devised by himself; of Dease, the *vecitis*. [A, 24, 43.]—**Nerve-e.** A piece of fine wire with one edge toothed like a saw for introducing into a tooth and drawing out the nerve. [E.]—**Obstetrical e.** Of Evans, an instrument devised by him for extracting the fetus, to be used instead of the forceps; consisting of a band to be placed around the head above its largest circumference, and secured there, with two straps passing down from it, by which to make traction. [A, 43.]

EXTRACTO-RESINOUS, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2o\text{-}re^2z\text{-}i^2n\text{-}u^2s$. Fr., *extracto-résineux*. Consisting of an extract and resembling resin. [A, 385.]

EXTRACTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2a^2k\text{-}t^2o\text{-}ri^2u\text{-}m$ (u'm). An extractor; of Kiwisch, an instrument for extracting the head of the fetus after its separation from the trunk.

EXTRACTUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2a^2k\text{-}t^2u\text{-}m$ (tu'm). See **EXTRACT**.—**E. aceticum**. See **Acetic EXTRACT**.—**E. aethereum**, **E. aethericum**. See **OLEO-RESIN**.—**E. alcoholicum**. See **ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT**.—**E. amarum** (Russ. Ph.). An extract made by mixing equal parts of e. absinthii, e. gentiane, and e. trifolii fibrini. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**E. anodynum** (Würt. Ph., 1798). Fr., *extract anodin*. An extract made by mixing together 3 drachms of aqueous extract of opium, 5 drachms of extract of *Carduus benedictus*, 1 oz. each of the extracts of sweet flag and *Archangelica officinalis*, and 10 drops of oil of cloves. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. antidysentericum aquosum**. An extract obtained from the peeled fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]—**E. aquosum**. See **AQUEOUS EXTRACT**.—**E. aromati-cum fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extract liquide des aromates*. Ger., *flüssiges Gewürzextrakt*. An extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of aromatic powder with alcohol sufficient to yield 24 fl. oz. of extract. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**E. bezoardicum Camerarii** (Würt. Ph., 1798). An extract made by dissolving in mint-water 96 parts of extract of species for elixir vitæ, 24 each of aloë wood and *Archangelica officinalis*, 12 each of balm, sage, tormentil, and opium, 6 each of red poppies and castor, and 4 each of the five precious stones, prepared amber, and adding 2 each of horn of sea-unicorn, East Indian and West Indian bezoar, and 6 each of alker-mes confection and confection of hyacinth; an ancient and celebrated alexipharmac; also given as a sudorific and anodyne. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. catharticum**. See **E. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. catholicum**. 1. See **E. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**. 2. See **E. RHEI COMPOSITUM**. **E. drasticum** (Greek Ph.). An extract made by digesting in pure alcohol for one day, 4 parts of the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, 6 of the root of *Ergonon purga*, and 1 of resin of scammony, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and drying the residue at a moderate heat. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum firmum** (Belg. Ph.). See **E. spissum**.—**Extractum fluidum**. See **FLUID EXTRACT**.—**E. garayanum**. See *CHINEÆ FRIGULÆ PARATUM*.—**E. Goulardi**. See **Liquor PLUMBI SUBACETATIS**.—**Extractum gradus**. See **E. tenue**.—**E. gummosum**. See **Gummy EXTRACT**.

E. hamostaticum. See **E. FERRUGINEUM EXTRACTUM JUSTUM** [Swed. Ph.]. See **E. spissum**. **E. liquidum** 15 Ph. See **FLUID EXTRACT**.—**E. macrocostium** (Würt. Ph., 1798). Fr., *extrait macrocostin*, pilules *hæmorrhoidales*. Macrocostine extract, made by dissolving 192 parts of Socotrine aloes in a mixture of 48 parts each of the depurated juice of *Absinthium vulgare*, *Apium graveolens*, *Anethum fœniculum*, *Enanthe officinalis*, and *Pimpinella saxifraga*, and 320 each of roses and lemon, setting aside, pouring off the clear liquor, evaporating at a gentle heat to the consistence of honey, adding 12 parts of extract of *Coccus sativus*, 8 of extract of myrrh, and 24 of gum ammoniac dissolved in 64 of vinegar of squills, reducing to the consistence of an extract of 8 parts of powder of marum and 12 of Arabian costus, mixing and preserving. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. Martis**. Fr., *extrait de Mars*. A product obtained by evaporating to dryness potassium tartrate and liquid iron. [L, 49, 105 (a, 21).]—**Extractum molle** (Belg. Ph.). See **EXTRACTUM TENUE**.—**Extracta narcotica siccæ**. See **Dry narcotic EXTRACTS**.—**Extractum ordinarium** (Dan. Ph.). See **EXTRACTUM SPISSUM**.—**E. panchymagogum**. Ger., *schleimausführendes Extract*. See **EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM**.—**E. panchymagogum Crollii**. See **E. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. (panchymagogum) Quercetani**. See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. siccum**. A dry extract; an extract which can be reduced to a powder. [B.]—**E. solutivum** (Brunsw. Ph., 1777). Aperient extract, made by digesting in 192 parts of water for twenty-four hours 48 parts each of senna-leaves and rhubarb, 2 each of cinnamon and anise, and 3 of potassium tartrate, straining with slight expression, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Extractum spirituosum**. See **ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT**.—**Extractum spissum** (Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.). An extract so thick that it will not run (Ger. Ph.), will not drop from the spatula (Hung. Ph., Nederl. Ph.), but may be drawn out into threads by it (Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.), that run together again into a mass (Russ. Ph.), or are like pap (Swiss Ph., gradus II, Hung. Ph.), like hard honey (Swiss Ph., gradus II), or of pippular consistence (Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swiss Ph.) [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum subspissum** (Hung. Ph.). An extract having a consistence intermediate between that of a thick and that of a thin extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**E. tenue**. An extract of the consistence of honey. [B.]—**E. thebaicum**. See **E. OPIUM**.—**E. thebaicum ammoniacale**. See **ELIXIR AMMONIACATO OPIATUM**.—**E. Thridacium**. See **E. LACTUCE**.—**E. tonicum Bacher**. Sp., *extracto tónico de Bacher* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of the root of *Helleborus niger* in 16 of 50-per-cent. alcohol containing 1 part of potassium carbonate, straining, macerating the residue with 16 parts of white wine, and straining after heating to the boiling point, and finally filtering both liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to proper consistence. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

EXTRA CURRENT, n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2k\text{-}u^2r\text{-}e^2nt$. See under **CURRENT**.

EXTRADILATE, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2d\text{-}i\text{-}lat$. Lat., *extra-dilatatus*. Fr., *extra-dilaté*. In botany, having unusually large scales. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-EMBRYONIC, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2e\text{-}m\text{-}bri\text{-}o\text{-}n\text{-}i^2k$. Fr., *extra-embryonnaire*. Of certain structures of the ovum, lying without, or not forming a part of, the embryo.

EXTRA-EPITHELIAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2e\text{-}p\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}thel\text{-}i^2a\text{-}2l$. Occurring or situated outside an epithelium. [J.]

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2fo\text{-}li\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2s$. Lat., *extrafoliaceus*. Fr., *extra-foliacé*. Ger., *ausserblatständig*. Having an unusual number of leaves. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXTRAFOLIATE, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2fo\text{-}li\text{-}a\text{-}t$. Lat., *extra-foliat*. Fr., *extra-folié*. Of a scape, arising from the root of a plant which has no other leaves. [Mirbel (B, 1 [a, 24]).]

EXTRAGENITAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2je\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}a\text{-}2l$. Situated elsewhere than on the genitals (said of chancres).

EXTRAIRE (Fr.), adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2r$. Lat., *extrarius*. Ger., *ausserhalb befindlich*. Of a plant-embryo, lying outside the endosperm or albumen; external. [Richard (B, 1 [a, 24]).]

EXTRAIT (Fr.), adj. $E^2x\text{-tre}^2$. Extracted; as a n., see **EXTRACT**.—**E. anodin**. See **EXTRACTUM ANODYNUM**.—**E. catholique**. 1. See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**. 2. See **EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM**.—**E. de Goulard**. See **Liquor PLUMBI SUBACETATIS**.—**E. de Poesner**. An extract made by boiling aloes with water, decanting, and evaporating. [L, 85.]—**E. formé**. See **THICK EXTRACT**.—**E. liquide**. See **FLUID EXTRACT**.—**E. mou**. See **SOFT EXTRACT**.—**E. panchymagogue**. See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. sec.** See **EXTRACTUM SICCUM**.—**E. solutif**. See **EXTRACTUM SOLUTIVUM**.—**E's sulfuro-carboniques**. See **ETHERAL NARCOTIC EXTRACTS**.—**E. thébaïque** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM OPIUM**.—**E. vineux**. See **VINOUS EXTRACT**.

EXTRACT (Ger.), n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2$. See **EXTRACT**.

EXTRALOBULAR, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2lo\text{-}b\text{-}u\text{-}2\text{-}a\text{-}2r$. Situated outside a lobe, in contradistinction to that which is within it. [J.]

EXTRANEURAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2nu\text{-}r\text{-}a\text{-}2l$. Situated outside a nerve or the nervous system. [J.]

EXTRANUCLEAR, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2nu\text{-}2\text{-}kle\text{-}a\text{-}2r$. Situated outside a nucleus. [J.]

EXTRA-OCULAR, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2o\text{-}k\text{-}u\text{-}2\text{-}la\text{-}2r$. Lat., *extra-ocularis*. Fr., *extra-oculaire*. External to the eye. [L.]

EXTRA-ORBITAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2o\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}a\text{-}2l$. External to the orbit or eye. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1856, p. 134 (L).]

EXTRA-ORGANISMAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2o\text{-}r\text{-}ga\text{-}2\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}ma\text{-}2l$. Occurring outside the organism. [B, 290.]

EXTRAPELVIC, adj. E²x-tra³pe²l'vi²k. Situated outside the pelvic cavity. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 674 (L.)]

EXTRAPELITONEAL, adj. E²x-tra³pe²l'i²to-ne²al. Outside the peritoneum. [A, 391]

EXTRAPOLAR, adj. E²x-tra³pol'a²r. Situated, in general, outside instead of between poles; in particular, the poles or electrodes of a battery. See *Extrapolar* ELECTROTONUS. [J]

EXTRA-RECTUS (E. Coues) (Lat.), n. m. E²x-tra³re²kt'u²s. 1. See *Pyramidalis abdominalis*. 2. The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]

EXTRARIUS (Lat.), n. E²x-tra³ra²ri²u²s. See *EXTRAIRE*.

EXTRARADICAL, adj. E²x-tra³ra²d'i²k-a²l. From *extra*, without, and *radix*, a root. In chemistry, replaceable by a base, i. e., not replaceable by a negative or alcoholic radicle (said of hydrogen atoms). [A, 27.]

EXTRAARENAL, adj. E²x-tra³ren'a²l. From *extra*, without, and *renes*, the kidneys. Situated externally to the kidney. [L, 351.]

EXTRASCAPULAR, adj. E²x-tra³ska²p'u²la²r. Lat., *extrascapularis*. From *extra*, without, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. Unconnected with, but close to, the scapula. [L, 14.]

EXTRASTAPEDIAL, adj. E²x-tra³sta²ped'i²a²l. From *extra*, without, and *stapes*, a stirrup. External to the stapes. [L, 121.]

EXTRASTOMACHAL, adj. E²x-tra³stu²m'a²k-a²l. From *extra*, without, and *stomachos*, the gullet. Taking place externally to the stomach (said of digestion). [L, 210.]

EXTRASTROM (Ger.), n. E²x-tra³stro²m. See *EXTRA CURRENT*.

EXTRATHORACIC, adj. E²x-tra³tho²ra²s'i²k. Situated outside the thorax. [L.]

EXTRA-TRICEPS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-tra³tri²(tre)'se²pske²ps. The outer head of the triceps muscle of the arm. [E. Coues, "Med. Soc.," July 30, 1887 (L.)]

EXTRATROPICAL, adj. E²x-tra³tro²p'i²k-a²l. Lat., *extratropicus*. Fr., *extratropique*. Ger., *e*. Of plants, indigenous to the temperate zone. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-UTERINE, adj. E²x-tra³u²te²ri²n. Fr., *extra-utérin*. Situated outside the cavity of the uterus.

EXTRAVASAT (Ger.), n. E²x-tra³va²sa²t. See *EXTRAVASATION*.

EXTRAVASATED, adj. E²x-tra³va²sa²t-e²d. Lat., *extravasatus*. Fr., *extravase*. Having escaped from its proper receptacle (said of liquids, etc., poured out from the blood-vessels, etc.). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXTRAVASATION, n. E²x-tra³va²sa²shu²n. Lat., *extravasatio* (from *cava*, without, and *vas*, a vessel), *suffusio* (from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. *Extravasat* (2d def.) II., *sterraso*. 1. The escape of blood or a juice or excretion from the proper receptacle. 2. The material that has so escaped.

EXTRAVASATUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-tra³va²sa²wa²s-at'a²u²m. See *EXTRAVASATION* (2d def.).

EXTRAVASCULAR, adj. E²x-tra³va²sa²ku²l'a²r. Situated outside the vascular system, in contradistinction to what is within the vessels. [J, 55.]

EXTRAVENTRICULAR, adj. E²x-tra³ve²n'tri²k'u²la²r. Situated outside a ventricle (especially of the heart). [J.]

EXTRAVILLOUS, adj. E²x-tra³vi²l'u²s. Situated outside a villus.

EXTRAVISCERAL, adj. E²x-tra³vi²sa²u²r-a²l. Situated externally to the visceral arches. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1876, p. 700 (L.)]

EXTREMITAS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-tre²mitra²m'i²a²ta²s. Gen., *extremitäts*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. See *EXTREMITY*.—*Extremitates adominales*. The lower limbs. [L, 332.] *E. occipitalis*. Of Pausan, see *Occipital* POLE.—*Extremities pectorales* (sen superiores, sen thoracice). The upper limbs. [L, 332.] *E. septi*. Of Massa, the fornix cerebri, supposed to be continuous with the septum lucidum. [L, 3 (K).]

EXTREMITÉ (Fr.), n. E²x-tra³me²ta. See *EXTREMITY*.—*E. ampullaire*. See *Crus ampullare*.—*E. non-ampullaire*, *E. simple*. See *Crus canalis semicircularis simplex*.

EXTREMITY, n. E²x-tre²m'i²t-i². Lat., *extremitas*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. 1. The terminal portion of anything. 2. Of the animal organism, a limb.

EXTRINSIC, adj. E²x-tri²n'si²k. Lat., *extrinsecus*. Fr., *extrinseque*. Ger., *außerlich*. Situated or coming from without; of muscles, attached partly to the trunk and partly to a limb. [C.]

ENTROBLIQUUS (E. Coues) (Lat.), n. E²x-tro²bl'le²kw'u²s. (kw'u²s). See *External oblique* MUSCLE of the abdomen.

EXTRUDUCTION, n. E²x-tro²du²k'shu²n. From *extra*, outward, and *ducere*, to lead. Gentle extraction. [L, 60.]

EXTROPHY, n. E²x-tro²fi². See *EXTROPHY*.

EXTRORSAL, **EXTRORSE**, adj's. E²x-tro²rs'a²l, -tro²rs'. Lat., *extrorsus*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *auswärts* *angeheft* (oder *gekelt*), oder *aufspringend*. Of anthers, facing outward, looking away from the pistil. [B, 1, 123, 201 (a, 24).]

EXTRORVERSION, n. E²x-tro²vu²r'zhu²n. See *EXTROPHY*.

EXTRUSION, n. E²x-tru²zhu²n. Lat., *extrusio* (from *extrudere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A forcing out, expulsion. [J.]

EXTUBERANCE, n. E²x-tu²b'e²r-a²ns. Lat., *extuberantia*. See *PROTUBERANCE*.

EXTUBERANT, adj. E²x-tu²b'u²r-a²nt. Protruding.

EXTUBERATION, n. E²x-tu²b'e²r-a²shu²n. See *PROTUBERANCE* and *PROTRUSION*.

EXTUMESFACTION, **EXTUMESCE**, n's. E²x-tu²m-e-fa²k'shu²n, -tu²m-e²s'e²ns. Lat., *extumesfactio* (from *ex*, out, *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *extumescence*. Tumidity. [A, 385.]

EXUBER (Lat.), adj. E²x-u²b'u²b'u²s'e²r. From *ex*, away from, and *uber*, the breast. Fr., *exubère*. See *ABLACTATUS*.

EXUBERANT, adj. E²x-u²b'e²r-a²nt. Lat., *exuberans*. Growing luxuriantly. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXUDATE, n. E²x-u²dat. Fr., *exudation*. Ger., *Ersudat*. See *EXUDATION* (2d def.).

EXUDATION, n. E²x-u²d-a²shu²n. Lat., *exsudatio* (from *exsudere*, to sweat out). Fr., *exsudation*. Ger., *Ersudation*, *Ersudat* (2d def.). It., *esudazione*. 1. An oozing out; in pathology, one of the phenomena of inflammation, in which serum, liquor sanguinis, or corpuscular elements permeate the walls of the blood-vessels of the part, without rupture, into the surrounding tissue or upon the free surface of the inflamed structure. 2. Material that has so exuded.

EXUDATIVE, adj. E²x-u²dat'i²v. 1. Having the property of exuding. [D.] 2. Accompanied with or giving rise to exudation (said of inflammation).

EXUDENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²dud-e²n-ie²a². See *UDENIA* and *EXOTICDENIA*.

EXULCERATION, n. E²x-u²l-su²r-a²shu²n. Lat., *exulceratio*. Fr., *exulcération*. Superficial ulceration.

EXUMBILICATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²m(u²m)bi²l-i²ka²ka²shu²ti²-o. Gen., *exumbilicationis*. From *ex*, out from, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Protrusion of the navel. [A, 322.]

EXUMBRELL, adj. E²x-u²m'bre²l. Pertaining to the exumbrella. [L, 358.]

EXUMBRELLA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²m(u²m)bre²l'a². The outer convex portion or surface of the umbrella of a medusa. [L, 358.]

EXUNGICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-u²n(u²n)gw'i²k-u²lat'a²u²s. From *ex*, without, and *unguis*, a nail. Fr., *ex-onguiculé*. Of Illiger, unprovided with nails. [L, 180.]

EXUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²stu²st'i²-o. Gen., *exustionis*. From *exurere*, to burn. Fr., *exustion*. See *CAUTERIZATION*.

EXUTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-u²(u²)to²ri²-u²m(u²m). From *exuere*, to draw out. Fr., *exutoire*. See *ISSUE*.

EXUVIABILITY, n. E²x-u²-vi²-a-bi²i²-i². Lat., *exuviabilitas*. Fr., *exuviabilité*. Ger., *Hautwechsel*. The power possessed by some animals of periodically shedding the skin. [K.]

EXUVIABLE, adj. E²x-u²-vi²-a-b'l. Fr., *e*. Having the property of being exuviated. [L, 14.]

EXUVIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²x-u²(u²)vi²(wi²)-e²(a²-e²). The cast-off epidermis, etc., of animals. [K.]

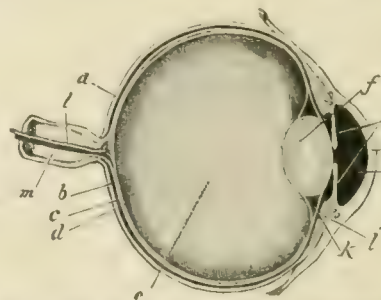
EXUVIATION, n. E²x-u²-vi²-a²shu²n. The process of casting off the skin or shell. [L, 121, 168.]

EXUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-u²(u²)vi²(wi²)-u²m(u²m). See *EXUVIE*.

EXVOLUTÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-vo²lu²-ta. Having a centrifugal or peripheral development (said of the fruit of Fungi). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXTYHANA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²(u²)tha²(tha²)na². A genus of the *Leguminosae*. *E. ovalifolia*. The *drakakia* of the Fijians, among whom an infusion of the leaves is used by puerperal women to prevent future conception. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

EYE, n. I. Gr., ὄμμα ὄψ. Lat., *oculus*. Fr., *œil*. Ger., *Auge*. It., *occhio*. Sp., *ojo*. 1. The organ of vision, situated in the orbit. It consists of the eyeball, bulb or globe of the eye, the prolongation of the optic nerves, and the six extrinsic muscles, four straight



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE EYE, SHOWING A LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE EYEBALL. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the sclerotic; b, the choroid; c, the retina; d, the hyaloid membrane; e, the cavity of the eyeball; f, the lens; g, the iris; h, the anterior chamber; i, the ciliary muscle and ligament; k, the canal of Petit; l, the central retinal vessels; m, the optic nerve.

and two oblique. It is a spherical body, and consists of three tunics. 1st. Cornea and sclera. 2d. Iris, ciliary processes, and choroid. 3d. Retina. Within these tunics are contained three refracting media,

the aqueous humor, lens and capsule and vitreous humor. The cornea and sclera are fibrous in structure and form the outer coat; the middle coat, formed of iris, ciliary processes, and choroid, is mainly a muscular, vascular, and pigmented coat, while the retina

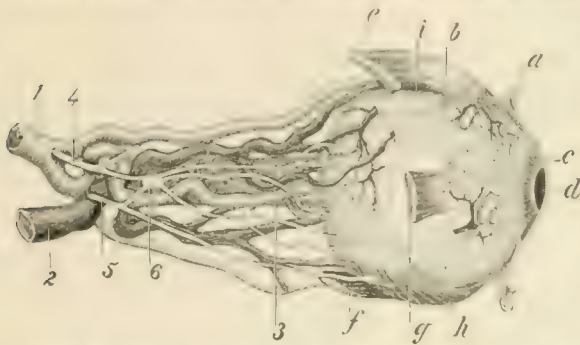


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE WITH ITS NERVES AND BLOOD-VESSELS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BERAUD.)

a, section of the conjunctiva; b, the sclerotic; c, the cornea; d, the pupil; e, section of the superior rectus muscle; f, the inferior rectus muscle; g, the external rectus muscle; h, the superior oblique muscle; i, the ophthalmic artery; j, the ciliary nerves; k, the optic nerve; l, the ophthalmic nerve; m, the motor nerve of the eye; n, the ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion.

is mainly a nervous structure, being an expansion of the optic nerve fibres. [F.] 2 The genus *Deanthis*. 3 The bud of a tuber. 4 A perforation or g. the e. of a needle. A. 505 a. 21; B. 19, 255 a. 24. **Amaurotic cat's-e.** See AMAUROSIS. **Artificial e.** Fr., *œil artificiel*. Ger., *künstliches Auge*. An e. usually made of glass or porcelain, but sometimes of hard rubber or celluloid. It is inserted in the orbit from which the eyeball has been removed, or, in cases where the stump still remains, for purely cosmetic purposes. [F.] **Cat's e.** Fr., *œil de chat*. Ger., *Katzenauge*. 1. Obliquity of the palpebral apertures. See MAUROSIS. 2. An obsolete term under which several morbid conditions of the eye were confounded; all agreeing, however, in presenting an opalescent appearance of the pupil or of the fundus of the eye, which was more or less intense according to the direction in which the eye is turned. This appearance was compared by Beer to the reflection from the tapetum of the eye of the cat. [F.] **Com-**

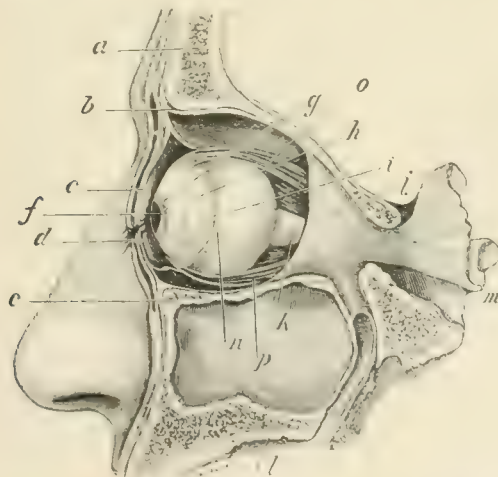


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE IN SITU. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BERAUD.)

a, section of the frontal bone; b, section of the perosteum of the orbit; c, section of the cartilage of the upper eyelid; d, section of the cartilage of the lower eyelid; e, section of the superior maxillary bone; f, the pupil; g, the iris; h, the sclerotic coat; i, the globe of the eye; j, the perosteum of the orbit; k, the optic nerve; l, the maxillary sinus; m, the prolongation of the dura in the posterior palatine canal; n, section of the orbito-scapular spongy bone; o, the superior rectus muscle; p, the inferior rectus muscle.

pond e's. The e's of insects, etc., which consist of a large number of simple e's coalesced into one mass. L. 121, 196. **Crab's e.** See ASTACOLITH. **Devil's e's.** The *Stellaria helodes*. A. 505, (a. 21). **Diagrammatic e.** Fr., *œil diagrammatique*. Ger., *dia-*

grammatiche's Aug. An ideal e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the passage of rays of light. It has six cardinal points corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis. 1. **1-point.** See F. 148. 2. **1-preservers.** 3. **1-protectors.** 4. **1-point.** See F. 148. 5. **1-point.** See F. 148. 6. **1-point.** See F. 148. 7. **1-point.** See F. 148. 8. **1-point.** See F. 148. 9. **1-point.** See F. 148. 10. **1-point.** See F. 148. 11. **1-point.** See F. 148. 12. **1-point.** See F. 148. 13. **1-point.** See F. 148. 14. **1-point.** See F. 148. 15. **1-point.** See F. 148. 16. **1-point.** See F. 148. 17. **1-point.** See F. 148. 18. **1-point.** See F. 148. 19. **1-point.** See F. 148. 20. **1-point.** See F. 148. 21. **1-point.** See F. 148. 22. **1-point.** See F. 148. 23. **1-point.** See F. 148. 24. **1-point.** See F. 148. 25. **1-point.** See F. 148. 26. **1-point.** See F. 148. 27. **1-point.** See F. 148. 28. **1-point.** See F. 148. 29. **1-point.** See F. 148. 30. **1-point.** See F. 148. 31. **1-point.** See F. 148. 32. **1-point.** See F. 148. 33. **1-point.** See F. 148. 34. **1-point.** See F. 148. 35. **1-point.** See F. 148. 36. **1-point.** See F. 148. 37. **1-point.** See F. 148. 38. **1-point.** See F. 148. 39. **1-point.** See F. 148. 40. **1-point.** See F. 148. 41. **1-point.** See F. 148. 42. **1-point.** See F. 148. 43. **1-point.** See F. 148. 44. **1-point.** See F. 148. 45. **1-point.** See F. 148. 46. **1-point.** See F. 148. 47. **1-point.** See F. 148. 48. **1-point.** See F. 148. 49. **1-point.** See F. 148. 50. **1-point.** See F. 148. 51. **1-point.** See F. 148. 52. **1-point.** See F. 148. 53. **1-point.** See F. 148. 54. **1-point.** See F. 148. 55. **1-point.** See F. 148. 56. **1-point.** See F. 148. 57. **1-point.** See F. 148. 58. **1-point.** See F. 148. 59. **1-point.** See F. 148. 60. **1-point.** See F. 148. 61. **1-point.** See F. 148. 62. **1-point.** See F. 148. 63. **1-point.** See F. 148. 64. **1-point.** See F. 148. 65. **1-point.** See F. 148. 66. **1-point.** See F. 148. 67. **1-point.** See F. 148. 68. **1-point.** See F. 148. 69. **1-point.** See F. 148. 70. **1-point.** See F. 148. 71. **1-point.** See F. 148. 72. **1-point.** See F. 148. 73. **1-point.** See F. 148. 74. **1-point.** See F. 148. 75. **1-point.** See F. 148. 76. **1-point.** See F. 148. 77. **1-point.** See F. 148. 78. **1-point.** See F. 148. 79. **1-point.** See F. 148. 80. **1-point.** See F. 148. 81. **1-point.** See F. 148. 82. **1-point.** See F. 148. 83. **1-point.** See F. 148. 84. **1-point.** See F. 148. 85. **1-point.** See F. 148. 86. **1-point.** See F. 148. 87. **1-point.** See F. 148. 88. **1-point.** See F. 148. 89. **1-point.** See F. 148. 90. **1-point.** See F. 148. 91. **1-point.** See F. 148. 92. **1-point.** See F. 148. 93. **1-point.** See F. 148. 94. **1-point.** See F. 148. 95. **1-point.** See F. 148. 96. **1-point.** See F. 148. 97. **1-point.** See F. 148. 98. **1-point.** See F. 148. 99. **1-point.** See F. 148. 100. **1-point.** See F. 148. 101. **1-point.** See F. 148. 102. **1-point.** See F. 148. 103. **1-point.** See F. 148. 104. **1-point.** See F. 148. 105. **1-point.** See F. 148. 106. **1-point.** See F. 148. 107. **1-point.** See F. 148. 108. **1-point.** See F. 148. 109. **1-point.** See F. 148. 110. **1-point.** See F. 148. 111. **1-point.** See F. 148. 112. **1-point.** See F. 148. 113. **1-point.** See F. 148. 114. **1-point.** See F. 148. 115. **1-point.** See F. 148. 116. **1-point.** See F. 148. 117. **1-point.** See F. 148. 118. **1-point.** See F. 148. 119. **1-point.** See F. 148. 120. **1-point.** See F. 148. 121. **1-point.** See F. 148. 122. **1-point.** See F. 148. 123. **1-point.** See F. 148. 124. **1-point.** See F. 148. 125. **1-point.** See F. 148. 126. **1-point.** See F. 148. 127. **1-point.** See F. 148. 128. **1-point.** See F. 148. 129. **1-point.** See F. 148. 130. **1-point.** See F. 148. 131. **1-point.** See F. 148. 132. **1-point.** See F. 148. 133. **1-point.** See F. 148. 134. **1-point.** See F. 148. 135. **1-point.** See F. 148. 136. **1-point.** See F. 148. 137. **1-point.** See F. 148. 138. **1-point.** See F. 148. 139. **1-point.** See F. 148. 140. **1-point.** See F. 148. 141. **1-point.** See F. 148. 142. **1-point.** See F. 148. 143. **1-point.** See F. 148. 144. **1-point.** See F. 148. 145. **1-point.** See F. 148. 146. **1-point.** See F. 148. 147. **1-point.** See F. 148. 148. **1-point.** See F. 148. 149. **1-point.** See F. 148. 150. **1-point.** See F. 148. 151. **1-point.** See F. 148. 152. **1-point.** See F. 148. 153. **1-point.** See F. 148. 154. **1-point.** See F. 148. 155. **1-point.** See F. 148. 156. **1-point.** See F. 148. 157. **1-point.** See F. 148. 158. **1-point.** See F. 148. 159. **1-point.** See F. 148. 160. **1-point.** See F. 148. 161. **1-point.** See F. 148. 162. **1-point.** See F. 148. 163. **1-point.** See F. 148. 164. **1-point.** See F. 148. 165. **1-point.** See F. 148. 166. **1-point.** See F. 148. 167. **1-point.** See F. 148. 168. **1-point.** See F. 148. 169. **1-point.** See F. 148. 170. **1-point.** See F. 148. 171. **1-point.** See F. 148. 172. **1-point.** See F. 148. 173. **1-point.** See F. 148. 174. **1-point.** See F. 148. 175. **1-point.** See F. 148. 176. **1-point.** See F. 148. 177. **1-point.** See F. 148. 178. **1-point.** See F. 148. 179. **1-point.** See F. 148. 180. **1-point.** See F. 148. 181. **1-point.** See F. 148. 182. **1-point.** See F. 148. 183. **1-point.** See F. 148. 184. **1-point.** See F. 148. 185. **1-point.** See F. 148. 186. **1-point.** See F. 148. 187. **1-point.** See F. 148. 188. **1-point.** See F. 148. 189. **1-point.** See F. 148. 190. **1-point.** See F. 148. 191. **1-point.** See F. 148. 192. **1-point.** See F. 148. 193. **1-point.** See F. 148. 194. **1-point.** See F. 148. 195. **1-point.** See F. 148. 196. **1-point.** See F. 148. 197. **1-point.** See F. 148. 198. **1-point.** See F. 148. 199. **1-point.** See F. 148. 200. **1-point.** See F. 148. 201. **1-point.** See F. 148. 202. **1-point.** See F. 148. 203. **1-point.** See F. 148. 204. **1-point.** See F. 148. 205. **1-point.** See F. 148. 206. **1-point.** See F. 148. 207. **1-point.** See F. 148. 208. **1-point.** See F. 148. 209. **1-point.** See F. 148. 210. **1-point.** See F. 148. 211. **1-point.** See F. 148. 212. **1-point.** See F. 148. 213. **1-point.** See F. 148. 214. **1-point.** See F. 148. 215. **1-point.** See F. 148. 216. **1-point.** See F. 148. 217. **1-point.** See F. 148. 218. **1-point.** See F. 148. 219. **1-point.** See F. 148. 220. **1-point.** See F. 148. 221. **1-point.** See F. 148. 222. **1-point.** See F. 148. 223. **1-point.** See F. 148. 224. **1-point.** See F. 148. 225. **1-point.** See F. 148. 226. **1-point.** See F. 148. 227. **1-point.** See F. 148. 228. **1-point.** See F. 148. 229. **1-point.** See F. 148. 230. **1-point.** See F. 148. 231. **1-point.** See F. 148. 232. **1-point.** See F. 148. 233. **1-point.** See F. 148. 234. **1-point.** See F. 148. 235. **1-point.** See F. 148. 236. **1-point.** See F. 148. 237. **1-point.** See F. 148. 238. **1-point.** See F. 148. 239. **1-point.** See F. 148. 240. **1-point.** See F. 148. 241. **1-point.** See F. 148. 242. **1-point.** See F. 148. 243. **1-point.** See F. 148. 244. **1-point.** See F. 148. 245. **1-point.** See F. 148. 246. **1-point.** See F. 148. 247. **1-point.** See F. 148. 248. **1-point.** See F. 148. 249. **1-point.** See F. 148. 250. **1-point.** See F. 148. 251. **1-point.** See F. 148. 252. **1-point.** See F. 148. 253. **1-point.** See F. 148. 254. **1-point.** See F. 148. 255. **1-point.** See F. 148. 256. **1-point.** See F. 148. 257. **1-point.** See F. 148. 258. **1-point.** See F. 148. 259. **1-point.** See F. 148. 260. **1-point.** See F. 148. 261. **1-point.** See F. 148. 262. **1-point.** See F. 148. 263. **1-point.** See F. 148. 264. **1-point.** See F. 148. 265. **1-point.** See F. 148. 266. **1-point.** See F. 148. 267. **1-point.** See F. 148. 268. **1-point.** See F. 148. 269. **1-point.** See F. 148. 270. **1-point.** See F. 148. 271. **1-point.** See F. 148. 272. **1-point.** See F. 148. 273. **1-point.** See F. 148. 274. **1-point.** See F. 148. 275. **1-point.** See F. 148. 276. **1-point.** See F. 148. 277. **1-point.** See F. 148. 278. **1-point.** See F. 148. 279. **1-point.** See F. 148. 280. **1-point.** See F. 148. 281. **1-point.** See F. 148. 282. **1-point.** See F. 148. 283. **1-point.** See F. 148. 284. **1-point.** See F. 148. 285. **1-point.** See F. 148. 286. **1-point.** See F. 148. 287. **1-point.** See F. 148. 288. **1-point.** See F. 148. 289. **1-point.** See F. 148. 290. **1-point.** See F. 148. 291. **1-point.** See F. 148. 292. **1-point.** See F. 148. 293. **1-point.** See F. 148. 294. **1-point.** See F. 148. 295. **1-point.** See F. 148. 296. **1-point.** See F. 148. 297. **1-point.** See F. 148. 298. **1-point.** See F. 148. 299. **1-point.** See F. 148. 300. **1-point.** See F. 148. 301. **1-point.** See F. 148. 302. **1-point.** See F. 148. 303. **1-point.** See F. 148. 304. **1-point.** See F. 148. 305. **1-point.** See F. 148. 306. **1-point.** See F. 148. 307. **1-point.** See F. 148. 308. **1-point.** See F. 148. 309. **1-point.** See F. 148. 310. **1-point.** See F. 148. 311. **1-point.** See F. 148. 312. **1-point.** See F. 148. 313. **1-point.** See F. 148. 314. **1-point.** See F. 148. 315. **1-point.** See F. 148. 316. **1-point.** See F. 148. 317. **1-point.** See F. 148. 318. **1-point.** See F. 148. 319. **1-point.** See F. 148. 320. **1-point.** See F. 148. 321. **1-point.** See F. 148. 322. **1-point.** See F. 148. 323. **1-point.** See F. 148. 324. **1-point.** See F. 148. 325. **1-point.** See F. 148. 326. **1-point.** See F. 148. 327. **1-point.** See F. 148. 328. **1-point.** See F. 148. 329. **1-point.** See F. 148. 330. **1-point.** See F. 148. 331. **1-point.** See F. 148. 332. **1-point.** See F. 148. 333. **1-point.** See F. 148. 334. **1-point.** See F. 148. 335. **1-point.** See F. 148. 336. **1-point.** See F. 148. 337. **1-point.** See F. 148. 338. **1-point.** See F. 148. 339. **1-point.** See F. 148. 340. **1-point.** See F. 148. 341. **1-point.** See F. 148. 342. **1-point.** See F. 148. 343. **1-point.** See F. 148. 344. **1-point.** See F. 148. 345. **1-point.** See F. 148. 346. **1-point.** See F. 148. 347. **1-point.** See F. 148. 348. **1-point.** See F. 148. 349. **1-point.** See F. 148. 350. **1-point.** See F. 148. 351. **1-point.** See F. 148. 352. **1-point.** See F. 148. 353. **1-point.** See F. 148. 354. **1-point.** See F. 148. 355. **1-point.** See F. 148. 356. **1-point.** See F. 148. 357. **1-point.** See F. 148. 358. **1-point.** See F. 148. 359. **1-point.** See F. 148. 360. **1-point.** See F. 148. 361. **1-point.** See F. 148. 362. **1-point.** See F. 148. 363. **1-point.** See F. 148. 364. **1-point.** See F. 148. 365. **1-point.** See F. 148. 366. **1-point.** See F. 148. 367. **1-point.** See F. 148. 368. **1-point.** See F. 148. 369. **1-point.** See F. 148. 370. **1-point.** See F. 148. 371. **1-point.** See F. 148. 372. **1-point.** See F. 148. 373. **1-point.** See F. 148. 374. **1-point.** See F. 148. 375. **1-point.** See F. 148. 376. **1-point.** See F. 148. 377. **1-point.** See F. 148. 378. **1-point.** See F. 148. 379. **1-point.** See F. 148. 380. **1-point.** See F. 148. 381. **1-point.** See F. 148. 382. **1-point.** See F. 148. 383. **1-point.** See F. 148. 384. **1-point.** See F. 148. 385. **1-point.** See F. 148. 386. **1-point.** See F. 148. 387. **1-point.** See F. 148. 388. **1-point.** See F. 148. 389. **1-point.** See F. 148. 390. **1-point.** See F. 148. 391. **1-point.** See F. 148. 392. **1-point.** See F. 148. 393. **1-point.** See F. 148. 394. **1-point.** See F. 148. 395. **1-point.** See F. 148. 396. **1-point.** See F. 148. 397. **1-point.** See F. 148. 398. **1-point.** See F. 148. 399. **1-point.** See F. 148. 400. **1-point.** See F. 148. 401. **1-point.** See F. 148. 402. **1-point.** See F. 148. 403. **1-point.** See F. 148. 404. **1-point.** See F. 148. 405. **1-point.** See F. 148. 406. **1-point.** See F. 148. 407. **1-point.** See F. 148. 408. **1-point.** See F. 148. 409. **1-point.** See F. 148. 410. **1-point.** See F. 148. 411. **1-point.** See F. 148. 412. **1-point.** See F. 148. 413. **1-point.** See F. 148. 414. **1-point.** See F. 148. 415. **1-point.** See F. 148. 416. **1-point.** See F. 148. 417. **1-point.** See F. 148. 418. **1-point.** See F. 148. 419. **1-point.** See F. 148. 420. **1-point.** See F. 148. 421. **1-point.** See F. 148. 422. **1-point.** See F. 148. 423. **1-point.** See F. 148. 424. **1-point.** See F. 148. 425. **1-point.** See F. 148. 426. **1-point.** See F. 148. 427. **1-point.** See F. 148. 428. **1-point.** See F. 148. 429. **1-point.** See F. 148. 430. **1-point.** See F. 148. 431. **1-point.** See F. 148. 432. **1-point.** See F. 148. 433. **1-point.** See F. 148. 434. **1-point.** See F. 148. 435. **1-point.** See F. 148. 436. **1-point.** See F. 148. 437. **1-point.** See F. 148. 438. **1-point.** See F. 148. 439. **1-point.** See F. 148. 440. **1-point.** See F. 148. 441. **1-point.** See F. 148. 442. **1-point.** See F. 148. 443. **1-point.** See F. 148. 444. **1-point.** See F. 148. 445. **1-point.** See F. 148. 446. **1-point.** See F. 148. 447. **1-point.** See F. 148. 448. **1-point.** See F. 148. 449. **1-point.** See F. 148. 450. **1-point.** See F. 148. 451. **1-point.** See F. 148. 452. **1-point.** See F. 148. 453. **1-point.** See F. 148. 454. **1-point.** See F. 148. 455. **1-point.** See F. 148. 456. **1-point.** See F. 148. 457. **1-point.** See F. 148. 458. **1-point.** See F. 148. 459. **1-point.** See F. 148. 460. **1-point.** See F. 148. 461. **1-point.** See F. 148. 462. **1-point.** See F. 148. 463. **1-point.** See F. 148. 464. **1-point.** See F. 148. 465. **1-point.** See F. 148. 466. **1-point.** See F. 148. 467. **1-point.** See F. 148. 468. **1-point.** See F. 148. 469. **1-point.** See F. 148. 470. **1-point.** See F. 148. 471. **1-point.** See F. 148. 472. **1-point.** See F. 148. 473. **1-point.** See F. 148. 474. **1-point.** See F. 148. 475. **1-point.** See F. 148. 476. **1-point.** See F. 148. 477. **1-point.** See F. 148. 478. **1-point.** See F. 148. 479. **1-point.** See F. 148. 480. **1-point.** See F. 148. 481. **1-point.** See F. 148. 482. **1-point.** See F. 148. 483. **1-point.** See F. 148. 484. **1-point.** See F. 148. 485. **1-point.** See F. 148. 486. **1-point.** See F. 148. 487. **1-point.** See F. 148. 488. **1-point.** See F. 148. 489. **1-point.** See F. 148. 490. **1-point.** See F. 148. 491. **1-point.** See F. 148. 492. **1-point.** See F. 148. 493. **1-point.** See F. 148. 494. **1-point.** See F. 148. 495. **1-point.** See F. 148. 496. **1-point.** See F. 148. 497. **1-point.** See F. 148. 498. **1-point.** See F. 148. 499. **1-point.** See F. 148. 500. **1-point.** See F. 148. 501. **1-point.** See F. 148. 502. **1-point.** See F. 148. 503. **1-point.** See F. 148. 504. **1-point.** See F. 148. 505. **1-point.** See F. 148. 506. **1-point.** See F. 148. 507. **1-point.** See F. 148. 508. **1-point.** See F. 148. 509. **1-point.** See F. 148. 510. **1-point.** See F. 148. 511. **1-point.** See F. 148. 512. **1-point.** See F. 148. 513. **1-point.** See F. 148. 514. **1-point.** See F. 148. 515. **1-point.** See F. 148. 516. **1-point.** See F. 148. 517. **1-point.** See F. 148. 518. **1-point.** See F. 148. 519. **1-point.** See F. 148. 520. **1-point.** See F. 148. 521. **1-point.** See F. 148. 522. **1-point.** See F. 148. 523. **1-point.** See F. 148. 524. **1-point.** See F. 148. 525. **1-point.** See F. 148. 526. **1-point.** See F. 148. 5

F

FA, n. In Japan, the *Corylus arellana*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
FAAESKE (Swed.), n. The *Bolus ignarus*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]
FAALIM, n. An African plant said to be used against the bites of poisonous serpents. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
FAAM (Fr.), n. m. The *Angreum fragrans*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FABA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa³)/ba³. 1. A bean; of Tournefort, the *Vicia f.* 2. Of Monch, a genus of plants, referred by most authors to *Vicia*. [B. 34, 121 (a, 24).] **Extractum fabae calabarensis** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See **Extractum PHYSOSTIGMATIS**. **F. ægyptiaca**. The achania of *Nolundium speciosum* and the seed of *Lupinus albus*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).] **Fabe alba** [Gr. Ph.]. White beans; the seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B. 95.] **F. anacardii**. See **ANACARDII occidentalis fructus**. **Fabe arabica**. Coffee beans. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. bengalensis**. A gill produced by the sting of an insect on the leaves of *Ternstroemia chibula*. [B. 18 (a, 14).] **Fabe brasilienses**. See **Pichurim BEAN**. **Fabe cacao**. Cacao beans (the seed of *Theobroma cacao*). [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. calabarica** [Ger. Ph.]. The calabar bean. [B. 5 (a, 24).] See **PHYSOSTIGMA**. **F. carica**. The common fig (*Ficus carica*). [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. cathartica**. The seed of *Jatropha curcas*. [B. 38 (a, 14).] **Fabe coffeea**. Coffee beans (the seed of *Coffea arabica*). [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. crassa**. The *Sedum telephium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Fabe de Malacca**. See **ANACARDII occidentalis fructus**. **Fabe de Tonca**. The seeds of *Diplotery odorata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Fabe dividivi**. The *Cassipoua coriaria*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. dulcis**. The *Cassia alata*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. equina**. See **Horse-BEAN**. **F. febrifuga**. The *Strychnos Ignatii*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. ficulnea**. The *Lupinus albus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. græca**. The *Diospyros lotus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **Fabe hortenses**. The seed of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Fabe Ignatii**. St. Ignatius's bean. [B. 5 (a, 24).] **F. indica**. See **F. febrifuga**. **F. inversa**. See **F. crassa**. **F. julianna**. Fr. *feri juliana*. A variety of the *Vicia f.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Fabe libidibi**. The seed of *Cassipoua coriaria*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. longisiliqua**. Fr. *féve à longues gorges*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Fabe macis**. See **Pichurim BEAN**. **F. major**. The *Vicia f.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. marina**. The *Entada scandens* and the *Turbo rugosus*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 24).] **F. mexicana**. The seed of *Theobroma cacao*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. minor**. Fr. *féve des champs*. The *F. major*, var. *minor*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Fabe pichurim** seu **pichuris**, seu **pecurim**, seu **pecuris**. See **Pichurim BEAN**. **Fabe pichurim majores**. Pichurim beans obtained from *Nectandra pichury major*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Fabe pichurim minores**. The small pichurim beans from *Nectandra pichury minor*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. porcina**. The *Hypogonius niger*. [L. 107.] **F. purgatrix**. The *Entada scandens*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. rotunda**. Fr. *féve de windsor*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. Sancti Ignatii** [Belg. Ph.]. St. Ignatius's bean. [B. 95.] See **IGNATIA**. **F. sativa**. The *Vicia f.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] **Fabe spuria**. The small or false pichurim beans (from *Nectandra pichury minor*). [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Fabe sassafras**. Pichurim beans (from *Nectandra pichury major*). [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. suilla**. The *Hypogonius niger*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Fabe Tonco**, **F. tunka**. See **POKA BEAN**. **F. viridis**. Fr. *féve verte*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. vulgaris**. The *Vicia f.* [B. 34 (a, 24).] **Flores fabæ** (seu **fabarum**). The bloom of *Vicia f.* [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Semen fabæ** (seu **fabarum**). The seed of *Vicia f.* [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Stipites fabarum**. The stems or stalks of *Vicia f.* [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FABACEOUS, adj. Fa-ba'shu³. Lat. *fabaceus*. Fr. *fabacé*. Resembling a bean or the genus *Faba*; belonging to the *Fabaceæ* (Fr. *fabacées*), which are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of papilionaceous plants comprising the *Vicia*, *Phaseola*, and *Glycyne*; 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*, comprising the *Papilionacea*, *Cuscutacea*, and *Mimosæ*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

FABACIA, n. f. Fa-fa³/ba-ba³/si²/ki²/a². A flour made from beans which was used by the Romans to make a sort of bread. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FABACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa(fa³)-ba(ba³/si²/ki²)-u³m(u³m). A cake made of bean-meal, used as an article of food. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

FABAGELLE (Fr.), n. Fa³ba³zhu². The genus *Zygophyllum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] **F. à feuilles de pourpier**. The *Zygophyllum portulacastrum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. commune**. See *ZYGOPHYLLUM fabace*. **F. cœrulate**. The *Zygophyllum cœrulentum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. en arbre**. The *Zygophyllum arboreum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. officinale**. The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

FABAGINEA (Lat.), n. f. Fa-fa³/ba-ba³/si²/a². The *Sedum telephium*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F. crassula**, **F. telephium**. See **F.**

FABE, n. The *Parkinsonia vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]
FABULA (Lat.), n. f. Fa-fa³/be³/la³. A sesamoid bone. [L. 14, 200.]

FABES, n. Fabz. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A. 505 (a, 2).]

FABES-BLETSCHEN (Ger.), n. Fa³/be³/ble³t-she³n. In Switzerland, the *Rumex alpinus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FABIANA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa³)-bi²-an(a³n)/a³. Fr. *fabiane*, *fabienne*. A genus of South American solanaceous plants, of the *Cestrineæ* (*Fabianæ*). [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).] **F. imbricata**. A species indigenous to Chili, where it is called *pichi*. The aromatic, very resinous branches and leafy branchlets contain fabianine, a volatile oil, and a bitter resin and are used in calculous, dropsical, urinary, and vesical affections, and as a stomachic and tonic. [A. Rodriguez, "Diario Med. farm.," "Med. Times and Gaz.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 732; A. B. Lyons, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 65.]

FABIANINE, n. Fa³-bi-a³n/en. A supposed alkaloid contained in the stalks of *Fabiana imbricata*; more probably a fluorescent glucoside resembling aesculin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXXVI (a, 14).]

FABIENNE (Fr.), n. Fa³-be-e³n. See **FABIANA**.

FABINE, n. Fa³ben. Fr., f. An alkaloid obtained in the distillation of beans. [L. 49.]

FABRECOUTIER (Fr.), **FABREGUIER** (Fr.), n. Fa³br³ku-le-a, -ge-a. The *Celtis australis*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FACALDINA (It.), n. Fa³-ka³-de-na³. Fr. *facaldine*. Of Zecchinelli, an epidemic disease of a syphilitic nature and tabetic character which was prevalent about the beginning of the present century in Facalde, province of Trent, Austria, and was characterized by ulcers and osteocopic pains. [L. 87 (a, 14).]

FACE, n. Fas. Gr., *πρόσωπον*. Lat., *facies*, *vultus*. Fr., *face*, *visage*. Ger., *Gesicht*, *Antlitz*. It., *faccia*. Sp., *cara*. A particular surface of a solid body; of an animal, the anterior and lower part of the head; of a stump, of the cervix uteri, etc., the free extremity.—**Carbuncled f.** An old term for rosacea. [G.]—**Corvisart's f.** See **FACIES cordique**.—**Dorsal f.** Of a leaf, the lower surface if the leaf is horizontal; the outer surface presented by the unfolding of the leaf-bud. [a, 24.] **F. ache**. See **PROSOPALGIA**. **F. ague**. See **Brouague**. **F. and-hood**. The *Viola tricolor*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **F. de loup** (Fr.). The *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] **F. grippée** (Fr.). A peculiar expression of the features seen in peritonitis. [L. 107.] **F. in-hood**. The *Aconitum napellus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).] **Hippocrates's f.** See **FACIES hippocratica**. **Myopathic f.** Fr., *f. myopathique*. Of Landouzy, a peculiar state of the countenance associated with progressive muscular atrophy. The f. lacks animation, and the subject can not whistle, blow, make grimaces, or kiss, owing to atrophy of the orbicularis oris. ["Lancet," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 887.] **Ovarian f.** See **FACIES ovariana**. **Pneumonic f.** See **FACIES pneumonique**. **Spencer Wells's f.** See **FACIES ovariana**.

FACES (Ger.), n. Fatz/e³s. See **FACIES** and **EXCREMENT**.

FACET, n. Fa³s-e³t. Lat., *facicula*. Fr., *facette*. Ger., *Facette*. A small flattened surface. [L. 343.]—**Articular f.** Fr., *facette articulaire*. 1. A small articular surface. 2. A particular portion of an articular surface, differing in direction or contour from the rest of the surface.—**Auricular f.** Fr., *facette auriculaire*. The superficies auricularis of the sacrum or of the innominate bone.—**Capitular fs.** The fs on the vertebrae by which they articulate with the ribs. [L. 200.]—**Corneal fs.** Fr., *facettes de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautfacetten*. Circumscribed, flattened areas on the surface of the cornea where small phlyctenulae or ulcers have existed. They represent a peculiar reparative process, and may be slightly cloudy or entirely transparent. [F. See cut under **Crystalline CONES**.]—**Costo-central fs.** The surfaces upon the ribs which articulate with the bodies of two adjoining vertebrae. [L. 142.]—**Jugular f.** A small irregular surface on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, internal to the stylo-mastoid foramen. [C.]—**Pleural f.** A flattened surface upon the anterior half of the pleuron of certain *Crustacea*, which is overlapped by the preceding pleuron, except in complete extension. [L. 11.]—**Tergal f.** A smooth, lenticular surface forming the anterior third of a tergum of certain *Crustacea*, which is overlapped by the preceding tergum, except in complete flexion. [L. 11.]

FACETED, **FACETTED**, adj's. Fa³s-e³t/e³d. Ger., *facet-tert*. Provided with facets. [B. 100.]

FACH (Ger.), n. Fa³ch². 1. See **LOCULUS**. 2. A branch or division of a subject. [A. 523.]—**F'artig**. Multilocular, cellular. [A. 521.]—**Fächerhaut**. See **ENDOCARP**.—**F'ig**. See **F'artig**.—**F'kolben**. See the major list.—**F'ordnung**. Classification. [A. 521.]—**F'spaltig**. See **LOCULICIDUS** and **DEHISCENT**.—**F'werk**. A framework. [a, 14.]

FACH (Turk.), n. A celebrated Turkish antidote. [L. 94, 105 (a, 14).]

FÄCHEL (Ger.), n. Fa³ch²/e³l. Lit., a fan. See **CORONA radiata**.—**F'gerste**. The *Hordeum zeaviton*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **F'stäbe**. See **CORONA radiata**.

FÄCHER (Ger.), n. Fak³/e³r. 1. Pl. of *Fach* (q. v.). 2. A fan.—**F'binde**. A fan-shaped abdominal bandage. [A. 521.]—**F'blättrig**. Fan-leaved. [L. 43.]—**F'förmig**. Fan-shaped. [L. 31.] **F'fruchttrag**. See the major list. **F'palme**. See the major list.—**F'tang**. The genus *Cystoseira*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHERFRUCHTTANG (Ger.), n. Fa³ch³/e³r-fruch³t-ta³n². The genus *Sargassum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] **Beerenträger F.**

The *Scirpus laticarpus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Gemeiner f.** The *Scirpus vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHERPALME (Ger.), n. Fäch'erpä'lme. The genus *Borassus*. [A, 24.] **Gemeine F.** The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHING (Ger.), **FÄCHINGEN** (Ger.), n's. Fäch'e'ing, -e'n. A place near Seltz, in the province of Nassau-Germany, where there are cold, gaseous, highly alkaline and saline and weakly chalybeate springs. [L, 20, St, 106 (a, 14).]

FÄCHKOLBEN (Ger.), n. Fäch'kolbe'n. The genus *Symplocarpus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Stinkender F.** The *Symplocarpus foetidus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHLEIN (Ger.), n. Fäch'le'in. A cell. [A, 450.] **-F. des Warzenfortsatzes.** The mastoid cells. [L, 80.]

FACIAL, adj. Fä'siäl. Lat., *facialis*. Fr., Ger., *f.*, It., *faciale*. Sp., *f.* Pertaining to the face. [C.] **Corticale F.-lahn** (Ger.). A tract of nerve fibres figured by Monakow in a cross section of the brain carried through the centre of the internal capsule. They are situated on the inner side of the reticular substance. [Arch. f. Psych. u. Nervenk., N. 1882, p. 555 (L).] **F.-centrum** (Ger.), **F.-kern** (Ger.). The centre of origin of the facial nerve. [L, 17 (K).] **F.-gebiet** (Ger.). The area of distribution of the facial nerve. [Berger (A, 319).] **F.-knie** (Ger.). See *Glossopharyngeal facialis*. **F.-kämpf** (Ger.). See *Conversart*. **F.-Fähmung.** See *Facial paralysis*. **F.-paresis** (Ger.). Paresis of the facial nerve. [D, 18.] **F.-phänomen** (Ger.). The manifestation of excessive excitability of the facial nerve on the application of a stimulus; observed in tetany. [Berger (A, 319).] **F.-stamm** (Ger.). The trunk of the facial nerve. [L, 17 (K).] **F.-Wurzel** (Ger.). The roots of the facial nerve. [L, 17 (K).]

FACIECULA (Lat.), n. f. Fa'fä'si-ki²-e²k'u²(u⁴)-lä². Fr., *faciécule*. Ger., *kleines Gesicht*. See *Facet*.

FACIES (Lat.), n. f. Fa'fä'si²(ki²)-ez(e)s. Gen., *faciē'i*. Fr., *f.* Ger., *Antesicht* (1st def.), *angesicht* (2d def.). 1. The general exterior appearance of anything. [A, 335.] 2. The face, particularly with reference to its general appearance as indicative of health or of some special form of disease. **Corvisart's f.** See *Corvisart*. **F.-gastric** (Fr.). See *F. hypochondriac*. **F.-articularis**. An articular surface. **F.-asystolic** (Fr.). See *F. cordis*. **F.-auricularis**. **F.-auricularis**. See *auricularis*. **F.-cadaverica**. See *F. hypochondriac*. **F.-cancerosa**. The facial appearance characteristic of cancerous disease. [a, 29.] **F.-cardiaca** (Fr.). Of Corvisart, an apathetic or anxious expression, which may or may not be accompanied with cyanosis or edema, sometimes seen in the early stages of chronic disease of the heart. [L.] **F.-choleric**. **F.-choleric**. Ger., *f. cholerique*. Ger., *Choleragesicht*. The peculiar f. of malignant cholera. The eyes are sunken, red, and congested, the cornea is flattened, the spaces beneath the orbits are livid, the features are pinched and rigid, the lips and tongue are purple, and the complexion is thick and muddy. [A, 335 (a, 21).] **F.-gastrica**. The f. of patients suffering from chronic diseases of the stomach; characterized by deeply marked labial and nasal lines, pallor, and emaciation. [A, 335 (a, 21).] **F.-hypochondriaca**. Fr., *f. hypochondriac*. Ger., *Hypochondrisches Gesicht*. A peculiar f. first described by Hippocrates as an indication of approaching death, but which may result from long-continued diarrhoea. It consists in a sharp nose, hollow eyes, collapsed temples, cold, contracted ears, the lobes being turned outward, the skin of the forehead rough, distended, and parched, and the color of the face green, black, livid, or lead-colored. [D, 25.] **F.-hysterica**. The f. characteristic of hysteria. It consists mainly in a restless and unsettled expression, the facial muscles being in active contraction. [D, 35.] **F.-leontina**. **F.-leprosa**. See *Leontiasis*. **F.-ovariana**, **F.-ovarica**. Of Spencer Wells, the f. of women suffering from ovarian cysts; characterized, according to Winckel, by very prominent cheek bones, a sharp nose, sharply defined nostrils, compressed lips, depressed corners of the mouth, deep wrinkles in the vicinity of the mouth, and a furrowed forehead. [C.] **K. Briddon**, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Feb. 8, 1890, p. 141; A, 335 (a, 21). **F.-pneumonica** (Fr.). The f. of pneumonia; characterized by general suffusion and animation, and by marked dilatation of the nostrils with each inspiratory effort. [L, 88 (a, 18).] **F.-progenae**. Ger., *progenae Schädelformung*. A deformity of the skull associated with idiocy and due to arrested development of the base of the skull in childhood. It is characterized by a very prominent inferior maxilla, a narrow face, depressed below the chin and forehead, a much developed crown, and a slightly developed posterior part of the head. [A, 335 (a, 21).] **F.-rubra**. See *Rosacea*. **F.-tetanica**. The facial and bodily appearance characteristic of tetanus. [a, 29.] **F.-tubercularis**. The appearance characteristic of tubercular disease. [a, 29.] **F.-tortuaria**. See *F. hypochondriaca*. **F.-uterina**. Fr., *f. uterin*. 1. The uterine surface of the placenta. 2. A peculiar change in the appearance of the face, described by Aran as seen in cases of supuration within the pelvis; the face becomes pale, but of a shade intermediate between the dead white of anemia and the yellowish dead-leaf tint of cancer. [A, 62.] **F.-vara**. A more or less pronounced depression of the outline of the inferior maxilla resulting chiefly from contraction of the external pterygoid muscle. [A, 335 (a, 21).] **Wells's f.** See *F. ovarica*.

FACKELDISTEL (Ger.), n. Fack'el²di'stel. See *Cactus* (1st def.) and *Cereus* (1st def.). **Breite F.** The *Cactus trita*. [L, 80.] **Gemeine F.** The *Cactus opuntia*. [L, 80.] **Grossblumige F.** The *Cactus grandiflorus*. [L, 80.] **Peitschenförmige F.** The *Cactus flagelliformis*. [L, 80.] **FACKELKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Fack'el²kra²t. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FACO DE LOUP, n. In Provence, the *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FACITIOUS, adj. Fack'fäsh'us. Lat., *factitius*. From *facere*, to make. Fr., *factice*. Ger., *fälschlich*. Artificial, made in imitation of what is natural.

FACITUM (Lat.), n. n. Fack'fäsh'tum. Fack'fäsh'tum. An artificial product. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

FÄCULENT (Ger.), n. Fä'kulent. See *Faculent*.

FACULTAS (Lat.), n. f. Fack'fäsh'tas. Lat., *facultas*. Gen., *facultatē*. See *Faculty*. Fr., *faculté*. Ger., *Vermögen* (1st def.). *Fähigkeit* (1st def.). *Facultät*. 1. The inherent quality or power of performing a certain physiological act; in the pl., *faculties*, the senses together with the mental attributes. 2. A collective term for the teachers in a university or in any department of a university; in popular language, the members of a profession. **Affective faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.] **Germinal-faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.] **Germinal-faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.] **Germinal-faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.]

FACULTATIVE, adj. Fa'k'u²l-ta-ti²v. Fr., *facultatif*. Ger., *facultativ*. See *Ectogenosis*.

FACULTATIV-SAPROPHYTISCH (Ger.), adj. Fack'fäsh'ti²v-sä'p'ro-fä'ti²sh. Ectogenous and saprophytic. [B, 36.]

FACULTY, n. Fa'k'u²l-ti². Gr., *δύναμις* (1st def.). Lat., *facultas* (from *facere*, to do). Fr., *faculté*. Ger., *Vermögen* (1st def.). *Fähigkeit* (1st def.). *Facultät*. 1. The inherent quality or power of performing a certain physiological act; in the pl., *faculties*, the senses together with the mental attributes. 2. A collective term for the teachers in a university or in any department of a university; in popular language, the members of a profession. **Affective faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.] **Germinal-faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.] **Germinal-faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.]

FÄDAJE MÄDANI (Ar.), n. Magnesium and iron silicate. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

FÄDCHEN (Ger.), n. Fäd'chē'n. A filament. [L, 304.]

FÄDEN (Ger.), n. Fä'de'n. 1. A fibril or filament, especially one of the finer filaments of the nuclear reticulum. [Frommann, "Jena Ztg." 1854, p. 13.] 2. A greatly elongated cell. [A, 396 (a, 21).] **Achromatische f.** See *Achromatic FIBRILS*. **Bartf.** The barbs or cirri around the mouth of some fishes, amphibia, etc. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1861, p. 603 (J).] **Blasse F.** See *Achromatic FIBRILS*. **Ependymf.** See under *EPENDYM*. **Fähnlich**, **F'artig**, **F'förmig**. See *FILIFORM*. **F'gewebe**. A tissue composed of fine threads; fibrous connective tissue. [J.] **F'knäuel**. See *CONVOLUTION*. **F'loch**. The opening made by the introduction of a suture. **F'pilze**. See *HYPHOMYCETES*. **F'probe**. Garrod's thread test for detecting uric acid. [a, 29.] **F'spindel**. See *Nuclear SPINDLE*. **F'tragend**. See *CONOPHORES*. **F'zeilgewebe**. Fibrous connective tissue. [J.] **F'fangf.** Stinging threads. [J.] **Gefässf.** A small blood-vessel. [J.] **Hyphasmaf.** Supposed mycelial threads of a fungus, causing matting of the hair, as in *plica polina*. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1890, p. 158 (J).] **Intranucleäre Fäden**. See *Achromatic FIBRILS*. **Kernfäden**. See *Achromatic FIBRILS*. **Kleinf.** A brachial filament. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1845, p. 198, 199 (J).] **Knorpelf.** A slender mass or thread of cartilage. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1845, p. 199 (J).] **Muskelf.** See *Muscular FIBRE*. **Nervenfäden**. See *Nerve-FIBRES*. **Nesselfäden**. The stinging threads of the *Ctenoterata*. [J, 11.] **Primitivfäden**. The primitive fibres of a muscle or nerve. [J.] **Purkinje'sche F.** See *FIBRES OF Purkinje*. **Samenfäden**. See *ZOOSPERM*. **Subdurale Fäden**. Of Schwalbe, a series of delicate connective-tissue fibres extending between the spinal dura and the arachnoid. [L, 17 (K).] **Verbindungsfäden**. See *Achromatic FIBRILS*. **Wimperfäden**. See *CILIA*. **Zellfäden**. See *Achromatic FIBRILS*.

FADENFIGUR (Ger.), n. Fä'de'n-fe-gur'. A filamentous structure. **Achromatische F.** See *Nuclear SPINDLE*.

FADENTANG (Ger.), n. Fä'de'n-ta²n². The genus *Scytosiphon*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Gemeiner F.** The *Scytosiphon plum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FADENWURM (Ger.), n. Fä'de'n-wurm. See *FILARIA*. **F. von Medina**, **Guineescher F.**, **Medicensischer F.** See *FILARIA medicensis*.

FADUJ (Ar.), n. See *BEZOAR*.

FÄ-BERRY, n. Fä'ber-ri. See *FAY-BERRY*.

FÆCAL, adj. Fæ'kal. Lat., *facalis*. Fr., *fécal*. Ger., *fäcal*, *kothig*. It., *fecale*. Sp., *feal*. Of or pertaining to faeces.

FÆCATION, n. Fæ-ka'shu²n. Of the old chemists, the rejection of the useless or excrementitious matter of a substance submitted to chemical analysis. [Hofer (a, 27).]

FÆCES (Lat.), n. f. pl. of *faex*. Fr., *féces*. Ger., *Fäces*, *Bodensatz*. 1st def., *Koth* (2d def.). It., *fecce*. 1. A sediment. 2. Intestinal excrement. **-F. vini**. The sediment deposited in urine. [L, 135 (a, 25).]

FÆCULA (Lat.), n. f. Fæ'ka²-fæ'ka². Dim. of *faex*. Fr., *fecule*. Ger., *Bodensatz*. 1st def., *Stärke* (2d def.). 1. Solid matter suspended in or precipitated from an expressed juice. 2. Starch. [A, 301.]

FÆCULENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Fæ'ka²-fæ'ka². Dim. of *faex*. See *FÆCULENT*.

FÆCULENTUS (Lat.), adj. Fæ'ka²-fæ'ka². Dim. of *faex*. See *FÆCULENT*.

FENUGRECUM (Lat.), n. n. Fē-nu'grē-cū. Gr., *φένικρον*. Dim. of *faex*. Fr., *fecule*. Ger., *Bodensatz*. 1st def., *Stärke* (2d def.). 1. Solid matter suspended in or precipitated from an expressed juice. 2. Starch. [A, 301.]

FEX (Lat.), n. f. Fæ'x. Dim. of *faex*. See *FÆCULA*; in the pl., see *FÆCES*. **-F. sacchari**, **Sacchari f.** Trade. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

FAIRY-CUPS, n. Fa²ri²ku²pr. The *Primula verna*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-FINGERS, n. Fa²ri²fi²n²gu²rz. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIRY-FLAX, n. Fa²ri²da²x. The *Linum catharticum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIRY-GLOVE, n. Fa²ri²glu²v. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-LINT, n. Fa²ri²li²nt. The *Linum catharticum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-PURSES, n. Fa²ri²pu²rsz. Probably the *Nadivora campanulata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-RINGS, n. Fa²ri²ri²z. Circles formed in the autumn on grass lawns by certain species of *Boletus*, such as the *Mosses*, formerly supposed to be produced by supernatural agency. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

FAIRY-THIMBLES, FAIRY-WEED, n's. Fa²ri²thi²m-b²lz, we²d. The *Diapetes purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAISANDE Fr. adj. Fa²za²n²da. From *faisan*, the pheasant. "High," gamy, having an odor verging on that of putrefaction. [A, 385.]

FASCICUL Fr. n. Fa²si²ku²l. See BUNDLE and FASCICULUS. **F. acousticus**. See *STRIE acustica*. **F. ansiforme**. Of Hbcs, one of the bundles of the outermost of the three layers into which he divides the intrinsic muscular fibres of the uterus. It is made up of longitudinal fibres which, arising on the posterior surface of the organ at the isthmus, pass upward over the fundus and, spreading out laterally, are confined, the middle ones down on the anterior surface, and the outer ones to the oviducts and the broad ligaments, where they are conjoined with the extrinsic fibres. [A, 15.] **F. antérieur du bulbe**. See *INFÉRIEUR PYRAMID*. **F. arciforme**. See *F. ansiforme* and *FASCICULUS arciformis*. **F. cérébelleux latéral direct**. The direct lateral cerebellar tract. [a, 29.] **F. x cérébelleux moyens**. The middle peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 29.] **F. x cérébelleux inférieurs**. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 29.] **F. x cérébelleux supérieurs**. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 29.] **F. x convergens**. Converging bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain. [I, 19 (K).] **F. cortico-bulbaire**. See *FASCICULUS cortico-bulbaire*. **F. cuneiforme**. **F. de Burdach**. See *CONATE MUSCULUS*. **F. de la calotte**. See *TEGMENTAL LAYER*. **F. de la couronne radiée**. See *CORONA radiata*. **F. de la pyramide**. See *PYRAMID*. **F. de Reil**. See *ISLAND OF REIL*. **F. de renforcement**. Of Cruveilhier, the deepest bundle of nerve-fibres in that portion of the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the lateral column. [I, 12 (K).] **F. disséminé**. Of Gratiolet, certain bundles of interlacing nerve-fibres in the central gray matter of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region. [I, 35 (K).] **F. x divergens du bulbe**. The diverging anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. [I, 36 (a, 29).] **F. dorso-tricipital**. A supernumerary muscular fasciculus, quadrangular in shape, situated in the axillary space, arising from the lower border of the anterior surface of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi, running directly downward a distance of 0.039 cm., and being inserted into the long head of the triceps; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, and thought by him to be the analogue of a muscle possessed by the apes. [Union méd., July 22, 1884, p. 129.] **F. x du centre ovale**. The bundles of nerve-fibres in the *centrum ovale*. [K.] **F. du corps genouillé externe**. See *ECTERIAL GENICULATE BODY*. **F. du pédoncule cérébral**. See *CEREBRAL PEDUNCLE*. **F. du pulvinar**. See *OPTICAL RADIATIONS*. **F. encéphalique croisé**. The posterior lateral column. [a, 29.] **F. encéphalique direct**. The anterior lateral column. [a, 29.] **F. en crochet**. Ger., *Flächenbüdel*. A bundle of nerve-fibres described by Huguénin as beginning on the lower surface of the frontal lobe, passing through the base of the island of Reil, then curving downward to enter the temporal lobe near the nucleus amygdalæ. [I, 28.] **F. externe de la silique**. The external portion of the capsule of the olive. [I, 35 (K).] **F. x fibro-vasculaires**. See *FIBRO-vascular BUNDLES*. **F. x foliaires**. See *FIBRO-vascular BUNDLES of the leaf*. **F. frontal inférieur**. See *INFÉRIEUR FRONTAL CONVOLUTION*. **F. frontal moyen**. See *MIDDLE FRONTAL CONVOLUTION*. **F. frontal supérieur**. See *SUPERIOR FRONTAL CONVOLUTION*. **F. géniculé**. A bundle of fibres in the pes pedunculi cerebri which lies next to the *f. cortico-bulbaire*. [a, 29.] **F. grand fibreux des hémisphères**. Of Gall, the crura cerebri. [I, 3 (K).] **F. innominé**. See *SUBSTANTIA innominata*. **F. intermédiaire**. **F. intermédiaire du bulbe**. See *OLIVARY FASCICULUS*. **F. interne de la silique**. The internal portion of the capsule of the olive. [I, 35 (K).] **F. latéral**. A lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 36 (K).] **F. latéral du bulbe**. See *LATERAL TRACT*. **F. x libériens**. See *CRIBROSE TISSUE*. **F. x libéro-ligneux**. See *BAST*. **F. longitudinal arqué**. See *FASCICULUS arcuatus*. **F. longitudinal de la calotte**. The longitudinal nerve-fibres of the tegmentum. [I, 38 (K).] **F. longitudinal inférieur**. See *INFÉRIEUR LONGITUDINAL FASCICULUS*. **F. longitudinal supérieur**. See *FASCICULUS longitudinalis superior*. **F. médullaires**. See *STRIE medullares*. **F. x moyens**. Of Rolando, See *OLIVARY FASCICULUS*. **F. musculaire primitif ou strié**. See *MUSCULAR FIBRE*. **F. nerveux**. See *FASCICULUS*. **F. x nerveux arciformes**. Arched bundles of nerve-fibres. [a, 29.] **F. olivaire**. See *OLIVARY BODY*. **F. optiques**. See *OPTIC TRACT*. **F. originaire du cervelet**. The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).] **F. pariétal inférieur**. See *INFÉRIEUR PARIETAL CONVOLUTION*. **F. pariétal moyen**. See *MIDDLE PARIETAL CONVOLUTION*. **F. pariétal supérieur**. See *SUPERIOR PARIETAL CONVOLUTION*. **F. pédonculaire du corps strié**. A bundle of fibres in the internal capsule which enters the corpus striatum, of which it has been called the peduncle. [I, 38 (K).] **F. x pédonculaires du noyau lenticulaire**. Fibres which enter the lenticular nucleus from the internal capsule. [I,

38 (K).] **F. postérieur du bulbe détaché**. See *POSTERIOR MEDULLARY FASCICULUS*. **F. postérieur intermédiaire**. See *POSTERIOR MEDULLARY FASCICULUS*. [I, 12.] **F. primitif**. See *MUSCULAR FIBRE*. **F. primitif du cervelet**. See *F. originaire du cervelet*. **F. pyramidal croisé**. The anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. [I, 34 (a, 28).] **F. pyramidal direct**. See *INFÉRIEUR PYRAMID*. **F. x pyramidaux**. See *INFÉRIEUR PYRAMID*. **F. rayonnant**. See *CORONA radiata*. **F. respiratoire**. Of Boudin, See *OLIVARY FASCICULUS*. [a, 29.] **F. restiforme**. See *RESTIFORM FIBRE*. **F. sensitif**. A bundle of sensory nerve-fibres. [K.] **F. solitaire de Stilling**. See *SOLITARY SENSITIVE FIBRE*. [I, 38.] **F. sous-olivaire**. See *OLIVARY FASCICULUS*. **F. triangulaire**. A band of white substance extending obliquely from its point of origin in the lower part of the pons Varolii to the point where the lateral bulbar fasciculus merges into the cerebellar peduncle. [I, 114 (a, 29).] **F. unciforme**. See *UNCIFORM CONVOLUTION*.

FAIU, n. In Provence, the *Verba-cum thapsus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAIX (Fr.), n. Fe². An old term for the contents of the gravid uterus. [A, 518.]

FAJOTTINO (It.), n. Fa²-yot-te'no. The wild anemone. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAKA (Jap.), n. The *Mentha piperita*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAKONA (Jap.), n. The *Asplenium trichomanes*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAKULIYUN (Ar.), n. The leaves of *Louisaia alba*. "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

FAKUS (Ar.), n. Of Forskål, the cucumber. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALABREGUIL, n. In Provence, the nettle tree *Urtica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALABREQUIER, FALABRIGÜIER, n's. In southern France, the *Urtica anthelmis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FALCADINA (It.), n. Fa²ka²-di-na. Fr., *falcadine*. A supposed variety of syphilis (by some regarded as leprosy) which, in 1786, was introduced into the village of Falcado (or Falcaldio), province of Belluno, in northern Italy. It was marked by scabby eruptions, ulcers in the throat and nasal fossæ, destruction of the nose, and serpiginous ulcerations in various parts of the body. [G.]

FALCANOS (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, arsenic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FALCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²ka²-ri-ka²-ri-ka². A genus of the *Umbelliferae*, closely allied to *Cacum*. [L, 42 (a, 21).] **F. Rivini**. Ger., *Sichelkraut, Fildhaendchen, Ackerbeinchen*. A species growing throughout Europe and the East. The herb has a somewhat bitterish, salty, slightly aromatic taste and was once in use as a diuretic and stimulant. In some parts of Europe the juice of the fresh herb is used for wounds of domestic animals. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALCATE, FALCATED, adj's. Fa²ka²-tad, -tad. Lat., *falcatus* (from *falx*, a sickle). Fr., *falqué*. Ger., *sichelig*. Scythe-shaped or sickle-shaped. [B, 119, 121 (a, 24).]

FALCIAL, adj. Fa²ka²-si-a²l. Connected with or in the vicinity of the falx cerebri. [L, 14.]

FALCIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²ka²-si-a²l ki²fa² e²-ra²-na²-so. From *falx*, a sickle, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *falcifère*. "Having sickle-shaped folds upon the sides (said of certain species of the *Ammonia*). As a n. in the f. pl., *Falciferi*. Fr., *falciferes*, a tribe of the *Ammonia*." [L, 180.]

FALCIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²ka²-si-a²l ki²fo²li-a²l na²-so. (u)s. From *falx*, a sickle, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *falcifolié*. Having scythe-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

FALCIFORM, adj. Fa²ka²-si-a²l ki²fo²rm. Lat., *falciformis* (from *falx*, a sickle, and *forma*, form). Fr., *falciforme*. Ger., *sichel-förmig*. Sickel-shaped. [L, 43.]

FALCINELLUS (Lat.), n. Fa²ka²-si-a²l ki²fo²li-a²l na²-so. Of Johnson, a species of heron, the fat of which was formerly employed as a resolvent, as a nerve, and as a remedy for corneal opacities. [L, 94.]

FALCISTROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Fa²ka²-si-a²l ki²fo²li-a²l ki²stro²-stro². From *fale*, a sickle, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *falcistrose*. Having a sickle-shaped beak or jaws. [L, 180.]

FALCO (Lat.), n. m. Fa²ka²-lo. Gen., *falconis*. Fr., *falcon*. Ger., *Falke*. A genus of the *Falconidae*, various species of which were formerly in medicinal use. The fat was employed in optical disorders, and as a resolvent, nerve, and sudorific. The flesh was eaten for cerebral affections. The *Falcones*, or *Falconidae* (Fr., *falconidées*), are a family or section of the diurnal *Raptores* (*Accipitres*). The *Falconina* are a tribe and the *Falconine* a sub-family of the *Falconidae*. [L, 94, 147, 180, 321.] **F. chrysatos**. Ger., *Steinadler, Goldadler*. Of Galen and Pliny, a species the tongue of which was worn as an amulet. The gall was used for cataracts, and the fat as an emollient, anodyne, and resolvent. The skin, while still covered with feathers, was recommended for abdominal pains, and the wing placed under the foot of a woman in labor was supposed to facilitate delivery; the vapor exhaled from the excrements, when thrown into a fire, was recommended for nervous affections, etc. [L, 105.] **F. communis**. Ger., *gemeiner Falk, Taubenfalk*. A species the flesh, fat, and excrement of which were formerly considered medicinal. [B, 88, 180 (a, 14).] **F. milvus**. Ger., *gemeiner Habicht, Adler, Mähne*. A species the flesh, liver, fat, and dung of which were formerly used medicinally. [B, 88, 180 (a, 14).] **F. nisus**. Ger., *Sperber, Finkenhabicht*. A species the eyes of which were formerly worn as amulets, and the flesh, fat, and dung used in various diseases. [B, 180 (a, 14).] **F. subbuteo**. Ger., *Baumfalk, Leuchtadler*. A species the testicles of which have been said to be aphrodisiac. [B, 180 (a, 14).] **F. 105**.

FALCONINE, adj. Fa²ka²-lo²-i²n. Hawk-like; belonging to the *Falconina*. [L, 343.]

FALCULAR, adj. Fa²lk'u²la²r. Lat., *falcularis* (from *falcis*, a scythe). Fr., *falculaire*. Ger., *krallenförmig*. Sickle-like; elongated, attenuated, and implanted on the superior aspect of the ungual phalanges (and of nails or claws). [L, 180.]

FALCULATE, adj. Fa²lk'u²lat. Lat., *falcatus* (from *falcis*, a scythe). Fr., *falcate*. Of a finger, furnished with a falcular nail. The *Falcatidae* (Fr., *falcates*) are an order of the *Mammifera* so characterized. [L, 180.]

FALDELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa²l)-de²la². Of Martius, twisted lint, used for compresses, etc. [L, 94.]

FALÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa²le²r. A disease of sheep pastured near the sea in Catalonia and in the eastern Pyrenees; characterized by violent convulsions, labored breathing, and great tympanites, and usually proving fatal within an hour or two. [A, 301.]

FALIGOULE, n. In Provence, the *Thymus vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FALIGOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALIGOULO, n. See FALIGOULE.

FALKA (Jap.), n. See FAKA.

FALKE (Ger.), n. Fa²lk'e². See FALCO.—**F'nbinde**. See ACCIPITER. Gemeiner F. See FALCO communis.

FALKENBERG (Ger.), n. Fa²lk'e²n-be²rg. A place in the Upper Palatinate district, Bavaria, where there is a spring containing free carbonic acid, calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonates, and sodium chloride and sulphate. [L, 30, 37, 105 (a, 14).]

FALL (Ger.), n. Fa²l. 1. A fall. 2. See CASE (1st def.).—**F'beule**. A bruise caused by a fall. [a, 29.] **F'hut**. See BOURRELET. **F'kraut**. The genus *Arnica*, especially the *Arnica montana*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).] **F'sucht**. Epilepsy. [A, 321.]

FALLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa²l)-la²ci'a²/si²(ki²)-a². Ger., *Täuschung*. An illusion. [A, 322.]—**F. optica**. Ger., *optische Täuschung*. An optical illusion. [A, 322.]

FALLAX (Lat.), adj. Fa²l(fa²l)-la²x(a²x). Spurious, false. [a, 24.]

FALLEN-STARS, n. Fa²l'e²n-sta²rz'. The *Nostor commune*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FALLETTE (Fr.), n. Fa²l'e²t. See ATRIPLEX hortensis.

FALLING, n. Fa²l'i²n². Lat., *lapis*. Fr., *chute*. Ger., *F*. See PROLAPSE. **F. of the belly**. A popular term for the partial subsidence of the enlargement of the abdomen that takes place as a preliminary symptom of labor. **F. of the body**. **F. of the bowel**. See PROLAPSE recti.

FALLOPIAN, **FALLOPIAN**, adj's. Fa²l'o²pi²-a²n. Described by Gabriello Fallopio.

FALL-POISON, n. Fa²l'poi²-z'n. The *Amianthum muscætorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FALTRANK (Ger.), n. Fa²l'tra²n²k. Fr., *thé (ou vulnéraire) suisse* (2d def.). 1. A vulnerary plant, especially a species of *Arnica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. Swiss tea; a variable mixture of herbs (of various species of *Arnica*, *Achillea*, *Valeriana*, etc.), used in infusion as a restorative in cases of injury, also by women at the time of the menopause. [A, 301.]

FALLU, n. In Chili, the *Flotovia diacanthoides*; a decoction of the bark is used for convulsions. [B, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]

FÄLLUNG (Ger.), n. Fa²l'un². See PRECIPITATION.—**F'smit-tel**. A precipitant. [L, 89.]

FALON, n. See BALEEN.

FALQUÉ (Fr.), n. Fa²lk'k. See FALCATE.

FALSA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Grevia asiatica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FALSCH (Ger.), adj. Fa²lsch. See FALSE. **F'paarig**. See DISPAR.

FÄLSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fa²lsch'un². See ADULTERATION.

FALSE, adj. Fa²ls. Lat., *falsus* (from *fallere*, to deceive). Fr., *faux*. Ger., *falsch*. It., Sp., *falso*. 1. Not genuine. 2. Unnatural (see F. JOINT, F. PASSAGE, etc.).

FALSE-NERVED, adj. Fa²ls-nu²r'v'd'. Lat., *falsinervis* (from *falsus*, false, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *falsinervié*. Having nerves with no vascular tissue, but formed of simple, elongated cellular tissue, as in mosses. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

FALSET (Sp.), n. Fa²l-se²t'. A place in the province of Tarragona, Spain, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49; Bescherelle (a, 14).]

FALSETTO, n. Fa²l-se²t'o. Fr., *fauisset*. Ger., *Kopfstimme*. It., f. Sp., *falseto*. The head register of a man's voice, resembling the voice of a woman; produced by relaxation of the vocal bands. [A, 306.]

FALSIFICATION, n. Fa²ls-i²f-i²-ka²-shu²n. From *falsus*, false, and *fieri*, to do. Fr., f. Ger., *verfälschung*. See ADULTERATION.

FALSINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Fa²l(fa²l)-si²-nu²r'(ne²r')/vi²s(wi²s). Fr., *falsinerve*. See FALSE-NERVED.

FALSDICTAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²l(fa²l)-so²(so²)-di²k-ta²-m'ni²-um. See PSEUDODICTAMNUS.

FÄLTCHEN (Ger.), n. Falt-che²e²n. A small fold. [L.]—**Mondförmiges F. der Conjunctiva**. See MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctivæ.

FALTE (Ger.), n. Fa²l'te². A fold; of Reil, the hippocampus minor. [1, 3(K).]—**Adergeflechtsf.** A fold of the choroid plexus in the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.—**Afterf.** The cleft between the nates. [L, 59.]—**Ammionsf.** See the major

list.—**Eileiterfn.** Folds or rugæ in the oviduct. [J.]—**F. der Hinterstränge**. The groove between the posterior columns of the spinal cord. [a, 29.]—**F'nkranz**. See CORONA radiata.—**F'n-magen**. See OMASUM.—**F'npilz**. See the major list.—**F'n-schnecken**. The *Foliatula*. [L, 333.] **F'nschwamm**. See the major list.—**Grosse F.** [Mayer]. See VALVE of Vieussens.

FALTENMORCHEL (Ger.), n. Fa²l't'e²n-mo²r'ch'e². The genus *Hellella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENOHR (Ger.), n. Fa²l't'e²n-or. The genus *Ptychotis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Indisches F.** 1. The *Ptychotis ajowan*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. See CARMUM ajowan.—**Koptisches F.** The *Ptychotis copilica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Roxburgh's F.** The *Ptychotis roxburghiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENPILZ (Ger.), n. Fa²l't'e²n-pil'z. See CANTHARELLUS.—**Gemeiner F.** The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Orangefarbener F.** The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Fa²l't'e²n-shwa²m. The genus *Merulius*. **Tropfenf. F.** The *Merulius lacrimans*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTER (Hind.), n. The *Borassus fabelliformis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FALTRANC, **FALTRANK**, n's. Fa²l'tra²n²k. See FAL-TRANK.

FALTUNG (Ger.), n. Fa²l't'un². A folding, a convolution.

FALX (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l'x(fa²l'x). Gen., *falcis*. Fr., f. Ger., *Sichel*. Lit., a sickle or scythe; any structure of that shape.—**F. cerebelli**. Fr., f. du *cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirnsichel*. A vertical partition formed by the duplication of the inner layer of the dura which passes down between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. It is continuous with the middle of the posterior border of the tentorium, and is attached to the internal occipital crest of the occipital bone, as far as the foramen magnum, where it divides into two folds. [L, 142.]—**F. cerebri**. Fr., f. du *cerveau*. Ger., *Grosshirnsichel*. The falciform process of the dura which separates the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is attached anteriorly to the crista galli, posteriorly to the surface of the tentorium. At its upper margin it divides so as to form part of the wall of the superior longitudinal sinus, and at its free border it divides to inclose the inferior longitudinal sinus. [1, 6(K).] **F. du cerveau** (Fr.) See *F. cerebri*.—**F. du cervelet** (Fr.). See TENTORIUM cerebelli and *F. cerebelli*. **F. magna** (cerebri). **F. major**. See *F. cerebri*. **F. messoria**. See *F. cerebri*. **F. minor**. See *F. cerebri*.—**F. parva**. See *F. cerebelli*.—**F. peritonei maxima**. Fr., *grande faux du péritoine ou de la veine ombilicale*. The broad, falciform, or suspensory ligaments of the liver. [a, 29.]—**F. transversalis**. See TENTORIUM cerebelli.—**Great longitudinal f.** **Large f.** See *F. cerebri*.—**Lesser f. of the peritoneum**. Fr., *petites faux du péritoine*. The lateral ligaments of the liver and the peritoneal folds covering the umbilical arteries. [A, 301.]—**Lesser longitudinal f.** See *F. cerebelli*.

FALZ (Ger.), n. Fa²l'z. A fold or groove. [J.]—**Nagelf.** The groove of skin in which the nails are inserted. [J.]

FAME-FLOWER, n. Fam'flu²-u²-u²r. The *Talium teretifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAMELICUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²m(fa²m)-e²l(al)'i²k-u²s(u²s). From *fames*, hunger. Gr., *βουλιμῶν*. Ger., *hungerleidend*. Famished, affected with bulimia; as a n., in the f., *famelica* (*febris* understood), an old name for a form of fever characterized by excessive hunger. [A, 322.]

FAMES (Lat.), n. f. Fam(fa²m)'ez(as). Gen., *fam'is*. See HUNGER. **F. bovina**, **F. canina**, **F. lupina**. See BULIMIA.

FAMILIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²m(fa²m)-i²l'i²-a². See FAMILY.

FAMILIAL (Fr.), adj. Fa²m-le-a²l. Peculiar to or characteristic of a family (said of certain traits of character or physique). [Longuet, "Union méd.," May 18, 1884 (D).]

FAMILLE (Fr.), n. Fa²-mel-y'. Ger., *Familie*. See FAMILY.—**F. pleuræuse**. The *Aquaria harelorum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAMILY, n. Fa²m'i²-li². Gr., *οἶκος*. Lat., *familia*. Fr., *famille*. Ger., *Familie*. It., Sp., *familia*. 1. A collective term for the persons of an individual household or for the descendants of given ancestors. 2. A group of genera more or less allied. [a, 24.] 3. As an adj. (Lat., *familiaris*; Fr., *familial*), pertaining or peculiar to a certain f., hereditary.

FAN, n. Fa²n. Lat., *vannus*. Fr., *éventail* (1st def.). Ger., *Fächer* (1st def.). 1. An implement for cooling the person by creating currents of air by its motion. 2. The *Fagus sylvatica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Astigmatic f.** Fr., *éventail astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatischer Fächer*. A semicircular plane figure with lines radiating from the centre of the base line like the ribs of a fan; used in testing for astigmatism. [F.]—**F.-flower of Tasmania**. The *Scaevola cuneiformis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **F.-nerved**. Of leaves or insects' wings, having the nervures arranged in the form of an open f. [L, 56.]—**F.-palm**. See the major list.—**F.-shaped**. Of a leaf, plaited like a f. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Red-Sea f.** The *Coralieria reticulata planis purpureascentis*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]

FANABREGOU, n. In Languedoc. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANCIULLACCIA (It.), n. Fa²n-chi²-ul-la²i'chi²-a². The *Nigella damascena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANCY, n. Fa²n'si². The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FANDRAMANA, n. In Madagascar, the *Catha fasciculata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANDUKA (Hind.), n. The nuts of *Aleurites triloba*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

- FANE**, n. Fan. The white flower de luce. [A, 505 (a, 21).]
- FANFARIZOU LIÉ**, n. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FANG**, n. Fang. Ger. F. 1. A sharp pointed tooth. [L.] 2. The root of a tooth. [C.] **Poison-F's**. Fr. *dents ou crochets à venin*. In venomous serpents, two teeth in the upper jaw, one on each side, usually of considerable length, curved backward, and having their bases over or adjacent to the poison glands. They contain the excretory ducts of these glands, either in canals or longitudinal fissures, which terminate near the f's points. [L, 14; a, 17.] **Reserve-F's**. The rudimentary or developed f's found in the mucous sheath of the poison-f's of serpents, which take the place of the latter when they are shed. [L, 14.] **Venom-F's**. See *Poison f's*. [L, 14; i, p. 398; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1864, p. 156.]
- FANGARIUM** (Ar.), n. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]
- FANGHAME**, n. In Madagascar, the *Euphorbia perfoliata*. [L, 49.]
- FANGSCHWANZ** (Ger.), n. Fang'schwanz. A prehensile tail. [L.]
- FANKE-SO** (Jap.), n. The *Pancella tuberifera*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," XXVII (a, 14).]
- FANNA IKADE**, n. In Japan, the *Hebevingia japonica*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]
- FANNON**, n. In the Mauritius, the *Stachydris pterospermum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FANON** (Fr.), n. Fanon. Lat. *pannus, ferula*. Ger. *Fahne*. 1. A coaptation-splint for the thigh or leg. 2. A fold of linen interposed between the splint and a fractured limb. 3. A balen plate. 4. Any fan-like structure or appendage. *q*, the tuft of hair growing behind the fetlock of a horse or the fold of loose skin on the inferior surface of a cow's neck. [E; L, 43, 87 (a, 10, 216, 321).] — **Faux f**. See F. (2d def.).
- FANONIER** (Fr.), adj. Fanonier. Pertaining to the fanon in horses; as a n., in the pl. of Lafosse, the inferior lumbrical muscles of the horse. [A, 385.]
- FAN-PALM**, n. Fan-palm. Any palm with fan-shaped leaves (*e.g.*, *Sabal* and *Thrinax*). [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).] **Dwarf f.-p.** The *Chamaecyparis humilis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Great f.-p.** The *Chamaecyparis flabelliformis* and *Corypha umbrocalyfera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Jamaica f.-p.** The *Sabal blackbourniana* and *Sabal umbraculifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **Nepal f.-p.** The *Chamaecyparis celebica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] **New-South-Wales f.-p.** The *Levistonium australe*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]
- FAN-PO-LO-MIE** (Chin.), n. The pine apple (*Ananas sativus*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]
- FANTASIA**, n. In Turkey in the *tianna fenna* employed in commerce, the voluptuous stupor produced by hashesh. [L, 77 (a, 14).]
- FANTÔME** (Fr.), n. Fantôme. See PHANTOM and MANIKIN.
- FAN-YACIN** (Chin.), n. The *Correa papaya*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]
- FAOU** (Fr.), n. Fa-u. The *Fagus silvatica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]
- FAOUTERNO**, n. In Provence, the genus *Aristolochia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FAPES**, n. Faps. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]
- FAR** (Lat.), n. n. Far. Gen. *faris*. An old name for barley, also for grain or coarse meal. [A, 318; B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FARABREGUÉ** (Fr.), n. Farabregu. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FARACH**, n. The *Bauhinia acuminata* and *Aecia heterocarpa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FARAD**, n. Farad. From the name Faraday. The unit of electrical capacity. Symbol Φ . [L, 87 (a, 25); "Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 187 (B).]
- FARADAIC**, adj. Farad-aic. Fr. *faradique*. Discovered by or relating to Faraday; pertaining to the induced electrical current. [E.]
- FARADAISM**, n. Farad-aic-izm. See FARADISM.
- FARADAYIN**, n. Farad-aic-izm. An oily liquid; according to Gregory, a camphene, boiling at 33° C. of the sp. gr. 0.654, found in caoutchouc. [Himly (B, 2).]
- FARADIC**, adj. Farad-aic. See FARADAIC.
- FARADISM**, n. Farad-aic-izm. Fr. *faradisme*. Ger. *Faradismus*. 1. The induced electrical current. 2. See FARADIZATION.
- FARADIZATION**, n's. Farad-aic-izm. Fr. *faradisation*. Ger. *Faradisation*. It. *faradizzazione*. Sp. *faradización*. The employment of the induced electrical current. — **General f.** Fr. *faradisation généralisée*. The methodical f. of the general surface of the body, beginning with the back and ending with the neck and head, one electrode being usually applied to the feet. [L, 87 (a, 25).]
- FARARIA** (Lat.), n. f. Far(a)-ra(r)-ri(a)-a. The genus *Scrophularia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **Radix fararie**. The root of *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- FARBENSINN** (Ger.), n. Farb'ensinn. See COLOR-SENSE. — **F'entrum**. See COLOR-CENTRE.
- FARA-UFARAKA**, n. A species of *Aecia* cultivated in Egypt. The wood is employed for fumigation in certain diseases. [Forskål (B, 88 (a, 14).)]
- FARBE** (Ger.), n. Farb'e. See COLOR. — **Einfache F'n**. See *Simple colors*. — **Eisencf.** Iron-color, iron gray. [a, 14.] **F'beere**. The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **F'beerstrauch**. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'distel**. The Terra-
- tula tinctoria*. [L, 80.] **F'bild**. The spectrum. [L, 80.] **F'blindheit**. See COLOR-BLINDNESS. **F'bogen**. The iris. [a, 29.] **F'empfindung**. Color sensation. [a, 10, 136.] **F'enhören**. See COLOR-HEARING. **F'induction**. See COLOR-INDUCTION. **F'lechte**. See CHROMATOGRAPHY. [L, 80.] **F'machend**. See COLORIFIC. — **F'messung**. See CHROMATOMETRY. — **F'ringe**. See *Newton's rings*. **F'schen**. See CHROMATOGRAPHY. **F'schen**. See CHROMATOPSYIA. — **F'sinn**. See the major list. — **F'spiel**. A play of colors. [L, 80.] **F'unterscheidungsvermögen**. The ability to distinguish colors. [L, 135.] — **F'zerstreuung**. The dispersion of colored rays. [B, 135.] **F'stoff**. See FARBIKSTOFF. — **Komplementäre F'n**. See *Complementary colors*. **Zusammengesetzte F'n**. See *Compound colors*.
- FÄRBEKRAUT** (Ger.), n. Farb'ekraut. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **Kothes ägyptisches F.** The *Lav-smat alba*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- FÄRBELOCK** (Ger.), n. Farb'elock. Lac-dye. [B.]
- FÄRBER** (Ger.), n. Farb'er. A dyer. [a, 14.] — **F'eiche**. The *Quercus infectoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'eichengallwespe**. The *Cynips galli tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **F'flechte**. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 92 (a, 14).] **F'ginster**. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] **F'kamille**. See *ANTHEMIS tinctoria*. **F'knöterig**. The *Polygonum tinctorum*. [L, 80.] **F'kraut**. The *Anchusa tinctoria*. [L, 80.] **F'pese**. The *Rosa italica*. [L, 80.] — **F'röthe**. The *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'saffior**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'scharte**. The *Serratula tinctoria* and *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'waid**. The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'wan**. The *Rosa italica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **F'wurzel**. The *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] — **Rothe F'wurzel**. The root of *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- FARBSTOFF** (Ger.), n. Farb'stoff. A coloring matter, pigment, or dye. [L.] — **F'gährung**. The fermentation of pigments. [A, 396 (a, 21).] — **F'kugeln** [Leeuwenhoeck]. The red blood-corpuscles. [K, 13.]
- FÄRBUNG** (Ger.), n. Farb'ung. Coloration, staining.
- FARCIMEN** (Lat.), n. n. Far-si(ke)'men. Gen. *farcim'inis*. A sausage. [A, 318.]
- FARCIMINALIS** (Lat.), adj. Far-si-m(kem)-i(n)-o(a)-s/li's. From *farcire*, to stuff. See ALLANTOID.
- FARCIMINOSUS** (Lat.), adj. Far-si-m(kem)-i(n)-o-su's(su's). Pertaining to or affected with farcy. [A, 318.]
- FARCIMINUM** (Lat.), n. n. Far-si-m(kem)-i(n)-o-su's(su's). See FARCY.
- FARCIN** (Fr.), n. Far-sa-n. See FARCY.
- FARCINEUX** (Fr.), adj. Far-se-nu's. See FARCINOUS.
- FARCINIÈRE** (Fr.), n. Far-se-ne-e'r. The *Potentilla verna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FARCINOMA** (Lat.), n. n. Far-si-ni(n)-o-ma's. Gen. *farcinom'atos(-is)*. Properly, a farcy-bud; as commonly used, a general term for farcy and glanders.
- FARCINOUS**, adj. Far-si-ni(n)-u's. Lat. *farciminosus*. Fr. *farcineux*. Pertaining to or affected with farcy. [A, 301.]
- FARCTATE**, adj. Far'rk'tat. Lat. *fartus, fartus*. Stuffed, impacted; in botany, without vacuities. [L, 56.]
- FARCTURA** (Lat.), n. f. Far'rk-tu's(tu)'ra. A stuffing, impaction, packing; in pharmacy, the stuffing of an exenterated animal or the empty rind of a fruit with medicinal substances. [L, 84.]
- FARCTUS** (Lat.), adj. Far'rk-tu's(tu)'s. See FARCTATE.
- FARCY**, n. Far'si. Gr. $\mu\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$. Lat. *farciminus, malleus*. Fr. *farcin, morve farcinée*. Ger. *Wurm*. It. *farcinosa, scabbia*. Sp. *lamparones*. A chronic form of glanders in which the lymphatic system and the skin are chiefly affected. [A, 301; D, 1.] — **F-buds**. The tumors which occur in different parts of the body in f., which contain the poison of the disease. [D, 1.] — **F-buttons**. F-buds consisting of enlarged subcutaneous glands without involvement of the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 1.] — **F-cord**, **F-pipe**. An enlargement of a lymph-vessel due to f. [D, 1.]
- FARD** (Fr.), n. Far. A pigment for the face. [a, 18.] — **F-blanc**. A white pigment, usually a mixture of bismuth subnitrate or zinc oxide and French chalk. [A, 385, 518.] — **F. de la Chine**. A cosmetic made from *Carthamus tinctorius* and talc. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **F-noir**. A cosmetic in the form of a paste, powder, or pencil, having for its base lamp-black; used to blacken the eyelashes and eyebrows. [L, 49 (a, 21).] — **F-rouge**. See *ROUGE* and *F-vermillon*. **F.végétal**. See *ROUGE*. — **F.vermillon**. Porphyried cinnabar. [A, 385.]
- FARDEAU** (Fr.), n. Far-do. An old name for the placenta. [A, 301.]
- FARDEL-BOUND**, n. Far'de'l-bu's-und. Syn.: *mare-bound, stomach-staggers, lakeburn*. Of the veterinarians, distension of the omasum of ruminants with undigested food, accompanied by inflammation of the abomasum. [L, 297.]
- FARDING-BAG**, n. Far'din-bag. See RUMEN.
- FARE**, n. In Madagascar, the sugar-cane. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- FAREI**, n. In Abyssinia, the *Bauhinia acuminata*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]
- FARENTIT**, n. The *Dracontides ton*. [Niebuhr (L, 17).]
- FARE-NUT**, n. Far-nu't. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]
- FAREWELL-SUMMER**, n. Far-we'l-su'm'u'r. The *Saponaria officinalis* and some species of *Aster*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FARFARA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²rfa²ra². The *Tussilago* f. [B. 121 (a, 24).] *Conserva farfara*. Pal Disp., 1764. Wirt. Ph., 1798. Fr., *conserva de pasad'au*. A preparation made by beating together 1 part of flowers of *Tussilago* f. and 2 parts of white sugar; used in catarrhal cough. [B. 95 (a, 21).]

FARFARACIA (It.), n. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FARFARUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa²rfa²ra²u²s(u²s). 1. The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 318.] 2. The *Papirus alba*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FARFERA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²rfa²ra². See FARFARA.

FARFIZUN, n. In Bombay, euphorbia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

FARFUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²rfa²ru²giu²m. 1. The genus *Senecio*. 2. See FARFARA. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FARIDBUTI (Hind. and Beng.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

FARIGOLE (Fr.), n. Fa²re-gul. The *Thymus tenuifolius*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

FARINA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²rfa²ri²na². Gr., ἀλευρον. Fr., farine. Ger., Mehlstaub. 1. Meal, flour, or any like powder. 2. Of Marsilius, the spores of *Frax*. [B. 121 (a, 21).] Animal f. Fr., *farina animale*. An article of food consisting of fish reduced to powder and mixed with pine-bark. [L, 41 (a, 21).] Calcined f. See DEXTRIN. *Cataplasma farinarum resolutivum*. Sp., *cataplasma de harinas resolutivas* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by mixing 4 parts of farina resolutives with a sufficiency of hot water to make a soft mass, and adding while warm 1 part of unguentum colophonium pallidum. [B. 95 (a, 14).] F. avenacea. See AVESÆF. —F. *emollientes* (Belg. Ph.). A powder of 4 parts each of flaxseed and althaea-root and 1 part each of malva leaves and tops of *Melilotus officinalis*. [B. 95 (a, 21).] F. fecundus. Pollen [B. 1 (a, 24).] F. fossilis. See MINERAL AGARIC. F. lactea. See FARINE LACTEÆ. F. leguminosarum. See F. FARINÆ. Farina resolutives. Fr., *farines emollientes* (ou resolutives). Sp., *harinas resolutivas* (Sp. Ph.). A mixture of equal parts of the flour of beans, *Eryceria*, barley, and rye. [B. 95.] F. scutellina. Rye-meal. [B. 180 (a, 21).] Farina solvents. See FARINE resolutives. Fossil f. See MINERAL AGARIC.

FARINACCIO (It.), n. Fa²re-na²chi²-o. The *Chenopodium album* and the *Amaranthus oroides*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FARINACEOUS, adj. Fa²ri²na²-shu²s. Gr., ἀλευρώδης. Lat., *farinaceus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farineux*. Ger., mehlstaubig. mehlstaubartig. It., *farinaceo*. Sp., *farineo*. 1. Containing or consisting of farina, mealy. [B. 7, 123, 291 (a, 24); a, 30.] 2. Of desquamation, having a mealy appearance. [G.]

FARINALIS (Lat.), adj. Fa²rfa²ri²na²-ua²li²s. Fr., *farinal*. Of insects, nourished on farina. [L, 116.]

FARINE (Fr.), n. Fa²ren. See FARINA. F. de montagne. See MINERAL AGARIC. F. d'Hercule. An old name for the *Erysimum officinale*. —F. *emollientes*. See FARINÆ resolutives. F. fossilis. See MINERAL AGARIC. —F. *jaune*. Indian-corn meal. [L, 41 (a, 21).] F. lactée. A powder made of condensed and desiccated milk, bread dried by heat and sugar. [A, 385.] F. minérale. A mineral reduced to very fine powder. [L, 41 (a, 21).] —F. *resolutives*. See FARINÆ resolutives. Fleur de f. A very pure, fine quality of wheat flour. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

FARINEUX (Fr.), adj. Fa²re-nu². See FARINOSE.

FARINIERS (Fr.), n. Fa²re-ne²-e²r. The *Amanita ovoidea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] —F. *à collet*. Of Paulet, a term for certain agarics. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FARINOSE, n. Fa²ri²na²-os. Starch cellulose, the material composing the wall of the starch granule. [B. 3.]

FARINOSE, FARINOUS, adj's. Fa²ri²na²-os, -u²s. Lat., *farinosus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farineux*. Ger., mehlstaubig. Mealy, farinaceous. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

FARKLE-BERRY, n. Fa²r k'le²ber²i². The *Vaccinium arbutum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

FARMERS' PLAGUE, n. Fa²rm-u²erz plag'. The *Agropyrum podagraceum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FARN, n. Fa²rn. The *Peris aquolina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FARN (Ger.), n. Fa²rn. See FERN. —F. *extract*. See *Oleoresina ASPIDI* and *Extractum filicis*. —F. *kraut*. See the major list. —F. *wurzel*. See *Rhizoma FILICIS*. —Haarf', Kruhl'. See *ADIANTUM capillus Veneris*. Milzf'. See *ASPLENIUM*. —Saumf'. See *ADIANTUM streiferf*, *Strichf*. See *ASPLENIUM*.

FARNBÜHL (Ger.), n. Fa²rn'bu²hl. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there are warm and cold springs containing sulphur, iron, etc. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49.]

FARNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa²rn'kra²-u²t. See *ASPIDIUM*: in the pl. *Farnkräuter*, the *Filices*. [B. 180 (a, 24).] —F. *lichen*. See *ASPLENIUM filix femina*. F. *männchen*. See *ASPIDIUM filix mas*. —F. *weibchen*. See *ASPLENIUM filix femina*. —F. *wurzel*. See *Rhizoma FILICIS*. —Weibliches F. See *ASPLENIUM filix femina*. Männliches F. See *ASPIDIUM filix mas*.

FARO (Fr.), n. Fa²ro. A kind of beer made in Belgium.

FAROBA, n. The pulp of the fruit of the *Hymenaea courbaril*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FAROLE (Sp.), n. Fa²ro'las. In Chili, the *Campanula medium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FAROLILLOS (Sp.), n. Fa²ro-lel'yos. The *Cardiospermum haticacabum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FAROUC (Fr.), n. Fa²-rush. The *Trifolium incarnatum*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

FARRÃO (Port.), n. Fa²r-ro²na². The *Arum esculentum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FARRENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa²r're²na²-kra²-u²t. See FARNKRAUT.

FARREUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²r're²-u²s(u²s). From *far*, meal. Fr., *teigneux*. Scurfy (said of the urine when it deposits a branny sediment). [L, 116.]

FARRIER, n. Fa²r'i²u²r. A veterinary surgeon.

FARRIERY, n. Fa²r'i²-e²r-i². The veterinary art.

FARSETIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²r-se(sa)'shi²(ti²)-a². A genus of the *Cruciferae*, closely allied to *Lunaria*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *Alysson* (3d def.). —F. *clypeata*. An Eastern species now naturalized in southern Europe and considered as the *ἀλυσσον* of Dioscorides, which was used in the treatment of hydrophobia and in skin diseases. [B. 121, 138, 180 (a, 24).]

FAR-SIGHTED, adj. Fa²r-sit'e²d. See HYPERMETROPIC.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Fa²r-sit'e²d-ne²s. See HYPERMETROPIA.

FARU-JURI (Jap.), n. The *Fritillaria Thunbergii* and the *Uvularia cirrhosa*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

FARTHING-ROT, n. Fa²rth²i²na²-ro²t. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FARWAR (Hind.), n. The *Cassia auriculata*. [P. T. Mootoo-swamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

FASAY, n. In Morocco, African ammoniacum. [B. 18 (a, 24).]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

